



**GUANGYANG SECONDARY SCHOOL
END-OF-YEAR EXAMINATION 2023
SECONDARY ONE EXPRESS**

CANDIDATE
NAME

CLASS

REGISTER
NUMBER

History

**27 September 2023
1 hour 10 minutes**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write all answers on writing paper provided.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

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

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

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

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

Answer **ALL** questions in Sections A and B.

This question paper consists of 6 printed pages, inclusive of cover page.

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

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

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

1 (a) Study Source A.

What does the source tell you about Singapore in the nineteenth century?
Explain your answer. [4]

(b) Study Source B.

What is the view of the British government about Raffles' founding of Singapore? Explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

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

How did the British establish a trading post in Singapore?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Singapore possessed several qualities that made it an ideal port for the British. Accompanied by William Farquhar, Raffles signed an official treaty with Sultan Hussein and the Temenggong for a British trading post to be established on the island on 6 February 1819. Raffles left Singapore soon after, leaving Farquhar to take charge of the administration of Singapore. When Raffles returned in 1822, Singapore had grown rapidly into a vibrant hub of trade and economic activities. However, there were problems that caused unhappiness between Raffles and Farquhar.

Was it easy for the British to succeed in making Singapore a trading port?

Source A: *A map showing the major trade routes of the British East India Company in the nineteenth century.*



Source B: *Extract from a history website on the founding of Singapore.*

The establishment of Singapore as a British port made the Dutch furious because they considered Singapore as part of their area of control for the spice trade. Officials of the British East India Company in London and Raffles' immediate supervisor, the Governor of Penang, feared that the Dutch, upset by Raffles' action, would send forces to attack and drive the British out of Singapore. However, the Dutch did not attack Singapore because the British government assured them that the British government would reject Raffles' arrangement of setting up a port in Singapore.

Source C: *Extract from an online article on William Farquhar.*

Farquhar contributed much to Singapore, including having paid one shilling (\$8 today) per rat killed to prevent a cholera epidemic in this small colony, widening roads to lessen traffic jams, clearing vegetation for farming; and using timber to build houses to accommodate the fast-expanding population. Unfortunately, he also ignored Raffles' instructions not to issue licences to unpleasant and harmful activities such as *cock-fighting which Raffles clearly disallowed. Thus, the conflict with Raffles resulted in Farquhar's dismissal in 1823.

**Cock-fighting - It was a cruel sport in which bets were placed on a fight between two male chickens until one died. It was considered unhealthy as it promoted killing and gambling.*

Source D: *Extract from the website of the National Library Board.*

Farquhar passed measures to ensure the health and safety of residents. To combat the outbreak of disease, especially cholera, Farquhar banned residents from throwing rubbish onto the road, ordering that it be dumped in designated areas. Despite his contributions to developing Singapore as a port city, Farquhar was unfairly accused of always disobeying Raffles. One frequent accusation that was made against him was that he allowed licences for *cock-fighting. In fact, Farquhar did not introduce cock fighting licences because he disliked the sport.

Section B (Structured Question)

Answer **all** parts of **both** questions in this section.

2. This question is about the development of Singapore as a port city between 1819 and 1942.

- a) State three groups who built schools to provide education to the locals in Singapore in the nineteenth century. [3]
- b) Describe two ways how the British improved public health for the people living in Singapore in the nineteenth century. [7]

3. This question is about the defence of Singapore in 1942 against the Japanese invasion.

- a) State three reasons why Japan decided to invade Singapore. [3]
- b) Describe two reasons why the Singapore fell to the Japanese in 1942. [7]

End of Paper

Source Acknowledgements:

Source A:	https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Map-of-Maritime-Trade-Routes-Source-http-juliansoplanitblogspotcoid-2011-11_fig1_328215228
Source B:	https://countrystudies.us/singapore/4.htm
Section C:	https://blogs.loc.gov/international-collections/2016/08/founding-singapore-the-story-of-william-farquhar/
Section D:	https://biblioasia.nlb.gov.sg/vol-14/issue-4/jan-mar-2019/fnr-untold-story/

Guangyang Secondary 1 EXPRESS
History End of Year Examination 2023
Answer Scheme

Section A

1a) Study Source A.

