

Cambridge O Level

HISTORY

2171/02

Paper 2

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MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 100

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2025 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **22** printed pages.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptions for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question. (However, the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen.)

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Annotations guidance for centres

Examiners use a system of annotations as a shorthand for communicating their marking decisions to one another. Examiners are trained during the standardisation process on how and when to use annotations. The purpose of annotations is to inform the standardisation and monitoring processes and guide the supervising examiners when they are checking the work of examiners within their team. The meaning of annotations and how they are used is specific to each component and is understood by all examiners who mark the component.

We publish annotations in our mark schemes to help centres understand the annotations they may see on copies of scripts. Note that there may not be a direct correlation between the number of annotations on a script and the mark awarded. Similarly, the use of an annotation may not be an indication of the quality of the response.

The annotations listed below were available to examiners marking this component in this series.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Correct point
	Incorrect point
	Must be on all blank pages. Can be used to show rough notes have been seen
	Irrelevant material
Highlighter	Use in the text to show relevant comment / source use
On-page comment	Allows comments to be entered in speech bubbles on the candidate response, for example, Sim ID – identified sim/diff but not developed from source content
Off-page comment	Allows comments to be entered at the bottom of the RM marking window and then displayed when the associated question item is navigated to
	Development
	Example
	Level 0
	Level 1
	Level 2
	Level 3
	Level 4
	Level 5

Generic levels of response marking grids

Table 1

The table should be used to mark the 6 mark part **(b)** questions

Target: Demonstrating an understanding of historical explanation (AO1 & AO2)		Marks
Level 4	Explanation of at least TWO identified reasons.	6
Level 3	Explanation of ONE identified reason.	4–5
Level 2	Identifies AND/OR describes reasons. No valid explanations given for reasons.	2–3
Level 1	Valid general comment lacking specific subject knowledge.	1
Level 0	No evidence submitted or response does not answer the question.	0

Table 2

The table should be used to mark the 10 mark part **(c)** questions

Target: Demonstrating the ability to analyse historical events and come to a substantiated judgment (AO1 & AO2)		Marks
Level 5	Explains with evaluation of “How far” with a substantiated judgment. A developed explanation of both sides of agreement AND disagreement. Argument supported by relevant and accurate contextual knowledge.	10
Level 4	Explanation of both sides of agreement AND disagreement. Argument supported by relevant and accurate contextual knowledge. A simple explanation of both sides should be given 7 marks. Where one side has a more developed explanation, but the other side remains simple, this should be awarded 8 marks. Two developed explanations should be awarded 9 marks.	7–9
Level 3	Explanation of one-side of agreement OR disagreement. Supported by relevant and accurate contextual knowledge. Marks within this level should be decided on the quality of explanation. A one-sided answer no matter how detailed cannot be awarded more than 6 marks.	4–6
Level 2	Identifies AND/OR describes reasons. Deployment of relevant and accurate contextual knowledge. No valid explanations given for reasons.	2–3
Level 1	Valid general comment lacking specific subject knowledge.	1
Level 0	No evidence submitted or response does not answer the question.	0

