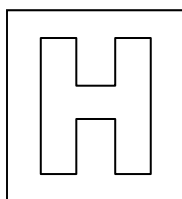


Candidate Name: _____

Class

Adm No

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2015 Preliminary Examination 2

Pre-university 3

H2 HISTORY

9731/2

History of Southeast Asia

18 Sept 2015

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and class 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 or graphs.
Do not use paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Begin each question on a fresh sheet of writing paper.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This question paper consists of 5 printed pages.

[Turn over

Candidate Name: _____

Class Adm No

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Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

Strengths and Limitations of ASEAN

1. Read the sources, and then answer the question which follows.

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

By steering a neutral and principled path without alignment to any of the big power blocs, ASEAN and its members also gained the respect of countries we worked with and against. I suppose one of the most significant consequences for Singapore was that ASEAN became a more cohesive and coordinated grouping. Today, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar are part of ASEAN. For the most part, its members have eschewed conflict and tensions to pursue a shared vision of economic growth, development and prosperity.

Speech by former Deputy Prime Minister, Wong Kan Seng, on the lessons for Singapore's foreign policy after the Cambodian Conflict, 2011.

Source B

Why do you think ASEAN is failing in [ensuring security co-operation] now?

Tim Huxley:

I suppose one important factor is that with the end of the Cold War, the existence of an outside threat on which ASEAN governments could to a greater or lesser extent agree was removed. And where in the past that threat encouraged them to hang together or hang separately, that sense of outside threat, in the form of communism, no longer exists. And they haven't coalesced around any new external threats. For example, China is not seen generally by ASEAN as an external threat that requires them to band together. And at the same time there's been an even further divergence in political terms since the end of the Cold War. The end of the Cold War allowed some states that were essentially authoritarian, communist states, to be brought in and also a military dictatorship in the form of Burma.

Interview with the head of a British think tank, Tim Huxley, 2010.

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Source C

The so-called "ASEAN Way" is what has made ASEAN a peaceful region and what makes ASEAN increasingly relevant to the modern world. Given the speed of globalisation and the fast-track integration of economies, ASEAN can offer itself as an attractive model for regional integration. Within ASEAN, political decisions are made by the "ASEAN Way" -- that is achieving harmonious results based on consensus. There is also a conscious effort to consider the special needs of Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam and to make sure that they are not left behind in the regional development process. Though some decry and may be cynical about this method, one has to realise that when the world was grappling with the SARS disease, ASEAN was the only region that worked in a cohesive manner to overcome the crisis. Yes, we are slow and might come across as confusing and indecisive. But we have no destructive inter-state conflict.

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

Source D

Interviewer: What are the imperatives for regional integration?

Severino: I said at the Eighth Southeast Asia Forum, which was held in Kuala Lumpur on 15 March 1998, that some in ASEAN seem to pay mere lip service to the ideal of regional solidarity and cooperation. The financial crisis, the haze problem caused by massive forest fires in Kalimantan and in Sumatra, and the recently resolved Cambodian situation have brought home to all of us the need to forge a stronger sense of unity in ASEAN if our most serious problems are to be addressed.

In an increasingly global world economy, ASEAN members must realize that they must work more closely as a group in international negotiating forums if they are to have any influence in shaping the emerging architecture of the global economy and the new structure of international finance. Otherwise, they will have to resign themselves to having their destiny determined by others.

Interview with Rodolfo C. Severino, Jr., Secretary-General of ASEAN, by Philippine Graphic Magazine, 1999.

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Source E

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 Aung San Suu Kyi's release.

Mahathir said, "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.

Now answer the following question:

How far do Sources A-E support the view that ASEAN's strengths outweighed its weaknesses?

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Answer any **three** questions.

2. 'The measures taken by the colonial governments in Southeast Asia before World War Two achieved more than the mere postponement of the eventual success of nationalist movements.' How far do you agree with the statement?
3. To what extent was decolonization in Southeast Asia an unexpected outcome of the Japanese Occupation?
4. How far do you agree with the statement that 'economic mismanagement by Southeast Asian states was the most important cause of the Asian Financial Crisis of 1997'?
5. Why have levels of democracy been lower in some states than others in Southeast Asia since independence?
6. Which was the more serious cause of interstate tensions between independent Southeast Asian states: territorial disputes or racial and religious differences?

Question 1 Source A Speech By Former Deputy Prime Minister & Former Coordinating Minister For National Security Wong Kan Seng At The S Rajaratnam Lecture At Shangri-La Hotel On Wednesday, 23 November 2011 (http://www.mfa.gov.sg/content/mfa/overseasmission/phnom_penh/press_statements_speeches/embassy_news_press_releases/2011/201112/press_201112_06.html)

Question 1 Source C Address by H.E. Ong Keng Yong, Secretary-General of ASEAN at the Public Relations Academy of Singapore 12th November 2003, Singapore
<http://www.asean.org/resources/2012-02-10-08-47-56/speeches-statements-of-the-former-secretaries-general-of-asean/item/address-by-he-ong-keng-yong-secretary-general-of-asean-at-the-public-relations-academy-of-singapore-12th-november-2003-singapore>, accessed 28 Nov 2014.

Question 1 Source E Myanmar might have to be expelled from ASEAN: Mahathir, <http://www.asiantribune.com/news/2003/07/21/myanmar-might-have-be-expelled-asean-mahathir>, accessed 28 Nov 2014.