



JURONGVILLE SECONDARY SCHOOL
END-OF-YEAR EXAMINATION 2023
Secondary Two Express



STUDENT
NAME

CLASS

INDEX
NUMBER

HISTORY

6 October 2023

1 hour

Additional materials: Writing paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and index number in the spaces on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

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

Answer each question on a new side of the writing paper.

Tie Sections A and B answers together.

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **all parts** of Question 2.

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

DO NOT OPEN THE BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

For Examiner's Use

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This document consists of **6** printed pages and 0 blank page.

Section A: Source-Based Questions

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

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

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

1 (a) Study Source A.

What can you infer about people's attitudes towards National Service in Singapore? Explain your answer.

[5
]

(b) Study Source B

What does Source B tell you about people's feelings towards National Service in Singapore? Explain your answer.

[5
]

(c) Study Source C.

Why do you think Lee Kuan Yew made this speech in 1967? Explain your answer.

[5
]

(d) Study Sources D and E.

How similar are they about National Service? Explain your answer.

[5
]

Introduction of compulsory National Service in 1967

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The British were to withdraw their military forces from Singapore by 1971. This led to concerns within the Singapore government that Singapore would be vulnerable to security threats. Compulsory National Service was introduced in 1967 by the government to build up a ready citizen's army to defend Singapore. While this decision seemed necessary, there remained those who did not support it.

Study the following sources to look at the different points of view.

Source A: *Adapted from an online article about National Service introduced in 1967.*

Our Defence Minister Goh Keng Swee stated that the National Service Act was good as it would help in establishing a credible defence force for the new nation. In those early years, Singapore needed to quickly build up the capability to protect itself before the British withdrew in 1971. But it was not easy getting Singaporeans then to support the idea. There was resistance, in particular among the Chinese who looked down on soldiering as a job. There is a Chinese saying that good sons do not become soldiers, just as good iron is not made into nails.

Source B: *A photograph of Barisan Socialis members protesting against National Service outside City Hall, 1967. Military policemen were used to deal with the protestors.*



Source C: *An extract of a speech by Lee Kuan Yew in 1967.*

The future of Singapore depends upon our capacity to maintain orderly and stable conditions as we go through the pangs of withdrawal of the British. Our ability to maintain order will assure local and overseas investors of the establishment and expansion of their industries. This outcome is dependent on the capacity of our population - our men in green - to adapt and to adjust to their new lives. I have every confidence that Singaporean men will recognise the necessity of National Service and take to it. It will help the men move forward together and leave no one behind.

Source D: *Interview with Mr Dileep Nair on his National Service experience in the early 1970s, after returning from Canada with an engineering degree.*

I was against doing National Service at first. The training was very tough. I was placed in a platoon of people who did not speak English, and my sergeants made life miserable for me as I was a graduate. Gradually, however, I began to enjoy the time and the training in National Service. This was because I got to be close to the people I trained with, even though they could not speak English.

Source E: *Adapted from an interview with a Member of Parliament, Mr Eric Cheong, on the opinions of people about National Service in 1967.*

There were many who were against National Service because there was fear, among many parents, that their children will be injured during training. However, because of the way we handled them, those who did National Service, especially those who served in the first batch, were enthusiastic about the training, which included training in jobs. Those who underwent the OCT (Officer Cadet) courses, for example, have made a very good career.

Section B: Structured Questions

Answer **all** parts.

2 This question is on the merger of Singapore and Malaya in 1963.

- (a) Describe oppositions faced by Singapore and Malaya in the plan towards merger in 1963. [4]
- (b) Explain how Singapore would benefit from a merger with Malaya in 1963. [6]

End of Paper

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A <https://ifonlvsingaporeans.blogspot.com/2017/08/as-national-service-turns-50-what-is.html>
 Source B From <https://sgfilmhunter.wordpress.com/category/singapore-politics/>
 Source C <http://socialstudies-yuying-4na.blogspot.com/2010/03/source-g.html>
 Source D http://www.nas.gov.sg/archivesonline/Flipviewer/publish/2/2347e073-115f-11e3-83d5-0050568939ad-OHC002838_027/web/html5/index.html?launchlogo=tablet/OralHistoryInterviews_brandingLogo_.png
 Source E <https://www.tnp.sg/news/singapore-news/1967-singapores-first-soldiers>

