



LESSON 1



ASEAN

Integrated essay

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967 with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration. The Declaration was signed by Adam Malik, Presidium Minister of Political Affairs and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia; Tun Abdul Razak, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defense and Minister of National Development of Malaysia; Narciso Ramos, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines; S. Rajaratnam, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Singapore; and Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand. They are now collectively honoured as the five Founding Fathers of ASEAN.

The Bangkok Declaration pledged that the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand would come together to work for:

- Economic growth, social progress and cultural development;
- Regional peace and stability;
- Economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative collaboration;
- Mutual assistance in training and research;
- Collaboration in agriculture and industry, trade, transportation and communications, and the improvement of living standards;
- Promotion of Southeast Asian studies; and
- Cooperation with regional and international organizations.

Predecessors to ASEAN

The formation of ASEAN was not the first attempt at regional cooperation by Southeast Asian states. In 1961, the Association of Southeast Asia (ASA) was formed in Bangkok by Malaya, the Philippines and Thailand, an outcome of the January 1959 visit of Malayan Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman to the Philippines. However, ASA's success was limited from the beginning, given its narrow focus on economic and cultural affairs and the exclusion of Indonesia, the largest country in Southeast Asia. The viability of the association was also not helped by the deterioration of relations between Malaya and the Philippines as a result of Philippines' claim over North Borneo (Sabah), which was then slated to become part of the Malaysian federation (Irvine, 1982, p. 9). ASA's stated objectives focused on economic, social, cultural, scientific and administrative cooperation between its members who regarded it as the beginning of regional cooperative efforts. ASA formally lasted from 1961 to 1967, and dissolved shortly after the formation of ASEAN.

Parallel to ASA was the development of yet another regional organization known as the 'Greater Malay Confederation', or *Maphilindo*, proposed by the Philippines. Comprising of Malaya, the Philippines and Indonesia, this confederation came about as a result of tripartite talks held in Manila from July–August 1963 by the three countries discussing their differences over the prospective establishment of Malaysia

(Irvine, 1982, pp. 9–10). However, the emphasis on common Malay origins as a means to resolving territorial claims and ideological differences meant that Maphilindo as an organization held little attraction to non-Malay states such as Myanmar and Thailand. This in turn limited its viability as an organization representing Southeast Asia. As a result of its very limited membership base and scope, Maphilindo's effectiveness as a regional organization was limited, particularly after President Sukarno of Indonesia launched his policy of *Konfrontasi* (or Confrontation) against Malaysia in 1963. Maphilindo voluntarily dissolved in 1967 with the formation of ASEAN.

While both ASA and Maphilindo were short-lived, these two organizations pursued the idea that shared values and culture could be made the basis of collective identity within Southeast Asia and bring cohesion to the region. The key principles of Maphilindo – like not using collective defense to further big power interests, and a commitment to the principle of *musyawarah* (consultation) as a basis for settling disputes – would form the basis of ASEAN's approach to regional interaction and cooperation (Goh, 2003, pp. 113–114). These principles eventually merged into what is known as the ASEAN Way: seeking agreement and harmony in a spirit of non-confrontation and resorting to private diplomacy rather than open quarrels. This is essentially a code of conduct for ASEAN members when it comes to management of intra-state relations within the organization.

Reasons for the formation of ASEAN

A series of events in Southeast Asia eventually paved the way for the formation of ASEAN. The change of political leadership in Indonesia in October 1965 (leading to the end of *Konfrontasi*) and the election of President Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines a month later and the subsequent softening of the Philippines' claim over Sabah led to improved relations between Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia. Formal talks to end *Konfrontasi* mediated by Thailand paved the way for the establishment of ASEAN as a regional platform to promote mutual understanding and cooperation for the regional peace and security that was necessary to the development of the individual states within the region.

Another primary motivation for the formation of ASEAN was the founding members' realization that there was a need to create a platform that would enable them to not only resolve the territorial conflicts but also to work together for progress and development. The Southeast Asian colonial experience drew 'curtains of ignorance and separation between the nations of Southeast Asia' (Severino, 2008, p. 4) and disrupted pre-colonial exchanges. Furthermore, post-colonial Southeast Asia saw the emergence of national boundaries that divided ethnic and religious groups who had traditionally straddled these boundaries, resulting in territorial disputes among the newly independent states. It was therefore imperative for the countries in Southeast Asia to find a means of negotiating and managing these conflicts peacefully.

Peaceful resolution of conflicts was deemed crucial in the 1960s. While Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines had obtained their independence, nationalist struggles against colonial powers were continuing in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Lao PDR. These nationalist struggles were magnified by the tensions of the prevailing Cold War. The involvement of the Soviet Union and the United States (and to a lesser degree China) in the Vietnamese conflict threatened to envelop the entire Southeast Asian region in global Cold War politics and power rivalry.

Hence, the foundation of ASEAN was, to a large extent, brought about by the circumstances and regional politics in Southeast Asia in the 1950s and 1960s. By emphasizing common interests rather than ethnic, religious, and cultural differences, and by adhering to a policy of non-interference, ASEAN aimed to provide a platform for the member states to bridge gaps of understanding, manage disputes and prevent conflicts from developing. By banding together and engaging with major powers as a regional bloc, ASEAN could also prevent Southeast Asia from becoming involved in Cold War conflicts (Shee, 1977, p. 754).

These considerations were formalized in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, signed at the first ASEAN summit in Bali in February 1976. The Treaty upheld respect for the 'independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and national identity of all nations; freedom from external interference, subversion or coercion; non-interference in the internal affairs of one another; the peaceful settlement of disputes, renunciation of the threat or use of force; and effective cooperation' (Severino, 2008, p. 7). This principle of non-intervention was later critiqued by scholars for limiting the organization's effectiveness and the states' ability to act in concert with one other, especially where national interests were involved.

In contrast to ASA and Maphilindo, ASEAN did not limit itself in terms of membership or scope. The Bangkok Declaration proclaims ASEAN to be 'open for participation to all States in the Southeast Asian Region subscribing to [its] aims, principles and purposes' (ASEAN, 1967). This proclamation opened the doors of ASEAN to all countries geographically defined as Southeast Asian, only with the condition that the members had to agree to the declared principles and purposes of ASEAN. This rather relaxed criteria for membership thus enabled ASEAN to accept, after the end of the Cold War, mainland Southeast Asian countries such as Viet Nam (1995), Lao PDR and Myanmar (1997) and Cambodia (1999) into its fold. By 1999, ASEAN could well describe itself as an organization embracing all of Southeast Asia, thus removing the distinctions between ASEAN and non-ASEAN members and between maritime and mainland states. The flexibility of the admission and membership criteria also means that the new state of Timor Leste (independent in 2002) could eventually become a member of ASEAN in the future.

