



AHMAD IBRAHIM SECONDARY SCHOOL
END-OF-YEAR EXAMINATION 2023

SECONDARY 2 EXPRESS

Name:	Class:	Register No.:
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HISTORY

3 October 2023
1 hour 20 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.

Write your name, index number and class on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **all** questions.

Section B

Answer **all** questions.

Section	Marks
A	20
B	20
Total	40

Write all answers on the writing papers provided.

Candidates should support their answers with the use of relevant examples.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your answers securely together.

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

Section A: Source-Based Question (20 Marks)

Study the sources and Question 1 carefully, and then answer **all parts** of the question.

For each question part, you should use the source(s) indicated to help you answer the question. In answering the questions, you should also use your knowledge of the topic to help you understand and analyse the sources.

Was Singapore forced to leave Malaysia in 1965?

On 16 September 1963, the Federation of Malaysia came into being which included Malaya, Singapore, Sabah, and Sarawak. Through the Federation of Malaysia, Singapore had hopes of fostering economic growth and political stability, but these aspirations were marred by deep differences.

These differences saw rising tensions in the 1964 Malaysian Federal election where PAP questioned the way the Alliance Party in Kuala Lumpur governed Malaysia along racial lines. During the election, the PAP promised to build a Malaysia that would not be governed along racial lines.

The PAP's participation in the election caused a political uproar as Tunku Abdul Rahman and UMNO (United Malays National Organisation) saw it as a political challenge, especially among the Malay community in Malaysia and Singapore. UMNO leaders accused the PAP government of neglecting Malay interest and Lee Kuan Yew's call for a "Malaysian Malaysia" where all would be treated equally, regardless of their race or religion further inflamed tensions between Singapore and Malaysia.

Tensions between Malaysia and Singapore eventually led to a breakdown in relations. Faced with mounting issues, the Malaysian government under Tunku Abdul Rahman proposed the separation of Singapore from Malaysia after just two years of merger.

On 9 August 1965, Singapore's separation from Malaysia took place which marked a significant turning point in Singapore's independence.

Was Singapore forced to leave Malaysia in 1965?

Source A: *Taken from an oral interview by Dr Goh Keng Swee who served as Singapore's representative in the Malaysian Parliament from 1963 to 1965.*

Now on the 20th of July 1965, I met Tunku. I persuaded him that the only way out was for Singapore to formally withdraw completely.

I told Tunku that if "You want to get Singapore out and it must be done very quickly. And very quietly and presented as *fait accompli**."

