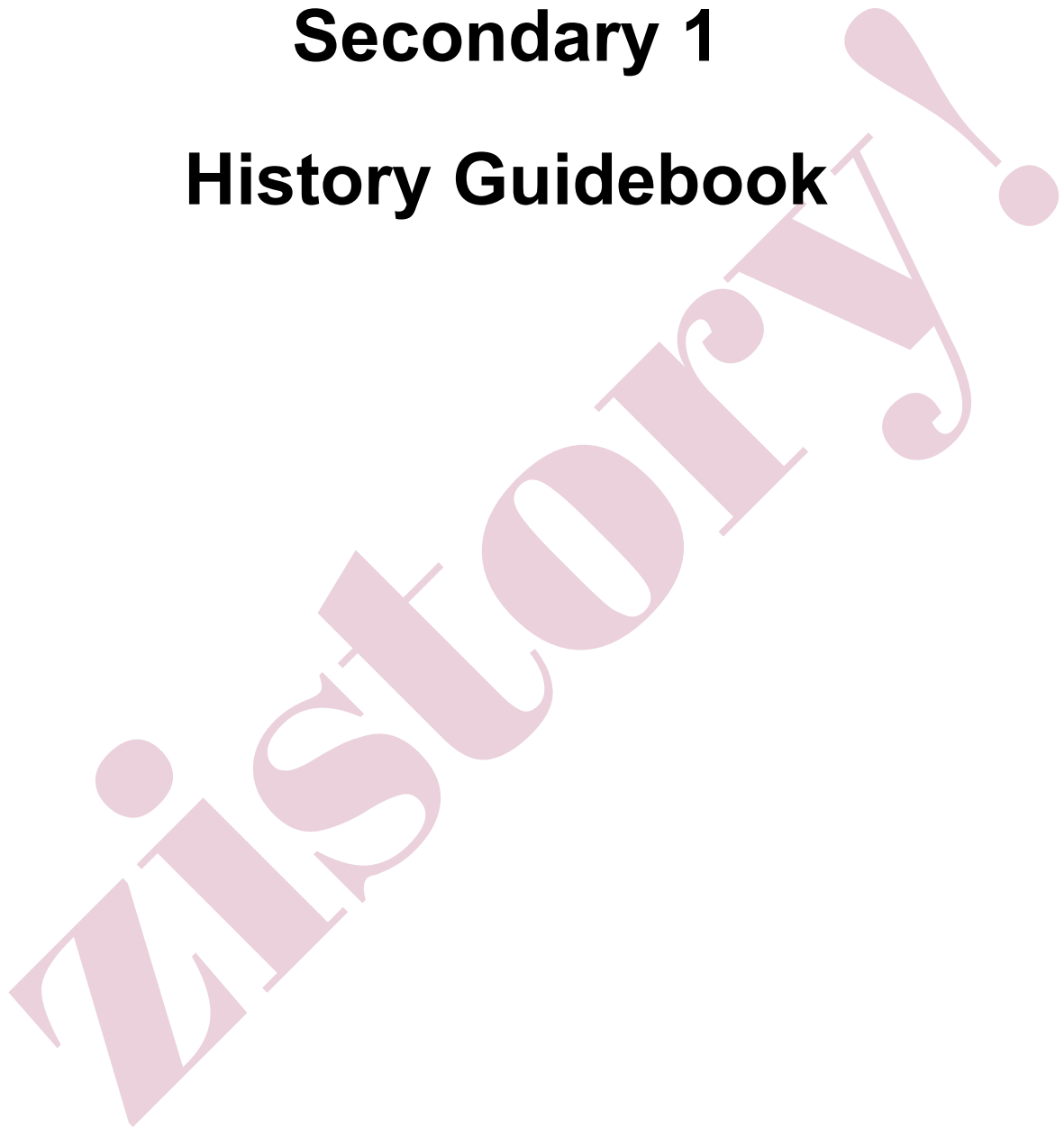




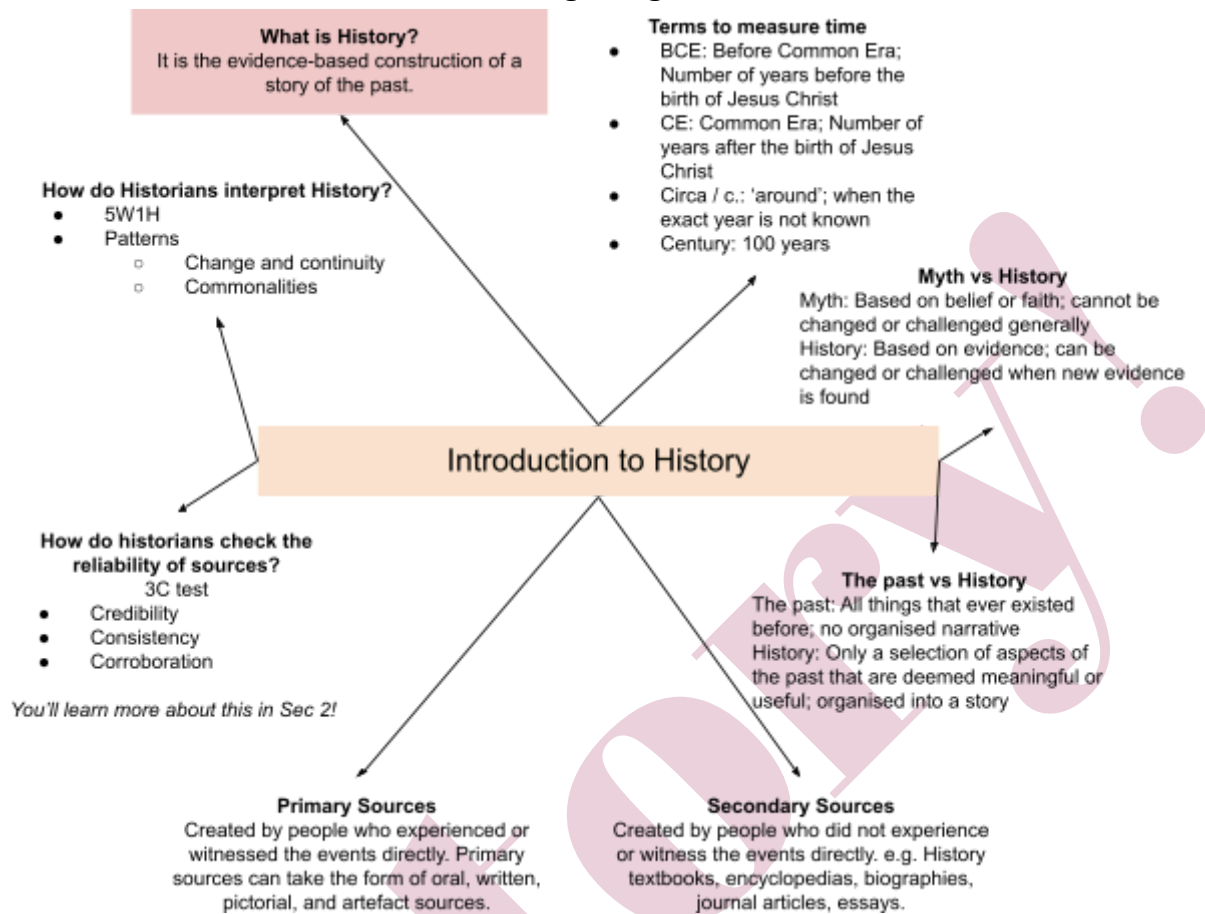
Secondary 1

History Guidebook



Chapter 0: Introduction to History

Knowledge Organiser



Skill Build-up 1: How do we select events to include in our narrative of the past?

Criteria for Historical Significance

Resulting in Change	Revealing	Resonant or Relevant
Profundity: How were people affected by the event or person? Quantity: How many people's lives were affected? Durability: How long lasting were the changes?	How does this event or person help us to understand the past?	How does this event or person shed light on issues or problems that concern us?

“Both ‘It is significant because it is in the history book,’ and ‘It is significant because I am interested in it,’ are inadequate explanations of historical significance.” Benchmarks website

Chapter 1: How connected was early Singapore to the region and the world?

Key Knowledge

- Overview of key trading networks in Southeast Asia and the region
- Reasons for the rise of early Singapore (Temasek) as a port-of-call in 1300s
 - Geographical advantages
 - External circumstances: Fall of the kingdom of Srivijaya
- Decline of early Singapore since 1400s
 - Founding and rise of Melaka
 - Continued importance of Melaka under the Portuguese and Dutch and establishment of the Johor Sultanate

By the end of this chapter, I can...

- Explain Singapore's connections to the key trading networks before 1819.
- Explain the reasons for the rise and decline of early Singapore (Temasek) as a port-of-call across time.

Timeline of Temasek (Singapura)

1299 – late 14 th century (1380s)	Temasek was a vassal state of Majapahit Empire and an important port in the region.
1380s – 1420	Temasek was attacked by the Siamese. The Siamese sought revenge for the ruler of Temasek, Tamagi, who was killed by Parameswara, a prince from Palembang (Indonesia). Temasek declined as a port. Parameswara fled Temasek and travelled northwards. He later established the port of Melaka.
1420 – 1511	The Siamese (Thais) gave up Singapore as a vassal state. Melaka rose in importance as a trading centre and had close relationship with China. The Sultanate controlled Singapore until the Portuguese attacked the Melaka Sultanate in 1511.
1511- early 19 th century (1819)	After Melaka was occupied by the Portuguese in 1511, the ruler of Melaka fled to Johor. Besides the port –city of Melaka, all the areas previously under the Melaka Sultanate came under the Johor-Riau Sultanate. This includes Temasek.

How did countries build or maintain their connections in ancient times?

1. Political connections

Countries and kingdoms formed political connections by forming alliances. Political connections were established when a country conquered another or became the protector of a weaker country. For example, China, during the Ming Dynasty, had political connections with the Melaka Sultanate during the 14th century. Zheng He 郑和, a Chinese official, visited Melaka and was warmly received by the Sultan; in return, the Sultan of Melaka went to China and paid tributes (i.e. gifts) to the Ming Emperor. The Sultan also sought protection and recognition from the Emperor.

2. Economic connections

Traders of different countries traded items that they could sell for a profit in their countries. One form of trade is overland trade, where trade is being carried out through land routes. One example is the Silk Road that was established in the 2nd century BCE during the Han Dynasty, linking Chang'an in China to Europe. **Another form of trade is maritime trade, where trade is being carried out through sea routes.** One example would be the Spice Routes. Southeast Asia was important in this trade network because the region was the major producer of spices, attracting foreign traders from India, China, Persia, and Arabia.

3. Cultural connections

We can see an exchange of cultures in Southeast Asia that has led to long-lasting influences in the region. One example would be the Peranakan cuisine.

Who were the traders in Singapore?

	Middle East	China	India	Southeast Asia
Background	Trade between the Middle East and India was established in ancient times. Between the 7 th and 12 th centuries, more traders from the Middle East travelled to Southeast Asia. Most came from Persia, Saudi Arabia, Oman and Yemen.	During the Tang Dynasty, trade between China and Persia, India and Southeast Asia increased.	There was trade between India and Southeast Asia as early as 200 BCE. During the Chola Empire, traders from India called at ports in other parts of India, the Middle East, the Malay Archipelago and China.	Trade took place among the people in Southeast Asia before the Chinese and Indians arrived.
Goods traded	Dates, oil, wool, ivory and cotton.	Silk, tea and porcelain.	Spices, gold earrings, glass beads and perfume. These were in exchange for Chinese silk and porcelain.	Cinnamon, cardamom and cloves.

Why did Temasek rise as a port in the 14th century?

1. Location of Temasek

- Southern tip of the Straits of Melaka, along the trade route from China to India
- Served as a regional collection and distribution centre for goods
- Midpoint for the trade route from the Middle East, India and China → Traders only needed to travel midway and trade with each other at Temasek → Tremendously cut travel distance and time → Facilitated attractive environment for trade
- Rich hinterland e.g. Hornbill casques (a substitute for ivory) carved into ornamental objects, tin (to glaze pottery and ceramics) were traded → Diverse goods were traded → Appealing for traders, hence promoted economic growth

2. Role of monsoons

- e.g. Southwest monsoon (Jun to Sep): India → Temasek → China; Northeast monsoon (Oct to Feb): Temasek → India and China → Temasek
- Merchants could travel directly to where they wanted to go using either the Indian Ocean or the South China Sea → Shortened the time of voyages
- Traders from India and China made more trips to Temasek to trade → Increased trade activity in Temasek
- While waiting for monsoon winds to change, the traders stayed in Temasek → Relied on the local people living there → Economy prospered

3. Fall of the Kingdom of Srivijaya

- The Srivijaya Kingdom used to control trade in Sumatra, Western Indonesia.
- The kingdom was also under the attacks of its enemy, eventually being subdued by the Majapahit Kingdom.
- Eventually, it collapsed in the 13th century and lost its position as an important maritime kingdom, losing control over trade.
- Hence, traders shifted their activities from the Sunda Straits to the Straits of Melaka because the trade route to China would be shorter, contributing to the growth of trade in Temasek.

How connected was Singapore to the world from the 15th century to the early 19th century?

1420 to 1511: Connections with Melaka

- After pledging loyalty to the Ming Emperor, Melaka became the main port of call for the imperial Ming navy.
- Parameswara, the ruler of Melaka, also married a Muslim princess from Sumatra and converted to Islam, helping to attract the arrival of many Muslim traders to Melaka.
- This made Melaka become a more popular trading place than Singapore in the region for maritime traders.
- Melaka rose in importance and Singapore declined as a trading centre.
- The Siamese who were Singapore's overlord gave up Singapore to Melaka.

16th century to early 19th century: Connections with the Johor-Riau Sultanate

- After the Portuguese attacked Melaka in 1511, the ruler of Melaka fled to Johor.
- In 1528, the Johor-Riau Sultanate was established near the Johor River. All the areas previously under the Melaka Sultanate came under the Johor-Riau Sultanate, including Singapore.
- Singapore continued to have trade links with other areas like China and other Malay kingdoms in the Malay Archipelago.
- e.g. Blue porcelain shards from the Ming and Qing Dynasties and Malay gold coins were found in Singapore.

16th century to early 19th century: Connections with the Portuguese and the Dutch

- The Europeans started to travel to Southeast Asia in search of spices. They wanted to gain a monopoly over the spice trade by controlling settlements and sea routes along the route of the spice trade.
- The Portuguese and the Dutch faced trade rivalry as they fought for control over the spice trade, especially due to the Age of Discovery during which the Europeans discovered the uses of spices.
- Both the Portuguese and the Dutch sought to build a fortress in Singapore to protect their merchants who were transporting goods along the Straits of Melaka.
- The Dutch gained control of Melaka and drove the Portuguese out in 1641.
- The Dutch grew to control a large part of the Malay Archipelago including Java and Melaka.

Why did early Singapore face a gradual decline?

1. Rise of Melaka (15th century)

- After pledging loyalty to the Ming Emperor, Melaka became the main port of call for the imperial Ming navy.
- Parameswara, the ruler of Melaka, also married a Muslim princess from Sumatra and converted to Islam, helping to attract the arrival of many Muslim traders to Melaka.
- This made Melaka become a more popular trading place than Singapore in the region for maritime traders.
- Melaka rose in importance and Singapore declined as a trading centre.
- The Siamese who were Singapore's overlord gave up Singapore to Melaka.

