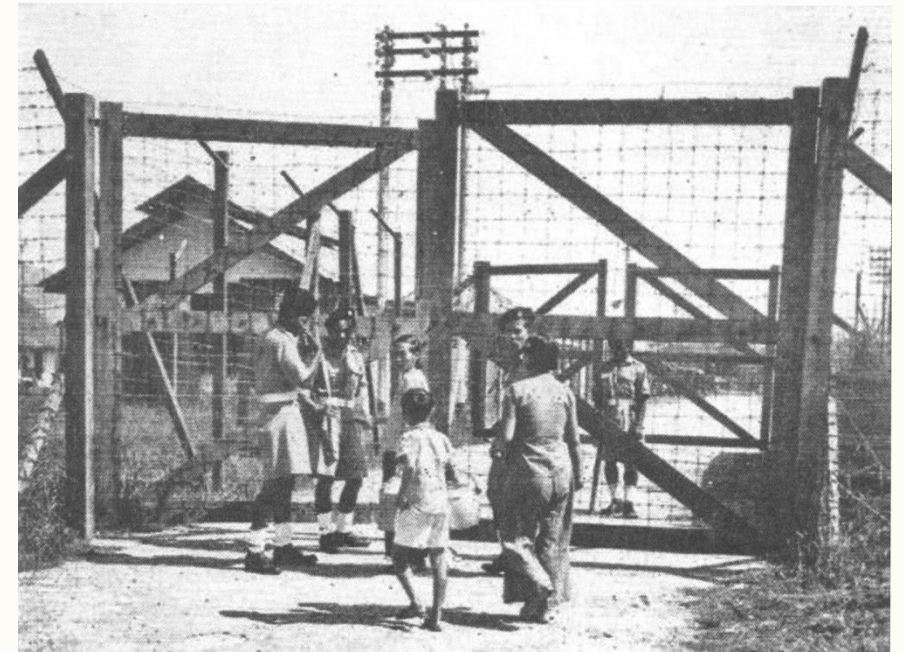


Malayan Emergency (T3W4 Lesson 2)

Time to 'Break Glass'

Malayan Emergency

- Support for MCP and their strikes decreased over time
- The MCP saw no hope of progress from working within the political system
- Withdrew from Singapore and decided on violent rebellion in Malaya, making use of the jungles
- Led by Chin Peng, they formed the Malayan National Liberation Army (MNLA) and aimed to force independence from British rule



Malayan Emergency (1948 – 1960)



- 16 June 1948, emergency declared after 3 Europeans were murdered at a plantation in Perak
- 6 October 1951, British High Commissioner Sir Henry Gurney assassinated by the MNLA
- His successor, General Gerard Templer implemented a 'hearts and minds campaign' which won the support of the local Chinese civilians and turned the tide
- By 1958, MNLA numbers dwindled and many escaped to Southern Thailand



Malaya: The Undeclared War

Watch the first 4 minutes to get a sense of the two sides of this conflict.

Feel free to continue watching the rest of the documentary at home!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pBRMRf0JVJc>



Task: Worksheet Section E

- Refer to the following materials and answer Section E of the worksheet:
 - Past few slides on overview of the Malayan Emergency
 - First four minutes of “Malaya: The Undeclared War” documentary
 - “Civilians in the crossfire” Biblioasia supplementary article (<http://www.nlb.gov.sg/biblioasia/2019/11/29/civilians-in-the-crossfire-the-malayan-emergency/>)
- Not all information will be spelled out in the resources, so do try to process the information and construct your own responses
- **Estimated duration: 25 minutes**

Impact of Malayan Emergency on Singapore

- New government regulations allowed arrest and detention without trial
- Organisations and even schools suspected of being anti-British were banned
- English-educated left-wing radicals were suppressed and arrested
- Caused Singapore's political scene to tend towards conservativeness due to fear of being seen as anti-British
- Conservative, pro-British movements like the Singapore Progressive Party thrived