Development of ASEAN

One key concern of ASEAN as a regional bloc was the issue of security within Southeast Asia. From the 1970s–1990s, within the context of the Cold War, one major concern of ASEAN was managing its position as a region with then-superpowers USA and USSR, and the ambitions of the People's Republic of China. Plagued with fears of nuclear weapon proliferation, ASEAN declared in 1971 that Southeast Asia should remain as a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN). This declaration was followed by the signing of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) treaty in 1995 (in force March 1997) which committed ASEAN members to a nuclear weapons-free Southeast Asia.

ASEAN members worked actively to negotiate as a bloc in matters relating to Southeast Asia, be it in the diplomatic arena or in issues concerning trade and economy. In the 1970s and 1980s, ASEAN spearheaded the search for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, concerned over the potential fallout of the Cambodian conflict on Thailand. Not only did ASEAN campaign to keep Cambodia's UN seat for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, but member states also worked in concert to bring contending Cambodian factions and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to the negotiating table to resolve the issue (Kurus, 1993: 821–823).

This common emphasis on regional security and solidarity also enabled ASEAN to reach a commitment with China in 2002, despite members' competing claims on territory, with the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC). This Declaration signed at the ASEAN-China summit in Phnom Penh, though non-binding, was a significant confidence-building measure. Signatories pledged their commitment to the peaceful settlement of disputes, freedom of navigation and flight paths, and self-restraint in maritime disputes (Bateman, 2011, p. 25).

ASEAN has not been without tensions and disputes. Within ASEAN, competing territorial claims rooted in historical enmity and colonial legacy continue to plague the organization. The Philippines has not dropped its long-standing claim to the Malaysian state of Sabah, despite both the Philippines and Malaysia being founding members of ASEAN. As recently as May 2016, then President-elect Duterte had promised to continue pursuing the Philippines' claim to Sabah (Straits Times, 27 May 2016). In 2008, Singapore and Malaysia, unable to resolve competing claims over islets in the Singapore Straits known as Pedra Branca, Middle Rocks and South Ledge, resorted to international arbitration by the International Court of Justice (ICJ). In early 2011, Thailand and Cambodia experienced a series of military skirmishes along their border over the contested temple complex of what the Cambodians call Preah Vihear, otherwise known as Phra Viharn to the Thais (Singhaputargun, 2016). Not only did this conflict ignite calls for an ASEAN peacekeeping force, it also raised questions over the progress of regional cooperation as well as the ability of ASEAN members to overcome national interests and manage conflicts peacefully (Busbarat, 2011).

Territorial claims are not the only sources of intra-state tensions within ASEAN. Since 1997, transboundary pollution created by the burning of forests in parts of Indonesia has shrouded neighbouring countries of Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei in haze for periods ranging from several weeks to months. This is increasingly becoming an annual occurrence affecting millions of people across the region (Jones, 2006). Negotiations and efforts to deal with the pollution culminated in the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (AATHP) in 2002, yet it was only in January 2015 that the agreement was ratified by all ASEAN members (The Borneo Post, 12 August 2016). The continued annual occurrence of the haze, despite the agreement, has contributed to occasional tensions between Indonesia and its neighbours, with political leaders taking potshots at each other over their perceived inability or unwillingness to deal with offending companies or even to accept aid to put out the forest fires.

The future of ASEAN

Intra-regional and bilateral tensions and conflicts within ASEAN did not stop the members from working towards greater integration. In 1997, on the 30th anniversary of ASEAN, its leaders reaffirmed their commitment to regional cooperation and the building of a peaceful and stable community in Southeast Asia by 2020. As a first step in this direction, the resolution to establish an ASEAN Community was passed at the 9th ASEAN Summit in 2003. This commitment to regional integration and cooperation was strengthened in 2007 when ASEAN issued the Cebu Declaration on the Acceleration of the Establishment of an ASEAN Community by 2015 at the 12th ASEAN Summit in January and adopted the ASEAN Charter at the 13th ASEAN Summit. The ASEAN Charter, in force since 15 December 2008, was hailed as spelling out ASEAN's vision for a people-oriented region united by peace, prosperity and social progress. It provided ASEAN with new legal and institutional frameworks and improved decision-making mechanisms (Koh, Manalo and Woon, 2009). Taglined 'One Vision. One Identity. One Community', the ASEAN Community, in force since 2015, rests on

the three pillars of Political-Security Community, Economic Community and Socio-Cultural Community. These pillars in essence capture the hopes and aspirations of ASEAN in three key areas of work in progress towards regional integration. It underscores at the same time the necessity of creating a united vision, identity, and sense of community in a region known more for its diversity than its commonalities.

Questions over the ability of ASEAN to continue presenting a united regional front to the world continue to be raised (Leong, 2016). In the process of creating the ASEAN Community, it remains to be seen whether ASEAN will be able to find sufficient commonalities within the region to reach a level of mutual understanding to work through intra-state conflicts without being unduly influenced by major outside powers. This remains a work in progress. Only time will tell whether ASEAN will be able to overcome its differences.

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Subject	History/Social Studies		
Topic	ASEAN		
Level	Lower secondary		
Key idea	<p>Regional identity in Southeast Asia has been created out of diversities and commonalities by regional organizations and through regional events, as well as through everyday activities such as popular sports, art, and popular culture. This identity is continuously evolving and contributes toward the envisioning of Southeast Asia as a region for the future.</p> <p>Southeast Asia is a region rich in diversity and yet there are commonalities within the region. ASEAN is a top-down approach to regional integration within Southeast Asia. It represents an effort within the region to work together towards common goals and aspirations and to overcome differences to create a shared future.</p>		
Key concepts	ASEAN Communities Interdependence	Charter Consensus Nations	Communism Declaration Non-aligned
Level	Lower secondary/upper primary		
No. of periods/lessons	1 period (1 period is approximately 50 minutes)		
Facilities needed	<p>A/V equipment and Internet access to play the video clips (or hard copy with similar content)</p> <p>Sources and handouts for distribution</p> <p>Post-it notes</p>		
Prerequisite knowledge	Students should have some knowledge of their own country's geographical location and history and preferably some rudimentary knowledge about ASEAN.		

