

RAFFLES INSTITUTION
Year 6 Preliminary Examinations 2012

HISTORY

Higher 2

Paper 2 History of Southeast Asia c1900-1997

9731/02

10 September 2012

3 hours

COVER SHEET

Name : _____

CT class : _____

Question No.	<i>For Examiner's Use Only</i>
	Marks
1	
TOTAL	

RAFFLES INSTITUTION
Year 6 Preliminary Examinations 2012

HISTORY

Higher 2

Paper 2 History of Southeast Asia c1900-1997

9731/02

10 September 2012

3 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and CT class on the cover sheet and all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Indicate the question numbers attempted in the space provided on the cover sheet.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work and the cover sheet securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **5** printed pages, including the cover sheet.

Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

ASEAN UNITY AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

1 Read the sources, and then answer the question.

Source A

The Prime Minister [General Prem Tinsulanonda of Thailand] emphasised that it is in the interest of every nation in Southeast Asia to cooperate to make peace and prosperity a reality for all the peoples. This is what ASEAN stands for. The removal of the Kampuchean problem would be conducive to the realisation of ASEAN's ultimate goal, namely to secure Southeast Asia as a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality.

The Foreign Ministers [from all ASEAN member states] reviewed the situation in Kampuchea and expressed their deep concern that the continued Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea still posed a serious threat to the peace and stability of the Southeast Asian region as well as to international peace and security. They reiterated their call for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea that would provide for a total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and the exercise of the right of the Kampuchea people to self-determination.

From the Joint Report of the Sixteenth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting held in Bangkok, June 1983.

Source B

The proposal to neutralize Southeast Asia was unlikely to achieve any mileage for several reasons. Only a small minority of states of the region viewed their independence to be in jeopardy. Secondly most states felt that they could manage threats by unilateral or collective military force or even alliance arrangements. Neutrality was not an attractive option for the states of Southeast Asia but it was signed based on pragmatic concerns. In theory ZOPFAN was to contain big power rivalry and keep ASEAN as a neutral region, but the reality was strictly otherwise.

From an academic article by Singaporean diplomat, Professor Tommy Koh, published in 1989.

Source C

ASEAN admitted Communist Vietnam as a member. In historical terms this is an astonishing about-face for a body created in 1967 when the Cold War was going strong and the United States was convinced that the fall of South Vietnam to the Communists would produce a domino effect in the region. Fears of Vietnam have now receded and Hanoi is seen as an important ally to counter balance China's military might. Beijing has been flexing its muscles recently in both the Taiwan Strait and the Spratly Islands. Vietnam has been struggling to come out of the diplomatic cold for the past decade. The emphasis of ASEAN's activities is now on economic cooperation. Vietnam will find it hard to be a full player as it moves away from a centrally planned economy.

From a British newspaper in July 1995.

Source D

One of the major criticisms regarding the ARF has been its inability to address more intractable regional conflicts like the disputes in the South China Sea. As these problems were not addressed by the ARF, then its ability to influence real security problems in Asia is severely limited. This argument is supported by other critics who point to the limits of the 'ASEAN Way' model for ARF's way of doing things. ASEAN's experience in dealing with conflicts which emphasize conflict avoidance is deemed insufficient to address real security problems in the region. The ASEAN preference for non-confrontation and consensus is also seen as a severe shortcoming since the ARF has been reluctant to push ahead with sensitive issues like adopting certain diplomacy mechanism and are instead 'sweeping things under the carpet'.

From an academic journal published in 1998.

Source E

The so-called 'ASEAN Way' is what has made ASEAN a peaceful region and what makes ASEAN increasingly relevant to the modern world. We may have our political differences and on occasion, our national agenda may take precedence over the regional agenda, leading sometimes to disputes. Certain quarters sensationalize such intra-regional disagreements. But they fail to point out that we in ASEAN are steeped in ways of thinking and acting that lend themselves to harmony and stability. Our tolerance towards our diverse social and political backgrounds, cultures, ethnicities and religions is a key factor in our resilience – in helping us resolve conflict and maintain peace among ourselves.

*Address by Ong Keng Yong, Secretary-General of ASEAN,
at the Public Relations Academy of Singapore, November 2003.*

Now answer the following question.

"Unity among ASEAN states has contributed positively to regional cooperation in Southeast Asia since 1970." How far do Sources A-E support this statement?

Section B

You must answer **three** questions from this section. You must support each answer with examples drawn from **at least three** countries.

- 2 Why was ideology a significant influence on the development of nationalism in Southeast Asia before 1941?
- 3 How far did World War Two contribute to the success of nationalist movements in Southeast Asia after 1945?
- 4 To what extent did maximum governments achieve stability in the independent Southeast Asian states?
- 5 Assess the causes of the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis.
- 6 How have interstate tensions affected regional cooperation in Southeast Asia since independence?