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# WOODGROVE SECONDARY SCHOOL

A COMMUNITY OF FUTURE-READY LEARNERS AND THOUGHTFUL LEADERS

## END-OF-YEAR EXAMINATION 2023

LEVEL & STREAM	: SECONDARY 2 EXPRESS
SUBJECT (CODE)	: HISTORY
PAPER NO	: 01
DATE (DAY)	: 29 SEPTEMBER 2023 (FRIDAY)
DURATION	: 1 HOUR 15 MINUTES

### READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, index number and class on all the work you hand in.  
Write in dark blue or black pen.  
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs, tables or rough working.  
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

#### Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

#### Section B

Answer **any two** of the three questions.

Write your answers on the **answer booklet** provided.

Start each question on a fresh page.

At the start of each response to a question, candidates are to write the question number in the box provided.

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

				For Examiner's Use	
				Section	Marks
				A	/15
				B	/20
				Total	/35
Student's Signature		Parent's Signature			
Date		Date			

This document consists of **5** printed pages including this cover page.  
Setter: Ms Ellie Yeo

**Section A: Source-Based Question (15 Marks)**

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

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

For each question part, you should use the source(s) you are told to use 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 from Source A about the role of women in Singapore's industrialisation? Explain your answer. [4]

**(b)** Study Source B.

Why was this source published? Explain your answer. [5]

**(c)** Study Sources C and D.

In what ways are Sources C and D similar? Explain your answer. [6]

### ***Singapore's Economy after Independence***

**Source A:** *A photograph of women working in the factory of Roxy Electric Company Ltd in 1966.*



**Source B:** *Adapted from an article about Dr Albert Winsemius's advice for Singapore's economy after 1965. Dr Albert served as Singapore's chief economic advisor to the Singapore government for 25 years since 1960.*

The far future was bright, as we had finally attained freedom from independence. The near future was not so good. Number one, the few companies which we had during merger with Malaysia had been established in Singapore with the common market in mind, but that common market was not set up. Number two, our trade with Indonesia had always been very important. Yet because of the merger with Malaya, Indonesia was unhappy and discontinued trade with us. We soon realised that our main markets were Malaysia and Indonesia, and at that time, both could twist our arm. We need to do things differently.

**Source C:** *Adapted from an online journal about the Jurong Industrial Estate in the 1960s.*

Many businesses were looking to develop in Singapore. Mr Tan I Tong, who wanted to set up his business through establishing the iron and steel mill, was asked to start his mill in Jurong instead of Tanglin Halt. “On hindsight now, the Tanglin Halt site would have been too small. Jurong has space for expansion,” said Tan.

However, a big problem then was getting people to work in Jurong. A local businessman exclaimed, ‘Do you know where we play football? We play at the Padang, in front of City Hall. To go even there, people complain that it is too far.’ What more Jurong, with no housing or amenities? Forget about it. If we could not attract workers, we could not attract investors.’

**Source D:** *Adapted from Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong’s speech at the Jurong Town Corporation’s 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in 2018.*

Back in the 1960s, there were some low-cost flats built by HDB to house workers but actually we had to work very hard to persuade workers to go and live there because Jurong was a very ulu\* place in those days. Eventually after a lot of sweat and tears, there was Jurong Industrial Estate.

1,800 acres had been set aside for industrial development but only two companies up till then had production plants there: NatSteel and Pelican Textiles. Dr Goh himself was aware that if this did not work out, Jurong would be known as “Goh’s folly\*\*.”

Ulu\*: remote.

Folly\*\*: condition of being foolish.

**Section B: Structured Questions (20 Marks)**

Answer **any two** of the three questions in this section.

**2 This question is about the Japanese Occupation.**

- (a) Describe the harsh methods used by the Japanese to establish control in Singapore. [4]
- (b) Explain how the Japanese Occupation impacted the lives of people in Singapore. [6]

**3 This question is about post-war Singapore.**

- (a) Describe the British attempts to win local support in post-war Singapore. [4]
- (b) Explain how external developments influenced the people's responses to British rule after World War II. [6]

**4 This question is about merger and separation of Singapore and Malaysia.**

- (a) Describe the concerns Tunku had before merger with Singapore. [4]
- (b) Explain how disagreements between Singapore and Malaysia led to the separation. [6]

