



Cambridge O Level

HISTORY

2171/02

Paper 2

October/November 2024

2 hours 30 minutes



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **five** questions in total:
 - Section A: answer **two** questions.
 - Section B: answer **one** question.
 - Section C: answer **all** questions.
- 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. Any blank pages are indicated.

Section A: History of Brunei, 1800–1984

Answer any **two** questions from this section.

- 1 This question is about Brunei's loss of territories in the nineteenth century.
 - (a) What was 'Syair Rakis'? [4]
 - (b) Why did Sultan Abdul Momin call his chiefs to a meeting in February 1885? [6]
 - (c) How far do you agree that internal disputes and rivalries were the main problems facing Brunei in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [10]

- 2 This question is about developments in Brunei between the First and Second World Wars.
 - (a) What were the responsibilities of the Brunei police force in the 1920s and 1930s? [4]
 - (b) Why were improvements to road transport carried out in the 1920s and 1930s? [6]
 - (c) 'In the period 1925 to 1941, educational reforms had a greater effect on the lives of people in Brunei than health reforms.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

- 3 This question is about developments in Brunei following the accession of Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddien III.
 - (a) What developments took place in civil aviation in the period 1953 to 1974? [4]
 - (b) Why did Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddien III introduce the First and Second National Development Plans? [6]
 - (c) How far do you agree that the building of mosques was Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddien III's greatest contribution to strengthening Islam in Brunei? Explain your answer. [10]

Section B: History of Malaya, 1874–1963

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 4** This question is about Britain's relationship with the Northern Malay States.
- (a) What were the terms of the Anglo-Siamese Declaration, 1902? [4]
 - (b) Why were the Northern Malay States not included in the Federated Malay States? [6]
 - (c) 'Britain gained more from the 1909 Bangkok Treaty than Siam did.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 5** This question is about the Japanese occupation in Malaya.
- (a) What was the Peace-living Certificate? [4]
 - (b) Why did the Japanese treat the various ethnic groups in Malaya differently? [6]
 - (c) How far do you agree that the growth of nationalism was the most important impact of Japanese occupation? Explain your answer. [10]

Section C: Second World War in Asia, c.1929–53

Answer **all** questions from this section.

- 6 This question is about the reasons for Japan's surrender in 1945.

Background Information

By 1945, the Japanese were facing defeat but there were disagreements in Japan about how the war should end. Some Japanese wanted to fight to the bitter end; others wanted to negotiate to get the best terms possible in any peace treaty. The Americans now possessed atomic weapons and on 6 August 1945 dropped an atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima, causing death and destruction on a scale never seen before. On 9 August, Russia attacked Japan from the north and later that day a second atomic bomb was dropped on the city of Nagasaki.

Study the sources carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A

All This and Russia, Too!

A cartoon published in an American newspaper on 9 August 1945.

Source B

I was a member of the group involved in testing and developing the atomic bomb. Thus, I believe with complete conviction that the atomic bomb saved perhaps millions of lives, both American and Japanese. On 6 August the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima; the second was dropped on 9 August on Nagasaki. On the following day, 10 August, Japan declared its intention to surrender. On the basis of these facts, I cannot believe that surrender would have come without the atomic bomb.

A scientist who worked on the atomic bomb programme writing in 1946.

Source C

The atomic bomb had little impact on the Japanese army's situation. At first the army denied that the Hiroshima blast had been an atomic bomb. They went to great lengths to downplay its importance. Interviewed after the war, Admiral Toyoda said, 'I believe Russia's entry into the war against Japan did more to bring about the surrender than the atomic bombs.' Similarly, the army Vice-Chief of Staff said, 'Since Tokyo was not directly affected by the atomic bomb, the full force of the shock was not felt. In comparison, the Russian entry into the war was a severe shock, because we had feared that the vast Russian forces in Europe were now being turned against Japan.'

A historian writing in 1993.

(a) Study Source A.

What can we learn about the reasons for Japan's surrender from this source? Explain your answer, using details from the source and your knowledge. [6]

(b) Study Source B.

How useful is this source to a historian studying the reasons for Japan's surrender? Explain your answer, using details from the source and your knowledge. [7]

(c) Study all the sources.

'Japan's decision to surrender was the direct result of the use of atomic weapons by the United States.' How far do these sources support this statement? Explain your answer, using details from the sources and your knowledge. [7]

7 This question is about developments in Japan in the 1930s.

(a) What was the League of Blood Incident, 1932? [4]

(b) Why did Japan withdraw from the League of Nations in February 1933? [6]

(c) 'The Great Depression was the most important cause of Japan's expansionist foreign policy in the 1930s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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