



YUAN CHING SECONDARY SCHOOL

Secondary Two Express Course

End-of-Year Examination 2023

CANDIDATE
NAME

CLASS

INDEX
NUMBER

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HISTORY

3 October 2023

Additional Materials : Writing Paper (3 sheets)

1 hour 15 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

1. Write your name, class and register number on the work you hand in.
2. Write in dark blue or black ink.
3. Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
4. **Sections A and B**
Answer **all parts** of Questions 1 and 2.
5. **Section C**
Answer **two** questions.
6. Write all answers on the writing paper provided.
7. **Begin Section C on a fresh piece of writing paper.**
8. At the end of the examination, fasten your work securely together.
9. Submit your answer scripts for Sections A and B **together**.
10. Submit your answer scripts for Section C **separately**.
11. The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
12. The total number of marks for this paper is 40.

	MARKS
Total	/ 40

This paper consists of 5 printed pages.

Section A: Chronology (5 marks)

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

- 1 Below are 5 historical events. Arrange these events in chronological order and write your answer on the writing papers provided. Your response should look like this:
e.g. A, D, B, C, E, F
- A. Formation of ASEAN
 - B. Merger to form Malaysia
 - C. David Marshall becomes Singapore's first Chief Minister
 - D. British withdrawal from Singapore
 - E. Japanese surrender in Singapore

Section B: Source-Based Question (15 Marks)

Question 2 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

Study the sources and Question 2 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 interpret and analyse the sources.

- 2 (a) Study Source A.

What can you infer about people's feelings towards National Service in Singapore? Explain your answer. [4]

- (b) Study Source B.

What does the source tell you about the importance of National Service? Explain your answer. [5]

- (c) Study Sources C and D.

How similar are they? Explain your answer. [6]

Introduction of compulsory National Service in 1967

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The British were to withdraw their military forces from Singapore by 1971. This led to concerns within the Singapore government that Singapore would be vulnerable to security threats. Compulsory National Service was introduced in 1967 by the government to build up a ready citizen's army to defend Singapore. While this decision seemed necessary, there remained those who did not support it.

Study the following sources to look at the different points of view.

Source A: *A photograph of people protesting against National Service outside City Hall, 1967. Military policemen were used to deal with the protestors.*



Image source: National Archives of Singapore

Source B: *An extract of a speech by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew in 1967.*

The future of Singapore depends upon our capacity to maintain orderly and stable conditions as we go through the pangs of withdrawal of the British. Our ability to maintain order will assure local and overseas investors of the establishment and expansion of their industries. This outcome is dependent on the capacity of our population - our men in green - to adapt and to adjust to their new lives. I have every confidence that Singaporean men will recognise the necessity of National Service and take to it. It will help the men move forward together and leave no one behind.

Source C: *Interview with Mr Dileep Nair on his National Service experience in the early 1970s, after returning from Canada with an engineering degree.*

I was against doing National Service at first. The training was very tough. I was placed in a platoon of people who did not speak English, and my sergeants made life miserable for me as I was a graduate. Gradually, however, I began to enjoy the time and the training in National Service. This was because I got to be close to the people I trained with, even though they could not speak English.

Source D: *Adapted from an interview with a Member of Parliament, Mr Eric Cheong, on the opinions of people about National Service in 1967.*

There were many who were against National Service because there was fear, among many parents, that their children will be injured during training. However, because of the way we handled them, those who did National Service, especially those who served in the first batch, were enthusiastic about the training, which included training in jobs. Those who underwent the OCT (Officer Cadet) courses, for example, have made a very good career in the military.

Section C: Structured Questions (20 Marks)

Answer **any two** of the three questions in this section.

3 This question is on the Japanese Occupation in Singapore from 1942 to 1945.

(a) State three economic difficulties the people in Singapore faced during the Japanese Occupation. [3]

(b) Explain how the Japanese controlled the people of Singapore during the Japanese Occupation. [7]

4 This question is on the post-war problems in Singapore after 1945.

(a) State three riots that occurred in Singapore from 1945 to 1965. [3]

(b) Explain two post-war problems the British faced when they returned to Singapore after World War Two. [7]

5 This question is on Merger in 1963.

(a) State the three states that merged with Malaya to form Malaysia. [3]

(b) Explain how Singapore would benefit from a merger with Malaya in 1963. [7]

