

Introduction

What is history?

- Study of the past

Historian

- Person who studies the past
- Tries to give an objective interpretation of it

Archeologist

- Person who studies the past by using artefacts to discover clues
- Helps with the study for historians

Why study history?

- Understand what people went through
- Making connections between past and present to anticipate future
- Acquire critical thinking skills

Types of historical sources

- Textual/written account such as official documents, reports, letters, diaries
- Oral accounts
- Interview
- Artefact
- Man made stuff such as coins
- Posters, photographs, drawing

Historical sources

- Primary (1st hand) sources from time of event
- Secondary (2nd hand) sources are info that analyze the event
- These sources usually use several primary sources and compile the information

Stages of historical inquiry

- Ask questions
- Gather sources
- Examine the sources
- Write a logical conclusion

What is chronology

- Arrangement of past events according to order in which they took place
- Helps historians as they place events into chronological order to better understand what happened in a time period in the past
- Can be done by arranging events on the year they occurred
- BCE-Before Common Era
- CE-Common Era
- AD-Anno Domini (In The Year of our Lord)
- BC (Before Christ)

What is Archeology?

- Study of physical remains of past human societies

Key excavation sites in Singapore

- Fort canning hill (Bukit Larang/Forbidden Hill as royal family lived there)
- Old parliament house
- Empress palace

Key findings

- Pottery (Chinese 13-14th century)
- Coins
- Lead figurine

Chapter 1

- 1st major malay sea maritime kingdom Sri Vijaya (650-1377)

- Wealth from maritime trade between India and China
 - People live near the water
 - Buddhist Hindus

Why did Singapore rise as a trading when Srivijaya fell?

- Fall of Srivijaya
- Strategic location along Straits of Melaka
- Taking advantage of monsoon winds

Roles of Orang Laut

- Good naval fighters and boat men
 - Able to force passing ships to use Singapore as a harbour
- Skilled in gathering products for sale and forests for trade

Why did Singapore fall during 15th century?

- Severe changes in weather patterns
- Droughts and famine in China
- Chinese economy collapsed
- Chinese trade declined
- Loss of Singaporean wealth in 15th century
- Invasion

AD BREAK—VASSAL

- A vassal state is any state that has a mutual obligation to a superior state or empire
- Status similar to that of a vassal in the feudal system in medieval Europe
- Mutual obligation being women, gold, silk

Continued—invasion

Who invaded Singapore?

- Account 1 (Malay Annals)--Majapahit Empire (Indonesia)
- Account 2 (Portuguese in 1500)--Kingdom of Ayutthaya
- Last king of Singapore fled to Melaka
 - In Account 1 Parameswara is a chief (daughter killed and humiliated)
 - In Account 2 Parameswara is the last king of Singapore (killed previous king called himself king)

Why did Parameswara build Melaka?

- Saw mousedeer fighting his hunting dogs
- Impressed by mousedeer and decided to build a city there, naming it after Melaka tree

What Parameswara did to improve trade in Melaka?

- Married a muslim, attracting muslim traders
- Made melaka a vassal to China (explained in previous ad break)
- China will then protect Melaka from rivals

What was Singapore like in 15th century

- Overshadowed by Melaka
- Home to Orang Laut who were the Backbone of Melaka's naval forces

Arrival of the Europeans

- In the 15th Century, Europeans arrived
 - Portuguese Admiral Alfonso De Albuquerque invaded Melaka in 1511
- Sultan Mahmud fled south, forming the Johor Sultanate
 - 1st rise of Singapore independent kingdom, 2nd rise under Johor-Riau Sultanate
- Singapore had a Shahbandar, which was rare
- Shahbandar is a given term for Harbour Master
- In charge for trade with Foreign Merchants
- Met with Foreign traders before they proceeded upriver to Riau
 - Hard to tell who the Shahbandar was
 - Very Prestigious like Minister

- Stationed in Singapore
- Singapore was a Gateway for Johor Sultanate Chinese Trade
- In the 1960s artifacts were dug up in the Kallang River traced to 16-17th century China
 - Many artifacts of similar design found in capital cities of Johor Sultanate
 - Reflects Singapore as gateway to Johor

What caused SG to decline in the mid 17th century?

