



Name:	Class: Sec _____	Index No.: _____
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	 <b>MERIDIAN SECONDARY SCHOOL END-OF-YEAR EXAMINATIONS 2023</b>
<b>HUMANITIES HISTORY</b>	
5 October 2023	
<b>SECONDARY 2 EXPRESS</b>	<b>1 hour 15 minutes</b>
<b>Additional Material: Writing Paper</b>	

<b>READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST</b>					
Write your name, class and index number on all the work you hand in. Write in dark blue or black pen.					
<b>Section A</b> Answer <b>all</b> questions on foolscap paper.					
<b>Section B</b> Answer <b>2</b> questions on foolscap paper.					
Write all answers on foolscap. Tie the papers together using the string provided. The marks for each question is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question. The total number of marks for this paper is <b>35</b> .					
<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">For Examiner's Use</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total Marks</td> <td style="text-align: center;">/ 35</td> </tr> </table>		For Examiner's Use		Total Marks	/ 35
For Examiner's Use					
Total Marks	/ 35				

This question paper consists of 5 printed pages, including this page.
<b>[Turn over]</b>

**Section A: Source-Based Case Study [16 marks]**

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

For each question part, you should use the source(s) indicated to help you answer the question, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the question, you should use your knowledge of the issue to help you interpret and analyse the sources.

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

What is the message of this source? Use details from the source to explain your answer. [4]

**(b)** Study Source B.

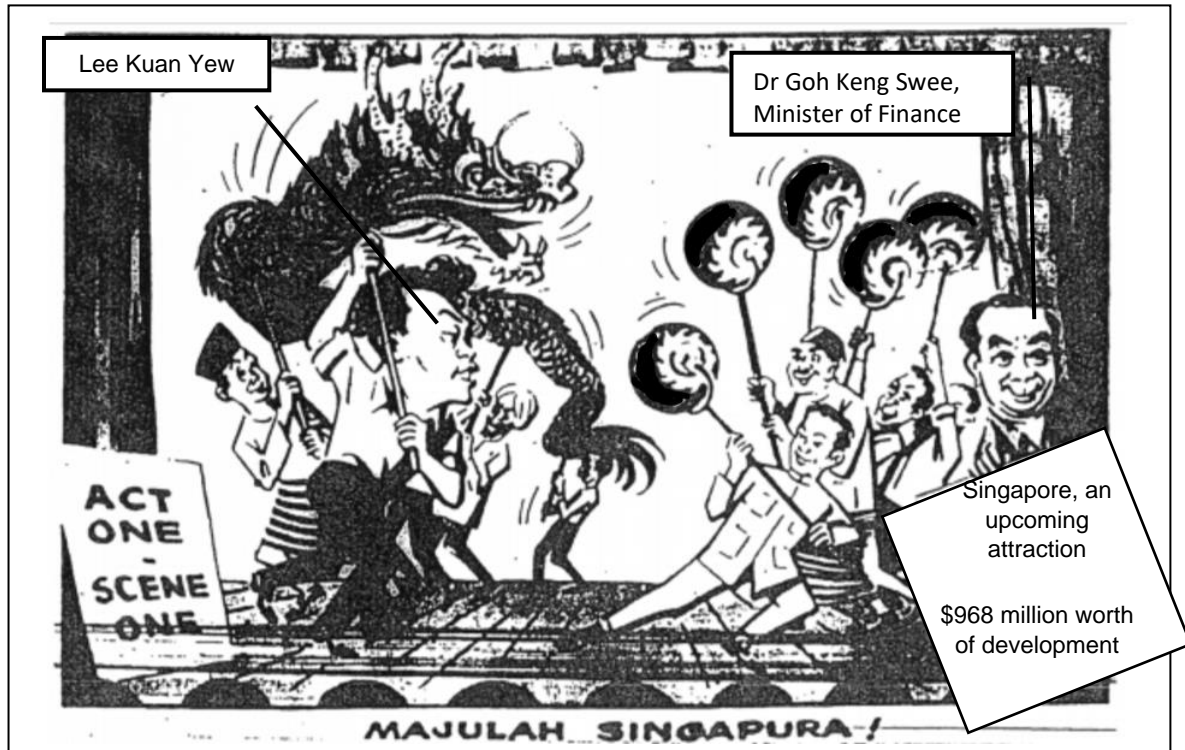
Why did Mr Lee Kuan Yew make this speech in Source B? Explain your answer. [5]

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

How different are the two sources in explaining the cause of separation? Explain your answer. [6]

## Why did Singapore separate from Malaysia in 1963?

**Source A:** A cartoon showing the diverse team of PAP government doing a traditional Chinese performance. Published in *Straits Time* in June 1960.



