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**YISHUN TOWN SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**G3**

**END OF YEAR EXAMINATION 2023  
SECONDARY 1  
G3 HISTORY**

**DATE : 10 Oct 2023**

**DAY : Tuesday**

**DURATION: 1 Hour 15 Minutes**

**MARKS: 35**

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

Writing paper

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

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.

**Section A**

You must answer **all parts** of the Question.

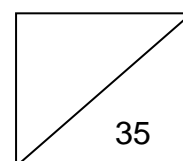
**Section B**

You must answer **any two** out of the three questions from this section.

Write all answers on the answer paper provided.

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

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



**Section A: Source-Based Case Study [15 marks]**

**Answer all parts of the question.**

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you were 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 infer about Raffles Town Plan? Explain your answer, using details from the source. [4]

**(b) Study Source B.**

What can you learn about the establishment of British rule in Singapore? Explain your answer, using details from the source. [5]

**(c) Study Source C and D.**

How similar are Sources C and D? Explain your answer. [6]

**How did the British develop Singapore between 1819 and 1826?**

**Source A** *Adapted from an article on the Raffles' Town Plan.*

Under Raffles Town Plan, an area along the coast and Singapore River was designated for government quarter and trading district. Spaces were set aside for shipyards, markets, religious buildings, theatres, police stations, and a botanical garden. Each immigrant group was assigned an area of the settlement. The Chinese, who were the fastest growing group, were given the whole area west of the Singapore River next to the trading district; rich Asians and Europeans were encouraged to live together in a residential area next to the government quarter.

**Source B** *Sir Stamford Raffles' letter to his superior about Singapore, dated 15 April 1820.*

When I raised the British flag on Singapore, the population scarcely amounted to 200, in three months the number was not less than 3,000, and it now exceeds 10,000, mainly Chinese. No less than 173 ships of different descriptions, arrived and sailed in the course of the first two months, and it already has become a Trading Port of importance.

**Source C** *Adapted from an article on Gambling Farms in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

Gambling and cockfighting were practised by the native inhabitants of Singapore and the early immigrants. Raffles was opposed to gambling and cockfighting and claimed that they would lead to other crimes. When Raffles returned to Singapore, he shut down all gambling dens and cockfighting. He proclaimed that "the practice of gambling is highly destructive to the morals and happiness of the people".

**Source D** *Extracted from an article on how the First British Resident of Singapore William Farquhar developed Singapore.*

When Raffles was away, he left Farquhar to be in charge as the first British Resident of Singapore. Farquhar was left underfunded. With little revenue channels, Farquhar was forced to leverage on cockfighting and gambling, which were popular among the people in Singapore, to get more revenue. Cockfighting and gambling all became licensed activities under Farquhar to generate much needed cash flow for Singapore. Farquhar did all these against Raffles' orders before he left, knowing fully well that Raffles was against such vices.

### Section B: Structured-Essay Question [20 marks]

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

**2 This question is on early Singapore's connections to the region and the world before 1819.**

- (a) State three reasons why traders stop at ports in Southeast Asia from the late 15<sup>th</sup> century. [3]
- (b) Explain the reasons why Singapore declined by the 15<sup>th</sup> century. [7]

**3 This question is on the British rule and external development of affecting Singapore's growth as a port city from 1819 to 1942.**

- (a) State three social problems faced by the British in Singapore from 1819 to 1942. [3]
- (b) Explain how external developments affected Singapore's growth as a port city from 1819 to 1942. [7]

**4 This question is on the role people in Singapore played in its development as a port city from 1819 to 1942.**

- (a) State three types of occupations held by migrants in early Singapore. [3]
- (b) Explain how the migrants contributed to the welfare of people in Singapore between 1826 and 1942. [7]

**End of Paper**

Copyright Acknowledgements

Source A: <https://countrystudies.us/singapore/4.htm>

Source B: <https://biblioasia.nlb.gov.sg/vol-11/issue-4/jan-mar-2016/letters-stamford-raffles-marquess-lansdowne/>

Source C: [https://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/infopedia/articles/SIP\\_1125\\_2007-01-12.html](https://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/infopedia/articles/SIP_1125_2007-01-12.html)

