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**HISTORY (BRUNEI)**

**2171/02**

Paper 2

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MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 100

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**Cambridge Assessment**  
International Education

Question	Answer	Marks
<b>Question 1 Brunei's Traditional Political and Social Structure</b>		
1(a)	<p><b>Give the titles of three Wazirs who 'helped the Sultan in ruling the country'.</b></p> <p>Pengiran Bendahara, Pengiran Di-Gadong, Pengiran Temenggong, Pengiran Pemancha.</p> <p><b>3 × 1 = 3 marks</b></p>	<b>3</b>
1(b)	<p><b>Describe the 'system of administration based on Islamic teachings' that the Sultan introduced.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New posts of religious officials – Kadhi, Khatib, Imam, Mudim</li> <li>• Responsible for mosque administration – enforced Syariah laws (Hukum Syariah)</li> <li>• Scribes and advisers to Sultan – fulfilled other administrative tasks (e.g. tax collections, witnesses to the signing of Amanat, 1885)</li> <li>• Members of State Council – given title of 'Pehin', equivalent to Manteri Berchiri.</li> </ul> <p><b>4 × 2 = 8 marks</b></p>	<b>8</b>
1(c)	<p><b>What were Pengiran Shahbandar's 'important duties'?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for trade and port activities – on behalf of Pengiran Temenggong</li> <li>• Involved in ratification of maritime laws – especially those dealing with ports and river mouths, trade centres of Brunei empire.</li> </ul> <p><b>2 × 2 = 4 marks</b></p>	<b>4</b>
1(d)	<p><b>Why were political checkpoints established 'along the rivers in Brunei and southwest Borneo'?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Originated as trading centres – economic importance; thus necessary to control local (Kedayan and Bisaya) tribes</li> <li>• Developed as centres of territorial administration – under the authority of Pengirans</li> <li>• To check population numbers –for tax purposes.</li> </ul> <p><b>2 × 2 = 4 marks</b></p>	<b>4</b>
1(e)	<p><b>Explain how the political checkpoints 'were very different from each other'.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negeris found at river estuaries – others found along river banks</li> <li>• Negeris were administrative centres – kampungs were tiny political systems, joined together to form daerahs</li> <li>• Negeris' political structure more developed; Sultan gave chiefs special (Manteri) titles – kampungs under charge of tribal heads (ketua kampung), appointed by Sultan.</li> </ul> <p><b>3 × 2 = 6 marks</b></p>	<b>6</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
<b>Question 2 The Loss of Labuan and Limbang</b>		
2(a)	<p><b>Name three British officials who were Governors of Labuan after 1846.</b></p> <p>James Brooke, G W Edwardes, Peter Leys, John Pope-Hennessy, Jeremiah Callaghan. (Accept William Napier, Deputy Governor, and Hugh Low, Acting Governor) <b>3 × 1 = 3 marks</b></p>	<b>3</b>
2(b)	<p><b>How did the British take control of Labuan in 1846?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long-term British interest in Labuan – appointment of Brooke as Rajah of Sarawak 1846 triggered British occupation</li> <li>• British occupied Labuan – with help from Brooke</li> <li>• Sultan OAS II had no choice but to surrender – Treaty of Labuan signed December 1846</li> <li>• Brooke appointed first Governor of Labuan – knighted by British.</li> </ul> <p><i>One mark max for British motives</i> <b>2 × 2 = 4 marks</b></p>	<b>4</b>
2(c)	<p><b>What does <i>Syair Rakis</i> show about Bruneian feelings after the loss of Labuan?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nobles and Sultan upset – Labuan only sea gateway to outside world</li> <li>• SR, 12-part poem written by Pengiran Indera Mahkota – showed fate of other countries due to ignorance and weakness</li> <li>• PIM hoped to make people of Brunei aware of situation – emphasised need for strong and wise ruler to resist western powers.</li> </ul> <p><b>2 × 2 = 4 marks</b></p>	<b>4</b>
