



# DUNMAN SECONDARY SCHOOL

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CLASS

INDEX  
NUMBER

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## END-OF-YEAR EXAMINATION 2023 SECONDARY 1 EXPRESS

### HISTORY

2 October 2023

Additional Materials: Writing Paper  
String

1 hour 10 minutes

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### READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use correction fluid.

#### Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

#### Section B

Answer **both** Questions.

At the end of the examination, submit the following **SEPARATELY**:

- Section A
- Section B

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

The total number of marks for this paper is **35**.

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

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

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

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

What can you infer about life under the British rule? Explain your answer. [4]

**(b)** Study Source B.

What can you tell about the contributions of the British in Singapore?  
Explain your answer, using the photograph and your own knowledge. [5]

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

How are the sources similar? Explain your answer. [6]

**How did British Rule affect Singapore's Growth as a Port City from 1819-1942?**

**Source A:** *Adapted from an extract about British efforts to fight crime in 19<sup>th</sup> Century.*

Secret societies in Singapore recruited members among the new immigrants. One of Singapore's earliest riots occurred in 1854 when two leading Chinese secret societies clashed. As many as 5,000 men fought on the streets for eight days. This resulted in the death of 400 Chinese. Without proper training, the small police force were unable to deal with the unexpected conflicts. After many such clashes, secret societies were banned. Instead, the British replaced these secret societies by organizing voluntary groups according to surnames or hometowns. These voluntary groups became popular as the immigrants looked to these groups for social support.

**Source B:** *A photograph of Singapore's General Post Office (Fullerton Hotel today), built by the British during the colonial rule.*



**Source C:** *Adapted from a description about British involvement in gambling dens.*

Sir Stamford Raffles hated gambling as it often got people into huge debts and wanted to ban it. In 1820, Farquhar issued licences for gambling farms, which overrode Raffles' objections, while Raffles was in Bencoolen. Farquhar sold the licences at \$95 per month, but soon the operation of the gambling farms was placed under the 'Kapitan Cina' (Malay for Chinese Captain), the headman of the Chinese community. The 'Kapitan Cina' in turn collected revenue and taxes for the colonial government. Even though Raffles viewed gambling as immoral and socially undesirable, Farquhar and his successor Crawford saw gambling as a way to generate revenue and attain profits for the East India Company. Hence they legalised it. However, by 1829, when Crawford left office the Straits Settlements banned gambling completely. This merely drove gambling underground. It was difficult to wipe out gambling activities totally as some police officers were corrupted and accepted bribes by the owners. These dens were popular and continue to flourish.

**Source D:** *Adapted from an extract about the British involvement in the sale of opium.*

The opium trade fetched profitable returns considering that the colonial government supported the practice, and most smokers were addicted. It made for such a roaring business that from 1825 to 1910, as the yearly profits from opium accounted for an average of 30 to 55 percent of the total profits of Singapore. The British government earned most of its profits by getting wealthy Chinese businessmen to sell them. Well-known names in the opium trade include Lau Joon Tek and Cheang Hong Guan. Opium, or *chandu* (Malay for cooked opium), was commonly inhaled or smoked. The ash or residue after opium was smoked for the first time was also recovered by shopkeepers and sold at a cheaper rate. Opium smoking was not only addictive, but also expensive and many turned to crime to support the habit.

## Section B: Structured Question (20 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

### 2 This question is about Singapore's early connection to the world.

- (a) State three reasons why Singapore declined as a trading centre by the 15<sup>th</sup> century. [3]
- (b) Describe the reasons for Britain to want Singapore as a trading port. [7]

### 3 This question is about the impact of external developments on Singapore's growth as a port city.

- (a) State three benefits of the opening of Suez Canal to Singapore. [3]
- (b) Describe the impacts of the Great Depression on Singapore's growth as a port city. [7]

**END-OF-PAPER**

Acknowledgements:

