

**O Level History Summary**  
*Pure and Elective (Upper Sec)*

**Summary for Ch 1, 2 – Colonial History of SEA**

4 reasons for British intervention in Malaya	Economic opportunities for British trade; Developments in local circumstances; Competition from other European powers; Change in British colonial policy
2 historical details for economic opportunities for British trade	Industrial Revolution (1750): tin-plating and tin-canning industries boomed, high demand and limited supply, therefore high cost of British tin, juxtaposed by Malaya's rich tin reserves, little to no local demand, low demand and abundant supply, therefore lower cost and steady supply of Malayan tin  Opening of Suez Canal (1869): reduced travel time between Britain and Malaya from 4 months to 6 weeks, encouraged British expansion as the British wanted new bases in the region to fend off piracy
2 historical details for developments in local circumstances	Larut Wars (1861-73): between Ghee Hins and Hai Sans, Chinese tin-miners in the Larut district of Perak  Succession disputes: between Sultan Ismail and Sultan Abdullah in Perak
Change in British colonial policy	Before 1873: Free trade, no overseas possessions!  Due to change in government,  After 1873: Pro-imperialism, can boost British prestige!
2 historical details for competition from other European powers	By late 1860s, French extending into Indochina + Dutch in Dutch East Indies
Abdullah's letter to Sir Andrew Clarke - Aim + 2 controversies in the letter	Aim: to seek help from Britain to resolve unrest in Perak "protection" --> what type of protection? money, military, or total protection? "show us a good system of government" --> Clarke included Residency clause in Pangkor Treaty
3 main clauses of Pangkor Treaty	- Recognition and compensation: Recognise Abdullah as Sultan, compensate Ismail by giving him Sultan Muda - Introduction of a Resident: Resident's advice to be sought and acted upon for all matters except religious or customary matters - Role of Resident: Provide advice on revenue collection and general administration of Perak
Immediate POSITIVE outcome of British intervention in Perak (3 different outcomes)	1. Establishment of peace through the Pangkor Treaty 2. Eventual acceptance from the colonial office 3. Establishment of the Commission for the Pacification of Larut

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Immediate NEGATIVE outcome of British intervention in Perak (2 different outcomes)	1. Negative response from Malay chiefs 2. Initial discontentment from colonial office
2 political impacts of British rule	Introduction of Residential System; Establishment of FMS (1895) and UFMS (1905)
2 key players in Residential System	- Birch: Started in Nov 1874 --> Unsuccessful Resident --> Murdered in Nov 1875 --> Perak War from 1875 to 1876 - Hugh Low: Started in 1877 --> Successful Resident --> Peace, stability and prosperity of Perak - Birch was radical in abolishing debt-slavery, Hugh Low was tactful and eventually successfully abolished it in 1884.
FMS (1895)	Pooled resources together to standardise progress; Reduced power of Residents --> Better administrative efficiency, helped poorer states --> Res-Gen to be appointed; Durbar to be established with the Sultans of all 4 states --> Power centralised in the hands of the federal government, more organised; Sultans and chiefs even less involved in administration of the states, could only make decisions about customary and religious matters
UFMS (2 main types)	- Northern Malay states (1909): Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Terengganu (vassal states of Siam) often acted independently, some Sultans granted economic concessions to other European powers (e.g. rumours of Germany and Russia trying to establish ports in these states), causing British fear of competition, hence in 1909, Bangkok Treaty was signed for Siam to transfer all rights in these Northern Malay states to the British - Johor (1914): Before 1914, ruled by Temenggong recognised by Raffles, but British grew unhappy with Temenggong's policies in 1895, hence sending a British advisor (equivalent to Resident) in 1914
4 economic impacts of British rule	Standardisation of currencies; Growth and development of cash crop and mineral industries; Infrastructural development; Creation of an export-oriented economy
Standardisation of currencies	- Before 1899: Use of different currencies e.g. Spanish dollar in Straits Settlements, Keping in Kelantan and Terengganu, private banks issued own notes - After 1899: British set up Currency Board to standardise currencies, only Currency Board could issue notes, started issuing Straits dollar notes
Growth and development of cash crop and mineral industries	Cash crop (Rubber): Funded by European businessmen who invested in large plantation estates, introduced more modern production methods, about 300 acres (1897) → 50,000 acres (1905) Mineral (Tin): Large tin-mining companies in Malaya were in the hands of European businessmen, purchased latest and most sophisticated equipment (e.g. tin dredges), increased production of tin, about 25,000 tonnes (1889) → 70,000 tonnes (1929) Total revenue from both industries: About 10 mil. Straits dollars (1896) → About 20 mil. Straits dollars (1902)

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Infrastructural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- First railway line in Malaya opened in 1885, connected Taiping in Larut to Port Weld (transportation of tin)</li> <li>- FMS improved coordination of railway lines (jobs were created + rural-urban migration increased)</li> </ul>
Creation of an export-oriented economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shift from subsistence-based economy to export-oriented economy</li> <li>- British govt leased out land cheaply for cultivation, European investors funded the plantations, Increased export of cash crops and raw materials e.g. tin, rubber, coffee, tobacco to other parts of the world</li> <li>- Vulnerable to economic changes e.g. GD, 1929 as wages depended on prices of goods exported that rose and fell according to global demand</li> </ul>
3 social impacts of British rule	Growth of plural society and townships; Improvements in healthcare standards; Growth of education
Growth of plural society and townships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Open migration policy → Plurality increased when more female immigrants were allowed, starting families in Malaya</li> <li>- 1800: mostly Malays → 1941: only about 40% Malays, slightly more Chinese, 10% Indians</li> <li>- Chinese immigrants: prominent businessmen e.g. Yap Ah Loy, a Kapitan China + middlemen at ports and retailers of commercial goods</li> <li>- Indian immigrants: Indentured labourers worked on plantations + Urban Indians educated in English, took up jobs in legal profession, civil service, private industries + Indian businessmen and philanthropists e.g. Thamboosamy Pillai</li> <li>- Indonesian immigrants: Similar customs as local Malays, integrated easily, settled along West coast (Johor, Negeri Sembilan, Selangor, Perak), engaged in agricultural activities</li> </ul>
Improvements in healthcare standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Early 19th century: Malaria was common, beri-beri was rampant among Chinese tin miners.</li> <li>- Late 19th century: British officials invested wealth from tin and rubber industries into healthcare. Sanitary boards set up to regulate public cleanliness. Hospitals built in towns, mostly along the West coast. (healthcare in Northern and Eastern Malaya remained sub-par)</li> </ul>
Growth of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Western colonial education: British ran a few English schools to meet demand for English-speaking clerks in British administration. Mostly available to only wealthy or Malay aristocrats. Wealthy members of Indian and Chinese communities also sent kids there. Provided social mixing among different races. However, formed an elite class, causing social segregation along lines of social class.</li> <li>- Little effort to provide education for the masses: Tamil schools started by Christian missionaries due to pressure from Indians, quality was low due to lack of funding; Chinese-medium schools were products of philanthropic endeavours, often utilised curricula from China, later became avenues to spread overseas nationalist, anti-British, anti-colonial ideals; Compulsory and free education given to Malays due to British moral duty, syllabi leaned towards rural way of life e.g. farming</li> </ul>
4 reasons for Dutch extension from Java to the outer islands	Demand for raw materials and cash crops; Need to facilitate private enterprises; Competition among European powers; White Men's Burden

