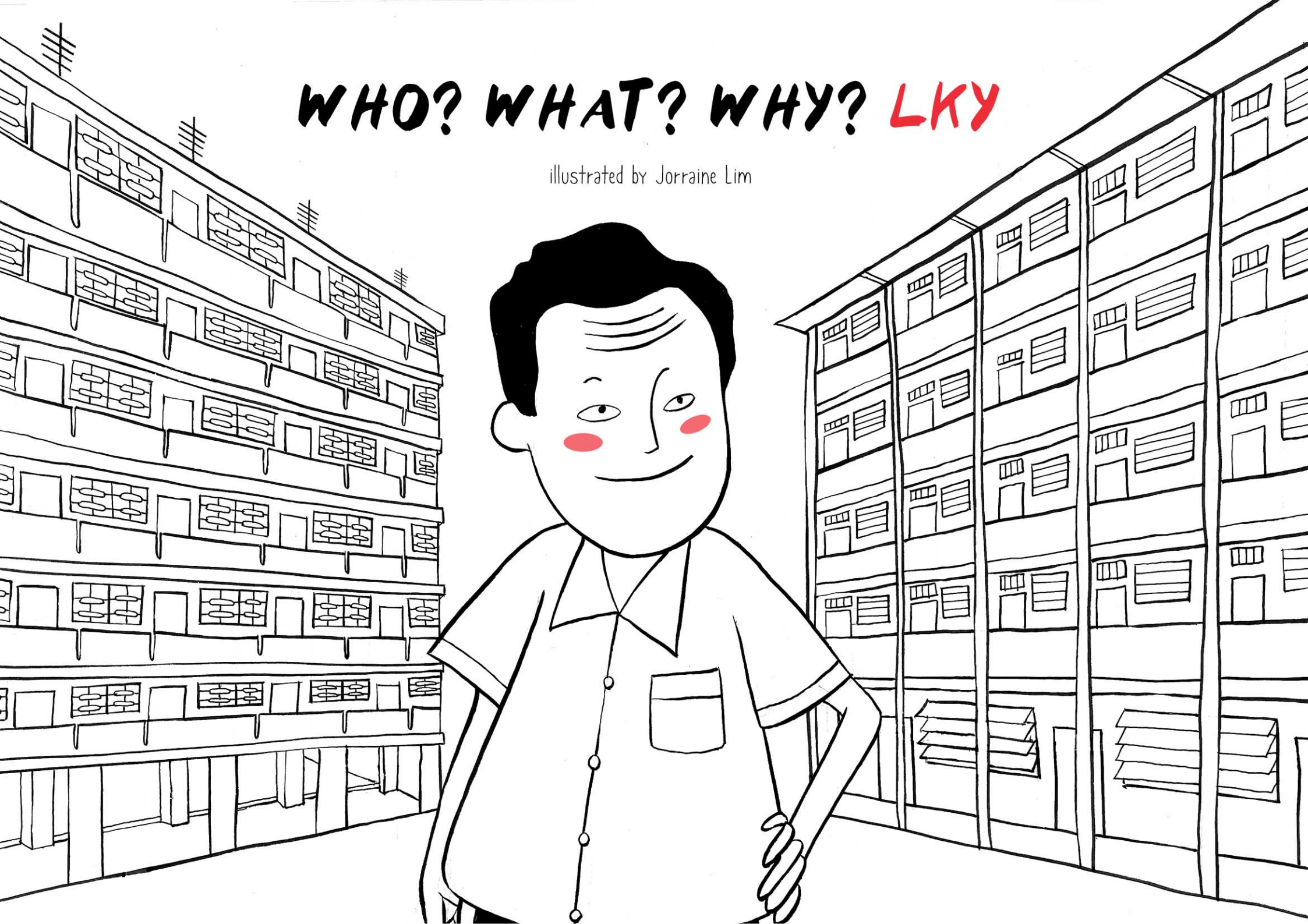


# WHO? WHAT? WHY? LKY

illustrated by Jorraine Lim



# ABOUT HARRY LEE KUAN YEW

**1923** Lee Kuan Yew was born the eldest of five children. The British were in charge of Singapore at that time.

**1945** He was one of the top students in Singapore and went to Cambridge University in England.

**1949** After university, he returned to Singapore and became a lawyer.

**1955** Lee Kuan Yew co-founded a political party, the People's Action Party, to help Singapore become independent from British rule.

**1959** He was elected as Singapore's first Prime Minister, an office he held for 31 years.

**1990** He stepped down as Prime Minister and became Senior Minister.

**2015** Lee Kuan Yew passed away at 91 years of age.



# A SHORT HISTORY OF SINGAPORE



**1819**

The city of Singapore was founded as a British colony by Sir Stamford Raffles.

Singapore became a major center for trade and grew into a bustling port city.

*You can find a statue of Sir Stamford Raffles at Boat Quay!*

**1963**

Singapore became part of Malaysia.

**1942 - 1945**

During World War II, the British Army in Singapore was defeated by the Imperial Japanese Army, which occupied the city from 1942 until the end of the war in 1945.

**1955**

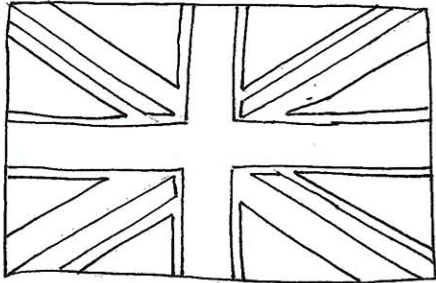
The British regained control of Singapore at the end of the war, but the people of Singapore wanted to rule themselves. Partial self-rule was granted in 1955.