- Dutch expansion south
- They dominated South East Asia
- Although they had settlements in Johor they established a base in Batavia in 1619
- Took over Melaka from Portuguese in 1641
 - Melaka used to divert ships south and not as a trading centre
- Instead of using Singapore as a fort like Melaka and Johor they used Karimun Islands
 - Key trade routes moved away from Singapore

Assassination of Sultan Mahmud Shah II

- In 1699 he was assassinated by noblemen for his erratic behaviour
- As he was childless no one was his successor
 - Led to succession dispute leading to chaos
- Malay chiefs in Riau islands grew more powerful and Bintan replaced Johor as centre of power
- As the sultanate was transformed Singapore lost its influence as there was no need for a Shahbandar
- Finally Singapore under influence of Johor-Riau Sultanate, which was under Dutch influence
- Orang laut and Malays continue living in Singapore

Timeline

CE 682-Sri Vijaya Dominates
 CE 1025-Sri Vijaya Attacked by Chola kingdom from India
 CE 1299-Sang Nila Utama finds Singapore
 CE 1400-Parameswara makes Melaka
 CE 1490-1500-Europe extends to Asia
 CE 1511-Melaka falls to Portuguese
 CE 1528-Sultan Alaudian Riayat Shah 2 makes Johor
 CE 1600-1640-War between Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese
 CE 1619-Dutch makes base in Batavia (Jakarta)
 CE 1641-Melaka becomes Dutch
 CE 1699-Sultan Mahmud Shah 2 assassinated
 CE 650-1370-Sri Vijaya
 CE 1290-1510-Majapahit
 CE 1400-1511-Melaka sultanate
 CE 1511-1819-Johor sultanate

Chapter 2A

- Thomas Stamford Bingley Raffles a man born in the West Indies yet found face in East Indies
 - Son of a captain of a ship but when he was 9 his dad got fired
 - Dad got a friend to sponsor Raffles to go school in UK, but he ran out of money, so another friend gave Raffles a job at EIC (East India Company)

Cut to 15+ years

- Raffles working for EIC and knew king of Johor would never give him permission to build port in Singapore
- Situation pretty bad for the British
- Sultan of Johor has 2 sons but elder son was at wedding when dad died so younger brother became king and younger brother allied with Dutch
- So, Raffles crowned older brother (Sultan Hussein) king so Raffles can make a port

- Treaty to make port signed 6 Feb 1819
- Under this treaty, Raffles got permission to build a trading settlement at the mouth of the Singapore River
 - Sultan Hussein given 5000 spanish silver dollar (3mil in today's money) a year
 - Police chief (Temenggong) Abdul Rahman given 3000 spanish silver dollar a year

Context

- Before 1800 EIC Asian Operations were limited to India, with large parts of colonized by Britain
- EIC got a royal charter where only they could trade

Why did the Brits get involved with south east asia?

- Importance of India-China trade
 - EIC found Chinese goods were popular and profitable in Europe and they needed to maximise access to Chinese goods
 - EIC traded with Chinese using cotton and opium found in Indian colonies and they were popular, so they must protect this trade
- Became clear to Brits that their control over India China trade depended on sea as Southeast Asia formed center of maritime trade route
 - Interest in spice trade, Southeast Asia provides spices
 - Spices good for cooking and medicine and preserving food
 - Portuguese and Dutch had control over spice trade in sea since the late 15th century and British wanted in
 - Spices include nutmeg, cloves and cinnamon
- Dutch has its own EIC, the Dutch East India Company or VOC, which has had a monopoly over spice trade for long time
- Dutch has control over Straits of Melaka through Melaka and Sunda straits through Batavia, so British must overcome Dutch

AD BREAK

Why do the Brits not invade the Dutch?

- They were friends as they defeated Napoleon Bonaparte
 - British have Penang and Bencoolen which are not suitable as Bencoolen is on the wrong side of Sumatra and Penang is too far north
 - Dutch have Batavia and Melaka

AD BREAK

Succession dispute in Johor-Riau Sultanate

- Tengku Hussein (Elder)
- Tengku Abdul Rahman (Younger)
- Tengku = prince in Malay

Treaties

How did the British resolve the dispute over Singapore?