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Demand for raw materials and cash crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Suez Canal (1869): Increased demand for Indo's raw materials and cash crops, increased economic benefits</li> <li>- Valuable resources in outer islands (e.g. oil, tin, rubber) that are not found in Java</li> </ul>
Need to facilitate private enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Liberal Policy: End govt. monopoly on cash crops; Improve living standards of those who suffered under Cultivation System; Reform Indo. economy</li> <li>- Agrarian Law: Allowed individuals and private enterprises to lease land from govt. for agriculture for up to 75 years; Increased ownership by private companies</li> <li>- Sugar Law: Enabled private enterprises to establish sugar plantations in Outer Islands; Removed govt. policy on other cash crops e.g. pepper and spices</li> </ul>
Competition among European powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unfavourable political situation within the Archipelago: Dutch wanted to prevent other Europeans from intervening, therefore began to assert claims over Outer Islands, e.g. 1873: possibility of an Acehnese-American Treaty, Dutch attacked Aceh, causing Aceh War that ended in 1904 (Aceh = pepper)</li> <li>- Race for colonies: 1880 – Germany intervened in New Guinea (originally Dutch territory), French expansion into Vietnam, increased pressure on Dutch to regain control</li> </ul>
White Men's Burden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desire to compensate for exploitation during Cultivation System e.g. Ethical Policy (1901): Social reforms like healthcare and education, Technology like irrigation projects</li> <li>- Desire to spread Western ideas: Moral responsibility to spread culture to less-developed territories, e.g. head-hunting and widow-burning in Indonesia</li> </ul>
5 political impacts of Dutch rule	Increased Dutch control through indirect rule; Creation of Volksraad; Segregation of religious and secular leadership; Rise of local civil service; Village governments
Increased Dutch control through indirect rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Administrative structure: Volksraad (People's Council) advised Dutch Governor-General; Sultans collaborated with Governor; Priyayi collaborated with Dutch Assistant Resident and Controller.</li> <li>- Short Declarations (1911) with many Outer Islands: Local rulers could maintain position only if they recognised Dutch authority and took Dutch advice.</li> <li>- Indirect rule reduced contact between locals and Dutch (e.g. 1900, only 250 Dutch officials in Indo), reduced admin costs</li> </ul>
Creation of Volksraad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased local involvement in administration of Indonesia.</li> <li>- Initially criticised for limited power and local representation.</li> <li>- Dutch gave semi-legislative powers, increased no. of locals.</li> </ul>

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Segregation of religious and secular leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distrust in religious leadership: Dutch wary that religious leaders will use religion as an anti-colonial political force (e.g. Aceh War, Padri War)</li> <li>- Appointment of Western-educated elites to manage the colony: More cooperative and willing to accept Dutch authority (Short Declarations); Given greater privileges like elevated economic status; Gradually replaced religious leadership</li> </ul>
Rise of the local civil service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aristocratic priyayis: Bupati (regent) no longer trusted due to abuse of Cultivation System for own gains, Patih (assistant-regent) preferred by Dutch due to cooperativeness</li> <li>- Educated, non-aristocratic priyayis: Preferred by Dutch over aristocrats due to greater loyalty due to appreciation of Dutch for educational opportunities given</li> </ul>
Village governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ethical Policy (1906) → Dutch set up village governments to increase welfare of people</li> <li>- Dealt with matters like establishing schools and village banks (to reduce illegal moneylenders and hence land alienation)</li> <li>- Dutch retained control of village govt., limited local influence</li> </ul>
4 economic impacts of Dutch rule	Development of agricultural sector; Development of extractive industries; Development of infrastructure; Land alienation
Development of agricultural sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shift from subsistence-based economy to export-oriented economy</li> <li>- Cultivation System, Agrarian Law, Sugar Law accelerated shift to export-oriented economy</li> <li>- Department of Agriculture to introduce new irrigation systems and effective fertilisers to plantations, increasing crop yield</li> <li>- But local pop. still suffered from food shortage (cash crop)</li> </ul>
Development of extractive industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approximately 50 companies extracting oil in Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan (1920s)</li> <li>- Built infrastructure like oil storage and harbour facilities, and oil refineries</li> <li>- Exponential growth in crude oil production (100,000 tonnes in 1901 → 250,000 tonnes in 1910)</li> </ul>
Development of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Railway lines → Mainly in Java due to economic profitability and viability, connected plantations, factories, trading ports, increased rural-urban migration</li> <li>- Overall, urban centres e.g. Batavia had advanced infrastructure while rural areas remained underdeveloped</li> </ul>
Land alienation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agrarian Law (1870): Foreigners could lease land from govt.</li> <li>- Many peasants now had to pay rent to grow food in these leased plots of land</li> <li>- Disease outbreak in coffee crops in 1870s → Peasants forced to sell land to pay off debts and taxes → Death of coffee crops made it more difficult → Those who did not own land had to take loans to repay debts → Turned to Chinese moneylenders → If could not pay debt, had to sell crops at fixed low prices to moneylenders → Increased hardship for locals</li> </ul>
4 social impacts of Dutch rule	Creation of a plural society; Urbanisation; Growth of education; Development of the printing press