- Source A : "Secrets of the Early Triads in Singapore". Mothership.  
<https://mothership.sg/2014/07/secrets-of-the-early-triads-in-singapore-part-1/>
- Source B : "Our Heritage". The Fullerton Heritage Singapore.  
<https://thefullertonheritage.com/our-heritage>
- Source C : "Gambling Farms in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century."  
[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 : "Opium and its History in Singapore". NLB e- resource  
[https://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/infopedia/articles/SIP\\_622\\_2004-12-16.html#:~:text=Opium%20smoking&text=With%20the%20establishment%20of%20Singapore,40%2C000%20out%20of%2070%2C000%20persons.](https://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/infopedia/articles/SIP_622_2004-12-16.html#:~:text=Opium%20smoking&text=With%20the%20establishment%20of%20Singapore,40%2C000%20out%20of%2070%2C000%20persons.)

**Dunman Secondary School  
End-of-Year Examinations 2023  
Secondary 1 Express History  
Answer Scheme**

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

<b>1(a)</b>	<b>Study Source A.</b>  <b>What can you infer about life under the British rule? Explain your answer.</b> <div style="text-align: right;"><b>[4]</b></div>
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<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptors</b>	<b>Marks</b>
L1	<b>Describes the source</b>  <i>e.g. This British had a police force that was unable to stop the riot.</i>	1
L2	<b>States a valid inference, unsupported</b>  <i>e.g. Source A tells me that life was not peaceful under the British rule.</i>  <b>OR</b>  <i>e.g. Source A tells me that the life was dangerous for the police, under the British rule</i>	2-3
L3	<b>States a valid inference, supported with valid source use.</b>  Award the higher mark for more developed answer.  <i>e.g. Source A tells me that life was not peaceful under the British rule. The evidence from Source A is, "As many as 5,000 men fought on the streets for eight days, resulting in the death of 400 Chinese". This means that there was much violence and hatred among the Chinese secret societies and the British were unable to deal with them</i>  <b>OR</b>  <i>e.g. Source A tell me that life was dangerous for the police under the British rule . The evidence from Source A is, "Without proper training, the small police force was unable to deal with the unexpected conflicts. This means that the police force was lacking in manpower, and they were ill equipped to deal with secret societies so life was dangerous for them.</i>	3-4

<b>1(b)</b>	<b>Study Source B.</b>  <b>What can you tell about the contributions of the British in Singapore? Explain your answer, using the photograph and your own knowledge. [5]</b>
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<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptors</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Describes the source/Lifts from the source</b>  <i>e.g. Source B tells me that the British established a post office in the 20<sup>th</sup> century</i>	<b>1</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Partial interpretation</b>  Inference without reference to the post office  <i>e.g. Source B shows me boats in the Singapore where trading took place.</i>	<b>2</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>States a valid inference, unsupported</b>  Award 2 marks for one valid inference without support of valid source use and an additional mark for a second valid inference, up to a maximum of 3 marks.  <i>e.g. Source B tells me that the British provided postal services for the people living in Singapore.</i>  <b>OR/AND</b>  <i>e.g. Source B tells me that the British connected Singapore to the rest of the world via postal services.</i>	<b>2-3</b>
<b>L4</b>	<b>States a valid inference, supported with valid source use and explanation</b>  Award 4 marks for a valid inference supported by valid source use. Award 5 marks for a more developed answer using context.  <i>e.g. Source B tells me that the British provided postal services for the people living in Singapore. The evidence from Source B shows a "General Post Office", where people will probably send and receive letters. This means that postal services were provided by the British to help make things more convenient for people to send letters. [4]</i>  <b>OR/AND</b>	<b>4-5</b>

	<i>e.g. Source B tells me that the British connected Singapore to the rest of the world via postal services. This is seen in the source of a picture of a General Post Office built by the British meant that they connected their subjects in the colony of Singapore to the rest of the world as people living in Singapore like the migrants were able to send their letters back home and keep in touch with their families through postal services. [5]</i>	
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<b>1(c)</b>	<b>Study Sources C and D.</b>	
	<b>How are the sources similar? Explain your answer.</b>	<b>[6]</b>