Context on Dutch

- Weakened by war with France, which ended in 1815, becoming bankrupt and relied on the Brits financially
 - However, the Brits needed the Dutch against the Frenchies

1824 Anglo Dutch Treaty/Treaty of London

- On 17 March 1824, the Dutch withdrew territorial objections against Singapore and the Brits
 - Malaya and Indonesia divided into 2 spheres of influence
 - British get Malaya and Singapore
 - Dutch get Indonesia and everything south of Singapore

1824 Treaty of Friendship and Alliance

- On 2 August 1824 John Crawfurd signed a treaty with Sultan Hussein
 - British got Singapore
 - Sultan and Temenggong got more money

1824 Summary

- Marked end of Malay rule in Singapore under Hussein
- Role of Malay leaders in Singapore reduced even if they stay in palace
- Growth as a British port began

Chapter 2B

What did the British do between 1819-1824?

- Jackson Town Plan in 1822
 - Ensured Singapore was planned orderly to minimise conflict among the population
 - Ensured buildings built systematically
 - Ensured future urban planners would not have a Singapore left to suffocate

William Farquhar

- 1st resident of Singapore
- To make sure he had enough money for police he sold licences for gambling, liquor and Opium, which showed the British that Singapore could be a model colony
 - Willing to work with Sultan and Temenggong to allow them to retain their rights
- Married French-Melakan woman
- Roughly 5000 traders came to Singapore because of him, him leaving Singapore in 1823 made a lot of locals sad and he was even given gifts by Chinese traders

2nd resident of sg

- John Crawfurd
- Though when Raffles came back in 1823 banned Slavery, Gambling and Opium, Crawfurd reintroduced licenses for opium, spirits and gunpowder
- Carried out free trade policies as seen by Raffles and abolished port fees
- Secured British control over Singapore through the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance
- Tried to pressure Sultan Hussein to accept a large monthly allowance and an even bigger allowance if he left Singapore
- Established the first newspaper-The Singapore Chronicles
- Introduced street lighting (fueled by coconut oil)
- Introduced English street signs

Formation of strait settlements

- In 1824 as a result of Treaty of London, Melaka became British
- In 1826 Singapore, Melaka and Penang formed the Straits Settlements

Chapter 3A

How did British rule affect sg?

- 1819-1823-As Lieutenant Governor of Bencoolen, Raffles approved all British decisions on Singapore
- 1824-After Treaty of Friendship and Alliance Singapore falls under the EIC
- 1826-Singapore, Penang and Melaka became Straits Settlements, coming under the control of the British government and reported to Government in India
- 1858-As EIC was dissolved, Singapore fell under the control of the India Office in London
- 1867-Singapore became a crown colony and transferred to Colonial Office in London
 - Under EIC, Sg was an island controlled by a PMC, under British India Singapore had small priority, but as a crown colony Singapore was given great priority
 - Under EIC less organised, less resources, but as crown colony, more effort on Singapore

Trade

Why was there so much trade?

- Singapore was free port, so traders not required to pay taxes in goods carried
- Easily accessible, tax free and centrally located place for both western and Asian goods to be collected and exchanged

AD BREAK

Types of transaction in sg

Transshipment

- Transfer of goods from 1 ship to another while it transits in port
 - For Example London→Singapore (goods picked up here) →China

Entrepot trade

- Repackaging and redistribution of imported manufactured goods and regional produce
- Profit made by packaging and processing goods
 - Eg Indonesia→Singapore (Goods Repackaged) →United Kingdom, France, Germany, China

Expansion of port facilities (1852)

- Old harbour at Singapore river
 - New harbour was at Keppel Harbour (Harbourfront MRT)
 - Keppel has deep waters and was sheltered from strong winds and big waves

1913

- Singapore Harbour Board and Port Authority of Singapore setup
 - Made Improvement
 - Built new wharves,docks,storehouses and machine shops and used modern machinery, such as forklifts,cranes