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	<p>How did James Brooke become involved in Brunei affairs?</p> <p>Target: AO1</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point. Additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned to explore Sulu islands and New Guinea (1) for scientific and commercial purposes (1) • Brooke heard about antimony ore (1) in Sarawak (1) • Pengiran Muda Hashim asked for Brooke's help (1) to quell rebellion (1) against Pengiran Indera Mahkota (1) • Brooke agreed to help (1) and was offered control of Sarawak's administration (1). <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	4
1(b)	<p>Why did British ships attack Brunei in 1846?</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 1.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: explanation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brooke blamed the Sultan for the murder of Pengiran Muda Hashim and his family. He viewed this as a personal insult because he had reinstated Pengiran MH as the Pengiran Bendahara in 1845, with the aim of making him the next Sultan of Brunei. • Brooke believed Pengiran MH's murder was a challenge to Britain's authority. To punish Brunei, he asked for naval assistance from his friend, Admiral Cochrane and thus British gunships attacked and destroyed Brunei's defences. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brooke was angered/felt insulted by the murder of Pengiran Muda Hashim. • Brooke blamed the Sultan for the murder of Pengiran MH. • Pengiran MH was seen as an ally of Brooke and there was growing resentment against him within the Brunei Court. • British warships supported Brooke. • The attack was to punish Brunei. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brooke wanted to take control of Brunei affairs. <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	<p>‘Britain always supported James and Charles Brooke in their disputes with Brunei.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 2.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: judgement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was no consistent British policy in the nineteenth century. The main strand in Britain’s policy was to prevent other foreign powers from gaining lands in Brunei. The British government was happy for the Brookes to control their territories in Brunei and Sarawak but didn’t want the expense of taking control itself. So, while the British didn’t often actively support the Brookes, they didn’t interfere in the Brookes’ affairs either. <p>Example: explanation (one-sided)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British ships supported James Brooke when he attacked Brunei Town in 1846. Brunei was unable to defend itself as Britain had better weapons and warships. The Sultan was forced to accept the Treaty of 1846. • After the British government supported the formation of the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company in 1881 they had no grounds for stopping Charles Brooke taking more territory. Thus, in 1882 the British Consul-General forced Sultan Abdul Momin to accept Brooke’s seizure of Baram (1874). <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1854 a Royal Commission of Enquiry investigated James Brooke’s use of British gunships to enforce his harsh rule. It concluded he could no longer call upon the Royal Navy or expect the support of the British government. • When Charles Brooke tried to seize Baram in 1868 the Sultan appealed to the British government, who then banned Brooke from taking any territory for the next ten years. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British had little interest in Brunei’s affairs so just let the Brookes do as they pleased. • The British ignored the views of the Sultan and local Malays. • The British supported the BNBC which competed with the Brookes. • Britain supported the BNBC to compete against Charles Brooke. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British were colonising countries all over the world. <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	<p>How did developments in the coal industry affect the town of Muara?</p> <p>Target: AO1</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point. Additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased employment (1). Over 250 were employed in coal mining (1) • Population increased (1) to almost 1500 by 1911 (1) • Growth of shopping facilities (1) making Muara a self-sufficient community (1) • Police force formed (1) to maintain law and order (1) • Postal services introduced (1) with Muara's own stamps issue (1) • Improvements in road transport (1). <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	4
2(b)	<p>Why was the cutch industry important to Brunei's economy between 1900 and 1920?</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 1.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: explanation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cutch industry directly employed 700 workers involved in cutting down and transporting mangrove barks. A further 150 people processed the barks in the factory and thus a secure livelihood was provided for the locals. • The cutch industry also indirectly provided other employment opportunities. The barks needed to be taken to the factory, and others were employed by shipping companies and travelled to ports in Sarawak and Singapore. • Cutch was important to Brunei's economy as it was a main export to major markets such as Britain, USA and China, and brought in valuable revenue. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cutch industry employed many people. • Cutch was used by fishermen to strengthen their nets. • Cutch was used as a dye in both the fishing and leather industries. • Cutch was an export. • Cutch exports increased Brunei's revenue. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutch is a sticky substance. <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	<p>‘Improvements in housing were the most important result of the discovery of oil in Brunei.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 2.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: judgement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially, improvements in housing benefited mainly European workers in the oil industry. However, the provision of accommodation allowed Europeans to develop oil production which created the wealth that made other progress possible. <p>Example: explanation (one-sided)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the discovery of oil, more houses were built for the oil workers and the engineers constructing the BMPC oil terminal in Kuala Belait. The kajang house was the common type of house for Shell employees. They were built along the beach at Seria or near the Lorong 2 office, which made it easier for them to travel to work. • The first wooden bungalows were built for Shell workers in 1933. Later electricity and piped water were also provided. This improved living conditions for the oil workers. • The Kelait Rest House was built to accommodate Shell staff such as engineers and surveyors who were based in Miri and had to travel to Seria. This provided comfortable accommodation because the poor roads made it impossible to do the return journey the same day. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil revenues meant Brunei became one of the wealthiest countries in the world. Previously Brunei was isolated, sparsely inhabited and in debt. • By 1936 Brunei was able to pay off a debt of \$200 000 to the Federated Malay States. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More houses were built. • Roads improved. • Provision for education improved. • The government provided more welfare/medical facilities for the population. • Water supplies improved in Brunei town. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue from oil changed Brunei. <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	<p>What was ‘Nipponisation’?</p> <p>Target: AO1</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point. Additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was a Japanese policy to force Bruneians (1) to follow Japanese culture and ideology (1). • Japanese became the official language (1) and the medium for education in government schools (1). • All public buildings were to fly the Japanese flag (1) Nippon Hi No Maru (1). • Bruneians had to learn the Japanese national anthem (1) Kimigayo (1). • Bruneians had to use the Japanese calendar (1) and observe Japanese public holidays (1). • Bruneians had to bow/show respect whenever they met a Japanese soldier (1). <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	4
3(b)	<p>Why did the Japanese occupy Brunei?</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 1.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: explanation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Japanese were keen to gain access to Brunei’s very plentiful oil resources. The US embargo on oil supplies had forced the Japanese to invade Brunei and other countries to acquire alternative sources. • Japan planned to establish a ‘New Order’ in southeast Asia, which would drive out the European colonial powers and liberate Brunei from British rule. This policy was known as ‘Asia for the Asians’. • The Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Plan was a Japanese scheme that claimed to provide economic growth for Asian countries such as Brunei. It meant Japan seized resources previously exploited by Europeans. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Japanese wanted Brunei’s <i>oil</i> resources. • The Japanese claimed they were liberating Brunei. • The Japanese claimed they wanted to improve Asian countries. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They wanted more territory. <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	<p>How far do you agree that the Japanese occupation caused only suffering and hardship to the people of Brunei? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 2.</p> <p>Responses may include the following. It is important to note that the Japanese occupation did cause enormous suffering to the people of Brunei; however, the suffering was somewhat mitigated for those in the educated classes.</p> <p>Example: judgement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's true that many people in Brunei suffered hardship. However, the Japanese depended on the educated classes of society to administer their regime, which softened the brutality of occupation. Although not intended by the Japanese, ultimately the occupation helped Bruneian officials gain experience that was valuable in moving towards independence after the war. <p>Example: explanation (one-sided)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese rule was enforced harshly by the Japanese military police, or Kempetai. The civilian population lived in fear and were subjected, as a matter of course, to physical assaults like slapping or prodding with rifle butts. • Trade came to a standstill, causing food and medical supplies to become scarce. This meant that many Bruneians suffered from malnutrition and disease. Many left their towns to go into the country to try to survive on plants and wildlife. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officials who had worked for the British administration continued to work for the Japanese. They received the same salary as previously so didn't suffer financial hardship. They also gained valuable administrative experience, which proved useful after the Japanese surrendered. • The Japanese organised youth exchange programmes for educated Bruneians, so some benefited, such as PM Yusof and AM Azahari. However, these privileges were only for a minority and most Bruneians did not experience this. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kempetai treated the Bruneians harshly/made them undertake forced labour. • The Japanese didn't care about the Bruneian economy. • Inflation caused the Japanese currency (banana notes) to become worthless. • People living in towns and coastal areas suffered more. • British officials and other Europeans were imprisoned. • Bruneians had to bow when they saw a Japanese soldier. • The Sultan was allowed to keep his throne. • Some Bruneians continued to work for the Japanese. 	10

