



# CHUA CHU KANG SECONDARY SCHOOL

## END-OF-YEAR EXAMINATION 2023 Secondary One Express (G3)

Marks:

	<b>35</b>
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CANDIDATE  
NAME

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CLASS

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INDEX NUMBER

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### HISTORY

**2 October 2023**

Additional  
Materials:

Writing paper

**1 hour 15 minutes**

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### READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs, tables, or rough working.

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

**Answer each question on a new piece of writing paper.**

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

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This document consists of **5** printed pages.

Setter: Loh Liang See, Annabel Low

**Section A: Source-Based Questions (15 marks)**

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

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

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

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

What does Source A tell you about the life of immigrants in Singapore? Explain your answer. [5]

**(b)** Study Source B.

What can you infer from Source B about the reason why Javanese labourers came to Singapore? Explain your answer. [5]

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

How are Sources C and D similar? Explain your answer. [5]

## Lives of immigrants in British Singapore

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

After 1819, there were more migrants leaving their homelands and starting new lives in Singapore. Labourers made up a large group of the migrants who came to Singapore. This group of labourers included coolies, samsui women and convict labourers. Their work in Singapore helped in the development of Singapore.

**Source A:** *Photograph of Samsui women\* working at a construction yard in Singapore.*



*\*Samsui women refers to female immigrant labourers mainly from the Sanshui district in Guangdong, China.*

**Source B:** *From a book published in 1971 about the Javanese in British Singapore.*

In central Java there was poverty, a fast growing population and the lack of land. People were looking to leave. Singapore was one of the first territories to bring in Javanese labourers. The Javanese population increased significantly with the mass employment of Javanese workers signing work contracts in Singapore. They found work in various locations, including working at large-scale plantations as plantation labourers.

**Source C:** *Adapted from a colonial official's record of convict labourers\* in Singapore, published in 1899.*

There are about 1,100 to 1,200 convicts from India constantly in Singapore. These are employed making roads and digging canals. Without them, transportation around the town would have been in a poor state. Some of these convicts were also very expert in catching venomous snakes as cobras, not fearing them but catching them by the tail for a reward. There were so many men of different occupations and abilities, that what one man did not know, another would be able to do.

*\*Convict labourers refer to the criminals brought over by the British to do labour work in Singapore.*

**Source D:** Adapted from an academic article of the contributions of the Indian convict labourers in British Singapore.

Indian convict labourers contributed much towards Singapore's early development by constructing roads, bridges, and buildings such as places of worship. Indian convicts even made their own bricks under the supervision of a European brick maker at Serangoon Road. Sufficient bricks were made for local use and for export to Malacca. The convicts were awarded a silver medal for the great quality of their bricks. The last major project undertaken by the labourers was the building of Cavenagh Bridge.

**Section B: Structured Questions (20 marks)**

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

**2 This question is on how Singapore became a British trading post.**

- (a) State three British leaders who helped set up the trading post in Singapore between 1819 to 1826. [3]
- (b) Describe why Singapore was a suitable port for the British to establish a trading post in 1819. [7]

**3 This question is on British rule in Singapore from 1819-1941.**

- (a) State three facilities the British built in Colonial Singapore. [3]
- (b) Describe the problems faced by the British in maintaining law and order in Singapore from 1819-1941. [7]

**4 This question is on British rule in Singapore from 1819-1941.**

- (a) State three locations that the British allocated for the different racial groups in Singapore according to the Singapore Town Plan, 1822. [3]
- (b) Describe how the British improved health conditions in Singapore from 1819-1941. [7]

END OF PAPER

1 (a)	Study Source A. What does Source A tell you about the life of immigrants in Singapore? Explain your answer.	[5]
LEVEL	DESCRIPTOR	MARKS
L1	<b>Restates the provenance.</b>  e.g. Source A is a photo of samsui women working in a construction yard.	1m
L2	<b>Describes the source/ restates evidence in the source.</b>  e.g. Source A is a photograph that shows Samsui women working very hard in construction. They are carrying very heavy things.	2m
L3	<b>Valid inference, unsupported.</b>  e.g. Source A tells me that the life of immigrants was tough.	3m
L4	<b>Valid inference, supported with valid source use.</b> Award 4m for valid inference with supporting evidence. Award additional mark for relevant explanation.  e.g. Source A tells me that the life of immigrants was tough. This can be seen in the photograph, where the Samsui women are carrying heavy things in a construction yard. <b>[4m]</b> This means that they did strenuous jobs such as construction. They only had basic tools to help them, meaning that it was manual labour. <b>[5m]</b>	4m-5m