2(d)	<p><b>Explain why Charles Brooke took control of Limbang in 1890.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limbang agricultural area – major producer of sago</li> <li>• Sultan Hashim had refused to allow annexation – British opposed Brooke's demand, so Brooke seized Limbang by force</li> <li>• Brooke claimed local chiefs supported annexation – and that they had requested him to place Limbang under Sarawak's control</li> <li>• Brooke also claimed that Pengiran Muda Bendahara (principal owner) had promised to cede Limbang to Sarawak.</li> </ul> <p><b>4 × 2 = 8 marks</b></p>	<b>8</b>
2(e)	<p><b>How did people in Brunei and in Britain show their opposition to the seizure of Limbang?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• British Consul said only a minority supported Brooke's rule – only 25%</li> <li>• PMB sent petition to Sultan – to say people of Limbang wished to stay under Brunei</li> <li>• Sultan protested to British – demanded strong action to be taken against Brooke</li> <li>• Sultan refused to accept compensation – offered by Charles Brooke.</li> </ul> <p><b>3 × 2 = 6 marks</b></p>	<b>6</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
<b>Question 3 Economic Developments: the Rubber Industry</b>		
3(a)	<p><b>Name three export goods (apart from rubber) that were important to Brunei's economy.</b></p> <p>Hides, tallow, sago, coal, cutch, livestock, oil.</p> <p><b>3 × 1 = 3 marks</b></p>	<b>3</b>
3(b)	<p><b>How was rubber introduced into in Brunei?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1908 introduced by a Johore Malay – Haji Mohammad Daud</li> <li>• First planted in Labu area of Temburong District – also in Brunei District.</li> </ul> <p><b>2 × 2 = 4 marks</b></p>	<b>4</b>
3(c)	<p><b>Explain how the rubber industry developed in Brunei before 1918.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased demand – tyres for growing motor vehicle industry</li> <li>• Locals preferred to grow rubber to food crops – more profitable than coconuts / fruits</li> <li>• Large plantations of over 1000 acres – owned by European companies</li> <li>• Medium sized plantations (25–100 acres) – Chinese owned</li> <li>• Small-holdings (about 1 acre) – mainly Malay / Bruneian owned</li> <li>• First exports to Britain and USA – 1914</li> <li>• Temburong District highest producing area – overtaken by Brunei Town 1919.</li> </ul> <p><b>3 × 2 = 6 marks</b></p>	<b>6</b>
3(d)	<p><b>What problems did the rubber industry in Brunei have in the 1920s and 30s?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1920s: worldwide oversupply; thus no demand for rubber – led to sharp fall in prices</li> <li>• 1930s: Great Depression – many rubber estate workers unemployed</li> <li>• Introduction of synthetic rubber – fewer sales; fall in revenue.</li> </ul> <p><b>2 × 2 = 4 marks</b></p>	<b>4</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
3(e)	<p><b>Describe how the Brunei government supported the rubber industry from 1918 to 1941.</b></p> <p><i>Support for small-holders</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1918: Inspector of Agriculture appointed – to advise small-holders (almost 50% of rubber acreage owned by small-holders)</li> <li>• 1933: government established Agricultural Station in Kilanas – Agricultural Station started rubber nursery to distribute seedlings to small-holders</li> <li>• Malay Officer from RRI – took charge of Agricultural Dept.; organised demonstrations for Brunei growers.</li> </ul> <p><i>Economic Measures</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1920s/1930s – Restriction Schemes reduced output to improve prices</li> <li>• 1922 – Brunei State Council passed Export of Rubber Restriction Enactment – fines imposed for tapping under-sized trees or overtapping trees</li> <li>• 1934 – International Rubber Regulation Agreement – each country allowed to produce/export fixed amount of rubber – in force until WWII.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>4 × 2 = 8 marks</b></p>	<b>8</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
<b>Question 4 The Straits Settlements</b>		
4(a)	<p><b>Name the three territories that joined together in 1826 to form the Straits Settlements.</b></p> <p>Penang, Malacca, Singapore.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>3 × 1 = 3 marks</b></p>	<b>3</b>
