



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SINGAPORE
in collaboration with
CAMBRIDGE ASSESSMENT INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
General Certificate of Education Normal (Academic) Level



HISTORY

2195/01

Paper 1 Extension of European control in Southeast Asia and
challenges to European dominance, 1870s–1942

For examination from 2024

SPECIMEN PAPER

1 hour 50 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet will be provided with this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Singapore Examinations and Assessment Board



Cambridge Assessment
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Section A: Source-Based Case Study

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 (a) Study Source A.

What can you learn from this source about economic development in Malaya? Explain your answer using details from the source. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

How useful is this source as evidence about British support for economic development in Malaya? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source C.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer. [5]

(d) Study Sources D and E.

How different are these sources? Explain your answer. [6]

(e) Study **all** the sources.

'Under British rule, economic development benefited everyone in Malaya.' How far do the sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer? [8]

Impact of economic development under British colonial rule in Malaya

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you answer some of the questions.

From 1874 the British took a greater interest in events in Malaya. This led to significant economic change and development. There were developments in infrastructure and transport and the growth of export industries such as rubber and tin. Under British colonial rule there was an increase in centralisation, the currency was standardised and many towns developed, especially in Perak and Selangor. There was immigration to Malaya and a plural society developed. However, these developments did not have an equal impact on all the Malay States and some groups benefited more than others.

Study the sources below to decide if economic developments were beneficial to everyone in Malaya.

Source A: *A photograph of a railway crossing in Kuala Lumpur, c.1890.*



Source B: *From a report given by Sir Frederick Weld, Governor of the Straits Settlements to the State Council in 1884.*

I am confident in a future based on the sustained improvement of all branches of revenue: the increase of trade and communication, the influx of foreign capital and machinery, and friendly relations with the smaller Malay States and closer co-operation for peace and good order for the protected States.

I ask you for a moderate sum of money to enable me to assist independent States to make roads, open mining and agricultural country and develop communications with and between our territories for the promotion of commerce and good order.

Many States have applied to me for advice, especially regarding raising their revenues, opening mines and building roads. The advantage these roads would be to the Malays is obvious.

Source C: *From a book written by Sir Frank Swettenham, published in Singapore in 1893. Swettenham was Resident of Perak at the time.*

The Malays grow rice, plant coconuts and fruit trees. The Chinese are miners, shopkeepers and financiers. Some own large-scale plantations. The Indians are labourers and, when they have saved a little money, they become farmers and buy cattle. However, the prosperity of the Malay States is mainly due to the British officers of the colonial government. They worked hard to encourage all nationalities to settle in the States. They persuaded Malays, Chinese and Indians to take up land, to build houses, to start industries, and to bring their relatives and friends to do the same. The government made advances to these settlers, looked after them in every way and made things pleasant for them.

Source D: *From an article published in 1903 by an American mining geologist and entrepreneur who had visited Malaya the year before.*

The tin lands on the peninsula are either bought or leased, and the government of the Federated Malay States imposes an export tax on tin ore of about 12 per cent of its value. As tin is the main product of the peninsula, the tax generates a large income, which is the principal support of the government. The money derived from this source has been wisely spent, generally under British advice, in internal improvements. Excellent wagon roads have been built throughout the different states, and railways have been constructed. These have not been connected throughout the peninsula but it is expected that before long there will be continuous connection from the southern end of the peninsula to the northern border.

Source E: *From an article by a Professor of History at the University of Malaya, published in an academic journal in 1980.*

Railways in Malaya were constructed to serve the tin and rubber industries which were dominated by Western enterprises and investment. The pattern of investment related to railroad development produced wide regional inequalities. The railroads were concentrated in the west coast states. The eastern states were left outside the mainstream of development. The railways did not stimulate well-rounded economic development in the country because they had limited effect on the local economy. Almost all the materials, skills and labour necessary for railway construction and operation were imported from abroad. Railway construction in Malaya provided a market for the British iron and steel industry. It also led to Malaya being tied into the instability and fluctuations of international capitalist system.

Section B: Essays

Answer **two** questions.

- 2 Explain why the Reichstag Fire was important to Hitler. [10]
- 3 Explain why the democratic government of Japan was seen as weak by many Japanese in the 1920s. [10]
- 4 Explain why the policy of appeasement was adopted by Britain and France. [10]

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Question 1 Source B © A Lovat and H Clifford; *The Life of Sir Frederick Weld: A Pioneer of Empire*; Cambridge University Press; 1914.
Question 1 Source E © Armajit Kaur, *Journal of Asian Studies*; Cambridge University Press; 1980.

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