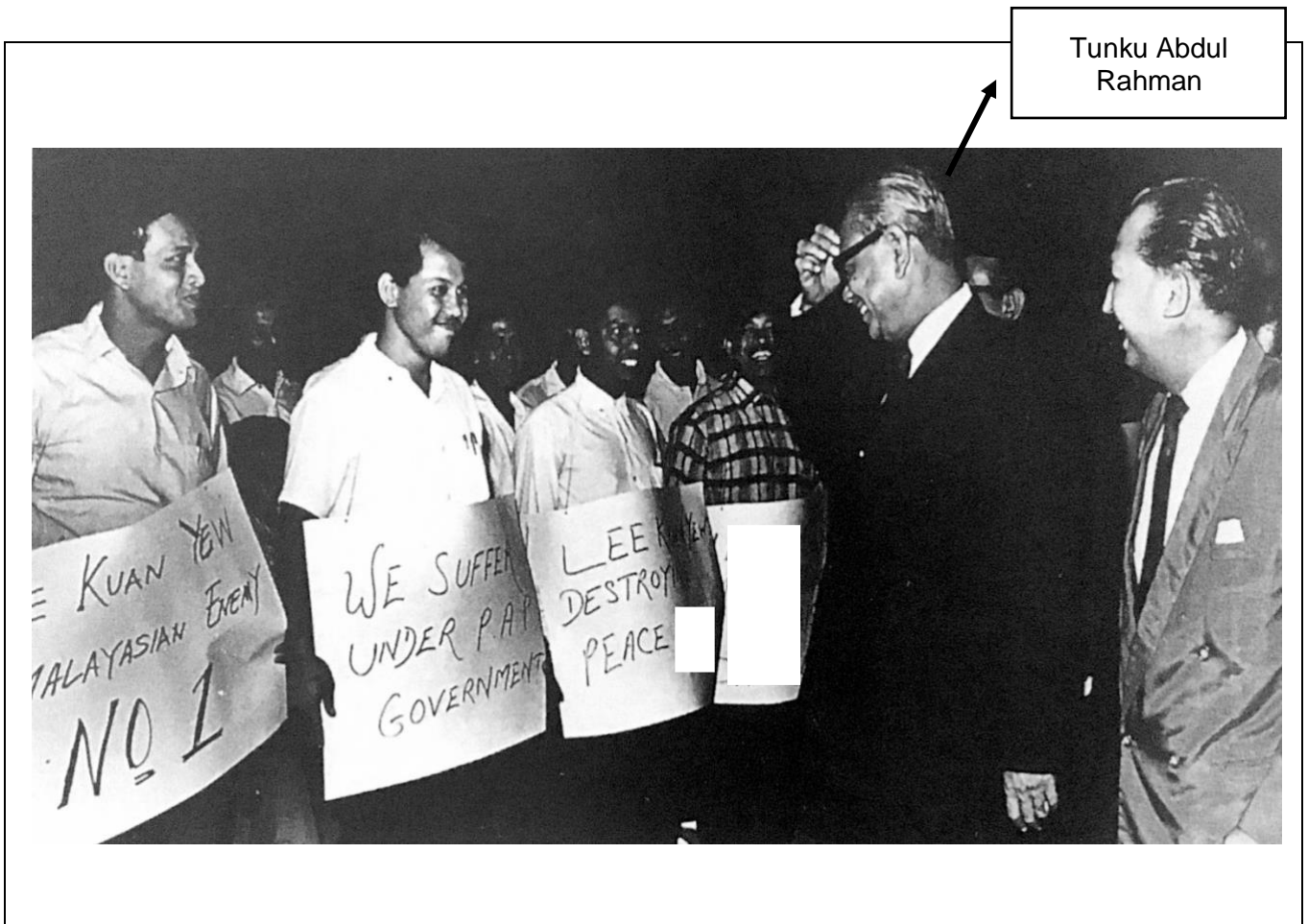
In fact, Tunku himself had come to the conclusion that Singapore must get out. The question was how to get Singapore out.

**fait accompli: leaving them with no option but to accept it.*

1(a) Study Source A.

What can you infer from the source about separation? Use details from the source to explain your answer. [4]

Source B: A photograph of Tunku Abdul Rahman being greeted by Malay UMNO supporters in Singapore on 5th August 1965. UMNO supporters are holding on to posters that say, "Lee Kuan Yew Malaysian Enemy No. 1", "We suffer under PAP government" and "Lee Kuan Yew destroys peace".



1(b) Study Source B.

Why was this photograph taken in 1965? Explain your answer.

[5]

Source C: *An interview given by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on 14th August 1965 to foreign interviewers from Australia and Britain.*

I met the Tunku on Saturday, 7th August. The appointment was supposed to be at 12 o'clock. I arrived.

I said, "Tunku, is there no other way? Why not loosen it into a confederation? Give me common market. We will run all our activities ourselves. We will go slow in the rest of Malaysia. Give me common market; give me the right to take initiative in security matters so that the communists cannot start riots in Singapore".

And he said, "No".

1(c) Study Source C.

What was the intention of Lee Kuan Yew in this interview? Explain your answer. [5]

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Source D: *A speech made by Tunku Abdul Rahman in Parliament during the separation of Singapore from Malaysia on 9th August 1965.*

I consider it a misfortune for me to have make this announcement. I have never had a duty so unpleasant as this to perform.

It appeared that as soon as one issue was resolved another cropped up; where a patch was made here a tear appeared elsewhere. So, it does seem completely impossible to arrive at a solution whereby Singapore and Malaysia can work together. We have tried everything possible to avoid the separation of Singapore from the rest of Malaysia.

Source E: *A handwritten letter written in 1965 by Lee Kuan Yew to the other ministers in Singapore.*

When the Tunku first informed Goh Keng Swee in December 1964 of his desire to have Singapore leave from Malaya, it generated considerable excitement amongst us. First, because this showed Malaya's realisation that Singapore is incompatible with Malaysia. Next, it gave us an escape, if there is to be trouble with racial clashes over language and other issues. We might in such a rearrangement distance ourselves from racial conflict.

1(d) Study Sources D and E.

How similar are the sources? Explain your answer.