What does the source tell you about Singapore in the nineteenth century?
Explain your answer. [4]

Level	Level Descriptors	Marks
1	Answers based on the provenance/description of source Eg. I can tell the British East India Company had major trade routes in the nineteenth century.	1
2	Describes the source Eg. I can tell that Singapore lies between India and China. Or E.g. Singapore is near the Moluccas Spice Islands. [2m]	2
3	States a valid inference without support Eg. I can tell that Singapore had <u>a strategic/ important</u> location along the British trade route between India and China. OR Eg. I can tell that Singapore <u>was in a good location</u> for the British to participate in the spice trade in the Moluccas Islands.	3
4	Inference supported with evidence and explanation E.g. I can tell that Singapore had <u>a strategic/ important</u> location along the British trade route between India and China. [INF] From Source A, the map shows that Singapore was located along the major trade route of the British East India Company, between India and China. [EVI]	4

	<p>This implies that Singapore would be able to provide the British a port to cater to the needs of trading ships during their long journey between Asia and Europe. [EXP]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Eg. I can tell that Singapore <u>was in a good location</u> for the British to participate in the spice trade in the Moluccas Islands. [INF]</p> <p>From Source A, Singapore is located near the Moluccas Islands which was the main spice producing area. [EVI]</p> <p>This means that Singapore could be used by the British as a base to conduct the spice trade as it is near to Moluccas Spice Islands and to gain a greater share of the spice trade. [EXP]</p>	
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1(b) **Study Source B.**

What is the view of the British government about Raffles' founding of Singapore? Explain your answer. [5]

Level	Level Descriptors	Marks
1	<p>Answers based on lifting from the source.</p> <p>Eg. The British government would reject Raffles's arrangement of setting up a port in Singapore..</p>	1
2	<p>Inference without supporting evidence <i>Award 2m for an inference, unsupported.</i> <i>Award 3m for additional inference.</i></p> <p>Eg. The British government did not support Raffles' founding of Singapore. [2m]</p> <p>Eg. The British government did not support Raffles' founding of Singapore as they did not want to offend the Dutch. [3m]</p>	2-3
3	<p>Inference supported with evidence and explanation <i>Award 4m for evidence provided</i> <i>Award 5m for a well-explained answer</i></p> <p>Eg. The British government did not support Raffles' founding of Singapore as they did not want to offend the Dutch. [INF]</p> <p>This is evident in Source B which shows that the British officials "feared that the Dutch, upset by Raffles' action, would send forces</p>	4-5

	<p>to attack and drive the British out of Singapore”, and avoided the attacks only “because British government assured them that the British government would reject Raffles’ arrangement of setting up a port in Singapore”.</p> <p>[EVI]</p> <p>Thus, this implies that the British government did not approve of Raffles’ action of setting up a port in Singapore as they were concerned about offending the Dutch and the possibility of facing a war with the Dutch. [EXP]</p>	
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1(c) **Study Sources C and D**

How similar are the sources? Explain your answer.

[6m]

Level	Level Descriptors	Marks
1	<p>Differences based on lifting from provenance/ source type.</p> <p>Eg. Sources C and D are similar as both were extracts from online articles.</p>	1
2	<p>Matching details without common criteria</p> <p>Eg. The sources are similar as Source C states that “Farquhar contributed much to Singapore, including having paid one shilling (\$8 today) per rat killed to prevent a cholera epidemic in this small colony. Source D also states that to combat the outbreak of disease, especially cholera, Farquhar banned residents from throwing rubbish onto the road, ordering that it be dumped designated areas.</p> <p>AND/ OR</p> <p>Eg. The sources are different as Source C states that “Farquhar introduced numerous licences to unhealthy activities such as cock-fighting which Raffles clearly disallowed while Source D claims that “Farquhar did not introduce cock-fighting licences”.</p>	2