**Source B:** Adapted from a speech by Mr Lee Kuan Yew at the Federal Parliament in May 1965.

Yes, there are Chinese millionaires in big cars and houses. Should we then make a few Malay millionaires with big cars and big houses? How does it help the rest of the Malays? Instead of telling people that they are poor because opposition members oppose Malay rights, we must ensure that all Malaysian citizens have the right to a high level of training and education. This is what must be done, isn't it? Not to feed them the idea that all they have to do is get Malay rights for a few special Malays and their problem would be solved.

**Source C:** *Remark made by then Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr Goh Keng Swee in July 1965 to Tun Abdul Razak, Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia.*

Well, we leave Malaysia, become an independent state, and you will be relieved of all these troubles, and we would also be relieved of troubles from you. All these tensions that have built up, communal tensions, will all be over.

Quite honestly, I am not sure. But I've had enough of Malaysia. I just want to get out. I could see no future in it; the political cost was dreadful and the economic benefits, well, didn't exist."

**Source D:** *An extract on the separation from The Economist, published in March 2015.*

Singapore joined the federation in 1963, which from then on was called Malaysia. However, Singaporean politicians were angered at provisions written into Malaysia's constitution, which granted the federation's ethnic-Malay majority special privileges. Malaysian leaders, on the other hand, felt that Singapore's predominantly Chinese populace threatened their country's Malay heritage, and feared the new state would suck wealth from the mainland. So Malaysia's parliament voted to expel Singapore in 1965.

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

Answer **only two** out of the 3 questions.

### 2 This question is about the Japanese Occupation of Singapore.

- (a) Describe the daily experience of the locals during the Japanese Occupation. [4]
- (b) Explain how the Japanese established their control in Singapore during the Japanese Occupation. [6]

### 3 This question is about the merger of Singapore and Malaya.

- (a) Describe Tunku Abdul Rahman's concerns about the merger with Singapore. [4]
- (b) Explain how the desire for Singapore's independence led to the merger with Malaya. [6]

### 4 This question is about the post-independence of Singapore.

- (a) Describe the security threats Singapore faced internally after independence. [4]
- (b) Explain how the Singapore government dealt with the security problems faced after independence. [6]

**End of Paper**

Copyright acknowledgements:	
Source A	Adapted from online source, <a href="https://www.jstor.org/stable/24492454">https://www.jstor.org/stable/24492454</a> Accessed on 27 Jul 2021.
Source B	Adapted from Lee, K.Y., <i>The Singapore Story: Memoirs of Lee Kuan Yew</i> , Singapore: Marshall Cavendish, 2012.
Source C	Tan, S. S., <i>Goh Keng Swee: A Portrait</i> , Toppan Security Printing, 2007
Source D	Adapted from online source, <a href="https://www.economist.com/the-economist-explains/2015/03/22/how-singapore-gained-its-independence">https://www.economist.com/the-economist-explains/2015/03/22/how-singapore-gained-its-independence</a> , Accessed on 13 July 2021