**2023 End of Year Examinations
Secondary Two Express
History
Answer Scheme**

- 1 (a) Study Source A.**
What can you infer about people's attitudes towards National Service in Singapore? Explain your answer. [5]
- L1 Lifts details from the source** [1]
- e.g. Source A states 'Our Defence Minister Goh Keng Swee stated that the National Service Act would help in establishing a credible defence force for the new nation.'
- L2 States any other inference, but not about 'attitude'** [2]
- e.g. I can infer from the source that National Service would benefit Singapore.
- L3 States one side's attitude, supported by a valid source use** [3-4]
Award 3m for a valid inference, 4m for supporting evidence
- e.g. I can infer from the source that people had a **negative attitude/did not like** National Service. [3] I know this because Source A states 'There was resistance, in particular among the Chinese who looked down on soldiering as a job' [4]
- OR
- e.g. I can infer from the source that people had a positive attitude/liked National Service. [3] I know this as Source A states 'Goh Keng Swee stated that the National Service Act was good as it would help in establishing a credible defence force...'
- L4 Both parts of L3** [5]

Marker's Report

1. "Did not support" -not to be accepted as it is found in the source content.
2. Students to be reminded to put quotation marks for evidence quoted. Evidence is not counted if not within quotation marks.

- 1 (b) [5]
- Study Source B**
- What does Source B tell you about people's feelings towards National Service in Singapore? Explain your answer.** 1
- L1**
- Lifts details from picture, no inference** 2-3
- Eg. Source B shows me people rioting.
- L2**
- Inference unsupported**
- Award 2m for one inference without evidence, 3m for more developed answer.*
- Eg Source B tells me that locals disliked/did not support National Service in Singapore. 4-5
- Inference supported**
- L3** *Award 4m for one inference with evidence, 5m for more developed answer.*
- Eg Source B tells me that locals disliked/did not support National Service in Singapore. I know this as the source shows Barisan Socialis members protesting against National Service. They even protested in a public place like City Hall area.

- 1 (c **Study Source C.**
) **Why do you think Lee Kuan Yew made this speech in 1967?**
Explain your answer. [5]

Answers must be framed as reasons

- L1 Provenance** [1]

e.g. He made this speech in 1967 as he was the Prime Minister

- L2 Context** [2]

E.g He made this speech in 1967 as it was the year in which National Service was introduced.

- L3 States valid message(s) or outcome, supported** [3-4]

Award 4m for more developed answer

e.g. He made this speech in 1967 to convince Singaporeans that National Service was important to ensure the **defence** of Singapore. Source B says "The future of Singapore depends upon our capacity to maintain orderly and stable conditions as we go through the pangs of withdrawal of the British". This tells us that National Service protects the country from external threats since the British will be withdrawing and no longer ensuring Singapore's safety.

e.g. He made this speech in 1967 to convince Singaporeans that National Service is important to ensure the **economic prosperity** of Singapore. Source B says "Our ability to maintain order will assure local and overseas investors of the establishment and expansion of their industries". This tells me that National Service protects our country from external threats which then gives investors the confidence to invest in Singapore and promote its economic growth.

- L4 L3+ outcome** [5]

e.g So that Singaporeans will support the idea of National Service and either register for it or not dissuade others from joining it.

| | | |
|-------------|--|------------|
| 1(d) | Study Sources D and E. How similar are they about National Service? Explain your answer. | [5] |
| L1 | Generalised comments/Invalid matching Award 1m for generalised comment with/without support. Award 1m for invalid matching with/without common criteria. e.g. Source D is from a former NS man while Source E is from a Member of Parliament. | [1] |
| L2 | Similarity/difference based on provenance/source type / Matching evidence without criterion e.g. Both sources are text sources/interviews. | [2] |
| L3 | States a valid similarity OR/AND difference in content, unsupported e.g. Sources D and E are different in the reason why Singaporeans came to accept doing National Service. | [3] |
| L4 | States a valid similarity OR difference in content, supported with valid source use e. g. Sources D and E are different in the reason why Singaporeans came to accept doing National Service. Source D tells us that there were those, such as Mr Nair, who came to accept doing National Service <u>as it was a time to bond with others.</u> I know this because in Source D, Mr Nair says that over time, he “began to enjoy the time and the training in National Service” as “I got to be close to the people I trained with”. However, Source E tells us that Singaporeans came to accept doing National Service <u>as National Service provided training for future employment opportunities.</u> I know this because Source E tells us “those who served in the first batch were enthusiastic about the training, which included skills training. Those who underwent the OCT (Officer Cadet) courses, for example, have made a very good career.” OR Sources D and E are similar in showing that there was a lack of support for National Service initially. I know this because Source D tells us the Mr Nair was initially against National Service as he could not take the training. This can be seen in Source D, in which Mr Nair claims that the “training was tough”, and that “the sergeants made life miserable for me as I was an undergraduate.” Similarly, Source E shows that there were those who were against National Service due to the fear “among many parents, that their children would be injured during training”. | |