Learning objectives

By the end of the lesson, the students will be able to:

KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS	ATTITUDES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the members of ASEAN. 2. Understand the reasons for ASEAN's formation. 3. Articulate the aims of ASEAN as a regional organization. 4. Explain how ASEAN fosters political, economic and cultural cooperation within Southeast Asia as a region. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Practice source and map-reading skills through use of maps and primary documents. 2. Practice listening and note-taking skills through watching of video on formation of ASEAN. 3. Engage in online research and collaborative group discussion. 4. Practice writing and oral communication skills. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appreciate the rationale behind the formation of ASEAN. 2. Respect the efforts of ASEAN in regional integration.

Prior knowledge for the teacher

- Teachers should have knowledge of the history of Southeast Asia as a region prior to the formation of ASEAN, e.g. nationalist movements, the process of decolonization and early efforts at regionalism (such as Maphilindo and Association of Southeast Asia or ASA).
- Teachers should have good knowledge of the history of ASEAN and how it developed since 1967.

Lesson 1a: Introduction to ASEAN

The lesson activities suggested below are stand-alone activities that can be used selectively by the teacher, based on the age levels and abilities of the students.

Section	Lesson Development	Resources	Rationale
Introduction [5 minutes]	<p>1. Teacher talk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce the topic and the scope of the lesson. The key questions of the lesson could be phrased as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why was ASEAN formed? Who were the members of ASEAN? What are the aims of ASEAN? Emphasize the idea of shared histories: shared experiences and histories can also be created out of commonalities and diversities through the establishment of regional organizations. Point out that ASEAN, as a regional organization, not only creates commonalities among its member nations, it is also a way by which countries in Southeast Asia came together to envision and create a common vision and future for the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated essay on ASEAN 	The introduction puts the lesson in context; where does it stand in relation to the curriculum the students are following?
Development I [45 minutes]	<p>2. Hook activity: Word splash ASEAN</p> <p>2.1 Write the acronym ASEAN on the board.</p> <p>2.2 Students brainstorm and discuss what they know about ASEAN.</p> <p>2.3 After discussion, provide the class with the full name of ASEAN. Introduce and discuss the concepts of 'association', 'Southeast Asia' and 'nations' to students. Refer to the glossary provided for suggested definitions of the terms. Note that definitions of these terms can be varied. It is strongly encouraged to exercise discretion and ownership in the wording of the definitions, subject to local educational contexts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glossary 	The hook activity helps to activate students' prior knowledge of ASEAN and introduces concepts of 'association' and 'Southeast Asia' as a geographical concept and nationhood.

Section	Lesson Development	Resources	Rationale
	<p>3. Map activity</p> <p>3.1 Distribute copies of a Blank map of Southeast Asia to students (Handout 1a or Handout 1b).</p> <p>3.2 Students work individually or in groups to quickly identify the countries of Southeast Asia, and to identify the members of ASEAN. Check their answers through a general discussion in class.</p> <p>3.3 Alternative 1: if resources are an issue, show the map of Southeast Asia to the class and ask the students to identify the countries in Southeast Asia as a class response activity.</p> <p>3.4 Alternative 2: Use Handout 2 to activate students' interest in the topic by searching for the names of ASEAN member countries in the grid.</p> <p>Note: In discussing countries of Southeast Asia, teachers may wish to include Timor Leste in the discussion, but they will need to distinguish between Southeast Asian nations and ASEAN members.</p> <p>4. Country experts activity</p> <p>4.1 Divide students into ten groups and assign each group to research a member country of ASEAN, using online resources.</p> <p>4.2 Students present their answers by creating a poster for a gallery walk or writing their answers on post-it notes and pasting them on the correct place on a map of Southeast Asia. Suggestion: The post-it notes could be colour-coded according to the dates the countries joined ASEAN.</p> <p>4.3 Wrap up the activity by focusing on the diversity within the region, especially among the members of ASEAN.</p> <p>4.4 Option: focus attention on the five founding members of ASEAN and link to the video/source document activity that follows.</p> <p>4.5 If time or facilities are an issue, provide an overview of the foundation of ASEAN and move directly into Activity 6 below. This activity can be an optional activity if there is insufficient class time. It can also be alternatively set as homework for the students to report on in the next lesson.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handout 1a: Blank map of Southeast Asia or Handout 1b: Blank map of Southeast Asia • Handout 2: Word search • Blank maps of Southeast Asia can be obtained from: www.eduplace.com/ss/maps/asia.html or aseanup.com/free-maps-asean-southeast-asia • Source 1: Alternative materials to supplement the map activity and/or • Source 2: Team jigsaw strategy • Supplementary resources for teachers • Post-it notes 	<p>Students are able to activate their conceptual understanding and gain knowledge of the geography of Southeast Asia.</p> <p>The map activity allows students to visualize the region of Southeast Asia as well as activate their mental map of Southeast Asia and the locations of the countries and members of ASEAN.</p> <p>The country expert activity is a group work activity that requires students to work collaboratively and research on the member countries of ASEAN. Students will learn how to work collaboratively and communicate with their peers. Teachers are able to check for understanding and accuracy of information either through the gallery walk or the class discussion.</p>

Section	Lesson Development	Resources	Rationale
Development II [45 minutes]	<p>5. Video: Foundation of ASEAN</p> <p>5.1 Play the video on the foundation of ASEAN.</p> <p>5.2 Students watch the video and either take notes on their own based on questions provided by teacher or use the Handouts 3a or 3b provided.</p> <p><i>ASEAN: History and Purpose</i> is a short video clip produced by the ASEAN Secretariat.</p> <p>Alternative options:</p> <p>5.3 In classrooms that are suitably equipped, you may wish to allow students to watch the video and then check for understanding through the use of online quiz tools. A list of possible online tools is suggested in the teacher's guide.</p> <p>5.4 In classrooms where facilities may not allow the viewing of the video, you may wish to consider frontal teaching, based on information contained in the video.</p> <p>6. Discussion: The formation of ASEAN</p> <p>6.1 To consolidate the content in the video, provide students with a selection of primary source documents: Sources 6 – 10 for secondary students or Source 11 for primary students.</p> <p>6.2 Divide the class in small groups.</p> <p>6.3 Students read the source documents and work towards answering the questions below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why was ASEAN formed? • Why did leaders in Southeast Asia think that ASEAN was necessary? • Discuss the conflicts that were present in Southeast Asia in the 1960s. • Were there any other models of regional cooperation that ASEAN could take inspiration from? <p>6.4 The final product of this activity could be a general sharing of the group's discussion with the rest of the class, followed by a piece of writing on the foundation of ASEAN as homework.</p> <p>Alternative option:</p> <p>6.5 Substitute the sources with symbols of ASEAN such as the ASEAN Emblem, ASEAN Flag and the ASEAN Anthem. Students could be guided to find out more about the symbols and meanings of the Emblem and the Flag and learn to sing the ASEAN Anthem.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source 3: <i>ASEAN: History and Purpose</i> (3 m 56 s) fb.com/aseansecretariat • Handout 3a: Foundation of ASEAN – Questions on the video or Handout 3b: Foundation of ASEAN – Graphic organizer on the video • Source 4: Suggested videos on the foundation history of ASEAN (2 m 38 s) youtu.be/YNEhIqQRMgw • Handout 4: Foundation history of the ASEAN – Questions on the video • Source 5: Foundation of ASEAN • Handout 5: Sources for discussion • Source 6 – Source 10 (Choose between Source 10a or 10b) • Source 11: Alternative suggestions for upper primary classroom 	<p>This video helps students gain a basic understanding of why ASEAN was formed. It will provide the content students need to discuss the questions in the next discussion activity.</p> <p>Handouts 3a and 3b contain the same questions but with different formats of presenting the answers.</p> <p>The alternative video could be used for higher-ability students who are more confident in open discussion.</p> <p>This activity gives students the opportunity to work with primary source documents on the foundation of ASEAN.</p> <p>By working in groups, students gain the experience of collaborative learning and discussion.</p>