**End of Paper**

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**Adapted from:**

- Source A <https://biblioasia.nlb.gov.sg/vol-10/issue-2/jul-sep-2014/nation-building-women-singapore/>
- Source B <https://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/newspapers/digitised/article/straitstimes19960923.2.48.4>
- Source C [https://www.nhb.gov.sg/~media/nhb/files/places/trails/jurong/jurong%20heritage\\_24042015\\_preview.pdf](https://www.nhb.gov.sg/~media/nhb/files/places/trails/jurong/jurong%20heritage_24042015_preview.pdf)
- Source D <https://www.jtc.gov.sg/about-jtc/news-and-stories/speeches/transcript-of-speech-by-pm-lee-hsien-loong-at-jtc-50th-anniversary-dinner-at-shangri-la-hotel>

## MARKING SCHEME

### Section A

#### Source-based Question

- 1(a) What can you infer from Source A about the role of women in Singapore's industrialisation? Explain your answer.

L1	<b>Answers based on description/ Source content/Lifting</b>  Source A shows a picture of women working in the factory.	[1]
L2	<b>Answers based on Inference, unsupported.</b> <i>Award 2 marks for 1 valid inference, without explanation.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for 1 valid inference, supported by evidence, without proper explanation.</i>  <b>Valid Inferences</b>  I can infer <b><u>women played an important role in Singapore's industrialisation</u></b> during the 1960s. Source A shows women working in the wiring and soldering process of electronics in the Roxy Electric Company in 1967.  <b>OR</b>  I can infer that <b><u>women were a source of labour/ played a supportive role for factories in Singapore during the 1960s.</u></b> Source A shows many women working and being part of the wiring and soldering process in the factory of Roxy Electric Company.  <b>Also accept: (cap at L2/2) inferences here do not directly ATQ</b> Women had to work in order to earn money Industrialisation needed women	[2-3]
L3	<b>Answers based on Inference, supported.</b> <b>*Be precise in your description of EV. (use details from pic/ provenance if needed)</b>  I can infer women <b><u>played an important role</u></b> in Singapore's industrialisation during the 1960s. Source A shows women working in the wiring and soldering process of electronics in the Roxy Electric Company in 1967. This means that women were given opportunities to <b>contribute their skillsets</b> in the factories to support Singapore's economy. Women were no longer confined to the homes but included in the public sphere and thus able to contribute to <b><u>Singapore's economic growth.</u></b>  <b>OR</b>	[4]

	I can infer that women were a source of labour for factories in Singapore during the 1960s. Source A shows many women working and being part of the wiring and soldering process in the factory of Roxy Electric Company. Since they are not as educated and manufacturing work require low skills, women were being tapped on as contributors to Singapore economy and many of them could be part of the workforce as Singapore sought to improve employment rates through the expansion of manufacturing industry.	
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1 (b) Why was this source published? Explain your answer.

<b>L1</b>	<b>Answers based on lifting from the provenance / description of source</b>  E.g. Source B was an article about Dr Albert Winsemius' advice for Singapore's economy post-independence.	<b>[1]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Answers based on sub-message supported or main message / outcome unsupported</b> <i>Award 2 marks for sub-message, unsupported.</i> <i>Award 2 marks for unsupported outcome.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for main message , unsupported or sub-message, supported.</i> <i>Weak verb / audience capped at L2.</i> <i>Cap at L2/2 for Sub-message + Outcome</i>  Source B was published to highlight to the Singapore government that <u><b>Singapore's economy wawas affected by neighbouring countries / Singapore was struggling / deteriorating.</b></u> [Sub-Message] L2/2  Source B was published to highlight to the Singapore government that <u><b>Singapore was in an economically vulnerable state/ cannot be dependent on only a few countries.</b></u> [Main Message] [3]	<b>[2-3]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>Answers based on main message, supported and explains the vulnerability of Singapore / collective effort by every individual in Singapore</b>  E.g. Source B was published to alert the Singapore government that <u><b>Singapore was in an economically vulnerable state.</b></u> Source B states that "our main markets were Malaysia and Indonesia and at that time, both of them could twist our arm." This means that Singapore's neighbours could potentially change their minds about the economic partnerships with Singapore. This means that Singapore cannot solely depend on these two countries but look into working with many other countries.	<b>[4]</b>

