



**Assumption English School
Mid-Year Examination
2018**

Subject: Humanities (History)

Level/Stream: Secondary 2 Express

Date: 04 May 2018

Time: 0800 – 0910 hrs

Duration: 1 hour 10 minutes

SBQ LORMS

MARKING SCHEME

Section A: Source-Based Question (15 Marks)

Level	Question and Level Descriptor	Marks
1(a)	Study Source A. What can you tell from this source about the Japanese Occupation in Singapore? Explain your answer, using details from the source.	[5]
L1	Restates the provenance / inaccurate inference / Answers that do not address the question focus <u>Example</u> I can tell that the people queued for food during the Japanese Occupation. (<i>Description of source</i>)	1
L2	Valid inference(s) based on content, unsupported. <i>Award 2 marks for one inference, unsupported.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for two inferences, unsupported.</i> <u>Example</u> I can tell that people lived in hardship / great difficulty during the Japanese Occupation. OR/AND I can tell that people of all races suffered equally during the Japanese Occupation / Japanese Occupation was harsh on every ethnic group in Singapore.	2 – 3
L3	Valid inference(s) based on content, supported. <i>Award 4 marks for one inference, supported.</i> <i>Award 5 marks for two inferences, supported.</i> <u>Example</u> I can tell that people lived in hardship / great difficulty during the Japanese Occupation. [P] The evidence shows people looking thin, sitting and lying on the floor in front of the food rationing counter. [Ev] This means that people lived in hardship / great difficulty during the Japanese Occupation because <u>there was not enough food for the locals which led to great hunger and suffering for the people.</u> [Ex] OR/AND I can tell that people of all races suffered equally during the Japanese Occupation / Japanese Occupation was harsh to every ethnic group in Singapore. [P] The evidence shows people of different races example Indians, Malays as well as the Chinese queuing up for food rations in Singapore. [Ev] This means that people of all races suffered equally during the Japanese Occupation / Japanese Occupation was harsh to every ethnic group in Singapore because <u>everyone went through similar hardship in their daily lives and was affected negatively through the shortage of food during the Japanese Occupation.</u> [Ex] OR/AND I can tell that food rationing was done in a systematic manner during the Japanese Occupation. [P] The evidence shows the people queuing up for food in a line, in an orderly manner. [Ev] This means that food rationing was done in a systematic manner during the Japanese Occupation because <u>the locals were used to how food</u>	4 – 5

	<u>rationing was carried out and were well-organised while waiting for their turn to collect the food rations.</u> [Ex]	
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1(b)	Study Source B. What is the message of this source? Explain your answer.	[5]
L1	Restates the provenance / Description of source / Lifting from source <u>Example</u> The message of the source is that one of the most horrifying lies the Japanese told the people was that they would give them a job so long as these men followed them. <i>(Lifting)</i>	1
L2	Valid sub-message, supported Award 2 marks for sub-message, unsupported. Award 3 marks for sub-message, supported. <u>Example of sub-message, unsupported:</u> The message of this source was that the Japanese were not honest. OR The message of this source was that the Japanese were cruel / heartless. <u>Example of sub-message, supported:</u> The message of this source was that the Japanese were not honest. [P] The evidence is "One of the most horrifying lies the Japanese told the people was that they would give them a job so long as these men followed them." [Ev] This means that the Japanese were not honest because <u>the Japanese usually trick the people into following them by lying to them so that they could get the people to follow the Japanese soldiers, showing how they were not honest.</u> [Ex] OR The message of this source was that the Japanese were cruel / heartless. [P] The evidence is "Taking their rifles, they would fire away and watch the helpless individuals fall down one by one into the seawater." [Ev] This means that the Japanese were cruel / heartless because <u>they were killing the unarmed locals and causing harm to the innocent without mercy.</u> [Ex]	2 - 3
L3	Valid message, supported. Award 4 marks for message, unsupported. Award 5 marks for message, supported. <u>Example</u> The message of the source is that the Japanese Occupation caused the loss of innocent lives in Singapore. [M] The evidence is "The Japanese would bring the unknowing victims to isolated beaches, tied their hands together and lined them up in a straight line by the seaside. Taking their rifles, they would fire away and watch the helpless individuals fall down one by one into the seawater." [Ev] This means that the Japanese Occupation caused the loss of innocent lives in Singapore because <u>it took away the lives of many innocent unarmed locals who were not able to defend themselves from the Japanese and were simply killed by the Japanese.</u> [Ex]	4 - 5