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Youth Exchange programmes were organised.• Harsh Japanese rule inspired nationalistic feelings in some Bruneians. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Japanese caused suffering in all their occupied territories. <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	<p>What were the Larut wars?</p> <p>Target: AO1</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point. Additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A series of three wars between 1861 and 1872 (1) over control of the TIN mines (1). • The wars were the result of the influx of over 5000 Chinese workers (1) in the tin industry in Larut (1). • The wars were caused by rivalry between two Chinese secret societies (1), the Hai San and Ghee Hin (1). • The succession dispute led to the involvement of Sultans in the Larut Wars (1) looking for support from the secret societies (1). <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	4
4(b)	<p>After 1873, why did the British change their policy of non-intervention in Malaya?</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 1.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: explanation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The opening of the Suez Canal made Malaya's position more important, Britain needed more influence over Malaya to protect its sea route to the Far East. There could be problems if Britain fell out with the Malay Chiefs as there were no friendly treaties in place. • The change of government in Britain led to the introduction of the 'Forward Policy'. Key British officials believed Britain had a responsibility to spread the benefits to the rest of the world. This led to direct British involvement in Malayan affairs. 	6
4(b)	<p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Suez Canal opened in 1869. • To protect the British route to the East. • Britain wanted to protect its trade interests. • Change of government in Britain. • Britain wanted to spread the benefits of British rule. • Britain feared competition from other countries. • The state of anarchy in the Malay peninsula. • Britain wanted to extend its control and influence over the Malay states. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The situation in Malaya changed. <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	<p>‘James Birch’s attempts to abolish debt slavery were the main reason for his unpopularity among the Perak chiefs.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 2.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: judgement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was the <i>manner</i> in which Birch tried to abolish debt-slavery that angered the Malay chiefs. Due to his arrogance, he made no attempt to negotiate. A more patient approach, such as that adopted by his successor, Hugh Low, together with compensation, would have been more effective. <p>Example: explanation (one-sided)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debt slavery meant if a person failed to repay a debt, he and his family became slaves of the lender. Birch believed slavery was wrong and was determined to abolish it. The Sultan and Malay chiefs bitterly resented Birch’s attitude to one of their important customs. The Pangkor Engagement had stated that the Resident was not to interfere in matters of religion or Malay custom. The Sultan and his chiefs therefore believed that Birch had no right to interfere with debt slavery. Some were so angry that they plotted to have Birch murdered. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax collection had always been the responsibility of the Sultan and chiefs, until Birch claimed he had the authority to collect taxes, not the Sultan and chiefs. This caused resentment and led to a significant decrease in the chiefs’ income as tax collection had been one of their main sources of income. 	10