Source D: <https://thekopi.co/2020/02/12/raffles-backstabbed-farquhar/>



## **SEC 1 G3 HISTORY EOY 2023 SUGGESTED ANSWERS**

### **Section A: Source-Based Case Study**

#### **1a) Study Source A.**

**What can you infer about Raffles Town Plan? Explain your answer, using details from the source. [4m]**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Level Descriptors</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Describes sources, makes no valid inferences/Misinterpretation/Lifting</b>  E.g. I can infer that there were Chinese and Europeans.  E.g. I can infer that the each immigrant group has their own area.  E.g. I can infer that there were rich Asians.	<b>[1]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>States valid inference(s), unsupported</b>  E.g. I can infer that Raffles Town Plan was well-organised.  E.g. I can infer that there was segregation of the races.  E.g. I can infer that there were many Chinese immigrants/races. / I can infer that more people coming to Singapore to look for work.  E.g. I can infer that Singapore's trade was growing.	<b>[2]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>States valid inference(s), supported by valid source use</b> <i>Award 4 marks for 1 valid inference, well-explained</i>  E.g. I can infer that Raffles Town Plan was well-organised. Source A states that 'Spaces were set aside for shipyards, markets, religious buildings, theatres, police stations, and a botanical garden ' 'for government quarter and trading district'. This shows that the development of Singapore was well thought through as there were specific places allocated for different needs; from trading to leisure.  E.g. I can infer that there was segregation of the immigrants/races. Source A states that "Each immigrant group was assigned an area of the settlement". This shows that each immigrant group/races had their own area as this help to reduce conflict between the different groups/allow the British to have control over the immigrants.  E.g. I can infer that there were many Chinese immigrants/races in Singapore. Source A states that 'The Chinese, who were the fastest growing group'. This shows that there were more Chinese immigrants from China coming into Singapore looking for jobs.	<b>[3-4]</b>

### 1b) Study Sources B.

What can you learn about the establishment of British rule in Singapore? Explain your answer, using details from the source. [5m]

Level	Level Descriptors	Marks
L1	<p><b>Describes source, makes no valid inferences/Misinterpretation/Lifting/Paraphrasing</b></p> <p>E.g. I learn that there were less than 200 people.</p> <p>E.g. I learn that Singapore has become an important trading port.</p>	[1]
L2	<p><b>States valid inference(s) on the positive impact of British rule in Singapore, unsupported</b></p> <p><i>Award 2 marks for 1 valid inference</i>  <i>Award 3 marks for 2 valid inferences</i></p> <p>E.g. I learn that the establishment of British rule in Singapore led to an increase in trade.</p> <p>E.g. I learn that the establishment of British rule in Singapore has been positive...</p> <p>E.g. I learn that the establishment of British rule in Singapore led to an increase in population.</p>	[2]
L3	<p><b>States valid inference(s) on the positive impact of establishing a trading post on Singapore, supported</b></p> <p><i>Award 3-4 marks for 1 valid inference, supported. Award 4 marks for a well explained inference.</i>  <i>Award one additional mark for linking to contextual knowledge</i></p> <p>E.g. I learn that the establishment of British rule in Singapore led to an increase in trade.. This is evident in 'No less than 173 ships of different descriptions, arrived &amp; sailed in the course of the first two months, and it already has become a Trading Port of importance'. This shows that since the British established a port in Singapore in 1819 and British made Singapore into a free port, this made it more attractive to trade in Singapore and trade increased. Farquhar even placed a British official on nearby island (St John's) to inform passing ships about the new settlement.</p> <p>E.g. I learn that the establishment of British rule in Singapore led to an increase in population. This is evident in 'number was not less than 3,000, and it now exceeds 10,000'. This shows that since the British established a port in Singapore in 1819 and British made Singapore into a free port, this made it more attractive to trade in Singapore and trade increased, Many traders came and Singapore soon grew into a bustling marketplace. This also attract more immigrants to come as they can thus easily find jobs.</p>	[3--5]

