

DUNMAN SECONDARY SCHOOL

CANDIDATE
NAME

CLASS

INDEX
NUMBER

END-OF-YEAR EXAMINATION 2023 SECONDARY 2 EXPRESS

HISTORY

27 September 2023

Additional Materials: Writing Paper
String

1 hour 15 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **all** questions.

At the end of the examination, submit the following **SEPARATELY**:

- Section A
- Section B

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

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

Section A: Source-Based Question [15 marks]

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 interpret and analyse the sources.

1(a) Study Source A.

What can you infer about the Sook Ching Operation? Explain your answer, using details from the cartoon. [4]

(b) Study Source B.

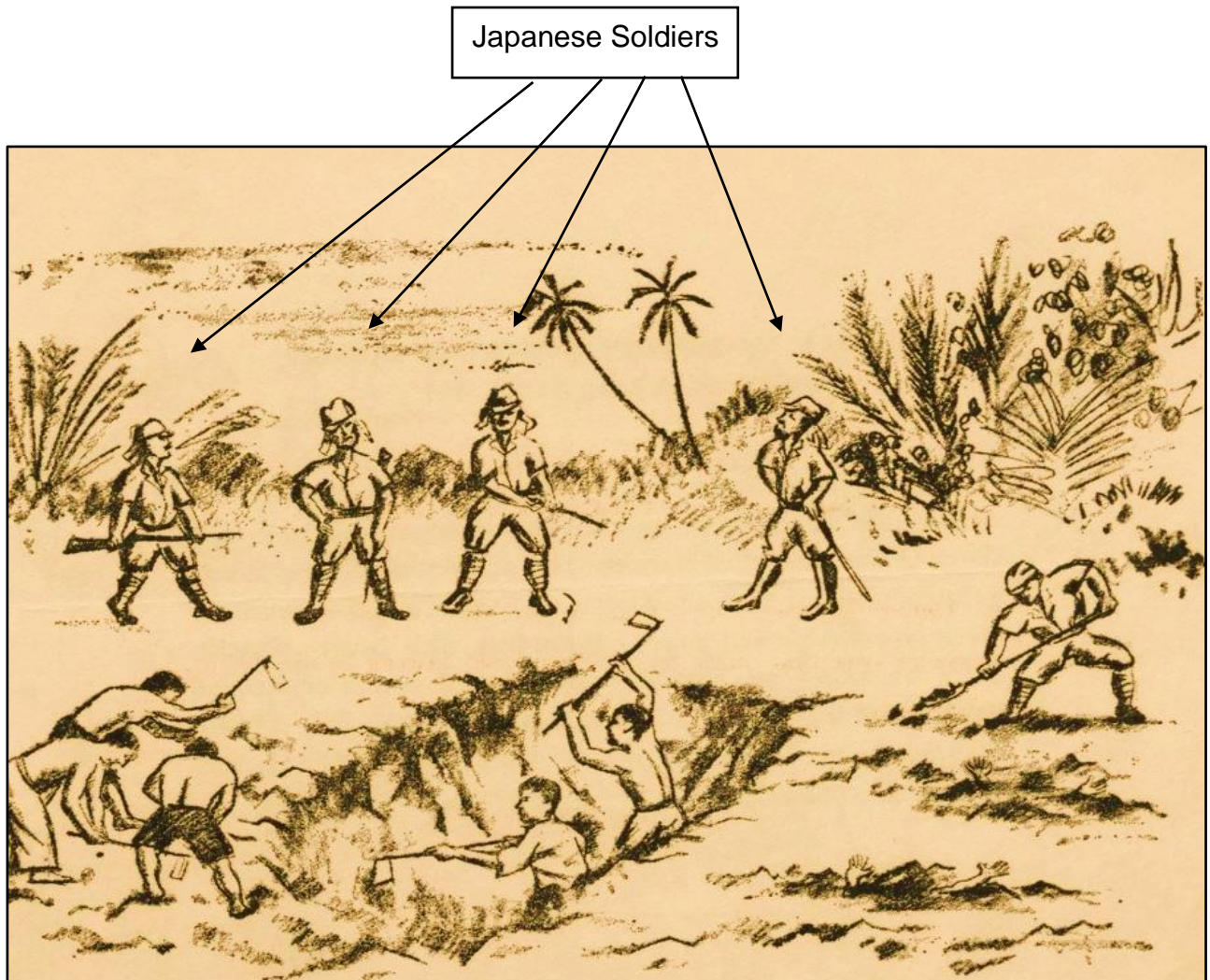
Why was Source B published? Explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