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birch announced a new Code of Civil and Criminal Law in which village heads were now to follow his orders and not those of the local chiefs. This meant that the local chiefs lost further control over their territories and people. • The new Code also changed the role of the Sultan. He was no longer to be Chief Justice and was replaced by a British judge. The Sultan saw this as an insult and an undermining of his prestige and authority. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birch did not speak Malay. • Birch was intolerant and arrogant. • Birch did not understand Malay customs and insulted the Malay chiefs. • Malay chiefs were unhappy because Birch changed how taxes were collected. • Birch brought in reforms too quickly. • He introduced a new Code of Civil and Criminal Law. • Birch allowed runaway slaves sanctuary in his Residency. • The Sultans believed Birch had no right to interfere in their customs. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James Birch was disliked. <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	<p>How did the British form the Malayan Union of 1946? Target: AO1</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point. Additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain set up the Malayan Planning Unit (1) to plan for Malaya's post-war system of government (1). • It proposed Singapore should remain separate (1) but the other Malay states should form one single administrative unit (1). • The proposals were announced to the British Parliament in October 1945 (1). • The British government appointed Sir Harold MacMichael (1) to discuss the proposals with the Sultans (1). • All (nine) Sultans agreed to the proposed changes (1) within three months (1). • The government published the Malayan Union Constitution January 1946 (1) and officially proclaimed it April 1946 (1). <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)	<p>Why were many Malays opposed to the Malayan Union?</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 1.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: explanation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sultans were given no time to discuss the proposals among themselves or to take advice from their State Councils, nor were the people of Malay consulted. Many deeply resented the lack of consultation over the proposals. • Malays were unhappy at proposals for more liberal citizenship. The existing special rights and privileges of the Malays would be lost. Vast numbers of Chinese would qualify for citizenship and outnumber Malays in some areas. There was real fear that Malaya could become a country politically dominated by non-Malays. • Political power would be centralised at Kuala Lumpur. Sultans and State Councils would become mere figureheads having no real authority in their own country, except over religious affairs. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malays felt there had been a lack of consultation. • The Sultans didn't have time to consult with each other or take advice from their State Councils. • The Sultans/State Councils lost power. • The people of Malay were not consulted. • Many Malays were unhappy with the proposed changes to citizenship. • Upper class Malays disliked the fact that civil service posts would be open to non-Malays. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many Malays did not like the proposals. <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	6
5(c)	<p>'The main reason for Malayan independence was the work of Dato Onn bin Jaafar.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 2.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: judgement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although Dato Onn was not involved in the final stages of the move towards Merdeka, his role was vital. The British proposals had led to the formation of UMNO, the first pan-Malayan political party. TAR continued and finished the work Dato Onn started. 	10