**1c) Study Sources C and D.****How different are Sources C and D? Explain your answer. (6m)**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Level Descriptors</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Invalid matching / false matching / similar in provenance/source type</b>  E.g. Sources C and D are similar as both sources are talking about gambling/cockfighting.  E.g. Source C and D are different as Source C talks about the gambling while Source D talks about the William Farquhar.	<b>[1-2]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>States valid similarity / difference, unsupported</b>  E.g. Sources C and D are similar in showing that that gambling and cockfighting were popular in Singapore.  E.g. Sources C and D are similar in showing that that Raffles was against gambling  E.g. Sources C and D are different in showing the legality of gambling in Singapore / in showing if gambling is allowed in Singapore. . Source C shows that it is allowed but Source D shows that it is not allowed/  E.g. Sources C and D are different in showing the impact of gambling. Source C showed the positive impact whereas the Source D shows the negative.	<b>[3]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>States one valid similarity, supported by valid source use</b> <i>Award 5m for one valid similarity / difference</i>  E.g. Sources C and D are similar in showing that that gambling and cockfighting were popular in Singapore. Source C states that “Gambling and cockfighting were practised by the native inhabitants of Singapore and the early immigrants”. Source D states that “cockfighting and gambling, which were popular among the people in Singapore”. Both sources shows that gambling and cockfighting are common vices in Singapore / favourite past time of the people.  E.g. Sources C and D are similar in showing that that Raffles was against gambling. Source C “. Raffles was opposed to gambling and cockfighting” and Source D “Raffles was against such vices”. Both sources showed that Raffles hated these vices as they are the root to other crimes.  E.g. Sources C and D are different in showing the impact of gambling. Source C showed the positive impact whereas the Source D shows the negative. Source C “practice of gaming highly destructive to the morals and happiness of the people”. This shows that the gambling is not beneficial/harmful to society as it is the root cause of a lot of other crimes and social problems. However, Source D “generate much needed cash flow for Singapore” shows that gambling is beneficial to the Singapore's economy as it brings in revenue.	<b>[4-5]</b>
<b>L4</b>	<b>Both elements of L3, similarity + difference, supported by valid source use</b> <i>Award up to 6 marks for well-developed answers.</i>	<b>[5-6]</b>



## Section B: Structured-essay Question

2a	State <u>three</u> reasons why traders stop at ports in Southeast Asia from the late 15 <sup>th</sup> century.	3m
	<b>Point marking for any 3 points that are relevant</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade (buy and sell – 1 point)</li> <li>• Acquire supplies such as food and water</li> <li>• Repair ships</li> <li>• Wait for favourable weather conditions to continue journey</li> </ul>	

2b	Explain the reasons why Singapore declined by the 15 <sup>th</sup> century	7m
Level	Level Descriptors	Marks
L1	<p><b>Describes the situation in Singapore without focus on question.</b>  <b>OR Identifies reasons for Singapore's decline.</b>  <i>Award 1 mark per undeveloped statement up to 2 marks.</i></p> <p><i>E.g. Singapore rose as a trading centre in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.</i></p> <p><i>E.g. The reasons that led to the decline of Singapore in the 15<sup>th</sup> century was due to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climatic and economic changes that affected the trade in China</li> <li>• External threats/invasion from other kingdoms</li> <li>• Founding of Melaka Sultanate</li> </ul>	[1-2]
L2	<p><b>Describes valid reasons for the decline of Singapore by the 15th century but without further explanation.</b>  <i>Award 3 marks for one reason identified and described, and 4 marks for two reasons identified and described</i></p> <p><i>E.g. One reason that led to the decline of Singapore by the 15<sup>th</sup> C was the climatic and economic changes that affected the trade in China. Scientific evidence shows that weather patterns underwent severe changes in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. This contributed to the droughts and famines in China and affected the trading activity in China.</i></p> <p><i>E.g. Another reason that led to the decline of Singapore by the 15<sup>th</sup> C was external threats/invasion from other kingdoms. Singapore was vulnerable to attacks from other bigger countries/kingdoms like Majapahit, Ayutthaya. These kingdoms launched attacks on Singapore.</i></p> <p><i>E.g. Another reason that led to the decline of Singapore by the 15<sup>th</sup> C was the founding of Melaka Sultanate. In c1400, Melaka Sultanate was founded along the straits of Melaka. The Sultanate became one of the dominant trading centres in the regio, and soon extended control over much of Malay Peninsula and Sumatra. Like Singapore, Melaka was situated in a convenient location for traders travelling between Indian Ocean and the South China Sea, providing them with a safe harbour during their long voyages.</i></p>	[3-4]