<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptors</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Similarity in provenance or source type</b>  <u>Provenance</u>  <i>e.g. Both sources are similar as both mentioned British involvement.</i>	<b>1</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Matching without common criteria</b>  <i>e.g. Both sources are similar as they are about opium and gambling.</i>	<b>2</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>States a valid similarity in content, unsupported</b>  Award 3 marks for a valid similarity with common criteria but without support or valid use of both sources. Award up to 4 marks for additional valid similarity without support.  <i>e.g. Sources C and D are similar in telling us that some of the British's decisions caused long term harm to the people in Singapore.</i>  <b>OR</b>  <i>e.g. Sources C and D similar in telling us that the British could not control or stop gambling and opium trade after they had started it.</i>	<b>3-4</b>
<b>L4</b>	<b>States a valid similarity in content, supported with valid source use.</b>  Award 5 marks for a valid similarity with common criteria, supported by valid use of both sources. Award 6 marks for a more developed answer OR for two similarities with supporting evidence.	<b>5-6</b>



	<p>e.g. Sources C and D are similar in telling us that some of the British's decisions caused long term harm to the people in Singapore. The evidence from Source C shows that it "often got people into huge debts", which meant that it caused people to gamble away all their money. Similarly, the evidence from Source D shows "many turned to crime to support the habit". This means that people turned to stealing to get money for opium. Therefore, both sources showed that the British decision to allow vices created long-term negative effects for the people.</p> <p><b>OR/AND</b></p> <p>e.g. Sources C and D are similar in telling us that the British took advantage of Singapore to earn profits. The evidence from Source C shows that even though Raffles thought that gambling was bad, "Farquhar and his successor Crawford saw gambling as a way to generate lucrative revenue and attain profits for the East India Company and so they both legalised it". This means that making financial profit was their main target and goal. Similarly, Source D shows "opium trade fetched profitable returns considering that the colonial government supported the practice and most smokers were addicted". This means that the British supported opium trade for the sake of profits even though they knew people would get addicted.</p>	
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### Section B: Structured Question (20 marks)

2	This question is about Singapore's early connection to the world.
a)	<p>State <u>three</u> reasons why Singapore declined as a trading centre by the 15<sup>th</sup> century. [3]</p>
	<p>Use point marking and award 1 mark per valid action, up to a total of 3 marks for three valid reasons.</p> <p>Valid reasons include, but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Climatic and economic changes that affected the China trade</b></li> <li>• <b>The collapse of China trade which is a major loss as a source of revenue</b></li> <li>• <b>Singapore fell to the attacks of Majapahit and Ayutthaya</b></li> <li>• <b>The founding of Melaka Sultanate which replaced Singapore as a main trading port</b></li> </ul>

b)	<b>Describe the reasons for Britain to want Singapore as a trading port. [7]</b>
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Level	Descriptors/Details	Marks
L1	<p><b>Writes about British and Singapore but not answering the question.</b></p> <p>Award 1 mark per undeveloped statement up to 2 marks.</p> <p><i>e.g. The East India Company under the British wanted Singapore as a trading port.</i></p>	1-2
L2	<p><b>Identifies the reasons</b> List the reasons but without further elaboration.</p> <p>Award the higher mark for a second reason identified without elaboration.</p> <p><i>e.g. To break the Dutch monopoly of the spice trade.</i></p> <p><b>OR/AND</b></p> <p><i>e.g. Unsuitability of existing British ports i.e. Bencoolen and Penang.</i></p> <p><b>OR/AND</b></p> <p><i>e.g. Suitability of Singapore as a port.</i></p>	3-4
L3	<p><b>Describes the reasons</b></p> <p>Award 5 marks for one reason identified and described, and an additional mark for additional detail(s). Award 6-7 marks for two reasons identified and described.</p> <p><i>e.g. One reason the British wanted Singapore as a trading port was to break the Dutch monopoly of the spice trade. The Dutch was a dominant power in Southeast Asia and it controlled the trading of spices namely, cloves, mace and nutmeg. After the Dutch took Melaka from the Portuguese. The Dutch was able to control the Straits of Melaka and they also control the Sunda Straits from the Dutch possession of Batavia (Jakarta). The Dutch monopolized the spice trade by controlling the sea routes in Maritime Southeast Asia and profited greatly. Hence for the British, Singapore was in a strategic location for them to reroute the spice trade to Singapore and break the monopoly of the spice trade. Therefore, the British wanted Singapore as a trading port</i></p>	5-7