1924

- Causeway between Singapore and Malaya opened which connected port in Singapore to other parts of Malaya which had resources
 - Tanjong Pagar Railway Station (opposite Keppel) which brought goods from Malaya to Singapore faster, such as Tin and Rubber

British policy of law and order

1854 Hokkien-Teochew riots / 5 catties of rice riots

- Hokkien accused Teochew of not selling him 5 catties of rice despite paying for it
 - Men started fighting with some involvement of secret societies and lasted 10 days
 - 500 deaths and 300 homes gone

1876 Chinese post office riots

- Chinese business man resisting british
 - British were starting a post office
 - Chinese people tried to get their own post office to send illegal stuff back home

AD BREAK

Coolies →Post money→Remittance house (AKA Post Office which gets some money) →Sent to China family

Continued—

- British got a remittance house (post office) and got some money
 - The post office is now the Fullerton Hotel
 - Now it's Coolie→Post office at Fullerton→Family in China

1888 Verandan Riots

- Due to Chinese hawkers upset that the British tried to clear them as the British wanted to build the five foot way
 - Social unrest for 3 days
 - Sellers could not get a shop/ do on road/ so they did it on 5 foot way, blocking 5 foot way, defeating the point of a 5 foot way

1820

- Police force established
 - Chief police officer is Francis James Bernard whose William Farquhar son in law, but its not his full time job

- He had 11 guys, 1 European sergeant and 10 Indian Policemen who could not speak Chinese Dialects

1857

- Thomas Dunman made first full time commissioner of police after he contributed in the 1854 riots
 - Able to attract better men into police force by getting better working conditions and higher wage
 - When he retired in 1871, Gang violence reduced and policemen were of better quality

1881

- Police training centre set up

1884

- Detective force established

1930s

- Telephones, Cars and Communications introduced to make force more effective
 - Grew to 2000 strong

Gangs

- Chinese triads and Chinese secret societies such as the San He Hui and Hei Du Hui
- They were supposed to help each other, but turned to piracy and crime and acted a rebel force to destroy the Qing

Labour abuse

- Chinese migrants were often too poor to pay for passage to Singapore so they would borrow money from a coolie agent
 - In return, these coolies work for any employer who pay coolie agents for sometime to pay off debts
 - To maximise profits, they crammed coolies into a boat with little food and water, so some died during the voyage before being locked up in cramped houses
 - Slave traders turned to coolie traders

Secret societies

- Many migrants felt lonely after migrating here and so turned to support from secret societies
- They gave support when you were sick and proper burial when upon death
- Carried out armed robberies and responsible for riots

British response

- Before the 1870s, few British interacted with chinese as they did not bother to learn dialects and so could not find out about the Chinese Societies' Operations

Prostitution

- Most migrants were unmarried or had a wife in china, so they need to have sex
- Thus there was a huge demand for prostitution, brothel owners tricked/kidnapped women

British response

1872

- British set up the Chinese Protectorate led by William Pickering who is fluent in 5 dialects and understands chinese societies
 - Asked coolies to settle differences with the protectorate and ensured acceptable working conditions
- Pickering was also made Protector of the chinese

1878

- Po Leung Kuk set up which rescued girls from brothels and provided shelter

1890

- Passed dangerous societies ordinance which had the power to ban chinese and abolish any society deemed too dangerous
- Effective to deter chinese of brought back to china and killed

Evaluation of british policies

- British unable to reduce power of secret societies
- William Pickering remained unpopular and many coolies and women didn't want help from him
- There was even an attempt made to kill him in 1887

Piracy

- Posed danger to lives property and trade of trading community
 - Before the 1870s, large fleets from North Borneo attack trading ships along Straits of Melaka between August and October every year
 - Straits Settlements only had 3 gunboats→could not control pirates→trade suffered
 - Only after Singapore became a crown colony→increased patrolling→less piracy
 - Arrival of steamships changed the scales [New Diana (1837) (Gunboat)]

Education

- Most migrants focused on making money and given Singapore was a British colony trade was a priority, so social services was not a priority
- English education to train workers, Malay education to protect local population with minimal involvement of government
- Only free primary education in Malay, few Tamil and no Chinese schools received support
- Establishment of schools left to Christian Missionaries/European Traders
- Most chinese did not go here as they did not care about english