2. External military threats (14th century)

- Singapore faced foreign attacks from larger powers in the region such as the Kingdom of Majapahit and the Kingdom of Ayutthaya.
- These attacks weakened Singapore by the end of the 14th century.

3. Climatic changes (14th century)

- Weather patterns experienced severe changes in the 14th century that gave rise to serious famine and drought in China. This led to the collapse of the Chinese economy.
- The weak Chinese economy disrupted the trade between China and Southeast Asia.
- Singapore was majorly hit as trading with China was one of its major sources of revenue.
- This had caused Singapore to decline by the 15th century.

4. Political changes in the region (17th century)

- After 1610, the Dutch decided to focus on the Sunda Straits and Java instead of the Straits of Melaka and established their main base in Asia at Batavia (present-day Jakarta) in 1619.
- The power of the Dutch grew further after they took Melaka away from the Portuguese successfully in 1641.
- This caused the maritime traffic to shift away from Singapore by the 18th century.

5. Political crisis in the Johor-Riau Sultanate (17th century onwards)

- The assassination of the childless Sultan in 1699 ended the dynasty of Sultans who claimed to be from the direct bloodline of Sang Nila Utama.
- The capital of the Johor-Riau Sultanate was then moved to Riau and Bintan was developed into the main regional emporium.
- This caused trade activities to move away from Singapore.

6. Competition from other regional ports (17th century onwards)

- By the 18th century, many regional ports including Riau had replaced Singapore as a centre of trade that linked the Indian Ocean with the South China Sea.
- As many ships bypassed Singapore, the population in Singapore and the nearby coastal regions declined.
- This attracted many pirates to come to hide or raid.

What are some important written sources about Singapore's early past?

- Sejarah Melayu (Malay Annals)
 - Depicted life of the people in the 13th and 14th centuries.
 - Told the story about Sang Nila Utama arriving in Temasek, thereafter renaming it as 'Singapura'.
 - Sang Nila Utama established his capital at Fort Canning in the 13th and 14th centuries. He and his successors had transformed Singapore into a thriving trade centre. This aroused the envy of neighbouring states like the Majapahit Empire that had attacked Singapore.
 - Towards the end of the 14th century, Parameswara murdered the local ruler in Singapore to gain control of the place.
 - When Singapore was attacked by external troops, he fled to Melaka and made it a new thriving trade centre.
 - Singapore then declined in significance as a port city.
 - Thereafter, the Portuguese took control of Melaka and the spice trade in the region. To prevent the other European forces from using Singapore as a trading centre to compete with them in the spice trade, the Portuguese burnt down the settlement in Singapore in 1612.
 - However, Singapore continued to have trade relations with China in the 16th and 17th centuries as shown by the discovery of archaeological evidence at various sites in Singapore.
- Daoyi Zhi Lue 岛夷志略, also known as the Description of the Barbarians of the Isles
 - Provided the travel accounts of Wang Dayuan 汪大渊 to over a hundred places in South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Africa, written in c. 1339.
 - In his description, he referred to Singapore as Temasek, describing Temasek as a great and famous place which attracted many foreigners.
 - Temasek was also an important trading centre for the Chinese traders. They sold their goods of fine and moderate quality. There was also a large range of exported products such as hornbill casques, laksa wood and cotton, so Singapore had a thriving trade.
 - There were some Chinese who settled here and dressed like locals.
 - Due to its thriving trade activities, Temasek also attracted pirates which attacked the Chinese junks.
- Accounts and letters of Sir Stamford Raffles
 - In January 1819, he discovered Singapore.
 - At that time, there were only a few hundred inhabitants here, consisting of the Orang Laut, or sea people, Malays and Chinese.
 - He wrote a letter to Mr William Marsden to describe some features of early Singapore.

- Account of John Crawford
 - He was the second Resident of Singapore, helping the British government to manage Singapore's affairs.
 - In his account, he described the remains of the city before the 19th century found on Fort Canning Hill and on the north bank of the Singapore River.
 - He also described the Singapore Stone located at the eastern tip of the south bank of the Singapore River about 150 years ago.
 - The Singapore Stone contains 50 lines of inscriptions, some of which were indecipherable language.
 - The British blew up the Singapore Stone in 1843 as they wanted to widen the passageway at the mouth of the Singapore River, providing space for Fort Fullerton and the settlement around it.
 - Only a small fragment of this stone is kept in the Singapore National Museum today.
 - The legend in the Sejarah Melayu describes that Badang, famous for his great strength, threw this piece of stone to the mouth of the Singapore River in a competition.

What are some map sources about Singapore's early past?

- There is an early map that shows the presence of the Malay Peninsula, drawn in c. 150 by a Greek geographer named Ptolemy of Alexandria who lived in Egypt.
- In this map, the Malay Peninsula was known as Aurea Chersonesus which means 'the Golden Peninsula'.

What are some archaeological sources about Singapore's early past?

- The Singapore Stone located at the mouth of the Singapore River 150 years ago
 - The Singapore Stone contains 50 lines of inscriptions, some of which were indecipherable language.
 - The British blew up the Singapore Stone in 1843 as they wanted to widen the passageway at the mouth of the Singapore River, providing space for Fort Fullerton and the settlement around it.
 - Only a small fragment of this stone is kept in the Singapore National Museum today.
 - The legend in the Sejarah Melayu describes that Badang, famous for his great strength, threw this piece of stone to the mouth of the Singapore River in a competition.
 - Suggests that the people could read and write
 - Suggests that a different writing system was adopted back then.

- Smaller-sized artefacts
 - e.g. porcelain of blue and white from Yuan and Ming Dynasties dated from the 14th to 17th centuries; wine cups, coins and compass from Sri Lanka and China; shards of green glaze pottery from Sri Lanka and Thailand; jewellery discovered at Fort Canning Hill in 1926 dated back to the 14th century bears resemblance to those produced in early empires like the Majapahit Empire
 - Suggests that early Singapore had trade relations with the outside world
 - Suggests that early Singapore was a thriving trade centre

Chapter 1 Checkpoint

1. Complete the timeline below to outline the development of early Singapore.

1299 – _____	
	Temasek was attacked by the Siamese. The Siamese sought revenge for the ruler of Temasek, Tamagi, who was killed by Parameswara, a prince from Palembang (Indonesia). Temasek declined as a port. Parameswara fled Temasek and fled northwards. He later established the port of Melaka.
_____ – 1511	
1511 – _____	After Melaka was occupied by the Portuguese in 1511, the ruler of Melaka fled to Johor. Besides the port city of Melaka, all the areas previously under the Melaka Sultanate came under the Johor-Riau Sultanate. This included Temasek.

2. How did countries build and maintain their connections in ancient times? Explain your answer with reference to **two** connections they had.

3. Describe the **four** main groups of traders in Singapore, discussing their backgrounds and the goods they traded.

4. Why did Temasek rise as a trading port in the 14th century? Explain your answer with reference to **two** reasons.

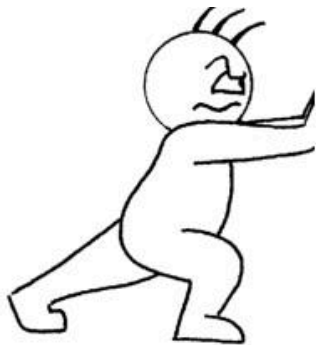
5. Describe the connections Singapore had with Melaka, the Johor-Riau Sultanate, and the Portuguese and the Dutch respectively.

6. Why did Singapore experience a gradual decline in the 14th and 15th centuries? Explain your answer with reference to **two** reasons.

7. Why did Singapore experience a great decline as a trading port from the 17th century onwards prior to British colonial rule? Explain your answer with reference to **two** reasons.

Skill Build-up 2: How do we classify factors?

1. Push and Pull Factors



PUSH FACTORS

What drives people away from a place

PULL FACTORS

What draws people to a new place



2. Types of Causes

- Root cause: The underlying, long-term cause of a phenomenon
- Contributing/Amplifying cause: The influential, long-term cause of a phenomenon
- Trigger cause: The immediate cause of a phenomenon

e.g. The camel is very old and faces poor health. (ROOT) It still has to carry heavy goods and walk through the hot, dry desert. (CONTRIBUTING/AMPLIFYING) A very light piece of straw fell onto its back and the camel died. (TRIGGER)

Chapter 2: How did Singapore become a British trading post?

Key Knowledge

- Anglo-Dutch rivalry and the founding of Singapore as a British trading post

By the end of this chapter, I can...

- Explain why Singapore was chosen as a British trading post.
- Describe how a British trading post was established in Singapore.
- Describe the roles played by different individuals in Singapore's initial development (1819-1826).

Why did the British become more involved in Southeast Asia in the 19th century?

- Importance of the India-China trade
 - The British were interested in the trade with China for its tea, silk and porcelain, which were highly sought after in Britain at that time. They also needed to protect their lucrative trade in opium and tea with China.
 - The British EIC wanted to control the Straits of Melaka and the surrounding waters to protect its trade with China because these areas linked the Indian Ocean with the South China Sea.
 - However, the Dutch had controlled these areas at the start of the 19th century. The EIC was forced to carry out its trade in Bencoolen, prompting the British to look for other places to trade in Southeast Asia in order to be free from Dutch control.
- Interest in the spice trade
 - From the 1400s onwards, spices such as cinnamon, pepper and nutmeg from parts of Asia were as valuable as gold. They were highly sought after as spices for cooking, as medicine and for preservation of food. Most spices were found in Southeast Asia.
 - The European powers started to compete with one another to control this spice trade. They had been exploring new ways to reach the spice-producing regions by the end of the 15th century.

Why did the British choose Singapore to establish a trading post?

- Unsuitability of existing British ports (PUSH FACTOR)
 - To compete with the Dutch ports in Riau and Sumatra, the British gained control of Penang in 1785 but Penang was located too far from the Straits of Melaka to be an important trading centre for the India-China trading route. Many traders were unwilling to make the trip north to stop at Penang.
 - Likewise, when Raffles was appointed as Governor of Bencoolen in 1818, he realised that Bencoolen was not an effective base to break the Dutch monopoly. Instead of facing the Indian Ocean, it controlled the Straits of Sunda, which was a less popular area among the traders.
 - This meant that the existing British ports were not suitable as they were not located along the main trade route, hence motivating the British to search for another place to set up a trading post in Southeast Asia.
- Strategic geographical location of Singapore (PULL FACTOR)
 - Singapore is strategically located at the southern end of the Malay Peninsula.
 - It was not as far north as Penang and unlike Bencoolen, it was strategically located along the Straits of Melaka.
 - The British would be able to break the Dutch monopoly of the trade route as Singapore was more strategically located than the Dutch-controlled Riau. With Penang and Singapore, both port cities allowed the British to control the whole waterway of the Malay Archipelago where trading ships using the Straits of Melaka would sail close to.
 - Singapore had an excellent natural harbour. The waters were deep, making it easy for big ships to dock. The harbour was also sheltered by the Malay Peninsula and Indonesia from strong winds and waves.
 - The Dutch did not establish a settlement in Singapore.
 - A good supply of drinking water was found in Singapore.
 - This allowed the British to
 - safeguard British ships in the East to protect their India-China trade
 - reduce the threat of the Dutch trade monopoly
 - replenish water and food supplies to ships
 - service and maintain their ships
 - offer a good resting place for the crew
 - control the sea trade routes in Southeast Asia more effectively

Why was establishing Singapore as a trading post challenging for the British, and how did they overcome the challenges faced?

- Singapore was under indirect control of the Dutch.
 - Challenge: Singapore belonged to the Johor-Riau Sultanate. It was under the rule of Sultan Abdul Rahman who had support from the Bugis and the Dutch. Raffles knew that the Dutch would never grant him permission to set up a trading settlement that could jeopardise the Dutch trade monopoly.
 - Raffles' solution: Raffles saw the succession dispute as a chance for him to claim Singapore by arriving in Singapore with more than 300 soldiers in January 1819. He persuaded Tengku Hussein and the Temenggong to sign a treaty in 1819 with the British so that they could officially set up a settlement on Singapore Island.
- There was a succession dispute between the two sons of the late Sultan of Johor.
 - Challenge: When Sultan Mahmud of Johor passed away in 1812, his elder son, Tengku Hussein, was not present. The younger son, Tengku Abdul Rahman, who had the support of the Bugis and the Dutch, was made the ruler. As a result, Tengku Hussein had to live in exile on one of the Riau islands.
 - Raffles' solution: To make the British claim in Singapore more authentic, Raffles installed Tengku Hussein as the rightful Sultan of the Johor-Riau Sultanate. He promised to support him as the Sultan. The British would also provide protection to Sultan Hussein and the Temenggong when necessary. Both the Sultan and the Temenggong were promised a large amount of payment in Spanish currency, from the British annually, \$5000 for the Sultan and \$3000 for the Temenggong.

What was the treaty of 6 February 1819?

- The British signed a treaty with the Sultan and the Temenggong, called the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, otherwise known as the Singapore Treaty.
- The terms of the treaty:
 - Allowed the British EIC to set up a trading settlement in Singapore.
 - Tengku Hussein and the Temenggong of Johor would receive protection and an annual allowance from the British EIC.
 - They were not allowed to sign another treaty with another European or American power.

How did the British government and the Dutch respond to the Singapore Treaty?

- The Dutch protested strongly to the British over the acquisition of Singapore because they claimed that Singapore belonged to the Dutch indirectly.
- The British government was also unhappy because Raffles' actions offended the Dutch and affected the relations between the two European powers. At that time, the British wanted to use Holland (capital of the Netherlands) as a buffer state against powerful states in Europe like France.
- The initial displeasure about what Raffles had done that caused the tension was greatly reduced when the British realised Singapore's strategic importance to the expansion and protection of British trade in China and the Malay Archipelago.
- Holland was financially weakened after the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, thus it had no more financial resources to stage another war.
- In the end, the two nations opted for a peaceful settlement with the signing of the Anglo-Dutch Treaty in 1824.
 - Bencoolen was handed over to the Dutch in exchange for Melaka.
 - The Malay Peninsula and Singapore came under British influence and the Dutch East Indies were controlled by the Dutch.
 - Penang, Melaka and Singapore later became the British Straits Settlements in 1826.