	<p><b>OR/AND</b></p> <p><i>e.g. Another reason the British wanted Singapore as trading port was the unsuitability of existing British ports in Southeast Asia. Penang was too far north to allow the British to control the Straits of Melaka or protect British ships travelling through the straits. Bencoolen was unsuitable too as it situated on the western side of Sumatra and not along the main trade route between India and China. Hence both Penang and Bencoolen deemed unsuitable as British ships could not use them for repairing and refuelling at the lucrative trade route between India and China. Thus, the location of both these ports were unsuitable. However Singapore was in an ideal location in the middle of the trade route between India and China. Therefore, the British wanted Singapore as a trading port.</i></p> <p><b>OR/AND</b></p> <p><i>e.g. Another reason the British wanted Singapore was the suitability of Singapore as a port. Singapore had a natural sheltered harbour to protect ships from monsoon wind and the deep harbour allows ship to dock near the land and this made it easier to transfer goods to land. Hence this made Singapore an ideal trading port in the exchange of goods amongst traders. In addition, Singapore had a good supply of drinking water which also allowed the British to sustain the trading port. Therefore, the British wanted Singapore due to its suitability.</i></p>	
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<b>3</b>	<b>This question is about the impact of external developments on Singapore's growth as a port city.</b>	
<b>a)</b>	<b>State <u>three</u> benefits of the opening of Suez Canal to Singapore</b>	<b>[3]</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>Valid impacts include, but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>Shortened the time needed for ships to travel to Singapore / Ease of travel.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Lowered shipping costs for ships travelling to Singapore.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Increased the number of ships calling at the port of Singapore/increased business for Singapore.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Led to Singapore becoming one of the coaling stations.</i></b></li> </ul>	
<b>b)</b>	<b>Describe the impacts of the Great Depression on Singapore's growth as a port city.</b>	<b>[7]</b>

Level	Descriptors/Details	Marks
L1	<p><b>Writes about the problems but not answering the question.</b></p> <p>Award 1 mark per undeveloped statement up to 2 marks.</p> <p><i>e.g. The Great Depression affected Singapore growth as a port city.</i></p>	1-2
L2	<p><b>Identifies the problem</b></p> <p>Lists the problems but without further elaboration. Award the higher mark for a second problem identified without elaboration.</p> <p><i>e.g. Affected Singapore's economic growth as a port city.</i></p> <p><b>OR/AND</b></p> <p><i>e.g. Loss of employment amongst migrants in Singapore.</i></p>	3-4
L3	<p><b>Describes the identified problems</b></p> <p>Award 5 marks for one problem identified and described, and an additional mark for additional detail(s). Award 6-7 marks for two problems identified and described.</p> <p><i>e.g. One impact of the Great Depression was it affected Singapore's economic growth as a port city. Singapore's overseas trade depended on the export of Malayan tin and rubber to the United State of America's market. Before the Great Depression, there was a high demand for tin and rubber and the price was high. However due to the economic crisis, the reduce in demand caused the prices of tin and rubber to fall drastically. Hence the overseas trade was not viable as there is a lack of demand for rubber and tin due to the Great Depression. Therefore, one impact of the Great Depression is that it affected the economic growth of Singapore as a port city.</i></p> <p><b>OR/AND</b></p> <p><i>e.g. Another impact of the Great Depression was the loss of employment amongst migrants in Singapore. Most of the unemployed migrants had to depend on the friends or relatives. Many migrants returned to the homeland when their families or relatives were not able to support them. The government passed laws in 1928 to reduce the</i></p>	5-7

	<i>number of migrants entering Singapore especially male unskilled Chinese labourers (coolies). The government also arranged the large numbers of unemployed Chinese and Indians to return to their homeland. Hence the loss of employment amongst migrants was an impact of the Great Depression that affected Singapore's growth as a port city.</i>	
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