

Name:		Index Number:		Class:	
-------	--	---------------	--	--------	--



## DUNMAN HIGH SCHOOL Preliminary Examination Year 6

---

H2 HISTORY

9731/02

Paper 2 History of Southeast Asia c1900-1997

**22 September 2014**  
**3 hours**

Additional Materials:      Answer Paper

---

### READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, index number and name on 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.

#### 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.

---

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

**[Turn over**

**Section A**

You **must** answer Question 1.

**EXPANSION OF ASEAN IN THE 1990s**

- 1 Read the sources and then answer the question.

When answering **Question 1**, candidates are advised to pay particular attention to the interpretation and evaluation of the sources both individually and as a group.

**Source A**

The signing of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea, 2003, while a watered down version of initial ASEAN calls for a code of conduct, provides an important commitment by ASEAN members that reaffirms stability within a fragile status quo of conflicting claims and existing physical occupation of contested features in the South China Sea. Fragility within ASEAN can be traced to the enlargement of ASEAN to include Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Burma from 1997 to 1999. Vietnam's entry into ASEAN raised fears of latent Sino-Vietnamese tensions poisoning ASEAN, in particular fears of Vietnam using ASEAN against China in the South China Sea dispute. Fears of disunity within ASEAN were further heightened with the entry of Burma and Cambodia, who had strong ties to Beijing. Cambodia's deep ties with China, dating back to Chinese support for Cambodia during the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia and Burma's reliance on close Chinese economic ties raise the specter of China using them as a means to influence decisions within ASEAN and undermine the regional consensus. The diversity within an enlarged ASEAN have severely handicapped ASEAN's ability to engage China as a united bloc, allowing China to divide ASEAN by appealing to their national interests, further diluting the commitment by ASEAN member states to an already diluted position in the South China Sea dispute.

*From an academic article, 2008.*

**Source B**

Interviewer:

The enlargement process of ASEAN has come to an end. What are the lessons?

Rodolfo Severino:

Clearly, ASEAN's enlargement has brought about not only a larger ASEAN but also a more diverse one. It is self-evident that expansion brings greater diversity. Special measures are being taken to ensure that the newer members adjust quickly to their membership in ASEAN and that they have the capacity to fulfill their obligations in terms of participation in ASEAN activities and in the ASEAN Free Trade Area and other schemes for regional economic integration. This would make sure that Southeast Asian cohesion and solidarity are preserved and strengthened. ASEAN places great emphasis on Southeast Asian cohesion and solidarity as essential for peace, stability and progress in the region. It would be unacceptable to have a Southeast Asia divided between ASEAN and non-ASEAN. Moreover, regional integration is the only way for countries such as those in Southeast Asia to make their way in the World. Individual countries would find it extremely difficult to thrive in a globalized economy and in the uncertain configuration of power in the region.

*From an interview with Rodolfo Severino, Secretary-General of ASEAN, 1999.*

**Source C**

ASEAN faces an exciting future. Its expansion poses both opportunities and challenges. All is not rosy. There are worrying trends and developments in the Asia-Pacific region. The challenges ahead will test our unity and diplomatic skill. We must remain nimble even as we expand. New members add value to an organization by bringing in added resources, fresh approaches to solving problems, and by offering new opportunities for cooperation and economic growth. This synergy of effort and resources, if managed well, can only mean that ASEAN will remain a dynamic regional and international entity. It will also enhance the interests and prosperity of each and every country within ASEAN.

With expansion in membership, the challenge for ASEAN is to remain robust and united. For ASEAN to sustain the success and achievements it has made since 1967, we must continue to work closely together and remain united. We will continue to enjoy economic growth and political stability only if there is continued cooperation, mutual trust and understanding within ASEAN. The traditional spirit of consensus-building has to live on. This 'ASEAN Way' will contribute significantly towards continued peace and stability with Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

*From a statement by S Jayakumar, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore, 28 July 1995.*

**Source D**

Even as Southeast Asian countries prepare to complete their formal political unity this month with the admission of Cambodia as a member of the Association of South East Asian Nations, officials are calling for new steps to restore the group's credibility. Weaknesses and tensions have been exposed in ASEAN as a result of its enlargement, officials and analysts say. Some members of the group, notably the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia, are raising human rights issues in other ASEAN countries that were previously regarded as strictly the internal affairs of the nation concerned. Citing widespread criticism of human rights abuses in Burma within ASEAN, and territorial disputes between association members that needed to be resolved urgently, an Indonesian foreign affairs adviser has called for ASEAN to relook the ASEAN Way and reform its crisis-management measures.

*From a newspaper article, 22 April 1999.*

**Source E**

The enlargement of ASEAN sought to seek and develop new markets within Southeast Asia with the intention of enhancing the international competitiveness of ASEAN against rival closed trading blocs like the European Union (EU). It was believed that the expansion of ASEAN to include Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Burma would be an economic boon as it greatly increases the population of ASEAN, allowing for a larger consumer base that will attract international investments and increase intra-ASEAN trade. Burma's entry is of particular interests as she has an abundance of inexpensive natural resources coveted by ASEAN members, including lumber, natural gas and minerals. As Southeast Asia's forest are systematically exploited and despoiled, Burma's still large reserves of tropical hardwoods have become a magnet for regional and foreign investment. Many foreign investments in Burma's forestry industry are from companies in ASEAN. ASEAN's inclusion of Burma will prove to be economically beneficial to both Burma and ASEAN.

*From an academic article, 1999.*

Now answer the following question.

How far do sources A-E support the view that ASEAN's expansion has contributed positively to its development as a regional organization?

**[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 How far do you agree that the extent of nationalist achievement before 1941 was determined by the method of the nationalist group?
- 3 Assess the view that World War Two was a significant influence on the decolonization process after 1945.
- 4 “Democracy failed because of Maximum Government” Evaluate the validity of this statement in independent Southeast Asia.
- 5 Why were ethnic minorities significant in undermining national unity in independent Southeast Asia after 1945?
- 6 To what extent did independent Southeast Asian nations successfully address territorial disputes after 1945?

---

*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

Question 1 Source A	© Carolina G. Hernandez, ASEAN's China Strategy Towards a Regional Order, <a href="http://www.swp-berlin.org">http://www.swp-berlin.org</a>
Question 1 Source B	© <a href="http://www.asean.org/news/item/no-alternative-to-regionalism-by-rodolfo-c-severino-jr">http://www.asean.org/news/item/no-alternative-to-regionalism-by-rodolfo-c-severino-jr</a>
Question 1 Source C	© National Archives of Singapore, <a href="http://www.nas.gov.sg/archivesonline/data/pdfdoc/sj19950728s.pdf">http://www.nas.gov.sg/archivesonline/data/pdfdoc/sj19950728s.pdf</a>
Question 1 Source D	© The New York Times, <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1999/04/22">http://www.nytimes.com/1999/04/22</a>
Question 1 Source E	© Aung Zaw, ASEAN-Burma relations, <a href="http://www.idea.int/asia_pacific/burma/upload/chap1.pdf">http://www.idea.int/asia_pacific/burma/upload/chap1.pdf</a>