**1965**

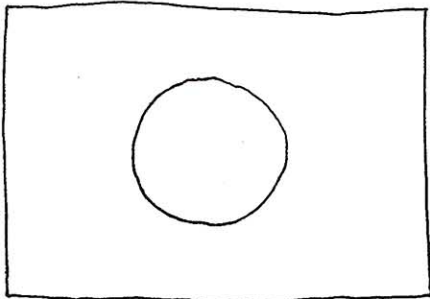
Singapore left Malaysia to become a fully independent country.



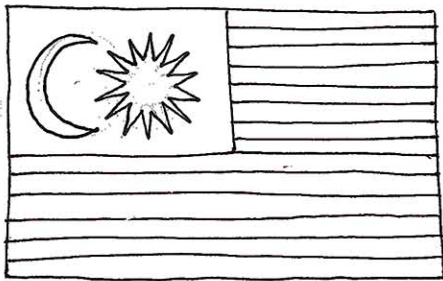
These are the flags of countries that Singapore has been a part of.



Britain (1874-1942)

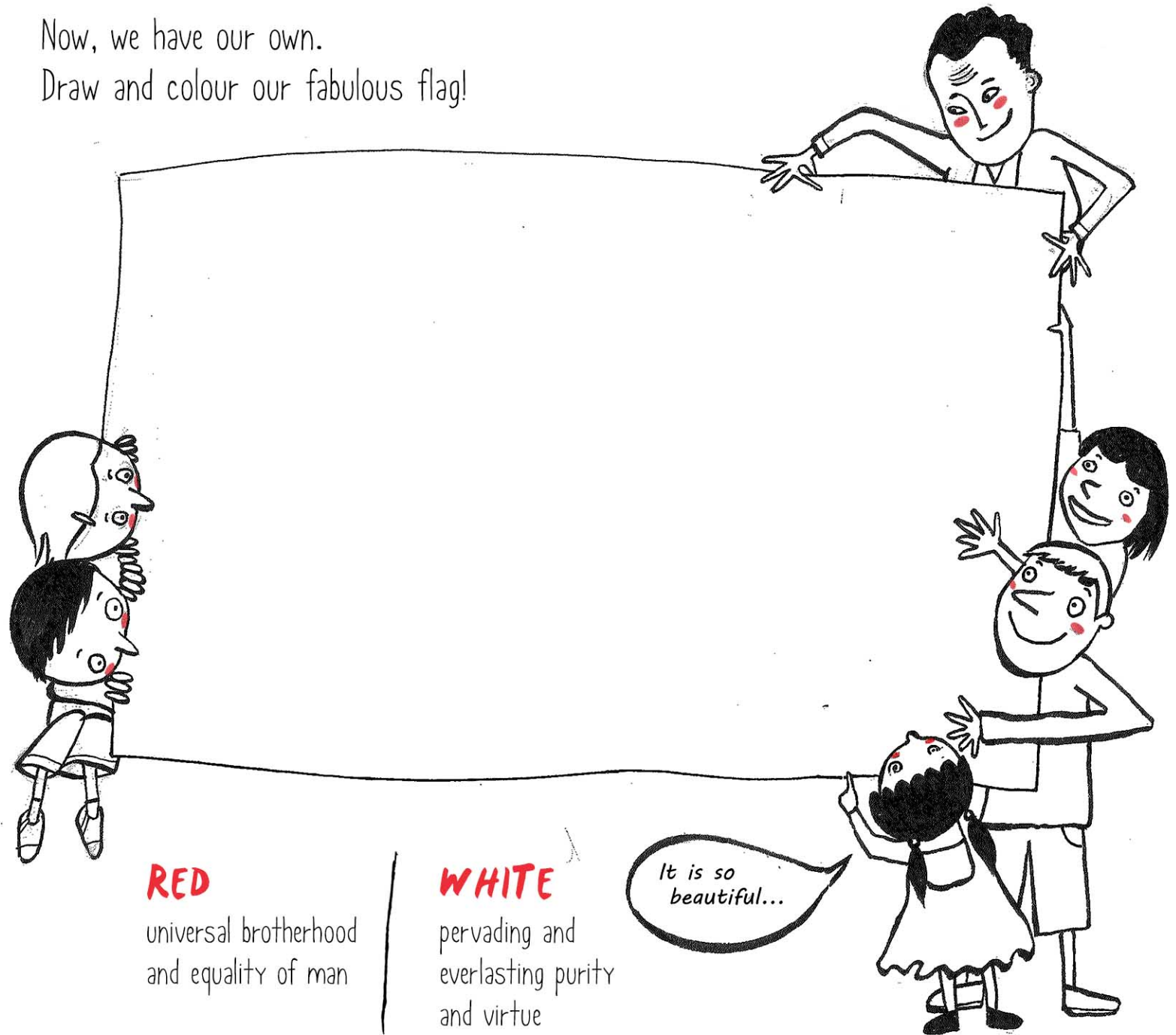


Japan (1942-1945))



Malaysia (1963-1965)

Now, we have our own.  
Draw and colour our fabulous flag!



**RED**

universal brotherhood  
and equality of man

**WHITE**

pervading and  
everlasting purity  
and virtue

It is so  
beautiful...

# CONTENTS

Lee Kuan Yew had many ideas for building Singapore. He was a real thinker!

Defending  
Our Home

Education

Transport

Creating  
Jobs

Housing  
A Nation

Water  
Story

A Multi-Racial  
Society

Garden  
City



# A MULTI-RACIAL SOCIETY

A long time ago, Singapore was a Malay fishing village. This Malay community was joined by people from countries like China and India, who sailed all the way here to work! Over time, Singapore's population grew to include Chinese, Malays, Indians, Eurasians and people of many other races.



