



**CATHOLIC JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS 2014**

HISTORY

9731/02

Paper 2 History of Southeast Asia, 1900-1997

Friday, 22 August 2014

No Additional Materials are required.

1400 – 1700h (3 hours)

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and home tutorial group on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

Section A

Question 1 is compulsory.

Section B

Answer any **3** questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.
Start each answer on a fresh sheet of paper.
You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

Section A

You must answer Question 1.

ASEAN IN THE POST-COLD WAR ERA

1. Read the Sources and then answer the question which follows.

Source A

The ARF may not have been directly involved in activities that led to issue resolution for example the South China Sea disputes and the Asian financial crisis. It has however; provided a useful vehicle for the maintenance of dialogue and the balance of power arrangements that have ensured these issues have not escalated to real conflict. It is contended that the true role of the ARF is to maintain and strengthen the existing order and sense of ASEAN community. There is no doubt that the employment of an ASEAN-style consensus-based approach while maintaining the principle of non-interference in members' internal affairs has impeded ARF's progress.

Excerpt from Dominik Heller, 'The Relevance of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) for Regional Security in the Asia-Pacific,' 2005.

Source B

This potential problem of intra-ASEAN division is likely to become worse as ASEAN adds new members. Vietnam joined ASEAN in 1995; Burma and Laos became members in July 1997. These states may bring new strategic perspectives or interests that are incompatible with those of other ASEAN states....Moreover, the patterns of interaction that do characterize intra-ASEAN relations cannot simply be extended to new members; time is needed to build up trust. Such implicit internal divisions will probably weaken ASEAN's corporate solidarity. It is unlikely that internal divisions will ever lead to ASEAN's formal dissolution; however, they may reduce ASEAN's ability to form coherent corporate policies to the point of ineffectiveness.

Excerpt from Shaun Narine, 'ASEAN and the Management of Regional Security,' 1998.

Source C

ASEAN as an organization has been irrelevant in the current economic crisis. Neither as a group nor as individual members were the ASEAN countries able to provide the resources to one another that would have enabled them to restore financial stability. Nor did ASEAN have the mechanisms or even the habits of economic cooperation that would have supported a collective approach to the requirements of international lenders. Thus, ASEAN states in trouble were basically left on their own to deal with the IMF and their creditors.

Excerpt from David B. H. Denoon and Evelyn Colbert, 'Challenges for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN),' 1998.

Source D

Prior to the 1990s, it was inconceivable to talk about economic integration, much less a free trade area, in Southeast Asia. This stems from the fact that most countries in the region have economic structures that are competitive rather than complementary.

It was a major political decision then when the leaders finally decided to establish the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) in 1992. Initial reactions have been pessimistic and skeptical.

Ten years later, AFTA has reached its initial target. The original signatories to the AFTA agreement have lowered their tariffs in accordance with the agreed schedule... AFTA is considered not only an important achievement of ASEAN regional cooperation but also a significant development in the international trading system.

Excerpt from an academic article, 'ASEAN Free Trade Area: Lessons Learned and the Challenges Ahead,' 2004.

Source E

ASEAN was, of course, born for a purpose – and that was for the member nations and their regional neighbours to survive in the harsh geopolitical and economic environment of the time. The ASEAN members knew that they had to help one another enhance their own national strength, and they had to acquire regional strength by cultivating the habits of consultation, consensus and cooperation. ASEAN pursued these activities with faith and determination, during a time in which Southeast Asia and the rest of the world underwent profound change.

Through intensive internal cooperation and engagement with other countries and regions, ASEAN changed its environment as much as it was changed by that environment. Today, the Cold War is only a fading memory. The Cambodia conflict has been peacefully resolved through a process in which ASEAN played a key role. All the countries in Southeast Asia are at peace with one another and with the world. The ASEAN region is now a free trade area. Moreover, we established the ASEAN Regional Forum for consultation and dialogue on security matters, and for the promotion of confidence building measures, preventive diplomacy and, eventually, conflict resolution.

Excerpted and adapted from a speech by President Yudhoyono of Indonesia at the ASEAN Forum, August 2007.

Now answer the following question.

How far do Sources A-E show that ASEAN emerged as a stronger regional organization in the post-Cold War era?

Section B

You must answer **3 questions** from this section

2. How effective were Southeast Asian nationalist movements in the period before World War Two?
3. To what extent did collaboration with the Japanese transform the Southeast Asian nationalist movements in the period 1941 to 1945?
4. "In the post-Second World War period, the independent states of Southeast Asia were hardly democratic." Discuss.
5. Evaluate the causes of the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis in Southeast Asia.
6. "Inter-state conflicts resulted in irreconcilable differences among the independent Southeast Asian states." How far do you agree?