<b>L4</b>	<p><b>L3+ Answer based on the purpose/motive of the speaker</b> Award 5 marks for outcome / context well explained. *Outcome has to be economy related and explicitly connected to the idea of Singapore economy's needs.</p> <p>E.g. Source B was published to convince the Singapore government (audience) that <b><u>Singapore was in an economically vulnerable state</u></b>. Source B states that "our main markets were Malaysia and Indonesia and both of them could twist our arm." This means that Singapore's neighbours could potentially change their minds about the economic partnerships with Singapore. This means that Singapore cannot solely depend on these two countries but look into working with many other countries. (Exp) Therefore, this source was published so that Singapore government will take into consideration Winsemius' advice and <b><u>diversify Singapore's economy / look for other economic partners/ markets. (o)</u></b> Source B was published in response to the failure of merger and Singapore's brushes with Indonesia through incidents like the Konfrontasi which probably convinced Singapore that it needed to seek more international trading partners</p>	<b>[5]</b>
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1 (c) In what ways are Sources C and D similar? Explain your answer.

<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Generalised comments / invalid matching</b> Award 1 mark for generalised comment with/without support. Award 1 mark for invalid matching with/without common criteria.</p> <p>e.g. Both sources are talking about the Jurong Industrial Estate.</p>	<b>[1]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Similarity in provenance/ source type.</b></p> <p>E.g. Sources C and D are different as one was from an online journal while D was a speech by Prime Minister Lee.</p>	<b>[2]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Similarity only, unsupported</b> <i>Award 3 marks for one similarity / 2 BOCs</i></p> <p>Sources C and D are similar regarding <b>Jurong's potential for development.</b></p>	<b>[3]</b>
<b>L4</b>	<p><b>1 Similarity only, supported</b> <i>Award 4 marks for comparison, supported (BOC+EV)</i></p> <p>Sources C and D are similar regarding <b>Jurong's potential for development.</b> Source C states that "On hindsight now, the Tanglin Halt site would have been too small. We would have needed half of that estate. Jurong has space for expansion" and "factories stand where swamps once were." Similarly, Source D says that "Jurong was a very ulu place in those days" and "1,800 acres had been set</p>	<b>[4]</b>



	<p>aside for industrial development.” <u>This means that Jurong was a rural area marked for development where people are encouraged to work and set up their factories or companies in during the 1960s. Its land and space became a valuable resource for the government to tap on for industrialisation purposes.</u></p> <p><b>OR/ AND</b></p> <p>Both sources are similar regarding <b>people’s unwilling / unreceptive attitude towards the Jurong Industrial Estate initially / difficult to get people to work..</b> Source C says that “What more Jurong, with no housing or amenities? Forget about it. If we could not attract workers, we could not attract investors.” Similarly, Source D says that “actually we had to work very hard to persuade workers to go and live there because Jurong was a very ulu* place in those days” <u>This means that the general sentiment of the public did not feel optimistic about Jurong Industrial Estate, explaining the reluctant response from companies and workers to locate themselves in Jurong. People were thus apprehensive about Jurong as an industrial estate.</u></p> <p><b>OR/ AND</b></p> <p>Both sources are similar regarding the <b>inconvenience of Jurong as an industrial estate.</b> Source C says that “Do you know where we play football? We play at the Padang, in front of City Hall. To even go there, people complain that it is too far. What more Jurong, with no housing or amenities? Forget about it.” Similarly, Source D says that “there were some low-cost flats built by HDB to house workers but actually we had to work very hard to persuade workers to go and live there because Jurong was a very ulu place in those days.” <u>This means that the location of Jurong was a huge deterrence for people in their decisions regarding work and leisure. This meant that the perception of Jurong as an industrial estate was not well-received since there was no incentive to work in such an underdeveloped place.</u></p>	
<b>L5</b>	<p><b>Two similarities, Supported</b></p> <p>Award 5 marks for 1 valid comparison well- explained and another with evidence supported, but weak explanation. (2BOC+2EV)</p> <p>Award 6 marks for well-explained comparison.</p>	<b>[5-6]</b>

## Section B

### Structured Essay Question

2a) Describe the harsh methods used by the Japanese to establish control in Singapore.

