



ANDERSON JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2014
Higher 2

HISTORY

Paper 2 Southeast Asian History, 1900-1997

9731/02

No Additional Materials are required.

Fri 19 September 2014
3 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and PDG on all the work you hand in, including this cover sheet.

Write the question numbers of the questions attempted on this cover page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Start each answer on a fresh piece of writing paper.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten the answer to each question separately, with this cover sheet attached on top of your answer to the first question.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

Name : _____

PDG : _____

Question No.	Marks
Section A	
1	/25
Section B	
	/25
	/25
	/25
Total Marks:	/100

This document consists of **5** printed pages, including this page.

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Section A

You must answer Question 1.

Reasons for Vietnam's Membership of ASEAN

- 1 Read the sources carefully before answering the question.

Source A

As Vietnam prepared to officially join the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in July 1995, Vu Khoan, the deputy foreign minister who had been in charge of the diplomacy with ASEAN, summarised the reasons for joining, 'Vietnam's entry into the regional grouping will finally end a decades-long period of antagonistic interregional relations.' Khoan added that, 'In the present era Vietnam had come to realise that it cannot stand outside international organisations to see their members surging ahead.'

Despite the generally upbeat occasion, some ASEAN members apparently had a case of buyer's remorse, and expressed ambivalence about Vietnam's entry to the club. Some worried that ASEAN had allowed its security concerns regarding China to push for a premature addition of communist Vietnam to a group with very different histories, economic systems, and political agendas. Several expressed doubts about how smoothly Vietnam's backward economy and Communist Party leadership would slot into the group.

From an academic book published in 2012.

Source B

Vietnam's entry into ASEAN on Friday is being touted by officials as a move that will enhance the region's economic strength and diplomatic clout. Privately, however, some ASEAN officials worry that as the group becomes larger and more ideologically diverse, it may lose its cohesion and ability to make tough decisions by consensus. Officials said that hard bargaining with Hanoi had already occurred over the terms for Vietnam to join the association's free trade area. Hanoi, concerned that opening its economy too fast would leave industries vulnerable to imports from more advanced neighbours, wants more time to adjust.

On the security front, Vietnam's entry is expected to strengthen the group's dealings with other countries, especially China. Beijing has alarmed Vietnam and the current members by claiming virtually the whole of the South China Sea as its territorial waters. Officials hope that with Vietnam in ASEAN, there will be increasing pressure on China to agree to multilateral negotiations over the Spratlys.

From an article published in The New York Times, 28 July 1995.

Source C

In my conversation with Vu Khoan, Deputy Prime Minister, he explained Vietnam's reasons for wanting to join ASEAN. He said that Vietnam had always, since independence, placed great importance on relations with neighbouring countries, invoking a saying that neighbours are more important than relatives who live far away. With the re-structuring of the Russian economy and the break-up of the Soviet Union, Vietnam saw the loss of much of its market, the old Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) having accounted for 70 per cent of Vietnam's total trade, and concluded that it would need Southeast Asia as a market and a source of technology. For this, Vietnam needed peace and cooperation with its neighbours. Vu Khoan stressed that Vietnam did not seek ASEAN membership as a way of 'balancing' China.

From a book written by a former ASEAN Secretary-General, 2006.

Source D

When Vietnam acted as a Soviet proxy, the Vietnamese claims of China being a threat in the region did not gain much credence with ASEAN which was more concerned about Vietnam's own occupation of Cambodia. But now with the absence of an immediate problem with Vietnam, such notion as the 'Chinese threat' have come alive again in South-east Asia. In a way, with the revival of the 'Chinese threat', Vietnam has emerged as a new card for ASEAN to play against Beijing. To diplomats and political analysts within ASEAN, the inclusion of Vietnam in the ASEAN fold would give some confidence to the non-communist Southeast Asia grouping in its dealing with China. Vietnam has been the only country in the region which has stood up to China, having clashed with the Communist giant in a major border war in February 1979. Although China came out much stronger, Vietnam showed that it was no pushover insofar as military power is concerned.

From an article published in The Straits Times, 30 July 1992.

Source E

With Vietnam's membership, ASEAN now represents a market of about 420 million people and a regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of over US\$500 billion. ASEAN is also now a step closer toward having all ten Southeast Asian countries in ASEAN. Vietnam's accession to the various ASEAN agreements demonstrates her commitment to regional economic cooperation, to the opening up of her economy and to trade liberalization. Her current impressive economic growth testifies to this vigorous drive toward reforming her economy. In this period of increasing regionalization and globalization, Vietnam's membership in ASEAN helps its economy and hastens its integration into the world economy. International competition promotes greater efficiency in the allocation of resources. Hence as Vietnam's economy is subjected to competition from the other ASEAN countries, resources are pulled towards those activities that generate greater income and welfare of its people.

From the official ASEAN website, 2014.

Now answer the following question.

How far do Sources A-E support the view that Vietnam's membership of ASEAN was primarily motivated by the need to counter the security threat posed by China?

Section B

You must answer **three** questions from this section.

2. 'Regardless of their nature, nationalist movements across Southeast Asia achieved little in the period before World War Two.' Discuss.
3. 'More because of favourable external circumstances than the capabilities of nationalist movements.' How far does this view explain the end of colonial rule in Southeast Asia after World War Two?
4. Why did communism fail to establish itself in Southeast Asia since the independence of the states in the region?
5. 'Instead of eradicating differences, the policies of independent Southeast Asian states towards their minorities reinforced them.' Assess the validity of this view.
6. Evaluate the impact of inter-state tensions between independent Southeast Asian states on regional cooperation and security.