

RAFFLES INSTITUTION
Year 6 Preliminary Examinations 2015

HISTORY

Higher 2

Paper 2 History of Southeast Asia c1900-1997

9731/02

September 2015

3 hours

COVER SHEET

Name : _____

CT class : _____

Question No.	<i>For Examiner's Use Only</i>
	Marks
1	
TOTAL	

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and CT class on the cover sheet and 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.

Indicate the question numbers attempted in the space provided on the cover sheet.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work and the cover sheet securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **5** printed pages, including the cover sheet.

Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

REGIONAL SECURITY COOPERATION IN THE EARLY YEARS

1 Read the sources and then answer the question.

Source A

Last night at dinner I asked Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman for his reaction to the press reports indicating that General Suharto had spoken in favour of ASEAN having a role in the military field. It seemed clear to me that Thanat was not pleased with Suharto's statement and asked rhetorically why it was necessary to make such a statement at this time. Thanat said that the possibility of ASEAN entering the security field had been discussed and the consensus among the ASEAN countries had been that this might come at a later date. It was important to get the organization on a solid footing before moving into the military field. He added that if he were queried on this score he would enter a demurral. I referred to the Tunku's forthcoming visit to Jakarta; perhaps the subject of a military role may come up during that visit. Thanat made no specific response but did refer to the problems still existing among various members, between Malaysia and Indonesia and between Malaysia and the Philippines, for example.

Telegram from US Embassy in Bangkok to the Department of State, 6 March 1968.

Source B

ASEAN appears at last to be heading into fair weather. The third ASEAN meeting, due to begin on December 16 at West Malaysia's Cameron Highlands holiday resort, should mark its breakthrough into active life following two years of uncertainty since it was founded in Bangkok in August 1967.

The main stumbling block to progress has been ill-feeling between Manila and Kuala Lumpur over the Philippines claim to Sabah. However now Indonesia, so far the dominant partner in the five-country alliance, apparently has obtained assurances from Philippines and Malaysia that the Sabah issue will not be raised.

ASEAN activity ground to a halt at the height of the Sabah dispute and Malaysia's Tunku Abdul Rahman even suggested that it, like ASA, "may also fail".

Academic article published in December 1969.

Source C

We, the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and the Special Envoy of the National Executive Council of Thailand:

Do Hereby State:

1. That Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand are determined to exert initially necessary efforts to secure the recognition of, and respect for, South East Asia as a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality, free from any form or manner of interference by outside Powers;
2. That South East Asian countries should make concerted efforts to broaden the areas of cooperation which would contribute to their strength, solidarity and closer relationship.

From the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality Declaration signed on 27 November 1971.

Source D

I have no doubt that much serious thought and planning is being given to this question of their own safety. Malaysia has declared, and so have the other countries, that they are neutral, and that they are anxious to remain so. In other words, what they are saying is tantamount to an admission of weakness.

Some leaders have already started to make their way to China to pay homage to the great Mao Tse-tung, and the Communist regime, and to profess their friendship for that great man and the great nation of Communist China. "We are your friends", they say, "because we are peaceful nations. We want to be left alone, and we want to live at peace with your help".

Embassies have opened in some of these countries, but the rumblings of guns are still being heard in remote areas of Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines, caused by Communist insurgents. So when the leaders from these small peaceful nations met the "great man" and pleaded for peaceful co-existence, did the great Mao promise, or offer his services, to stop these uses of violence? No.

So the position, as I see it, is "status quo". No assurance of peace, or even of peaceful co-existence is given. The policy of establishing hegemony still persists in Communist China's plan to dominate Southeast Asia.

An article by former Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman in The Star newspaper, 19 May 1975.

Source E

The shaping of the organization itself developed in a Southeast Asian way. What worked best was best. ASEAN had no preconceived constitution; no rules; nothing. It is based on the goodwill, tolerance and the relaxed style of the six members. And to this day, this is what keeps ASEAN alive. True, we have differences, acrimonious debates at times but there is no breaching of rules, simply because there are no rules. That is why we are not unduly perturbed when people say that ASEAN has no organization, no ideology, no dramatic achievements.

An article by Singaporean diplomat Chan Heng Chee in 1987.

Now answer the following question.

'ASEAN attempts at regional security cooperation from 1967 – 1976 were unsuccessful.' How far do Sources A-E support this statement?

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 did nationalist movements in Southeast Asia threaten colonial control in the period before World War Two?
- 3 'Nationalist leaders were the most responsible for the independence of the Southeast Asian states after World War Two.' Discuss.
- 4 Why were attempts to establish democracy in the Southeast Asian countries since independence generally unsuccessful?
- 5 To what extent was the Asian Financial Crisis of 1997 the result of financial liberalization policies in the Southeast Asian states?
- 6 'The most serious threat to regional stability in post-independence Southeast Asia came from territorial disputes.' How far do you agree with this statement?