<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Describes the Japanese Occupation.</b></p> <p>E.g. The Japanese Occupation was filled with hardship and suffering. Sook Ching was an operation conducted by the Japanese.</p>	<b>[1m]</b>
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<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Identifies the methods of force used to establish control.</b>  <i>Award 2 marks for one challenge identified and an additional mark for more challenges identified.</i></p> <p>e.g. Sook Ching Operation was used to establish control in Singapore.</p> <p><b>OR / AND</b>  e.g. Harsh punishments was used to establish control in Singapore.</p> <p><i>*Don't use vague words like "torture" "violent" → Need details of what happened/ examples for L3</i></p>	<b>[2m]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Describes the methods of force.</b>  <i>Award 3 marks for one method identified and described.</i>  <i>Award 4 marks for two methods identified and described.</i></p> <p>E.g. Sook Ching Operation was an operation conducted by the Japanese in February 1942. It was a brutal purging process that aimed to identify and eliminate anti-Japanese elements among the people that live in Singapore and about 25,000 to 50,000 Chinese men aged 18 to 50 were killed. The Chinese population was targeted as they were viewed by the Japanese as a potential source of opposition and threat to their rule. During the operation, these Chinese men were assembled at mass screening centres all over the island. People who were seen to have stronger ties with China were considered anti-Japanese and executed. Those who were not identified as anti-Japanese were allowed to go home if they received a stamp upon inspection.</p> <p><b>OR/ AND</b></p> <p>E.g. Under Japanese rule, harsh punishments were used to establish control in Singapore. The aim of the punishment was to create fear and serve as severe warnings to anyone who dared to oppose the Japanese. One example was how the Japanese executed those who were caught after the looting that happened at the end of the British surrender. Kempeitai also arrested anyone who were suspected of being anti-Japanese. Food and cash were rewarded to people that inform the authorities of anyone they suspected of being involved in anti-Japanese activities. The suspected anti-Japanese would be beaten up and tortured until they revealed information that the Japanese wanted.</p>	<b>[3-4m]</b>

2 (b) Explain how the Japanese Occupation impacted the lives of people in Singapore.

<b>L1</b>	<b>Describes the situation in Singapore, without focus on the question.</b>	<b>[1m]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Identifies two impacts of the Japanese Occupation.</b></p> <p>E.g. People in Singapore struggled under Japanese rule as they had to deal with food shortages / hardship &amp; starvation.</p> <p><b>OR/AND</b>  <b>OR/ AND</b></p>	<b>[2m]</b>

	The people in Singapore struggled under the Japanese rule as they suffered from and death. diseases	
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Describes the impacts of Japanese Occupation on lives of people.</b></p> <p><b>Looking for larger themes: death &amp; diseases, starvation in the Point. Rather than specific examples</b></p> <p><b>E.g.</b> People in Singapore struggled under Japanese rule as they had to deal with food shortages / hardship &amp; starvation.</p> <p>After the British surrendered, the import of goods into Singapore from overseas was limited and most of the resources were channeled to Japan's war efforts rather than to people. As a result, there was a shortage of food and essential items and that causes drastic inflation of the essential items. The shortage of items drove prices up as shops did not have enough goods to cater to the needs of the people, causing drastic inflation. Black market flourished where people had to pay extremely high prices for basic necessities.</p> <p><b>OR/ AND</b></p> <p><b>E.g. Point: The people in Singapore struggled under the Japanese rule as they suffered from and death. diseases</b></p> <p><b>Elab + Example:</b> The primary cause of death were beriberi (lack of vitamin B1), pneumonia (lung infection) and dysentery (intestinal inflammation). Healthcare and sanitation worsened during the Japanese Occupation and the local population were weakened by food shortages. Between 1942 and 1945, 130,000 deaths were officially recorded. This was more than double the number between 1937 and 1940.</p> <p><b>Exp + Link:</b> As a result, the people in Singapore with diseases were unable to recover without proper medication and nutrition. Furthermore, the lack of sanitation and hygiene made the living conditions even unsuitable for the sick people to live in and caused the spread of diseases. These conditions push the death rates higher in Singapore.</p>	<b>[3m]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Explains the impacts of Japanese Occupation on lives of people.</b></p> <p>Award 4marks for one impact identified and explained, and an additional mark for additional detail (s).</p> <p>Award 6 marks for two impacts identified and explained.</p> <p><b>E.g. Point:</b> People in Singapore struggled under Japanese rule as they had to deal with food shortages / hardship &amp; starvation.</p> <p><b>Elab + Example:</b> After the British surrendered, the import of goods into Singapore from overseas was limited and most of the resources were channeled to Japan's war efforts rather than to people. As a result, there was a shortage of food and essential items and that causes drastic inflation of the essential items. The shortage of items drove prices up as shops did not have enough goods to cater to the needs of the people, causing drastic inflation. Black market flourished where people had to pay extremely high prices for basic necessities.</p> <p><b>Exp + Link:</b> As a result, the people in Singapore had to pay extremely high prices for basic necessities in the black market <b>and many were unable to afford without a job or a high salary.</b> The Japanese government also responded by printing more money known as "banana notes", resulting in massive drops in the value of the banana notes. <b>Those people who were unable to get food had to starve.</b> Malnutrition and starvation became part of their everyday life.</p>	<b>[4-6m]</b>