4(b)	<p><b>Explain why the people of the Straits Settlements did not like being under Indian rule.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distance – lack of interest, delays in implementation</li> <li>Inefficient administration – no land registrations / surveys until 1843; no Police Commissioner until 1857</li> <li>Administration in India unwilling to spend money – thus no funds to tackle piracy or secret societies</li> <li>Interference in trade – attempts to end Singapore's free port status</li> <li>1855 Currency Act – passed in spite of fierce opposition</li> <li>Unhappy at policy of receiving convicts from India – and associated cost of paying for upkeep.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>4 × 2 = 8 marks</b></p>	<b>8</b>
4(c)	<p><b>Describe the support for separation from Indian rule in the 1850s and 1860s.</b></p> <p><i>In Singapore / Straits:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support from local newspapers – The Straits Times, Singapore Free Press</li> <li>Support from influential citizens – William Read, Abraham Logan</li> <li>Public meetings held – to establish organised support</li> <li>1857 – proposal for Crown Colony status sent to UK parliament.</li> </ul> <p><i>In Britain:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support from past Residents / Governors – Crawford &amp; Ibbotsen</li> <li>Support from MPs and members of Lords – with experience of service in Singapore</li> <li>1863 – Commission set up to consider proposal.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>3 × 2 = 6 marks</b></p>	<b>6</b>
4(d)	<p><b>How were the Straits Settlements governed after 1867?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Became a Crown Colony – governed from GB, not India</li> <li>Governor appointed – by Secretary of State for Colonies</li> <li>Assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils – also, Straits Civil Service set up, based in Singapore.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>2 × 2 = 4 marks</b></p>	<b>4</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
4(e)	<p><b>What was done to solve problems caused by secret societies after 1867?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1869: Suppression of Dangerous Societies Ordinance – societies of 10+ members to be registered</li><li>• 1876 – post of Protector of Chinese Immigrants/Emigrants set up – W A Pickering appointed (one of few Europeans fluent in Chinese)</li><li>• 1882 – police given powers to disband any society if considered a danger to law and order</li><li>• 1890 – Societies Ordinance – declared all secret societies to be illegal.</li></ul> <p><b>2 × 2 = 4 marks</b></p>	<b>4</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
<b>Question 5 Political Developments: The Emergency in Malaya</b>		
5(a)	<p><b>Name three communist leaders in Malaya from 1948 onwards.</b></p> <p>Chin Peng, Lau Yew, Lau Lee.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>3 × 1 = 3 marks</b></p>	<b>3</b>
5(b)	<p><b>Explain why the British declared a state of emergency throughout Malaya in 1948.</b></p> <p>(Note: – date important; 1 mark max for non-specific answers, e.g., ‘Communists were a threat’.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• February 1948 – formation of MPABA by Lau Yew</li> <li>• June 1948 – communist force of 3000 dispersed through jungle</li> <li>• Attacks on rubber plantations and tin mines – machinery destroyed</li> <li>• Perak – 3 Europeans murdered.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>3 × 2 = 6 marks</b></p>	<b>6</b>
5(c)	<p><b>How did the British protect rubber estates in Malaya during the Emergency?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24000 Malay Special Constables trained – carried out guard duties on estates</li> <li>• Estates protected by sandbags and barbed wire.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>2 × 2 = 4 marks</b></p>	<b>4</b>
5(d)	<p><b>Why did the British government appoint a new High Commissioner in 1952?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sir Gerald Templer appointed as HC – to continue implementation of Briggs Plan</li> <li>• To replace previous HC (Sir Henry Gurney) – had been murdered Oct 1951.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>2 × 2 = 4 marks</b></p>	<b>4</b>