## Sec 2EX History EOY Answer Scheme

1 (a)	<b>Study Source A.</b> <b>What is the message of this source? Use details from the source to explain your answer.</b>	<b>[4]</b>
L1	<b>Describes source/ Lifts directly from source</b> PAP had members from different races.	<b>1</b>
L2	<b>Makes weak inference, supported</b> PAP promoted racial harmony. From the cartoon, I can see that the performance was put up by different races amongst the performers.	<b>2</b>
L3	<p><b>Makes valid inference(s), supported.</b>  <i>Supported means the evidence is relevant.</i>  <i>Award 3 marks for 1 valid inference with evidence only. Award 4 marks for evidence explained.</i></p> <p>The source tells me that the PAP government believed strongly in multiracialism. From the cartoon, I can see that the performance was put up by different races amongst the performers. There are Malay participants as seen in the men in songkok, there is also a Sikh in turban and Lee Kuan Yew who is Chinese as the leader in the performers. This shows that the government believed in ensuring that the government must be multiracial so as to represent the different communities in Singapore. Being multiracial was the key to success for a good governance in Singapore.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>The source tells me that the PAP government was focused on the economic development of Singapore. The cartoon shows that while the whole performance by PAP members was taking place in the center of the stage, the show was in the background. In the foreground was Dr Goh holding a sign showing the upcoming development in Singapore which requires "\$968million". This meant that Singapore needed to attract attention to the work of the PAP so that it was able to attract investments and gather the required support and capital for the upcoming projects responsible for the economic development of Singapore.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>The source also tells me that the PAP government was working well as a team/ united. The source shows that the members of the PAP were smiling and happy in playing a supportive role in the performance. They also seem to be working well under the leadership of Mr Lee Kuan Yew. This means that through the public performance, the PAP government showed strength in unity and their leadership thus reflecting well on the development of Singapore. Additionally, their strong roles in administration also resulted in heightened optimism in the future of Singapore we represented in the cartoon in its slogan "Majulah Singapura" which</p>	<b>3-4</b>

	means onward Singapore!	
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<b>1(b)</b>	<b>Study Source B.</b>  <b>Why did Mr Lee Kuan Yew make this speech in Source B? Explain your answer, using details from the source.</b>	<b>[5]</b>
L1	<b>Answers based on source details or Provenance without valid interpretations</b>  Eg. Lee Kuan Yew made this speech to share his views about ensuring that all Malaysian citizens have the right to education.	1
L2	<b>Message – Due to what the author wanted to convey</b>  <i>Award 2 marks for vague interpretation of message. Award 3 marks for clear interpretation of message with support.</i>  Eg. Mr Lee Kuan Yew made this speech because he wanted to criticize the Malaysian leaders that their policies were not working as not all the Malays but a privileged few would benefit.	2 - 3
L3	<b>Context – Problem OR Outcome</b> <i>Award 3 marks for 1 problem OR outcome identified. Award 4 marks for 1 problem AND 1 outcome identified.</i>  Eg. Because Lee Kuan Yew was criticizing the Malaysian government for not doing enough for the Malays / the Malaysian government is not helping the Malays by focusing on Malay rights.  OR / AND  Eg. So that the Malaysian leaders would <b>change their attitude towards the policy of Malay privilege</b> and instead adopt Mr Lee Kuan Yew's approach of trying to improve the livelihood of all Malaysians.	3 – 4
L4	<b>Purpose – because of the intended outcome, impact on the audience</b>  This is because Lee Kuan Yew was criticising the Malaysian government for not doing enough for the Malays / the Malaysian government is not helping the Malays by focusing on Malay rights [Problem] and he wanted to convince the Malaysian leaders [Audience] that their policies were not working as not all the Malays, but only a privileged few would benefit [Message]. He did this so that the Malaysian leaders would change their attitude	5

	towards the policy of Malay privilege and instead adopt his approach of trying to improve the livelihood of all Malaysians [Outcome]. This is supported by Source B which states “How does it help the rest of the Malays ..... Not to feed them the idea that all they have to do is get Malay rights for a few special Malays and their problem would be solved”. This suggests that the Malaysian leaders should not just focus on a limited Malay population but rather, their policies should cater to all Malaysians.	
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<b>1 (d)</b>	Study Sources C and D. How different are the two sources? Explain your answer.	<b>[6]</b>
L1	<b>Generalised comments/Invalid matching [1]</b> <i>Award 1m for generalised comment with/without support. Award 1m for invalid matching with/without common criteria.</i>	<b>1</b>
L2	<b>Similarity/difference based on provenance/source type</b>	<b>2</b>
L3	<b>States a valid similarity or difference in content, unsupported</b> <i>Award 2m for matching evidence without Common Comparison Criteria/ Overarching Idea.</i> <i>Award 3m for 2 sets of matching evidence without Common Comparison Criteria/ Overarching Idea.</i> Source C and D are different as Source C says that “Well, we leave Malaysia, become an independent state” while Source D says that “Malaysia’s parliament voted to expel Singapore in 1965.”	<b>3</b>
L4	<b>States a valid similarity OR difference in content, supported with valid source use</b>  <i>4m for 1 similarity OR difference supported with evidence</i>  <u>Similarity</u> Both sources are similar in saying that there were political reasons that caused the separation of Singapore and Malaysia. Source C says that “I could see no future in it; the political cost was dreadful” and this tells us that there were much political differences that came about during the time of merger between the two states due to their differences in ideology. Similarly, Source D says that “Singaporean politicians chafed at provisions written into Malaysia’s constitution which granted the federation’s ethnic-Malay majority special privileges. Malaysian leaders, for their part, felt that Singapore’s predominantly Chinese populace threatened their country’s Malay heritage” and this tells us that both states could not agree on which political ideology caused both states to not be able to see eye to eye. - Both sources are similar in saying that there were many problems that caused the separation of Singapore and	<b>4</b>