[6]

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Section B: Structured Questions (20 Marks)

Instruction: Answer the following questions in complete sentences. You should support your answers with the use of relevant examples.

Question 2 is on Singapore's response to British rule after World War II.

- 2 (a)** Describe British attempts to win local support after World War II. [5]

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

- (b)** Explain why there was violent discontent with the British in Singapore in the early 1950s. [5]

Question 3 is on Singapore's transformation in the years after independence.

- 3 (a)** Describe the ways in which Singapore strengthened relations with the world after 1965. [5]

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

- (b)** Explain why Singapore had to build a strong defence force after its separation with Malaysia in 1965. [5]

[illegible]

- End of Paper -

Copyright Acknowledgments:

Source A:	© https://biblioasia.nlb.gov.sg/vol-6/issue-3/oct-2010/remembering-goh-keng-swee/#fn:8
Source B:	©National Heritage Board, Singapore – Journey into Nationhood, Singapore: Landmark Books, 1998
Source C:	© https://www.nas.gov.sg/archivesonline/data/pdfdoc/lky19650814.pdf
Source D:	© https://www.reddit.com/r/malaysia/comments/wlm2gj/tunku_abdul_rahmans_full_speech_in_parliament/
Source E:	© https://www.nst.com.my/news/2015/12/118939/new-exhibit-uncovers-surprising-details-singapore-malaysia-separation



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1 (a) Study Source A. What can you infer from the source about separation? Use details from the source to explain your answer. [4]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Describing / lifting from source E.g. I can infer that Dr Goh Keng Swee persuaded separation. OR E.g. I can infer that separation must be done very quickly.	1
L2	Valid inference, unsupported E.g. I can infer that separation was wanted / desired by both Malaysia and Singapore. OR E.g. I can infer that separation was a mutual / shared goal.	2
L3	Inference with valid message, supported with explanation <i>Award 3m for inference supported with evidence</i> <i>Award 4m for inference supported with evidence and explanation.</i> E.g. I can infer that separation was wanted / desired by both Malaysia and Singapore. I know this as Source A states that "I persuaded him that the only way out was for Singapore to secede completely" and "Tunku himself had come to the conclusion that Singapore must get out" [3]. This meant that both Malaysia and Singapore had similar aims / goals for separation and were certain of their decision [4]. OR E.g. I can infer that separation was a mutual / shared goal. I know this as Source A states that "I persuaded him that the only way out was for Singapore to secede completely" and "Tunku himself had come to the conclusion that Singapore must get out" [3]. This means that separation was not forced upon either Singapore or Malaysia. Rather, it was a mutual decision / common understanding that merger was not working, and the only way forward was separation [4].	3- 4

1 (b) Study Source B. Why was this photograph taken? Explain your answer.

[5]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Lifting / describing from source without inferring E.g. The photograph was taken on 5 th August 1965 to show Tunku Abdul Rahman with Malay UMNO supporters.	1
L2	Inference with valid message, unsupported E.g. The photograph was taken to show that separation between Singapore and Malaysia was inevitable / necessary. OR E.g. The photograph was taken to show that Lee Kuan Yew was to be blamed for separation. OR E.g. The photograph was taken to show that Singapore did not have a good relationship with Malaysia / relationship between Singapore and Malaysia was tense / strained.	2
L3	Inference with valid message, explained / purpose, supported <i>Award 3m for valid message, supported with evidence.</i> <i>Award 4m for valid message, supported with evidence and explanation.</i> E.g. The photograph was taken 4 days before Singapore's separation from Malaysia was announced on 9 th August 1965 (C). The photograph was taken to convince (I) local Singaporean (A) that Lee Kuan Yew was to be blamed for separation (M). I know this as source B shows Tunku Abdul Rahman being greeted by UMNO supporters in Singapore. The UMNO supporters are holding on to posters that say, "Lee Kuan Yew Malaysian Enemy No. 1", "We suffer under PAP government" and "Lee Kuan Yew destroys peace". Furthermore, the UMNO supporters and Tunku Abdul Rahman have a wide smile on their faces [3]. This means that Tunku Abdul Rahman was happy that there were UNMO supporters in Singapore that are against Lee Kuan Yew as it meant they disagreed with Lee Kuan Yew's call for a Malaysian Malaysia where all would be treated equally regardless of their race or religion. This showed that Lee Kuan Yew was the reason for separation as his call for the equal treatment of all races created tension and division between Malaysia and Singapore. Furthermore, the call for equal treatment for all races was not received well by the Malay community as they felt that their economic position saw little improvement under the leadership of Lee Kuan Yew [4].	3- 4
L4	L3 + valid outcome E.g. L3 + The photograph was taken 4 days before Singapore's separation from Malaysia was announced on 9 th August 1965 (C). The photograph was taken to convince (I) local Singaporean (A) that Lee Kuan Yew is to be blamed for separation (M). I know this as source B shows Tunku Abdul Rahman being greeted by UMNO supporters in Singapore. The UMNO supporters are holding on to posters that says, "Lee Kuan Yew Malaysian Enemy No. 1", "We suffer under PAP government" and "Lee Kuan Yew destroys peace". Furthermore, the UMNO supporters and Tunku Abdul Rahman have a wide smile on their faces [3]. This means that Tunku Abdul Rahman was happy that there were UNMO supporters in Singapore that are against Lee Kuan Yew as it meant they	5

