



# NANYANG JUNIOR COLLEGE

## Year Two

### Preliminary Examination 2014

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#### **HISTORY**

Paper 2 History of Southeast Asia c1900-1997

**9731/02**

**20 September 2014**

**3 hours**

No Additional Materials are required

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#### READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and civics tutorial group on all the work you hand in.  
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.  
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.  
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

#### **Section A**

Answer **Question 1**.

#### **Section B**

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.  
All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

**Section A**

You **must** answer Question 1.

**THE ENLARGEMENT OF ASEAN**

1. Read the sources and then answer the question.

**Source A**

The ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) agreement is seeking to reduce intra-ASEAN tariffs over a ten year period, with most cuts expected to be achieved among the largest economies by 2003 (Vietnam has been asked to comply by 2006 and Laos and Burma by 2008)... The AFTA agreement also requires the removal of all quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff barriers on goods brought within the scheme within five years. ASEAN has also been working on a prioritised list of items on which non-tariff barriers are to be lifted. A 'Green Lane' system for express customs clearance of AFTA items has also been introduced. Overall progress on harmonising customs procedures however has been slow.

*An excerpt from an academic article published on the Australian Parliament website,  
25 August 1997.*

**Source B**

The Myanmar issue has already shaken up the Southeast Asian grouping, which has been criticized in the past for its policy of not interfering in the internal affairs of member states. ASEAN appeared to break with this tradition during its annual ministerial meeting in Cambodia last month, demanding the Nobel peace laureate's release.

Mahathir said, "We have already informed them that we are very disappointed with the turn of events and we hope that Aung San Suu Kyi will be released as soon as possible...We are very disappointed over these things and of course, we have done our very best to try and get them to change their minds but if they are willing to defy the world, then what can Malaysia do? We don't criticise member states unless what one state does embarrasses us, causes a problem for us. We are thinking about ourselves as ASEAN, we are not criticising Myanmar for doing what is not related to us, but what they have done has affected us, our credibility. Because of that, we have voiced our views."

*Mahathir Mohammed, then Prime Minister of Malaysia,  
speaking to journalists from Agence France-Presse, 20 July 2003.*

**[Turn over**

**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 Communists would produce a domino effect, with the whole region succumbing to Communist rule. Fears of Vietnam have now receded and Hanoi is seen as an important ally to counterbalance China's military might. Beijing has been flexing its muscles recently in both the Taiwan Strait and the Spratly Islands.

*From a British newspaper, July 1995.*

**Source D**

Following an open exchange of views, the ASEAN Leaders come to the decision to admit the Kingdom of Cambodia as the tenth member of ASEAN and has instructed their Foreign Minister to organise a special admission ceremony in Hanoi. The decision makes it possible to fulfil the vision of ASEAN-10, enhances ASEAN's strength and international standing, and contributes, in an important way, to strengthening peace, increasing cooperation and promoting development in Southeast Asia.

*An excerpt from a keynote address delivered by Phan Van Khai, the Prime Minister of Vietnam, at the 6th ASEAN Summit, 15 December 1998.*

**Source E**

China claims sovereignty over nearly all of the resource-rich sea (Spratly Islands), which is home to vital shipping lanes, but ASEAN members the Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia and Brunei have competing claims in the area. The long-stalled code of conduct, strongly supported by the United States, is seen as a way of reducing the chances of a spat over fishing, shipping rights or oil and gas exploration tipping into an armed conflict. The Philippines had insisted ASEAN refer to an armed stand-off with China last month over a rocky outcrop known as the Scarborough Shoal, but Cambodia - a Beijing ally and chair of the meeting - resisted. Taking "strong exception" to Cambodia, the Philippine statement said divisions undercut ASEAN's goal of tackling disputes as a bloc...

*Article published on Al Jazeera, a current affairs and news website owned by the government of Qatar (a country on the Arabian Peninsula), July 2012.*

Now answer the following question.

*How far do sources A-E support the view that the enlargement of ASEAN had largely benefited the organisation?*

**[Turn over**

**Section B**

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

2. "Ideology was more important than religion and culture for the growth of nationalist movements in the period before World War II." How far do you agree?
3. How effectively did colonial governments deal with the challenge of nationalist movements in Southeast Asia in the period before World War Two?
4. Critically evaluate the role played by Communism in the political development of independent Southeast Asia.
5. What were the effects of government interventions in the economies of the newly independent Southeast Asian states?
6. "Regional tensions, rather than regional cooperation, have marked the history of Southeast Asian states." How far do you agree with this statement?