	<p>Malaysia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Both sources agree that tension ran high between Singapore and Malaysia during the merger.</li> </ul> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><u>Difference</u></p> <p>Sources C and D are different in claiming whether Singapore was forced out of the Federation of Malaysia. Source C claims that it was Singapore who left the federation by <u>choice</u> but Source D claims that it was the Federation of Malaysia who <u>forced</u> Singapore out. In Source C, Dr Goh remarked that “I just want to get out. I could see no future in it...” and “we are on our own, you are on your own”. In contrast, in Source D, it was mentioned that Singapore had no choice but to leave and this can be seen from “in August 1965 Malaysia’s parliament voted to expel Singapore from the federation. It was with tears, not joy, that Mr Lee announced the island’s independence.”</p>	
L5	<p><b>States a valid similarity AND Difference in content, supported with valid source use.</b></p> <p><i>Award 5 marks for valid similarity AND difference in content supported with valid source use.</i></p> <p><i>Award 6 marks for valid similarity AND difference in content supported with valid source use and a more developed answer.</i></p> <p>Both sources are similar in saying that there were political reasons that caused the separation of Singapore and Malaysia. Source C says that “I could see no future in it; the political cost was dreadful” and this tells us that there were much political differences that came about during the time of merger between the two states due to their differences in ideology. Similarly, Source D says that “Singaporean politicians chafed at provisions written into Malaysia’s constitution which granted the federation’s ethnic-Malay majority special privileges. Malaysian leaders, for their part, felt that Singapore’s predominantly Chinese populace threatened their country’s Malay heritage” and this tells us that both states could not agree on which political ideology caused both states to not be able to see eye to eye.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Both sources are similar in saying that there were many problems that caused the separation of Singapore and Malaysia.</li> <li>- Both sources agree that tension ran high between Singapore and Malaysia during the merger.</li> </ul> <p><b>AND</b></p> <p>Sources C and D are different in claiming whether Singapore was forced out of the Federation of Malaysia. Source C claims that it was Singapore who left the federation by <u>choice</u> but Source D claims that it was the Federation of Malaysia who <u>forced</u></p>	5-6

	<p>Singapore out. In Source C, Dr Goh remarked that “I just want to get out. I could see no future in it...” and “we are on our own, you are on your own”. In contrast, in Source D, it was mentioned that Singapore had no choice but to leave and this can be seen from “in August 1965 Malaysia’s parliament voted to expel Singapore from the federation. It was with tears, not joy, that Mr Lee announced the island’s independence.”</p> <p>Source C and D are different in attributing the <u>reasons</u> why both states separated. C attribute to the <u>absence of economic benefits</u> while Source D attribute it to <u>ethnic/communal tensions</u>.</p>	
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2	<b>(a) Describe the daily experience of the locals during the Japanese Occupation</b>	[4]
L1	<b>Describes the situation in Singapore</b> E.g. Life was difficult in Singapore during the Japanese Occupation	1
L2	<b>Identifies the daily experiences</b>  E.g. People were <u>dealing with shortages</u> . People were dealing with <u>disease and death</u> . People were dealing with <u>relocations</u> . People had <u>leisure and entertainment</u>	2
L3	<b>Describes the daily experiences(s)</b> <i>Award 3m for 1 daily experience identified and described</i> <i>Award 4m for 2 daily experiences identified and described</i>  E.g. People were <u>dealing with shortages</u> . There were shortages of food and essential items. War had disrupted trade and limited the import of goods to Singapore. The available resources were channeled to Japanese war efforts. Essential food items (rice, sugar and salt) were rationed.  E.g. People were <u>dealing with shortages</u> . This led to inflation where prices of essential goods increased rapidly over time. This was due to the shortage of items which caused prices to increase as shops did not have enough goods. This led to the black market where people had to pay extremely high prices for basic necessities.  E.g. People were dealing with <u>disease and death</u> . Healthcare had	3-4