Level	Descriptor	Marks
	<p>disagreed with Lee Kuan Yew's call for a Malaysian Malaysia where all would be treated equally regardless of their race or religion. This showed that Lee Kuan Yew was the reason for separation as his call for the equal treatment of all races created tension and division between Malaysia and Singapore. Furthermore, the call for equal treatment for all races was not received well by the Malay community as they felt that their economic position saw little improvement under the leadership of Lee Kuan Yew [4]. Hence, the photograph was taken to criticise Lee Kuan Yew and convince local Singaporeans that Lee Kuan Yew was to be blamed for separation as his call for a Malaysian Malaysia created a deep racial divide that made separation inevitable / necessary. Hence, local Singaporeans would feel great resentment and anger towards Lee Kuan Yew for causing separation and would stop supporting Lee Kuan Yew's leadership of Singapore (O).</p>	

- 1 (c) Study Source C. What was the intention of Lee Kuan Yew in this interview? Explain your answer Explain your answer. [5]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Lifting / describing from source without inferring</p> <p>E.g. The intention of Lee Kuan Yew is to say that he met Tunku on 7th August.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. The intention of Lee Kuan Yew in this interview is to tell us that Tunku said no.</p>	1
L2	<p>Inference with valid message, unsupported</p> <p>E.g. The intention of Lee Kuan Yew in this interview is to tell us that separation was forced upon Singapore / separation was not an outcome that was desired / Tunku Abdul Rahman was uncompromising which led to separation.</p>	2
L3	<p>Inference with valid message, explained</p> <p><i>Award 3m for valid message, supported with evidence.</i></p> <p><i>Award 4m for valid message, supported with evidence and explanation.</i></p> <p>E.g. The intention of Lee Kuan Yew in this interview is to tell us that separation was forced upon Singapore as Tunku was uncompromising (M). The intention of Lee Kuan Yew is to convince (I) international audience (A) that Singapore had no choice / agency and was forced to separate from Malaysia. I know this as Source C states that "Tunku, is there no other way? Why not loosen it into a confederation? Give me common market. We will run all our activities ourselves. We will go slow in the rest of Malaysia. Give me common market; give me the right to take initiative in security matters so that the communists cannot start riots in Singapore". And he said, "No" [3]. This means that Lee Kuan Yew attempted to negotiate terms with Tunku such that merger could be maintained. However, Tunku was uncompromising and adamant about wanting separation. Hence, Singapore had no say and was forced to separate with Malaysia [4].</p>	3- 4
L4	<p>L3 + valid outcome</p> <p>E.g. The intention of Lee Kuan Yew in this interview is to tell us that separation was forced upon Singapore as Tunku was uncompromising (M). The intention of Lee Kuan Yew is to convince (I) international audience (A) that Singapore had no choice / agency and was forced to separate from Malaysia. I know this as Source C states that "Tunku, is there no other way? Why not loosen it into a confederation? Give me common market. We will run all our activities ourselves. We will go slow in the rest of Malaysia. Give me common market; give me the right to take initiative in security matters so that the communists cannot start riots in Singapore". And he said, "No" [3]. This means that Lee Kuan Yew attempted to negotiate terms with Tunku such that merger could be maintained. However, Tunku was uncompromising and adamant about wanting separation. Hence, Singapore had no say and was forced to separate with Malaysia [4]. Hence, the intention of Lee Kuan Yew in this interview is to convince international audience that separation was forced upon Singapore so that the international community would rally to support Singapore as an independent nation so that Singapore would survive (O).</p>	5

1 (d) Study Sources D and E. How similar are the sources? Explain your answer.