3	<p>Valid common criterion for Difference or/and Similarity, unsupported. Award 3 marks for one similarity or difference, unsupported. Awards 4 marks for one similarity and difference, both unsupported.</p> <p>Eg. The sources are similar in telling that Farquhar contributed to the improvement of public health/ the environment. [Common Criterion]</p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>Eg. The sources are different in whether Farquhar totally disobeyed Raffles/ whether Farquhar was fairly treated. [Common Criterion]</p>	3-4
4	<p>Valid Difference or/and Similarity, supported. Award 4 marks for one similarity or difference, supported. Award 5 marks for one similarity or difference, supported and explained. Award 6 marks for one similarity and difference, supported and explained.</p> <p>Eg. The sources are similar in telling that Farquhar contributed to the improvement of public health/ the environment. [Common Criterion] The sources are similar as Source C states that “Farquhar contributed much to Singapore, including having paid one shilling (\$8 today) per rat killed to prevent a cholera epidemic in this small colony. [Evi of C] Source D also states that to combat the outbreak of disease, especially cholera, Farquhar banned residents from throwing rubbish onto the road, ordering that it be dumped designated areas. [Evi of D] Thus, both sources similarly recognized the contributions of Farquhar in making Singapore a cleaner city to live in. [Exp]</p> <p>AND/ OR</p> <p>Eg. The sources are different in telling whether Farquhar totally disobeyed Raffles/ whether Farquhar was fairly treated. [Common Criterion]. Source C tells that he disregarded Raffles’ instructions and issued licences to all unhealthy activities while Source D tells that he did not disregard Raffles totally and was strict with certain activities. [Comparison statements] The evidence from Source C is “he also ignored Raffles’ instructions not to issue licences to unpleasant and harmful activities such as</p>	5-6

	<p>cock-fighting which Raffles clearly disallowed”. [Evi of C] This implies that Farquhar did not take instructions from his direct superior and issued licences that encouraged unhealthy activities in Singapore. [Exp]</p> <p>However, Source D states that “Farquhar was unfairly accused of always disobeying Raffles” and “In fact, Farquhar did not introduce cock-fighting licences because he disliked the sport”. [Evi of D] This implies that it was not true that Farquhar was totally opposed to Raffles and some of the accusations were biased against him. [Exp]</p>	
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Section B

2. This question is about the development of Singapore as a port city between 1819 and 1942.

a) State three groups who built schools to provide education to the locals in Singapore.
[3]

Any three of the following:

1. The Christian Missionaries
2. Chinese businessmen/ organisation
3. Wealthy Malay businessmen
4. Ramkrishna Mission/ Missionary
5. Chinese clan associations

b) Describe two measures by the British to improve public health for the people living in Singapore in the nineteenth century.
[7]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>General descriptions without focus on specific external measures <i>Award 1 mark per undeveloped statement up to 2 marks</i></p> <p>Eg. Singapore grew due into a modern city. More people chose to come to Singapore because the British improved healthcare.</p>	1-2
L2	<p>Identifies the two measure that led to the growth of Singapore. <i>Award 3m for one identified reason</i> <i>Award 4m for two identified reasons</i></p>	3-4

