



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Ordinary Level

HISTORY

Paper 2

2171/02

May/June 2018

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.

Economic and Social Developments: Cutch and Coal Industries

Extract A: The Growth of Cutch and Coal Industries

Cutch production began in 1901 in Subok, and became an important feature of Brunei's economy. It was a very useful product and was widely exported to countries around the world.

Coal mining developed in the Muara area. From 1888 to 1924 the Muara mine produced 652 000 tonnes of coal, most of which was transported overseas by a number of different routes. The success of the Muara mine led to great changes in Muara Town.

5

Extract B: The Decline of the Cutch and Coal Industries

The cutch industry declined in the 1920s, leading eventually to the closure of the Subok factory in 1933.

The Muara coal mine finally closed down in 1924. The Japanese forced people to work in other coal mines in Brunei during the Occupation, but production could only meet local needs.

10

- (a) Name **three** 'countries around the world' to which Brunei exported cutch. (Extract A, lines 2–3) [3]
- (b) Why was the cutch industry 'an important feature of Brunei's economy'? (Extract A, lines 1–2) [4]
- (c) How was coal 'transported overseas by a number of different routes'? (Extract A, lines 5–6) [4]
- (d) Describe how 'the success of the Muara mine led to great changes in Muara Town'. (Extract A, lines 6–7) [6]
- (e) Explain why 'the cutch industry declined in the 1920s'. (Extract B, line 8) [8]

2 *Diplomatic Rivalry*

- (a) Name **three** areas taken from Brunei in the nineteenth century by James Brooke. [3]
- (b) Why did the British renew their interest in North Borneo in the early nineteenth century? [4]
- (c) Why did the British persuade Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin II to sign the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce in 1847? [4]
- (d) Describe how Brunei and Britain reacted to American interest in Brunei during the 1840s and 50s. [6]
- (e) Explain how the British settled Spanish and Dutch objections to British control over North Borneo. [8]

3 *The 1959 Constitution*

- (a) Name the **three** British officials who met with Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddien III to discuss the 1959 Constitution. [3]
- (b) How was Brunei ruled before the 1959 Constitution? [4]
- (c) Why did Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddien III set up the Tjujuh Serangkai? [4]
- (d) Describe the powers that the 1959 Constitution gave to the Sultan. [6]
- (e) Explain the significance of the 1959 Constitution to Brunei's political development. [8]

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

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

4 *The Founding of Singapore*

- (a) Apart from Singapore, name **three** places in the Malay Archipelago which Raffles suggested as possible British bases. [3]
- (b) Why did Raffles choose Singapore as a British settlement in 1819? [4]
- (c) How did Raffles get the Sultan of Johore to agree to the Treaty of 6 February 1819? [4]
- (d) Describe the trading terms of the Treaty of 6 February 1819. [6]
- (e) Explain how Raffles organised the administration of Singapore after 1822. [8]

5 *Political developments 1948–1957*

- (a) Name the **three** political parties which did **not** win any seats in the 1955 Elections in Malaya. [3]
- (b) What were the citizenship qualifications set out for *all* groups of citizens in the Federation Agreement, 1948? [4]
- (c) What was the Member System, 1951? [4]
- (d) Describe how the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) developed in the period from 1946 to 1955. [6]
- (e) Explain how Malaya moved towards full independence after the 1955 Elections. [8]

Section C

History of Southeast Asia, 1800–1950

Answer **one** question from this section.

6 *Indonesia: The Japanese Occupation*

- (a) Name **three** places in Indonesia where Japanese troops landed in January 1942. [3]
- (b) Why did the Dutch Commander-in-Chief in Java surrender to the Japanese in March 1942? [4]
- (c) How did some Indonesians benefit as a result of the imprisonment of Dutch and Eurasians? [4]
- (d) Explain why the Japanese occupation was harmful to the people of Indonesia. [6]
- (e) Describe how Indonesian nationalism grew stronger under Japanese rule. [8]

7 *Thailand: The Reign of Mongkut (1851–1868)*

- (a) Name **three** products Siam exported after the Bowring Treaty of 1855. [3]
- (b) How was transport developed during Mongkut's reign? [4]
- (c) What did Mongkut do to be closer to the Siamese people? [4]
- (d) Describe how Mongkut used westerners to help modernise Siam. [6]
- (e) Explain why relations between Siam and France changed in the period from 1858 to 1867. [8]

8 *The Philippines: The American Occupation*

- (a) Name **three** departments set up in the Philippines by William Taft. [3]
- (b) Why did the USA remain in the Philippines after the Spanish surrendered in 1898? [4]
- (c) What changes did William Taft make to education in the Philippines? [4]
- (d) Describe the terms of the Philippine Organic Act, 1902. [6]
- (e) Explain how political parties developed in the Philippines in the period from 1901 to 1907. [8]

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