5(e)	<p><b>Describe how the British won the support of the Malayan people against the Malayan Communist Party.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psychological warfare – to win ‘hearts and minds of the people’</li> <li>• United races – 1952 Amendment Bill increased Chinese citizenship</li> <li>• People allowed to elect local councils – increased sense of pride &amp; responsibility</li> <li>• Questionnaire system – allowed people to inform on communists without fear</li> <li>• Offered rewards for information – \$250 000 for capture/death of Chin Peng.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>4 × 2 = 8 marks</b></p>	<b>8</b>



Question	Answer	Marks
<b>Question 6 Indonesia: Progress towards Independence, 1945–1949</b>		
6(a)	<p><b>Name the three states that made up the Indonesian Republic.</b></p> <p>Java, Sumatra, Madura.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>3 × 1 = 3 marks</b></p>	<b>3</b>
6(b)	<p><b>Explain how the British helped the Dutch to re-occupy Indonesia after the Japanese surrender in 1945.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landed in Indonesia September 1945 – task: to disarm 283 000 Japanese troops and return them to Japan</li> <li>British forces small – not prepared to dislodge Sukarno's government</li> <li>Skirmishes between British and Indonesians – month long battle at Surabaya</li> <li>British commander (Gen. Christison) asked Sukarno's government for cooperation – Indonesians saw it as recognition of legitimacy of their government</li> <li>Outer islands swiftly re-taken – with Dutch reinforcements</li> <li>However, strong resistance to re-occupation likely – therefore encouraged both sides to reach agreement (Linggadjati Conference chaired by Lord Killearn).</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>4 × 2 = 8 marks</b></p>	<b>8</b>
6(c)	<p><b>What agreement was made at the Linggadjati Conference (1946)?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up United States of Indonesia – federal structure comprising Indonesian Republic and states of Borneo &amp; the Great East</li> <li>USI to remain closely linked with Netherlands – part of Netherlands Indonesian Union.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>2 × 2 = 4 marks</b></p>	<b>4</b>
6(d)	<p><b>How did the United Nations try to settle the dispute between the Indonesians and the Dutch in 1947–1948?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ordered cease-fire (Aug 1947) – set up Committee of Good Offices to end dispute</li> <li>Organised conference – took place on US warship, Renville</li> <li>Jan 1948 – truce agreed (Renville Agreement) – still unsuccessful</li> <li>UN Resolution called on Dutch to withdraw – after capture of Jogjakarta</li> <li>Dutch withdrew after US support for UN – threatened economic action.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>3 × 2 = 6 marks</b></p>	<b>6</b>
6(e)	<p><b>How did the Indonesian War of Independence end?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aug 1949 – Dutch decided to grant independence</li> <li>Nov/Dec 1949 – Conference held at The Hague – provisional government set up</li> <li>USI – federal republic of 16 states.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>2 × 2 = 4 marks</b></p>	<b>4</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
<b>Question 7 Thailand: Contacts with Western Powers</b>		
7(a)	<p><b>Name three countries, besides Britain, that made treaties with Siam between 1856 and 1859.</b></p> <p>France, Denmark, Portugal, Hanseatic League (North Germany), USA. <b>3 × 1 = 3 marks</b></p>	<b>3</b>
7(b)	<p><b>Describe how Rama III dealt with Western attempts to gain trading concessions in 1850.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• James Brooke (Britain, Sarawak) wanted concessions for British merchants in Bangkok – Rama III refused to negotiate</li> <li>• Joseph Balestier (USA) – Rama III did not even grant audience.</li> </ul> <p><b>2 × 2 = 4 marks</b></p>	<b>4</b>