Level	Question and Level Descriptor	Marks
1(c)	Study Source C. Why do you think the newspaper published this article? Explain your answer.	[5]
L1	Answers based on provenance / Description of source / Lifting. Example Source C is an article published in the newspaper about the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. (<i>Lifting</i>)	1
L2	Reason based on context, explained (because of what was going on at the time) Example The newspaper published this article to portray the Japanese as good rulers as part of their ongoing propaganda during their rule of Singapore to win the support of the locals / the local's support.	2
L3	Reason (Inference) based on content, supported Example The newspaper published this article to show to the Chinese locals / the Chinese living in Singapore that the Japanese were good rulers. [P] The evidence is "In Singapore, we can see how happy the Chinese are under the rule of the Japanese. The Chinese have at all times given their full cooperation because they believe in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to bring about peace and prosperity." [Ev] This means that the Japanese were good rulers because <u>the Chinese locals had confidence in the Japanese being the leaders of the country and were elated to work together with the Japanese in improving and leading better lives.</u> [Ex]	3
L4	Message based on content, supported (use of VAMEE) Example The newspaper published the article to <u>convince [V] the Chinese locals / the Chinese living in Singapore [A] that they can lead a good life as the Japanese were good rulers / leaders.</u> [M] The evidence is "In Singapore, we can see how happy the Chinese are under the rule of the Japanese. The Chinese have at all times given their full cooperation because they believe in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to bring about peace and prosperity." [Ev] This means that the Japanese were good rulers because <u>the Chinese locals had confidence in the Japanese being the leaders of the country and were elated to work together with the Japanese in improving and leading better lives.</u> [Ex]	4
L3	L4 + Purpose (Impact) (Use of VAMIEE) Example The newspaper published the article to <u>convince [V] the Chinese locals / the Chinese living in Singapore [A] that they can lead a good life as the Japanese were good rulers / leaders [M] so that the Chinese locals / the Chinese living in Singapore would support and continue to trust the Japanese government in ruling and leading the country [I].</u> The evidence is "In Singapore, we can see how happy the Chinese are under the rule of the Japanese. The Chinese have at all times given their full cooperation because they believe in the establishment of the Greater	5

	East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to bring about peace and prosperity.” [Ev] This means that the Japanese were good rulers because <u>the Chinese locals had confidence in the Japanese being the leaders of the country and were elated to work together with the Japanese in improving and leading better lives.</u> [Ex]	
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STRUCTURED QUESTIONS LORMS

Section B: Structured Question (20 Marks)