When Singapore became independent, Lee Kuan Yew and his team in the new government worked hard to make sure that people of all races and religions got along and would all be treated equally.



## Racial Harmony

When there is racial harmony, people of different races live and work together in peace.

There are many ways the government ensures that there is racial harmony in Singapore.



We recognise 4 national languages - English, Chinese, Malay and Tamil.



All races are given equal opportunities and treated fairly.



Racial Harmony Day on 21 July formally celebrates a racially harmonious nation.



There are many school programmes that teach the importance and value of racial harmony.

	<b>ENGLISH</b>
	1. Hello!
	2. How are you?
	3. My name is
	4. I love you!
5. Goodbye!	

	<b>CHINESE</b>
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
5.	



*Psst! You might want to try Google Translate!*

TASK 1 : Translate the English words into our different national languages.

TASK 2 : Colour in these wonderfully intricate ethnic patterns!

	<b>TAMIL</b>
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
5.	

	<b>MALAY</b>
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
5.	

# OUR NATIONAL PLEDGE

The Singapore Pledge emphasises that differences in our language, race and religion can be overcome when Singaporeans care enough about our country.

We, the citizens of Singapore





# HOUSING A NATION

In the 1960s, there was a housing crisis in Singapore. Many people lived in kampungs, which did not have modern sanitation and other conveniences.

Only 9% of Singaporeans lived in government flats.



After Singapore became independent, Lee Kuan Yew formed the **Housing Development Board (HDB)** to provide Singaporeans with new, modern housing that they could own at affordable and subsidized\* rates.



Today, over **90%** of Singaporeans own their own homes, mostly HDB flats. These pastel coloured HDB estates are an important aspect of Singapore's identity.



He believed that owning a home gives Singaporeans a sense that they own a part of the city.

## \* **SUBSIDY**

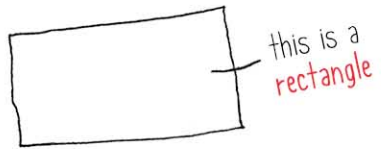
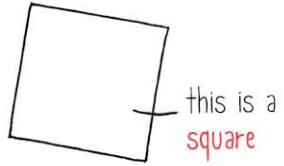
A sum of money granted by the government to help citizens keep the price of a commodity or service low.

Singapore has one of the highest home ownership rates in the world. This contributes to stability and peace in the nation.



It is 1960, and Singapore needs public homes for 150,000 citizens.

Stack 'em, overlap 'em, stretch 'em - draw squares and rectangles together to build new flats!



# CREATING JOBS

It was important to provide a growing population with **good jobs**:

Lee Kuan Yew invited large international companies to set up office in Singapore.

People earned money and could take better care of themselves and their families.

Singapore now has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the world. This means almost everyone who wants a job can get one.

I might work in a skyscraper when I grow up, fancy that!

This is the **Central Business District**. These buildings house offices where many people work!