End of Paper

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A From <https://sgfilmhunter.wordpress.com/category/singapore-politics/>
 Source B <http://socialstudies-yuying-4na.blogspot.com/2010/03/source-g.html>
 Source C http://www.nas.gov.sg/archivesonline/Flipviewer/publish/2/2347e073-115f-11e3-83d5-0050568939ad-OHC002838_027/web/html5/index.html?launchlogo=tablet/OralHistoryInterviews_brandingLogo_.png
 Source D <https://www.tnp.sg/news/singapore-news/1967-singapores-first-soldiers>



**YUAN CHING SECONDARY SCHOOL
SECONDARY TWO EXPRESS
END-OF-YEAR EXAMINATION 2023
HISTORY**

SUGGESTED MARKING SCHEME

Answer Scheme

Section A: Chronology (5 marks)

1 E, C, B, A, D

E	Japanese surrender in Singapore (1945)
C	David Marshall becomes Singapore's first Chief Minister (1955)
B	Merger to form Malaysia (1963)
A	Formation of ASEAN (1967)
D	British withdrawal from Singapore (1971)

2 (a) Study Source A.

What can you infer about people's feelings towards National Service in Singapore? Explain your answer.

[4]

L1 Describes the source

[1]

e.g. Source A shows members of the Barisan Socialis gathering outside City Hall, protesting against National Service.

L2 States a valid inference, unsupported

[2]

e.g. I can infer from the source that people **did not like/ support** National Service.

L3 States a valid inference, supported by a valid source use and explanation

[3-4]

Award 3m for a valid inference, supported with source use. Award 4m for a more fully developed answer.

e.g. I can infer from the source that people **did not like/support** National Service. I know this because Source A shows members of the Barisan Socialis gathering outside City Hall, protesting against National Service. **[3]** This tells me that there were those who were against the idea of compulsory National Service, and were willing to bring up their objections in a public area such as City Hall. **[4]**

- (b) **Study Source B.**
What does the source tell you about the importance of National Service? Explain your answer. [5]

L1 Describes the source/ Provides an invalid interpretation [1]

e.g. "The future of Singapore depends upon our capacity to maintain orderly and stable conditions as we go through the pangs of withdrawal of the British"

L2 States valid inference(s), unsupported [2-3]

Award 2 marks for one inference without support of valid source use.
 Award 3 marks for two inferences without support of valid source use.

e.g. The source tells me that National Service is important to ensure **defence** of Singapore.

e.g. The source tells me that National Service is important to ensure the **economic prosperity** of Singapore.

L3 States valid inference(s), supported with valid source use and explanation [4-5]

Award 4 marks for one valid inference, supported with source use.
 Award 5 marks for a more developed answer, OR 2 valid inferences supported with valid source use.

e.g. The source tells me that National Service is important to ensure the **defence** of Singapore. Source B says "The future of Singapore depends upon our capacity to maintain orderly and stable conditions as we go through the pangs of withdrawal of the British". This tells us that National Service protects the country from external threats since the British will be withdrawing and no longer ensuring Singapore's safety.

e.g. The source tells me that National Service is important to ensure the **economic prosperity** of Singapore. Source B says "Our ability to maintain order will assure local and overseas investors of the establishment and expansion of their industries". This tells me that National Service protects our country from external threats which then gives investors the confidence to invest in Singapore and promote its economic growth.

- (c) **Study Sources C and D.**
How similar are they? Explain your answer. [6]

L1 Generalised comments/Invalid matching [1]

Award 1m for generalised comment with/without support.
 Award 1m for invalid matching with/without common criteria.

e.g. Source C is from a former NS man while Source D is from a Member of Parliament.

L2 Similarity/difference based on provenance/source type [2]

e.g. Both sources are text sources.

L3 States a valid similarity OR/AND difference in content, unsupported [3]

e.g. Sources C and D are **different in the reason** why Singaporeans came to accept doing National Service.

L4 States a valid similarity OR difference in content, supported with valid source use [4]

e.g. Sources C and D are **different in the reason** why Singaporeans came to accept doing National Service. Source C tells us that there were those, such as Mr Nair, who came to accept doing National Service as it was a time to bond with others. I know this because in Source C, Mr Nair says that over time, he “began to enjoy the time and the training in National Service” as “I got to be close to the people I trained with”. However, Source D tells us that Singaporeans came to accept doing National Service as National Service provided training for future employment opportunities. I know this because Source D tells us “those who served in the first batch were enthusiastic about the training, which included skills training. Those who underwent the OCT (Officer Cadet) courses, for example, have made a very good career.”

