A. Circle/Highlight the alphabet of the correct answer.

1. Which of the following was not one of the measures implemented by the British to improve education?
   A  Provided grants to build schools.
   B  Set up scholarships.
   C  Built more Chinese schools.
   D  Set up medical schools.

2. Which of the following British nationality was well-versed in different Chinese dialects?
   A  Thomas Dunman.
   B  Francis James Bernard.
   C  William Pickering.
   D  John Crawfurd.

3. Which of the following about the system of government in the Straits Settlements after 1867 is not correct?
   A  The Legislative Council helped to make laws.
   B  The Governor in the Straits Settlements received orders from the Governor-General stationed in India.
   C  The Executive Council was made up of high-ranking British officials.
   D  The Governor had the right to pass or reject new laws.

4. What was the new name for King Edward VII Medical School in 1921?
   A  King Edward VII College of Medicine.
   B  King Edward VII School of Medicine.
   C  King Edward Medical School.
   D  King Edward Medical Institution.
5. Where did ships stop to screen the health of the passengers?
   A St. Margaret’s Island.
   B St. John’s Island.
   C Sentosa Island.
   D Pulau Ubin.

6. Who was the first Asian member in the system of government in 1869?
   A Dr Lim Boon Keng.
   B Tan Tock Seng.
   C Hoo Ah Kay.
   D Eunos Abdullah.

7. Which of the following denotes a crucial change in the Legislative Council in 1924?
   A It advised the Governor in his administration in the Straits Settlements.
   B The non-official members were able to propose new laws.
   C The Council was made up of an equal number of official and non-official members.
   D The Council reported directly to the Colonial Office in London.

8. Who was the first police commissioner in Singapore?
   A William Pickering.
   B Francis James Bernard.
   C Thomas Dunman.
   D William Farquhar.

9. In which year was the Chinese Protectorate set up in Singapore?
   A 1857.
   B 1867.
   C 1877.
   D 1887.

10. Which of the following places made up the Straits Settlements in 1826?
    A Penang, Melaka and Batavia.
    B Singapore, Penang and Melaka.
    C Bencoolen, Batavia and Penang.
    D Penang, Singapore and Bencoolen.
11. Which of the following was not evidence of British discrimination against the Asians?

A  Neglected Chinese schools in improving social services.
B  Forcing the Chinese secret societies and coolie agents to register with them.
C  Dissuaded the Asians from using the first class train carriages.
D  Restricted the Asians’ use of public utilities such as the dance floor in hotels.

12. Which of the following was established in 1887 to improve medical services in Singapore?

A  A malaria committee.
B  A General Hospital.
C  Public Health Department.
D  A leper camp.

13. Which of the following were factors causing the high death rate in the early 19th century?

i. Malnutrition
ii. Insufficient waste disposal system
iii. Lack of water supply

A  i and ii
B  i and iii
C  ii and iii
D  i, ii and iii

14. Which of the following was set aside for the low-cost housing estate for the Malays?

A  Kampong Eunos.
B  Kampong Chulia.
C  Kampong Glam.
D  Kampong Melayu.

15. Which of the following criminal activities is least likely to be committed by the Chinese secret societies?

A  Robbing European ships.
B  Operating gambling dens.
C  Killing people.
D  Gang fights.
B. Answer the following short-answer questions.

1. What was the major historical event that took place in Singapore in 1867?  
   It became a Crown Colony under Queen Victoria.

2. What were the three common diseases contracted by people in early Singapore?  
   Malaria, Beri-Beri and Tuberculosis.

3. What was the first school that offered higher education in Singapore?  
   Raffles College.

4. Who was the first Chinese appointed as a non-official member in the Legislative Council?  
   Hoo Ah Kay.

5. List the three establishments operated by the Chinese secret societies that gave rise to problems in the society.  
   Brothels, gambling dens and opium houses.

6. Name the places which formed the Straits Settlements.  
   Penang, Melaka and Singapore.

7. What would William Pickering do after the British had rescue girls from being sold to brothels?  
   He would house them in the “Pok Leung Kuk” which was set up by the Chinese Protectorate.

8. How did the British government improve public hygiene?  
   They cleared the rubbish from the streets and drains and also installed an efficient water-carriage sewerage system.

9. What were the two councils in the system of government in 1867?  
   Executive and Legislative Councils.

10. Who had suggested to the British government to ban the sale of opium?  
    Dr Lim Boon Keng.

C. Answer the following constructing explanation question.

1. How did the British deal with the lawlessness in early Singapore?  
   The British dealt with lawlessness by setting up the Detective Branch to look into the activities of secret societies and Chinese detectives were recruited into the branch to help with investigations. Some of the detectives were able to work undercover to solve crimes. Modern methods like fingerprinting were introduced to identify criminals. This would ensure closer monitoring and criminals could be arrested within a shorter span of time. Thus law and order improved as criminals were deterred by the modern methods of curbing crime.

   To address the problems posed by the Chinese secret societies, the British set up a Chinese Protectorate. All Chinese societies had to register with the Chinese Protectorate. William Pickering was able to get the help of these Chinese community and secret society leaders to
maintain law & order among the Chinese. The Chinese community was encouraged to settle their conflicts/disputes in the Chinese Protectorate rather than going to the secret societies, hence weakening the power of the society leaders. The relationship between the Chinese Protectorate and the leaders of the Chinese secret societies helped to build trust between the British and the community. Although the government was not able to get rid of secret them completely able to check the power of the societies. It also controlled the coolie trade by registering coolie-agents and lodging houses. Coolie ships and houses were inspected to ensure that coolies were treated fairly. Another department, “Po Leung Kuk” was also set up by the Chinese Protectorate which rescued many young girls from being sold to brothels. It also provided shelter for those who were ill-treated as servants. Hence, lawlessness was curbed as the Chinese Protectorate had fostered a better relationship between the Chinese community and British government.

The British government also **improved the police force** by increasing the pay of policemen and providing proper training. This reduced corruption and also attracted more motivated recruits. It also employed capable officials who could speak Malay and Chinese dialects. This led to better communication with the Chinese community and they also managed to get information from the Chinese. Therefore, the problem of lawlessness was stemmed as people were more weary of the police as a result of their re-organisation.