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Creation of a plural society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Liberal Policy (1870) → Facilitated foreign business in Indo → Increased job opportunities → Attracted immigrants (Chinese coolies, miners, shopkeepers + Arab traders, tax farmers) and Indonesians from other parts of the Archipelago</li> <li>- Industrial Revolution (1750) → Improvements in transport technology → Many Dutch women came to Indo → Set up families</li> <li>- 1930: Majority Indonesian locals, Some Chinese, Less than 1% Europeans and other Asians</li> </ul>
Urbanisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Economic policies → Increased foreign and local trade and commerce in cities → Increased rural-urban migration → Increased urban population → Offices, schools and infrastructure built to support population</li> <li>- e.g. Batavia saw population growth of about 5.5% per year.</li> </ul>
Growth of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ethical policy → Western education in Dutch made available to local Priyayis → Train local elites to support Dutch administration</li> <li>- e.g. OSVIA for civil servants, STOVIA for local doctors</li> <li>- However, not as committed to education for the masses → Literacy rates for local adults in 1930 less than 10% only</li> </ul>
Development of the printing press	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Printing press became popular among educated local elites especially due to the encouragement of the Dutch to translate local oral traditions into written text.</li> <li>- However, some took advantage of printing press and translated and printed Western novels with nationalist themes, and some nationalist groups also published their own newspapers to spread political ideology (e.g. Islamic Traders' Union).</li> <li>- Increased Dutch worry, so the Dutch set up the Bureau of Literature in 1917, banned literature that challenged Dutch rule and promoted literature that encouraged Western ideals and values.</li> </ul>

**Summary of Dutch Policies in Indonesia**

- Cultivation System (1830): Exploitation of Indo. locals
- Liberal Policy (1870): Reform of Indo. economy, end govt. monopoly on cash crops
- Agrarian Law (1870): Allow private sector to lease land from govt.
- Sugar Law (1870): Enable private sector to establish sugar plantations in outer islands, remove govt. monopoly on cash crops
- Ethical Policy (1901): Social reforms + Agricultural technology

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**Timeline for Ch 4, 5, 7 – “Pre-WW2 European International History”**

<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Description of Development &amp; Significance</i>	<i>Chapter</i>
11 Nov 1918	End of World War One	Germany signed armistice agreement, marking the start of the Paris Peace Conference.	4
28 Jun 1919	Signing of Treaty of Versailles	Paris Peace Conference ended and Germany signed TOV.	4
Jan 1919	Spartacist Uprising	Aimed to install communist rule in Germany but Freikorps who were anti-communist put down the rebellion.	5
Oct 1920	Vilna Incident	Poland took control of Vilna, capital of Lithuania. Lithuania appealed to LON but LON could not make Poland withdraw due to British and French reluctance to offend Poland, a potential ally against Germany. Notable failure of LON in the 1920s.	4
Mar 1920	Kapp Putsch	Kapp, leader of Freikorps, wanted to restore Kaiser-era authoritarian system. Weimar govt. ordered national army to attack Freikorps, but to no avail. Politicians didn't support Kapp, so he fled and died while awaiting trial.	5
Mar 1921	Upper Silesia Dispute	Germany vs Poland over Upper Silesia. LON oversaw plebiscite and divided region between Germany and Poland. Notable success of LON in the 1920s.	4
Jan 1923	Occupation of the Ruhr	Germany was unable to pay reparations, so Belgium and France invaded the Ruhr and exploited its valuable resources. Weimar govt. printed more currency, causing hyperinflation. In response, USA enacted Dawes Plan to support Germany.	5
Aug 1923	Corfu Incident	3 Italian officials, part of the conference of ambassadors that was tasked to decide Albania-Greece border after WW1, were killed when surveying Greek side of the border. Mussolini blamed Greece, demanded compensation and invaded Corfu island. Greece appealed to LON but France was busy in Ruhr crisis although Britain wanted to stand up against Mussolini. Notable failure of LON in the 1920s.	4
Nov 1923	Munich Putsch	Hitler plotted an uprising in Munich on the basis of a miscalculation that the local govt. would support his rebellion. The local govt. sent armed police and fight broke out. Hitler was put on trial but he used this chance to spread his ideology.	5



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May 1924	May 1924 German elections	First time Nazis ran, won 32 seats.	5
1924 – 1929	Golden Age of Weimar	Ruhr Crisis ended; Stresemann as Chancellor, replacing the currency and managing Germany's debt; 1924 Dawes Plan and 1929 Young Plan that brought in loans from the USA. Overall improving the economic stability in Germany.	5
Oct 1925	Greek-Bulgarian Border Incident	Some Greek soldiers killed on the border, causing Greek invasion of Bulgaria. LON demanded both sides to back down, Britain and France supported the ruling. Notable success of LON in the 1920s.	4
May 1928	1928 German elections	Nazis won only 12 seats, golden age of Weimar.	5
Sep 1929	Wall Street Crash	Marked the start of the Great Depression where unemployment peaked. In Germany, Weimar govt. was ineffective in providing welfare for Germans; Article 48 was misused, causing greater resentment towards the Weimar govt.	5
Sep 1930	1930 German elections	Nazis won 107 seats, effects of Great Depression.	5
Feb 1932	Start of the World Disarmament Conference	Agreed on banning the bombing of civilian populations and the use of chemical warfare. However, failed to decide and agree on what offensive and defensive weapons were and resolutions of ban on bombing civilians and chemical warfare were ineffective. (couldn't abolish planes capable of bombing, couldn't ban manufacture of chemical weapons)	7
Mar 1932	1932 German Presidential elections	Hitler put up a fight against Hindenburg, with Hindenburg winning over 50% of the votes but Hitler managed to secure more than 30% of the votes too. Showed the extent of influence that Hitler and the Nazis now had.	5
Jul 1932	Jul 1932 German elections	Nazis won 230 seats, greater swing of support.	5
Jul 1932	At the World Disarmament Conference, Germany proposed that all countries disarm to Germany's level.	One key aim of the World Disarmament Conference was to deal with Germany due to sentiments that the TOV was too harsh on Germany. However, France warned LON against allowing Germany to rearm to a level on par with other nations. Due to the inability to reach a consensus on this matter, Germany walked out of the conference.	7