	<p><b>OR/ AND</b></p> <p><b>E.g. Point:</b> The people in Singapore struggled under the Japanese rule as they suffered from and death. diseases</p> <p><b>Elab + Example:</b> The primary cause of death were beriberi (lack of vitamin B1), pneumonia (lung infection) and dysentery (intestinal inflammation). Healthcare and sanitation worsened during the Japanese Occupation and the local population were weakened by food shortages. Between 1942 and 1945, 130,000 deaths were officially recorded. This was more than double the number between 1937 and 1940.</p> <p><b>Exp + Link:</b> As a result, the people in Singapore with diseases were unable to recover without proper medication and nutrition. Furthermore, the lack of sanitation and hygiene made the living conditions even unsuitable for the sick people to live in and caused the spread of diseases. These conditions push the death rates higher in Singapore.</p>	
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3a) Describe the British attempt to win local support in post-war Singapore.

<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Describes the challenges of post-war Singapore.</b></p> <p>E.g. At the end of the Japanese Occupation, the people in Singapore faced many hardships and challenges. British attempted to solve the housing challenge / food shortage / allow greater local political participation.</p>	<b>[1m]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Identifies British attempts to win local support in Singapore.</b></p> <p><i>Award 2 marks for one British attempt identified and an additional mark for more British attempts identified.</i></p> <p>E.g. The British attempted to win local support after the Japanese Occupation by addressing the housing and infrastructure challenges through <u>providing low-cost housing</u>.</p> <p><b>OR/AND</b></p> <p>E.g. The British attempted to win local support after the Japanese Occupation by <u>granting greater local participation in the political scene in Singapore</u>.</p>	<b>[2m]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Describes how the British won local support by addressing the challenges of post-war Singapore.</b></p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for one British attempt identified and described.</i>  <i>Award 4 marks for two British attempts identified and described.</i></p> <p>E.g. The British attempted to win local support after the Japanese Occupation by addressing the housing and infrastructure challenges by providing low-cost housing. <b>(Point)</b> At the end of war, there was a shortage of housing due to wartime destruction of infrastructure. Furthermore, Singapore was experiencing a rapid baby boom with one of the highest birth rates in the world. British thus addressed the overcrowding housing issue by providing low-cost housing through the establishment of the</p>	<b>[3-4m]</b>

	<p>Singapore Improvement Trust (SIT) in 1927. Between 1947 and 1959, it helped build 20,907 housing and shop units.</p> <p><b>OR/ AND</b>  E.g. The British attempted to win local support after the Japanese Occupation by granting greater local participation in the political scene in Singapore. <b>(Point)</b> This meant that there was an increase of locals involved in the decision-making for the future of Singapore. With the end of war, the British for the first time in 1948, gave the locals voting rights in voting their representatives in the Legislative Council. <b>(Elab + Example)</b> Throughout the years of 1948 to 1959, 3 elections were held and many political parties were formed to represent the aspirations of the locals. Greater control was also given to the people in Singapore where local ministers had control over education, health, housing, and trade and industry while the British government administered law, finance, external affairs and defence issues. <b>(Example)</b>.</p>	
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3 (b) Explain how **external developments** influenced the people's responses to British rule after World War II.

