



ANDERSON JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2016
Higher 2

HISTORY

Paper 2 History of Southeast Asia c1900-1997

9731/02

No Additional Materials are required.

Tue 20 September 2016

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.

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

Name : _____

PDG : _____

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Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

THE STRENGTHS AND FLAWS 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

Interviewer: What in your view is ASEAN's most important achievement since its establishment?

Secretary-General: Today, tensions between Southeast Asian countries may occasionally surface. Some issues between them remain unresolved. But no conflict has erupted between ASEAN members. The long period of peace and stability in Southeast Asia made possible the three decades of unprecedented economic and social progress in the region, unprecedented in Southeast Asia and unprecedented in the developing world. This, I think, is the most important achievement of ASEAN.

The main reason for ASEAN's enduring strength has been the stake that each member has in the viability of the association. This stake goes beyond the results of the economic and other forms of cooperation that ASEAN has been undertaking over the past three decades. ASEAN is more than an association of states. It is also a process, a spirit, a state of mind.

An interview with Rodolfo C. Severino, Jr., Secretary-General of ASEAN, 1999.

Source B

Over the past 24 years, we have worked hard to increase political trust. Among ASEAN's dialogue partners, China was the first to accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia and the first to establish a strategic partnership with ASEAN. China and ASEAN countries have also formulated the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea, laying an important foundation for peace and stability in our region.

We have also worked in concert to overcome various challenges. A friend in need is a friend indeed. Over the years, we have always stood side by side and offered each other much-needed support in times of difficulties, be it the Asian financial crisis or the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) epidemic. Although we are from different countries, we do care about each other as family members.

A speech by the Chinese Foreign Minister at a conference involving leaders of Asian states, 2015.

Source C

ASEAN emerged from the Cold War as that region's pre-eminent institution. Despite doubts about its capacity to adjust to new strategic circumstances, the early results were positive, even dramatic. ASEAN embarked upon a serious attempt at market integration between its members and its capacity to engage the interest and cooperation of major powers through the ASEAN Regional Forum was striking.

However, since July 1997, ASEAN's role in managing a series of shocks – from the coup in Cambodia to the toxic smog generated by Indonesia and the collapse of the region's economies – was marginal. Even before these unexpected challenges arose, ASEAN had overreached itself. It had no formula to reconcile its ambitious enlargement project with its other goals. Enlargement has strained the association's cohesion, revealed the limits of non-interference and complicated relations with the West. It now seems that much of its record was obscured by diplomatic smoke and mirrors.

From a book published by a think tank that specialises in global security issues, 1999.

Source D

Mr. Lee Kuan Yew left behind many legacies. One such legacy is ASEAN. Let me assert that ASEAN is a living and breathing modern miracle. Why do I say this? After World War II, many regional organisations failed. There are only two really successful regional organisations – the European Union and ASEAN.

ASEAN has not yet achieved zero prospect of war between its member states. But it is moving solidly in that direction. One of the key factors that led to this extraordinary peace was leadership. Through his links with key capitals, Mr. Lee was able to rally great power support for the fledgling ASEAN experiment in the 1970s and 1980s. However, what truly solidified ASEAN was the extraordinary relationship he developed with President Suharto. Mr. Lee mentioned that Mr. Suharto had never reneged on a commitment, even if it was politically difficult. Mr. Lee also made an extraordinary effort to understand President Suharto. He would listen patiently to Mr. Suharto's speeches to understand his world view better.

A newspaper article written by a former Singapore Foreign Service official, 2015.

Source E

Hundreds of forest fires are again burning in parts of Indonesia and Malaysia, producing a thick blanket of smog, similar to that which covered large parts of Southeast Asia last year. There were few new ideas about containing the fires from the ASEAN meeting in Kuching. The Indonesian government came up with one; it would start cloud-seeding from aircraft to encourage rain over the fires. But this is unlikely to produce enough rain to put out the blazes.

It is not surprising that the ministers have failed to come up with a ground-breaking plan. None of the attempts at dealing with the 1997 fires had much effect. Although smog spread far beyond Indonesia's borders in 1997, in the tradition of Southeast Asian diplomacy there were no public recriminations from Indonesia's neighbours.

An article published on the British Broadcasting Corporation website, 1998.

Now answer the following question.

How far do Sources A-E support the view that despite its strengths, ASEAN was overshadowed by its flaws between 1967 and 1997?

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 impactful were nationalist movements on Southeast Asian colonies before World War Two?
- 3 Which actor brought down the colonial empires in Southeast Asia after World War Two: colonial powers or nationalist leaders?
- 4 Why have there been varying degrees of democracy across Southeast Asia since independence?
- 5 Assess the significance of the government in the economic development of independent Southeast Asian states.
- 6 'There were greater divisions between independent Southeast Asian states in regional co-operation and security.' How far do you agree with this assessment of the impact of inter-state tensions?