Section	Lesson Development	Resources	Rationale
Closure [5 minutes]	<p>7. Summarize the lesson</p> <p>7.1 Recap the founding history of ASEAN (why ASEAN was founded, founding members and current members of ASEAN).</p> <p>7.2 Provide information on the current situation of ASEAN (ASEAN Charter, ASEAN Community) and issues faced by ASEAN (competing territorial claims, environmental issues, etc.).</p> <p>7.3 Provide links to the next lesson, especially if homework has been given.</p> <p>7.4 Alternative option: you may also wish to carry out a short quiz as recap and to check for students' understanding instead of teacher-talk.</p>		This enables the teacher to provide an overview of the lesson and what the students have learned as well as to set the tone for the next follow-up lesson on ASEAN.

Lesson 1b: ASEAN as a regional organization

Teacher Prior Knowledge

- Teachers should have knowledge of the history of Southeast Asia as a region prior to the formation of ASEAN, including nationalist movements, process of decolonization and early efforts at regionalism (such as MAPHILINDO and Association of Southeast Asia or ASA).
- Teachers should have good knowledge of the history of ASEAN and how it developed since 1967.

Section	Lesson Development	Resources	Rationale
Introduction [5 minutes]	<p>8. Teacher talk</p> <p>8.1 Introduce the topic and the scope of the lesson. The key questions of the lesson could be phrased as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the aims of ASEAN? • How has ASEAN helped in forming a shared identity in Southeast Asia? • What do you think ASEAN will look like in the future? <p>8.2 Emphasize the idea of shared histories as well – that it is not just a common past that students can think about, but also how shared histories is about creating commonalities for the future.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated essay on ASEAN 	<p>The introductory talk puts the lesson in context – where does it stand in relation to the curriculum the students are following?</p>
Development [40 minutes]	<p>9. Hook activity: Recap quiz</p> <p>9.1 As a follow-up to the previous lesson on the formation of ASEAN, recap what was learned by giving a quiz or a simple Q&A, or even providing a simple review of the map of Southeast Asia and the member states of ASEAN.</p> <p>10. Teacher talk</p> <p>10.1 Quickly recap the foundation of ASEAN, focusing on the reasons why ASEAN was founded and the historical context of the time.</p> <p>11. Group work: The aims of ASEAN</p> <p>11.1 Divide the students into small discussion groups or pairs and distribute copies of the Bangkok Declaration (1967) and graphic organizer to each group (Handouts 6 and 7).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free online quiz tools such as Kahoot! or Quizlet • getkahoot.com • quizlet.com/ • Integrated essay on ASEAN • Source 12: The Bangkok Declaration, 1967 • Handout 6: The Bangkok Declaration, 1967 • Handout 7: The Bangkok Declaration graphic organizer 	<p>The hook activity activates students' prior knowledge of ASEAN and helps them to recap what was learned in the previous lesson.</p> <p>It will allow the teacher to check students' understanding and learning from the previous lesson.</p> <p>The group work helps the teacher to set the topic in context, especially if this is the first lesson on ASEAN.</p> <p>This activity seeks to familiarize students with the aims of ASEAN and will do so through the reading of primary source documents such as the Bangkok Declaration.</p>

Section	Lesson Development	Resources	Rationale
	<p>11.2 Students read through the Bangkok Declaration in their groups and discuss and identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aims of ASEAN (refer to the First Article in the Bangkok Declaration); • The purpose of ASEAN; and • How ASEAN tries to create platforms or spaces for regional cooperation among its members (refer to Article 2 in the Bangkok Declaration). <p>11.3 In groups, students fill in the provided graphic organizer with their answers. Encourage students to refrain from copying the text and to rephrase into their own words.</p> <p>11.4 Alternatively, students could also create a chart or mind-map or any other visual representation of the areas of regional cooperation that have been identified in the Bangkok Declaration.</p> <p>11.5 Have a general class discussion, getting students or groups to share their answers.</p> <p>If charts or other visual representations are created, a gallery walk could take the place of the discussion.</p> <p>12. ASEAN today: What has changed?</p> <p>12.1 Students have a general class discussion to share their answers.</p> <p>12.2 Regroup the students and provide them with a timeline of major milestones of ASEAN (Source 13).</p> <p>12.3 Provide an overview of the major developments in ASEAN's history, focusing on the significance of the Cebu Declaration and the ASEAN Charter of 2007.</p> <p>12.4 Students complete the timeline of countries joining ASEAN.</p> <p>12.5 Distribute copies of Handout 8: Excerpts from the ASEAN Charter (Chapter 1, Article 1) to the students.</p> <p>12.6 Students work in groups to read and identify the aims and purposes listed in the ASEAN Charter and consider what has changed from the Bangkok Declaration.</p> <p>12.7 Wrap up the activity by asking students to share the outcomes of their group discussions, focusing on the changes and prompting students to think about why the changes have come about.</p> <p>12.8 Close the activity with a quick recap and overview of the developments in ASEAN following the ASEAN Charter in 2007.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source 13: Timeline of major events in ASEAN's history • Handout 8: The ASEAN Charter (excerpted) • Handout 9: ASEAN: Reading the ASEAN Charter • Possible alternative sources: sections from national textbooks include information on ASEAN Charter and benefits of ASEAN membership. 	<p>This activity enables students to become familiar with the aims and principles of ASEAN.</p> <p>This activity can be seen as a deepening of Activity 6 where students would have had some experience of reading primary source documents. However, it must be noted that the tone and language of the Bangkok Declaration may be difficult for students to understand. The teacher can consider going through the Bangkok Declaration and modeling the process of reading such a document for the students.</p> <p>For higher-ability students, this could perhaps be set as a homework task.</p> <p>By providing the timeline of ASEAN key milestones, the students are presented with the development of ASEAN. This activity focuses on the development of ASEAN as a regional organization. Students should be guided to see the significance of the ASEAN Charter and how it relates to the establishment of the ASEAN Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.</p>