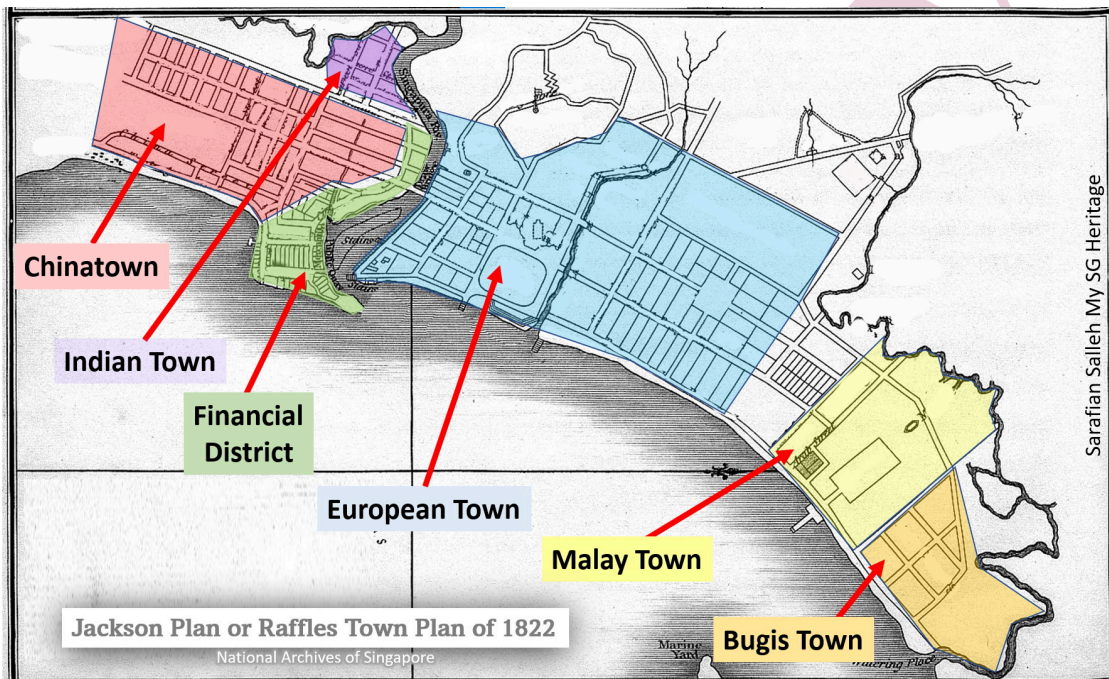
What problems did William Farquhar face during his residency, and what did he do to mitigate these problems?

William Farquhar was the first Resident of Singapore. (1819 to 1823)

- Unhygienic living conditions such as pest infestations → Offered rewards to anyone who could kill common pests in Singapore e.g. rats and centipedes.
- Food shortage → Dispatched people to obtain food from Melaka. The traders from Melaka also started to sail to Singapore to sell foodstuffs to make a profit in Singapore.
- Lack of defence → Ordered the British and Indian troops to position and mount guns in the direction of the sea. This defended Singapore from Dutch attacks.
- Social unrest → Criminal activities such as robbery and murder often took place. He set up a small police force to tackle these social issues, however the police force was too weak and thus unsuccessful in solving this problem.
- Unknown to many traders → Singapore was not known to many traders when the British started the settlement here, so they decided to make Singapore a free port that allowed ships to enter the port without the need to pay taxes while traders needed to pay taxes only for selected goods. Farquhar had to set up an office on St. John's Island to attract ships to the Singapore port and inform them about its free port status. He also encouraged the people from Melaka to come to Singapore to trade and live.

What were the contributions of Sir Stamford Raffles to the early development of Singapore?

- Raffles' vision on the need for a third port led him to Singapore.
- Despite calling Singapore 'my own colony', he was in Singapore on only three occasions, namely January to February 1819 for 9 days, May to June 1819 for 4 weeks, and October 1822 to June 1823 for 8 months.
- Farquhar sold licences for vices like slave trade, gambling and opium smoking to generate funds to set up and maintain a police force.
- On Raffles' third and final visit, he was unhappy about the way Farquhar had developed Singapore, especially the sale of licences for vices, so he dismissed Farquhar.
- Raffles shut down gambling dens that were set up during Farquhar's administration, feeling that gambling was harmful to the local people.
- Raffles also designed the Singapore Town Plan.



What were the contributions of John Crawfurd to the early development of Singapore?

John Crawfurd was the second Resident of Singapore. (1823 to 1826)

- Crawfurd started Singapore's first newspaper and street lighting.
- He helped Raffles carry out his plans and policies in Singapore.
- He also set up a court system to deal with local legal matters.
- He played an instrumental role in the signing of the 1824 Treaty of Friendship and Alliance with the Dutch that had officially made Singapore a British colony.

Chapter 2 Checkpoint

1. Why did the British become more involved in Southeast Asia in the 19th century? Explain your answer with reference to **two** reasons.
2. Why did the British choose Singapore to establish a trading post? Explain your answer with reference to **two** reasons.
3. What did the British do to solve **two** challenges in establishing Singapore as a trading post? Explain your answer.
4. Describe the treaty that the British signed on 6 February 1819.
5. Describe British and Dutch responses to the treaty of 6 February 1819.
6. Describe the problems that Farquhar faced during his residency and what he did to mitigate these problems.
7. Describe Raffles' contributions to the early development of Singapore.
8. Describe Crawford's contributions to the early development of Singapore.
9. "Among Farquhar, Raffles and Crawford, Raffles was the most important founder of Singapore." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

Skill Build-up 3: How do we handle sources?

When working with sources, we fall back on the fundamental skill of **Inference**. An **Inference** is an intelligent guess based on evidence presented to us. We have to draw **Inferences** in order to obtain information we require for our historical research.

After **Inferring** from individual sources, we can **Compare** multiple sources. We can assess the similarities and differences between sources to understand the points of agreement and disagreement between various forms of information about the past. This helps us to assess the validity of **Inferences** we can make from sources, and to derive a more complete understanding of the full picture of historical developments.

Chapter 3: How did British rule and external developments affect Singapore's growth as a port city from 1819 to 1942?

Key Knowledge

- Impact of British rule on the development of Singapore
 - Overview of the shift in Singapore's status from EIC settlement to Crown Colony
 - Law and order (crime, piracy)
 - Economic and social policies (development of free port, education, public health)
- Development of trade and industries in Singapore
 - Key events and developments that impacted the growth of trade and industry (opening of Suez Canal, development of rubber and tin industries, Great Depression)

By the end of this chapter, I can...

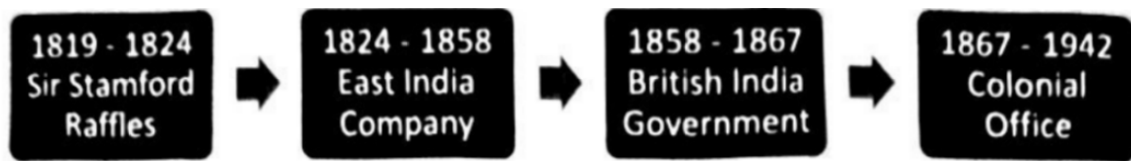
- Describe how British policies affected different aspects of life in Singapore.
- Compare the different experiences of various communities in Singapore under British rule.
- Illustrate how external events and developments impacted Singapore.

What impact did British rule have on Singapore's growth as a port city?

1. Free port status

- Put in place by the British in 1819 to allow traders to trade freely without being subjected to heavy taxes such as those imposed by the Dutch.
- Traders and merchants were able to make better profits through transshipment and entrepot trade in Singapore.
- e.g. When the Dutch imposed taxes on Bugis traders, several hundred Bugis traders and their families came from the Riau islands and other trade centres in the Malay Archipelago to Singapore. The Arab and Indian traders as well as the Jawi Peranakans from Penang, Melaka, Riau and Sumatra also moved to Singapore due to their close connections with the Bugis traders.
- By 1867, when Singapore was handed over to the Colonial Office by the EIC, it was already one of the most important and prosperous ports in the British Empire.

2. Administrative changes



- 1867 was a turning point in Singapore's history, as it was placed under direct British rule. This also marked the start of intensified British efforts to improve the socioeconomic conditions of Singapore in areas like education and healthcare.
- Singapore was converted from Straits Settlement into Crown Colony.
- The Governor was put in charge of political affairs in the colony and reported directly to the British government.
- This increased the British colonial administrative efficiency, and also boosted the prominence of Singapore as a British colony, therefore expediting Singapore's growth as a port city.

3. Maintaining law and order

Why did Singapore face lawlessness?

- Secret societies
 - At the start, secret societies offered help and protection to the poor Chinese immigrants such as by helping them find jobs.
 - As the number of immigrants increased, the societies started to form gangs and were involved in crime and violent acts such as fights, robbery and murder, making the living conditions unsafe.
 - The secret societies also operated opium houses, gambling dens and brothels which escalated the lawlessness in Singapore.
 - This lawlessness affected the smooth running of trade activities.
- Labour abuses
 - There was a high demand for immigrants in Singapore that some coolie agents started to kidnap the immigrants.
 - Some Chinese immigrants who were too poor to pay for their trip here had to work for a year or more to pay back the agents for bringing them here. The coolie agents would lock them up in unhygienic places before they were sent to work.
 - The coolie agents would also ship them here in filthy, overcrowded ships. Many of them suffered from illness or died of cholera or tuberculosis.
 - The domestic servants were often ill-treated by their employers.

- Prostitution
 - The male Chinese migrants who came to work in Singapore had not married or had left their wives in China.
 - They turned to visiting brothels to escape hardship.
 - As prostitution trade provided brothel owners good profits, many young female migrants from China were tricked by traffickers with well-paid jobs to come to work in Singapore. However, when they arrived, they were sold to brothels and forced to carry out prostitution to earn money for the brothel owners.

How did the British seek to maintain law and order in society?

- Strengthening the police force
 - The police force was set up in 1820 by William Farquhar. However, it remained small and weak and did not have real power over the thousands of new immigrants.
 - Until 1857, at the request of the traders, the Governor appointed Thomas Dunman to be the first full-time Commissioner of Police to create a stronger police force.
 - He established good relationships with the people and this enabled him to obtain information about events in society quickly.
 - He increased the salary of the police force to expand the police force and recruited more people who could speak local languages fluently.
 - The Detective Branch was set up in 1862 and was later renamed to the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) in 1931.
 - However, its effectiveness remained limited and soldiers were often asked to help in riots.
 - In 1881 and 1884, a police training school and a detective force were established respectively.
 - Fingerprinting was implemented to track criminals.
 - The crime rate fell significantly by the 1920s. By the 1930s, the police force became more effective to establish law and order in Singapore with the use of telephones, motor cars and radio communications.

- Establishing the Chinese Protectorate
 - William Pickering was appointed the first Protector of the Chinese in 1877. The Chinese Protectorate was aimed to solve the problems faced by the Chinese community.
 - He could communicate effectively with the Chinese community because he could speak different Chinese dialects.
 - He became familiar with many leaders from the secret societies and established mutual respect and trust.
 - He advised the Chinese to seek help from the Protectorate in solving disputes instead of going to the secret societies. This weakened the influence of the secret societies.
 - He carried regular inspection on the coolies' lodging and ships to make sure they lived in hygienic living conditions.
 - He also set up a shelter for girls who were rescued from the brothels and the domestic servants who were ill-treated.
- Implementing the Dangerous Societies Ordinance
 - A law passed in 1890 which gave the government the power to expel Chinese migrants back to their homelands and abolish any society that posed threats.
 - This law managed to suppress any dangerous societies and reduce large-scale secret society fights taking place in Singapore.
- Overcoming piracy
 - The vibrant trade activities in Singapore attracted the attention of pirates from various parts of the region such as North Borneo, the coasts of Java, Sumatra and Malaya.
 - They preyed on the ships which brought wealth and trade to Singapore, and even attacked ships within the close range of the harbour limit fearlessly.
 - The colonial government in India dispatched gunboats to control the pirates but it was merely a temporary measure. The British EIC could not afford to keep a permanent naval force to curb piracy effectively.
 - The introduction of steamships placed the problem of piracy under control as they could sail against the direction of the wind, so they were effective in chasing the pirate ships. Increased patrolling by the British and other European powers also helped to reduce pirate attacks.

4. Education

- 1819 – 1867
 - The British did not control vernacular education and only a few schools were offered subsidies.
 - Hence, schools were mostly set up by various organisations who were concerned, such as Christian missionaries, Straits Chinese, Chinese nationalists and the educationalists.
- 1867 – 1942
 - Later, with the improvement to people's socioeconomic status, there was greater demand for education.
 - In order to promote English language as well as essential industries such as trade, commerce and government administration, the British intentionally promoted relevant education by providing subsidies to them.
 - Non-government organisations continued to supplement non-essential, non-English education for the masses.

5. Healthcare

- Before 1867...
 - The death rate was high due to diseases such as beri-beri, malaria, cholera and tuberculosis.
 - The problems worsened due to overcrowding in the settlement, poor sanitation and malnutrition.
 - The British did not pay much attention to the development of quality healthcare too.
- After 1867...
 - The British intensified their healthcare efforts in Singapore.
 - The King Edward VII Medical School was built in 1912, later renamed to King Edward VII College of Medicine in 1921.
 - The Public Health Department was set up in 1887 to improve general public health.
 - A malaria committee was set up to look into common infested areas such as swamps to cut down the spread of this disease.
 - Public hygiene was improved by using efficient drainage systems and clearance of rubbish in the drains or streets.
 - Outpatient clinics were set up to offer more medical services.
 - A Quarantine Law was passed to curb the spread of diseases such as malaria and cholera.
 - The ships with passengers on board needed to undergo health screening at St. John's Island. Those who were infected would be confined to an area until they recovered.

- However, the death rate still remained high.
 - The migrants chose to live in overcrowded, poorly ventilated and unhygienic conditions in shophouses in the town areas as they could find jobs easily around these areas. These poor living conditions enabled infectious diseases to spread easily among these migrants.
 - The migrants had poor knowledge of certain infectious diseases such as the cause of malaria. Some of them were too poor to seek medical treatment when they fell sick or simply did not trust Western medicine.
- By the beginning of the 1940s, healthcare improved further.
 - The government allocated more funds to improve healthcare as Singapore continued to experience economic growth.
 - The local people showed more concern over the spread of infectious diseases, so they wanted the government to improve healthcare.

6. Facilities

- To meet growing demand for trade in Singapore, the New Harbour was built in 1852. This harbour had deep waters and was sheltered from strong winds and large waves. It could accommodate both steamships and large sailing ships by allowing them to sail right up to the shore without scraping the bottom of the sea. The New Harbour was renamed Keppel Harbour in 1900.
- In 1913, the Singapore Harbour Board was set up to further improve the port facilities, so new wharves, docks, warehouses and machine shops were built around it. The harbour also made use of modern machinery such as forklifts, cranes and tractors to move cargoes between the port and the shops.
- A railway system was also constructed to link the port of Singapore to other parts of the Malay Peninsula. In 1924, the Causeway was opened between Singapore and Malaya.

What impact did external developments have on Singapore's growth as a port city?

1. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869

- The trade route between Europe and Asia was shortened because traders did not need to travel via the long and dangerous route around the Cape of Good Hope from India to Asia.
- This reduced travelling and shipping costs.
- Hence, more European ships were able to sail to Asia.
- They used the Straits of Melaka, stopping at the port in Singapore to refuel and to replenish supplies.
- Thus, the Straits of Melaka overtook the Sunda Straits as the main route from Europe to the Far East, securing Singapore's dominance in the region.
- Moreover, there was an increased use of steamships since sailing ships could not pass through the Suez Canal, enhancing Singapore's role as a coaling station.
- Consequently, Singapore experienced an increase in trade as more ships were now stopping at Singapore.
- It also contributed to an improvement in its facilities.



Rotterdam is a large city in the Netherlands.

2. Great Depression from 1929 to the late 1930s

Did you know?