Chapter 3B–Rubber,tin,great depression and suez canal

Rubber

- In the early 1900s, global car industry experienced a boom leading to high demand for rubber for tires and insulating lighting wires
- Singapore was well positioned thanks to Henry Ridley, who came in 1888, becoming the 1st director of Singapore Botanical Gardens
- Ridley recognized commercial potential of rubber trees and conducted experiments
 - He planted a Brazilian Peron variation and found a way to halve the immature period of the trees
 - He also developed methods to tap trees repeatedly without damage or frequent replacement
 - Actively promoted rubber's potential and gave out rubber seeds
- By 1928 Malaya and Sg produced ½ of the worlds rubber, and the Singapore Botanical Gardens also gave out the most seeds
- This determination and foresight laid the foundation for Tan Kah Kee to build fortunes
 - Tan Kah Kee established empire with rice mills, rubber plantations and shoes

Tin

- By 1890s there was high demand for tin and Singapore was in a unique position with numerous mines in Malaya
- Pulau Brani housed a smelting operation owned by Straits Trading Company
- The Region reached its peaked generating 60000 tons of tin/year known as Straits Tin which was recognized for its purity
 - Tan Kah Kee also built a fortune here as he bought Pineapple canning factories and canned pineapples into tin cans
 - Lee Nee Soon also found success like him and by 1900s all canned pineapples came from Singapore

Suez canal

- Opened 1869

- Before this, European ships travelled around Horn of Africa to reach Singapore but with the Suez Canal, travelling time and distance reduced
 - The Journey from London to Singapore was reduced from 120-50 days so Singapore has more trade
- Keppel Harbour built to accommodate more ships with improvement in port facilities

The Great Depression

- Started in New York City, New York, USA in 1929 when Wall Street crashed
- Many factories and companies closed down, so workers jobless and many bankrupt
- Trade reduced → Companies sacked workers → Workers lost their jobs → Businessmen bankrupt → Unemployed immigrants sent back home

Chapter 4

- The late 19th century/early 20th century saw worldwide migration
- Wide Industrial revolution and transportation
- Goods produced=factories=labour
- End of slavery as slaves replaced with cheap Chinese workers
- People leaving home to move somewhere else was called migration

Immigrants

- China—Hokkien, Teochew, Cantonese, Hainanese, Hakka and Peranakans
- Malay archipelago—Malays, Achinese, Bugis, Tavanese and Boyanese
- India-Tami and Bengalis (Sikh)
- Others-Europeans, Arabs, Jews and Armenians

Why did immigrants come to Singapore?

- Appeal of other countries as well as the problems in their current home
 - Classify these as push and pull factors
 - Push factors—Negative on homeland
 - Pull factors—Positive on Migrations

Push factors—Wars and unrest

1. 1st Opium War 1839-1842
2. 2nd Opium War 1856-1860
3. Taiping Rebellion 1850-1864 (20mil KIA)
4. Punti Hakka Clan Wars 1855-1867 (1 mil KIA)
5. Sino-French War 1884-1885
6. Boxer Rebellion 1898-1901

Push Factor—Starvation and Poverty

Pull Factor—Better Trade and Business opportunities

- Due to reasons listed down below and geographical location at the Straits of Melaka

Pull Factor-Free Port

- Merchants can do business freely in Singapore
 - Bugis Traders who lost Spice trade to Dutch saw Singapore as a great alternative
 - Arab traders were convenience with the Steamship and Suez canal

Pull Factor-Free Immigration policy

- Immigrants came and go as they pass with no administrative work
 - Poorer immigrants like the Chinese and Malays come here
 - Merchants and traders come as much as they want

Pull Factor-Better Job Prospect

- Plenty of jobs available as SG is a new and growing trading settlements with need for labourers
- This was to build infrastructure which is basic facilities and systems and provided immigrants with decent wages

- For example, you can build harbour, unload/load goods, refuel/restock food and water, clear jungle, work on gambier or rubber plantations, construct roads and buildings, sell food, provide transport