Section	Lesson Development	Resources	Rationale
	<p>12.9 Emphasize that with increased membership in ASEAN, the diversity and complexity also increased as well.</p> <p>12.10 Guide students to understand that as a platform for creating shared identities and facilitating regional cooperation, ASEAN is a work in progress. You may bring in examples pertinent to the national contexts where regional cooperation was hindered when national interests take precedence (e.g. competing territorial claims, transboundary haze issues etc.) and where regional cooperation was enhanced (e.g. security, etc.).</p>		
<p>Closure [5 minutes]</p>	<p>13. Teacher talk Summarize the lesson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical context and reasons for ASEAN's formation in 1967 • Member states and geography of ASEAN • Aims and purposes of ASEAN and how these have evolved over the years to become more complex • Idea that forging of commonalities and regional community by ASEAN is an ongoing work in progress <p>14. Suggested home extension activities</p> <p>14.1 Students imagine themselves as citizens of a united ASEAN and write a short reflection on how they feel that ASEAN had helped in regional integration, based on independent research.</p> <p>14.2 Students work in groups and write a news report imagining the celebrations of ASEAN100, focusing on the possible future achievements of ASEAN on its 100th anniversary (e.g. did ASEAN achieve the goal of economic progress, social justice and peace?)</p> <p>14.3 Students research and create a poster presentation on at least one of the three ASEAN Communities or any other aspect of ASEAN that would showcase the efforts made towards regional integration and creation of a regional identity (e.g. in the areas of sports, culture, heritage and education).</p> <p>14.4 Students could work in groups to create an ASEAN blog containing updated news about developments in ASEAN.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated essay on ASEAN 	<p>This recap allows the teacher to summarize what has been covered in the lessons and to emphasize the idea that regional integration and cooperation is a work in progress – a lot depends on the country members of ASEAN as well.</p> <p>These suggested projects enable students to internalize the idea that they form the future of ASEAN and that it will be part of their lives.</p> <p>By working in groups, students are also be given the opportunity to learn how to work with their peers and to negotiate differences within the group.</p>

Sources and handouts (Lesson 1a: Introduction to ASEAN)

Glossary

Absolute monarchy:	a form of government in which the monarch (king or queen) has unrestricted political power over the government and the people.
Angkor Wat:	a temple complex in Cambodia that is the one of the largest religious monuments in the world. The name means 'Temple City'.
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC):	a regional economic forum established in 1989 to take advantage of the growing interdependence of the Asia-Pacific. It aims to create greater prosperity for the people of the region by promoting balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative and secure growth and by accelerating regional economic integration.
Association:	an organized body of people who have an interest, activity or purpose in common.
Capital city:	the place where the offices and meeting places of a country's government are located.
Charter:	a document defining the formal organization of a corporate body, basically the constitution of that corporate body.
Community:	a social unit made up of people who share something in common, such as values or identity.
Consensus:	a general or widespread agreement about something.
Consensus decision-making:	a group decision-making process in which group members develop, and agree to support, a decision in the best interest of the whole.
Constitutional monarch:	a form of government in which the monarch (king or queen) acts as the head of state. The powers of the constitutional monarch are usually restricted by the constitution.
Constitutional republic:	a state where officials in government are elected as representatives of the people and must govern according to existing constitutional law that limits the government's power over citizens.
Consultation:	the process or action of formally discussing about something that is being decided.
Head of government:	the head of government of a country is the person who runs the country. This is not always the same person as the head of state. Official titles include Premier or Prime Minister.

Head of state:	the chief public representative of a country, for example, a president or monarch. May or may not also be the head of government.
Interdependence:	the condition of being mutually reliant on each other.
Nation:	a large group of people with common characteristics such as language, traditions, customs, habits and ethnicity. It has also been defined as a cultural-political community that has become conscious of its unity and interests.
Neutrality:	the state of not supporting or helping either side in a conflict or disagreement.
Non-Alignment:	an international movement that emerged in 1961 where member states are unified by a declared commitment to world peace and security and by the lack of formal alignment with or against any major power bloc.
Parliamentary republic:	a type of republic that operates under a parliamentary system of government where the executive branch (the government) derives its legitimacy from and is accountable to the legislature (the parliament).
Power vacuum:	a term referring to the condition when a government has lost control of authority or power and there is no new government available to replace it.
Republic:	a country or state that is ruled by a government made up of elected individuals representing the citizens and where government leaders exercise power according to the law.
Socialism:	a political and economic theory of social organization that advocates that the means of production, distribution and exchange should be owned or regulated by the community as a whole.
Socialist republic:	a country or state that is constitutionally (by law) dedicated to the establishment of socialism.
Southeast Asia:	a geographical subdivision of Asia that includes the countries of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste and Viet Nam.
Sustainable development:	a process for meeting current human development needs while sustaining finite resources necessary to provide for the needs of future generations of life on the planet.
United Nations (UN):	an intergovernmental organization established in 1945 after World War II to promote international co-operation among its 193 member states.
World Trade Organization (WTO):	an intergovernmental organization set up in 1995 to regulate international trade. It provides a framework for negotiating trade agreements and a process of resolving disputes.

Source 1: Alternative materials to supplement the map activity

The map activity also requires students to carry out research in groups as ‘country experts’ on individual member countries of ASEAN.

As a scaffold, the teacher could ask the students to find out more information on:

1. The size of the country
2. The size of the country’s population
3. The official languages of the country (and the languages spoken in the country)
4. The official religion(s) of the country (and the religions practiced in the country and the regions if applicable)
5. The currency used by the country
6. The flag and symbolism of the flag (and any other symbols commonly associated with the country)
7. Head of government/type of government
8. The date at which the country became a member of ASEAN.