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| 2(a) | Describe oppositions faced by Singapore and Malaya in the plan towards merger | [4] |
| L1 | Describes the situation related to the merger Describes the situation related to the merger, without focus on the question. | [1] |
| L2 | Identifies oppositions faced by Singapore and Malaya in the plan towards merger Lists the opposition (s) faced by Singapore and Malaya but without further elaboration Award max of 2 marks for more than 2 factors identified. e.g. opposition from Indonesia e.g. Barisan Socialis | [2] |
| L3 | Describes the opposition (s) Award 3 marks for one opposition identified and described. Award 4 marks for two oppositions identified and described. e.g. Singapore and Malaya faced strong opposition from Indonesia in the plan towards merger. Indonesia did not support merger and felt that merger would give the British continued control over the territories in the new federation of Malaysia. It felt that Sabah and Sarawak should be under the influence of Indonesia. Indonesia broke off diplomatic ties and trade relations with Malaysia in 1963. Indonesia launched a policy of Konfrontasi (Confrontation) in January 1963. It involved military attacks and bombings in Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore. The aim was to cause instability and disorder in the states. OR/AND Singapore and Malaya faced strong opposition from Indonesia in the plan towards merger. Lim Chin Siong and Fong Swee Suan were against the merger of Federation of Malaysia. They were the Pro-communist members in PAP. They felt that the terms of the merger were not favourable to the people of Singapore. They were so against that they tried to get support from other PAP members to challenge Lee Kuan Yew's leadership. However, they did not succeed and were expelled from PAP. The expelled members established a new party, Barisan Sosialis. The Barisan Socialist felt that the under-representation of Singapore in the Malaysian Parliament was a sign of its second-class status as Singapore was given only 15 seats in the Parliament while North Borneo and Sarawak were given more seats despite their smaller population. In September 1961, the Barisan Socialis started a campaign to oppose the merger. They organised students demonstrations and labour strikes. | [3-4] |

| | | |
|-------------|--|--------------|
| 2(b) | Explain how Singapore would benefit from a merger with Malaya in 1963. | [6] |
| L1 | Describes merger without attempting to answer the question Describes the political situation related to the merger, without focus on the question. e.g. Singapore wanted to merge with Malaya. | [1] |
| L2 | Identifies benefit(s) Lists the benefit(s) that Singapore would gain from merger with Malaya in 1963 e.g. solve the economic problems e.g. attain independence from the British colonial government | [2] |
| L3 | Describes how Singapore would benefit from its merger with Malaya in 1963 e.g. One benefit was that merger would help Singapore's PAP government to solve the economic problems that Singapore was facing. Singapore had no natural resources and was experiencing a declining trade. Furthermore, the Malayan government introduced taxes on goods traded between Singapore and Malaya after Malaya became independent. This limited trade between them, which would consequently affect Singapore's economy. | [3] |
| L4 | Explains how Singapore would benefit from its merger with Malaya in 1963 Award 4 marks for one benefit identified and explained, and an additional mark for additional detail(s). Award 6 marks for two benefits identified and well-explained. e.g. One benefit that Singapore would gain from its merger with Malaya would be to create a <u>common market</u> . Singapore had no natural resources and was experiencing a declining trade. Furthermore, the Malayan government introduced taxes on goods traded between Singapore and Malaya after Malaya became independent in 1957. This limited trade between them as profits decreased, affecting Singapore's economy. As a result, Singapore's survival as an independent state would be difficult as it lacked natural resources and faced a declining entrepot trade as well as a good port to create jobs for the population. Hence, a common market would get rid of taxes. This would enable trade between Malaya and Singapore to increase, creating more jobs for the people. A common market would provide economic benefits for Singapore. | [4-6] |

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|--|--|--|
| | <p>OR/AND</p> <p>e.g. Another benefit that Singapore would gain would be that it would be free from communist threats. The British were fearful that Singapore would fall into the hands of the communists. Malaya, however, had a strong anti-communist government. Thus, merger was desired as the Malayan government was strong and could manage the communist influence in Singapore. Hence, the Malayan government would ensure that the communists would not be able to grow in Singapore. This would give the British more trust and security and would grant Singapore its independence.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>e.g. Another benefit that Singapore would gain would be that it would increase the chance for Singapore to attain independence from the British colonial government. Some PAP leaders thought that Britain was unwilling to give independence to Singapore as they thought Singapore was too small to survive on its own and the local leaders were considered too inexperienced to run the country. The British were also afraid that Singapore would be conquered by the communists if left on their own. The British was anti-communist. Malaya was the hinterland that could provide resources to keep Singapore's economy going. Hence, the British would be more confident of Singapore's survival and grant Singapore independence.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Malayan government would ensure that the communists would not be able to grow in Singapore. This would give the British more trust and security and would grant Singapore its independence</p> | |
|--|--|--|