How different are Sources C and D? Explain your answer. [6]

The Japanese Occupation

Source A: A cartoon by Singaporean cartoonist Liu Kang. The caption of the source reads “Those chosen to be massacred were often made to dig their own graves before they were killed by the Japanese soldiers”.



Source B: Adapted from a comment by Army Chief of Japanese Army in the Syonan Times 23 Feb 1942.

It is hereby declared that the recent arrests of hostile and rebellious Chinese have been carried out. It goes without saying that they are indeed so-called traitors. Thus, it is most important to sweep away these disloyal Chinese elements. The Japanese Army had never dreamt of having to use harsh methods so suddenly. It was the unfriendly Chinese and their cooperation with Japan's enemy against us that deserved the anger of the Japanese army. If the Chinese had accepted Japanese rule, the army would have treated them well.

Source C: *Adapted from a view expressed by a Japanese writer after the Japanese Occupation.*

We put to death thousands of Chinese as they were found to be anti-Japanese after questioning during Operation Clean-up (Sook Ching). They deserve the punishment. However, it is a lie to say that there were no guidelines given in Operation Clean-up. A military reporter visiting the sites recalled seeing *Kempeitai* officers turning the pages of a record book containing names and other information of the Chinese. If a military reporter could be bothered to visit the sites on a hot day, it showed that the Japanese army took Operation Clean-up very seriously. During the early days of the Occupation, the Japanese army intended to adopt a soft approach and had never dreamt of having to resort to harsh methods so suddenly.

Source D: *A historian account of Sook Ching screening based on eye-witnesses account.*

The Japanese screening and killing of thousands of Chinese based on mere suspicion of anti-Japanese activities were terrifying. In addition, the screening was carried out in a random manner. At some centres men were interviewed; at others they were barely questioned before their fates were decided by the Japanese officers. Reports later emerged of presence of black-hooded informants at the centres who pointed out those to be executed. Some might have used their position to take revenge, while others merely picked out faces from the crowd at random. Certain groups were clearly at risk: anyone who had assisted the war effort in China, teachers and journalists, former British employees or those the Japanese thought were pro-British. Sometimes, a man's fate might be sealed by something as insignificant as speaking the Hainanese dialect, that he had tattoos or wearing glasses or even signing his name in English.

Section B: Structured Questions [20 marks]

Answer all questions.

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

- a) Describe why Tunku was initially unwilling to merge with Singapore. [4]
- b) Explain two reasons for Singapore's separation from Malaysia. [6]

3 This question is on challenges Singapore faced after 1965 and how it overcame them.

- a) Describe the security challenges faced by Singapore in the 1960s and 1970s after separation from Malaysia. [4]
- b) Explain two ways that Singapore managed to overcome its security challenges in the 1960s and 1970s. [6]

END-OF-PAPER

Acknowledgement:

Source A: Chop Suey by Liu Kang.

Source B: The Syonan Times 23 February 1942 & The Japanese War has not ended.

Source C: The Price of Peace: True Accounts of the Japanese Occupation compiled and edited by Foong Choon Hon.

Source D: Singapore a Biography by Mark Frost.