<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Explains the reasons for the decline of Singapore by the 15<sup>th</sup> century .</b>  <i>Award 5-6 marks one reason explained, and 6-7 marks for two reasons explained</i></p> <p>E.g. One reason that led to the decline of Singapore by the 15<sup>th</sup> C was the climatic and economic changes that affected the trade in China. Scientific evidence shows that weather patterns underwent severe changes in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. <b>This contributed to the droughts and famines in China and affected the trading activity in China. As the Chinese economy collapsed under this strain, trade between Southeast Asia and China would have suffered accordingly; this probably reduced one of the major sources of early Singapore's weather hence causing Singapore's decline by the 15<sup>th</sup> century.</b></p> <p>E.g. Another reason that led to the decline of Singapore by the 15<sup>th</sup> C was external threats/invasion from other kingdoms. Singapore was vulnerable to attacks from other bigger countries/kingdoms like Majapahit, Ayutthaya. These kingdoms launched attacks on Singapore. <b>These attacks weakened Singapore significantly as resources were spent on defending the country. It also affected trading activities in Singapore negatively as trade decreased due to this attacks as traders would go to other ports that were safer. Hence external attacks was a reason for the decline of Singapore.</b></p> <p>E.g. Another reason that led to the decline of Singapore by the 15<sup>th</sup> C was the founding of Melaka Sultanate. In c1400, Melaka Sultanate was founded along the straits of Melaka. The Sultanate became one of the dominant trading centres in the region, and soon extended control over much of Malay Peninsula and Sumatra. Like Singapore, Melaka was situated in a convenient location for traders travelling between Indian Ocean and the South China Sea, providing them with a safe harbour during their long voyages. <b>The leader Parameswara made Melaka a tribute of China and was given protection by China. This reduced external threats from rivals in the region. and Melaka enjoyed peace. This peace allowed it to grow as a trading centre. Melaka hence overshadowed Singapore and Singapore ceased to serve as a centre of trade linking Indian Ocean and South China sea.</b></p>	<b>[5-7]</b>

<b>3a</b>	<b>State <u>three</u> social problems faced by the British in Singapore from 1819 to 1942</b>	<b>[3m]</b>
	<b>Point marking for any 3 points that are relevant</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gambling</li> <li>• Prostitution</li> <li>• Secret societies</li> <li>• Lack of healthcare</li> <li>• Lack of education</li> <li>• Lack of police force</li> </ul> <b>Etc....(1 mark each)</b>	

<b>3b</b>	<b>Explain how external developments affected Singapore's growth as a port city from 1819 to 1942.</b>	<b>7m</b>
<b>Level</b>	<b>Level Descriptors</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Describes the situation in Singapore without focus on question.</b>  <b>OR identify external development.</b>  <i>Award 1 mark per undeveloped statement up to 2 marks.</i></p> <p>e.g. After signing the 1819 Treaty, the British started establishing a trading post in Singapore.</p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening of Suez Canal</li> <li>• Tin and Rubber Industries</li> <li>• Great Depression</li> </ul>	<b>[1-2]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Describes the external developments without further explanation on the impact on Singapore.</b>  <i>Award 3 marks for one external development described, and 4 marks for two described</i></p> <p>E.g. One external development that affected Singapore's growth as a port city from 1819 to 1942 was the opening of Suez Canal. Before the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, ships travelling between Europe and Asia had to make a long and often dangerous journey around the Cape of Good Hope at the southern tip of Africa. The journey from London to Singapore usually take at least 120 days. This changed with the opening of the Suez Canal, when the journey now took about 50 days and Suez Canal became one of the busiest waterways.</p> <p>E.g. One external development that affected Singapore's growth as a port city from 1819 to 1942 was the expansion of the Tin Industries. Singapore's entrepot trade relied on an extensive and seas-based hinterland from South China Sea to the Indian Ocean and gradually become the port from which Malayan commodities such as tin and rubber were processed and exported to the rest of the world. The expansion of tin trade was due to spread of British control of Malaya after 1874 led to peaceful conditions there which facilitated trade. At the same time, the canning industry in USA was expanding.  <i>Can accept Expansion of Rubber industry as another development, described)</i></p> <p>E.g. One external development that affected Singapore's growth as a port city from 1819 to 1942 was the Great Depression. ....</p>	<b>[3-4]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Explains the external developments with further explanation on the impact on Singapore.</b>  <i>Award 5-6 marks one external development explained, and 6-7 marks for two explained</i></p> <p>E.g. One external development that affected Singapore's growth as a port city from 1819 to 1942 was the opening of Suez Canal. Before the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, ships travelling between Europe and Asia had to make a long and often dangerous journey around the Cape of Good Hope at the southern tip of Africa. The journey from London to Singapore usually take at least 120 days. This changed with</p>	<b>[5-7]</b>