	<p>worsened. The local population were weakened by food shortages. There was an increase in death rate. The main causes of death were beri beri, pneumonia and dysentery.</p> <p>E.g. People were dealing with <u>disease and death</u>. POWs (Prisoners-of-War) and civilian prisoners were living in harsh conditions. There was continual shortage of food, medicine and overcrowding. POWs were used as forced labour to clear war damage, bury the dead and work on the Death Railway.</p> <p>E.g. People were dealing with <u>relocations</u>. People were relocated outside Singapore to increase agricultural output. They were encouraged to move to areas in Endau (Johor), Bahau (Negri Sembilan). The soil was rich with ample water supply which was suitable for agriculture. They had street lights, a hospital, a small chapel, a bank and several coffee shops. There were attacks by anti-Japanese guerrillas which disrupted peace.</p> <p>E.g. People were dealing with <u>relocations</u>. The Japanese also created the Bahau settlement in Negri Sembilan for Eurasians and Chinese Roman Catholics. The land was too hilly, soil poor to support agriculture. Some people even resorted to eating rats and maggots and many died.</p> <p>E.g. People had <u>leisure and entertainment</u>. The Japanese introduced radio programs of Japanese songs, Malay music, news in Hokkien and Cantonese, Japanese movies and documentaries at cinemas. There were free open-air screenings of propaganda shows. Sports and cultural activities were also encouraged. POWs also organized and participated in social, religious and sporting activities.</p>	
2	<b>(b) Explain how the Japanese established their control in Singapore during the Japanese Occupation.</b>	[6]
L1	<b>Describes the Japanese occupation without focus on the question.</b>	1
L2	<b>Identified the method(s)</b> <p>E.g. Propaganda: biased reporting in media (TV, cinema, radio, newspapers etc) Operation Sook Ching: targeting of Chinese community, revenge against the resistance of Japanese invasion in China, 18 to 50 year olds Chinese males targeted, massacres, mass graves</p>	2
L3	<b>Describe the methods used by the Japanese to control people</b>	3

	<p><b>in Singapore.</b></p> <p>E.g.</p> <p>The Japanese used propaganda to establish control in Singapore during the Japanese Occupation from 1942 to 1945. During the Japanese Occupation, the Japanese were in full control of all the forms of media, such as TV, cinemas, radio and the newspapers. They ensured that all these media only reported certain news that painted Japan in a positive light. Anything that were disrespectful to the Japanese were censored and perpetrators faced harsh punishments if they were caught consuming foreign news.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The Japanese also used Operation Sook Ching to establish control in Singapore during the Japanese Occupation from 1942 to 1945. Sook Ching was a campaign targeting the Chinese populace. It was also an act of revenge against the strong resistance put up in China when Japan attempted to invade them. In Singapore, Sook Ching focused on terrorizing the Chinese by proclaiming all males between 18 to 50 years of age to be checked for anti-Japanese sentiments. This was a pretext to eradicate a source of discontentment as well as reduce the numbers so that the Chinese would not pose a threat to the Japanese.</p>	
<b>L4</b>	<p><b>Explains how the method(s) used by the Japanese to control people in Singapore</b></p> <p><i>Award 4 marks for one method identified and explained, and an additional mark for additional detail(s). Award 6 marks for two methods identified and explained.</i></p> <p>E.g.</p> <p>The Japanese used propaganda to establish control in Singapore during the Japanese Occupation from 1942 to 1945. During the Japanese Occupation, the Japanese were in full control of all the forms of media, such as TV, cinemas, radio and the newspapers. They ensured that all these media only reported certain news that painted Japan in a positive light. Anything that were disrespectful to the Japanese were censored and perpetrators faced harsh punishments if they were caught consuming foreign news. <b><u>Doing this will ensured that the locals were fed only positive news and no alternatives were allowed. By manipulating the locals to believe that the Japanese were treating them well, they were able to get the locals to obey and thus, the Japanese were able to exercise control over them.</u></b> However, the use of propaganda was generally not effective as the locals witnessed the extremely cruel manner in which the Japanese treated the locals. This was totally at odds with the propaganda they were consuming and thus, many were just pretending to obey in order not to be targeted by the Japanese. Thus, the Japanese used propaganda to establish control</p>	4-6