	<p>Eg: The British <u>provided healthcare by setting up a Public Health Department.</u></p> <p>And/Or</p> <p>The government also passed the <u>Quarantine Law (1886) to prevent infectious diseases</u> such as smallpox and cholera from spreading.</p>	
L3	<p>Describes two reasons.</p> <p><i>Award 5m for one reason, identified and described and an additional mark for additional details.</i></p> <p><i>Award 7m for two reasons, identified and described.</i></p> <p>Eg.</p> <p>[POINT] In 1887, the British government set up the Public Health Department (1887) to try to improve public health.</p> <p>[Example] They started to clear dirty streets and drains</p> <p>[Elaboration] The bucket system was replaced with a modern water-carriage sewerage system. The government reduced overcrowding in living quarters in Chinatown. A new general hospital was built on Outram Road in 1882 to provide some form of public healthcare.</p> <p>And/Or</p> <p>[POINT] The government also passed the Quarantine Law (1886) to prevent infectious diseases such as smallpox and cholera from spreading.</p> <p>[Example] Passengers arriving in Singapore by sea had to be checked by a doctor.</p> <p>[Elaboration] Those found to be suffering from infectious diseases were isolated at St John's Island to prevent the diseases from spreading.</p>	5-7

3. This question is about the defence of Singapore in 1942 against the Japanese invasion.

a) State three reasons why Japan decided to invade Singapore.

[3]

Any three of the following:

1. Japan wanted to access the rich natural resources of Southeast Asia.

2. Japan wanted to control the vital shipping route of the Straits of Melaka by conquering Malaya and Singapore.
3. Malaya has tin and rubber that would support Japanese industries and war production.
4. Singapore's important location made it an ideal base for Japanese attacks on the Dutch East Indies (present-day Indonesia) and possibly even Australia.

b) Describe two reasons why the Singapore fell to the Japanese in 1942. [7m]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	<p>General descriptions without focus on specific factors <i>Award 1 mark per undeveloped statement up to 2 marks</i></p> <p>Eg. The British were weak and did not prepare for the defence. Eg. The British were overconfident with their plans for defence.</p>	1-2
L2	<p>Identifies the two factors. <i>Award 3m for one identified reason</i> <i>Award 4m for two identified reasons</i></p> <p>Eg: The British <u>did not have enough resources</u> to defend Singapore. [3m]</p> <p>And/Or</p> <p>Eg: The Japanese had planned their invasion well and was <u>well-prepared</u> to attack Singapore. [4m]</p>	3-4
L3	<p>Describes two reasons. <i>Award 5m for one reason, identified and described and an additional mark for additional details.</i> <i>Award 7m for two reasons, identified and described.</i></p> <p>Eg. [POINT] The British <u>did not have enough resources</u> to defend Singapore. [EXAMPLE] Britain was occupied with resisting the German invasion in Europe. As compared to that, defending its colonies in the Far East was of low priority. This meant that the military forces sent to Malaya and Singapore were insufficient in both number and quality. [ELABORATION] The air force was ageing and outdated, and they were also outnumbered by Japan's modern air forces. There were not enough troops to protect the numerous military airfields all over Malaya and many troops were poorly trained</p>	5-7

	<p>and ill-equipped. The forces also came from many different parts of the British Empire, including Scotland, India and Australia. This made it difficult for the military commanders to understand and work with one another. Many also did not feel that it was their duty to fight and sacrifice themselves for these colonies. The fleet of warship sent to Singapore was also small and comprised of only two battleships. The fleet was spotted by Japan and was bombed and sunk.</p> <p>And/ Or</p> <p>Eg. [POINT] The Japanese had planned their invasion well and was <u>well-prepared</u> to attack Singapore. The Japanese forces were much stronger and well-equipped.</p> <p>[EXAMPLE] Many troops among the Japanese forces were experienced, battle-hardened and well-supported with weapons, aircraft, warships and tanks.</p> <p>[ELABORATION] They were led by General Tomoyuki Yamashita, a highly regarded commander. He was supported by young, capable and highly motivated officers. Using their knowledge of the Malayan jungle, they brought light tanks and bicycles to move their soldiers around quickly. The soldiers were lightly equipped so that they could move fast and catch the enemy by surprise. Even though the Japanese forces were outnumbered, Yamashita depended on speed and surprise to overcome the British.</p>	
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