Alternatively, the teacher can provide each group with a worksheet with spaces for each specific piece of information for the students to jot down their findings, as suggested below:

A sample of the note card below:

Front of Card	Back of Card
<p><i>Country</i></p> <p>Territorial Size:</p> <p>Population:</p> <p>Official Language(s):</p> <p>Capital City:</p> <p>Currency:</p> <p>Head of State:</p> <p>Head of Government:</p> <p>Type of Government:</p> <p>When did it become a member of ASEAN?</p>	<p>Draw a picture of the country’s flag below:</p> <p>What do the colours represent?</p> <p>What do the symbols on the flag represent?</p> <p>What else can you say about the flag?</p>

Answers for the country cards (as of 2019)

Negara Brunei Darussalam	
Territorial Size:	5770 sq km
Population:	433,285 (2019)
Official Language(s):	Malay, English
Capital City:	Bandar Seri Begawan
Currency:	Brunei Dollar
Head of State:	His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah
Head of Government:	His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah
Type of Government:	Absolute Monarchy
When did it become a member of ASEAN?	7 January 1984
Kingdom of Cambodia	
Territorial Size:	181,040 sq km
Population:	16,486,542 (2019)
Official Language(s):	Khmer
Capital City:	Phnom Penh
Currency:	Riel
Head of State:	His Majesty King Norodom Sihamoni
Head of Government:	Prime Minister Hun Sen
Type of Government:	Constitutional Monarchy
When did it become a member of ASEAN?	30 April 1999
Republic of Indonesia	
Territorial Size:	1,919,440 sq km
Population:	270,625,568 (2019)
Official Language(s):	Indonesian
Capital City:	Jakarta
Currency:	Rupiah
Head of State:	President Joko Widodo
Head of Government:	President Joko Widodo
Type of Government:	Republic
When did it become a member of ASEAN?	1967
Lao People's Democratic Republic	
Territorial Size:	236,800 sq km
Population:	7,169,455 (2019)
Official Language(s):	Lao
Capital City:	Vientiane
Currency:	Kip
Head of State:	President Bounnhang Vorachith
Head of Government:	Prime Minister Thongloun Sisoulith
Type of Government:	Socialist Republic
When did it become a member of ASEAN?	23 July 1997

Malaysia	
Territorial Size:	329,750 sq km
Population:	31,949,777 (2019)
Official Language(s):	Malay, English, Chinese, Tamil
Capital City:	Kuala Lumpur
Currency:	Ringgit
Head of State:	His Majesty Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong XVI Al-Sultan
Head of Government:	Abdullah Ri'ayatuddin Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir bin Mohamad
Type of Government:	Constitutional Monarchy
When did it become a member of ASEAN?	1967
Republic of the Union of Myanmar	
Territorial Size:	678,500 sq km
Population:	54,045,420 (2019)
Official Language(s):	Myanmar
Capital City:	Nay Pyi Taw
Currency:	Kyat
Head of State:	President U Win Myint
Head of Government:	President U Win Myint
Type of Government:	Parliamentary Republic
When did it become a member of ASEAN?	23 July 1997
The Republic of the Philippines	
Territorial Size:	300,000 sq km
Population:	108,116,615 (2019)
Official Language(s):	Filipino, English, Spanish
Capital City:	Manila
Currency:	Peso
Head of State:	President Rodrigo Roa Duterte
Head of Government:	President Rodrigo Roa Duterte
Type of Government:	Republic
When did it become a member of ASEAN?	1967
The Republic of Singapore	
Territorial Size:	693 sq km
Population:	5,804,337 (2019)
Official Language(s):	English, Malay, Mandarin, Tamil
Capital City:	Singapore
Currency:	Singapore Dollar
Head of State:	President Halimah Yacob
Head of Government:	Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong
Type of Government:	Parliamentary Republic
When did it become a member of ASEAN?	1967

Kingdom of Thailand	
Territorial Size:	514,000 sq km
Population:	69,625,582 (2019)
Official Language(s):	Thai
Capital City:	Bangkok
Currency:	Baht
Head of State:	His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Bodindradebayavarangkun
Head of Government:	Prime Minister General Prayut Chan-o-cha
Type of Government:	Constitutional Monarchy
When did it become a member of ASEAN?	1967
The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam	
Territorial Size:	329,560 sq km
Population:	96,462,106 (2019)
Official Language(s):	Vietnamese
Capital City:	Ha Noi
Currency:	Dong
Head of State:	President Nguyen Phu Trong
Head of Government:	Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc
Type of Government:	Socialist Republic
When did it become a member of ASEAN?	28 July 1995

Sources:

ASEAN. 'ASEAN Member States.' Available at: asean.org/asean/asean-member-states

Encyclopedia of the Nations. 'Asia and Oceania.' Available at: www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Asia-and-Oceania/index.html

United Nations. 'List of Countries by Population.' *UN World Population Prospects 2019*. Last updated 29 July 2019. statisticstimes.com/demographics/countries-by-population.php

Note: As the information provided above may differ due to changes in political leadership and updates in statistical data, teachers are strongly encouraged to check and update the information before carrying out this activity.

Source 2: Team jigsaw strategy

Students are divided into ten home groups of 'country experts', one for each member country of ASEAN.

They will be asked to research the symbolism in the national flag of their assigned country and to draw the flag.


Note: Where possible, the teacher could also print out the flags for the students as a reference.

The students can then be regrouped as regional learning groups to share their findings and create a table comparing the similarities and differences between the national flags of ASEAN members.

This activity would allow students to see the diversity of symbols and colours used in the national flags as well as to appreciate the commonality of aspirations symbolized in the flags.

The following pages contain brief notes for the teacher's reference on the national flags in Southeast Asia.

Flags of the Member States of ASEAN

Country/Flag	Symbolism
<p>Brunei Darussalam</p>  <p>(Source: upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/9c/Flag_of_Brunei.svg/510px-Flag_of_Brunei.svg.png)</p>	<p>Centre of flag: Crest of Brunei, consisting of an upward-facing crescent (symbolising Islam), joined with a parasol (symbolising the monarchy) with hands on the side (representing the benevolence of the government). The Arabic wording on the crescent reads 'Always render service with God's guidance'. The banner below reads 'Brunei Darussalam' (Brunei, the abode of peace). Symbolism of colours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellow represents the Sultan of Brunei and the traditional colour of royalty; and • Black and white stripes represent the chief ministers of Brunei with the thicker white stripe representing the Pengiran Bendahara (First Minister) and the black stripe representing the Pengiran Pemancha (Second Minister).
<p>Cambodia</p>  <p>(Source: upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/83/Flag_of_Cambodia.svg/510px-Flag_of_Cambodia.svg.png)</p>	<p>Centre of flag: Angkor Wat, symbolising the people as well as the values of integrity, justice and heritage. It is one of two flags in the world to feature a building on its flag. (the other is Afghanistan). Symbolism of colours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue symbolizes the values of liberty, cooperation and brotherhood as well as the King; and • Red represents bravery and the people.