**Dunman Secondary School
End of Year Examination 2023
Secondary 2 Express History
Answer Scheme**

Section A: Source-Based Questions

1 (a)	Study Source A. What can you infer from Source A about the Sook Ching Operation? Explain your answer, using details from the cartoon. [4]
--------------	--

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Describing source/Lifting information from source/ Misinterpret source. <i>e.g. Japanese soldiers were pointing their rifles at the people digging their own graves.</i>	1
L2	States a valid Inference, unsupported. <i>e.g. I can infer from Source A that Sook Ching was an inhumane/terrifying experience.</i>	2
L3	States a valid Inference, supported with valid source use. Award the higher mark for a more developed answer. <i>e.g. I can infer from Source A that Sook Ching was an inhumane/terrifying experience. This is evident in the source which shows those who are about to be massacred digging their own graves. This explains that Sook Ching was a cruel/traumatic/ an inhumane experience as not only are the victims going to die but knew they could not escape their fate.</i>	3-4

1 (b)	Study Source B. Why was Source B published? Explain your answer.	[5]
-------	---	-----

Level	Level Descriptors	Marks
L1	Lifting from source/Misinterpretation of source <i>e.g. If the Chinese had accepted Japanese rule, the army would have treated them well.</i>	1
L2	Context / Impact without Message <u>Impact</u> <i>e.g. This newspaper article was published to justify Army officer actions so that the readers/people of Singapore will not criticise/blame the Japanese Army for their harsh treatment of the Chinese/warn them to co-operate with the Japanese.</i> <u>Context</u> <i>e.g. This newspaper article was published in 1942 when Sook Ching was carried out and Japan was criticised by other countries for their harsh action.</i>	2
L3	Message Inferred without Action Word <i>e.g Source B was published because the Army officer wanted to tell the readers/people of Singapore that Sook Ching was justified/necessary to get rid of anti-Japanese Chinese. This was evident from Source B which states “It goes without saying that they are indeed so-called traitors”. OR “It was the unfriendly Chinese and their cooperation with Japan’s enemy to take up arms against the Japanese that deserved the anger of the army. This means that Sook Ching was necessary as the Chinese were going against the Japanese and had to be severely dealt with in order to keep the Japanese rule secure.</i>	3
L4	Message Inferred with Action Word <i>e.g Source B was published because the Army officer wanted to convince the readers/people of Singapore that Sook Ching was justified/necessary to get rid of anti-Japanese Chinese. This was evident from Source B which states “It goes without saying that they are indeed so-called traitors”. OR “It was the unfriendly Chinese and their cooperation with Japan’s enemy to take up arms against the Japanese that deserved the anger of the army. This means that Sook Ching was necessary as the Chinese were going against the Japanese and had to be severely dealt with in order to keep the Japanese rule secure.</i>	4

L5	Message Inferred with Action Word plus & Impact & Context <i>e.g Source B was published because the Army officer wanted to convince the readers/people of Singapore that Sook Ching was justified/necessary to get rid of anti-Japanese Chinese. This was evident from Source B which states “It goes without saying that they are indeed so-called traitors”. OR “It was the unfriendly Chinese and their cooperation with Japan’s enemy to take up arms against the Japanese that deserved the anger of the army. This means that Sook Ching was necessary as the Chinese were going against the Japanese and had to be severely dealt with in order to keep the Japanese rule secure. The Army Officer said this because he wanted to justify the army’s action so that the readers will not criticise/blame them for their harsh treatment of the Chinese/will think twice about going against Japanese. This article was published in 1942 because Sook Ching was carried out and Japan was criticised by other countries for their harsh actions.</i>	5
-----------	--	----------

1 (c)	Study Sources C and D. How different are Sources C and D? Explain your answer. [6]
--------------	---

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Generalised Comments/Invalid matching <i>e.g. Source C is about Sook Ching’s soft approach but Source D is about Sook Ching not properly carried out.</i>	1
L2	Difference based on provenance <i>e.g. Source C is by Japanese writer but Source D is by a historian.</i>	2
L3	States a valid similarity or difference in content, unsupported 3 marks for similarity/difference, unsupported. 4 marks for similarity & difference, unsupported. <i>e.g. Sources C and D are similar in telling us the Chinese suffered a traumatic experience during Operation Clean-Up/Sook Ching.</i> OR/AND <i>e.g. Sources C and D are different in terms of methods/procedures/ways used to carry out Sook Ching. Source C suggests that Sook Ching was properly carried out but Source D suggests that Sook Ching was haphazardly carried out.</i>	3-4
L4	State a valid difference and similarity in content, supported with valid source use 5 marks for similarity/difference, supported.	5-6