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	<p>Example: explanation (one sided)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UMNO carried out a policy of non-cooperation, holding demonstrations and rallies, educating the public about how the proposals could not be implemented because the Malays had not been consulted. These activities were important because UMNO received widespread support from all sections of Malayan society • In 1948 Dato Onn believed an independent Malaya should be multi-racial and proposed non-Malays be allowed to join UMNO. The party refused to accept this, so in 1951 Dato Onn resigned and formed the Independence of Malaya Party, which gained little support. Dato Onn played little part in further moves towards independence. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After Dato Onn's resignation, Tunku Abdul Rahman became President of UMNO. He formed an alliance with the Malayan Chinese Association in 1952 to block Dato Onn's IMP in the Kuala Lumpur elections and won nine out of twelve seats. The success of the Alliance meant that they were able to put pressure on the British for elections to the Legislative Council to be held as soon as possible. • The Alliance appealed to all races and won a landslide victory (51 out of 52 seats) in the first national election in 1955. This gave TAR the authority to negotiate with the British government. In 1956 TAR led the 'Merdeka Mission' to London to discuss independence. The British agreed to grant independence to Malaya by 31 August 1957. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dato Onn formed the Peninsula Malay Movement of Johore. • In March 1946 he called together a Congress of 41 Malay organisations to organise united opposition to the proposals. • Dato Onn was the first President of UMNO. • Dato Onn resigned from UMNO and formed a new party, the Independence of Malayan Party (IMP). • Tunku Abdul Rahman then became President of UMNO. • TAR formed an alliance with the Malayan Chinese Association (MCA) in 1952. • Under TAR's leadership, the UMNO-MCA Alliance was joined by the Malayan Indian Congress (MIC) in 1955. • Tunku Abdul Rahman flew to London in 1956 to discuss proposals for independence. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dato Onn was an early nationalist leader. <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	<p>What can we learn about the attack on Pearl Harbor from this source? Explain your answer using details from the source and your knowledge.</p> <p>Target: AO3</p> <p>Level 3 [5–6 marks] Answers which make inference(s), supported from the source and/or from contextual knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The source shows that the Americans weren't expecting the attack. This is obvious because of the damage we can see, with two ships that have been sunk and another one attacked. • The source shows that the Americans hadn't made any preparations to defend their ships. I know that the Japanese planes had destroyed or damaged 19 US ships. <p>Level 2 [3–4 marks] Answers which make unsupported inference(s).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The source shows that the Americans weren't expecting the attack. • The source shows that the Americans hadn't made any preparations to defend their ships. <p><i>One inference, 3 marks. Two inferences, 4 marks</i></p> <p>Level 1 [1–2 marks] Answers which describe, copy or paraphrase the source.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It tells you which ships were damaged. • It shows a lot of smoke. • It shows burning ships. <p><i>One mark for each feature described or copied to a maximum of two marks.</i></p> <p>Level 0 [0 marks] No response worthy of credit</p> <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	6
6(b)	<p>How useful is this source to an historian studying the attack on Pearl Harbor? Explain your answer using details from the source and your knowledge.</p> <p>Target AO3</p> <p>Level 4 [6–7 marks] Answers which consider the usefulness of the source in terms of its reliability, using content and provenance.</p> <p>Levels 2 or 3 plus e.g. Although the Admiral is recalling the events of December 1941 over forty years later, the certainty and clarity of his recollections suggest that the attack on Pearl Harbor was indeed a complete surprise. The source can be trusted as reliable and therefore useful.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	<p>Level 3 [4–5 marks] Answers which consider the source useful in terms of what the content tells us AND not useful because of what it does not tell us.</p> <p>Indicative Content to be applied to Level 2 and 3:</p> <p>Useful</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is useful because it tells us the Americans were expecting war between the USA and Japan to break out in early December. • It is useful because it tells us that the Americans were expecting the Japanese to attack the Philippines. • It is useful because it tells us that the Americans were not expecting an attack on Pearl Harbor. <p>Less useful</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is less useful because it doesn't say why the Americans expected Japan to attack the Philippines rather than any other target in the region. • It is not useful because it doesn't give us details of the damage inflicted on the US ships or how many were killed in the attack. <p>Level 2 [2–3 marks] Answers which consider the source useful in terms of what the content tells us OR not useful because of what it does not tell us.</p> <p>Level 1 [1 mark] Answers which make assertions about the usefulness of the source based on generalised statements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is useful because the Admiral was an American. • It is useful because he was involved in the war. • It is not useful as it is a secondary source. • It is not useful as it was written over 40 years after the attack. <p>Level 0 (0 marks) No response worthy of credit</p> <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	
6(c)	<p>'The attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 came as complete surprise.' How far do these sources support this statement? Explain your answer using details from the sources and your knowledge.</p> <p>Target: AO3</p> <p>Level 4 [6–7 marks] Two-sided response supporting or rejecting the statement which addresses 'How far', using source content and contextual knowledge. Answer attempts to use the sources as a body of evidence.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