OR

Sources C and D are similar in showing that **there was a lack of support for National Service initially**. I know this because Source C tells us the Mr Nair was initially against National Service as he could not take the training. This can be seen in Source C, in which Mr Nair claims that the “training was tough”, and that “the sergeants made life miserable for me as I was an undergraduate.” Similarly, Source D shows that there were those who were against National Service due to the fear “among many parents, that their children would be injured during training”.

**L5 States a valid similarity AND difference in content, supported [5-6]
with valid source use**

Award 5m for valid similarity and valid difference, supported with valid support use.

Award 6m for a more developed answer for either similarity or difference.

- 3 (a) State three economic difficulties the people in Singapore faced during the Japanese Occupation. [3]**

Use point marking and award 1 mark per valid reason, up to a total of 3 marks for three economic difficulties.

- Food shortage
- Black market
- Lack of value of Banana Money

- (b) Explain how the Japanese controlled the people of Singapore during the Japanese Occupation. [7]**

- L1: Describes the situation in Singapore [1]**
Describes the situation in Singapore without focus on the question.

e.g. The Japanese used different methods to control the people of Singapore.

- L2: Identifies the method(s) used by the Japanese to control the people of Singapore [2]**
Lists the method(s) used by the Japanese to control the people of Singapore, but without further elaboration.

e.g. Harsh punishments
e.g. Propaganda

- L3: Describes the method(s) used by the Japanese to control the people of Singapore [3-4]**
Award 4 marks for two methods described.

e.g. The Japanese used harsh punishments to control the people of Singapore during the Japanese Occupation. Harsh punishments were enforced by the Kempeitai, the Japanese military police. They were imposed on criminals and other people that were a threat to the Japanese. One example was how the Japanese executed those who were caught looting, at the end of the British surrender. The heads were displayed publicly in places like the Singapore River.

- L4: Explains the method(s) used by the Japanese to control the people of Singapore [5-7]**

Award 5 marks for one method identified and explained, and an additional mark for additional detail(s). Award 7 marks for two methods identified and explained.

e.g. The Japanese used harsh punishments to control the people of Singapore during the Japanese Occupation. Harsh punishments were enforced by the Kempeitai, the Japanese military police. They were imposed on criminals and other people that were a threat to the Japanese. One example was how the Japanese executed those who were caught looting, at the end of the British surrender. The heads were displayed publicly in places like the Singapore River.

This served as a means of warning to the people of potential consequences of rebelling or going against the Japanese. Through harsh punishments, the Japanese were able to ensure a cap and limit on suspicious anti-Japanese activities. **With harsh punishments, people were deterred from going against the Japanese.**

4(a) This question is on the post-war problems in Singapore after 1945. [3]

State **three** riots that happened in Singapore from 1945 to 1965.

Use point marking and award 1 mark per valid reason, up to a total of 3 marks for three riots.

- 1950 Maria Hertogh Riot
- 1954 Anti-National Service Riot
- 1955 Hock Lee Bus Riot
- 1956 Chinese Middle Schools Riot
- 1964 Racial Riots

Accept any 3 riots (dates not needed)
Post-Independence riots NOT accepted

(b) Explain two post-war problems the British faced when they returned to Singapore after World War Two. [7]

L1 Describes the situation in Singapore [1]

Describes the situation in Singapore without focus on the question.

e.g. Singapore was very badly damaged and affected from World War 2.

L2 Identifies two post-war problems the British faced [2]

Identifies two post-war problems.

e.g. shortage of food

e.g. industrial unrest

e.g. shortage of housing

L3 Describes two post-war problems the British faced when they returned to Singapore after World War Two. [3-4]

Award 4 marks for two post-war problems described.

e.g. Neighbouring rice-producing countries did not have enough rice to export to Singapore. Wartime food rationing continued as malnutrition was widespread and wages could not keep up with the rising food prices. The British were worried that food shortages would lead to widespread unrest.

e.g. Many workers who took part in the strikes were members of the trade unions. The trade unions were concerned with improving workers' conditions and therefore went on strikes to secure their demands. British officials suspected that the communists were the ones instigating the strikes among the workers and thus laws were passed in an attempt to control trade unions. From 1947, all unions had to register with the government and strikes and protests were made illegal.