[6]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Description of both sources without comparison / invalid comparison / comparison based on provenance / source type</p> <p>E.g. Both sources are similar as they talk about merger.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. The sources are different in types as Source D is speech by Tunku Abdul Rahman while Source E is a written message by Lee Kuan Yew.</p>	1
L2	<p>Identifies similarities / differences based on content, unsupported <i>Award 2 marks for identification of 1 similarity / difference based on content, unsupported</i> <i>Award 3 marks for identification of 2 similarities / differences based on content, unsupported</i></p> <p>E.g. Both sources are similar in telling us that merger was an unavoidable decision / inevitable outcome / mismatched decision.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. Both sources are similar in telling us that merger was full of problems and conflicts.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. Both sources are different in telling us whether separation was desired / wanted / who wanted separation.</p>	2 - 3
L3	<p>Identifies similarities OR differences based on content, supported by evidence and explanation</p> <p>E.g. Both sources are similar in telling us that merger was an unavoidable decision / inevitable outcome. I know this as Source D states that “does seem completely impossible to arrive at a solution whereby Singapore and Malaysia can work together.” Similarly, Source E states that “showed Malaya’s realisation that Singapore is incompatible with Malaysia”. This means that there was no possibility for merger to work out as both Singapore and Malaysia had conflicting goals and ideas of what merger meant. Due to the conflicting and irreconcilable differences of what merger meant for each country, separation became the only choice.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. Both sources are similar in telling us that merger was full of problems and conflicts. I know this as Source D states that “It appeared that as soon as one issue was resolved another cropped up; where a patch was made here a tear appeared elsewhere.” Similarly, Source E states that “trouble with racial clashes over language and other issues. We might in such a rearrangement distance ourselves from racial conflict.” This means that merger created problems and conflicts that served to create tension and make the divisions between Singapore and Malaysia more apparent.</p>	4

	<p>OR</p> <p>E.g. Both sources are different in telling us whether separation was desired / wanted / who wanted separation. Source D tells me that Tunku Abdul Rahman was hesitant / did not want separation. I know this as Source D tells me that “I consider it a misfortune for me to have make this announcement. I have never had a duty so unpleasant as this to perform.” This means that separation was not wanted by Tunku Abdul Rahman as he found it a difficult and undesirable decision. However, Source E tells me that Lee Kuan Yew desired / wanted separation. I know this as Source E tells me that “it generated considerable excitement amongst us”. This means that Lee Kuan Yew wished for merger as it would resolve the racial conflict that Singapore was facing with Malaysia.</p>	
L4	Identifies similarities AND differences based on content, supported by evidence and explanation	5
L5	<p>L3 + Identifies similarities based on purpose</p> <p>E.g. Both sources are similar in terms of purpose. Source D is a speech by Malaysia’s Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman to convince Singaporeans and Malaysians that separation was the best decision / choice for the two countries. The outcome is to convince people from the two countries to accept separation and work towards a peaceful separation that would not cause more conflict and tension. Similarly, Source E is a handwritten letter by Singapore’s Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew to convince the other ministers in Singapore that merger was the best choice / decision. The outcome is for the ministers to support separation and work towards a peaceful separation that would not cause more conflict and tension.</p>	6

2 This question is on Singapore's response to British rule after World War II.

(a) Describe British attempts to win local support after World War II.

[5]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Describes the situation in Singapore after World War II <i>Describes the situation in Singapore without focus on the question</i></p> <p>E.g. Post-war Singapore was filled with problems that the British wanted to address.</p>	1
L2	<p>Identifies British attempt(s) <i>Award 2 marks for one attempt identified</i> <i>Award 3 marks for two attempts identified</i></p> <p>E.g. British attempted to win local support after World War II by meeting housing challenges in Singapore.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>E.g. British attempted to win local support after World War II by addressing food shortages.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>E.g. British attempted to win local support after World War II by managing industrial unrest.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>E.g. British attempted to win local support after World War II by rebuilding the economy.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>E.g. British attempted to win local support after World War II by allowing local political participation.</p>	2 - 3
L3	<p>Describes British attempts to win local support <i>Award 4 marks for one response identified and described</i> <i>Award 5 marks for two responses identified and described</i></p> <p>E.g. British attempted to win local support after World War II by allowing local political participation. The British held an election in 1948 for the first time to give the people in Singapore a say in who would represent them in the Legislative Council. The 1948 election was limited to electing six representatives in the Legislative Council. The election was based on the British model where people who have similar ideas on how a country should be run would form a group, called a political party. The party with the most elected candidates wins the election and gets to form the government. The 1948 election was the first step towards democracy. Only one party, the Singapore Progressive Party (SPP) contested the election, making it the first political party to do so in Singapore.</p> <p>AND/OR</p>	4 - 5