6(c)	<p>Level 3 plus example Overall, the sources support the statement. Although Source C talks about warnings that were ignored, in a way it supports A and B. The Americans were so fixated on an attack on the Philippines they failed to appreciate the relevance of those warnings. They should possibly have realised the Japanese would want to destroy their fleet before attacking South East Asia.</p> <p>Level 3 [4–5 marks] Two-sided response supporting AND rejecting the statement based on source content.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Source A supports the statement. The Americans wouldn't have allowed the level of destruction shown in Source A if they were expecting the attack. • Yes. Source B supports as it says they were expecting Japan to attack the Philippines, not Hawai'i • No, Source C opposes the statement. It says that the large numbers of Japanese planes were detected by radar. The superior officer should not have assumed they were US planes. • No, Source C says they intercepted a secret Japanese message which should have warned the Americans to be ready for an attack, but it was ignored. • No, Source C opposes as it says the American aircraft carriers had left Pearl Harbor and were out at sea, so they were perhaps expecting some form of attack. <p><i>4 marks for reference to two sources; 5 marks for all three sources</i></p> <p>Level 2 [2–3 marks] One-sided response either supporting OR rejecting the statement based on source content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, they don't support the statement. Source C says that the large numbers of Japanese planes were detected by radar. It also says a secret Japanese message about ship movements around Pearl Harbor was intercepted. <p><i>2 marks for reference to one source; 3 marks for two or three sources</i></p> <p>Level 1 [1 mark] Answers which make generalised comments, copy or paraphrase the source(s).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From my own knowledge I know that the attack on Pearl Harbour caused a lot of deaths. <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	<p>What was the Northern Expedition of 1926–28?</p> <p>Target: AO1</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point. Additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Northern Expedition was a military campaign led by Chiang Kai-Shek (1) commander-in-chief of the National Revolutionary Army (1). • It was intended to unify China under the rule of the Kuomintang (1) and end the rule of local warlords (1). • The Kuomintang and the Communist Party of China cooperated with each other (1). • It was supported by the peasants (1) because of the promise of land (1). • It ended a period of disorder (1) and started the formation of an effective Chinese central government (1). <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	4
7(b)	<p>Why did Chiang Kai-shek plan the extermination campaigns of 1930–34?</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 1.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: explanation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Communists occupied 30 000 square kilometres and controlled three million people. Chiang Kai-shek, along with other powerful rich landowners in China, was scared that the growth of Communism in China would be a direct threat to their power. • After defeating the war lords, Chiang had time to tackle the Communists. • He had already killed 300 000 communists in the Shanghai Massacre and in other cities. Chiang now wanted to completely eradicate the Chinese Communist Party because he feared they posed a threat. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chiang believed the Communists were a growing threat. • Chiang wanted to get rid of the Communists in China. • Chiang did not like the fact that the Communists were more popular with peasants than the Nationalist government. • There were five campaigns in Jiangxi province. • The Communists escaped to the mountains between Hunan and Jiangxi provinces. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chiang didn't like the Communists. <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
7(c)	<p>'The main reason for the weakness of the Nationalist government in the years 1937 to 1945 was the impact of the war with Japan'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Target: AO1, AO2</p> <p>Mark according to the levels of response descriptors in Table 2.</p> <p>Responses may include the following:</p> <p>Example: judgement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main reason for the weakness of the Nationalist government was the fact that it faced both challenges at the same time. Japanese troops presented a serious threat, leaving the government less able to keep control over Communist advances. Similarly, at other times, attempts to suppress communism left them more vulnerable to the Japanese. The Communist Party was able to take advantage of the situation. <p>Example: explanation (one sided)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The KMT lacked the determination to take positive action against the Japanese. They lost control of significant parts of China, and this adversely affected the views of Chinese peasants. Some peasants believed this lack of action against the invader was unpatriotic. Chiang adopted scorched earth tactics to resist the Japanese, and this brought misery to millions of Chinese peasants which decreased peasant support for the KMT. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was the support for the Communists which weakened the KMT. The Communists fought hard using guerrilla tactics against the Japanese showing they cared for their country and were patriotic, which increased their popularity. <p>Example: identification/description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The KMT lost the support of the peasants. The KMT believed the Communists were a greater threat than the Japanese. The KMT army was sometimes ill-disciplined and soldiers became disillusioned when Chiang refused to retreat. The Communists fought against the Japanese, showing their patriotism. The Communists treated the peasants well which gained popularity. <p>Example: general answer lacking specific subject knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Government was not liked. <p>Other relevant responses should also be credited.</p>	10