



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Ordinary Level

HISTORY (BRUNEI)

2171/02

Paper 2

May/June 2017

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 100

Published

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This document consists of **10** printed pages.

Question	Answer	Marks
Question 1 Economic and Social Developments		
1(a)	<p>Name three groups of ‘foreign workers’ who came to the Belait District after the discovery of oil.</p> <p>Europeans, Malays, Chinese, Indians, indigenous of Borneo.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3 × 1 = 3 marks</p>	3
1(b)	<p>Describe the ‘original inhabitants’ of the Belait District.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small rural community – population of only c.1000 (1126 counted in 1911 survey) • Inhabitants: Bisayas and Belaits – main occupations: sago and padi planting. <p style="text-align: right;">2 × 2 = 4 marks</p>	4
1(c)	<p>Describe the part played by BMPC ‘in developing social facilities in Seria Town’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided general public and welfare services – medicine, education, recreational • Housing – 1933, wooden bungalows built; 1936, regional staff housing built • As more houses were built, electricity and piped water supplies were provided • Recreational – Kuala Belait Rest House – opened by British Resident, R J Curtis • As staff increased, 2nd club built – Belait Sports Club (Belait Shell Recreation Club). <p style="text-align: right;">4 × 2 = 8 marks</p>	8
1(d)	<p>Explain why ‘travellers faced difficult conditions’ on journeys to the Belait District.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three days to travel overland – from Brunei Town to Kuala Belait • Sea journey from Brunei Town to Kuala Belait – long detour via Labuan during monsoon when river mouth was closed to ships • Initially small steamships carried items from Miri to Kuala Belait – often delayed because water too shallow. • Beaches used by cars – cars often stuck in sand; frequent encounters with crocodiles. <p style="text-align: right;">3 × 2 = 6 marks</p>	6
1(e)	<p>What were the ‘improvements in transport links’ made during the 1930s?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1930 – BMPC took over maintenance of bridges – along beach road from Kuala Tutong to Kuala Belait • 1930 – short road built from Kuala Belait to the beach • 1931 – regular weekly government mail service by car introduced – between Brunei and Kuala Belait • 1938 – Extension of road (Jalan Utara) from Seria to Kuala Belait. <p style="text-align: right;">2 × 2 = 4 marks</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
Question 2 James Brooke and relations with Pengiran Muda Hashim		
2(a)	<p>List three things that James Brooke did before he came to Brunei in 1839.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Former military officer in India • Bought a yacht, <i>The Royalist</i> (with money left by father) • Planned to explore Marudu Bay, Sulu Islands, New Guinea • Scientific and commercial intentions; no political ambitions. <p>3 × 1 = 3 marks</p>	3
2(b)	<p>Why did the Sultan send Pengiran Muda Hashim to Sarawak in 1839?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position as Bendahara – responsible for home affairs • Close relative of Sultan OAS II • To deal with rebellion against Governor – Pengiran Indera Mahkota • Pengiran Indera Mahkota hated by locals – use of forced labour in antimony ore mines. <p>2 × 2 = 4 marks</p>	4
2(c)	<p>Describe the stages that led to the 1840 agreement between Pengiran Muda Hashim and James Brooke.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMH asked for help to quell rebellion – offered administration of Sarawak to JB • JB eventually accepted offer – rebels persuaded to end rebellion • PMH delayed keeping his promise – JB threatened to attack • PIM removed from position – JB appointed as new Governor in 1841. <p>3 × 2 = 6 marks</p>	6
2(d)	<p>Explain the events that led to the murder of Pengiran Muda Hashim in 1846.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1845: PMH returned to Brunei – Pengiran Usop had taken position of Bendahara • PMH forcibly re-installed by JB with British naval support – resented by Pengiran Usop • PMH also designated next Sultan of Brunei – angered Pengiran Anak Hashik, son of Sultan OAS II; plotted to kill PMH • PMH hated because seen as protégé of JB – helping Western interference and intervention in Brunei affairs. <p>4 × 2 = 8 marks</p>	8
2(e)	<p>How did James Brooke react to the murder of Pengiran Muda Hashim?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saw murder of PMH as personal insult – also a challenge to British authority • Sent for British warships to punish Brunei – defences destroyed and Brunei Town occupied • Imposed strict treaty terms on Sultan – JB became Rajah of Sarawak. <p>2 × 2 = 4 marks</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
Question 3 The Reign of Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin		
3(a)	<p>List three features of the official coronation of Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Took place March 1940 • Celebration lasted 40 days • Held in accordance with royal tradition • Beating of Gandang Jaga-Jaga • Announcement of Puja Puspa. <p style="text-align: right;">3 × 1 = 3 marks</p>	3
3(b)	<p>How was Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin educated?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Received formal education at the Istana – studied Islamic knowledge • Spent one year in England learning English – first monarch to travel to West. <p style="text-align: right;">2 × 2 = 4 marks</p>	4