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Jan 1933	Appointment of Hitler as Chancellor, Von Papen as Vice-Chancellor	Hindenburg and Von Papen wanted to exploit Nazi popularity as they believed that by working with anti-Nazi parties, they could easily remove Hitler. This backfired.	5
Feb 1933	World Disarmament Conference reconvenes	With the active negotiations between LON, Britain, France and Germany in the background, discussions about disarmament continue.	7
27 Feb 1933	Reichstag Fire	Put the blame onto a lone and mentally unstable communist; Hitler declared that this was the start of a communist uprising, and persuaded Hindenburg to pass the Decree of the Protection of People and State. Hitler attained emergency powers, arresting 4000 communists on that night and banning opposition party meetings, newspapers and radio broadcasts.	5
5 Mar 1933	Mar 1933 German elections	Nazis won 288 seats due to the effects of the Reichstag Fire incident. Won majority seats, but not enough for Nazis to make decisions freely.	5
24 Mar 1933	Passing of Enabling Act	Allowed Hitler to make and pass laws without consulting the Reichstag. SPD voted against Hitler; many Reichstag members didn't vote (injured / intimidated by SA and SS); Catholic Centre Party cooperated with Nazi Party.	5
Apr 1933	Jews banned from civil service	Gleichschaltung (coordination) Hitler didn't want the civil service, the army and other groups to undermine his govt. like what happened to the Weimar govt. He aimed to strengthen his power through Gleichschaltung by bringing all aspects of the state under Nazi control.	5
May 1933	Trade unions banned, law introduced that requires Nazi majority in all local councils and state assemblies		5
May 1933	At the World Disarmament Conference, Hitler promised not to rearm if all other nations agreed to disarm to Germany's level within 5 years.	Hitler's tactic – he was well aware that it would be highly impossible that other countries will be amenable to his suggestion. He wanted to use the reluctance of other nations to agree to his proposal as an excuse for his rearmament of Germany.	7
Jul 1933	All other political parties banned	Another key development in Gleichschaltung.	5
Oct 1933	Hitler pulled Germany out of LON.	Ended the World Disarmament Conference – failure of disarmament.	7

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29-30 Jun 1934	Night of Long Knives	SA was 3 mil. strong, fiercely loyal to Ernst Rohm. SA supported Rohm's call to tax elite groups while they were the ones who put Hitler into power. National army commanders unsettled by Rohm's talks to make SA the second German army. Hitler accused Rohm of plotting to overthrow and murder himself, Rohm and 400 others killed. Von Papen and other old rivals were also put under house arrest; Von Papen resigned and became ambassador to Austria.	5
2 Aug 1934	Hindenburg died, Hitler became Fuhrer	Hitler gained control of the entire Reichstag.	5
2 Aug 1934	German Army's Oath of Allegiance	Army swore oath of personal loyalty to Hitler, promised to stay out of politics and to serve Hitler. In return, Hitler spent vast sums on rearmament and brought back conscriptions to strengthen German army.	5
2 Aug 1934	Hjalmar Schaht appointed as Economics Minister	His policy of deficit financing helped to fund grand programmes in Germany by borrowing loan bonds, reducing unemployment rates greatly.	5
Jan 1935	The Saar Plebiscite	The Saar was run by the LON since 1919, but Hitler claimed it as German territory. Plebiscite resulted in 90% of the people wanting to join Germany, boosting Hitler's confidence and serving as an excellent propaganda victory for Hitler in justifying his actions in uniting all German-speaking people.	7
Mar 1935	Germany reintroduced conscription	Marked the start of German rearmament.	5
4 Sep 1935	LON committee reported that neither side was responsible for the Waal-Waal incident.	Proposal for Mussolini to take over parts of Abyssinia. However, Mussolini's demands were far beyond that, hence he rejected the report.	7
15 Sep 1935	Passing of Nuremberg Laws	Took away Jewish rights (e.g. humiliation of Jews, lack of employment opportunities).	5
Oct 1935	Full-scale Italian invasion of Abyssinia	During the invasion, there were very slow discussions of sanctions on Italy due to unwillingness of Britain and France to offend Mussolini who could become a potential ally. Sanctions were eventually imposed but proved ineffective because of the slow decision-making process, highlighting the failure of LON as an international peacekeeping organisation, leading to the loss of its credibility.	7

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Mar 1936	Remilitarisation of Rhineland	The Rhineland served as a buffer between Germany and France. In March 1936, Britain, France and LON were preoccupied with the Abyssinian Crisis, so Hitler took this opportunity to move his troops into the Rhineland. LON condemned Hitler, but took no legitimate action. Hitler gained support from Germans for bringing back former glory.	7
May 1936	Italy conquered Abyssinia		7
Aug 1936	1936 Olympics in Berlin	Gave Nazis a chance to intensify their propaganda efforts.	5
Aug 1936	First German Four Year Plan	Hitler announced this plan with the help of Goering, aiming to get Germany ready for war within 4 years. This Four Year Plan prioritised rearmament and autarky (self-sufficiency).	5
Apr 1938	Anschluss with Austria	In the plebiscite, 99.75% of Austrians voted for Anschluss due to voter intimidation and fraud. Germany's size and stature were strengthened as Austria had many industries and valuable resources. Hitler gained confidence and power.	7
May 1938	Hitler's claim of Sudetenland	Hitler claimed that he wanted to protect the Sudeten Germans and threatened to invade Sudetenland if Czechoslovakia did not hand Sudetenland over. Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, retaliated.	7
15-29 Sep 1938	Discussions about Sudetenland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 15 Sep 1938: Hitler demanded parts of Sudetenland where the people comprised a majority of Germans.</li> <li>- 19 Sep 1938: Britain and France convinced Benes to give in.</li> <li>- 29 Sep 1938: Hitler demanded the whole of Sudetenland.</li> </ul>	7
29 Sep 1938	Munich Agreement	Britain, France, Italy and Germany met in Munich, and they gave in to Hitler's demand in exchange for Hitler's pledge of peace.	7
Oct 1938	Hitler moved his troops into Sudetenland.	He claimed that this was his last demand.	7
Nov 1938	Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass)	SS raised Jewish property.	5
Mar 1939	Hitler invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia.	Showed the failure of appeasement.	7

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23 Aug 1939	Signing of the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact	Took the world by surprise. Stalin pretended to continue negotiating with Britain and France in early-1939. Through this Pact, Hitler got the guarantee he needed to invade Poland while Stalin bought time to prepare in case Hitler turned against the Pact.	7
1 Sep 1939	Invasion of Poland	Hitler invaded Poland.	7
3 Sep 1939	Declaration of war on Germany	Britain and France declared war on Germany.	7
1941–45	Holocaust	Mass extermination of Jews in concentration camps.	5
Feb 1943	Arrest and execution of leaders of the White Rose movement	Made up of students who attended the University of Munich. Distributed anti-Nazi leaflets to encourage others to resist and reject Nazi rule (e.g. criticised Holocaust)	5
Jul 1944	July 1944 Bomb Plot	Failed attempt of assassinating Hitler by aristocratic officers and conservatives. They were suspicious of Hitler and Nazism, and concerned about the aggressive foreign policy. They ended up being arrested, put on trial, and executed.	5
Nov 1944	Execution of 13 of the leaders of the Edelweiss Pirates in Cologne	Made up of working-class teenagers who often mocked the Nazis and engaged in regular confrontations with the Hitler Youth.	5