	<p>the opening of the Suez Canal, when the journey now took about 50 days and Suez Canal became one of the busiest waterways. <b>Singapore benefitted greatly from the opening of Suez Canal. The shortened time needed for people, mail, cargo to travel from Europe to Singapore and vice versa meant that the volume of ships passing through Straits of Melaka and stopping at Singapore increased tremendously, thus securing Singapore's dominance in the region.</b> (can also explained how Singapore developed as a coaling station)</p> <p>E.g. One external development that affected Singapore's growth as a port city from 1819 to 1942 was the expansion of the Tin Industries. Singapore's entrepot trade relied on an extensive and seas-based hinterland from South China Sea to the Indian Ocean and gradually become the port from which Malayan commodities such as tin and rubber were processed and exported to the rest of the world. The expansion of tin trade was due to spread of British control of Malaya after 1874 led to peaceful conditions there which facilitated trade. At the same time, the canning industry in USA was expanding. <b>All these resulted in corresponding increase in the demand for Tin. All this led to the growth of trade between Malaya and Singapore. This growing trade added a great deal to the volume of trade in Singapore.</b></p> <p><i>(Can accept Expansion of Rubber industry as another development, explained)</i></p>	
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<b>4a</b>	<b>State <u>three</u> types of occupations held by migrants in early Singapore.</b>	<b>3m</b>
<b>Level</b>	<b>Level Descriptors</b>	<b>Marks</b>
	<p>Any 3, 1 mark each:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coolies</li> <li>• Samsui women</li> <li>• Entrepreneurs/traders</li> <li>• street traders</li> <li>• moneylenders</li> <li>• boatmakers</li> </ul> <p>ETC</p>	

<b>4b</b>	<b>Explain how the migrants in contributed to the welfare of people in Singapore between 1826 and 1942.</b>	<b>7m</b>
<b>Level</b>	<b>Level Descriptors</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Describes the situation in Singapore without focus on question.</b> <i>Award 1 mark per undeveloped statement up to 2 marks.</i></p> <p>e.g. Many people wanted to come to Singapore in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in search of a better life.</p>	<b>[1-2]</b>

	<b>OR identify contributions.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Health</li> </ul>	
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Describes the two factors, but without further explanation</b>  <i>Award 3 marks for one factor described, and 4 marks for two factors described</i></p> <p>E.g. One way the migrants contributed to the welfare of the people in Singapore was educational opportunities. British only ran schools that supported their economic interests and to fill certain government positions. They provided few other educational opportunities. Various people and organisations thus stepped in to fill the gap. There were few schools for girls and several missionaries set up schools for girls. Example Chinese Girls' school and present-day St Margaret's. Chinese and Malay businessmen also built schools to provide Chinese / Malay education.</p> <p>E.g. One way the migrants contributed to the welfare of the people in Singapore was healthcare provision. Lack of nutrition, poor sanitation and overcrowding meant that diseases such as Malaria, Cholera, typhoid, smallpox were common among migrants. Many of the sick lay on the road, too weak to move. When they die, their bodies were left on the roads. The government did little to provide healthcare. Thus various local groups took it upon themselves to address the issue. For example, Gan Eng Seng established the Thong Chai medical Institution.</p>	<b>[3-4]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Explains the two factors</b>  <i>Award 5-6marks for one explanation, and 6-7 marks for two explanations</i></p> <p>E.g. One way the migrants contributed to the welfare of the people in Singapore was educational opportunities. British only ran schools that supported their economic interests and to fill certain government positions. They provided few other educational opportunities. Various people and organisations thus stepped in to fill the gap. There were few schools for girls and several missionaries set up schools for girls. Example Chinese Girls' school and present-day St Margaret's. Chinese and Malay businessmen also built schools to provide Chinese / Malay education. <b>All these allowed more people to be educated. This was important as most migrants were poor or there was no educational opportunities given to them. With education, many could secure better jobs and improve their lives.</b></p> <p>E.g. One way the migrants contributed to the welfare of the people in Singapore was healthcare provision. Lack of nutrition, poor sanitation and overcrowding meant that diseases such as Malaria, Cholera, typhoid, smallpox were common among migrants. Many of the sick lay on the road, too weak to move. When they die, their bodies were left on the roads. The government did little to provide healthcare. Thus various local groups took it upon themselves to address the issue. For example, Gan Eng Seng established the Thong Chai medical Institution. This institution ran a clinic to give free treatment and free medicine to poor people of all races. Other successful businessman also donated money to provide medical services and amenities for example building water wells, build hospitals. <b>All these allowed the migrants, majority are poor, to have access to medical care and better hygiene and sanitation. This improved their health which improved their productivity.</b></p>	<b>[5-7]</b>