2	This question is on the immediate post-war situation in Singapore.		
	(a)	Describe <u>three</u> post-war problems faced by the British when they returned to Singapore after the Japanese Occupation.	[3]
		Use point marking and award 1 mark for each valid term <u>that is accompanied by description</u>, up to a maximum of 3 marks. Valid reasons include: • Food shortages: Shortages of food led to the prevalence of black marketS where goods were sold at high prices. • Housing shortage: Insufficient supply of houses made many people lived in cramped overcrowded spaces and poor housing conditions. • Poor infrastructure in education system: There were insufficient teachers, school facilities and textbooks to meet the demands of education. • Disruption of trade: Trade and businesses needed time to recover which led to limited jobs/employment for the locals.	
	(b)	Explain the growing demands of the local people towards the British government after the Japanese Occupation.	[7]
	L1	Describes the growing demands of the local people, without a focus on the question. E.g. The local people wanted more fairness and equality from the British government after the Japanese Occupation.	1
	L2	Describes the growing demands of the local people towards the British government after the Japanese Occupation. Award 2 marks for one demand with description. Award 3 marks for two demands with description. E.g. One of the demands that the locals had was the demand for citizenship. [P] After the Japanese Occupation, the China-born Chinese demanded for citizenship from the British. These locals felt that they have invested greatly in Singapore. They also have their families in Singapore and their children were born in this country. However, they did not have any voting rights. From 1951, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce started to petition the British colonial government to consider granting citizenship to China-born Chinese immigrants over the age of 21. [E] OR/AND E.g. One of the demands that the locals had was the demand for better treatment of local civil servants. [P] These civil servants worked for the British colonial government. From 1948, the colonial government started to recruit more locals into the civil service but the high-ranking senior positions were mostly occupied by the British who enjoyed better pay. Therefore, more local civil servants questioned these unfair practices. They felt they were able to do similar jobs as well and were equally qualified. [E] OR/AND E.g. One of the demands that the locals had was the demand for more political involvement. [P] After the Japanese Occupation, more locals felt that they could govern Singapore better than the British. The Japanese Occupation had awoken them to the importance of taking control of their destiny. One party that emerged was the Malayan Democratic Party who often discussed how they	2 – 3

		wanted Singapore to be governed. They wanted independence for Singapore. [E]	
	L3	Explains the growing demands of the local people towards the British government after the Japanese Occupation. <i>Award 4-5 marks for one explained demand.</i> <i>Award 6-7 marks for two explained demands.</i> E.g. One of the demands that the locals had was the demand for citizenship. [P] After the Japanese Occupation, the China-born Chinese demanded for citizenship from the British. These locals felt that they have invested greatly in Singapore. They also have their families in Singapore and their children were born in this country. However, they did not have any voting rights. From 1951, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce started to petition the British colonial government to consider granting citizenship to China-born Chinese immigrants over the age of 21. [E] <u>As a result, the locals wanted citizenship for themselves as they believed that they had a stake in the colony. This was because they began to see Singapore as their home as their children were born in Singapore and their life's interests were in this colony, hence increasing their desire to be official citizens of the country.</u> [Ex] Thus, the demand for citizenship was one of the demands the locals had towards the British government. [L] OR/AND E.g. One of the demands that the locals had was the demand for better treatment of local civil servants. [P] These civil servants worked for the British colonial government. From 1948, the colonial government started to recruit more locals into the civil service but the high-ranking senior positions were mostly occupied by the British who enjoyed better pay. Therefore, more local civil servants questioned these unfair practices. They felt they were able to do similar jobs as well and were equally qualified. [E] <u>As a result, the local civil servants began to oppose the unequal treatment of the British towards them and demanded that they were treated fairly based on their qualifications. They also wanted their pay to be raised to a similar amount given to the British civil servants.</u> [Ex] Thus, the demand for better treatment of local civil servants was one of the demands the locals had towards the British government. [L] OR/AND E.g. One of the demands that the locals had was the demand for more political involvement. [P] After the Japanese Occupation, more locals felt that they could govern Singapore better than the British. The Japanese Occupation had awoken them to the importance of taking control of their destiny. One party that emerged was the Malayan Democratic Party who often discussed how they wanted Singapore to be governed. They wanted independence for Singapore. [E] <u>As a result, many felt that they had to involve themselves in the country's affairs and not let the British govern them. The fact that the British lost to the Japanese only showed that they were not able to protect the local people. As such, they believed that Singapore needed to be free from colonial rule, with the local people running the country, and eventually deciding on their own future.</u> [Ex] Thus, the demand for more political involvement was one of the demands the locals had towards the British government. [L]	4 - 7