The Great Depression was a severe global economic downturn that began in the United States in 1929 and lasted through much of the 1930s. It was triggered by the U.S. stock market crash in October 1929, which wiped out billions of dollars in wealth and destabilised the financial system. The crisis was further exacerbated by systemic weaknesses in banking: thousands of banks failed due to poor regulation and inadequate capital reserves, causing widespread loss of savings. Together, these factors created a vicious cycle of falling demand, rising unemployment, and economic stagnation, resulting in an era of unprecedented economic hardship worldwide.



How did the Great Depression impact Singapore?

- Decrease in trade
 - America and Europe were the major buyers of raw materials such as tin and rubber for the manufacture of goods in factories.
 - The Great Depression affected the business in the trade of these commodities badly and the companies in Singapore suffered great losses.
- Widespread unemployment
 - The businesses dependent on overseas trade lost their wealth or became bankrupt, so they were forced to close down or retrench their workers. Others cut the pay of the workers to reduce expenses.
 - This resulted in a high unemployment rate and people who lost their jobs were unable to find new ones.
 - In 1931, it was estimated that about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the working population remained unemployed.
- Decline in migrant population
 - Many Indians and Chinese had to rely on friends or families for survival. When their friends or families could not support them financially, they had to return to their homeland.
 - The government took steps to cope with the high unemployment:
 - A law was passed in 1930 to reduce and restrict the number of immigrants coming to Singapore, especially unskilled labourers from China.
 - Arrangements were made to send large numbers of unemployed Chinese and Indian workers back to their homeland.

3. Expansion of the tin and rubber industries

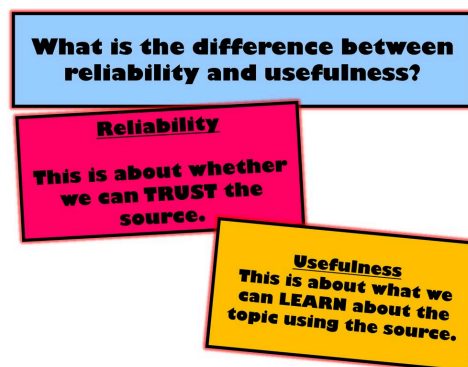
- In the late 19th century, due to new machinery and methods of tin mining used by British miners and Chinese miners, Malaya became the 4th largest tin producer in the world. Singapore businessmen started bringing in raw tin ore for smelting and exporting, becoming one of Singapore's most traded products.
- In the early 20th century, the invention of motor cars created demand for rubber tyres. This led to a rubber boom as many European and Asian companies started investing heavily in rubber plantations in Malaya, so Singapore became the largest exporter of rubber.
- As a result, Singapore experienced an increase in trade as tin and rubber products that were in high demand were available for exports in Singapore.

Chapter 3 Checkpoint

1. State the **six** broad impacts of British rule on the development of Singapore from 1819 to 1942.
2. Explain **two** of the impacts from Question 1.
3. Explain how **three** major external developments had a profound impact on the development of Singapore from 1819 to 1942.

Skill Build-up 4: How do we assess the quality of sources?

We can assess the reliability and usefulness of sources to determine their quality.



Reliability can be checked by mainly **Corroboration** (cross-referencing to another source) and **Credibility** (assessing the provenance).

Usefulness can be determined via **Reliability**, **Comprehensiveness** (how many different perspectives did the source cover) and **Insightfulness** (how unique and well-considered the source's arguments are).

Chapter 4: What role did the people in Singapore play in its development as a port city from 1819 to 1942?

Key Knowledge

- Reasons for migrants coming to Singapore
- Social and economic impact of the different communities on Singapore's development

By the end of this chapter, I can...

- Describe the reasons for migrants coming to Singapore.
- Describe the challenges faced by the migrants.
- Explain how the different communities contributed to the development of Singapore as a port-city.

Why did the immigrants come to Singapore?

Recall: Push and pull factors!

1. Poverty (PUSH FACTOR)

Overpopulation

- ⇒ E.g. In Java, the Cultivation system was imposed by the Dutch whereby farmers were compelled to set aside 20% of their land to grow sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, pepper and indigo for export instead of rice. However, with the rapidly increasing population and the lack of rice to feed the people, outbreak of famines occurred.
- ⇒ E.g. in China, the population almost doubled between 1650 and 1800. There were limited lands to grow crops to feed the growing population. Land in the southern provinces such as Fujian and Guangdong were mountainous and unsuitable for growing crops.
- ⇒ People suffered from malnutrition and starvation.

Natural disasters

- ⇒ E.g. In India, the people relied on the monsoon season to bring rain for growing their crops. If there was insufficient rain, the harvest would decline and it could result in a famine. For instance, the Great Famine of 1876 to 1878 caused the deaths of about 10 million people. Artisans and agricultural labours left to work in other British colonies as indentured workers. They worked in plantations in exchange for shelter, food and other necessities.

Impact of poverty

Poverty led to many facing poor living conditions. They barely earned enough to feed their families. As a result, they wanted to seek a better life elsewhere, thus migrating abroad.

2. Unrest and instability (PUSH FACTOR)

Wars, rebellions and lawlessness

- ⇒ E.g. In Java, the local rulers waged wars amongst themselves to fight for power. The Javanese fought with the Dutch who were their colonial rulers. The Java war (1825-1830) caused the deaths of 200,000 people, a quarter of the cultivated land in Java was destroyed and more than 2 million Javanese were affected.
- ⇒ E.g. In China, wars, rebellions and general lawlessness characterised China in the 19th century and early 20th century. The Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864) and the Boxer Rebellion (1898-1901) took place during the Qing dynasty. Disputes also broke out between rival dialect or surname clans. The fiercest clan wars were between the Cantonese and Hakkas in the Guangdong province.
- ⇒ E.g. In India, the British fought to extend and prolong their control in India. The Indian Rebellion took place in 1857 because a group of sepoys rebelled against the British officers. This rebellion grew and spread to other parts of India. The British arrested the Indian rebels and sent them to overseas to work as cheap labour. One such place was Singapore.

Impact of unrest and instability

Domestic instability made it difficult for people to live safely. They were also unable to conduct business safely and peacefully. This led to poor standards of living in their homeland, causing many to migrate abroad in search for a stable life.

3. Better job prospects (PULL FACTOR)

- Singapore was a new and growing settlement, so infrastructure was needed to support the busy port and to provide for the growing population.
- Hence, there was a high demand for workers in areas like building a new harbour for the steamships arriving in Singapore, loading and unloading goods into and from ships, repairing ships, constructing roads and buildings etc.
- Wages were also higher compared to the neighbouring countries.
- e.g. Javanese workers worked in Singapore instead of on sugar plantations in Java. Some Javanese became drivers, general tractors and sailors.
- The better job prospects were attractive to the migrants looking for better lives in other places, so they were even more motivated to move to Singapore.

4. Better trade and business opportunities (PULL FACTOR)

- Singapore was strategically located along the Straits of Melaka which connected the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea, so traders from all over the world stopped at Singapore to replenish their fuel and food supplies.
- Singapore was a collection and distribution centre to facilitate trade. Traders found a rich variety of goods in Singapore. They were able to exchange their goods for the various local products in Singapore.
- British Agency Houses were set up to help British traders sell their goods to other traders in Singapore. A commission was earned from the sales. They also exported goods from China, India and the Malay Archipelago back to Britain and other parts of Europe.
- There were also Straits-born Chinese (Peranakans) who helped to facilitate trade. Tan Kim Seng was one of them, and he helped bridge the gap between the British and the locals. He was able to speak different languages and became an important member of the Chinese community.
- Due to the better trade and business opportunities, traders and merchants from other parts of the world were attracted to Singapore as they wanted to make profits for a better living, hence coming to Singapore to live.

5. Free immigration policy (PULL FACTOR)

- Immigrants could come and go as they pleased without the need to pay for immigrant passes and papers.
- This meant that poorer immigrants could also come to Singapore.
- Many immigrants had the intention to earn more in Singapore so that they could give their families back home better lives, thus the free immigration policy helped to reduce their financial burden, attracting more migrants.
- Moreover, Muslims who wanted to go on the hajj were better able to do so from Singapore as the Dutch imposed huge fees and the need for a passport which was expensive for them to apply, thus attracting many Muslim immigrants. Pilgrim brokers such as the Alsagoff family were middlemen who arranged for people to go on the hajj at Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

Did you know?

Hajj is an annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, the holiest city for Muslims. Hajj is a mandatory religious duty for capable Muslims that must be carried out at least once in their lifetime by all adult Muslims who are physically and financially capable of undertaking the journey, and of supporting their family during their absence from home.



How did the people contribute to Singapore's growth?

1. Entrepreneurship

- British and European traders
 - Brought capital to set up trading houses and agencies which had links in Europe.
 - Brought goods from Europe to trade here.
 - Bought goods from Southeast Asia and shipped back to Europe to trade.
 - Made Singapore an important trading centre.
- Chinese traders
 - Acted as middlemen between local and European traders.
 - They could speak sufficient Malay, English and Chinese dialects.
 - Bought Straits Produce (products grown in the Malay Archipelago) from Malay traders and sold them to European traders, and vice versa.
 - Helped the trade amongst these people to be carried out smoothly.
 - Also helped the traders and merchants to look for Chinese and Indian labourers.
- Malay traders
 - Brought Straits Produce to trade, e.g. coffee, rice, bird's nest and spices.
 - Helped to increase the variety of goods traded here.
 - Made Singapore a popular trading centre.
- Indian traders
 - Attracted to do businesses in Singapore.
 - e.g. Naraina Pillai from Penang built a factory in Singapore to produce bricks and owned a large cloth business.
 - Boosted economic activity in Singapore.
- Bugis traders
 - Came to Singapore due to its free port status after the Dutch took control of the East Indies and its trade routes and demanded that the traders paid taxes.
 - Carried out spice trade and set up businesses in Singapore.
 - e.g. Haji Omar Ali from the Dutch East Indies came to settle in Singapore in 1880. His son, Haji Ambo Sooloh helped his father to expand his business and established the Malay newspaper Utusan Melayu in 1939.
 - Attracted Arab, Indian and Jawi Peranakan traders to trade in Singapore as the Bugis traders had trade relations with them in Southeast Asia.

- Street traders
 - e.g. food traders who sold quick and cheap food; small-scale farmers, fishermen and hunters who sold food products in the markets and streets; traders who sold household items; street barbers and cobblers who provided various services like hair cutting and shoe-mending
- Money lenders
 - Indians provided banking services to local traders in the 19th century.
 - The Indian Chettiars played an important role in lending money to the people who needed money to carry out their trade.

2. Physical labour

- Male coolies
 - The Chinese and Indian coolies worked as labourers.
 - They worked in areas like building a new harbour for the steamships arriving in Singapore, loading and unloading goods into and from ships, repairing ships, constructing roads and buildings etc.
- Samsui women 红头巾
 - Chinese women from the Sanshui district in Guangdong, China.
 - They worked in construction sites and performed physically demanding jobs e.g. carrying heavy pails of cement.
- Convict labourers
 - Indian convicts were also brought in here by the British to help construct roads, bridges and buildings.



3. Craftsmanship

- The Bugis were skilled shipbuilders who built ships and boats for traders to ship their goods in the region.
- Malay traders could use these boats and ships to ferry their goods from Singapore to neighbouring islands. They could also send the products from other places in the region to Singapore to trade easily.

4. Provision of social services

- People from different races, especially the wealthy businessmen, saw the need to step up to help those less fortunate by providing essential social services.
 - Education
 - Tan Kah Kee set up the Chinese High School for boys (present-day Hwa Chong Institution).
 - Govindasamy Pillai built schools for Indian children to conduct lessons in both English and Tamil.
 - Syed Mohamed bin Ahmed built the Alsagoff Arab School in 1912 to provide lessons for learning Arabic language and Islamic knowledge as well as lessons taught in both English and Malay.
 - Healthcare
 - Tan Tock Seng set up the Paupers' Hospital (modern-day Tan Tock Seng Hospital) at Pearl's Hill in 1844 using land donated by Syed Omar bin Ali Aljunied.
 - Syed Sharif Omar Al-junied also helped construct community wells so that the residents could obtain safe drinking water.
- These philanthropists also offered money to the poor so that they had proper burials.

5. Participation in the Legislative Council (see below)

How did the British view the Asian locals?

1. Granted more political involvement in the Legislative Council

- The Legislative Council helped to make laws for Singapore.
- It is made up of official members who were the high-ranking British officials and non-official members who were the European and Asian traders and merchants.
- Hoo Ah Kay was the first Asian non-official member in the council.
- In 1924, the number of official members became equal to the number of non-official members after the British faced constant pressure from the local people.
- This meant that more Asians were present in this council such as Lim Boon Keng and Eunus Abdullah.
 - Lim Boon Keng: Pushed for the ban of the opium smoking vice to protect the local people's welfare. However, his efforts were not successful as the British collected a large amount of revenue from opium tax, so they did not agree to Lim Boon Keng's proposals.
 - Eunus Abdullah: Requested the government to reserve a large piece of land to provide the Malays cheap housing and land for farming (Kampong Melayu). This improved the Malays' lives.

2. Largely discriminatory

- The British and the Europeans considered themselves superior to the Asians.
- Restricted rights in Legislative Council: Before 1924, the number of official members in the Legislative Council was more than the non-official members, meaning that the voice of the non-official members, particularly the Asians, carried no weight to improve the needs of the settlements.
- Government work: Asians who had the same calibre in terms of work performance and qualification as the British were not recognised. Thus, they were not given high-ranking or senior positions and always worked under the British.
- Public places: Asians were discouraged from travelling in the first-class train carriages. Asians were not allowed to use the dancefloor and the bar of hotels which were reserved exclusively for the British.

Chapter 4 Checkpoint

1. Explain **two** reasons why there was mass migration across the world in the 18th and 19th centuries.
2. Explain **three** reasons why Singapore was an attractive place for people to migrate to in the 18th and 19th centuries.
3. Explain **two** ways in which the migrants contributed to Singapore's economic growth as a port city from 1819 to 1942.
4. Explain **two** ways in which the migrants contributed to Singapore's society from 1819 to 1942.
5. "The British had done enough in promoting the interests of the Asian community in Singapore from 1819 to 1942." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

Skill Build-up 5: How do we explain historical factors?

In History exams, you will be required to explain factors. Let's take a look at a sample question from Chapter 4:

Explain **two reasons** why there was mass migration across the world in the 18th and 19th centuries. (*Chapter 4 Checkpoint, Question 1*)

Here, our essay focus will be explaining **causal relationships** (i.e. cause and effect), as we are told to discuss **reasons**. When we explain, we have 3 main steps to follow:

1. **Identify** the factor: State a clear **Point**, and identify a reason why this is a valid Point.
2. **Describe** the factor: Use detailed, accurate and relevant **Evidence** to illustrate your Point. You should try to state statistics, dates, names etc. to showcase your rich knowledge here!
3. **Explain** the factor: Extend beyond the Evidence you have raised to **Explain** how this Point relates to the question at hand, **Linking** back to the question.

See how the 3 steps above actually circle back to the **PEEL** structure? Point, Evidence, Explanation and Link!

