Topic: Fall of Singapore

Section A: Multiple-choice Questions
Circle/Highlight the alphabet of the correct answer.

1. Which of the following statements is not the reason why the Japanese soldiers were able to conquer Malaya and Singapore without much resistance from the British?
   A The Japanese soldiers were well-trained in jungle warfare.
   B The Japanese "Zero" fighters outnumbered the British fighter planes.
   C The British destroyed the naval base in Singapore which weakened their defence.
   D The Japanese obtained assistance from the local people.

2. Why did the Japanese choose the Sultan of Johor's palace as the headquarters despite the fact that the palace was an easy target for the British?
   A The Japanese believed that the British would not fire at the palace.
   B The palace had a one-foot thick concrete wall.
   C There was no decent building left in Johor after the war.
   D The building resembles a Japanese palace.

3. Lt. Adnan bin Saidi was sharp enough to detect the Japanese soldiers who disguised themselves as Indian soldiers in the British army. How did Lt. Adnan know?
   A The disguised Japanese soldiers were fair.
   B The disguised Japanese soldiers marched in fours instead of the usual threes in the British army.
   C Lt. Adnan got the information from a Japanese informer.
   D Lt. Adnan recognised one of the Japanese soldiers.

4. Which of the following shows the cruelty of the Japanese soldiers?
   A They marched into Alexandra Hospital and killed the doctors, nurses and the patients.
   B They disguised as Indian soldiers in the British army.
   C They fought the war bravely and captured Singapore.
   D They invaded the British depot in Bukit Timah in order to obtain food and ammunition.
5. General Yamashita of Japan had successfully "bluffed" the British in Singapore into surrendering to the Japanese. Why did he have to do that?

A He was a coward.
B The British were good at street fighting.
C The Japanese and the British could not understand each other.
D He had used up most of his ammunition.

6. Which of the following terms could be used to describe the period of the occupation of Singapore by the Japanese?

A Joy
B Law and Order
C Nightmare
D Respect

7. During the Japanese occupation, many of the prisoners-of-war fell ill and died because

A there was a shortage of food
B the health conditions in the prisons were very bad
C the Japanese soldiers were very cruel to them
D they could not return to their homeland and were homesick

8. Many of the prisoners-of-war were sent to construct the infamous Death Railway in

A Singapore
B Thailand
C Malaysia
D Japan

9. Why did the Japanese soldiers want the Indians in Singapore to form the Indian National Army (I.N.A)?

A The Japanese soldiers wanted to give special privileges to the Indians.
B The Indians were the minor group in Singapore.
C The Japanese wanted the Indians to fight against the British in India.
D There were too many Indian sects in Singapore.

10. Why did the Eurasians suffer as the Chinese did during the Japanese occupation?

A They did not want to join the Japanese army.
B They helped the Chinese by joining the Communists.
C They looked like the Europeans.
D The Japanese could not get along with the Eurasians.
11. Which of the following statements describe the situation in Singapore during the Japanese occupation?

I There were many looters trying to steal whatever they could.
II There were law and order.
III The Chinese were treated badly as they had actively helped China in fighting the Japanese.
IV The Japanese formed the Overseas Chinese Association in Singapore.

A I and III only
B II and IV only
C I, II and III only
D I, II, III and IV

12. Which of the following group was formed to resist the Japanese soldiers in Singapore and Malaya?

I The Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army
II Kempeitai
III Force 136
IV The Indian National Army

A I and III only
B II and IV only
C I, II and III only
D I, II, III and IV

Section B: Short-answer Questions
Answer the following questions in the space below.

1. Describe briefly how people in the streets of Singapore suffered during the Japanese occupation.  
Poverty, malnutrition  
Food shortages  
High prices > black market

2. Describe the changes that the Japanese made in Singapore during the occupation.  
Controlled newspapers, media etc.  
Changed the education system  
Radio stations were controlled  
Singing of the Japanese national anthem  
Changing Singapore’s name to Syonan-to

3. Why did the Japanese hate the Chinese?  
Felt that they were a threat to their rule > anti-Japanese war effort  
The Chinese had helped those in China against the Japanese when they invaded them in 1937
4. Briefly describe the hardships the people suffered during the Japanese occupation.
   - Had to make food substitutes
   - Lived in fear and suspicion > punished if they did not adhere
   - Kempeitai > Japanese police > random checks and arrests etc.

5. How did the people of Malaya and Singapore react to the harsh rule of the Japanese?
   - They reacted with resentment.
   - Force 136 and MPAJA formed.
   - Singapore Volunteer Corps formed by the Eurasians.

6. Describe the activities of the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army.
   - They fought in the Malayan jungles and carried out sudden attacks on the Japanese military.

**Topic: Self-Government, Merger & Separation**

**Section A: Fill in the Blanks**
*Fill in the blanks with the words from the box below.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>citizenship</th>
<th>David Marshall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>independence</td>
<td>Labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore Progressive Party</td>
<td>self-government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rendel</td>
<td>communist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People’s Action Party</td>
<td>Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lim Yew Hock</td>
<td>Lee Kuan Yew</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) The **Governor** is the head of the government in a Crown Colony.

(b) In the first elections in 1948 the **Singapore Progressive Party** came into power.

(c) In 1953 the government appointed **Rendel** to make recommendations for constitutional changes in Singapore.

(d) In the 1955 elections, **David Marshall** became the first Chief Minister.

(e) In 1956 David Marshall led a delegation to London to petition for internal **self-government** for Singapore.

(f) The British refused to concede to Marshall’s demands because of the **communist** problem which still remained unsolved.

(g) After Marshall’s resignation, the new Chief Minister was **Lim Yew Hock**.

(h) In 1959 the British promised full **self-government** for Singapore.

(i) In the 1959 elections, the **People’s Action Party** came into power.

(j) The first Prime Minister of Singapore was **Lee Kuan Yew**.

*skohsy/HCI/Humanities/Sec1IH/RevisionSem2/2011*
Section B: Short-answer Questions
Answer the following questions in the space below.

1. Who was David Marshall?
   Leader of the Labour Party and first Chief Minister of Singapore.

2. Why did he lead a delegation to London?
   To negotiate for internal self-government from the British and insisted that Singapore have a say in matters of defence and external affairs.

3. Why was he not successful?
   The British were not confident that he could deal with the communist threat.

4. How did Lim Yew Hock solve the Communist problem?
   He carried out arrests and expulsion of school students. Curfews were imposed, road blocks were set up and the army was called in to suppress the riots.

5. What kind of government did the British promise Singapore in 1959?
   The British would grant Singapore full self-government and the Head of State would replace the governor. There will be a Legislative Assembly and debates can be conducted in English, Malay, Tamil or Mandarin.

6. How did the People's Action Party come into power in the 1959 elections?
   They had campaigns, rallies, and projected itself as well-organised and united.

7. Why did Tengku Abdul Rahman want a merger?
   He feared the communist threat and that Singapore would be used as a base to spread communism to Malaya.

8. Why did Singapore want to join Malaya?
   For trade and job opportunities and to gain independence from the British.

9. Why did Singapore leave Malaysia in 1965?
   They were unhappy with the new taxes imposed, the delay in setting up of the common market, increase in revenue contribution, political rivalry and racial imbalance.

10. Why did the Tengku want the Borneo states to join Malaysia?
    To overcome the fear of possible Chinese dominance

11. How did the governments seek the consent of the people?
    They carried out a Referendum and for Sabah and Sarawak, the Cobbold Commission.

12. What was the reason for the Indonesian Confrontation?
    Indonesia refused to recognise the merger and argued that Sabah and Sarawak should belong to them.