<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Describes the situation in Singapore, without focus on the question.</b>  External developments refers to the events happening internationally or regionally at the end of the Japanese Occupation.</p>	<b>[1m]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Identifies two external developments that influenced the people's responses to British rule after WWII.</b>  <b>External: outside of SG</b></p> <p>E.g. External developments like a series of decolonisation movements influenced people's responses to British rule.  <b>OR/ AND</b>  E.g. External developments such as the growing influence of communism also influenced people's responses to British rule.</p>	<b>[2m]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Describes how external developments influenced people's responses to British rule after WWII.</b>  E.g. External developments like a series of decolonisation movements influenced people's responses to British rule. <b>(Point)</b> One of them is the weakening of colonial rule. With the defeat of European forces like the British and Dutch by an Asian power, the Japanese Occupation accelerated the increasing sense of anti-colonialism. <b>(Elab)</b> With the end of the Japanese Occupation, many people in different places saw this as a chance to break away from their colonial rulers. Some examples were India's independence in 1947 and Indonesia in 1949. <b>(Examples)</b>  <b>OR/AND</b>  E.g. External developments such as the growing influence of communism also influenced people's responses to British rule. <b>(Point)</b> At the end of World War II, there was an emerging conflict known as the Cold War with competing ideologies of capitalism and communism. <b>(Elab)</b> The growing influence of communism with the victory of the Communists in China during the Civil War of 1949 also helped</p>	<b>[3m]</b>

	communism to gain greater traction in European colonies like Vietnam, Indonesia and Malaya. <b>(Example)</b>	
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Explains how external developments contributed to a growing sense of decolonisation / political awakening in Singapore.</b>  <i>Award 4 marks for one method identified and explained, and an additional mark for additional detail (s).</i>  <i>Award 6 marks for two methods identified and explained.</i></p> <p>E.g. External developments like a series of decolonisation movements influenced people's responses to British rule. <b>(Point)</b> One of them is the weakening of colonial rule. With the defeat of European forces like the British and Dutch by an Asian power, the Japanese Occupation accelerated the increasing sense of anti-colonialism. <b>(Elab)</b> With the end of the Japanese Occupation, many people in different places saw this as a chance to break away from their colonial rulers. Some examples were India's independence in 1947 and Indonesia in 1949. <b>(Examples)</b> These series of decolonisation movements were significant in encouraging the people to seek independence from the British and desire for self-rule instead of the colonial master's. This led to an emergence of political parties in Singapore. <b>(Expln + Link)</b></p> <p><b>OR/AND</b>  E.g. External developments such as the growing influence of communism also influenced people's responses to British rule. <b>(Point)</b> At the end of World War II, there was an emerging conflict known as the Cold War with competing ideologies of capitalism and communism. <b>(Elab)</b> The growing influence of communism with the victory of the Communists in China during the Civil War of 1949 also helped communism to gain greater traction in European colonies like Vietnam, Indonesia and Malaya. <b>(Example)</b> People thus saw communism as a viable ideology/ system of rule over their existing struggles. Since communism opposed colonial rule for its exploitation of people, communism was an attractive ideology and form of governance for the people in Singapore. This thus also contributed to the political awakening of Singapore during the post 1940s. <b>(Expln + Link)</b></p>	<b>[4-6m]</b>

4a) Describe the concerns Tunku had before merger with Singapore.

<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Describes merger.</b>  E.g. Merger refers to the joining together of Singapore with Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak, forming the Federation of Malaysia. Merger happened officially in 1963.</p>	<b>[1m]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Identifies concerns that Tunku had before merger with Singapore.</b>  <i>Award 2 marks for one concern identified and an additional mark for two concerns identified.</i></p> <p>E.g. The Malaya Prime Minister's concern of merger was about an independent, communist-influenced Singapore. <b>(Point)</b></p> <p>E.g. The Malaya Prime Minister's concern of merger was about the changes to the racial makeup in a new federation. <b>(Point)</b></p>	<b>[2m]</b>