	<p>in Singapore, albeit not very effectively.</p> <p>AND / OR</p> <p>E.g.</p> <p>The Japanese also used Operation Sook Ching to establish control in Singapore during the Japanese Occupation from 1942 to 1945. Sook Ching was a campaign targeting the Chinese populace. It was also an act of revenge against the strong resistance put up in China when Japan attempted to invade them. In Singapore, Sook Ching focused on terrorizing the Chinese by proclaiming all males between 18 to 50 years of age to be checked for anti-Japanese sentiments. This was a pretext to eradicate a source of discontentment as well as reduce the numbers so that the Chinese would not pose a threat to the Japanese. <b><u>The extremely harsh and brutal Operation Sook Ching caused many innocent Chinese killed and buried in mass graves. The handful who survived spread news of the cruelty of the Japanese. This made the remaining people extremely fearful and would gladly obey whatever the Japanese dictated for fear of reprisal.</u></b> Thus, the Japanese used the fearsome Operation Sook Ching to establish control in Singapore.</p>	
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3	<b>(a) Describe Tunku Abdul Rahman's concerns about the merger with Singapore.</b>	[4]
L1	<p><b>Describes merger without addressing the question.</b></p> <p>E.g. Singapore had just finished the 1959 elections and wanted independence through merger with Malaysia.</p>	1
L2	<p><b>Identifies the intitial concern(s)</b></p> <p>E.g. One concern Tunku Abdul Rahman had:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Racial balance in Malaya</li> </ul> <p>Split within the PAP</p>	2
L3	<p><b>Describes the reason(s)</b></p> <p><i>Award 3m for 1 concern identified and described</i>  <i>Award 4m for 2 concerns identified and described</i></p> <p>E.g.</p> <p>The Malaysia Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman was initially not keen on a merger. He was worried that if Singapore were to join Malaya, there would be too many Chinese, which would upset the racial balance in Malaya. In addition, the Tunku suspected that most of the Chinese were sympathetic to the communists, and he had not forgotten the tough fight against the communists during the Emergency. The Tunku also feared that the communist influence in Singapore would grow, and that the problem will spill into Malaya if it</p>	3-4

	<p>was not addressed promptly.</p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>E.g.</p> <p>When Ong Eng Guan was expelled from PAP for being pro-communism, he succeeded in defeating the PAP member in the Hong Lim by-election as an independent candidate. The winning of Ong Eng Guan certainly made the Tunku worry about the split within the PAP and the radical would take over the party and turn Singapore into a communist state. Due to this, Tunku Abdul Rahman, was concerned that the internal problems within the PAP would weaken their power. It would allow the pro-Communists within PAP to gain control of the party. This would give them a base to spread Communism to Malaya or threaten its security. Therefore, Tunku agreed to merger in order to suppress the communist in Singapore.</p>	
3	<p><b>(b) Explain how the desire for Singapore's independence led to the merger with Malaya.</b></p>	[6]
L1	<p><b>Write about merger without identifying the reasons</b>  <i>Describes the situation in Singapore without focus on the question.</i></p> <p>Eg.          On 16 September 1963, Singapore entered the Federation of Malaysia based on a set of mutually agreed terms.</p>	1
L2	<p><b>Identified the reason(s)</b>  <i>Lists the reason(s) led to merger but without further elaboration.</i></p> <p>Eg          Need for a common market          Get rid of Communist threat</p>	2
L3	<p><b>Describes the reasons</b>  <i>Award 2-3m for describing one reason</i>  <i>Award 3-4m for describing two reasons</i></p> <p>Eg          Lee Kuan Yew believed that the need for a common market was an important reason for merger of Singapore and Malaya as goods could be bought and sold freely without taxes. This is because Singapore has a small population size and hence there was insufficient market to support her industries.</p> <p>OR/AND          Eg: The communist threat was another reason that contributed to merger. Malaya did not want Singapore to fall into the hands of communists because Tunku feared that the communists would use Singapore as a base to conduct activities to overthrow the Malayan government. Tunku was afraid that the communists might form the</p>	3