	<p>6 marks for similarity & difference, supported.</p> <p><i>e.g. Sources B and C are similar in telling us the Chinese suffered a traumatic experience during Sook Ching. This is evident from Source C which states “We put to death thousands of Chinese as they were found to be anti-Japanese after questioning during Operation Clean-up”. This means that many Chinese had to suffer the frightening experience of being interrogated by the Japanese who used cruel ways and then faced the scary fate of being sentenced to death during Sook Ching. Similarly, this is evident from Source D which states “The Japanese screening and killing of thousands of Chinese based on mere suspicion of anti-Japanese activities were terrifying”. This means that the Sook Ching experience was scary as many Chinese were subjected to Japanese questioning and facing fate of death based on mere doubt.</i></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p><i>e.g. Sources C and D are different in terms of how Sook Ching was carried out or methods/procedures/ways used to carry out Sook Ching. Source C suggests that Sook Ching was properly carried out but Source D suggests that Sook Ching was haphazardly carried out. Source C tells me that the Army Officers ensured that Sook Ching was carried out properly. This is evident from Source C which says, “if a military reported bothered to visit the sites on a hot day, it showed that the Japanese Army took Operation Clean-up very seriously”. This means that the Army officers followed guidelines carefully when carrying out Operation Clean-up and there was no misuse of power as the military reporter went even on a hot day to check that everything was done properly. However, Source D suggests that Sook Ching was haphazardly carried out and many Chinese suffered unjustified deaths. This is evident from Source D which says “Yet a man’s fate might be sealed by something as insignificant as speaking the Hainanese dialect, that he had tattoos, or wearing glasses”. This explains that many Chinese were not necessarily guilty as the ways of identifying anti-Japanese seems ridiculous.</i></p>	
--	---	--

Section B: Structured Questions (20 marks)

2a	Describe why Tunku was initially unwilling to merge with Singapore. [4]
----	---

Level	Descriptors/Details	Marks
L1	<p>Describes the situation in Singapore without focus on the question</p> <p><i>e.g. The local people in Singapore suffered greatly and struggled to survive daily.</i></p>	1
L2	<p>Identifies the reasons without further elaboration</p> <p><i>eg Tunku was initially unwilling to merge with Singapore due to racial imbalance/racial make-up in new federation with merger.</i></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p><i>e.g. Tunku was initially unwilling to merge with Singapore as the numerous Chinese in Singapore were sympathetic to communism/pro-communism.</i></p> <p>Also accept:</p> <p><i>Tunku was initially unwilling to merge with Singapore due to difference in outlook between the people of Singapore and Malaya.</i></p>	2
L3	<p>Describes the reasons</p> <p>Award 3m for one reason identified and described. Award 4m for two reasons identified and described.</p> <p><i>e.g. Tunku was initially unwilling to merge with Singapore due to racial imbalance/racial make-up in new federation with merger. Singapore had a predominantly Chinese population. Merger would mean that the Chinese would outnumber the Malays as the combined number of Chinese in Singapore and Malaya was 3.6 whilst the combined number of Malays was 3.4 million. Tunku was concerned that a larger Chinese population would translate to more political power when Chinese vote in more Chinese leaders into the Federal Government. Tunku was also worried that the predominantly Chinese population in Singapore might be reluctant to accept a Malay Sultan as their Head of State, use of Malaya as the national language or accept Islam as the state religion. Therefore, Tunku was initially unwilling to merge with Singapore due to the large Chinese population/racial composition in a new federation.</i></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p><i>e.g. Tunku was initially unwilling to merge with Singapore due to difference in outlook between the people in Singapore and Malaya. Malaya had a Malay Sultan as their Head of State, use Malay as the national language and has Islam as the state religion. While Singapore does not have the above. Thus, due to the stark difference in outlook,</i></p>	3-4

