



HISTORY (MAURITIUS AND MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)

Paper 1 Mauritius and Modern World Affairs

2 hours

You will need: Answer booklet/paper

- Answer **four** questions in total:
 - Answer **at least one** question from Section A.
 - Answer **at least two** questions from Section B.
- If you have been given an answer booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on all the work you hand in.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- At the end of the examination, fasten all your work together. Do **not** use staples, paper clips or glue.

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- Each question is worth 20 marks and is made up of two parts. Each part is worth 10 marks.

[Turn over

Section A: International Relations and Developments

- 1 Describe the criticisms of the Treaty of Versailles made by Germany. Explain why the 'Big Three' found it difficult to agree on the terms of the treaty.
- 2 Describe the successes of the League of Nations in the 1920s. Explain why the League failed to keep peace in the 1930s.
- 3 Describe the main events of the German conquest of Western Europe in 1940. Explain why Britain was **not** conquered by Germany in the Second World War.
- 4 Describe the main policies of Gorbachev in the Soviet Union after 1985. Explain why the Cold War ended in 1989.

Section B: History of Mauritius

Ile de France 1715 to 1810

- 5 Describe how Labourdonnais improved the harbour at Port Louis. Explain why his governorship was so important to the Ile de France.
- 6 Describe the relationship between Pierre Poivre and Governors Dumas and Desroches. Explain why Pierre Poivre was able to make improvements to Port Louis in the years 1767–72.
- 7 Describe the activities of the Corsairs. Explain why the British had **not** overcome the Corsair threat by 1810.
- 8 Describe how the Ile de France became a British possession in 1810. Explain why France was **not** able to maintain its possession of the Ile de France.

British Mauritius from 1810 to 1922

- 9 Describe the role played by slaves in Mauritius. Explain why the British found it difficult to abolish slavery in Mauritius.
- 10 Describe how the sugar industry developed in the years 1810–35. Explain why the industry continued to grow even after the abolition of slavery in 1835.
- 11 Describe the changes made to the system of government in Mauritius by Sir John Pope Hennessy in 1885. Explain why there was rivalry between the 'oligarchs' and the 'democrats' at this time.
- 12 Describe the views of Manilal Maganlal Doctor on how Mauritius should be governed. Explain why the Retrocession Movement was unsuccessful.

Towards a modern Mauritius: 1922 to 2000

- 13** Describe the problems faced by the sugar industry in the 1930s. Explain why political awareness grew in Mauritius in the years up to 1937.
- 14** Describe the findings of the Hooper Commission in 1938. Explain why Sir Bede Hugh Clifford faced difficulties as Governor in the years 1937–42.
- 15** Describe the events leading up to the formation of a coalition government in Mauritius in 1969. Explain why the Mouvement Militant Mauricien was so successful in the 1976 election.
- 16** Describe the role of the sugar industry in Mauritius after independence. Explain why tourism is so important in post-independence Mauritius.

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