The Sail @ Marina Bay

One Raffles Quay

Republic Plaza

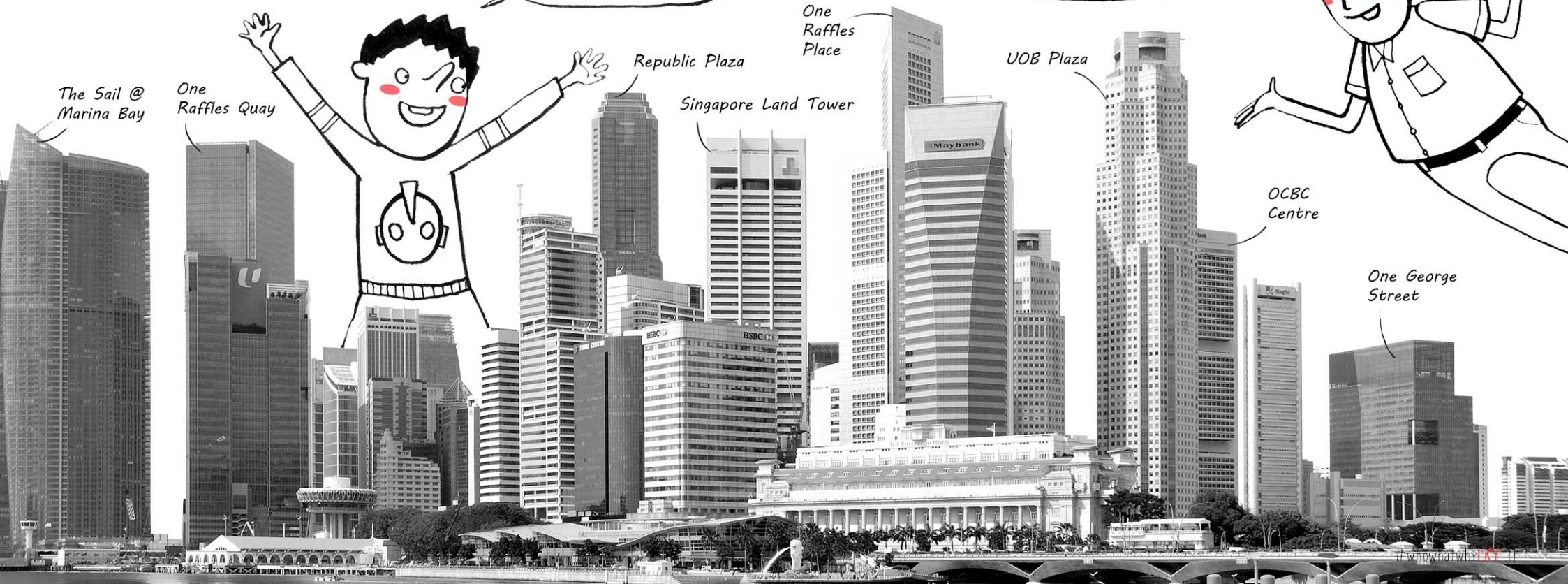
One Raffles Place

Singapore Land Tower

UOB Plaza

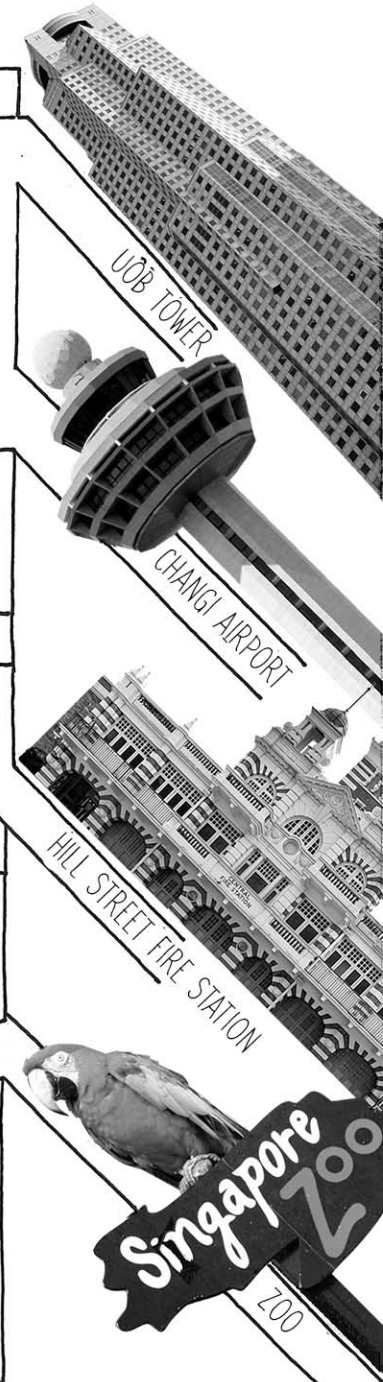
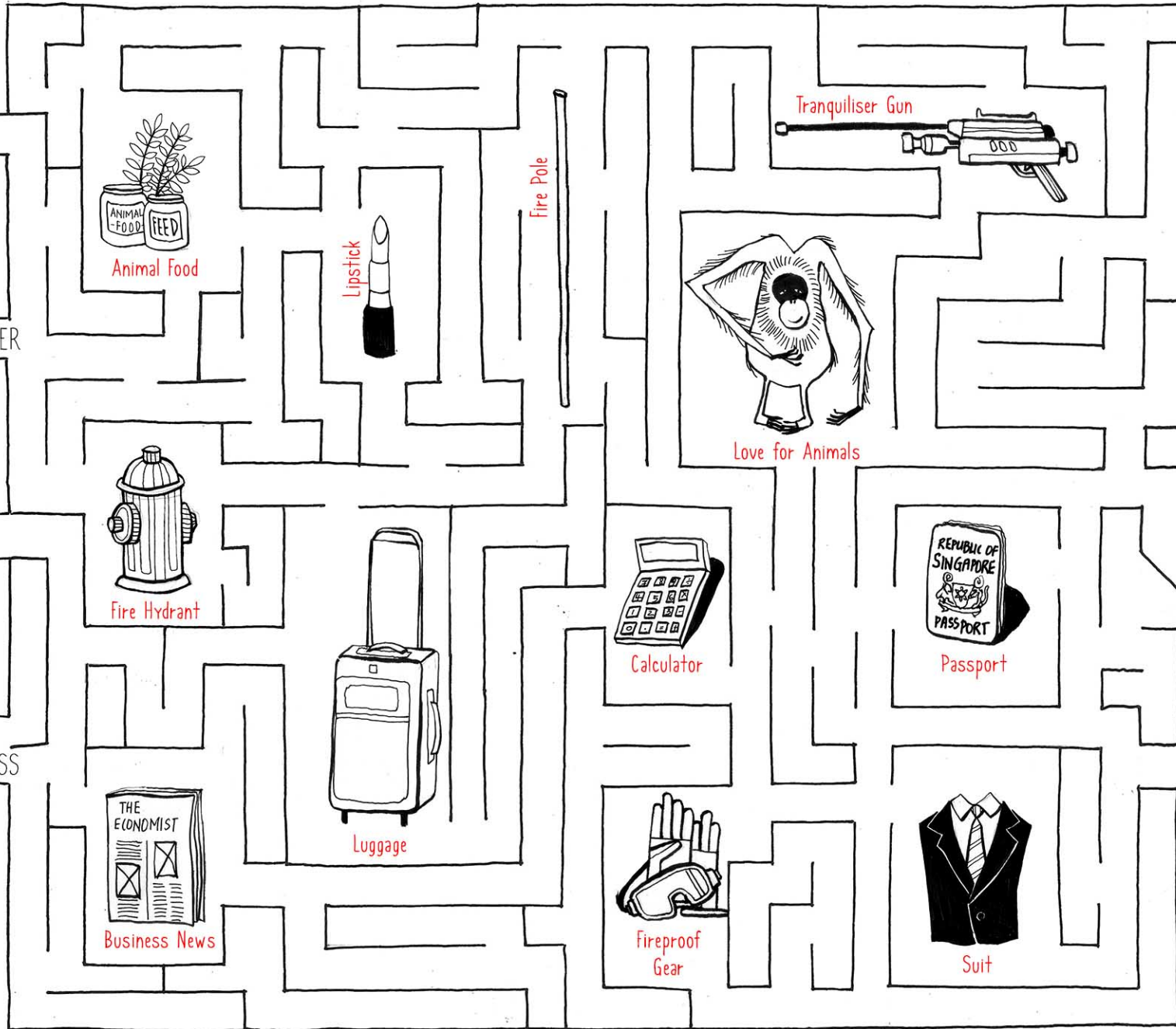
OCBC Centre

One George Street



TASK 1 : Equip these workers with 3 tools each that they need for their jobs

TASK 2 : Help them find their way to work!