1 (b)	What can you infer from Source B about the reason why Javanese labourers came to Singapore? Explain your answer.	[5]
LEVEL	DESCRIPTOR	MARKS
L1	<p><b>Describes the source/ restates evidence in the source.</b></p> <p>e.g. I can infer from Source B that the Javanese labourers were poor.</p>	1m
L2	<p><b>Valid reason with reference to the question</b> Award 2m for answers that address the question using source details without providing valid inference.</p> <p>e.g. I can infer from Source B that the Javanese labourers came to Singapore as they were poor.</p> <p>e.g. I can infer that Javanese labourers came to Singapore due to push factors.</p>	2m
L3	<p><b>Valid inference, unsupported.</b></p> <p>e.g. I can infer from Source that Javanese labourers came to Singapore to improve their conditions.</p> <p>e.g. I can infer from Source that Javanese labourers came to Singapore to find job opportunities.</p>	3m
L4	<p><b>Valid inference, supported with valid source use.</b> Award 4m for valid inference with supporting evidence. Award additional mark for relevant explanation.</p> <p>e.g. I can infer from Source that Javanese labourers came to Singapore to improve their conditions. The source states that “there was poverty, a fast growing population and the lack of land”. [4m] This means that the conditions in Java were very poor and they came to Singapore where there were better opportunities. [5m]</p>	4-5m



1 (c)	How similar are Sources C and D? Explain your answer.	
LEVEL	DESCRIPTOR	MARKS
L1	<p><b>Similarity in provenance/source type/topic</b></p> <p>E.g. Both sources are written sources.</p> <p>Both sources show that there were convicts in Singapore.</p>	1m
L2	<p><b>Invalid matching without common criteria</b></p> <p>e.g. Sources C and D both show that convict labourers built buildings in Singapore.</p> <p>Source C shows that the convicts could catch snakes while Source D shows that they could make bricks.</p>	2m
L3	<p><b>Similarity in content, unsupported</b></p> <p><i>Award 3m for valid similarity with common criteria but without support or without valid use of <u>both</u> sources.</i></p> <p><i>Award 4m for additional valid similarities.</i></p> <p>e.g. Sources C and D are similar in terms of how the labourers contributed greatly to Singapore. [3m]</p> <p>Sources C and D are also similar in terms of showing that the labourers were talented. [4m]</p>	3m-4m
L4	<p><b>Similarity in content, supported</b></p> <p><i>Award 4m for valid similarity with common criteria supported by sources.</i></p> <p><i>Award 5m for valid similarity with common criteria supported by valid use of <u>both</u> sources OR two similarities, supported by source use.</i></p> <p>e.g. Sources C and D are similar in terms of how the labourers contributed greatly to Singapore. In Source C, “These are employed making roads and digging canals. Without them, transportation around the town would have been in a poor state.” This means that they were important in making sure that roads and waterways were built well and smoothly. Source D states that they “constructed roads, bridges, public works and buildings such as places of worship.” [4m] This means that they helped to ensure that necessary buildings are constructed and maintained. Hence, the sources are similar in showing how the convict labourers contributed greatly. [5m]</p> <p>Sources C and D are similar in terms of showing that the labourers were talented. In Source C, “Some of these convicts could also catch venomous snakes such as cobras.” This means that they possessed useful skills and talents to help people in Singapore. This is also in Source D, where “the convicts were awarded a silver medal for the quality of their bricks”. This means that they were skilled in making bricks which would help</p>	4m-5m

	ensure buildings are sturdy in Singapore. Both sources are similar in showing that labourers were useful as they had talents and skills.	
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## Section B- Structured Questions

2 (a)	State <u>three</u> British leaders who helped set up the trading post in Singapore between 1819 to 1826.	<b>[3m]</b>
	<p>Use point marking and award 1 mark per valid reason, up to a total of 3 marks for three valid reasons.</p> <p><i>Valid reasons include, but are not limited to the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sir Stamford Raffles</li> <li>• Major William Farquhar</li> <li>• Dr John Crawfurd</li> </ul>	

2 (b)	Describe why Singapore was a suitable port for the British to establish a trading post in 1819.	<b>[7m]</b>
LEVEL	DESCRIPTOR	MARKS
L1	<p><b>Describes topic without answering the question</b></p> <p>E.g. The British East India Company was sent by the British government to trade in Southeast Asia.</p>	1m-2m
L2	<p><b>Identifies reasons for establishing port in Singapore.</b></p> <p>Award 3m for one reason identified. Award 4m for two reasons identified.</p> <p>E.g. Singapore had a naturally deep and sheltered harbour.</p> <p>E.g. Good geographical location of Singapore.</p>	3m-4m
L3	<p><b>Describes reasons for establishing port in Singapore.</b></p> <p>Award 5 marks for one reason identified and described, and an additional mark for additional detail(s). Award 7 marks for two reasons identified and described.</p> <p><b>E.g.</b> Singapore had a naturally deep and sheltered harbour. This could protect British trading ships from storms and pirate attacks. Singapore experienced strong monsoon rains and frequent pirate attacks. It allowed the British to have a safe port on the journey in their trading. [5m] The deep harbour also allows larger and deeper trading vessels to stop and trade more profitably. It would help the British to compete with the Dutch for trade. [6m]</p> <p>Another reason was the good geographical location of Singapore. Singapore was located near the main trade routes on the India-China trade and the Spice Trade. It was also located at the most direct waterway for these trade routes. The India-China trade was the main source of the British EIC's income. In</p>	5m-7m