3(c)	<p>Describe the changes to education in Brunei between 1939 and 1941</p> <p><i>Boys:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Attendance Enactment (1939) – education compulsory for boys 7–14 • Boys aged 12 in Malay schools took exam at end of Form Three – two selected for further studies in Labuan on government scholarship. <p><i>Girls:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of female students increased (1939–373 enrolled) – but could only study up to Form Four <p><i>Schools:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 primary schools in Brunei (1939) – increased to 24 by 1941, 1746 pupils • Chinese community set up 5 schools (1939) – funded by government grants. <p><i>Teachers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 68 teachers (1941) – 12 trained in Malaya. <p style="text-align: right;">4 × 2 = 8 marks</p>	8
3(d)	<p>Why did Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin attend BARIP's first anniversary celebrations in April 1947?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sultan showed his support – by his presence and raising of BARIP flag • BARIP's aims concerned Brunei's interests – also loyal to Sultan and descendants. <p style="text-align: right;">2 × 2 = 4 marks</p>	4
3(e)	<p>How was the reign of Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin honoured in 1949?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celebrated 25th anniversary of accession – silver jubilee • British High Commissioner present on behalf of King George VI – Sultan knighted and bestowed with KBE • Attended by Commissioner-General of S E Asia – also representatives from neighbouring states. <p style="text-align: right;">3 × 2 = 6 marks</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
Question 4 Economic and Social Developments: Chinese and Indian Immigration		
4(a)	<p>Name three areas in Malaya where the Chinese opened up tin mines after 1820.</p> <p>Malacca, Perak, (Lukut, Larut, Kinta Valley) Selangor, Sungei Ujong river valley.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3 × 1 = 3 marks</p>	3
4(b)	<p>Explain why large numbers of Chinese immigrants came to Malaya in the nineteenth century.</p> <p><i>Push factors:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceived corruption and inefficient government in China – exploitation of peasants • Consequently, unrest and rebellion – rebels fled to Malaya to escape punishment • Growing population – increased unemployment. <p><i>Pull factors:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job opportunities in tin mining – Malays preferred fishing and farming • No restrictions – immigration encouraged by British because of Chinese reputation for hard work. <p style="text-align: right;">4 × 2 = 8 marks</p>	8
4(c)	<p>Describe the social problems linked to Chinese immigration in the Straits Settlements during the nineteenth century.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing numbers – approximately 5 million throughout 19th century • Secret societies (e.g., Ghee Hin, Ghee Hock) – 12 major triad branches by 1870 • Involved in gambling and opium smuggling – warfare between different societies • Rivalry – 1846 street battle involving 6000 members ended only by use of troops • Frequent and repeated disturbances – riots in 1851, 1854, 1856, 1857 and 1863 • Piracy – Chinese operated off east coast of Johore attacking Singapore bound ships • Lack of integration – polarisation of Malayan society. <p style="text-align: right;">3 × 2 = 6 marks</p>	6
4(d)	<p>Describe the methods used to recruit workers from India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indenture system from 1833 – contracted for five years (reduced to three in 1876) • Kangany system from 1890s – recruited by foreman (Kangany) and given free passage from India to Malaya. <p>(Accept sepoys, convicts: 1 mark only)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 × 2 = 4 marks</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
4(e)	How did Chinese and Indian immigration help Malaya's economy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chinese – contribution to tin mining; development of towns Indians – enabled rubber industry to become chief source of revenue; improved communications by building roads and railways. 2 × 2 = 4 marks	4
Question 5 The Residential System in Malaya		
5(a)	Name three Malay states in which the British established a Resident between 1874 and 1895. Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang. 3 × 1 = 3 marks	3
5(b)	Why did the Pangkor Engagement of 1874 cause difficulties in Perak? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short period of negotiation – not fully understood by Malay chiefs Lack of clarity – British translation more explicit General terms – open to different interpretations Delay in implementation – Sultan continued to exercise powers for almost a year. 2 × 2 = 4 marks	4
5(c)	Explain why James Birch was unpopular in Perak. <p><i>Birch's personality:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perceived as intolerant and arrogant – looked down on Perak inhabitants Birch did not speak Malay language – ignorant of customs and traditions. <p><i>Debt slavery:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birch opposed debt slavery – Sultan and chiefs angered because they owned hundreds of debt slaves Birch attempted to end debt slavery – offered sanctuary to runaway slaves. <p><i>Revenue collection:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sultan had farmed out revenue collection to a Chinese friend – declared illegal by Birch; revenue to be collected only by Resident Birch stopped Perak chiefs collecting taxes – Sultan and chiefs alarmed at loss of main source of revenue. <p><i>Law reforms:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Code of Civil and Criminal Law – local village Pendhulu responsible to Resident, not to local chief Role of Sultan as Chief Justice replaced by a British judge – control of judiciary now in British hands. 4 × 2 = 8 marks	8

Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	<p>How did Sir William Jervois make the Malay chiefs angry in 1875?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jervois had bullied Sultan Abdullah into accepting Birch as Queen's Commissioner – would rule Perak in the name of the Sultan • Sultan refused – Jervois threatened to depose Sultan • Had changed policy of indirect rule to direct rule – without permission of British government. <p style="text-align: right;">2 × 2 = 4 marks</p>	4
5(e)	<p>Describe how the British restored control in Perak after the murder of Birch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Straits Governor (Jervois) launched attacks on Perak – used troops from Penang, Singapore, India, Hong Kong • Suspects captured by 1876 – severe punishments • Sultan Abdullah deposed and exiled – other chiefs (e.g., Raj Ismail) also exiled • Main conspirators hanged – Maharaja Lela, Dato Sagor, Pandak Ingut • Raja Yusof not involved – appointed Regent then Sultan. <p style="text-align: right;">3 × 2 = 6 marks</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
Question 6 Indonesia: the Java War		
6(a)	<p>Name three territories that were part of the ‘Outer Provinces’. Sumatra, Borneo (Kalimantan), Bali, Timor, Moluccas, Celebes.</p> <p>3 × 1 = 3 marks</p>	3
6(b)	<p>Why did Van der Capellen abolish land-leasing in 1823?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europeans had gained control of large areas of Java – harmful effects on locals; little land available for sustenance crops • Land-leasing gave Europeans rights over peasants – led to exploitation. <p>2 × 2 = 4 marks</p>	4
6(c)	<p>How did the abolition of land-leasing affect people in Java?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European planters – demanded return of money from chiefs and compensation • Chiefs – forced to repay advances, often already spent • Peasants – subject to greater demands from chiefs to raise money to repay Europeans. <p>2 × 2 = 4 marks</p>	4
6(d)	<p>Describe how the Dutch treatment of Dipo Negoro led to war in 1825.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dutch failed to recognise DP as Sultan in 1822 – despite British promise • Appointed Sultan’s 2-year old son as new Sultan – DP just a guardian of infant • DP religious and devout – but Dutch failed to recognise him as religious leader of Java • 1825 – Dutch started building road across DP’s land – crossed area of sacred tomb • DP’s followers attacked roadbuilders – Dutch sent force to arrest DP • Thus DP portrayed himself as liberator of Java against Dutch – fled to mountains and organised rebellion that led to war. <p>4 × 2 = 8 marks</p>	8
6(e)	<p>Explain how the Java War was harmful to both to the Dutch and the Javanese.</p> <p><i>Dutch:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15000 troops dead; • Huge financial cost (20 million guilders) – Netherlands almost bankrupt. <p><i>Javanese:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 000 dead (disease and starvation as well as warfare) • Damage to rural society and agriculture. <p>3 × 2 = 6 marks</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
Question 7 Thailand: Pridi Panomyong and Pibul Songgram		
7(a)	<p>Name three Thai political leaders between 1932 and 1945, other than Pridi and Pibul.</p> <p>Prince Boworadet, Colonel Phya Pahon, Phya Manopakorn, Khuang Aphaiwong, Seni Pramoj.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3 × 1 = 3 marks</p>	3
7(b)	<p>Describe the role of Pridi in the 1932 Revolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pridi: driving force behind revolution – in contact with many who wanted reform • 24 June 1932 – Pridi produced draft constitution • Pridi had friends in Thai military academy – persuaded cavalry regiment to join coup and seize Bangkok • Prajadhipok accepted Pridi's constitution on return to capital – end of absolute monarchy. <p style="text-align: right;">3 × 2 = 6 marks</p>	6