Country/Flag	Symbolism
<p>Indonesia</p>  <p>(Source: upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/9f/Flag_of_Indonesia.svg/510px-Flag_of_Indonesia.svg.png)</p>	<p>Indonesia's flag is a bicolour flag with two equal horizontal bands of red (on top) and white (at the bottom).</p> <p>The flag is similar to the flag of Poland (but colours are reversed) and the flag of Singapore (excluding the crescent moon and five stars).</p> <p>Symbolism of colours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red represents courage or blood; and • White represents purity of intent or spirit.
<p>Lao PDR</p>  <p>(Source: upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/56/Flag_of_Laos.svg/510px-Flag_of_Laos.svg.png)</p>	<p>The flag of Lao PDR consists of three horizontal stripes, two red (at top and bottom) and a blue stripe in the middle. Lao PDR is the only Communist country that does not use the five-pointed star as an emblem on its flag.</p> <p>The white disk in the middle of the flag symbolizes the unity of the people under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the country's bright future. Some say it represents the full moon against the Mekong River.</p> <p>Symbolism of colours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red represents the blood shed by the people in their struggle for freedom; and • Blue symbolizes prosperity.
<p>Malaysia</p>  <p>(Source: upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/66/Flag_of_Malaysia.svg/255px-Flag_of_Malaysia.svg.png)</p>	<p>The flag of Malaysia is also known as the <i>Jalur Gemilang</i> or 'Stripes of Glory'. It has 14 alternating red and white stripes and a blue canton bearing a crescent and a 14-point star known as the <i>Bintang Persekutuan</i> (Federal Star).</p> <p>The 14 stripes represent the equal status of the 13 states in Malaysia and the Federal Government and the 14 points on the star represent the unity between the 13 states and the Federal Government.</p> <p>Symbolism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crescent represents Islam, Malaysia's official religion; • Blue canton represents the unity of the Malaysia people; and • Yellow of star and crescent is the royal colour of the Malay rulers.
<p>Myanmar</p>  <p>(Source: upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/8c/Flag_of_Myanmar.svg/255px-Flag_of_Myanmar.svg.png)</p>	<p>The flag of Myanmar was adopted on 21 October 2010. It has three horizontal stripes of yellow, green and red with a five-point white star in the middle.</p> <p>Symbolism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellow represents solidarity; • Green symbolizes peace, tranquility and lush greenery; • Red stands for courage and determination; and • The white star stands for the union of the country.

Country/Flag	Symbolism
<p>Philippines</p>  <p>(Source: upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/99/Flag_of_the_Philippines.svg/255px-Flag_of_the_Philippines.svg.png)</p>	<p>The flag of the Philippines is also called the 'Three Stars and a Sun'. It is a horizontal bicolor flag with equal bands of royal blue and scarlet. There is a white equilateral triangle at the hoist and a golden-yellow 8-rayed sun in the centre of that triangle. There are also three five-pointed golden-yellow stars at each vertex of the triangle.</p> <p>Symbolism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sun represents unity, freedom, people's democracy and sovereignty; • The rays of the sun represent the Philippine provinces; • The stars represent the main island groups of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao; • The white triangle symbolizes liberty, equality and fraternity; • The blue stripe stands for peace, truth and justice; and • The red stripe stands for patriotism and valour.
<p>Singapore</p>  <p>(Source: upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/48/Flag_of_Singapore.svg/255px-Flag_of_Singapore.svg.png)</p>	<p>The flag of Singapore is a horizontal bicolor of red above white, with a white crescent moon facing a pentagon of five small white five-pointed stars in the upper left quadrant of the flag.</p> <p>Symbolism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red symbolizes the universal brotherhood and equality of man; • White represents pervading and everlasting purity and virtue; • The crescent moon represents a young nation on the ascendant; • The five white stars stand for the ideals of democracy, peace, progress, justice and equality.
<p>Thailand</p>  <p>(Source: upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/a9/Flag_of_Thailand.svg/255px-Flag_of_Thailand.svg.png)</p>	<p>The flag of the Kingdom of Thailand is known as Thong Trairong in Thai which means 'tricolour flag'. It has five horizontal stripes in red, white, blue, white and red with the blue centre stripe being twice as wide as the other four stripes. This flag was adopted as the national flag of Thailand in 1917.</p> <p>Symbolism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The colours are said to stand for nation-religion-king; • Red represents the land and the people; • White stands for religions; while • Blue represents the monarchy.
<p>Viet Nam</p>  <p>(Source: upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/21/Flag_of_Vietnam.svg/255px-Flag_of_Vietnam.svg.png)</p>	<p>The flag of Viet Nam is a red flag with a bright five-pointed golden star. It was designed and used in an uprising against the French in southern Viet Nam in 1940 and was eventually adopted in 1945 as the flag of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. In 1976, it was adopted as the flag of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.</p> <p>Symbolism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The red colour on the flag was inspired by the red flag used by the international communist movement and symbolizes revolution and blood; • The five-pointed golden star represents the five main classes in Vietnamese society – the intellectuals, farmers, workers, businessmen and military personnel.

Source 3: History and purpose of ASEAN

ASEAN: History and Purpose

Video clip (3 m 56 s)

fb.com/aseansecretariat/videos/10151116122588854/

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

This video is useful in provoking deeper discussions on the organizational structure of ASEAN and on current issues concerning the ASEAN Community

Video Transcript

In recognizing the growing strategic importance of Southeast Asia, ASEAN was formed on 8 August 1967 specifically declaring to **accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development** as well as to **promote regional peace and stability** through justice and rule of law.

Today with **10 member states**, ASEAN is united in a spirit of equality of partnership fully committed to further enhancing a sense of belonging and narrowing development gaps by adhering strictly to **a process of consultation and consensus**.

In 2008, the celebrated signing of the **ASEAN Charter** advanced member resolve and created closer cooperation in three pillars, the **ASEAN Political-Security Community**; the **ASEAN Economic Community** and the **ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community**.

