

Instructions:

1. Read textbook **pg. 10 - 15, 18 - 19** and identify the methods used by the Japanese to control Singapore.
2. **Elaborate** on the method used by the Japanese and give an **example**.
3. Provide the **impact** of the methods used by the Japanese to control Singapore.
4. The first one has been done for you.

Methods (Using Force)	
Meting out harsh punishments	<p>Elaborate:</p> <p>During the Japanese Occupation, harsh punishments were imposed on criminals and other people that are seen as enemies by the Japanese (Definition).</p>
	<p>Example:</p> <p>For example, the Kempeitai (people), the Japanese military police, would arrest those suspected of being anti-Japanese and would beat and torture until they revealed information that the Japanese wanted (event). Some were even imprisoned or executed.</p>
	<p>Impact of method:</p> <p>As a result of these harsh punishments (causation word), the <u>Japanese were able to establish rule and control the people in Singapore</u> (Impact – outcome) as people became fearful (Impact - feelings) of the Japanese and would not appear disobedient in front of the Japanese.</p>
Imprisoning Allied Soldiers (Prisoners-of-War)	<p>Elaborate:</p> <p>When the Japanese took control of Singapore (Context), the British and Allied soldiers were considered enemies of the Japanese (definition).</p>
	<p>Example:</p> <p>For example, the Japanese imprisoned <u>the British, Australians and other Allied soldiers</u> (people). They were forced to march <u>from Bukit Timah to Changi Prison.</u> (event).</p>
	<p>Impact of method:</p> <p>As a result (causation word) of imprisoning the once thought to</p>

	<p>be superior Allied soldiers, the Japanese were able to <u>establish themselves among the local population as the next rightful rulers (outcome) of Singapore</u>, thus commanding their obedience and respect (outcome).</p>
<p>Carrying out Operation Sook Ching</p> <p>TB pg. 11 to 13</p>	<p>Elaborate: This is because soon after taking control of Singapore (context), the Japanese forces carried out Operation Sook Ching or “Cleansing”. It was a brutal purge of the Chinese community who were suspected of being anti-Japanese (definition)</p> <p>Example: For example, all Chinese men aged 18 to 50 were called to assemble at mass screening centres to be examined by the Japanese (TB pg. 11). Those found to harbour anti-Japanese sentiments or identified as one were marched to beaches in Punggol and Changi where they were killed (TB pg. 12).</p> <p>Impact of method: As a result, thousands of Chinese men were killed in this massacre (TB pg. 12). This created an atmosphere of fear in Singapore. Thus, allowing the Japanese to establish their rule in Singapore.</p>
<p>Coercing the Chinese Business Community</p> <p>TB pg. 14</p>	<p>Elaborate: This is because during the Japanese Occupation, one of the first communities they targeted were the Chinese businessmen in Singapore because of their generous contributions to the China Relief Fund, which supported China’s resistance against Japan (context).</p> <p>Example: For example, the Japanese created the Overseas Chinese Association (OCA) which acted as a channel of communication between the Chinese community and the Japanese government (event). Dr Lim Boon Keng was appointed to head the OCA (people). The Japanese demanded that the OCA gift \$50 million Straits dollars to the Japanese administration to punish the Chinese business community for supporting anti-Japanese war activities in China and British war efforts previously (event).</p> <p>Impact of method: As a result, the Japanese were able to <u>solidify their rule</u> in Singapore (outcome). This resulted in the Chinese business community no longer having the financial means to support anti-Japanese activities (outcome).</p>
<p>Sook Ching</p> <p>TB pg. 11 to 13</p>	<p>Elaborate:</p> <p>The Japanese tried to identify and eliminate those who were anti-Japanese among the local population by purging especially the Chinese community. This was because the Chinese had strongly opposed the Japanese in their invasion of China since 1937.</p>