Jobs

European Traders–British agency houses

- Companies helping British manufacturers sell stuff in Singapore
 - Earned commission
 - Also Exported goods from China/Malay Archipelago to Europe
 - For example, Alexander Laurie Johnson/Edward Boustead

Straits Born Chinese

- Peranakans attracted due to business opportunities
 - Can speak several languages acting as middlemen
 - Came from Melaka
 - Examples include Tan Kim Seng

Malay Archipelago

- Attracted by free port
 - Examples include Haji Oman Ali (Bugis) and Hajjiah Fatima* (Built Hajjiah Fatima Mosque)

Middle East

- Arabic/Indian did business in SEA attracted by free port status or were otherwise engaged in renting property such as Alkaff Arcade (1st shopping mall in 1909)
 - For example, the Aljunied family/Alkaff Family

India

- Indian Traders like Naraina Pillai and Wassiamull Assomull sold cotton cloth and textiles
 - Some especially Chettiers engaged in money lending
- Chettiers are a caste of people (will only train their sons as Chettiers)
 - Chettiers moneylending shops acted similarly to pawnshops

Street Traders

- Not very wealthy
 - Examples include hawkers, barbers, fishermen, farmers, hunters and cobblers

Labourers

- Someone who offers physical strength in return for a wage
 - Coolies
 - Samsui women from Sanshui in Guangdong
 - Convict labourers from India

Craftsmen

- Bugis Boatmen

Missionaries

- St Margaret's Girls School founded by Maria Dyer in 1842 for poor Chinese girls
- Catholic High School founded by Fr. Edward Becharas, a French missionary in 1935 for poor Chinese boys

Healthcare

- Tan Tock Seng Hospital AKA Chinese Pauper's Hospital

Legislative Council (LC)

- Makes Laws
- Has Official (British Gov) and Non Official (European and Asian Traders)
- Selected by British Government

Hoo Ah Kay

- Also Known as Whampoa
- 1st Asian selected into LC

Eunos Abdullah

- Son of Sumatran trader
- Educated at RI
- 1st Malay in LC
 - Asked for large piece of land for the Malays (Present Day Eunos)
 - This allowed low cost housing for Malays allowing them to make a living

Lim Boon Keng

- 1st Chinese to study medicine in Edinburgh University, UK
- Got Queen's Scholarship
 - Appointed member of LC in 1895
 - Co founded SCGS in 1899
 - Co founded OCBC in 1919
 - Proposed Law to ban opium (Rejected)

WW2

British Troops in Malaya (main ones)

- Indian 9th Infantry Division
- Indian 11th Infantry Division
- Australian 8th Division
- British 18th Division
- 1st and 2nd Malaya Brigade (Malay Regiment)
- Straits Settlements Volunteer Force
- Dalforce (Chinese troops)
- Force Z of HMS Prince of Wales, HMS Repulse, and 4 Destroyers
- Various RAAF (4 SQNs), NZAF (1 SQN) and RAF (8 SQNs) Squadrons of Vicker Vildebeest (Torpedo Bombers), Lockheed Hudsons (Light Bombers/Maritime Recon), PBY Catalinas (Maritime Recon), Brewster Buffaloes (Fighters), Bristol Blenheims (Bombers), Fairey Albacores (Torpedo Bomber) and later Hawker Hurricanes (Fighter)

British Bases in Singapore

- Tengah AFB
- Sembawang AFB
- Sembawang NB
- Kallang AFB
- Seletar AFB

British Guns in Singapore

- 2 6 inch guns at Pasir Laba (west)
- 2 15 inch guns at Buona Vista (South)
- 2 6 inch guns at Labrador (South)
- 2 6 inch guns at Siloso (Sentosa)
- 2 6 inch guns at Serapong (Sentosa)
- 3 9.2 inch guns at Connaught (Sentosa)
- 2 6 inch guns at Sphinx (Pulau Tekong)

Japanese Forces

- Various Armour, Engineer and Signal Battalions
- Imperial Guards Division
- 5th Division and 18th Division under the 25th Army
- 22nd Air Corps (Naval) consisting of G3M 'Nell' (Bomber) and A5M4 'Claude' (Fighter)
- 3rd, 5th Air Corps, Nakajima Ki-27 Nate, Nakajima Ki-43 Oscar, Mitsubishi Ki-51 Sonia; bombers: Kawasaki Ki-48 Lily, Mitsubishi Ki-21 Sally, Mitsubishi Ki-30 Ann; and reconnaissance: Mitsubishi Ki-15 Babs, Mitsubishi Ki-46 Dinah.
- 2nd Fleet, consisting of 2 Kongo class battleships, 6 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 28 destroyers, 3 minesweepers, 2 seaplane tender, 17 Transport Ships.