7(c)	<p><b>Explain how Mongkut's background and experiences helped him to establish good relations with Western countries.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broad education – knowledge of Western culture (history, languages, science)</li> <li>• Fluent in English – corresponded with Queen Victoria and President Lincoln</li> <li>• Humility (former monk) – knew Siam could not compete with West</li> <li>• 'Hearts and mouths' policy – seen by West as enlightened ruler.</li> </ul> <p><b>3 × 2 = 6 marks</b></p>	<b>6</b>
7(d)	<p><b>What did Chulalongkorn and France agree in the Treaty of 1893?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laos to be a French protectorate – following French annexation</li> <li>• Laotian rulers no longer to recognise Siam as overlord – nor pay tribute</li> <li>• Siamese forces to be withdrawn from Laos – 25km west of Mekong River</li> <li>• Siam to pay 3 million francs compensation – for damage caused by firing at French warships.</li> </ul> <p><b>2 × 2 = 4 marks</b></p>	<b>4</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
7(e)	<p><b>Why did Siam and Britain sign the Bangkok Treaty (1909)?</b></p> <p><i>(Note: – not terms of Treaty)</i></p> <p><i>Siamese motives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 1907 – Siam questioned value of control of four northern Malay states</li> <li>• States often defied Siam – especially Kelantan and Trengganu</li> <li>• Financial burden – e.g., Kedah royal wedding required \$2 million loan from Siam</li> <li>• Thus Siam willing to give up four states to Britain – in exchange for British repudiation of extraterritorial rights in Siam.</li> </ul> <p><i>British motives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Britain to gain four northern states – commercially valuable</li> <li>• 1904 Anglo-French Entente agreed peaceful settlement of differences – British could expand in Malay without fear of offending French</li> <li>• Fear that Siam too weak – unable to keep European rival powers out of northern Malay states.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>4 × 2 = 8 marks</b></p>	<b>8</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
<b>Question 8 Philippines: Constitutional Reforms</b>		
8(a)	<p><b>Name three Governor-Generals in the Philippines between 1924 and 1936.</b></p> <p>Leonard Wood, Eugene Gilmore, Henry Stimson, Frank Murphy. <b>3 × 1 = 3 marks</b></p>	<b>3</b>
8(b)	<p><b>Why was there support in the USA for Filipino independence after 1932?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Democrat Party victory in 1932 elections – more in favour of independence</li> <li>• Great Depression – Filipinos seeking work in USA, competing with US unemployed</li> <li>• If Philippines independent, USA could reduce Filipino sugar imports.</li> </ul> <p><b>3 × 2 = 6 marks</b></p>	<b>6</b>
8(c)	<p><b>Why did some Filipino leaders oppose the Hare–Hawes–Cutting Act?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans to limit sugar imports</li> <li>• Act promised independence after 10 years – but stated Filipino immigration into USA to be restricted</li> <li>• US military and naval bases to remain – thus, Quezon persuaded legislature to reject it.</li> </ul> <p><b>2 × 2 marks = 4 marks</b></p>	<b>4</b>
8(d)	<p><b>Describe how the Tydings–McDuffie Act (1934) planned for Filipino independence.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4th July 1936 – Philippines Commonwealth to be constituted, to last 10 years</li> <li>• Commonwealth to have new Constitution – to be drafted by a Convention of 200 delegates</li> <li>• Until 4/7/46 – foreign relations and defence still in US hands</li> <li>• US President to have power of veto – US could intervene to protect constitutional government if necessary</li> <li>• 4th July 1946 – Philippines to receive full independence and US troops to withdraw.</li> </ul> <p><b>4 × 2 = 8 marks</b></p>	<b>8</b>
8(e)	<p><b>How did the USA continue to have close links with the Philippines after 1946?</b></p> <p><i>Economic:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippines Affairs – preferential Treatment for Filipino goods to continue until 1960.</li> </ul> <p><i>Military:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• March 1947, Military Base Agreement – allowed USA 99 year lease on 23 military bases in Philippines.</li> </ul> <p><b>2 × 2 = 4 marks</b></p>	<b>4</b>