	<p><i>Tunku was worried that the predominantly Chinese population in Singapore might be reluctant to accept a Malay Sultan as head of state, use Malay as the national language or accept Islam as the state religion.. Therefore, Tunku was initially unwilling to merge with Singapore due to the difference in outlook between Singapore and Malaysia.</i></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p><i>e.g. Tunku was initially unwilling to merge with Singapore as the numerous Chinese in Singapore were sympathetic to communism/pro-communism. This was evident as many Chinese led and supported the 1950s strikes eg Hock Lee Bus Riots. Tunku was worried that communism from Singapore would spread to Malaya since Singapore was next door to Malaya. Therefore, Tunku's fear of Chinese being sympathetic to communism made him unwilling to merge with Singapore.</i></p>	
--	---	--

2b	Explain two reasons for Singapore's separation from Malaysia.	[6]
-----------	--	------------

Level	Descriptors/Details	Marks
L1	<p>Describes the situation in Singapore without focus on the question</p> <p><i>e.g. After merger, there was much disagreements between Singapore and Malaya; which led to separation.</i></p>	1
L2	<p>Identifies the reason(s) for Singapore's separation from Malaysia.</p> <p><i>e.g. One reason for separation was the composition of political parties.</i></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p><i>e.g. One reason for separation was treatment of races.</i></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p><i>e.g. One reason for separation was delay in setting up of common market.</i></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p><i>e.g. One reason for separation was disagreement over revenue contribution.</i></p>	2

L3	<p>Describes the reasons for Singapore's separation.</p> <p><i>e.g. One reason for separation was the composition of political parties. PAP was multiracial and sought to represent the interests of all communities. Whereas federal government formed by the Alliance Party which comprised United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), Malayan Chinese Association (MCA) and Malayan Indian congress (MIC) were communal (race-based) parties. These parties sought to look after the interests of their own community. Therefore, composition of political parties was one reason for separation.</i></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p><i>e.g. One reason for separation was treatment of races. PAP/Singapore Government believed that everyone regardless of race should be given equal opportunities to succeed. It believed that the best way of helping the Malays was to provide them free education to enable them to gain better employment opportunities. However, Malaya believed in providing special privileges in employment, business and education to help them gain economic and social advancement. Therefore, composition of political parties was one reason for separation.</i></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p><i>e.g. One for separation was delay in setting up of common market. Singapore was looking forward to the setting up of common market by which tariffs on Singapore-made goods would be removed. This would mean that demand for Singapore's goods would go up; leading to an increase in production of Singapore goods which in turn would create jobs for people of Singapore and Singapore's economic growth. However, Malaya kept on delaying the setting up of common market to protect Malaya's industries. Delay in setting up common market was one reason for separation.</i></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p><i>e.g. One reason for separation was disagreement over revenue contribution. It was at first agreed that Singapore would collect its own revenue and contribute 40% of its revenue to the federal government. However, after much argument, the federal government agreed to let Singapore collect its revenue but wanted to increase Singapore's contribution to 60% as defense spending had risen significantly due to Konfrontasi. Therefore, disagreement over revenue collection was reason for separation.</i></p>	3
L4	<p>Explains the reasons for separation</p> <p>Award 4 marks for one reason identified and explained, and an additional mark for additional detail(s).</p> <p>Award 6 marks for two reasons identified and explained.</p> <p><i>e.g. One reason for separation was the composition of political parties. PAP was multiracial and sought to represent the interests of all communities. Whereas federal government formed by the Alliance Party</i></p>	4-6

which comprised United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), Malayan Chinese Association (MCA) and Malayan Indian congress (MIC) were communal (race-based) parties. These parties sought to look after the interests of their own community. Due to their political difference and outlook over how a nation should be run, PAP and Alliance Party felt unhappy/was upset with each other. The disagreement would escalate to tension between them to the point that relationship became strained/hostile and it was better to separate to avoid further conflict/since the issue of how a nation is run was unsolvable. Therefore, composition of political parties was one reason for separation. Therefore, composition of political parties was one reason for separation.