L4 Explain two post-war problems the British faced when they returned to Singapore after World War Two. [5-7]

Award 5 marks for one post-war problem identified and explained, and an additional mark for additional detail(s). Award 7 marks for two post-war problems identified and explained.

The war had disrupted shipping affecting **the flow of food supplies** into Singapore. Neighbouring rice-producing countries did not have enough rice to export to Singapore. Wartime food rationing continued as malnutrition was widespread and wages could not keep up with the rising food prices. The British were worried that food shortages would lead to widespread unrest. **Therefore, the British established People's Restaurants to provide affordable meals to people.**

Unsatisfactory working conditions, together with the housing and food shortages led a waves of strikes during the post-war period. Many workers who took part in the strikes were members of the trade unions. The trade unions were concerned with improving workers' conditions and therefore went on strikes to secure their demands. British officials suspected that the communists were the ones instigating the strikes among the workers and thus laws were passed in an attempt to control trade unions. From 1947, all unions had to register with the government and strikes and protests were made illegal. **Nevertheless, trade unions continued to be active and industrial unrest remained an issue to the British.**

Much housing had been destroyed or become run-down during wartime. Furthermore, there was a population boom in the world in the 1940s and 1950s. As a result, many people lived in increasingly overcrowded conditions. To address the housing problem, the Singapore Improvement Trust (SIT) accelerated its building programme. The SIT built about 20,000 housing and shop units within 12 years which was still not enough to accommodate the growing population. **Therefore, overpopulation and lack of housing was a major problem for the British.**

5(a) This question is on Merger in 1963. [3]

State the three states that merged with Malaya to form Malaysia.

Use point marking and award 1 mark per valid reason, up to a total of 3 marks for three states

- **Singapore**
- **Sabah**
- **Sarawak**

(b) Explain how Singapore would benefit from a merger with Malaya in 1963. [7]

L1: Describes merger without attempting to answer the question [1]

Describes the political situation related to the merger, without focus on the question.

e.g. Singapore wanted to merge with Malaya.

L2: Identifies benefit(s) [2]

Lists the benefit(s) that Singapore would gain from merger with Malaya in 1963

e.g. solve the economic problems

e.g. attain independence from the British colonial government

L3: Describes how Singapore would benefit from its merger with Malaya in 1963 [3-4]

Award 4 marks for two reasons described.

e.g. One benefit was that merger would help Singapore's PAP government to solve the economic problems that Singapore was facing. Singapore had no natural resources and was experiencing a declining trade. Furthermore, the Malayan government introduced taxes on goods traded between Singapore and Malaya after Malaya became independent. This limited trade between them, which would consequently affect Singapore's economy.

L4: Explains how Singapore would benefit from its merger with Malaya in 1963 [5-7]

Award 5 marks for one benefit identified and explained, and an additional mark for additional detail(s). Award 7 marks for two benefits identified and explained.

e.g. One benefit that Singapore would gain from its merger with Malaya would be that it would solve the economic problems that Singapore was facing. Singapore had no natural resources and was experiencing a declining trade. Furthermore, the Malayan government introduced taxes on goods traded between Singapore and Malaya after Malaya became independent. This limited trade between them which would consequently affect Singapore's economy. As a result, Singapore's survival as an

independent state would be difficult as it lacked natural resources and faced a declining entrepot trade as well as a good port to create jobs for the population. **Hence, there was a need for Singapore to merge with Malaya as they could create a Common Market. This would enable trade between Malaya and Singapore to increase, creating more jobs for the people.**

e.g. Another benefit that Singapore would gain would be that it would increase the chance for Singapore to attain independence from the British colonial government. The British had granted independence to Malaya in 1957 but withheld independence from Singapore because the local leaders were considered too inexperienced to run the country. The British were fearful that Singapore would fall into the hands of the communists. Malaya however had a strong anti-communist government. Thus, merger was desired as the Malayan government was strong and could manage the communist influence in Singapore. **The Malayan government would ensure that the communists would not be able to grow in Singapore. This would give the British more trust and security and would grant Singapore its independence.**

DO NOT ACCEPT COMMUNIST THREAT (That is Malaysia's POV)