Sample essay:

One reason was **poverty** which led to **many wanting to migrate abroad for better lives**. (Identify) For example, in China, the population almost doubled between 1650 and 1800. There were limited lands to grow crops to feed the rapidly growing population. Land in the southern provinces like Fujian and Guangdong were mountainous and often unsuitable for growing crops. As a result, people suffered from malnutrition and starvation. (Describe) Due to the **poor standards of living in their homelands**, people decided to travel to other regions **in search for better living conditions**. Many were also economic migrants, **looking for higher incomes** so that they could amass wealth and **send money back home to feed their families**. When some of these migrants returned to their homelands, they **shared with others about the many job prospects that were available elsewhere**, and by **word of mouth**, the attractive opportunities abroad spread within their communities. This **created a multiplier effect**, motivating **even more to migrate abroad**, contributing to **mass migration across the world in the 18th and 19th centuries**. (Explain)

Another reason was **domestic instability** which led to **many wanting to move to other places for a more stable and secure environment**. (Identify) For instance, in Java, the local rulers waged wars amongst themselves in an intense power struggle. The Javanese also fought with the Dutch who were their colonial rulers, such as in the Java War of 1825–1830 which led to 200,000 deaths. A quarter of the cultivated land in Java was destroyed and more than 2 million Javanese were affected. (Describe) Because of the **domestic instability**, the people suffered from **poor living conditions**. Their **livelihoods were severely affected** by political instability, and their **personal safety was at stake**. In search of a better environment with **a more stable system of society and governance**, many migrated abroad. This included places like Singapore where **society was largely peaceful** and where the **government was considerably effective in ruling the territory**. Therefore, **even more began to migrate upon hearing from their counterparts many positive stories about other regions**, contributing to **mass migration across the world in the 18th and 19th centuries**. (Explain)

A Levels of Response Marking Scheme (LORMS) for the Explaining factors essay question will look like this:

L1: Describes the event without focusing on the question. [1-2]

Award 1 mark for each detail, up to 2 marks.

L2: Identifies or describes reasons. [3-4]

Award 3 marks for description of 1 factor, 4 marks for 2 factors.

L3: Explains reasons. [5-8]

Award 5-6 marks for explaining 1 factor, 7-8 marks for 2 factors.

Chapter 5: Did Singapore have to fall to the Japanese in World War II?

Key Knowledge

- Overview of rising ambitions of Germany and Japan and British response
 - Singapore's strategic importance in the region
- Fall of Singapore
 - Japanese and British military strategies

By the end of this chapter, I can...

- Account for the reasons that led to the fall of Singapore.

Did you know?

World War II was a global war that lasted from 1939 to 1945. It involved the vast majority of the world's countries, forming two opposing military alliances: the Allies and the Axis. Germany, Italy and Japan formed the Axis while America, Britain, France etc. were the Allies. War was fought in two theatres — Europe and the Asia-Pacific.

The root cause of World War II goes back all the way to Germany's defeat and humiliation in World War I, which drove Germany's ambition to strengthen itself to become a powerful country again.

Likewise, circumstances also led to similar developments in Asia, with Japan becoming aggressive in the 1930s.

Why did Japan occupy territories in the Asia-Pacific?

Japan's Ambitions



Japan wanted to establish itself as equal amongst the Western powers which controlled large territories. This could be seen from its relations with countries such as Russia and Britain where Japan fought to ensure that its control over Korea is being recognised.

Economic Reasons



Due to rapid population growth and shortage of land for farming, there was not enough food for the people. In addition, Japan was not able to acquire resources as the Great Depression restricted trade between Japan and the other countries. This made lives difficult for the Japanese, resulting in discontentment towards the Japanese government. Hence, the Japanese expanded to take control of territories near Japan for their resources. She was particularly interested in the rubber and oil from Malaya and Indonesia.

Rise of Militarism in Japan



After the assassination of the Prime Minister in 1932, the military had more influence over politics in Japan as the politicians and emperor wanted to the military to prevent further political violence. Japan's foreign policy was thus steered towards expansionism and this was fuelled by Japan's ambitions for equality and recognition amongst world power.

Japan's Expansionist Foreign Policy



Japan's success in colonising Korea and Manchuria encouraged it to expand further. It wanted to create a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere where Japan will expel colonial influence and have control over East Asia and Southeast Asia. As many were unhappy with colonial rule and wanted independence, the Japanese promised to 'liberate' them. This was however, not the case as they only wanted to control these territories for their economic gains.

Did you know?

Bombing of the Pearl Harbour in December 1941

Japan's Objectives:

- 1) to destroy important American fleet units, thereby preventing any interference with conquest of the Dutch East Indies and Malaya.
- 2) to buy time for Japan to consolidate its position and increase its naval strength to deliver a severe blow to American morale, one which would discourage Americans from committing to a war extending into the western Pacific Ocean and Dutch East Indies.

**To maximise the effect on morale, battleships were chosen as the main targets, since they were the prestige ships of any navy at the time. The overall intention was to enable Japan to conquer Southeast Asia without interference.*

USA casualties in the attack of Pearl Harbour

- Sunk and/or damaged: 8 US battleships (4 sunk, 4 damaged), 3 cruisers, 3 destroyers, an anti-aircraft training ship, 1 minelayer and 188 U.S. aircraft destroyed.
- 2,402 Americans killed and 1,282 wounded
- Important base installations such as the power station, shipyard, maintenance, and fuel and torpedo storage facilities, as well as the submarine piers and headquarters building (also home of the intelligence section) were not attacked

What were the weaknesses of the British military?

1. Insufficient resources

- Britain was also fighting the Germans in Europe and North Africa, hence its resources were stretched thin.
- Compared to the military needs in these areas, defending its overseas colonies in the Far East such as Singapore was of low priority.
- Hence, Britain was unwilling and unable to send more naval and air reinforcements to help Singapore.
- They only sent 2 battleships, HMS Prince of Wales and HMS Repulse, which were older models made during the First World War.
- The air force in Singapore was made up of outdated Buffalo planes, nicknamed 'flying coffins'. These were heavily outnumbered and of no match to the Japanese.

2. Underprepared military

- The forces were made up of soldiers from different parts of the British Empire, including colonies like India, which meant that they were trained differently and could not communicate well due to language and cultural barriers.
- Many soldiers were also not driven enough to sacrifice themselves to defend the British colonies abroad.
- They were poorly trained and poorly equipped, which made them unprepared to fight jungle warfare, especially in a tropical climate that some were not accustomed to.
- Some British soldiers also believed that the Japanese, who were Asians, had an inferior army, air force and navy, so they grew complacent and thought that they would be able to easily overpower the Japanese. This caused them to let down their guards.
- Hence, even though British forces outnumbered the Japanese, they were no match for the well-trained Japanese soldiers.

What were the strengths of the Japanese military?

1. Military intelligence

- The Japanese placed spies in Singapore to gather information about British defence and readiness.
- Some information that they managed to find out included the locations of the important military installations.
- e.g. An army colonel named Tsugunori Kadomatsu worked for six years as a waiter in the British Officers' Club.
- Hence, the Japanese were able to carefully plan their attack strategy and were able to exploit the weaknesses of Singapore's defence.

2. Superiority of Japanese forces and resources

- A special research unit was set up to train the soldiers to fight jungle warfare in tropical climates when they anticipated a potential invasion of Malaya and Singapore.
- The Japanese were also able to use tanks although the British thought that it was impossible to do so.
- The Imperial Japanese Army also possessed a large modern air force and naval fleet. Their modern Zero Fight planes easily sank the British warships, and the British eventually lost control of the air and sea.

3. Effective military strategy

- As they were severely outnumbered by the British, General Yamashita decided that only speed and surprise could overcome the British.
- In the battles of Malaya and Singapore, the British were repeatedly caught off guard, causing them to retreat in haste, leaving behind huge supplies for the Japanese.
- In entering Singapore, the Japanese also made use of bicycles, which enabled them to move swiftly, giving the British very little time to regroup and defend.

What happened during the battle of Malaya?

1. December 8, 1941 - Japanese Invasion Begins: Japanese forces land at Kota Bharu in northern Malaya and launch coordinated attacks on British airfields, weakening air defences.
2. December 10, 1941 - Sinking of HMS Prince of Wales and HMS Repulse: Japanese aircraft sink two major British warships off Kuantan, leaving British forces without significant naval support.
3. December 11-13, 1941 - Fall of Jitra: Japanese forces push south and capture Jitra, forcing British forces into a continuous retreat.
4. December 20-25, 1941 - Battle of Kampar and Fall of Ipoh: British forces briefly hold a defensive line at Kampar before retreating further south; Japanese forces capture Ipoh and Kuala Kangsar shortly after.
5. January 6-7, 1942 - Battle of Slim River: Japanese forces achieve a significant breakthrough at Slim River, inflicting heavy casualties on British Indian troops and accelerating the Allied retreat.
6. January 11-12, 1942 - Capture of Kuala Lumpur: Japanese forces take the capital city, Kuala Lumpur, as British forces continue their retreat south.
7. January 14-20, 1942 - Battle of Muar: British and Australian forces attempt a defence near Muar, but Japanese forces eventually overcome them, causing substantial Allied losses.
8. January 27, 1942 - Retreat to Singapore: British forces begin a full retreat to Singapore across the Johor Strait.
9. January 31, 1942 - End of the Battle of Malaya: The Japanese capture all of Malaya, and British forces concentrate their defence on Singapore.

What happened during the battle of Singapore?

1. February 8, 1942 - Japanese Landing: Japanese forces cross the Johor Strait and land on Singapore's northwest coast, establishing a beachhead despite Allied resistance.
2. February 9, 1942 - Collapse of Allied Northwest Defences: Japanese troops advance rapidly, overwhelming Australian positions and forcing Allied troops to fall back toward Singapore city.
3. February 10-11, 1942 - Japanese Capture Tengah Airfield: The Japanese secure Tengah Airfield, allowing them to bring in reinforcements and supplies, accelerating their advance.
4. February 12, 1942 - Allied Retreat to Final Defensive Perimeter: Allied forces withdraw to a final defensive line around the city centre.
5. February 13-14, 1942 - Intense Bombardment and Loss of Bukit Timah: Japanese bombardments target the city heavily, and Japanese troops capture Bukit Timah, taking crucial supply depots.
6. February 15, 1942 - British Surrender: With resources depleted and the situation untenable, British Lieutenant-General Arthur Percival surrenders Singapore to Japanese forces.

Chapter 5 Checkpoint

1. Explain **two** reasons why Japan wanted to occupy territories in the Asia-Pacific.
2. Explain **two** reasons why Singapore fell to the Japanese.

zivstory!

Summary of SBQ Techniques

In this Sec 1 Guidebook, we have covered the following skills:

1. Inference

Good Practice for all Inferences we make: SACR Inference

From Source A, I can infer that British rule was beneficial for Singapore as it enabled Singapore to achieve prosperity.

- S: Subject (who?)
- A: Aspect (what?)
- C: Claim (how?)
- R: Reason (why?)

Our inference will be incomplete (and likely a sub-message) if...

common error 1: SAC only

British rule was beneficial for Singapore.

common error 2: SCR only

The British were beneficial for Singapore as they enabled Singapore to achieve prosperity.

common error 3: SAR only

British rule enabled Singapore to achieve prosperity.

a. General inferences

e.g. What can you infer... What can you learn... What does the source tell you...

Rule of thumb → 4 marks: 1 supported inference, 5 marks: 2 supported inferences

Follow the PEEL / IEE structure:

Inference — What can you *deduce* from the source? Do not use vague words like *good*, *bad* etc. Use specific terminology e.g. *hardship*, *harsh circumstances* etc.

Evidence — Quote directly from textual sources. Briefly describe key details from pictorial / graphical sources. Do not overwrite, keep this part to about 1 to 2 lines.

Elaboration — Do not just paraphrase what the source had mentioned. Extend beyond the source to answer the question (ATQ) directly. You may choose to use *some* contextual knowledge to make a stronger argument.

b. Inference of message / attitude / stance (most schools choose to teach this only at Sec 2)

e.g. *What is the message... Do you think the author is a supporter of... What is the author's attitude...*

One insightful inference would suffice.

Follow the PEEL / IEE structure:

Inference — What can you *deduce* from the source? Do not use vague words like *good*, *bad* etc. Use specific terminology e.g. *hardship*, *harsh circumstances* etc.

Always answer the question directly here, before writing the message of the source to substantiate your response to the question. Refer to the examples below.

- What is the message? → The message of the source is that...
- Do you think the author is a supporter of...? → I think the author is / is not a supporter of... because the message of the source is that...
- What is the author's attitude? → The author has a... attitude towards... because the message of the source is that...

Evidence — Quote directly from textual sources. Briefly describe key details from pictorial / graphical sources. Do not overwrite, keep this part to about 1 to 2 lines.

Elaboration — Do not just paraphrase what the source had mentioned. Extend beyond the source to answer the question (ATQ) directly. You may choose to use *some* contextual knowledge to make a stronger argument.

c. Inference of purpose (most schools choose to teach this only at Sec 2)

e.g. *What is the purpose... Why was the source published?*

One insightful inference will suffice.

Follow the VAMEECO structure:

Verb — Use a strong verb to describe the writer's intent. Some examples include:

Neutral verbs → Convince, persuade, remind

Positive verbs → Glorify, encourage, praise, applaud

Negative verbs → Criticise, mock, blame, warn, condemn

Audience — Who is the source targeted at? Be specific.

e.g. ❌ the public ✅ the **German** public

Message — What can you *deduce* from the source? Do not use vague words like *good*, *bad* etc. Use specific terminology e.g. *hardship*, *harsh circumstances* etc.

Evidence — Quote directly from textual sources. Briefly describe key details from pictorial / graphical sources. Do not overwrite, keep this part to about 1 to 2 lines.

Elaboration — Do not just paraphrase what the source had mentioned. Extend beyond the source to answer the question (ATQ) directly.

Context — What were the circumstances at that point of time which led to the publishing of this source?

Outcome — What does the author want the audience to do after seeing the source? Be specific, keeping in mind the context in which the source was published.

2. Comparison

Rule of thumb → 1 similarity + 1 difference

Exceptions: Questions such as “How are both sources similar/different...” and “In what ways are both sources similar/different...” → 2 similarities/differences

Exam tip: Use connectors in between the analysis of two sources in the same paragraph for clear signposting, e.g. *Similarly, Likewise, In contrast, However.*

Preferred similarity paragraph structure:

Common criterion — What is the *common inference* you can make from **both** sources? Do not use vague words like *good, bad* etc. Use specific terminology e.g. *hardship, harsh circumstances* etc.

Evidence from 1st source — Quote directly from textual sources. Briefly describe key details from pictorial / graphical sources. Do not overwrite, keep this part to about 1 to 2 lines.

Elaboration — Do not just paraphrase what the source had mentioned. Extend beyond the source to answer the question (ATQ) directly. You may choose to use *some* contextual knowledge to make a stronger argument.

Evidence from 2nd source — Quote directly from textual sources. Briefly describe key details from pictorial / graphical sources. Do not overwrite, keep this part to about 1 to 2 lines.

Elaboration — Do not just paraphrase what the source had mentioned. Extend beyond the source to answer the question (ATQ) directly. You may choose to use *some* contextual knowledge to make a stronger argument.

Alternative similarity paragraph structure:

Common criterion — What is the *common inference* you can make from **both** sources? Do not use vague words like *good, bad* etc. Use specific terminology e.g. *hardship, harsh circumstances* etc.

Evidence from 1st source — Quote directly from textual sources. Briefly describe key details from pictorial / graphical sources. Do not overwrite, keep this part to about 1 to 2 lines.