OR/AND

e.g. One reason for separation was treatment of races. PAP/Singapore Government believed that everyone regardless of race should be given equal opportunities to succeed. It believed that the best way of helping the Malays was to provide them free education to enable them to gain better employment opportunities. However, Malaya believed in providing special privileges in employment, business and education to help them gain economic and social advancement. Due to their political difference and outlook, PAP and Alliance Party could not see eye-to-eye on many issues. Singapore Chinese felt giving Malays special treatment was unfair and this leads to strained/hostile relationship to the point that it was better to separate to avoid further conflict. Therefore, composition of political parties was one reason for separation.

OR/AND

e.g. One reason for separation was the delay in setting up of common market. Singapore was looking forward to the setting up of common market by which tariffs on Singapore-made goods entering Malaya would be removed. This would mean that demand for Singapore's goods would go up; leading to an increase in production of Singapore goods which in turn would create jobs for people of Singapore and Singapore's economic growth. However, Malaya kept on delaying the setting up of common market to protect Malaya's industries. Singapore was angry/upset over the delay in setting up of common market and the unhappy relationship led to tense relationship to the point that separation was better. Therefore, delay in setting up of common market was one reason for separation.

OR/AND

e.g. One reason for separation was disagreement over revenue contribution. It was at first agreed that Singapore would collect its own revenue and contribute 40% of its revenue to the federal government. However, after much argument, the federal government agreed to let Singapore to collect its revenue but wanted to increase Singapore's contribution to 60% as defense spending had risen significantly due to Konfrontasi. Singapore felt that the decision was unfair and the original agreed amount of 40% was sufficient. Disagreement led to tension/strain

	<i>in relationship to the point that separation was best solution. Therefore, disagreement over revenue collection was one reason for separation.</i>	
--	---	--

3a	Describe the security challenges faced by Singapore in the 1960s after separation from Malaysia.	[4]
-----------	---	------------

Level	Descriptors/Details	Marks
L1	Describes situation in Singapore without focus on the question <i>e.g. Singapore became independent in 1965 and faced many challenges.</i>	1
L2	Identifies the security challenge(s) <i>e.g. Singapore faced Konfrontasi, a regional tension caused by Indonesia.</i> OR/AND <i>e.g. Singapore also faced security threats from the communists.</i> OR/AND <i>e.g. Singapore faced its first international threat in Jan 1974 when foreign terrorists hijacked the ferry boat, Laju and held crew members hostage.</i> OR/AND <i>e.g. The Vietnam war also threatened the security of Singapore.</i> OR/AND <i>e.g. Singapore also had to face the challenge posed by the withdrawal of the British forces (Point).</i>	2
L3	Describes the security challenge(s) Award 3 marks for one security challenge identified and described. Award 4 marks for two security challenges identified and described. <i>e.g. Singapore faced Konfrontasi, a regional tension caused by Indonesia. Indonesia was against the formation of Malaysia as it believed it would give Britain continued control of the territories. During Konfrontasi from 1963 to 1966, there was fighting between Indonesian, Malaysian, and Commonwealth forces. Konfrontasi posed a serious</i>	3-4

security threat to Singapore as the Indonesians bombed military facilities and public utilities. They also set off bombs in public places to terrorise the population and disrupt life in Singapore. The deadliest incident occurred in March 1965 when a bomb exploded along Orchard Road at MacDonald House killing lives and damaging buildings and cars. Therefore, Konfrontasi posed a security challenge to Singapore.

OR/AND

e.g. Singapore also faced security threats from the communists. Though the communist threat was reduced with the end of the Emergency, acts of terrorism by the communists continued. Police raids uncovered large quantities of weapons like pistols and grenade. The communists carried out acts of violence like killing of a six-year-old girl, bomb explosions and attempts to kill Singapore Commissioner of Police in 1976. Therefore, the communist threat posed a security challenge to Singapore.

