



HISTORY

Paper 2

2171/02

October/November 2017

2 hours 15 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Section A

Answer Question **1** and **one** other question.

Section B

Answer **one** question.

Section C

Answer **one** question.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **5** printed pages, **3** blank pages and **1** Insert.



Section A

History of Brunei, 1800–1967

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question from this section.

- 1 Read the extracts and then answer the questions which follow.

Brunei's Traditional Political and Social Structure

Extract A: The national government of Brunei

The Sultan was both the head of religion and the head of government in Brunei. As head of Islam he introduced a system of administration based on Islamic teachings. Four ministers, known as Wazirs, helped the Sultan in ruling the country. They were members of the royal family and each Wazir had complete authority over his own area of responsibility. The Cheterias were also government officials. Pengiran Shahbandar, the chief of the Cheterias, had important duties that put him on the same level as a Wazir.

5

Extract B: Political checkpoints

The Sultanate established political checkpoints along the rivers in Brunei and southwest Borneo. There were three categories of political checkpoints – Daerah, Kampung and Negeri. They were very different from each other.

10

- (a) Give the titles of **three** Wazirs who 'helped the Sultan in ruling the country'. (Extract A, line 3) [3]
- (b) Describe the 'system of administration based on Islamic teachings' that the Sultan introduced. (Extract A, line 2) [8]
- (c) What were Pengiran Shahbandar's 'important duties'? (Extract A, line 6) [4]
- (d) Why were political checkpoints established 'along the rivers in Brunei and southwest Borneo'? (Extract B, lines 8–9) [4]
- (e) Explain how the political checkpoints 'were very different from each other'. (Extract B, line 10) [6]

2 *The Loss of Labuan and Limbang*

- (a) Name **three** British officials who were Governors of Labuan after 1846. [3]
- (b) How did the British take control of Labuan in 1846? [4]
- (c) What does *Syair Rakis* show about Bruneian feelings after the loss of Labuan? [4]
- (d) Explain why Charles Brooke took control of Limbang in 1890. [8]
- (e) How did people in Brunei and in Britain show their opposition to the seizure of Limbang? [6]

3 *Economic Developments: the Rubber Industry*

- (a) Name **three** export goods (apart from rubber) that were important to Brunei's economy. [3]
- (b) How was rubber introduced into Brunei? [4]
- (c) Explain how the rubber industry developed in Brunei before 1918. [6]
- (d) What problems did the rubber industry in Brunei have in the 1920s and 30s? [4]
- (e) Describe how the Brunei government supported the rubber industry from 1918 to 1941. [8]

Section B**History of Malaya, 1800–1963**

Answer **either** Question 4 **or** Question 5

4 *The Straits Settlements*

- (a) Name the **three** territories that joined together in 1826 to form the Straits Settlements. [3]
- (b) Explain why the people of the Straits Settlements did not like being under Indian rule. [8]
- (c) Describe the support for separation from Indian rule in the 1850s and 1860s. [6]
- (d) How were the Straits Settlements governed after 1867? [4]
- (e) What was done to solve problems caused by secret societies after 1867? [4]

5 *Political Developments: The Emergency in Malaya*

- (a) Name **three** communist leaders in Malaya from 1948 onwards. [3]
- (b) Explain why the British declared a state of emergency throughout Malaya in 1948. [6]
- (c) How did the British protect rubber estates in Malaya during the Emergency? [4]
- (d) Why did the British government appoint a new High Commissioner in 1952? [4]
- (e) Describe how the British won the support of the Malayan people against the Malayan Communist Party. [8]

Section C

History of Southeast Asia, 1800–1950

Answer **one** question from this section.

6 *Indonesia: Progress towards Independence*

- (a) Name the **three** states that made up the Indonesian Republic. [3]
- (b) Explain how the British helped the Dutch to re-occupy Indonesia after the Japanese surrender in 1945. [8]
- (c) What agreement was made at the Linggadjati Conference (1946)? [4]
- (d) How did the United Nations try to settle the dispute between the Indonesians and the Dutch in 1947–1948? [6]
- (e) How did the Indonesian War of Independence end? [4]

7 *Thailand: Contacts with Western Powers*

- (a) Name **three** countries, besides Britain, that made treaties with Siam between 1856 and 1859. [3]
- (b) Describe how Rama III dealt with Western attempts to gain trading concessions in 1850. [4]
- (c) Explain how Mongkut's background and experiences helped him to establish good relations with Western countries. [6]
- (d) What did Chulalongkorn and France agree in the Treaty of 1893? [4]
- (e) Why did Siam and Britain sign the Bangkok Treaty (1909)? [8]

8 *Philippines: Constitutional Reforms*

- (a) Name **three** Governor-Generals in the Philippines between 1924 and 1936. [3]
- (b) Why was there support in the USA for Filipino independence after 1932? [6]
- (c) Why did some Filipino leaders oppose the Hare–Hawes–Cutting Act? [4]
- (d) Describe how the Tydings–McDuffie Act (1934) planned for Filipino independence. [8]
- (e) How did the USA continue to have close links with the Philippines after 1946? [4]

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