Evidence from 2nd source — Quote directly from textual sources. Briefly describe key details from pictorial / graphical sources. Do not overwrite, keep this part to about 1 to 2 lines.

Elaboration — Do not just paraphrase what the sources had mentioned. Extend beyond the sources to answer the question (ATQ) directly. You may choose to use *some* contextual knowledge to make a stronger argument. Explain **both** sources' arguments as a set to ATQ.

Difference paragraph structure:

Common criterion — What is the *basis of comparison* you are using to compare **both** sources?

Inference from 1st source — What can you *deduce* from the source? Do not use vague words like *good, bad* etc. Use specific terminology e.g. *hardship, harsh circumstances* etc.

Evidence from 1st source — Quote directly from textual sources. Briefly describe key details from pictorial / graphical sources. Do not overwrite, keep this part to about 1 to 2 lines.

Elaboration — Do not just paraphrase what the source had mentioned. Extend beyond the source to answer the question (ATQ) directly. You may choose to use *some* contextual knowledge to make a stronger argument.

Inference from 2nd source — What can you *deduce* from the source? Do not use vague words like *good, bad* etc. Use specific terminology e.g. *hardship, harsh circumstances* etc.

Evidence from 2nd source — Quote directly from textual sources. Briefly describe key details from pictorial / graphical sources. Do not overwrite, keep this part to about 1 to 2 lines.

Elaboration — Do not just paraphrase what the source had mentioned. Extend beyond the source to answer the question (ATQ) directly. You may choose to use *some* contextual knowledge to make a stronger argument.

3. Reliability (most schools teach this at Sec 2, so this is just FYI for now)

4. Usefulness (most schools teach this at Upper Sec, so this is just FYI for now)

Sec 1 Revision Paper 1

Suggested Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

- 1 (a) Study Sources A and B.

In what ways are both sources similar in depicting life in Singapore before 1819? Explain your answer. [6]

- (b) Study Source C.

What can you learn about the people living in Singapore in the 19th century? Explain your answer. [5]

- (c) Study Sources D and E.

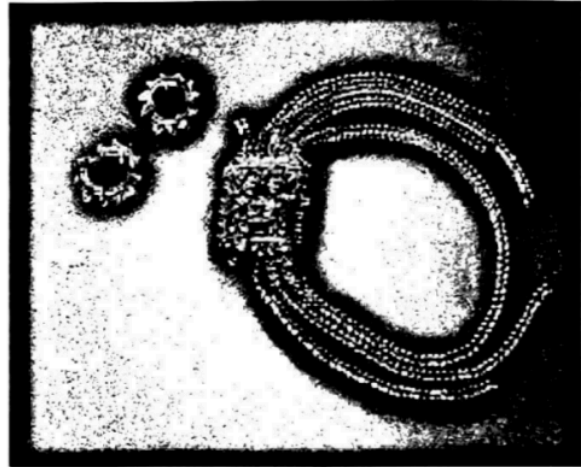
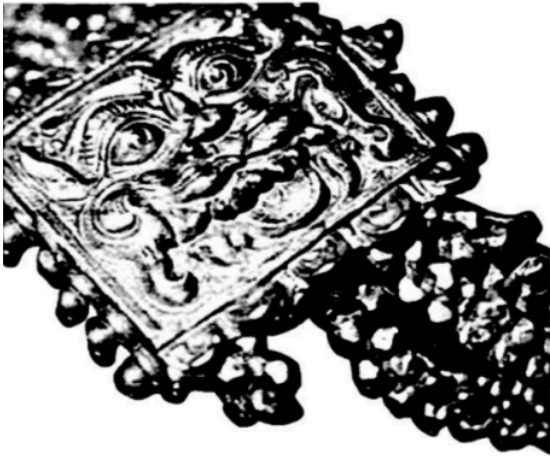
How different are both sources in describing trade in Temasek? Explain your answer. [6]

What was Singapore like before 1819?

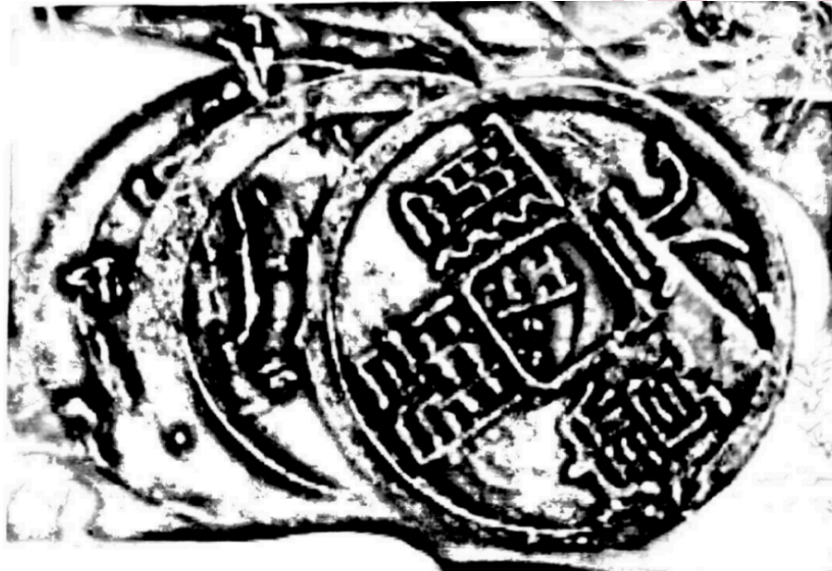
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Some gold ornaments were discovered at Fort Canning Hill during excavation works for the construction of a reservoir in 1928. They can be dated to the mid-14th century, during the period of the kingdom of Temasek. It could be possible that these ornaments were worn by members of the royal family of Temasek, who buried them in the face of foreign attacks. The armlet bears the motif of the Hindu Kala, a protective symbol usually found at the entrance of Hindu and Javanese temples dating from the 8th to 14th centuries in the Majapahit Empire. These artefacts help historians understand more about life in Singapore prior to 1819. On top of these, other forms of sources such as written texts also help historians in their study of Singapore's early past. Using these limited sources of information, historians today try their best to construct a complete narrative of Singapore's early past.

Source A: A set of gold ornaments from the 14th century found near Fort Canning Hill, Singapore



Source B: Chinese coins found at the Parliament House Complex site.



Note: Chinese coins were dated to the various dynasties in China. They are coins from:
Northern Song Dynasty (960 – 1127), Tai Ping Tong Bao (太平通宝).
Northern Song Dynasty (960 – 1127), Huang Song Tong Bao (皇宋通宝).
Tang Dynasty (618 – 907), Kai Yuan Tong Bao (开元通宝)

Source C: An eyewitness account about Singapore in 1819 when Sir Stamford Raffles first came to the island.

At the time when Sir Stamford Raffles came, there were less than one hundred small houses and huts at the mouth of the river; but the Temenggong's* house was the only large one... About thirty families of Orang Laut* also lived in boats a little way up the Singapore river. There were few more who lived nearer to the mouth of the river, their huts facing the seas.

*Temenggong: Head of Security responsible for the security of the Sultan.

*Orang Laut: The people living in early Singapore.

Source D: An extract from a man who used to work as a middleman in Temasek in the early 1800s.

Traders from India brought spices to Temasek. I paid for these spices and waited for other traders to arrive with their goods. I would trade these spices with the other traders, haggling over the prices with them. I got mostly items like porcelain and silk. I paid a high price for them from merchants who arrived from elsewhere but it was all right as I knew that I would be able to sell them and make a profit. They knew my prices were a little high but I was often the only one with the goods that they were looking for.

Source E: An excerpt from a historian about Temasek in the early 1800s.

Temasek was a popular port of call and collection and distribution centre as it was located at the southern tip of the Straits of Melaka. Traders stopped at Temasek for refueling and also to trade among themselves without the help of the middlemen. Since Temasek was the mid point for traders from Middle East, India and China, stopping at Temasek shortened their long journey and more traders were willing to make the trip to trade. There were also local traders in Temasek with local products for trade.

Section B: Structured Essay Question

2 Explain why Singapore fell to the Japanese in World War II.

[8]

Sec 1 Revision Paper 2

Suggested Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

- 1 (a) Study Source A.

What can you learn about Singapore's growth in the 19th century?
Explain your answer.

[5]

- (b) Study Sources B and C.

How similar are both sources about the role of the Chinese in the growth of Singapore as a trade centre in the 19th century? Explain your answer.

[6]

- (c) Study Sources D and E.

How far would both sources agree about the actions that the British had taken in Singapore? Explain your answer.

[6]

Why did Singapore become a thriving trade centre in the 19th century?

Background Information

On 6 February 1819, a treaty was signed between Sultan Hussein, Temenggong Abdul Rahman and Sir Stamford Raffles of the East India Company which effectively made Singapore a colony of Britain. Under the visionary leadership of Raffles, Singapore grew to become a very thriving trading port that was not only visited by thousands of traders all over the world but it had also become a choice destination for many immigrants to settle down. The growth and progress of Singapore during the British rule owed as much to Singapore's natural advantages as well as effective and efficient governance under the British.

Source A: *Adaptation from a book describing the growth of Singapore in the 19th century.*

Singapore lay in a central position in the Malay Archipelago and ... became the most important trading centre for collecting and distributing goods in the region. Moreover Singapore as an important port of call for British ships on their way to China. ... Singapore was well governed, so there was peace and order. Most of the immigrants were Chinese (but) Europeans, Indians, Siamese and the people from Dutch East Indies* also came to settle, invest money and set up businesses in Singapore.

**present day Indonesia*

Source B: *A painting from 1876 depicting the Chinese coolies adding coal to ships in the night at the Singapore harbour.*



Source C: *Adaptation from a book describing the role of the Chinese merchants in the growth of Singapore in the 19th century.*

The story of Singapore's early success is also the story of the town's Chinese. In spite of the international shipping, it was the Chinese merchants who came to dominate the city's commerce. In 1866, local Chinese merchants owned two-thirds of all the vessels registered as belonging to Singapore, a figure that corresponded to their physical presence on the island, where by 1867 they made up two-third of the population. By this time, it was clear that the leading players who would determine Singapore's commercial destiny were the powerful Chinese merchants.

Source D: An excerpt from a Southeast Asian study about British trading activities in Singapore in the 19th century.

Singapore was developed from a quiet fishing village into a thriving trading centre with the help of Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819. The British had established their stronghold in Southeast Asia in the 18th century when the EIC wanted to secure and protect their India-China trade. They were worried that the Dutch would encroach into their trade territories one day and Raffles firmly believed that the British were in need of a better port to enhance their presence in the region. This led to the British establishment in Singapore after Raffles signed a formal agreement with Sultan Hussein, the ruler of Johor, and the Temenggong on 6 February 1819. Within a short time, Singapore had surpassed Penang in trade revenue for the EIC.

Source E: A comment by a Johor-Riau Sultanate court official in 1819.

The British are latecomers in Malaya. But they used underhand tactics to occupy this region. When Raffles had discovered Singapore was an ideal place to achieve full control of the Straits of Melaka to protect their trade, he took advantage of the succession feud by arriving in Singapore with more than 300 soldiers. He took the Temenggong hostage and forced him to sign a treaty that would allow the British to set up a settlement on Singapore island. He even recognised your brother as the ruler of the Johor-Riau Sultanate and forced him to sign a similar treaty as the Temenggong's.

Section B: Structured Essay Question

- 2** Explain why early Singapore faced a decline prior to British colonial rule. [8]

Sec 1 Revision Paper 3

Suggested Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

1 (a) Study Source A.

What can you infer about healthcare in colonial Singapore? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How different are both sources about healthcare in colonial Singapore? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Sources D and E.

How similar are both sources in discussing the colonial government's efforts to improve public health in Singapore? Explain your answer. [6]

How successful were healthcare efforts in colonial Singapore?

Background Information

The British placed a great emphasis on developing Singapore into a prosperous port city. By 1883, trade volume had increased to \$150 million from about \$90 million a decade earlier. Despite the success in economic growth, the British faced challenges in managing public healthcare in Singapore. The British brought their knowledge of Western medicine to Singapore, and provided some funds to improve healthcare in Singapore. Overall, how far were British efforts successful in improving colonial Singapore's healthcare situation?

Source A: *Adapted from an oral account by N. I. Narayanan who lived in Singapore during the early 20th century.*

There were not many western doctors around. Most of the ethnic communities depended on their own traditional methods. The Malays had the Jamu*, the Indians had their Ayurvedic^, the Chinese had their own traditional medicine shops that were located all over Singapore. These were considerably cheaper. Only in extreme cases would people go to the hospital. Also, if you were better educated, you probably go to the western doctor. If you are still a 'village type of person', you would believe in Ayurvedic. Ayurvedic also became popular because people saw limitations in western medicine.

*Jamu – traditional medicine used in the Malay Archipelago

^Ayurvedic – traditional healing method used in India

Source B: *Adapted from a book on Singapore's history, published in 2009.*

Between 1857 and 1886, the colonial government spent on improvements in Singapore. However, as much of the colonial government budget was spent on building projects in the European district, little was spent on public health and welfare in the city's poorer quarters. In the early 1900s, the death rate was well above that of other British colonies. Poor sanitation, malnutrition and overcrowding bred dreadful tropical diseases such as beri-beri, tuberculosis, cholera and malaria. Things turned around, thanks to a combination of economic growth which generated greater public spending and heightened public awareness. In the 1890s, Dr Lim Boon Keng campaigned against disease in Singapore's poorer quarters. A wave of public health improvements followed after.

Source C: *Adapted from a book on Malaysia's and Singapore's history, published in 1999.*

Public health problems were further complicated by the growing cities and the consequent large numbers of people living in close proximity. In 1910 alone, malaria claimed 60 lives out of every thousand people. The most successful of British efforts to improve health standards were their fights against malaria and beri-beri. In the late 19th century, British and Italian researchers discovered that the Anopheles mosquito was the carrier of malaria. This discovery led British government medical officer, Malcolm Watson to attack the breeding grounds of the mosquito. Watson estimated that over a hundred thousand lives were saved through government efforts.

Source D: *A historian's account of healthcare in colonial Singapore, 2009.*

In the 1890s, there were campaigns held by the colonial government to raise awareness for diseases in Singapore's poorer housing areas. A wave of public health improvements followed. There was a campaign that educated the public on malaria in 1911 and the laying of the city's first sewage pipes two years later.

Source E: *An excerpt from a Singapore government website about healthcare in colonial Singapore.*

The colonial government introduced a series of healthcare services in the early 1900s and these included the Maternal and Child Health Service in 1907, the School Health Service in 1921 and Singapore's first public dental clinic in 1929. However, traditional medicine and medical practices remained the primary means of healthcare for the Chinese, Malay and Indian communities during the first half of the 1900s.

Section B: Structured Essay Question

- 2** Explain why migrants found Singapore an appealing place to relocate to after it became a British port. [8]

Suggested Answer Scheme

Revision Paper 1

1 (a) Study Sources A and B.

In what ways are both sources similar in depicting life in Singapore before 1819? Explain your answer. [6]

The way this question is phrased means that **it would be irrelevant to discuss differences between both sources**. 2 similarities will suffice.

L1: Answer based on undeveloped provenance. [1]

e.g. Both sources are artefacts about Singapore's early history before 1819.