<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Describes concerns that Tunku had before merger with Singapore.</b>  <i>Award 3 marks for one concern identified and described.</i>  <i>Award 4 marks for two concerns identified and described.</i></p> <p>E.g. The Malaya Prime Minister's concern of merger was about an independent, communist-influenced Singapore. <b>(Point)</b> Tunku was concerned that an independent Singapore would mean Malaya losing influence over security matters in Singapore. Tunku was also concerned that PAP might be taken over by members who were sympathetic towards communism especially with the emergence of Barisan Sosialis. He thus became more receptive towards merger to ensure that communists elements in Singapore can be kept under control.</p> <p><b>OR/ AND</b></p> <p>E.g. The Malaya Prime Minister's concern of merger was about the changes to the racial makeup in a new federation. <b>(Point)</b> Merger with Singapore alone meant that the Chinese population combined would outnumber the Malay population which will affect the power of the Malay people as he was worried that the Chinese population will only vote for the Chinese majority parliament. The estimated Malay population would be 3.4 million while the Chinese population would be 3.6 million. <b>(Example + Elab)</b> Therefore, Malaya's Prime Minister was concerned about the demographics of the new Federation of Malaysia because of the potential threat of communists that was closely associated with the Chinese. Such a concern was thus birthed out of a fear and caution towards communist influence, especially after China turned communist.</p>	<b>[3-4m]</b>
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4 (b) Explain how disagreements led to the separation of Singapore and Malaysia.

<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Describes the situation related to merger &amp; separation without focus on the question.</b>  E.g. The Federal government in Malaysia and the state government in Singapore did not like each other.</p>	<b>[1m]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Identifies the various political and economic disagreements that led to the separation.</b>  Political disagreement led to the separation between Singapore and Malaysia because of their <u><b>difference in the views regarding treatment of races.</b></u>  <b>OR</b>  Economic disagreement led to the separation between Singapore and Malaysia <u><b>because of the unhappiness that arose from the disagreement on Singapore's revenue contribution.</b></u></p>	<b>[2m]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Describes the various political and economic disagreements that led to the separation.</b>  Political disagreement led to the separation between Singapore and Malaysia because of their <u><b>difference in the views regarding treatment of races.</b></u> Singapore's government felt that everyone should be given equal opportunities regardless of races. Regarding the Malays, they believed the best way was to provide free education so that they can get better jobs. However, Malaysia's federal</p>	<b>[3m]</b>

	<p>government wanted to provide special privileges for Malays through things like reservation of government jobs for them.</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>Economic disagreement led to the separation between Singapore and Malaysia <b><u>because of the unhappiness that arose from the disagreement on Singapore's revenue contribution.</u></b> Initially, Singapore was to contribute 40% of its revenue to the Federal government. However, upon merger, the Federal government raised this to 60% due to the increase in defence spending from Konfrontasi.</p>	
<b>L4</b>	<p><b>Explains why the political and economic disagreement led to the separation</b></p> <p>Award 4 marks for one reason identified and explained, and an additional mark for additional detail(s). Award 6 marks for two reasons identified and explained.</p> <p>Political disagreement led to the separation between Singapore and Malaysia because of their <b><u>difference in the views regarding treatment of races.</u></b> Singapore's government felt that everyone should be given equal opportunities regardless of races. Regarding the Malays, they believed the best way was to provide free education so that they can get better jobs. However, Malaysia's federal government wanted to provide special privileges for Malays through things like reservation of government jobs for them. <b>This was significant in leading to disagreement because both sides sought to attempt to convince people to support their different political ideals. The contest of a multiracial Malaysia and a Malay Malaysia resulted in much tensions between the people of different races. The PAP's promotion of multiracial Malaysia upsetted leaders in the Federal government. In return, members of the Alliance Party in the Federal government also accused PAP of neglecting the interests of Malays in Singapore. This culminated in separation as tensions arose and led to the various racial riots.</b></p> <p><b>OR/ AND</b></p> <p>Economic disagreement led to the separation between Singapore and Malaysia <b><u>because of the unhappiness that arose from the disagreement on Singapore's revenue contribution.</u></b> Initially, Singapore was to contribute 40% of its revenue to the Federal government. However, upon merger, the Federal government raised this to 60% due to the increase in defence spending from Konfrontasi. <b>This raise in revenue contribution led to much unhappiness and dissatisfaction in the merger. Singapore felt that the decision was unfair and 40% was sufficient. Since Malaysia changed and did not keep to the terms of the merger agreement, Singapore and Malaysia was unable to see eye to eye in economic contributions, resulting in the separation of Singapore and Malaysia.</b></p>	<b>[4-6m]</b>