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**Timeline for Ch 6, 8 – “Pre-WW2 Japan-centric Asia Pacific International History”**

<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Development</i>	<i>Description of Development &amp; Significance</i>	<i>Chapter</i>
1918	Rice Riots	Negative sentiments of the farmers towards rising rice prices coupled with the landlord-tenant disputes led to the Rice Riots of 1918.	6
Early 1920s	Inflation	Price of rice increased by 174%.	6
1928	Assassination of Zhang Zuolin	Kwantung Army in Manchuria was frustrated that Zhang Zuolin was unable to defend Japan's interests, so they wanted to replace him with a more cooperative warlord. Emperor condemned the Army's actions and told the PM to discipline them, but the PM had no real authority and couldn't do anything, showing that even the Emperor could no longer control the military. This emboldened Colonel Ishiwara and other leaders of the Kwantung Army, increasing their desire to conquer Manchuria.	6
1929	Great Depression, leading to unemployment	Due to decreased overseas demand for Japanese goods, causing large companies to dismiss many workers.	6
1930s	American protectionism	Due to effects of Great Depression. Caused Japan to search for self-sufficiency.	8
1930–32	Political assassinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nov 1930: Right-wing fanatic shot PM Osachi.</li> <li>- Feb 1932: League of Blood murdered former Finance Minister.</li> <li>- Mar 1932: League of Blood assassinated head of Mitsui corporation (zaibatsu).</li> <li>- 15 May 1932: May 15 Incident               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- League of Blood assassinated PM Inukai who was against military action in Manchuria.</li> <li>- Attacked Mitisubishi bank, Seiyukai HQ and power stations.</li> <li>- Failed coup d'etat, but military commanders issued a statement to excuse activists and called for political reform.</li> <li>- When put on trial, they publicised their ideology, gaining support from the people.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Created sense of instability, creating need for military to restore order in society.</p>	6

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Mar 1931	Principal Industries Control Law passed	Legal for zaibatsu to form cartels to limit competition and regulate production and prices of products.	6
Sep 1931	Mukden Incident	Kwantung Army blew up tracks in Mukden and pushed the blame to the Chinese govt.	6
Oct 1931	LON passed resolution calling on Japan to withdraw.	Japan didn't obey the resolution.	7
Dec 1931	Peak of Manchurian Crisis	Kwantung Army was in control of the whole of Manchuria.	6
Mar 1932	Conquest of Manchuria	Kwantung Army renamed Manchuria as Manchukuo.	6
Sep 1932	LON presented Lytton Report.	Lytton Report claimed that Japan had acted unlawfully and Manchuria should be returned to China. Once again, Japan didn't care.	7
1932	Campaign for Economic Revitalisation	Launched by Ministry of Agriculture to encourage development of agriculture in the countryside.	6
Feb 1933	Japan announced that it would occupy more of China.	Expanded beyond Manchukuo.	7
24 Feb 1933	Lytton Report was approved.	LON was not firm and decisive enough in its stance.	7
27 Mar 1933	Japan left LON.	LON failed in peacekeeping.	7
1934	The military had strengthened their influence within the government.	Military officers could now take positions in civil service originally reserved for non-military politicians. Foreign affairs ministry handed Manchuria to the military. Support from population, especially due to Manchuria. Campaign of "electoral purification", branded as anti-corruption campaign, but actually aimed at politicians of ideologies that deviate from that of the military.	6

**O Level History Summary**  
*Pure and Elective (Upper Sec)*

1936	February 26 Incident	Control Faction (war with West was inevitable, should collab. with zaibatsu for economic needs) VS Imperial Way Faction (a Japan free from corruption & zaibatsu, direct rule by Emperor)  Young officers of IWF attempted to assassinate key govt. leaders, but coup failed, Emperor condemned IWF actions. CF emerged stronger, seizing control of military.	6
1936	Military government forced thousands of workers to withdraw from labour unions.	Felt that labour unions will cause workers to not be cooperative with the government.	6
1937	Network of discussion councils in all workplaces	Made of worker and manager representatives, told to cooperate to prevent conflict in the workplace.	6
Jun 1937	Prince Konoé appointed as Prime Minister	Puppet civilian government, legitimate authority lies with the military.	6
	Start of 2nd Sino-Japanese War		6
Nov 1937	Fall of Shanghai		8
Dec 1937	Fall of Nanjing, Nanjing Massacre		8
1937	USA imposed sanctions on Japan in condemnation of 2nd Sino-Japanese War.	Start of Economic War	8
Oct 1937	Formation of Cabinet Planning Office	Mostly military officers, giving military control over finances.	6
1937	MOE published Fundamentals of Our National Polity	Stressed traditional Japanese religious beliefs, loyalty to Emperor, and the idea of community over self. To instill a sense of patriotic, ultranationalist and militarist ideals in students and to guide teachers in inculcating Japanese traditional ethics in students.	6
Oct 1938	Fall of Wuhan		8
1939-40	Stalemate in China		8



**O Level History Summary**  
*Pure and Elective (Upper Sec)*

1940	Launch of Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere	Main message was to unite behind Japan to drive the West out of Asia for prosperity. Real intent was for Japan to mobilise massive resources from all parts of its empire.	8
1940	Japan occupied French Indochina	Showed ineffectiveness of initial US sanctions.	8
Sep 1940	Tripartite Pact	Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy.	8
Oct 1940	USA imposed embargo on raw materials	e.g. Steel and iron. USA and Japan engaged in negotiations that failed.	8
Aug 1941	USA imposed oil embargo on Japan	Crippled Japan's economy and military that needed oil to run.	8
Oct 1941	Army Minister General Tojo became PM	Military's total control of the government.	6
7 Dec 1941	Pearl Harbour bombing	Successfully caused widespread destruction at Pearl Harbour that was important for US and Western interests in Asia. BUT, 3 US aircraft carriers left unscathed – important in WW2. Triggered US declaration of war on Japan. Key symbol of Japanese aggression, tool for propaganda campaign for American war efforts to rally support.	8