# DEFENDING OUR HOME



Prior to independence, Singapore relied on the British Armed Forces for its defence needs.



With the help of the Israeli military, a modern **Singapore Armed Forces** was established and trained.

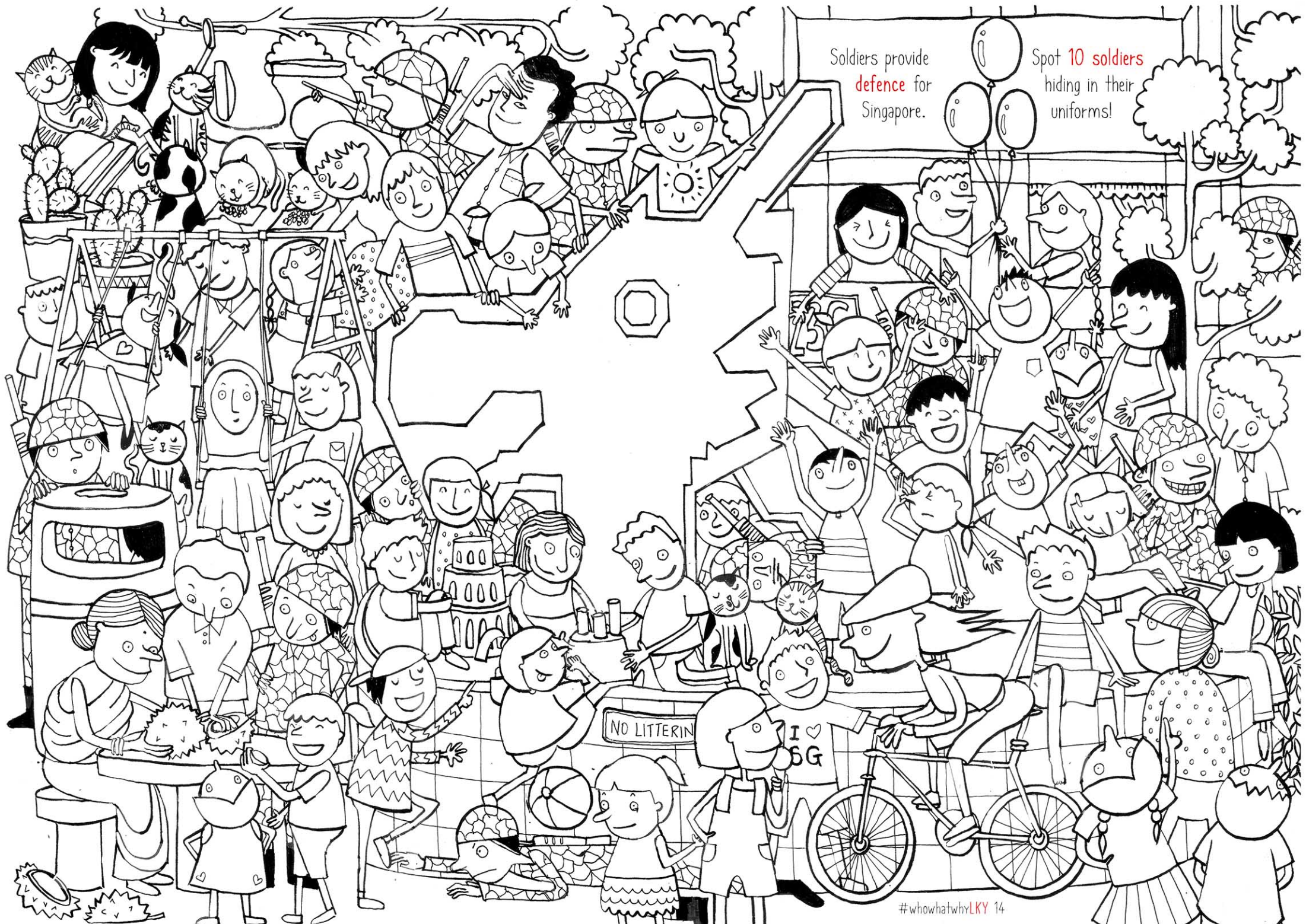
A requirement for Singapore males to serve in the military through the **National Service** programme was implemented. National Service assures that there will be manpower to defend Singapore when needed.



However, the British surrendered Singapore to the Japanese during World War II.

After Singapore left Malaysia, Lee Kuan Yew decided that Singapore had to be responsible for its own defence, with its own military.





Soldiers provide  
defence for  
Singapore.

Spot 10 soldiers  
hiding in their  
uniforms!

NO LITTERING

I ♥ SG

# EDUCATION



Lee Kuan Yew believed that access to a quality education was important to allow everyone in society a chance to get ahead.

The Singapore school system gave priority to subjects such as **Science** and **Mathematics** which were useful in building up the economy.



Lee Kuan Yew's government made scholarships available to bright students to enable them to study at universities in Singapore and overseas.

Singapore students were required to learn English as a first language, and also their "**mother tongues**" of their ethnic groups.



Singapore's education system and students are now ranked among the best in the world.



*There will be in each school a playing field, gymnasium, school hall - all the paraphernalia required to build a complete citizen.*

Fill up your timetable with lessons you will need to achieve your dreams!