L2: States similarities, unsupported. [2-3]

2 marks: 1 similarity, 3 marks: 2 similarities

L3: Explains similarities, well-supported. [4-6]

4 marks: 1 unsupported similarity + 1 supported similarity, 5 marks: 1 weakly supported similarity + 1 supported similarity, 6 marks: 2 supported similarities

*A non-exhaustive list of possible **good** similarity paragraphs:*

Answer	Success criteria
Both sources are similar in showing that Singapore had close connections with other parts of the world even before 1819.	Clear common criterion
Source A shows a set of gold ornaments from the 14 th century found near Fort Canning Hill, which likely had been worn by members of the royal family of Temasek, who buried them in the face of foreign attacks. The armlet also bears the motif of the Hindu Kala, a protective symbol usually found at the entrance of Hindu and Javanese temples dating from the 8th to 14th centuries in the Majapahit Empire. This suggests that early Singapore had close ties with foreign powers, be it cordial or hostile relations.	Clear use of source evidence + Reference to Background Information + Substantiated with own elaboration
<u>Similarly</u> , Source B shows Chinese coins found at the Parliament House Complex site, with these coins dated to the various dynasties in China such as the Northern Song Dynasty and the Tang Dynasty. This highlights that early Singapore had trade connections with ancient China as seen in the presence of Chinese currencies in Singapore's historical site.	Use of connector <i>Similarly</i> + Clear use of source evidence + Substantiated with own elaboration

Both sources are also similar in showing that Singapore experienced prosperity before 1819.	Clear common criterion
Source A shows a set of ornaments made of gold dating back to the 14 th century, highlighting that during this period of time in the 14 th century, people living in Singapore amassed wealth as they could possess valuable products like these made of expensive materials such as gold.	Clear use of source evidence + Substantiated with own elaboration
<u>Likewise</u> , Source B shows Chinese coins dating back to the period of time between 618 and 1127. This suggests that early Singapore had trade connections with ancient China, highlighting that Singapore could be considered a bustling port which experienced trade even from large countries like China.	Use of connector <i>Likewise</i> + Clear use of source evidence + Substantiated with own elaboration

(b) Study Source C.

What can you learn about the people living in Singapore in the 19th century? Explain your answer. [5]

L1: Answer based on undeveloped provenance. [1]

e.g. I can learn about Singapore in 1819 when Sir Stamford Raffles first came to the island.

L2: States inferences, unsupported. [2-3]

2 marks: 1 inference, 3 marks: 2 inferences

L3: Explains inference, well-supported. [4-5]

4 marks: 1 supported inference, 5 marks: 2 supported inferences

*A non-exhaustive list of possible **good** inference paragraphs:*

Answer	Success criteria
I can learn that people living in Singapore in the 19th century depended on the sea for a living.	Clear inference that ATQ
This is seen in “thirty families of Orang Laut also lived in boats a little way up the Singapore River. There were few more who lived nearer to the mouth of the river, their huts facing the sea.”	Clear use of source evidence
This suggests that the people had to frequent the seas to make a living through fishing activities, hence they lived there.	Own elaboration to substantiate

<p>I can also learn that people living in Singapore in the 19th century might have looked up to the Temenggong.</p> <p>This is evident in “At the time when Sir Stamford Raffles came, there were less than one hundred small houses and huts at the mouth of the river; but the Temenggong’s house was the only large one...”</p> <p>This shows that the Temenggong was in a superior position of power relative to the ordinary people which can be seen in the disparity between the places they resided in.</p>	<p>Clear inference that ATQ</p> <p>Clear use of source evidence</p> <p>Own elaboration to substantiate</p>
---	--

(c) Study Sources D and E.

How different are both sources in describing trade in Temasek? Explain your answer. [6]

L1: Answer based on undeveloped provenance. [1]

e.g. Source D is a firsthand account by a middleman in Temasek while Source E is by a historian.

OR

L1: Mismatch. [1]

e.g. Source D does not show reasons for traders’ arrival in Temasek while Source E shows geographical location as a pull factor for trade.

L2: Explains similarities or differences. [2-4]

2 marks: State 1 similarity/difference, 3 marks: State 2 similarities/differences or Explain 1 similarity/difference, 4 marks: Explain 2 similarities/differences

L3: Explains similarities and differences. [5-6]

5 marks: Weakly support 1 similarity and 1 difference, 6 marks: Strongly support 1 similarity and 1 difference

A non-exhaustive list of possible **good** comparison paragraphs:

Answer	Success criteria
<p>Both sources are similar in showing that there was a wide variety of products traded at Temasek.</p> <p>Source D states, “I got mostly items like porcelain and silk... I was often the only one with the goods that they were looking for.”</p> <p><u>Similarly</u>, Source E claims that “There were also local traders in Temasek with local products for trade.”</p> <p>Therefore, both sources agree that there was a wide range of goods, some rare even, that were traded among the traders who stopped at Temasek.</p>	<p>Clear common criterion</p> <p>Clear use of source evidence</p> <p>Use of connector <i>Similarly</i> + Clear use of source evidence</p> <p>Substantiated with own elaboration</p>
<p>Both sources are different in whether a middleman was involved in the trading process.</p> <p>Source D claims that traders relied on the middlemen to sell their goods, evidenced by “I paid a high price for them from merchants”, which suggests that traders from the different countries did not actually meet each other but depended on the merchants instead to sell their goods.</p> <p><u>In contrast</u>, Source E shows that traders depended on themselves to carry out trade, as seen in “Traders stopped at Temasek for refuelling and also to trade among themselves without the help of the middlemen.” This highlights that the traders traded among themselves as well as with the local traders, with the absence of a middleman.</p>	<p>Clear common criterion</p> <p>Clear inference + Clear use of source evidence + Substantiated with own elaboration</p> <p>Use of connector <i>In contrast</i> + Clear inference + Clear use of source evidence + Substantiated with own elaboration</p>

In parts (a) and (c) of this paper, I used 2 different methods to achieve L3 for the Similarity paragraph.

In part (a), I explained each source’s evidence separately. The rationale is that the similarity is less obvious, so I go the extra mile to clearly illustrate how each source links to my common criterion.

In part (c), I explained both sources’ evidence together. The rationale is that the similarity is quite clear-cut, and it would be more natural for me to lump my own elaboration together, so I do not need to explain both sources in isolation.

Note of caution: Explain both sources in isolation (full PEE) for Difference paragraph.

2 Explain **why** Singapore fell to the Japanese in World War II.

[8]

L1: Describes Singapore's fall to the Japanese without focusing on the question. [1-2]

Award 1 mark for each detail, up to 2 marks.

L2: Identifies or describes reasons. [3-4]

Award 3 marks for description of 1 factor, 4 marks for 2 factors.

L3: Explains reasons. [5-8]

Award 5-6 marks for explaining 1 factor, 7-8 marks for 2 factors.

Sample paragraphs (content can be found in the Chapter 5 summary)

One reason was the resource shortage that the British faced. (Identify) Britain was also fighting the Germans in Europe and North Africa, hence its resources were stretched thin. Compared to the military needs in these areas, defending its overseas colonies in the Far East such as Singapore was of low priority. Hence, Britain was unwilling and unable to send more naval and air reinforcements to help Singapore. They only sent 2 battleships, HMS Prince of Wales and HMS Repulse, which were older models made during the First World War. The air force in Singapore was made up of outdated Buffalo planes, nicknamed 'flying coffins'. These were heavily outnumbered and of no match to the Japanese. (Describe) **The lack of military resources that the British deployed led to Singapore being left vulnerable to foreign attack, particularly from the Japanese. As such, the Japanese could easily defeat the poorly equipped military in Singapore, hence causing the fall of Singapore. (Explain)**

Another reason was the military's underpreparedness to defend Singapore. (Identify) The forces were made up of soldiers from different parts of the British Empire, including colonies like India, which meant that they were trained differently and could not communicate well due to language and cultural barriers. Many soldiers were also not driven enough to sacrifice themselves to defend the British colonies abroad. They were poorly trained and poorly equipped, which made them unprepared to fight jungle warfare, especially in a tropical climate that some were not accustomed to. Some British soldiers also believed that the Japanese, who were Asians, had an inferior army, air force and navy, so they grew complacent and thought that they would be able to easily overpower the Japanese. This caused them to let down their guards. Hence, even though British forces outnumbered the Japanese, they were no match for the well-trained Japanese soldiers. (Describe) **The weak military that defended Singapore could not adequately address the aggressive and strong threat that the Japanese military posed, hence it was ineffective in resisting against the Japanese invaders, leading to Singapore's vulnerability and eventual fall. (Explain)**

Another reason was Japan's robust military intelligence. (Identify) The Japanese placed spies in Singapore to gather information about British defence and readiness. Some information that they managed to find out included the locations of the important military installations. For instance, an army colonel named Tsugunori Kadomatsu worked for six years as a waiter in the British Officers' Club. (Describe) **Hence, the Japanese were able to carefully plan their attack strategy and were able to exploit the weaknesses of Singapore's defence. Singapore was thus very vulnerable to the incoming Japanese forces, hence quickly falling to the invaders within about a week. (Explain)**

Another reason was the superiority of Japanese forces and resources. (Identify) A special research unit was set up to train the soldiers to fight jungle warfare in tropical climates when they anticipated a potential invasion of Malaya and Singapore. The Japanese were also able to use tanks although the British thought that it was impossible to do so. The Imperial Japanese Army also possessed a large modern air force and naval fleet. Their modern Zero Fight planes easily sank the British warships, and the British eventually lost control of the air and sea. (Describe) **Hence, the Japanese military succeeded in its advance into Singapore, facing ineffective resistance from the inferior British military, thus Singapore was vulnerable to Japanese attack and quickly fell. (Explain)**

Another reason was the effective military strategy the Japanese adopted. (Identify) As they were severely outnumbered by the British, General Yamashita decided that only speed and surprise could overcome the British. In the battles of Malaya and Singapore, the British were repeatedly caught off guard, causing them to retreat in haste, leaving behind huge supplies for the Japanese. In entering Singapore, the Japanese also made use of bicycles, which enabled them to move swiftly, giving the British very little time to regroup and defend. (Describe) **The military strategy that the Japanese had adopted caught the British by surprise, and this was effective in terms of dealing great damage to the British military and dampening the defending troops' morale. This soon culminated into Singapore's fall to the Japanese when the military was too weak to put up strong resistance against the invading forces. (Explain)**

Revision Paper 2

1 (a) Study Source A.

What can you learn about Singapore's growth in the 19th century?
Explain your answer.

[5]

L1: Answer based on undeveloped provenance. [1]

L2: States inferences, unsupported. [2-3]

2 marks: 1 inference, 3 marks: 2 inferences

L3: Explains inference, well-supported. [4-5]

4 marks: 1 supported inference, 5 marks: 2 supported inferences

*A non-exhaustive list of possible **good** inference paragraphs:*

Answer	Success criteria
I can learn that Singapore's growth in the 19th century was due to its strategic geographical location.	Clear inference that ATQ
It is stated that "Singapore lay in a central position in the Malay Archipelago and... became the most important trading centre for collecting and distributing goods in the region."	Clear use of source evidence
This suggests that Singapore's favourable location led to its bustling trade activity, contributing to its prosperity as a port.	Own elaboration to substantiate
I can also learn that Singapore's growth in the 19th century was due to the contributions of the immigrants.	Clear inference that ATQ
This is evident in "Most of the immigrants were Chinese (but) Europeans, Indians, Siamese and the people from Dutch East Indies also came to settle, invest money and set up businesses in Singapore."	Clear use of source evidence
This shows that the immigrants played an important role in Singapore's local economy as they engaged in their commercial activities, contributing to Singapore's economic growth.	Own elaboration to substantiate

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How similar are both sources about the role of the Chinese in the growth of Singapore as a trade centre in the 19th century? Explain your answer. [6]

L1: Answer based on undeveloped provenance. OR Mismatch. [1]

L2: Explains similarities or differences. [2-4]

2 marks: State 1 similarity/difference, 3 marks: State 2 similarities/differences or Explain 1 similarity/difference, 4 marks: Explain 2 similarities/differences

L3: Explains similarities and differences. [5-6]

5 marks: Weakly support 1 similarity and 1 difference, 6 marks: Strongly support 1 similarity and 1 difference

*A non-exhaustive list of possible **good** comparison paragraphs:*

Answer	Success criteria
Both sources are similar in showing that the Chinese played an important role in contributing to Singapore's growth as a trade centre in the 19 th century. Source B shows Chinese coolies adding coal to ships in the night at the Singapore Harbour. <u>Similarly</u> , Source C states that "In 1866, local Chinese merchants owned two-thirds of all the vessels registered as belonging to Singapore..." Therefore, both sources show that the Chinese people's presence was strongly felt in Singapore, especially as they contributed to the growth of Singapore as a trade centre.	Clear common criterion Clear use of source evidence Use of connector <i>Similarly</i> + Clear use of source evidence Substantiated with own elaboration
However, both sources are different in terms of the extent of control the Chinese held in steering Singapore forward as a trade centre in the 19 th century. Source B shows a smaller role that the Chinese played, as seen in the Chinese coolies adding coal to ships in the night at the Singapore Harbour. This suggests that the Chinese led ordinary lives and engaged in physical labour to contribute to Singapore's growth as a port. (continued on next page)	Clear common criterion Clear inference + Clear use of source evidence + Substantiated with own elaboration

<u>In contrast</u> , Source C shows the Chinese community's role more pronounced, as evident in "it was clear that the leading players who would determine Singapore's commercial destiny were the powerful Chinese merchants". This highlights that the Chinese held prominent positions in Singapore's economy, hence enjoying a more prestigious role in Singapore's growth as a port.	Use of connector <i>In contrast</i> + Clear inference + Clear use of source evidence + Substantiated with own elaboration
--	--

(c) Study Sources D and E.

How far would both sources agree about the actions that the British had taken in Singapore? Explain your answer. [6]

L1: Answer based on undeveloped provenance. OR Mismatch. OR NATQ. [1]

NATQ: Not Answering The Question (Candidate MUST use the word **agree / **disagree** instead of **similar** / **different** for this question. Else, he/she will get L1/1.)**

L2: Explains agreement or disagreement. [2-4]

2 marks: State 1 similarity/difference, 3 marks: State 2 similarities/differences or Explain 1 similarity/difference, 4 marks: Explain 2 similarities/differences

L3: Explains agreement and disagreement. [5-6]

5 marks: Weakly support 1 similarity and 1 difference, 6 marks: Strongly support 1 similarity and 1 difference

*A non-exhaustive list of possible **good** comparison paragraphs:*

Answer	Success criteria
Both sources would agree that the British intervened in Singapore to protect their economic interests.	Clear common criterion
Source D states that "They were worried that the Dutch would encroach into their trade territories one day and Raffles firmly believed that the British were in need of a better port to enhance their presence in the region."	Clear use of source evidence
<u>Likewise</u> , Source E states that "Raffles had discovered Singapore was an ideal place to achieve full control of the Straits of Melaka to protect their trade..."	Use of connector <i>Likewise</i> + Clear use of source evidence
Therefore, both sources agree that the British desire to protect their economic interests for trade opportunities in the region was a key motivation for British intervention in Singapore.	Substantiated with own elaboration

<p>However, both sources would disagree about whether British actions in Singapore meant good for the locals.</p> <p>Source D claims that British rule was beneficial, as seen in “Singapore was developed from a quiet fishing village into a thriving trading centre with the help of Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819”, which highlights that the British had brought economic growth for Singapore, hence British rule was beneficial.</p> <p><u>In contrast</u>, Source E argues that British intervention was coercive in nature. This is evident in “The British are latecomers in Malaya. But they used underhand tactics to occupy this region... He took the Temenggong hostage and forced him to sign a treaty that would allow the British to set up a settlement on Singapore island.” This suggests that the British forcefully brought Singapore under their rule, highlighting that their actions were unjustified.</p>	<p>Clear common criterion</p> <p>Clear inference + Clear use of source evidence + Substantiated with own elaboration</p> <p>Use of connector <i>In contrast</i> + Clear inference + Clear use of source evidence + Substantiated with own elaboration</p>
---	---

2 Explain **why** early Singapore faced a decline prior to British colonial rule. [8]

L1: Describes Singapore’s decline prior to British colonial rule without focusing on the question. [1-2]

Award 1 mark for each detail, up to 2 marks.