**O Level History Summary**  
*Pure and Elective (Upper Sec)*

**Timeline for Ch 9, 10, 11, 12, 16 – “WW2 and Cold War History”**

<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Development</b>	<b>Description of Development &amp; Significance</b>	<b>Chapter</b>
1941	Operation Barbarossa	Hitler launched Operation Barbarossa in 1941 but was halted by the harsh winter conditions and the USSR's efficient reorganisation and resistance against the Germans.	9
7 Dec 1941	Bombing of Pearl Harbour	Marked American entry into the war. From 1941 to 1945, the USA produced many weapons, even producing more than twice of the industrial production of Japan and Germany combined in the year of 1944.	9
1942	The USSR enacted forced labour.	Adults, male and female, were not given food unless they contributed to the Soviet war effort. By 1942, the USSR surpassed German war production.	9
1942	Planned Japanese invasion of Australia	The Japanese navy asked for support to invade Australia, but the army refused, highlighting the inter-service rivalry that had impeded the Japanese war effort.	9
Sep 1943	Italian armistice with the Allied Powers	Mussolini was overthrown in Italy and the Italians signed an armistice with the Allies.	9
6 Jun 1944	Operation Overlord (D-Day)	Led by the USA, the Allies landed on Normandy, France. It was a success for the Allies due to the overwhelming resources from the US arsenal of democracy and the effective planning and leadership by the Allies.	9
Feb 1945	Yalta Conference	Allies agreed on the division of Germany and Eastern Europe as the Soviet sphere of influence. Allies disagree on Stalin's plan to move Soviet border westwards into Poland. Initially, both Churchill and Roosevelt refused, but Churchill convinced Roosevelt to accept as long as the USSR didn't interfere in Greece where there was a high threat of a communist takeover. Stalin agreed to Churchill's proposal.	10
8 May 1945	Surrender of Germany	Marked the end of WW2 in Europe, leaving Japan alone to fight the Allies.	9

**O Level History Summary**  
*Pure and Elective (Upper Sec)*

Jul–Aug 1945	Potsdam Conference	British PM changed from Churchill to Attlee, US President changed from Roosevelt to Truman. Both leaders took a tougher line against Stalin compared to their predecessors. Stalin and Truman disagreed on Germany. Stalin wanted to cripple Germany, while Truman disagreed (TOV), so Stalin thought that Truman wanted to protect Germany to buffer against the USSR. Truman also secretly told Stalin about the Manhattan Project, but Stalin had long known about the US atomic bomb from his informants since the project started in 1941.	10
6 Aug 1945	Little Boy, Hiroshima	First USA atomic bomb	9
9 Aug 1945	Fat Man, Nagasaki	Second USA atomic bomb	9
14 Aug 1945	Surrender of Japan	Marked the end of WW2 in the Asia-Pacific.	9
1946	Iron Curtain Speech	With the invitation of Truman, Churchill gave this speech to awaken democratic powers of increasing Soviet control of Eastern Europe. This increased Stalin's mistrust.	10
Mar 1947	Announcement of Truman Doctrine	Truman warned that the USA would resist spread of communism (containment).	10
Jun 1947	Announcement of Marshall Plan	USA invest US\$13 billion into Europe, and by Apr 1948, resources were shipped into democratic European nations.	10
Oct 1947	Establishment of Cominform	Ensure that satellite states implement Soviet-style communism.	10
Jun 1948	Start of Berlin Blockade	USA seemed to be rebuilding West Germany against USSR and hence USSR wanted to force USA out of Berlin. This triggered the Berlin Airlift.	10
Aug 1948	Establishment of Republic of Korea (SK)	With Syngman Rhee as President, the ROK was an authoritarian regime. Many opponents were arrested and killed e.g. Jeju Massacre of 1948–49 where many Jeju residents were accused of being communist while many were just anti-Rhee, resulting in 30,000 deaths. However, the USA supported this regime in an attempt to contain the spread of communism from NK to SK.	11

**O Level History Summary**  
*Pure and Elective (Upper Sec)*

Sep 1948	Establishment of Democratic People's Republic of Korea (NK)	With Kim Il Sung as leader, there was extensive propaganda within the regime to create a cult of personality. The regime emphasised self-sufficiency and practised isolationism.	11
Jan 1949	Establishment of Comecon	Comecon members could only trade with one another. However, trade within Comecon was unfair e.g. Poland sold coal at 1/10 of the price on the open market to USSR.	10
Apr 1949	Creation of NATO	During the Berlin Blockade. Marked US involvement in Western Europe.	10
May 1949	End of Berlin Blockade	Stalin gave up. The end of the confrontation led to the creation of West Germany (US, British and French zones) in May 1949.	10
Aug 1949	USSR detonated its first nuclear bomb.	The attainment of US-Soviet nuclear parity. Now, both USA and USSR had nuclear bombs, hence USA could no longer use nuclear diplomacy to threaten USSR.	11
Oct 1949	Establishment of communist rule in China	CCP won the Chinese Civil War, significantly shaping the Cold War dynamics.	11
Jan 1950	Dean Acheson's Defensive Perimeter Speech	Korea was excluded from the Defensive Perimeter. This seemed to imply that the USA would not intervene if NK was to reunify with SK by force.	11
Feb 1950	Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance	Stalin gained a strong ally in Asia to counter the American sphere of influence.	11
Apr 1950	National Security Council Paper No. 68 (NSC-68)	Under the climate of heightening Cold War tensions especially after the Sino-Soviet Treaty. NSC-68 highlighted the growing strength, influence and threat of the USSR, claiming that all communist activity everywhere could be traced back to Moscow, emphasising the US government's readiness to meet each and every threat promptly.	11
25 Jun 1950	North invasion of the South	Marked the start of the Korean War. NK forces advanced rapidly, captured Seoul and controlled most of NK. SK forces held onto a small area around Busan, serving as a landing spot for UN forces at a later stage.	11

**O Level History Summary**  
*Pure and Elective (Upper Sec)*

Sep 1950	Incheon landing	UN forces landed at Incheon, Seoul. MacArthur led UN forces from Busan, driving NK forces out of SK. MacArthur didn't stop at the 38th parallel, continuing to advance into NK despite China's warning that it would intervene and launch war.	11
Mid-Oct 1950	Advance to Yalu River	MacArthur defied the orders of Truman and the UN, advancing further to the Yalu River. He threatened to use the atomic bomb. In the meantime, Chinese forces secretly crossed into NK.	11
Late-Oct 1950	Chinese intervention	200,000 Chinese troops, as part of the "People's Volunteer Army", joined the NK forces. They were highly motivated and equipped with Soviet tanks and aircraft.	11
Dec 1950 – Jan 1951	UN forces were pushed back into SK.		11
Feb 1951	UN passed resolution to end the KW.	MacArthur beyond control of the UN.	11
Mar 1951	MacArthur issued ultimatum to China, threatening China to stop.		11
Apr 1951	Dismissal of MacArthur	Showed unwillingness of the Western powers to escalate KW into a nuclear war.	11
Jul 1951	Beginning of armistice talks	Simultaneously, UN troops recovered and resumed their advance into the North.	11
Dec 1952	Truman lost the elections.	Truman felt that the KW was justified, while Eisenhower felt that it was unjustified. Eisenhower threatened to use nuclear weapons if China did not negotiate. This was a decisive measure that forced China to sign the armistice in the USA's favour.	11
Jan 1953	Eisenhower took over.		11
Mar 1953	Death of Stalin	Created a power vacuum in the USSR with the new leader prioritising domestic power consolidation, so he was unwilling to meddle with external affairs, therefore desiring the end of the KW and speeding up the armistice talks.	11
Jul 1953	Armistice signed	Marked the ceasefire of the Korean War.	11

