



RIVER VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL
Year 6 Preliminary Examinations 2
In preparation for the General Certificate of Education
Advanced Level
HIGHER 2

HISTORY

9731/02

Paper 2: History of Southeast Asia, c.1900 – 1997

21 September 2015

3 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write in dark blue or black ink.

You may use a HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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.

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

Eventually, Vietnam had to withdraw from Cambodia, in part because of ASEAN's efforts. However, ASEAN's successes were inextricably linked to the fact that its interests overlapped with those of the United States and China. While the United States did not take an extremely active role in the conflict until late in the game, it was willing to give ASEAN political and military backing. China's military and political support was indispensable to the anti-Vietnamese coalition, and China viewed ASEAN's activities as part of its own larger strategy against Vietnam. Without the support of these powerful actors, ASEAN's diplomacy would have been far less effective than it was.

Shaun Narine, in an academic writing published in 1998.

Source B

Since 1967 no ASEAN member has engaged a fellow ASEAN member in major armed confrontation. ASEAN was also instrumental in bringing the decade-long Vietnamese-Cambodian conflict to the negotiating table in 1989 and in reaching a peace agreement in 1991. Vietnam, then seen as an obstacle to regional stability, is now a valued member of the organization. Finally, as the Cold War ended, it was ASEAN that provided the platform for building broader regional institutions that would engage a rising China and other major players in East Asia. Without ASEAN's neutral facilitating role, China might not have joined the ASEAN Regional Forum, established in 1994 as East Asia's only official multilateral security forum. The fact that the region's most powerful players -- including China, India, and the United States -- show deference to ASEAN by participating in these forums demonstrates that ASEAN still matters.

Amitav Acharya, in an academic writing published in 2007.

Source C

While the pace of intra-ASEAN economic cooperation may have been less than satisfactory, it is to ASEAN's credit that at least a minimum of economic cooperation and a complex web of economic integration now exist among the member states. Without ASEAN, even this small progress may not have been possible, and the direct and indirect economic-related gains arising out of the diplomatic and political

cohesion of the ASEAN states cannot be discounted. It is plausible that the decision by the heads of government at the Singapore summit to create an ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) by the year 2008 would not have been possible without the sense of regional togetherness that has been cultivated by the ASEAN process over the last quarter century.

Bilson Kurus, writing for Asian Survey in August 1993.

Source D

There have been a number of instances in which ASEAN's collective image has been damaged. For example, Indonesia and Malaysia recognized Vietnam's security considerations when they jointly issued the Kuantan Declaration in 1980, seemingly breaking ranks with ASEAN's anti-Vietnamese position, and Thailand unilaterally launched its conciliatory and development- oriented Indochina Initiative towards Vietnam in 1988 when ASEAN was still antagonistic towards Vietnam. Similarly, the Philippines and Thailand lobbied hard for a policy of 'constructive engagement' with Burma in the 1990s, much to the chagrin of the less democratic ASEAN members, which objected to the concept of violating the cherished principle of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of member states.

An excerpt from Narayanan Ganesan, ASEAN: A Community Stalled?, 2004.

Source E

CHAPTER I : PURPOSE AND PRINCIPLES

Article 2

In their relations with one another, the High Contracting Parties shall be guided by the following fundamental principles:

- a. Mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and national identity of all nations;
- b. The right of every State to lead its national existence free from external interference, subversion or coercion;
- c. Non-interference in the internal affairs of one another;
- d. Settlement of differences or disputes by peaceful means;
- e. Renunciation of the threat or use of force;
- f. Effective cooperation among themselves.

An excerpt from the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, 1976

Now answer the following question.

How far do Sources A – E support the view that ASEAN was ineffective in dealing with regional issues?

Section B

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

- 2 “Nationalist achievements in the pre-war period were nothing but a mirage.” Assess the validity of this statement.
- 3 Discuss the view that the end of colonial rule in Southeast Asia was brought about by the gains derived by the nationalist forces from the Japanese Occupation.
- 4 “The rise of authoritarian regimes was brought about by necessity.” With reference to the time period 1945-1997, how far do you agree with this statement?
- 5 “The Asian Financial Crisis of 1997 was the result of internal, rather than external, factors.” How accurate is this statement?
- 6 Assess the view that interstate tensions in Southeast Asia have impeded the process of regional integration and cooperation.

Copyright Acknowledgements

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Source C © Bilson Kurus; *Asian Survey*; 1993.

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Source E © Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia; 1976.