Initial British Plan

- Singapore strategy
- Britain sends warships with reinforcements when Japanese attack
- British hold out in Malaya for as long as possible
- While the fleet is on the way, British rely on Local defences built
 - Believed Japanese cannot attack through the thick jungle of Malaya
- When they built NB, they defended it from sea attacks
- They realised their initial assumption about the jungle was untrue

WW2 Context

- Hitler occupy Europe, UK tied up in that
- Most Japanese forces were tied up in China
- Japs invade Uncle Sam

Decimation of Force Z

- Force Z consisted of Battleship HMS Prince of Wales, Battlecruiser HMS Repulse and escorting Destroyers
- Prince of Wales and Repulse were sunk after numerous air attacks off Kuantan
- The loss of these ships was a heavy blow to Singapore

Start of Invasion

- 27-30 Jan–British destroy Sembawang NB
- Japanese set up HQ in Johor palace
 - British did not fire on the palace as it was their friend, the Sultan of Johor's Palace
- Japanese Imperial Guards Division take Ubin on 7 Feb as a diversion attack
- Japanese cross Strait of Johor in the Northwest as it was the least defended by only some Australian and Chinese troops
- Japanese repair causeway
- Australians were supposed to retreat to Jurong Line but instead retreat to City by accident
 - This left the Northwest undefended
- Bukit Timah taken by Japanese after killing civilians and Chinese Volunteers (Daforce)
- Japanese take Pasir Panjang from the Malay Regiment
- British decide to surrender (Percival wanted to attack but the troops were exhausted)
 - British surrender at Former Ford Motor Factory on the 15th February 1942

Answering techniques and others

Section A–Source Based questions (SBQ)

Inference

- Use SEECKL (Statement, Evidence, Explanation, Contextual Knowledge and Link)
- Must describe
- Inference questions are like what can you learn from Source A
- Sample answer is I can infer from Source _____(S), Source states/shows that “ ” (E), Since _____(E), Based on my contextual Knowledge _____(CK), Therefore (Paraphrase statement) (L)

Message question

- Use SEECKL
- What is the Message? What is the author saying?
- S–The message of Source ____ is ...

Compare and Contrast questions

- For “How are both sources similar” and “In what ways are both sources similar” provide 2 similarities
- For “How are both sources different” and “In what ways are both sources different” provide 2 differences

- For “How similar are both sources” and “How different are both sources” and “To what extent are both sources similar/different” provide 1 similarity and 1 difference
- Use S E E E E L
- S—Statement—Sources _ and _ are similar/different (in your own words on what you are comparing)
- E—Evidence (From 1st source)
- E—Explanation (1st Source)
- Put in Similarly/However here
- E-Evidence (2nd Source)
- E-Explanation (2nd Source)
- L-Link (Therefore)
- Compare similar Items

Reliability Questions

- Use S E E E E L (mentioned above)
- Take another source to compare
- See if that source is reliable
- S—Statement—Source _ is reliable/unreliable in description of ___ as it is supported/challenged by source ___
- E-Source _ States (1st source)
- E-Supported/challenged by __ (+standard explanation)
- E-Source _ States (2nd source)
- E-Standard explanation
- L-Therefore source _ is reliable/not reliable in ____

Section B

- Structured Essay Questions
- 4m 1 PEEL
- 6m 2 PEEL
- Sample Answer
- Point (Identify point and factor clearly)
- Explain given point/factor
- Example-Elaborate point, giving examples to support explanation (Specific name/event/place)
- Link-End explanation by linking answer to question being asked (start with therefore)