L2: Identifies or describes reasons. [3-4]

Award 3 marks for description of 1 factor, 4 marks for 2 factors.

L3: Explains reasons. [5-8]

Award 5-6 marks for explaining 1 factor, 7-8 marks for 2 factors.

Sample paragraphs (content can be found in the Chapter 1 summary)

One reason was the rise of Melaka in the 15th century. (Identify) After pledging loyalty to the Ming Emperor, Melaka became the main port of call for the imperial Ming navy. Parameswara, the ruler of Melaka, also married a Muslim princess from Sumatra and converted to Islam, helping to attract the arrival of many Muslim traders to Melaka. (Describe) **This made Melaka become a more popular trading place than Singapore in the region for maritime traders. Melaka rose in importance and Singapore declined as a trading centre. Consequently, the Siamese who were Singapore’s overlord gave up Singapore to Melaka, leading to the decline of Singapore. (Explain)**

Another reason was external military threats in the 14th century. (Identify) Singapore faced foreign attacks from larger powers in the region such as the Kingdom of Majapahit and the Kingdom of Ayutthaya. (Describe) **These attacks led to instability in the region, causing Singapore to face increased vulnerability to foreign powers, and thus eventually weakened Singapore, both economically and politically, by the end of the 14th century. (Explain)**

Another reason was severe climatic changes in the 14th century. (Identify) Weather patterns experienced severe changes in the 14th century that gave rise to serious famine and drought in China. This led to the collapse of the Chinese economy. (Describe) **The weak Chinese economy disrupted the trade between China and Southeast Asia. Singapore was majorly hit as trading with China was one of its major sources of revenue. This had caused Singapore to decline by the 15th century. (Explain)**

Another reason was political changes in the region in the 17th century. (Identify) After 1610, the Dutch decided to focus on the Sunda Straits and Java instead of the Straits of Melaka and established their main base in Asia at Batavia in 1619. The power of the Dutch grew further after they took Melaka away from the Portuguese successfully in 1641. (Describe) **This caused the maritime traffic to shift away from Singapore by the 18th century. As a result, trade volume decreased and Singapore's economic activity declined, leading to the decline of Singapore as a trade centre. (Explain)**

Another reason was the political crisis in the Johor-Riau Sultanate from the 17th century onwards. (Identify) The assassination of the childless Sultan in 1699 ended the dynasty of Sultans who claimed to be from the direct bloodline of Sang Nila Utama. The capital of the Johor-Riau Sultanate was then moved to Riau and Bintan was developed into the main regional emporium. (Describe) **This caused trade activities to move away from Singapore. As a result, economic activity in Singapore dropped, causing Singapore to lose its status as a bustling, prosperous port, leading to its decline. (Explain)**

Another reason was competition from other regional ports from the 17th century onwards. (Identify) By the 18th century, many regional ports including Riau had replaced Singapore as a centre of trade that linked the Indian Ocean with the South China Sea. (Describe) **As many ships bypassed Singapore, the population in Singapore and the nearby coastal regions declined as economic activity took a drastic dip because of the decrease in trade volume. The significantly lower traffic flow also attracted many pirates to come to hide or raid, causing instability in the area which created more security problems for Singapore. (Explain)**

Revision Paper 3

1 (a) Study Source A.

What can you infer about healthcare in colonial Singapore? Explain your answer. [5]

L1: Answer based on undeveloped provenance. [1]

L2: States inferences, unsupported. [2-3]

2 marks: 1 inference, 3 marks: 2 inferences

L3: Explains inference, well-supported. [4-5]

4 marks: 1 supported inference, 5 marks: 2 supported inferences

*A non-exhaustive list of possible **good** inference paragraphs:*

Answer	Success criteria
<p>I can infer from Source A that there were diverse healthcare treatment methods available in colonial Singapore.</p> <p>This is evident in Source A, which shows that “the Malays had the Jamu, the Indians had their Ayurvedic, the Chinese had their own traditional medicine shops”.</p> <p>This suggests that the various communities in Singapore could turn to different traditional methods brought over by the immigrants in treating healthcare issues, highlighting the wide variety of treatment methods available to the people.</p>	<p>Clear inference that ATQ</p> <p>Clear use of source evidence</p> <p>Own elaboration to substantiate</p>
<p>I can also infer from Source A that the local and migrant communities in colonial Singapore did not trust Western medicine.</p> <p>This is evident in Source A, which shows that “most of the ethnic communities depended on their own traditional methods” but “if you were better educated, you probably go to the western doctor”. Furthermore, “Ayurvedic also became popular because people saw limitations in western medicine.”</p> <p>This suggests that people continued to rely on their own treatment methods as they did not understand and believe in western medicine.</p>	<p>Clear inference that ATQ</p> <p>Clear use of source evidence</p> <p>Own elaboration to substantiate</p>

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How different are both sources about healthcare in colonial Singapore?
Explain your answer. [6]

L1: Answer based on undeveloped provenance. OR Mismatch. [1]

L2: Explains similarities or differences. [2-4]

2 marks: State 1 similarity/difference, 3 marks: State 2 similarities/differences or Explain 1 similarity/difference, 4 marks: Explain 2 similarities/differences

L3: Explains similarities and differences. [5-6]

5 marks: Weakly support 1 similarity and 1 difference, 6 marks: Strongly support 1 similarity and 1 difference

*A non-exhaustive list of possible **good** comparison paragraphs:*

Answer	Success criteria
Both sources are similar in showing that overcrowded living conditions was one of the main causes of the spread of diseases in colonial Singapore.	Clear common criterion
Source B shows that “poor sanitation, malnutrition and overcrowding bred dreadful diseases such as beri beri, tuberculosis, cholera and malaria.” This suggests that the lack of hygiene and close interaction amongst people had led to diseases spreading more easily.	Clear use of source evidence + Substantiated with own elaboration
<u>Similarly</u> , Source C shows that “Public health problems were further complicated by the growing cities and the consequent large numbers of people living in close proximity.” This implies that the increase in migrant population in colonial Singapore and the lack of proper living spaces had caused migrants to live in confined spaces that promoted the spread of diseases.	Use of connector <i>Similarly</i> + Clear use of source evidence + Substantiated with own elaboration

Both sources are different in showing whether the British contributed significantly to managing the healthcare problems in colonial Singapore.	Clear common criterion
Source B suggests that the British contributed little to managing the healthcare problems. Source B shows that “much of the colonial government budget was spent on building projects in the European district, little was spent on public health and welfare in the city’s poorer quarters. In the early 1900s, the death rate was well above that of other British colonies.” This implies that the British were more concerned about their own needs rather than paying attention to address the healthcare needs of the local community. This then led to the high death rates.	Clear inference + Clear use of source evidence + Substantiated with own elaboration
<u>However</u> , Source C suggests that the British contributed significantly to managing healthcare problems. Source C shows that “the most successful of British efforts to improve health standards were their fights against malaria and beri beri” and an “estimated [of] over a hundred thousand lives were saved through government efforts.” This implies that the British played a key role in addressing the healthcare needs of the local community as they put in effort to find out the cause of the spread of malaria, putting a stop to its spread and saving many lives.	Use of connector <i>However</i> + Clear inference + Clear use of source evidence + Substantiated with own elaboration

(c) Study Sources D and E.

How similar are both sources in discussing the colonial government’s efforts to improve public health in Singapore? Explain your answer. [6]

L1: Answer based on undeveloped provenance. OR Mismatch. [1]

L2: Explains similarities or differences. [2-4]

2 marks: State 1 similarity/difference, 3 marks: State 2 similarities/differences or Explain 1 similarity/difference, 4 marks: Explain 2 similarities/differences

L3: Explains similarities and differences. [5-6]

5 marks: Weakly support 1 similarity and 1 difference, 6 marks: Strongly support 1 similarity and 1 difference

A non-exhaustive list of possible **good** comparison paragraphs:

Answer	Success criteria
<p>Both sources are similar in showing that the colonial government was active in pushing for improvements of public health standards in Singapore.</p> <p>Source D states that “There was a campaign that educated the public on malaria in 1911 and the laying of the city's first sewage pipes two years later.”</p> <p><u>Likewise</u>, Source E states that “The colonial government introduced a series of healthcare services in the early 1900s and these included the Maternal and Child Health Service in 1907, the School Health Service in 1921 and Singapore's first public dental clinic in 1929.”</p> <p>Therefore, both sources agree that the government had invested ample resources into strengthening public health in Singapore through means such as public education and building more healthcare infrastructure.</p>	<p>Clear common criterion</p> <p>Clear use of source evidence</p> <p>Use of connector <i>Likewise</i> + Clear use of source evidence</p> <p>Substantiated with own elaboration</p>
<p>Both sources are different in terms of the effectiveness of the colonial government's efforts to improve public health in Singapore.</p> <p>Source D claims that its efforts were effective and efficient, as seen in “In the 1890s, there were campaigns held by the colonial government... A wave of public health improvements followed. There was a campaign that educated the public on malaria in 1911 and the laying of the city's first sewage pipes two years later.” Within less than three decades, the colonial government introduced a series of improvements to public health in Singapore, highlighting the high efficacy of its efforts.</p> <p><u>However</u>, Source E claims that its efforts were not so effective, as evident in “However, traditional medicine and medical practices remained the primary means of healthcare for the Chinese, Malay and Indian communities during the first half of the 1900s.” This suggests that the colonial government was not very successful in its public health efforts because locals still held a reserved attitude towards Western medicine and chose to continue adopting their own traditional healthcare methods, highlighting that there was still scepticism towards colonial healthcare.</p>	<p>Clear common criterion</p> <p>Clear inference + Clear use of source evidence + Substantiated with own elaboration</p> <p>Use of connector <i>However</i> + Clear inference + Clear use of source evidence + Substantiated with own elaboration</p>

- 2 Explain **why** migrants found **Singapore** an **appealing** place to relocate to **after** it became a British port. [8]

The way this question is phrased requires you to illustrate two **pull** factors within Singapore.

The question also scopes the time frame to **after Singapore became a British port**. Exercise caution in selecting historical evidence and arguments for this question.

L1: Describes migration to Singapore without focusing on the question. [1-2]

Award 1 mark for each detail, up to 2 marks.

L2: Identifies or describes reasons. [3-4]

Award 3 marks for description of 1 factor, 4 marks for 2 factors.

L3: Explains reasons. [5-8]

Award 5-6 marks for explaining 1 factor, 7-8 marks for 2 factors.

Sample paragraphs (content can be found in the Chapter 4 summary)

One reason why migrants found Singapore an appealing place to relocate to was **the presence of trade and business opportunities, which promised larger profits for migrants**. (Identify) Singapore's excellent geographical location meant that it was a convenient meeting point for traders from many parts of the world stopping to replenish their fuel and food supplies. (Describe) **Traders thus knew Singapore had plenty of trading networks, and that diverse goods could be easily found and traded, increasing the likelihood of their profits. This proved attractive to many traders who then chose to reside in Singapore long-term as their base.** (Explain) For example, European migrants like A.L Johnston and Edward Boustead set up agency houses in Singapore so that European manufacturers could sell their goods like tea and opium to other traders in Singapore, in exchange for Southeast Asian goods like spices and birds' nest. (Describe) Hence, **the many trade and business opportunities in centrally-located Singapore made it appealing for migrants to stay long-term, with the promise of their commercial activities fetching higher sales and profits in Singapore.** (Explain)

Another reason why migrants found Singapore an appealing place to relocate to was due to the **free port status that the British introduced, making it cheaper to enter Singapore for trade.** (Identify) The free port status meant that traders **did not have to pay taxes on trade in Singapore**, enabling them to **make larger profits in Singapore** than compared to other ports in the region. (Explain) One example was the Bugis traders, who were attracted by Singapore's free port status. This was because the Dutch had imposed taxes on traders in the areas it controlled. Hence, news of Singapore's free port status proved to be a welcome change. Bugis traders, who engaged in the spice trade, knew that the free port status would protect their profits, and consequently, several hundred Bugis traders and their families moved to Singapore from the Dutch East Indies. This included prominent Bugis traders like Haji Omar Ali. Due to the Bugis traders' close ties with Arab trade networks, word of the free port also ended up attracting Arab traders to relocate to Singapore for their trading activities. (Describe) **Thus, the free port status made Singapore an attractive place for migrants as it guaranteed that their hard-earned profits would not be eroded unnecessarily.** (Explain)

Another reason why migrants found Singapore an appealing place to relocate to was due to the **better job prospects available, ensuring secure employment.** (Identify) Different types of jobs were available because the **British needed to develop roads, bridges and other infrastructure** to support the increase in port activities and provide for the growing population. This meant that there was a **demand for people to fill these jobs.** With this demand, jobs in Singapore also fetched **higher wages** than their home countries, proving attractive particularly to poorer migrants. (Explain) For example, large numbers of Chinese and Indian coolies were recruited to colonial Singapore once it became a crown colony, and they were engaged in jobs like building roads, harbor facilities and coaling. Some also became rickshaw pullers, ferrying the many traders and their families around. (Describe) **Hence, the availability of job prospects in a fast developing colonial Singapore attracted many, particularly poorer migrants hoping for steady employment towards achieving a better life.** (Explain)

Another reason why migrants found Singapore an attractive place to relocate to was the **free immigration policy adopted by the British, which made it easy for migrants to enter and leave Singapore.** (Identify) The British had an open attitude towards immigrants, given the need for labour in Singapore. They thus **allowed migrants to come and go as they pleased, without requiring them to pay for immigrant passes and papers or to apply for permission to enter and leave Singapore.** This made it easier/more convenient/more accessible for people from China, India and surrounding regions to come as often as they liked for trade, business and work. (Describe) **Migrants found it attractive to relocate to Singapore since they knew they could stay as long as they wished or return home** any time after sufficient money was earned. With this policy, it also **did not matter what one's background was in order to enter Singapore.** (Explain) For example, Singapore became home to poorer immigrants like female labourers from Samsui province in Guangdong and also wealthier groups like Indian moneylenders skilled in accounting, banking and trade. (Describe) Hence, **the free immigration policy made Singapore appealing for migrants to easily make Singapore their home, regardless of their backgrounds.** (Explain)