**O Level History Summary**  
*Pure and Elective (Upper Sec)*

Jul 1954	Signing of Geneva Accords	Partition of Vietnam into the North and the South. The Accords set the unrealistic goal of elections with no system implemented. The Accords allowed civilians of each side to relocate within 300 days. Both sides were dissatisfied with the partition. Ho Chi Minh felt that the North won and should have the entirety of Vietnam. Both sides shared the sentiments that the Accords only served the interests of major powers.	12
Sep 1954	Establishment of SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation (Southeast Asia)	11
Feb 1955	Formation of CENTO	Central Treaty Organisation (Central Asia and Middle East)	11
May 1955	West Germany was invited to join NATO.	Heightened the USSR's worry and suspicion.	10
May 1955	Formation of Warsaw Pact	Soviet version of NATO. Increased bipolarity and tensions.	10
Oct 1955	Rigged referendum in the South	Endorsed by the USA. Diem was not confident to win elections. Hence, he rigged the referendum, leading to the results of 98% "agreeing" to remove Bao Dai and to have Diem as President.	12
Jun 1956	Cancellation of 1956 national elections	Diem claimed that the elections would be rigged by the North, but he actually cancelled the elections because he knew he would lose the elections.	12
Aug 1964	Gulf of Tonkin	Johnson used an attack by North Vietnamese vessels on two US navy warships to urge the Congress to pass his Gulf of Tonkin resolution, authorising him to take any measures he believed was necessary to retaliate and to promote the maintenance of international peace and security in Southeast Asia. Following the resolution, Johnson increased US involvement in Vietnam.	12
Mar 1965 – end-1967	A series of battles along the North-South border.	USA had superior firepower while the Viet Cong adopted guerilla tactics and were more familiar with the terrain and much more battle-hardened. This parity caused a stalemate, though the public perception in USA was that war was going well.	12

**O Level History Summary**  
*Pure and Elective (Upper Sec)*

Jan 1968	Tet Offensive	Viet Cong attacked over 100 cities. It prompted the question of US troops – that even with 500,000 troops and US\$20 billion of annual spending, the Viet Cong could still put up a fight against the USA. US and South Vietnamese troops quickly retook towns but in the process, many civilians were killed like in the Battle of Hue.	12
Mar 1968	My Lai Massacre	My Lai is a village in central Vietnam. Elderly, children, and women were killed in the massacre, and caused people to question the legitimacy of US claims of moral righteousness, hence serving as a setback to US involvement in Vietnam.	12
Jan–Aug 1968	Prague Spring	Reform within Czechoslovakia prompted Soviet invasion, leading to collapse of the resistance against Soviet-style communism, the ousting of Dubcek and the installation of a hardline communist regime. This delegitimised the USSR and the ideological superiority of communism.	16
Apr 1969 – end-1971	400,000 American troops left Vietnam	Nixon Doctrine (Vietnamisation)	12
Jan 1973	Signing of the Paris Peace Accords to “end war and restore peace in Vietnam”		12
Mar 1973	The last US forces had left Vietnam.		12
Dec 1974	The North launched a major offensive on the South.	The North, without the backing of the Americans, left vulnerable to attack by the South.	12
Apr 1975	Fall of Saigon		12
1976	Establishment of Vietnam as a communist state		12



**O Level History Summary**  
*Pure and Elective (Upper Sec)*

1984	Introduction of the Strategic Defensive Initiative (SDI) aka Star Wars programme	To create a system that could use satellites and lasers to destroy missiles before hitting their targets. A clear reverse of detente. Put immense pressure on USSR as the Soviets found it increasingly hard to keep up with the USA. If they desired to keep up, their stagnating economy would be ruined. Hence, the USSR was less interested in putting up resistance against US military growth.	16
1985	Gorbachev came to power.	He pushed for New Thinking which comprises his radical reforms. Glasnost (openness): Allowed open debate on government policy Perestroika (restructuring): Reforms of the government system	16
1988	Week of Conscience	People learned more about the atrocities during Stalin's era.	16
1989	Collapse of communism in Eastern Europe	End of Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe and end of the legitimacy of communism in the region.	16
May 1990	Boris Yeltsin elected as President of Russia.	A strong anti-communist opposition politician.	16
Aug 1991	Military coup by party conservatives	Gorbachev was put under house arrest. Yeltsin led opposition against the communist party and the coup.	16
Dec 1991	Gorbachev resigns, USSR dissolves.	Marks the end of the Cold War.	16

**O Level History Summary**  
*Pure and Elective (Upper Sec)*

**Timeline for Ch 13 – Decolonisation of Malaya**

<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Developments in Malaya</b>
1945	<p>World War Two ended</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tarnished British prestige and influence (British humiliating defeat in 1941)</li> <li>- Growth of national consciousness (desire to be freed from colonial rule and to decide their own destiny and defend themselves)</li> <li>- Rise of communism (MPAJA during JO and revival of MCP)</li> </ul>
Apr 1946	<p>Malayan Union</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct rule; strong centralised govt.</li> <li>- Headed by Brit governor, advised by Sultans</li> <li>- Malays automatically qualify for citizenship</li> <li>- Non-Malays that were born in Malaya before Malayan Union / met residency requirements qualify for citizenship</li> <li>- Brit officials criticised direct rule system; they served under indirect rule</li> <li>- Indian locals generally supportive – Malayan Indian Congress formed in Aug 1946 (But slightly reserved → Citizenship rights in the Union had little value, Malaya = India, both colonies at that time)</li> <li>- Chinese locals generally supportive – Started All-Malaya Council of Joint Action (AMCJA) in Dec 1946, pushing for equal citizenship rights as stated in the Union (supported by MIC)</li> <li>- Malays protested <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-&gt; Rights and interests of Malays: Sultans' power eroded, extension of citizenship rights to non-Malays</li> <li>-&gt; Harold MacMichael's approach: threatened to remove Sultans if they didn't agree to Union (many were collaborators of Japanese), Sultans consented quickly but got angry after learning about the full implications of the Union</li> <li>-&gt; 10,000-strong protest during MacMichael's visit</li> <li>-&gt; UMNO formed in May 1946, demanded a pro-Malay scheme</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Jan 1948	<p>Federation of Malaya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indirect rule; federal govt. + strong state govts., Sultans advised by Brit High Commissioner</li> <li>- Malays generally supportive – Weak federal govt. + High autonomy of state govts.; Retain sovereignty of Sultans; More difficult for non-Malays to become citizens</li> <li>- Opposition from mainly non-Malays <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-&gt; AMCJA (non-Malay rights) + PUTERA (Malay radicals that wanted immediate independence = AMCJA-PUTERA Alliance (Oct 1947: nation-wide hartal against Federation; paralysed most towns)</li> <li>-&gt; Inter-communal cooperation, nationalism</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**O Level History Summary**  
*Pure and Elective (Upper Sec)*