<b>Monday</b>	MATHEMATICS				
<b>Tuesday</b>		ENGLISH LANGUAGE			
<b>Wednesday</b>		SPORTS			
<b>Thursday</b>			SPORTS		MATHEMATICS
<b>Friday</b>	ENGLISH LANGUAGE				



When I grow up, I want to be a fashion designer...

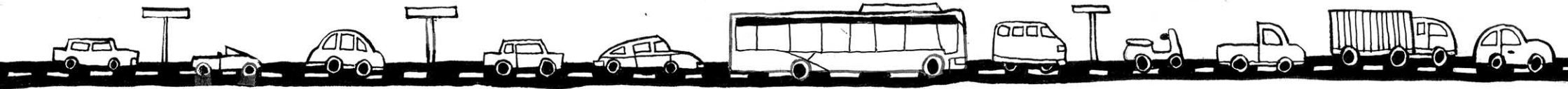
You will need to take some sewing classes!

**MY AMBITION IS TO BE A** \_\_\_\_\_



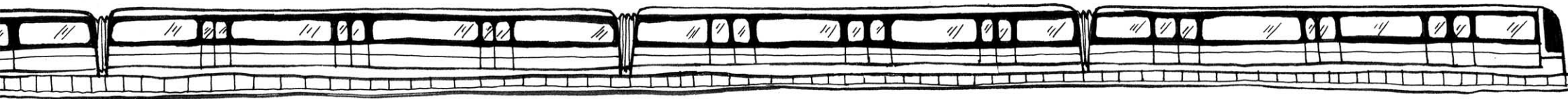
# TRANSPORT

One of the most important laws passed by Lee Kuan Yew's government was the **LAND ACQUISITION ACT**.



The government tried to organise where homes, schools, offices, and other buildings should be. This law allowed the government to buy land that was needed for community use from private owners.

The **Land Acquisition Act** allowed for proper urban planning. The government was able to acquire land to build new roads and highways, and the MRT and light rail system.



**Changi Airport** and the **Port of Singapore** were also built up to become global leaders in aviation and maritime services, helping to create jobs in these industries.

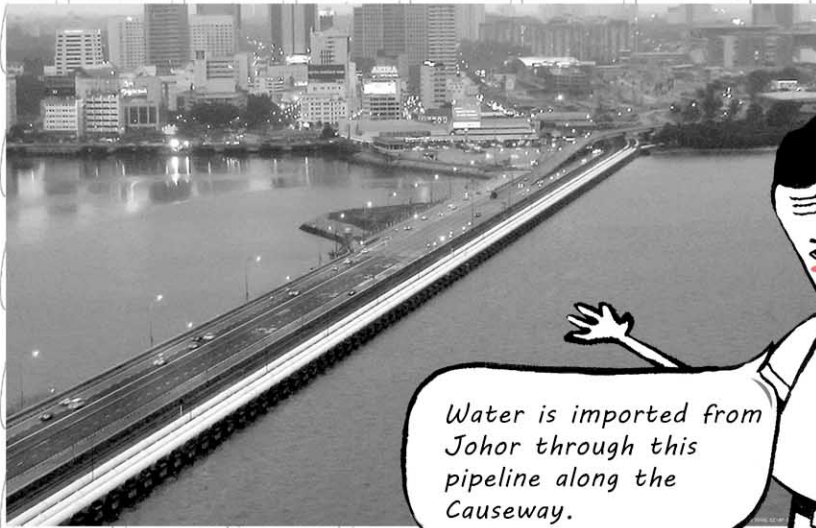




# WATER STORY

While it was a British colony, Singapore imported all its water from **Johor, Malaysia**. Lee Kuan Yew recognised that Singapore could not survive without this essential resource.

When Singapore separated from Malaysia, 2 agreements were included which obligated Malaysia to continue to supply water from Johor.



Water is imported from Johor through this pipeline along the Causeway.



Singapore started campaigns to save water, and also took steps to produce as much of its own water as possible.



**Reservoirs** were built, **rainwater harvesting systems** were established, **water recycling** and **desalination** plants were built to help Singapore reduce its dependence on imported water.



Let's get pumping; Singapore gets its water from a variety of sources. Fill in the blanks with the words provided!

RAINWATER HARVESTING      JOHOR, MALAYSIA  
DESALINATION      RESERVOIRS      NEWATER

Singapore has been importing water from \_\_\_\_\_ under two agreements. The first agreement expired in August 2011 and the second agreement will expire in 2061.

\_\_\_\_\_ systems have been built in Singapore to collect rainwater when it falls onto roofs and on land. This water is channelled via drains and canals into Singapore's 17 \_\_\_\_\_ which also help collect rainwater.

In 2005, Singapore built its first \_\_\_\_\_ plant. This process helps us to convert the surround sea water into drinking water!

Waste water in Singapore is also recycled and reclaimed to form \_\_\_\_\_, which is potable. It is mostly used by industries that need high purity water.

My mother used water to make laksa broth, dinner was yummy!

Look around, how is clean water important for your daily life? Let's be mindful about our usage of water. List 5 instances where you have needed and used clean water today!

My friends and I had a water fight in the shower today!

The illustration shows a water tap with a girl standing next to it. A large rectangular area with horizontal lines is provided for writing. A boy is standing at the bottom right of this area, with a speech bubble above him.

# CITY IN A GARDEN

Lee Kuan Yew felt that Singapore had to have an attractive environment so that talented people would view Singapore as a nice place to live and work.