OR/AND

e.g. Singapore faced its first international threat in Jan 1974 when foreign terrorists hijacked the ferry boat, Laju and held crew members hostage). The terrorists had earlier attacked Shell Oil refinery on Pulau Bukom in an attempt to disrupt oil supply from Singapore to South Vietnam. After several days of negotiations, the terrorists finally decided to release the hostages in exchange for safe passage from Singapore to Kuwait. Nevertheless, the terrorists hijacked of the ferry boat, Laju posed a security challenge to Singapore.

OR/AND

e.g. Singapore faced the threat of the Vietnam War on the security of Singapore. The governments of both North and South Vietnam were determined to unify the country under their rule. To prevent a communist victory, the United States committed vast military resource to support South Vietnam. It was around this time that as the Vietnam war was escalating, that Singapore gained its independence. The Singapore government feared that the fighting would spread to the rest of the region and destabilise Singapore. This war in Vietnam therefore pose a security challenge to Singapore.

OR/AND

e.g. Singapore also had to face the challenge posed by the withdrawal of the British forces. Since 1819, Singapore had relied on the British forces to defend it against external threats. By the 1960s, Britain could no longer afford to maintain its military commitment. So in 1967, Britain announced it would withdrawal its defence force from Singapore. The announcement added to the defence challenges facing a newly independent Singapore. It would be left practically undefended. At the point of independence, Singapore had only two battalions of regular infantry of 50 officers and 1000 men each which was hardly enough to

	<i>defend against external threat. The British withdrawal therefore posed a security challenge to Singapore.</i>	
--	--	--

3b	Explain two ways that Singapore managed to overcome its security challenges in the 1960s.	[6]
-----------	--	------------

Level	Descriptors/Details	Marks
L1	Describes the situation in Singapore without focus on the question. <i>e.g. Singapore had only a small defence force.</i>	1
L2	Identifies the strategy/ strategies to strengthen its defence <i>e.g. Singapore introduced National Service (NS) in 1967 to strengthen its defence.</i> OR <i>e.g. Singapore developed its own defence industry to strengthen its defence.</i> OR <i>e.g. Singapore strengthened its military cooperation with other countries to strengthen its defence.</i> OR <i>e.g. Singapore established diplomatic relations with other countries to strengthen its defence.</i> OR <i>e.g. Singapore joined international and regional organisations to strengthen its defence</i>	2
L3	Describes the strategy/strategies to strengthen its defence. <i>e.g. Singapore introduced National Service (NS) in 1967 to strengthen its defence. Thousands of men were conscripted for at least two years of full time NS. Upon completing NS, they would be liable for reservist duties which meant that they would continue to receive occasionally military training and would take up arms in times of emergency. Because of NS, Singapore today has a sizeable size that can be mobilised to defend the countr. Therefore by introducing National Service, Singapore was able to build a strong defence.</i> OR/AND	3

	<p><i>e.g. Singapore developed its own defence industry to strengthen her defence. Soldiers need a range of equipment to train and fight wars, ranging from basic items such as uniforms and boots to sophisticated weapons such as tanks and airplanes. Even though the Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) had inherited equipment from the British, it was mostly obsolete and inadequate. Singapore decided to develop its own defence industry to provide the SAF with locally made equipment and supplies. Singapore also trained defence engineers and scientists who designed and created new technology that was suitable for Singapore's defence needs. Therefore by developing its own defence industry, Singapore was able to strengthen its defence.</i></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p><i>e.g. Singapore strengthened its military cooperation with other countries to strengthen its defence. This would allow the SAF to train with and learn from other more experienced armed forces. In 1971, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Britain established the Five Power Defence Arrangement (FPDA). The FPDA facilitated regular combined military exercises among the five countries and provided a platform for them to enhance military cooperation. Therefore by strengthening military cooperation with other countries, Singapore was able to build a strong defence.</i></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p><i>e.g. Singapore established diplomatic relations with other countries to strengthen its defence. Singapore does this by establishing diplomatic relations with countries around the world. This would ensure she had friends that recognise her independence and take an interest in helping to keep Singapore safe and secure. In addition, she grew her bilateral relations by remaining close with many Commonwealth countries and establishing new relations with other influential countries in the region and the world eg United States and China. Therefore, by establishing diplomatic relations with other countries, Singapore was able to build up her defense .</i></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p><i>e.g. Singapore joined international and regional organisations to strengthen its defence. Singapore joins United Nations and ASEAN. Membership allows Singapore to participate in international and regional matters and have her voice heard by the world. It also ensures Singapore's peace and stability as United Nations worked together to maintain peace and warn aggressive countries and ASEAN aims to maintain peace and stability among member states and in the region . Therefore, by joining international and regional organisations, Singapore was able to safeguard her independence and peace.</i></p>	
L4	<p>Explains the strategy/strategies to strengthen its defence Award 4 marks for one strategy identified and explained, and an additional mark for additional detail(s).</p>	4-6

