



Cambridge O Level

HISTORY

2171/02

Paper 2

October/November 2020

2 hours 15 minutes



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **four** questions in total:
 - Section A: answer Question 1 and **one** other question.
 - Section B: answer **one** question.
 - Section C: answer **one** question.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

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

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 that follow.

The reign of Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddien III

Extract A: Social and economic progress

Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddien III's contribution to social and economic progress in Brunei during his reign earned him the title, 'The Architect of Modern Brunei'. For example, the Second National Development Plan proposed new industries which aimed to diversify Brunei's economy. There were important developments in the offshore oil industry in 1959 and 1963 which increased the production of crude oil.

5

Social conditions also improved as the Sultan showed concern for the welfare of his subjects.

Extract B: His Majesty's contribution to Islam

The Sultan's position as ruler of Brunei meant he was head of the Islamic religion in the country. He gave greater attention to religious education and his influence was a major factor in protecting and promoting the Islamic faith in Brunei.

10

- (a) Name **three** 'proposed new industries which aimed to diversify Brunei's economy'. (Extract A, lines 3–4) [3]
- (b) What 'important developments in the offshore oil industry' took place in 1959 and 1963? (Extract A, lines 4–5) [4]
- (c) How did Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddien III show 'concern for the welfare of his subjects'? (Extract A, lines 6–7) [4]
- (d) Explain how Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddien III 'gave greater attention to religious education'. (Extract B, line 9) [6]
- (e) Describe how the Sultan's 'influence was a major factor in protecting and promoting the Islamic faith in Brunei'. (Extract B, lines 9–10) [8]

2 *Causes and effects: Seizure of Limbang*

- (a) State **three** ways in which Sultan Hashim showed his opposition to the seizure of Limbang. [3]
- (b) Why was the loss of Limbang bad for Brunei? [4]
- (c) What did the British government do in response to Brunei's protests about the seizure of Limbang? [4]
- (d) Explain why Sultan Hashim rejected the Trevenen Report, 1891. [6]
- (e) Describe the steps that led to the signing of the Supplementary Protectorate Agreement, 1905–06. [8]

3 *The Japanese occupation and its effects on society*

- (a) Name **three** areas of Borneo that the Japanese brought together as one territory called 'Miri Shyu'. [3]
- (b) Why, at first, did some Bruneians welcome the Japanese occupation? [4]
- (c) How did the Japanese attempt to exploit Brunei's economic resources? [4]
- (d) Describe the impact of Japanese rule on how Brunei was governed. [6]
- (e) Explain how the Japanese imposed the policy of 'Nipponisation' on the people of Brunei. [8]

Section B

History of Malaya, 1800–1963

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

4 *The Federated Malay States, 1896*

- (a) Apart from Pahang, name the **three** other states that joined to form the Federated Malay States in 1896. [3]
- (b) What were the financial difficulties experienced by Pahang before the formation of the Federated Malay States? [4]
- (c) How were the Federated Malay States administered? [4]
- (d) Describe the economic successes of the Federated Malay States. [6]
- (e) Explain why the Sultans were dissatisfied with the Federated Malay States. [8]

5 *The Formation of Malaysia, 1963*

- (a) Name the **three** Borneo territories which Tunku Abdul Rahman wanted to become part of Malaysia. [3]
- (b) What were the economic reasons for the formation of Malaysia? [4]
- (c) Why did Singapore agree to join Malaysia? [4]
- (d) Explain why Britain supported the proposals for the formation of Malaysia. [6]
- (e) Describe the work of the Cobbold Commission. [8]

Section C

History of Southeast Asia, 1800–1950

Answer **one** question from this section.

6 *Indonesia: Nationalism*

- (a) Apart from Budi Utomo and Sarekat Islam, name **three** nationalist groups or parties in Indonesia before 1935. [3]
- (b) How did Raden Kartini raise political awareness among Indonesians? [4]
- (c) How did the Volksraad help to encourage nationalism in Indonesia? [4]
- (d) Explain why some people believed that Budi Utomo was not a nationalist party. [6]
- (e) Describe how the aims of Sarekat Islam changed in the period from 1911 to 1917. [8]

7 *Thailand: The reign of King Chulalongkorn*

- (a) Name **three** ways in which communications were improved in Siam during the nineteenth century. [3]
- (b) How did relations between Siam and France change in 1893? [4]
- (c) How was slavery brought to an end in Siam? [4]
- (d) Explain how Siam's financial administration changed during the reign of King Chulalongkorn. [6]
- (e) Describe the steps taken by King Chulalongkorn to improve education in Siam. [8]

8 *Philippines: The Japanese invasion and occupation*

- (a) Name **three** places in the Philippines where Japanese troops landed. [3]
- (b) Why did the Japanese invade the Philippines? [4]
- (c) What was the role of Kalibapi in the Japanese occupation of the Philippines? [4]
- (d) Explain why some Filipinos cooperated with the Japanese during the occupation. [6]
- (e) Describe the work of Hukbalahap in resisting the Japanese. [8]

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.