	<p>Example:</p> <p>For example, the Kempeitai, the Japanese military police, would call all Chinese men aged 18 to 50 to assemble at mass screening centres to be examined by the Japanese. Those found to harbour anti-Japanese sentiments or identified as one were marched to beaches where they were killed.</p> <p>Impact of method:</p> <p>As a result of Operation Sook Ching, many abled-bodied Chinese men who could and would otherwise resist against the Japanese were killed and others scared into obedience, thus <u>establishing Japanese rule over Singapore</u>.</p>
<p>Coercing the Chinese Business Community</p> <p>TB pg. 14</p>	<p>Elaborate:</p> <p>When the Japanese took over Singapore, one of the first communities they targeted were the Chinese businessmen in Singapore as they had supported the Chinese war efforts against the Japanese and had supported the boycott of Japanese goods in Malaya and Singapore.</p> <p>Example: For example, the Japanese created the Overseas Chinese Association (OCA) and appointed Lim Boon Keng to head the OCA. The Japanese then demanded that the Chinese business community gift \$50 million Straits dollars to the Japanese administration to punish the Chinese business community for supporting anti-Japanese war activities in China and British war efforts previously.</p> <p>Impact of method:</p> <p>As a result of the coercion of the Chinese business community, the Japanese were able to <u>solidify their rule</u> in Singapore as the Chinese business community no longer had the financial means to support anti-Japanese activities and the Japanese administration of Singapore was strengthened by the monies.</p>

Methods (Winning Loyalty)	
Using Propaganda	<p>Elaborate:</p> <p>The Japanese also tried to win over the hearts and minds of the locals in order to establish control over Singapore. They used propaganda to influence the minds and hearts of the people and gain their loyalty.</p>
	<p>Example:</p> <p>For example, the Japanese would portray themselves as liberators who had come to free the Asians from colonial rule. It often also contained messages calling for a united Asia region called the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere in which Asians would benefit from sharing resources collectively. These messages were often spread through radio and posters.</p>
	<p>Impact of method:</p> <p>As a result of using propaganda, the Japanese were able to win over some of the local population to their cause as the locals <u>began to believe in the Japanese rule and that the Japanese were going to treat them better than the colonial British had.</u></p>
Providing benefits to locals (TB pg. 18)	<p>Elaborate:</p> <p>When the Japanese took control of Singapore, they also tried to win over the support of the locals by providing benefits to them so that they were able to live better lives.</p>
	<p>Example:</p> <p>For example, the Japanese would provide schooling and accommodation at no cost. School textbooks were provided free of charge to 20,000 students in 1944. The Japanese also distributed rice, sugar, and salt to the less fortunate for Hari Raya Puasa.</p>
	<p>Impact of method:</p> <p>As a result of providing benefits to locals, the Japanese were able to win over the support of the locals as the locals came to see that the Japanese were taking care of their lives and looking out for their welfare and benefit. This would <u>increase the support</u></p>

	<u>among the locals for Japanese rule over Singapore.</u>
Imposing Japanese Culture: Teaching the Japanese language (TB pg. 18)	Elaborate: During the Japanese Occupation, the Japanese wanted their culture to be held up as a model for all to follow. Hence, they promoted their culture through the teaching of the Japanese language and culture in schools.
	Example: For example, students were taught to speak and write in Japanese instead of English. These lessons were conducted daily over the schools' broadcasting system. Books were also published which praised the beauty and greatness of Japan.
	Impact of method: As a result, the Japanese hoped to win over the locals to their culture and so see themselves as Japanese, therefore <u>increasing the local support</u> for the Japanese in Singapore.
Imposing Japanese Culture: Cultivating the Japanese spirit (TB pg. 19)	Elaborate: During the Japanese Occupation, the Japanese wanted their culture to be held up as a model for all to follow. Hence, they promoted their culture through activities that foster the Japanese spirit.
	Example: For example, local students had to sing 'Kimigayo', the Japanese national anthem. They also had to bow before the picture of the Japanese Emperor each day and were taught to sing Japanese folk songs.
	Impact of method: As a result, the Japanese hope that the locals would come to see that the Japanese culture was superior. The locals would then come to see themselves as Japanese first and therefore <u>increase the support</u> the Japanese rule in Singapore.