Award 6 marks for two strategies identified and explained.

e.g. Singapore introduced National Service (NS) in 1967 to strengthen its defence. Thousands of men were conscripted for at least two years of full time NS. Upon completing NS, they would be liable for reservist duties which meant that they would continue to receive occasionally military training and would take up arms in times of emergency. Because of NS, Singapore today has a sizeable size that can be mobilised to defend the country. With the national servicemen forming the bulk of SAF's fighting force, the Singapore government felt assured that it had a strong force to ward off potential aggressors and this would contribute to Singapore's peace and stability. Therefore, by introducing National Service, Singapore was able to build a strong defence.

OR/AND

e.g. Singapore developed its own defence industry to strengthen its defence. Soldiers need a range of equipment to train and fight wars, ranging from basic items such as uniforms and boots to sophisticated weapons such as tanks and airplanes. Even though the Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) had inherited equipment from the British, it was mostly obsolete and inadequate. Singapore decided to develop its own defence industry to provide the SAF with locally made equipment and supplies. Singapore also trained defence engineers and scientists who designed and created new technology that was suitable for Singapore's defence needs. Singapore would feel more secure as she needs not depend on others for weapons and ammunitions and has weapons that suit Singapore's needs and terrain. She is able to operate at all times and would not be threatened by other countries which might refuse to sell her weapons. Thus, her defence is strong as she is self-sufficient in weapon. Therefore by developing its own defence industry, Singapore was able to strengthen its defence.

OR/AND

e.g. Singapore strengthened its military cooperation with other countries to strengthen its defence. This would allow the SAF to train with and learn from other more experienced armed forces. In 1971, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Britain established the Five Power Defence Arrangement (FPDA). The FPDA facilitated regular combined military exercises among the five countries and provided a platform for them to enhance military co-operation. The Singapore government feels more secure as co-operating with other countries strengthens her defense and the FPDA remains a relevant and defensive arrangement that contributes to regional peace and stability. This is because other countries would think twice about attacking Singapore because we have the backing of stronger countries. Therefore, by strengthening military cooperation with other countries, Singapore was able to build a credible defence force.

OR/AND

e.g. Singapore established diplomatic relations with other countries to strengthen its defence. Singapore does this by establishing diplomatic relations with countries around the world. This would ensure she had friends that recognise her independence and take an interest in helping to keep Singapore safe and secure. In addition, she grew her bilateral relations by remaining close with many Commonwealth countries and establishing new relations with other influential countries in the region and the world eg United States and China . Singapore would feel more secure as friendly countries are less likely to attack her and could be called upon them to assist her in times of military threat. Thus, Singapore would be safer and more secure. Therefore, by establishing diplomatic relations with other countries, Singapore was able to build up her defense.

OR/AND

e.g. Singapore joined international and regional organisations to strengthen its defence. Singapore joins United Nations and ASEAN. Membership allows Singapore to participate in international and regional matters and have her voice heard by the world. It also ensures Singapore's peace and stability as the United Nations worked together to maintain peace and warn aggressive countries and ASEAN aims to maintain peace and stability among member states and in the region . Singapore would feel more secure as she has organisation to turn to in times when her peace is threatened. Therefore, by joining international and regional organisations, Singapore was able to safeguard her independence and peace.