	contrast, existing British ports such as Penang and Bencoolen were both too far to protect the trade.	
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2 (a)	State <u>three</u> facilities the British built in Colonial Singapore.	[3m]
	<p>Use point marking and award 1 mark per valid reason, up to a total of 3 marks for three valid reasons.</p> <p><i>Valid reasons include, but are not limited to the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Harbour at Keppel</li> <li>• Causeway between Singapore and Malaysia</li> <li>• A railway system to Malaya</li> </ul>	

3 (b)	Describe the problems faced by the British in maintaining law and order in Singapore from 1819-1941.	[7m]
LEVEL	DESCRIPTOR	MARKS
L1	<p><b>Describes topic without answering the question.</b></p> <p>E.g. The British helped Singapore grow economically. The trade in Singapore grew rapidly. However, the British faced poor hygiene and did not contribute much to education. [2m]</p>	1m-2m
L2	<p><b>Identifies problems in maintaining law and order.</b></p> <p>Award 3m for one problem identified.</p> <p>Award 4m for two problems identified.</p> <p>E.g. The British had a weak police force.</p> <p>E.g. Many of the migrants formed secret societies.</p> <p>E.g. There was abuse of coolies who came to Singapore.</p>	3m-4m

L3	<p><b>Describes problems in maintaining law and order.</b> Award 5 marks for one problem identified and described, and an additional mark for additional detail(s). Award 7 marks for two problem identified and described.</p> <p><b>E.g.</b> E.g. The British had a weak police force. There were less than twenty policemen in 1820, compared to a population of a few thousand. Over time, the population of Singapore grew rapidly but the police force did not. [5m] The police were not properly trained until 1884, and lacked the equipment to respond to the crimes. [6m]</p> <p>Another problem was that many of the migrants formed secret societies. By the 1840s, there were many secret societies with thousands of members. They took part in gang robberies, riots, and illegal activities such as gambling and prostitution. They fought for control of territory for these activities. [7m]</p>	5m-7m
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4 (a)	State <u>three</u> locations that the British allocated for the different racial groups in Singapore.	<b>[3m]</b>
	<p>Use point marking and award 1 mark per valid reason, up to a total of 3 marks for three valid reasons.</p> <p><i>Valid reasons include, but are not limited to the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little India</li> <li>• Chinatown</li> <li>• Kampong Glam</li> <li>• Fort Canning</li> </ul>	

4 (b)	Describe how the British improved health conditions in Singapore from 1819-1941.	<b>[7m]</b>
LEVEL	DESCRIPTOR	MARKS
L1	<p><b>Describes topic without answering the question.</b></p> <p>E.g. The British helped Singapore grow economically. The trade in Singapore grew rapidly. However, the British faced poor hygiene and did not contribute much to education. [2m]</p>	1m-2m
L2	<p><b>Identifies ways the British improved health conditions in British Singapore</b> Award 3m for one way identified. Award 4m for two ways identified.</p> <p>E.g. The British had set up the Public Health Department.</p> <p>E.g. The British set up a modern water-carriage system.</p> <p>E.g. The British built a new general hospital.</p>	3m-4m

L3	<p><b>Describes ways the British improved health conditions in British Singapore.</b></p> <p>Award 5 marks for one way identified and described, and an additional mark for additional detail(s). Award 7 marks for two ways identified and described.</p> <p><b>E.g.</b> E.g. The British set up the Public Health Department. The Public Health Department was set up in 1887 to tackle health issues in the town area. Some of the measures included setting up a malaria committee to supervise the draining of the swamps, replacing the bucket system with modern water-carriage sewerage system and clearing dirty streets and drains. [5m] Attempts were also made to improve housing conditions, such as reducing overcrowding in living quarters in Chinatown. [6m]</p> <p>The British also built a new general hospital. Previously, there were only a few doctors in Singapore. The new general hospital was to provide some form of public healthcare. The hospital was preciously a shed but the shed was replaced by proper buildings in 1821 and the site moved several times before, moving to Outram Road in 1882. [7m]</p>	5m-7m
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