E.g. British attempted to win local support after World War II by rebuilding the economy. The British wanted to revive the trade and industry in Singapore so that people's welfare would be improved. The British did so by repairing the ports that had been damaged during the war, restoring Singapore's status as an important trading centre. Along with the expanding trade in Singapore, the British had greater control of trade union activities.

AND/OR

E.g. British attempted to win local support after World War II by managing industrial unrest. Unsatisfactory working conditions, together with the housing and food shortages led to a wave of strikes. Many workers who took part in the strikes were members of the trade unions. Many trade union members wanted immediate change to their working conditions and went on strike to secure their demands. To win local support, the British passed laws in an attempt to control the trade unions. From 1947, all unions had to register with the government. This enabled the government to monitor their membership. The unions were no longer allowed to use their funds to organised strikes and protests against the government.

AND/OR

E.g. British attempted to win local support after World War II by meeting housing challenges in Singapore. The British accelerated its building programme through the Singapore Improvement Trust (SIT). The SIT had been established in 1927 by the British to provide lost-cost housing. Between 1947 and 1959, the SIT built 20,907 housing and shop units.

AND/OR

E.g. British attempted to win local support after World War II by addressing food shortages. The British were worried that food shortages would lead to widespread unrest. Hence, the British established the People's Restaurants to provide affordable meals. By the end of 1946, there were 10 People's Restaurants in Singapore.

- (b) Explain why there was violent discontent with the British in Singapore in the early 1950s.

[5]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Describes the situation in Singapore <i>Describes the situation in Singapore without focus on the question</i></p> <p>E.g. There was violent discontent in Singapore in the early 1950s which led to major riots breaking out making it a turbulent period in Singapore's history.</p>	1
L2	<p>Identifies the reason(s) <i>Lists the reasons, but without further elaboration</i></p> <p>E.g. There was violent discontent with the British in Singapore in the early 1950s due to the way in which the British sided with the Dutch over the Maria Hertogh custody battle.</p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>E.g. There was violent discontent with the British in Singapore due to the National Service Ordinance in 1953.</p>	2
L3	<p>Describes the reason(s) <i>Award 3 marks for one reason described</i></p> <p>E.g. There was violent discontent with the British in Singapore in the early 1950s due to the way in which the British sided with the Dutch over the Maria Hertogh custody battle. The custody battle over a 13-year-old girl named Maria Hertogh led to increasing discontentment. Maria was left in the care of Che Aminah and was renamed Nadra binte Ma'arof and raised in the Muslim faith. Maria's mother tried to reclaim her in 1950 by making a case to the court in Singapore. The British judge ruled that Maria be returned to her national parents. In response, Che Aminah appealed against the judge's decision. The judge eventually rejected Che Aminah's appeal and the case was sensationalised to be a religious issue between Islam and Christianity.</p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>E.g. There was violent discontent with the British in Singapore due to the National Service Ordinance in 1953. The National Service Ordinance required all males aged between 18 and 20 to register for National Service by May 1954. Those who failed to do so would be jailed or fined. Many of those who qualified from secondary Chinese-medium schools had to disrupt their education to serve National Service. Furthermore, the National Service Ordinance showed that the British were discriminating against Chinese education while favouring English-medium schools.</p>	3
L4	<p>Explains the reason(s) <i>Award 4 marks for one reason identified and explained</i> <i>Award 5 marks for two reasons identified and explained</i></p> <p>E.g. There was violent discontent with the British in Singapore in the early 1950s due to the way in which the British sided with the Dutch over the Maria Hertogh custody battle. The custody battle over a 13-year-old girl named Maria Hertogh led to increasing discontentment. Maria was left in the care of Che Aminah and was renamed Nadra binte Ma'arof and raised in the Muslim faith. Maria's mother tried to reclaim her in 1950 by making a case to the court in Singapore. The British judge ruled that Maria be returned to her national parents. In response,</p>	4 - 5

