



Cambridge O Level

HISTORY

2171/01

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

October/November 2020

1 hour

You must answer on the multiple choice answer sheet.

You will need: Multiple choice answer sheet
Soft clean eraser
Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

INSTRUCTIONS

- There are **forty** questions on this paper. Answer **all** questions.
- For each question there are four possible answers **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**. Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in soft pencil on the multiple choice answer sheet.
- Follow the instructions on the multiple choice answer sheet.
- Write in soft pencil.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on the multiple choice answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.
- Do **not** use correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer.
- Any rough working should be done on this question paper.

This document has **8** pages. Blank pages are indicated.



- 1 What were the Hamba?
 - A commoners
 - B government ministers
 - C political checkpoints
 - D private properties

- 2 What was a reason for the strength of Brunei's trade between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?
 - A good relations with Germany
 - B high demand for Brunei's goods in China
 - C protection from the British Navy
 - D the opening of the Suez Canal

- 3 Who was appointed Governor of Sarawak in 1841?
 - A Balestier
 - B Brooke
 - C Cochrane
 - D Marriot

- 4 Which action was carried out by Sultan Abdul Momin?
 - A building railways
 - B exporting oil to Europe
 - C making the nobles take an oath of Amanat
 - D signing the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce

- 5 To whom did the British try to persuade Sultan Hashim to cede Belait and Tutong in 1901?
 - A France
 - B Japan
 - C Sarawak
 - D Philippines

- 6 What was **not** a task of the Brunei State Council set up under the Residential System?
- A appoint civil servants
 - B deal with legal appeals from the Kadhi courts
 - C manage religious education
 - D review and pass bills
- 7 Which statement about Brunei in the 1920s is correct?
- A Coal prices fell drastically.
 - B Its main export was oil.
 - C The Japanese occupied the country.
 - D Teaching in schools was in English.
- 8 Who signed the 1959 Constitution Agreement on behalf of Britain?
- A Bevington
 - B Low
 - C Scott
 - D Treacher
- 9 Which part of Brunei's First National Development Plan received the largest share of the budget?
- A agriculture
 - B education
 - C infrastructure
 - D welfare
- 10 In which year did Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddien III abdicate?
- A 1961 B 1963 C 1965 D 1967
- 11 Which statement about Singapore in 1825 is **not** correct?
- A It was a free port.
 - B It was controlled by the Dutch.
 - C It was governed by a Resident.
 - D It was part of the British 'sphere of influence'.

- 12** Which action angered the residents of the Straits Settlements in 1855?
- A** A Currency Act was passed.
 - B** Pirates sank a ship carrying silver.
 - C** The Queen of England refused to visit.
 - D** Slavery was abolished.
- 13** Who was W A Pickering?
- A** the Governor of the Straits Settlements
 - B** the Head of the Chinese Protectorate
 - C** the Resident of Perak
 - D** the trader who first planted rubber in Malaya
- 14** Which state in the Malay archipelago was the first to have a British Resident?
- A** Kedah
 - B** Negri Sembilan
 - C** Pahang
 - D** Perak
- 15** Who was hanged for his part in the murder of Birch?
- A** Maharaja Lela
 - B** Raja Ismail
 - C** Raja Yusof
 - D** Sultan Abdullah
- 16** When did four states sign the treaty to form the Federated Malay States?
- A** 1866 **B** 1876 **C** 1886 **D** 1896
- 17** What was done to deal with the fall in tin prices caused by the world depression which began in 1929?
- A** New mines were opened.
 - B** Production was increased.
 - C** Subsidies were paid to producers by the government.
 - D** The Tin Producers' Council was set up.

- 18 What happened to the Malay Sultans during the Japanese occupation?
- A They went into exile.
 - B They were given more powers.
 - C They were imprisoned.
 - D They were made vice-presidents of the provincial consultative councils.
- 19 Who offered a reward of \$250 000 for the capture of Chin Peng during the Emergency?
- A Briggs
 - B Gent
 - C Rendel
 - D Templer
- 20 According to a United Nations' survey in 1963, what percentage of Sabah and Sarawak's people wanted to join Malaysia?
- A 40% B 50% C 60% D 70%
- 21 What was an action of Van der Capellen in Indonesia?
- A He executed Dipo Negoro.
 - B He introduced the Culture System.
 - C He prohibited land-leasing.
 - D He stopped the practice of tax-farming.
- 22 Which crop in Indonesia was badly hit by disease in the 1880s?
- A coffee
 - B rubber
 - C sago
 - D tobacco
- 23 Where did Raden Adjeng Kartini set up schools for women?
- A Borneo
 - B Java
 - C Maccassar
 - D Sumatra

- 24** In 1925 membership of the Volksraad was increased to which number?
- A** 20 **B** 60 **C** 100 **D** 140
- 25** What was an aim of Partai Nasional Indonesia?
- A** to bring about independence through constitutional means
B to bring about independence by violent means
C to educate the Indonesians about the benefits of colonial rule
D to help fight against fascism
- 26** Where was there a communist revolution in 1926?
- A** Celebes
B Madura
C Timor-Leste
D West Java
- 27** Which European power granted Indonesia independence in 1949?
- A** Britain
B France
C the Netherlands
D Spain
- 28** The Low Treaty between Britain and Siam guaranteed the independence of which Malay state?
- A** Patani
B Perak
C Kedah
D Kelantan
- 29** Who succeeded Rama III in 1851?
- A** Ananda
B Mongkut
C Prajadhipok
D Vajiravudh

- 30** In which area of the Siamese government did J G D Campbell work?
- A** agriculture
 - B** defence
 - C** education
 - D** justice
- 31** Which territory was recognised by Siam as a French protectorate in 1893?
- A** Annam
 - B** Cambodia
 - C** Laos
 - D** Tongking
- 32** Which action was carried out by Chulalongkorn?
- A** abolishing compulsory labour
 - B** forming a new constitution
 - C** introducing compulsory primary schooling
 - D** setting up the Wild Tiger Corps
- 33** Who closed the Chinese schools because of the threat of communism?
- A** Ananda
 - B** Dhanarat
 - C** Pibul
 - D** Pridi
- 34** What was a cause of the Tayabas Mutiny?
- A** the banning of the Catholic religion
 - B** the execution of three priests
 - C** racial discrimination
 - D** support for the Spanish monarchy

- 35** Why did Rizal refuse to give his support to Katipunan in 1896?
- A** He did not want reform in the Philippines.
 - B** He intended to launch his own uprising.
 - C** He thought armed opposition to Spain would fail.
 - D** He was in prison at the time.
- 36** Who headed a revolutionary government set up in Luzon in 1898?
- A** Burgos
 - B** Makabulos
 - C** Osmena
 - D** Quezon
- 37** Who was the first American Governor-General of the Philippines?
- A** Harrison
 - B** Murphy
 - C** Taft
 - D** Wood
- 38** When did the Japanese appoint Laurel as President of the independent Republic of the Philippines?
- A** 1941 **B** 1943 **C** 1945 **D** 1947
- 39** Who was the leader of the Hukbalahap movement?
- A** MacArthur
 - B** Magsaysay
 - C** Quirino
 - D** Taruc
- 40** What best describes the Philippines after July 1946?
- A** an American colony
 - B** member of a federation
 - C** politically independent
 - D** under military rule