Jun 1948	Start of Malayan Emergency - MCP murdered 3 European plantation estate managers; Brit govt banned MCP and declared emergency; Communists led by Chin Peng launched attack (3000-strong)
Jun 1950	Briggs Plan - New Villages: Relocate squatters from edge of jungle to new villages - Operation Starvation: Restrict Chinese residents of New Villages from supplying food, medicines, resources etc. to communist fighters
Jan 1952	Appointment of Templer (Templer's methods) - Hearts and minds: Local political participation e.g. local elections, village councils - Amnesty for communist fighters upon surrender: Rewards for surrendering of arms and capturing of key communist leaders
1952	Amendment Bill (part of "Hearts and minds") - Citizenship for over half the Chinese population
1953	"White Areas" and "Black Areas" (Templer's methods) - White Areas → Free from communist threat → Fewer food and security restrictions - Black Areas → Plagued with communist threat → More food and security restrictions - Incentivises cooperation with Brits to remove communist threat
1955	Formation of Alliance - Represented all 3 races (UMNO-MCA-MIC) - Undermined purpose of MCP to free Malaya - Dispel anti-colonial concerns of USA - Contested together in elections (inter-racial unity) - Alliance enjoyed landslide victory → Evidence for locals' trust in government
1956	Merdeka Mission - Brit government agreed to withdraw Brit advisors - To grant independence by 1957
1956	Reid Commission - Edited by Alliance to form the eventual Merdeka Constitution

**O Level History Summary**  
*Pure and Elective (Upper Sec)*

31 Aug 1957	Merdeka
Jul 1960	<p>End of Malayan Emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Little external support (CCP fighting civil war from '27 to '49 and KW from '50 to '53 → too preoccupied + USSR too far away → uninterested)</li> <li>- Merdeka (1957) → MCP lost rallying cry</li> <li>- Lack of mass support → Templer's methods, insurgency seen as a "Chinese problem", violent tactics the MCP used</li> </ul>

**Timeline for Ch 14 – Decolonisation of Dutch Indonesia**

<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Developments in Indonesia</i>
1945	<p>World War Two ended</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthened Indonesian nationalism to challenge Dutch order due to JO (e.g. Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere) → But still uncertain and obscure</li> <li>- Growing political consciousness seen in emergence of mass organisations (e.g. Putera in Mar 1943 led by Sukarno, Youth Corps and Vigilance Corps in Apr 1943, Peta "guerilla bamboo spears" in Oct 1943, Masyumi "Islamic" in Oct 1943) and admin experience they had gained from serving the Japs in replacement of Dutch</li> <li>- Revival of nationalism (Sukarno, Hatta, Sjahrir released from exile)</li> <li>- Japanese promise of independence (convened BPUPK in Apr 1945 to investigate matter of Indo independence, during power vacuum → declaration)</li> </ul>
Oct 1945	<p>Battle of Surabaya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Republican occupation of Surabaya in East Java</li> <li>- Republicans cruelly treated Dutch POWs and Eurasians</li> <li>- A Brit commander was killed → Brits bombarded Surabaya → Brits gained control of Surabaya</li> <li>- National symbol of heroic resistance, rallying cry for Indo Revolution</li> <li>- Dutch realised Republicans were a force to be reckoned with</li> </ul>
Mar 1947	<p>Linggadjati Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Brits forced Dutch and Republicans to negotiate</li> <li>- Recognised Republican authority in Java, Madura and Sumatra, not Outer Islands</li> <li>- Agreed to form USI (federal state) where Republic is only one of the states in the federation; Not carried out due to distrust</li> </ul>

**O Level History Summary**  
*Pure and Elective (Upper Sec)*

Jul–Aug 1947	<p>First Dutch “Police Action”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wanted to drive Republicans out of Dutch-controlled areas</li> <li>- Wanted to seize valuable resources e.g. sugar, oil, rubber in Java and Sumatra</li> <li>- UN and USA condemned, Dutch stopped</li> </ul>
Jan 1948	<p>Renville Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UN forced Dutch and Republicans to negotiate</li> <li>- Declared an end to First “Police Action”</li> <li>- But Dutch continued to hold on to territories gained during “Police Action”</li> </ul>
Aug 1948	<p>Madiun Affair</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communist uprising within Republican Army in Madiun, East Java</li> <li>- Sukarno rallied Indo together to resist the uprising and protect the Revolution</li> <li>- Successful rallying call, e.g. Masyumi supported Sukarno and took over Madiun</li> <li>- Downfall of PKI – Musso died, Indonesians lost trust in communists</li> <li>- Showed the USA that the Republicans were not communists</li> <li>- Made USA more aware about communist influence in Indo and SEA</li> <li>- USA saw Sukarno and Republicans as possible allies in SEA amidst height of CW</li> </ul>
Dec 1948	<p>Second Dutch “Police Action”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Initial success as Dutch captured Sukarno, Hatta and Sjahrir in Yogyakarta (capital of the Republic)</li> <li>- Diplomatic disaster for Dutch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-&gt; Dutch used money from Marshall Plan to fight the Republicans → angered USA, USA ceased Marshall Plan aid</li> <li>-&gt; Republicans garnered support from UN and USA (UNSC reinstated Indo Republican government)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Declared ceasefire in 1949</li> </ul>
Dec 1949	<p>Round Table Conference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UN and USA mediated</li> <li>- Netherlands ceded independence to USI</li> <li>- Aug 1950: Indo dropped the federal system and became the Republic of Indonesia (single nation-state)</li> </ul>