7(c)	<p>Why was Pridi's economic plan (1933) controversial?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan based on Marxist philosophy – state control of economy • People employed by state – land owned by government • Caused split in People's Party – Pridi accused of being a communist • Phya persuaded King to suspend Assembly to prevent vote – censorship imposed. <p style="text-align: right;">2 × 2 = 4 marks</p>	4
7(d)	<p>Describe how Pridi and Pibul disagreed about events during and after the Second World War.</p> <p><i>During war:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pibul signed Thai-Japanese Pact – Pridi resigned from government • Pridi supported 'Free Thai' movement – supported Allies' plans to attack. <p>Japanese</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1944: Pibul forced to resign – arrested as a war criminal. <p><i>After war:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1945–6: Pridi denounced Pibul's Thai-Japanese Pact – offered return of lands to Britain and France (acquired through T-J Pact) • March 1946: Pridi became prime minister. <p style="text-align: right;">4 × 2 = 8 marks</p>	8
7(e)	<p>How did the death of King Ananda (1946) affect the career of Pridi?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 1946: mysterious death of King Ananda – accident, murder or suicide? • August 1946: Pridi resigned as p.m. – successor overthrown by Pibul (1947) • 1948: Pibul accused Pridi of involvement in murder – Pridi forced to flee from Thailand. <p style="text-align: right;">2 × 2 = 4 marks</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
Question 8 Philippines: Developments in Filipino nationalism		
8(a)	<p>Name the three priests executed after the Cavite Mutiny in 1872. Fathers Burgos, Gomez, Zamora.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3 × 1 = 3 marks</p>	3
8(b)	<p>Why was the execution of the three priests important to the growth of Filipino nationalism?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symbols of martyrdom – increased desire of educated Filipinos for reform • Many nationalists deported by Spanish or fled abroad – organised Propaganda Movement • PM not revolutionary; loyal to Spain – thus won support of many Spanish. <p style="text-align: right;">2 × 2 = 4 marks</p>	4
8(c)	<p>Describe how Filipino nationalism changed after 1892.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exile of Rizal 1892 – end of moderation and move towards revolution • Bonifacio – formed Katipunan, secret society • Katipunan wanted complete independence – overthrow of Spanish rule • More peasant based – little support from middle class and educated Filipinos • Active planning for revolution – opposed by Rizal and other intellectuals. <p style="text-align: right;">4 × 2 = 8 marks</p>	8
8(d)	<p>Explain why José Rizal became a nationalist hero in 1896.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrested by Spanish <i>en route</i> to Cuba - to serve as surgeon in Spanish army • Tried and convicted of treason – executed by firing squad 30th Dec. 1896 • Rizal's death strengthened Katipunan – fuelled further resentment against Spanish. <p style="text-align: right;">3 × 2 = 6 marks</p>	6
8(e)	<p>How did Katipunan change in 1897?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katipunan divided – split between Aguinaldo and Bonifacio • Katipunan set up rebel government in mountains – Aguinaldo chosen as President • Bonifacio set up alternative breakaway rebel government – arrested on Aguinaldo's orders and executed. <p style="text-align: right;">2 × 2 = 4 marks</p>	4