## NParks

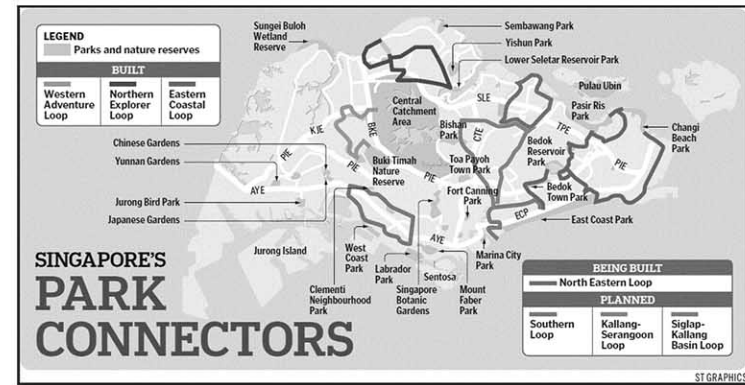
The National Parks Board is responsible for providing and enhancing the greenery of Singapore – a City in a Garden. NParks also actively engages the Singaporean community to enhance the quality of our living environment.



The Singapore government launched a programme to plant trees and plants along roadsides and highways, and in HDB housing estates. There are over 1 million trees that NParks looks after.

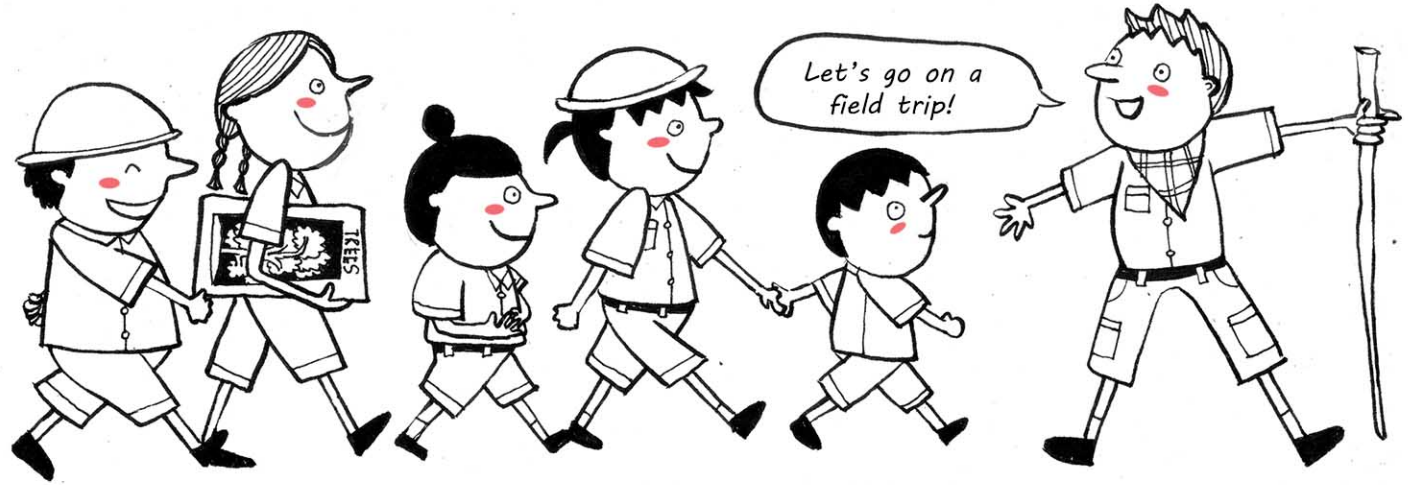


An extensive park system was also built so that all residents would have green open spaces to enjoy, and places for sports and other recreation. Singapore has over 300 parks!



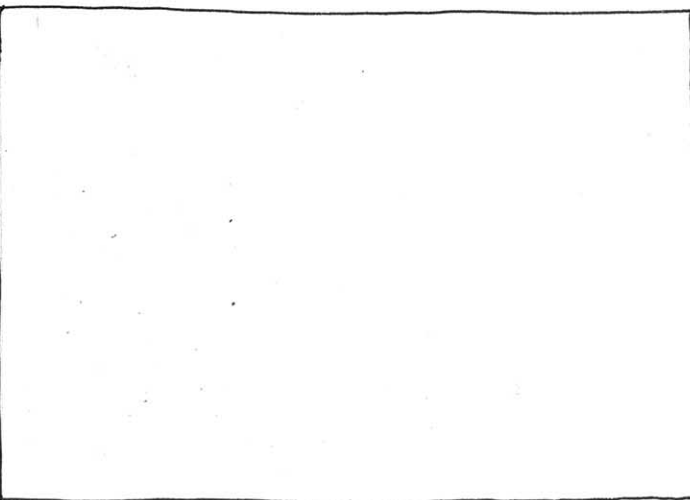
The **Park Connectors Network** provides additional areas for sports and play. This network links major parks, nature sites, drainage reserves and road reserves. Today, we have over 200km of park connectors.

Hello little **arborist**! Collect leaves and bark samples from these common Singaporean trees, and draw/paste them nicely in the boxes below! Can you find and recognise these trees?



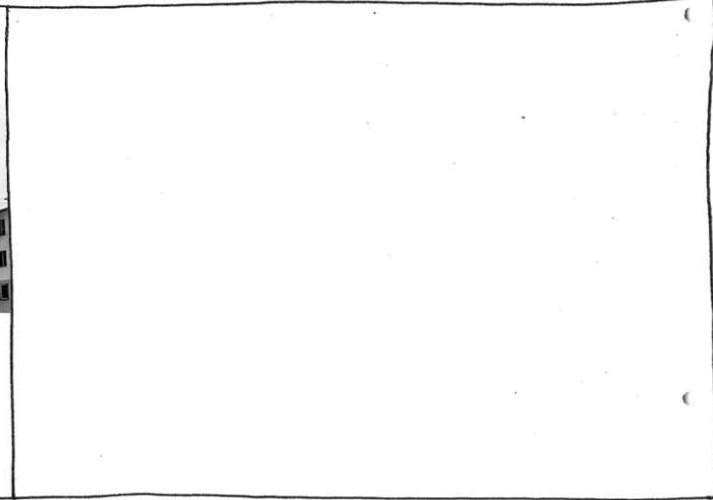
**RAIN TREE**

It provides plenty of shade with its big umbrella-shaped crown. Its leaves fold just before rain, hence its name!