3	This question is on the aspirations people have for Singapore after 1945.	
	(a)	Describe <u>three</u> reasons why the Chinese middle school students were unhappy with the British in the 1950s.
		Use point marking and award 1 mark for each valid reason <u>that is accompanied by description</u> , up to a maximum of 3 marks.
		Valid reasons include, but are not limited to the following: • Limited opportunity to pursue a university education: The Chinese middle school students could only go to China to further their studies. The colonial government banned people who visited China from returning to Singapore due to the spread of communist ideas. • Poor job prospects: The English-educated easily found jobs in the civil service while the Chinese-educated had difficulty getting jobs other than going into businesses of their own. • Registration for National Service (NS): The Chinese middle school students were upset and did not want their studies to be further disrupted after the Japanese Occupation. They also felt unhappy for having to defend a foreign government in Singapore.
	(b)	Explain the attempts made by the Labour Front government to achieve internal self-government for Singapore.
	L1	Describes the Merdeka Talks without relation to the question. E.g. The Labour Front government sought to win the support of people by trying to gain internal self-government.
	L2	Describes the attempts made by the Labour Front government to achieve internal self-government. <i>Award 2 marks for one reason with description.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for two reasons with description.</i> E.g. The first attempt made by the Labour Front government to achieve internal self-government for Singapore was the first Merdeka Talk. [P] The First Merdeka talk was inspired by Malaya's success, when the British accepted Malaya's proposal for independence. In 1956, David Marshall led a group of men to London to negotiate for internal self-government. Marshall was confident even before the talks began and said he would resign from his position if the talks failed. [E] OR/AND E.g. The second attempt made by Labour Front to achieve internal self-government for Singapore was the second Merdeka Talk in 1957. [P] Lim Yew Hock, Singapore's second Chief Minister, was determined to succeed where Marshall had failed so he handled the British differently. He was aware that the British were worried about the communist threat in Singapore. He believed in cooperating with the British to control the communists and gain the confidence of the British government so that more power can be granted to the local ministers. [E]

	L3 Explains the attempts made by the Labour Front government to achieve internal self-government. <i>Award 4-5 marks for one explained reason.</i> <i>Award 6-7 marks for two explained reasons.</i> E.g. The first attempt made by the Labour Front government to achieve internal self-government for Singapore was the first Merdeka Talk. [P] The First Merdeka talk was inspired by Malaya's success, when the British accepted Malaya's proposal for independence. In 1956, David Marshall led a group of men to London to negotiate for internal self-government. Marshall was confident even before the talks began and said he would resign from his position if the talks failed. [E] <u>As a result, Marshall demanded for internal self-government for Singapore by 1957. He also insisted that Singapore should have a say in matters of defence and external affairs. The British, however, were not confident that Marshall could deal with the Communist threat. They were unwilling to grant Singapore internal self-government and the talks failed. On his return to Singapore, Marshall stepped down as Chief Minister. Lim Yew Hock, the second most important leader of the Labour Front, became the next Chief Minister.</u> [Ex] Thus, the first Merdeka Talk was the first attempt made by the Labour Front government to achieve internal self-government for Singapore. [L] OR/AND E.g. The second attempt made by Labour Front to achieve internal self-government for Singapore was the second Merdeka Talk in 1957. [P] Lim Yew Hock, Singapore's second Chief Minister, was determined to succeed where Marshall had failed so he handled the British differently. He was aware that the British were worried about the communist threat in Singapore. He believed in cooperating with the British to control the communists and gain the confidence of the British government so that more power can be granted to the local ministers. [E] <u>As a result, Lim Yew Hock successfully dealt with the 1956 Students' Riots and proved to the British that his government was capable of suppressing the strikes and riots. In 1957, Lim Yew Hock led another group that included members of the other parties to London to re-negotiate for internal self-government. His aim was to obtain control over all internal matters of government and was willing to leave all external matters such as foreign affairs and defence in the British hands. Singapore was thus granted internal self-government with elections to be held in 1959.</u> [Ex] Thus, the second attempt made by Labour Front to achieve internal self-government for Singapore was the second Merdeka Talk in 1957. [L]	4 – 7
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