Che Aminah appealed against the judge's decision. The judge eventually rejected Che Aminah's appeal and the case was sensationalised to be a religious issue between Islam and Christianity. **There was violent discontent with the British in the early 1950s as the Maria Hertogh custody battle showed that the British were unfair and discriminated against the Muslims in favour of the Dutch. The locals felt that the British, as the colonial governing body of Singapore, should be sensitive and fair to local feelings and religious practices. Hence, there was discontentment with the British due to the British inability to be a fair, just, and sensitive governing body.**

OR/AND

E.g. There was violent discontent with the British in Singapore due to the National Service Ordinance in 1953. The National Service Ordinance required all males aged between 18 and 20 to register for National Service by May 1954. Those who failed to do so would be jailed or fined. Many of those who qualified from secondary Chinese-medium schools had to disrupt their education to serve National Service. Furthermore, the National Service Ordinance showed that the British were discriminating against Chinese education while favouring English-medium schools. **There was violent discontent with the British in the early 1950s with the introduction of the National Service Ordinance as it heightened locals' feelings of discrimination. Chinese middle school students felt that National Service was discriminatory towards the Chinese while favouring those from English-medium schools. Furthermore, the use of violence by the British in response to the anti-national service riots on 13 May 1954 with the deployment of riot police equipped with batons and shields showed that the British did not care for the locals and their feelings. Hence, there was discontentment with the British as the locals felt that the British were being unfair and discriminatory in their ruling of Singapore. Locals felt that the British were unsupportive and insensitive to locals.**

3 This question is on Singapore's transformation in the years after independence.

- (a) Describe the ways in which Singapore strengthened relations with the world after 1965. [5]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Describes the situation in Singapore after 1965 <i>Describes the situation in Singapore without focus on the question</i></p> <p>E.g. Singapore is a small and young nation with a weak defence force.</p>	1
L2	<p>Identifies ways in which Singapore strengthened relations with the world <i>Award 2 marks for one way identified</i> <i>Award 3 marks for two ways identified</i></p> <p>E.g. Singapore strengthened relations with the world after 1965 by joining international and regional organisations.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>E.g. Singapore strengthened relations with the world after 1965 by establishing diplomatic relations with other countries.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>E.g. Singapore strengthened relations with the world after 1965 by growing bilateral relationships.</p>	2 - 3
L3	<p>Describes ways in which Singapore strengthened relations with the world after 1965 <i>Award 4 marks for one way identified and described</i> <i>Award 5 marks for two ways identified and described</i></p> <p>E.g. Singapore strengthened relations with the world after 1965 by joining international and regional organisations. Singapore joined and became the 117th member of the United Nations (UN) on 21 September 1965, just over a month after separation from Malaysia. Additionally, Singapore became a founding member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1967 to promote economic growth, social progress and cultural development in Southeast Asian region.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>E.g. Singapore strengthened relations with the world after 1965 by growing bilateral relationships. Singapore built good relations with the United States as it was one of the most economically and militarily important countries with an interest in Asia. Singapore also strengthened relations with China with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's first visit to China in 1976 which saw the deepening and strengthening of ties.</p>	4 - 5

- (b) Explain why Singapore had to build a strong defence force after its separation with Malaysia in 1965. [5]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Describes the situation in Singapore after separation <i>Describes the situation in Singapore without focus on the question</i></p> <p>E.g. Singapore is a small and young nation with a weak defence force.</p>	1
L2	<p>Identifies the reason(s) <i>Lists the reasons, but without further elaboration</i></p> <p>E.g. Singapore had to build a strong defence force after separation with Malaysia in 1965 because of the threat of Konfrontasi.</p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>E.g. Singapore had to build a strong defence force after separation with Malaysia in 1965 because of the threat of communist terrorism.</p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>E.g. Singapore had to build a strong defence force after separation with Malaysia in 1965 because of the threat of international terrorism.</p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>E.g. Singapore had to build a strong defence force after separation with Malaysia in 1965 because of the Vietnam War.</p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>E.g. Singapore had to build a strong defence force after separation with Malaysia in 1965 because of British military withdrawal from Singapore.</p>	2
L3	<p>Describes the reason(s) <i>Award 3 marks for one reason described</i></p> <p>E.g. Singapore had to build a strong defence force after its separation with Malaysia in 1965 because of the threat of Konfrontasi. As many as 42 bombings were carried out by Indonesian saboteurs in Singapore during the conflict. Initially, they targeted military facilities and public utilities. Then, the saboteurs began setting off bombs in public places to terrorise the population and disrupt life in Singapore. The deadliest incident during Konfrontasi occurred on 10 March 1965 when a bomb exploded along Orchard Road at Macdonald House which killed 3 people and injured 33.</p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>E.g. Singapore had to build a strong defence force after its separation with Malaysia in 1965 because of the threat of communist terrorism. Acts of terrorism by communist groups continue to occur in Singapore even when the British declared the Emergency over in 1960. Communist groups had pistols and grenades and carried out acts of violence that included the killing of a seven-year-old girl in Changi in 1970, the explosion of a bomb in Katong in 1974 and the attempted assassination of Singapore's Commissioner of Police in 1976.</p>	3