	<p>next government in Singapore if PAP government fell. Tunku saw the weakening of PAP when PAP lost an important by-election and this showed the internal weakness of the PAP government. The communist elements in PAP under the leadership of Lim Chin Siong had broken away from PAP and had formed the Barisan Sosialis Party, a strong opposition party against the government. This showed the strength of the communists in Singapore.</p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>Another reason for merger could be Singapore's desire for independence. Singapore had been fighting for independence and the communist threat was part of the reason why the British were reluctant to grant independence to Singapore. PAP believed that through unification with Malaya, there would be political security away from the communists in Singapore. Malaya had successfully fought against the communists and had a strong central government</p>	
<b>L4</b>	<p><b>Explains the reasons</b>  <i>Award 4 marks for one reason identified and explained, and an additional mark for additional detail(s).</i>  <i>Award 6 marks for two reasons identified and explained.</i></p> <p>E.g.</p> <p><b>The Need for Common Market</b>  Eg: One reason why Singapore wanted merger was because the Singapore government hoped that a Common Market could be set up. Lee Kuan Yew believed that the need for a common market was an important reason for merger of Singapore and Malaya as goods could be bought and sold freely without taxes. This is because Singapore has a small population size and hence there was insufficient market to support her industries. <u>By joining with Malaya, the size of her market can be increased as Malaya served as a potential market for Singapore manufactured goods. This would make Singapore's industries more viable, thus increasing trade and hence creating more jobs for everyone. This made the common market an important reason for merger. Malaya also served as a hinterland for raw materials, which Singapore is lacking. Thus having this common market would mean that raw materials could be made easily available and most importantly tax-free, again making common market the reason for merger.</u></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>E.g.</p> <p><b>The Communist Threat</b>  Eg: Another reason why Malaya wanted merger was because Malaya wanted to deal with the communist problem in Singapore. The communist threat was another reason that contributed to merger. Malaya did not want Singapore to fall into the hands of communists because Tunku feared that the communists would use</p>	4-6

	<p>Singapore as a base to conduct activities to overthrow the Malayan government. Tunku was afraid that the communists might form the next government in Singapore if PAP government fell. Tunku saw the weakening of PAP when PAP lost an important by-election and this showed the internal weakness of the PAP government. The communist elements in PAP under the leadership of Lim Chin Siong had broken away from PAP and had formed the Barisan Sosialis Party, a strong opposition party against the government. This showed the strength of the communists in Singapore. <b><u>Thus, in a bid to prevent Singapore from falling into the hands of the communists, Tunku proposed a merger with Singapore. By having a merger with Singapore, Tunku could then monitor and control the communist activities and even remove them totally. Thus, communist threat was a contributing factor.</u></b></p> <p>OR/AND E.g. <b>Desire for Independence.</b> Eg. One reason why Singapore wanted merger was because Singapore wanted to attain independence. Another reason for merger could be Singapore's desire for independence. Singapore had been fighting for independence and the communist threat was part of the reason why the British were reluctant to grant independence to Singapore. PAP believed that through unification with Malaya, there would be political security away from the communists in Singapore. Malaya had successfully fought against the communists and had a strong central government. <b><u>Therefore, through merger with Malaya, the communists influence in Singapore would be kept under control. Thus, in order to obtain full independence, Singapore needed to get rid of this communist threat and it was done through the merger with Malaya and thus the desire to gain independence was another reason for merger.</u></b></p>	
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4	<b>(a) Describe the security threats Singapore faced internally after independence.</b>	<b>[4]</b>
L1	<b>Describes the situation in Singapore</b> <i>Describes the situation in Singapore without focus on the question.</i> E.g.  Post-independence Singapore was facing attacks from other countries	<b>1</b>
L2	<b>Identifies the problem(s)</b> <i>Lists the problem(s) faced by Singapore government during the post-independence, but without further elaboration.</i>	<b>2</b>