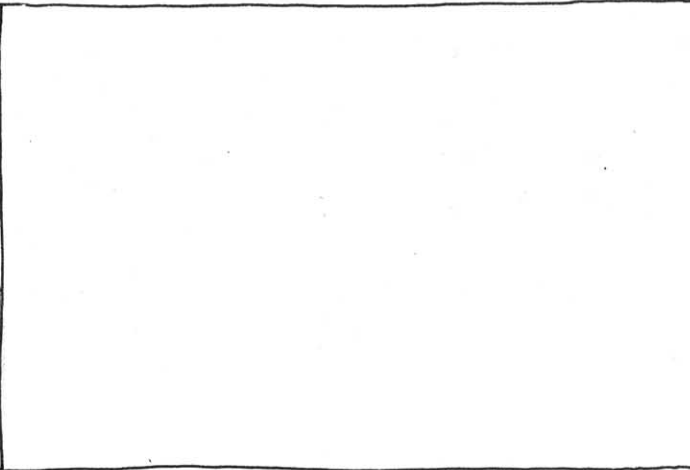
**ANGSANA**

Angsana trees have beautiful fragrant yellow flowers that bloom only for 1 day. It has a drooping, dome-shaped crown.



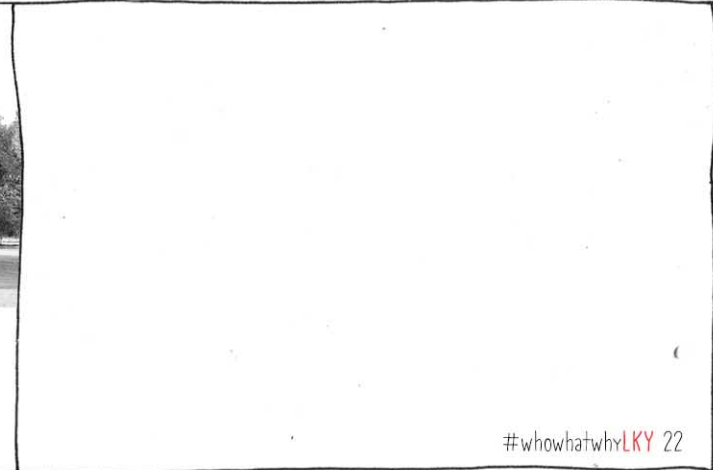
**YELLOW FLAME**

Fragrant, brilliant yellow blossoms cover the entire crown of the yellow flame when in bloom!



**TEMBUSU**

This large, evergreen tree grows up to 40m in height. One famous tembusu tree is even featured in our \$5 banknote!



# OUR SINGAPORE, TOMORROW AND BEYOND

Thanks to the efforts of Lee Kuan Yew and the leaders who followed him, Singapore is a nice and safe place to live in. People enjoy raising their families in this welcoming city.

Singapore is also popular for business, attracting lots of international companies and workers. It has established itself as an efficient, reliable and modern economy.



#whowhatwhyLKY

What will  
**SINGAPORE**  
look like in  
**50 years?**  
Draw your  
hope and  
vision for our  
country!

Here  
we go!

Hang on  
tight!



YEAR :

2065

Wow...



PROUDLY  
DONE BY:



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- 01 - Cover
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- 04 - A Short History of Singapore (activity)
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- 23 - Our Singapore, Tomorrow and Beyond
- 24 - Tomorrow and Beyond (activity)
- 25 - Credits and Answers

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| 4) Defending Our Home     | 8) City In A Garden |

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- |          |                    |                                     |
|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. 你好    | 1. Hello           | 1. வணக்கம்                          |
| 2. 你好吗?  | 2. Apa khabar?     | 2. நீங்கள் எப்படி இருக்கின்றீர்கள்? |
| 3. 我的名字是 | 3. Nama saya ialah | 3. என் பெயர்                        |
| 4. 我爱你   | 4. Saya cinta kamu | 4. நான் உன்னைக் காதலிக்கிறேன்       |
| 5. 再见    | 5. Selamat tinggal | 5. மீண்டும் சந்திப்போம்!            |

Page 18

[http://www.seacitymaps.com/singapore/singapore\\_mrt\\_map.jpg](http://www.seacitymaps.com/singapore/singapore_mrt_map.jpg)

Page 08

We, the citizens of Singapore, pledge ourselves as one united people, regardless of race, language, or religion to build a democratic society based on justice and equality so as to achieve happiness, prosperity and progress for our nation.

Page 12

FIREMAN: firepole, fire hydrant, fireproof gear  
ZOOKEEPER: animal food, love for animals, tranquiliser gun  
BANKER: business news, calculator, suit  
AIR STEWARDESS: lipstick, luggage, passport

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Johor, Malaysia / Rainwater harvesting / Reservoirs / Desalination / NEWater

## PHOTO CREDITS

- 06 - Andrew Teoh @ Montfort Junior School
- 09 - National Heritage Board
- 14 - The Straits Times
- 14 - Flickr: cyberpioneer
- 15 - Meridian Primary School
- 15 - Yishun Primary School
- 21 - The Straits Times
- 22 - National Parks Board

## RESOURCES

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