	<p>OR/AND</p> <p>E.g. Singapore had to build a strong defence force after its separation with Malaysia in 1965 because of the threat of international terrorism. Singapore experienced its first encounter with international terrorism on 31 January 1974 when foreign terrorists hijacked the ferry boat Laju and held crew members hostage. The terrorists had earlier attacked the Shell oil refinery on Pulau Bukom in an attempt to disrupt the oil supply from Singapore to South Vietnam.</p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>E.g. Singapore had to build a strong defence force after its separation with Malaysia in 1965 because of the Vietnam War. The conflict in Vietnam became a great concern to the United States and non-communist countries in Asia. They believed that if North Vietnam won, communism would spread to neighbouring countries and eventually the whole region. The Singapore government feared that the fighting would spread to the rest of the region and affect Singapore.</p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>E.g. Singapore had to build a strong defence force after its separation with Malaysia in 1965 because of British military withdrawal from Singapore. The British announced in 1967 that it would withdraw its defence forces from Singapore. This meant that the British warships that were stationed in Singapore's naval base would be withdrawn. Thousands of British and Commonwealth servicemen were also stationed in Singapore. By 1971, the majority of British forces had left and the withdrawal completed in 1976. In 1965, Singapore only had two battalions of regular infantry of 50 officers and about 1,000 men each.</p>	
L4	<p>Explains the reason(s) <i>Award 4 marks for one reason identified and explained</i> <i>Award 5 marks for two reasons identified and explained</i></p> <p>E.g. Singapore had to build a strong defence force after its separation with Malaysia in 1965 because of the threat of Konfrontasi. As many as 42 bombings were carried out by Indonesian saboteurs in Singapore during the conflict. Initially, they targeted military facilities and public utilities. Then, the saboteurs began setting off bombs in public places to terrorise the population and disrupt life in Singapore. The deadliest incident during Konfrontasi occurred on 10 March 1965 when a bomb exploded along Orchard Road at Macdonald House which killed 3 people and injured 33. Singapore had to build a strong defence force after separation as the Konfrontasi revealed Singapore's weaknesses against regional threats and regional terrorism. Konfrontasi posed a serious security threat as it threatened the safety of the people and destabilised internal peace and security. Konfrontasi showed that Singapore was weak, vulnerable, and defenceless against such threats. Hence, Singapore had to build a strong defence force after separation to ensure the safety and defence of the country such that life would not be disrupted, and social and economic stability can be maintained.</p> <p>OR/AND</p>	4 - 5

	<p>E.g. Singapore had to build a strong defence force after its separation with Malaysia in 1965 because of British military withdrawal from Singapore. The British announced in 1967 that it would withdraw its defence forces from Singapore. This meant that the British warships that were stationed in Singapore's naval base would be withdrawn. Thousands of British and Commonwealth servicemen were also stationed in Singapore. By 1971, the majority of British forces had left and the withdrawal completed in 1976. In 1965, Singapore only had two battalions of regular infantry of 50 officers and about 1,000 men each. Singapore had to build a strong defence force after separation as the British military withdrawal from Singapore highlighted how weak, defenceless, and vulnerable Singapore was without external defence and support. As an independent nation, Singapore had to ensure its own safety and defence against any security threats. British withdrawal showed that Singapore was militarily ill-equipped and unprepared in the face of any military conflict. Hence, to ensure the safety and defence of Singapore against military threats, Singapore had to build up a strong defence force.</p>	
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