	<p>E.g. One security problem post-independence Singapore faced was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The policy of Konfrontasi launched by Indonesia</li> <li>• Threat from the Vietnam War</li> </ul> <p>Lack of a strong defence force</p>	
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Describes the problems(s)</b></p> <p><i>Award 3m for 1 problem identified and described</i> <i>Award 4m for 2 problems identified and described</i></p> <p>E.g. One security problem post-independence Singapore faced was the policy of Konfrontasi launched by Indonesia. For example, Indonesia launched the Konfrontasi because they were against the formation of the Federation of Malaysia. During Konfrontasi from 1963-1966, as many as 37 bombings by Indonesia Saboteurs took place in Singapore. One such bombing was the Macdonald House bombing which killed 3 people and injured 33 others.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>E.g. One security problem post-independence Singapore faced was threat from the Vietnam war. For example, the Vietnam war (1954-1975) was fought between the communists in the North and non-communists in the South. Singapore feared that the conflict in Vietnam would spread to Singapore, affecting the Singapore's government's ability to maintain law and order.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>E.g. One security problem post-independence Singapore faced was the lack of a strong defence force. For example, the British troops were due to withdraw from Singapore by 1971. With their withdrawal, Singapore's small defence force was made up of only 1000 soldiers, a small police force and two old gunboats with no air force to defend its skies. Moreover, many of the soldiers were not even born in Singapore and were made up of Malaysians.</p>	<b>3-4</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>(b) Explain how the Singapore government dealt with the security problems faced after independence</b>	<b>[6]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Describes Singapore from 1965 to 1967, without a focus on the question.</b></p> <p>E.g. After independence, many people were unsure if Singapore would be able to survive on its own.</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Identifies solutions.</b>	<b>2</b>

	<p>E.g. The Singapore government resolved security threats in Singapore by <b>establishing the Ministry of the Interior and Defence.</b></p> <p><b>OR/AND</b></p> <p>E.g. The Singapore government also resolved security threats in Singapore by <b>establishing diplomatic relations with other countries.</b></p> <p>E.g. Another solution to deal with the internal and external security threats was to <b>introduce National Service.</b></p>	
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Describes the solutions that Singapore government came up with to deal with the internal and external security problems faced.</b></p> <p>E.g. One solution to deal with the internal and external security threats was to <u>establish diplomatic relations with other countries.</u> For example, <u>Singapore applied to be a member of the United nations and the Commonwealth, so as to be recognized as a state.</u> By September 1965, Singapore became a member of the United Nations and member of the Commonwealth by October 1965. Indonesia and the Philippines also eventually recognized Singapore's independence. <u>Singapore also later joined other Southeast Asian nations to form the ASEAN (Southeast Asian Nations) in August 1967.</u></p> <p>E.g. Another solution to deal with the internal and external security threats was to <u>introduce National Service.</u> For example, from 1967 onwards, conscription was made of all 18-year-old male Singapore citizens and permanent residents for military service. It is a two-year training course to equip fellow citizens and permanent residents with basic military skills for the defence of the nation. Training would continue thereafter under reservist.</p>	<b>3</b>
<b>L4</b>	<p><b>Explains the solutions that Singapore government came up with to deal with the internal and external security problems faced.</b></p> <p><i>Award 4 marks for one solution identified and explained, and an additional mark for additional detail(s).</i> <i>Award 6 marks for two solutions identified and explained.</i></p> <p>E.g. One solution to deal with the internal and external security threats was to <u>establish diplomatic relations with other countries.</u> For example, <u>Singapore applied to be a member of the United nations and the Commonwealth, so as to be recognized as a state.</u> By September 1965, Singapore became a member of the United Nations</p>	<b>4-6</b>

	<p>and member of the Commonwealth by October 1965. Indonesia and the Philippines also eventually recognized Singapore's independence. Singapore also later joined other Southeast Asian nations to form the <u>ASEAN</u> (Southeast Asian Nations) in August 1967. <b><u>As a result, through all these joint efforts in collaboration and establishing friendly/positive relations with other nations, people won't attack a friendly country.</u></b></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>E.g.</p> <p>Another solution to deal with the internal and external security threats was to <u>introduce National Service</u>. For example, from 1967 onwards, conscription was made of all 18-year-old male Singapore citizens and permanent residents for military service. It is a two-year training course to equip fellow citizens and permanent residents with basic military skills for the defence of the nation. Training would continue thereafter under reservist. <b><u>As a result, through the conscription of fellow citizens and permanent residents, it would ensure a ready and steady force of defence for Singapore in times of need. It would also serve as a deterrence to other nations to think twice against possible attacks, ensuring the security of the nation.</u></b></p>	
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