



ANG MO KIO SECONDARY SCHOOL
SECONDARY 1 EXPRESS HISTORY
CHAPTER 3 – SINGAPORE’S DEVELOPMENT AS A PORT CITY (PART 1)

Name: _____ () Class: _____ Date: _____

By the end of these chapters, you should know:

- How British rule helped Singapore develop into a port city
- How external developments impacted Singapore’s growth as a port city (**Express***)
- Why did migrants come to Singapore from 1819 to 1942
- How migrants contributed to Singapore’s development into a port city

How did British rule help Singapore to develop into a port city?

FACTOR [STATE]	WHAT IS THE FACTOR ABOUT? [DESCRIBE/EXAMPLES]
<p>The British helped Singapore to develop into a port city by granting Free Port Status to Singapore.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 18th century, there was little trade in Singapore as traders traded at Riau and other regional ports instead. • In <u>1819</u>, the British established a port in Singapore and granted Singapore a Free Port Status. <u>This meant that Singapore was a free port where traders could trade freely, without having to pay additional taxes.</u> • The Free Port Status attracted many traders and a large amount of entrepôt trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Entrepôt trade: Traders bring their goods in bulk to Singapore, repackage them into smaller quantities, before exporting them to other parts of the world. For example, tea from China.</i>
<p>The British helped Singapore to develop into a port city by making Administrative Changes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore lacked money to manage the expanding population and turned to vices such as opium to collect revenue. ○ <i>Before 1867, Singapore was not governed directly by the British, but as part of the Straits Settlements under British India.</i> • In <u>1867</u>, the British made Singapore a <u>Crown Colony</u> and brought it under the <u>control of the Colonial Office in London.</u> ○ <i>The British government directly managed Singapore and stepped in to solve many of the societal issues in Singapore.</i>
<p>The British helped Singapore to develop into a port city by expanding Singapore’s port facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British improved Singapore’s trading facilities to encourage traders to continue to come to trade in Singapore: ○ <u>In 1852, British built the New Harbour (Keppel Harbour) in between Pulau Brani and Pulau Blakang Mati (Sentosa). It had a deep harbour and was sheltered from strong winds and big waves.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the 19th and early-20th century, the British continued to <u>build new wharves, docks and storehouses.</u> ○ The British also modernised Singapore’s port by <u>introducing new machines such as forklifts, cranes and</u>

	tractors to load and unload goods more easily.
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FACTOR [STATE]	WHAT IS THE FACTOR ABOUT? [DESCRIBE/EXAMPLES]
<p>The British helped Singapore to develop into a port city by <u>building up the Police Force</u> to improve Law & Order.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore had a <u>small and weak police force</u> that was unable to cope with <u>growing population and increase in crimes and vices</u>. Traders wrote in for stronger police force to keep Singapore safe. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ British appointed <u>Thomas Dunman</u> as Deputy Superintendent of Police and Deputy Magistrate in 1843, and Commissioner of Police in 1857 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dunman helped to <u>build up the police force</u> by fighting for better working conditions and higher wages for the police, which attracted more good men to join the force ○ British <u>continued with reforms</u> to ensure police force was better organised and more skilled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Police Training School was started in 1881 • Detective Force was started in 1884

The British helped Singapore to develop into a port city by tackling crimes and vices among the Chinese to improve **Law & Order**.

- Many Chinese migrants joined secret societies for protection and support, and participated in gang-related crimes and vices such as robberies, gang fights, prostitution, and gambling

- ***Why did the Chinese migrants seek support?***

- Chinese migrants had no support in Singapore as they came on their own without their families
- Many died on their voyage to Singapore as ships were often overcrowded and lacked water and food
- Some were kidnapped/tricked into coolie trade by Coolie Agents and were treated badly in Singapore
- Females were tricked into prostitution/sold to brothels

In May 1877, the Chinese Protectorate led by William Pickering was set up.

- Pickering persuaded Chinese to settle any disagreements through the Chinese Protectorate instead of through secret societies

- Pickering used his knowledge of the Chinese dialects to earn the trust of the Chinese community
- 1890 Dangerous Societies Ordinance allowed Governor to banish any societies deemed too dangerous (i.e. sent away and not allowed to come to Singapore again)

- Pickering set up the Po Leung Kuk (Office to Protect Virtue) to protect women

- Provided shelter for poorly treated servants
- Prevented women from being sold to brothels

- Pickering ensured better and fair treatment for coolies ▪ Coolie-agents must register with Chinese Protectorate ▪ Coolie ships and coolie houses were inspected by officers

⇒ **Relationship between the British and Chinese community improved**

⇒ **Crimes among the Chinese community decreased**, but some fights and abuse still happened especially if migrants did not seek help from Chinese Protectorate

Developments in

| Education |

in Singapore between 1819 and 1942...



British Contributions...

- Before 1867, education was left in the hands of those who were concerned, and the British paid little attention.
 - The British did not set up many government schools
 - British provided free primary schooling in Malay language
 - British established a few Tamil-language schools
 - Little attention was given to English-language education
 - No schools catered to the Chinese population
 - Most schools were set up by Christian missionary groups and European traders
- Schools decided on their own how they taught and what they would teach. • Since 1867, British government provided education to meet the needs of the colonial administration
- Grants were given to schools to promote English so that people could contribute as English-speaking clerks in the government and companies
 - Education that did not support trade and government administration was left on its own
 - There was a lack of quality education that catered to the needs of the population

Developments in

| Healthcare |

in Singapore between 1819 and 1942...



British Contributions...

- Before 1867, there was a high death rate in Singapore.
 - No medical services was provided for the public
 - Sick soldiers were taken care of by 1-2 government doctors in the Military Hospital
 - Only Europeans and rich Asians could afford to find European doctors
 - Poor Asians cannot afford proper medical treatment and many did not trust Western medicine
 - Diseases spread easily
 - Many poor migrants lived in overcrowded and unhygienic conditions •
Workers squeezed in shophouses in Chinatown as it is easy to find jobs there

- Living quarters were poorly-ventilated and unsanitary, allowing highly contagious diseases such as Tuberculosis and Cholera to spread easily
- There was no proper treatment or burial for the poor
 - Many of the sick would lay on the road, with sores on their bodies and too weak to move
 - When they died, their bodies were left on the road
- Since 1867, British government took action to improve public health
 - British provided healthcare for the public by setting up a new General Hospital (Singapore General Hospital) in 1882
 - The Public Health Department was set up in 1887
 - Reduced spread of diseases by improving living conditions in Chinatown
 - Replaced night-soil bucket system with modern water-carriage sewerage systems