Harnessing the goodwill and desire of ASEAN governments and people, and recognizing the progress already made, ASEAN has set a **Vision 2020** towards realizing the **ASEAN Community** and the **ASEAN Economic Community** by 2015.

Moving towards this vision, ASEAN established three avenues for progress – the three ASEAN Communities. Stimulating collective discussions and planning many blueprints outlining the future direction, the ASEAN Political-Security Community aims at securing comprehensive security with rule of law, human rights and good governance through shared responsibility and a dynamic outwardly looking mindset. The ASEAN Economic Community looks towards a community that mobilizes resources to inclusively increase economic well-being and welfare and reduce social disparities. The ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community focuses on people-oriented and socially responsible human development to achieve enduring solidarity and build greater understanding and good neighbourliness.

ASEAN **actively engages regional and international organizations** as well as governments in many areas of mutual interests by signing numerous bilateral and multi-lateral agreements with dialogue partners. ASEAN is on the frontline of bringing the benefits of an increasingly integrated and interdependent world to the people, businesses and organizations in the region.

To meet the needs of member states and people, numerous ASEAN committees and consultative bodies strive to listen to the peoples of ASEAN and support member states' aspirations. Whether within the ASEAN Community or between ASEAN and the rest of the world, ASEAN will continue the spirit of cooperation to create greater opportunities, quality of life and peace.

Source 4: Suggested videos on the foundation history of the ASEAN

Foundation history of the ASEAN

Video clip (2 m 38 s)

youtu.be/YNEhIqQRMgw

Source: Department of Education, Philippines

This video is useful in classrooms where teachers only intend to focus on the foundation of ASEAN or where students' prior knowledge is basic.

Video Transcript

ASEAN is the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, a family of ten nations found in the Southeast sub-region of Asia. It is composed of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.

A forerunner of the ASEAN is the Association of Southeast Asia or ASA. ASA is the regional bloc of the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand that was formed in 1961.



ASEAN however was born on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok with the foreign ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines met in Bangkok to sign the ASEAN Declaration that formally established what is now known as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The five ministers are referred to as the Founding Fathers of the ASEAN.

Their vision was to unite all Southeast Asian nations which was realized when ASEAN was expanded to include Brunei Darussalam on January 8 1984, Viet Nam on July 28 1995, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar on July 23 1997 and Cambodia on April 30 1999.

From five countries, ASEAN now comprises ten members with a diversity of cultures, but united in a common journey to become one ASEAN community.

ASEAN, we are many but one.

Other possible videos/teacher resources:

1. Government of Philippines, Department of Education. 2014. History of the ASEAN.
 youtu.be/HUL3xJrXXik (15:05 mins).
2. Singkum, Tommy. 2009. The Birth of ASEAN (English). Network of Education.
 youtu.be/BzeL0ToM2WA (55 mins). This source is useful for the teacher's information only.

Source 5: Formation of ASEAN

This activity requires the students to read documents and explore the following questions:

1. Why was ASEAN formed?
2. Why did leaders in Southeast Asia think that ASEAN was necessary?
3. What kinds of conflicts were present in Southeast Asia in the 1960s?
4. Were there any other models of regional cooperation that ASEAN could follow?

For background reading, teachers can refer to:

- a. Amer, Ramses. 2004. 'Association of Southeast Asian Nations', in Ooi Keat Gin (ed.), *Southeast Asia: A Historical Encyclopedia From Angkor Wat to East Timor*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO. pp. 185–189. tinyurl.com/hps44nu
- b. ASEAN, *The Foundation of ASEAN*. www.asean.org/asean/about-asean/history
- c. 'Founding Fathers of Asean'. 9 August 2011. *The Brunei Times*. news.asiaone.com/News/Latest+News/Asia/Story/A1Story20110809-293603.html
- d. Khoman, Thanat. 1992. 'ASEAN Conception and Evolution'. Sandhu, K.S. et.al. (eds.). *The ASEAN Reader*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. asean.org/?static_post=asean-conception-and-evolution-by-thanat-khoman
- e. Rajaratnam, S. 1992. 'ASEAN The Way Ahead'. Sandhu, K.S. et.al. (eds.). *The ASEAN Reader*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. www.asean.org/?static_post=asean-the-way-ahead-by-s-rajaratnam

The selection of these sources is only a suggestion of documents teachers can use in class. Teachers are welcomed to provide their own selection of documents so long as they are relevant to the questions above.

Note: Background reading **b** may be used as an alternative to background reading **a** or to lead into discussion on the effectiveness of ASEAN as a regional organization.

For a collection of source documents on ASEAN from 1967 to 1999, see:

Ang, Cheng Guan and Lim, Eddie. 2007. *ASEAN 1967 to 1999: A Documentary History*. Singapore.

Source 6: Establishment of ASEAN: A diplomat's view

ASEAN was established by the founding states to 'manage their disputes amicably and prevent them from developing into conflict. It was to transcend their ethnic, cultural and religious differences in the pursuit of their common interests. It was to bridge the gaps of ignorance and alienation between them. It was to dissipate the mutual suspicions among them. It was also to keep Southeast Asia from being an arena for the quarrels of the strong. At the same time, there was hope – vague at the time – that regional cooperation, as well as regional stability, would help in advancing national development.'

Source:

Severino, Rodolfo C. 2008. 'ASEAN'. *Southeast Asia Background Series*, No. 10. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. p. 5.

Note: Rodolfo C. Severino was the Secretary-General of ASEAN from 1998 to 2002.

Vocabulary

Alienation:	isolation or aloneness.
Amicably:	in a friendly manner.
Bridge:	to link or connect.
Quarrel:	fight.
Suspicion:	mistrust.
Transcend:	to go beyond, further, not to stop at.

Source 7: Establishment of ASEAN: A Founding Father's view

The most important [reason for ASEAN] was the fact that, with the withdrawal of the colonial powers, there would have been a power vacuum which could have attracted outsiders to step in for political gains. As the colonial masters had discouraged any form of intra-regional contact, the idea of neighbours working together in a joint effort was thus to be encouraged.

Secondly, as many of us knew from experience, especially with the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization or SEATO, co-operation among disparate members located in distant lands could be ineffective. We had therefore to strive and build co-operation among those who lived close to one another and shared common interests.

Thirdly, the need to join forces became imperative for the Southeast Asian countries in order to be heard and to be effective. This was the truth that we sadly had to learn. The motivation for our efforts to band together was thus to strengthen our position and protect ourselves against Big Power rivalry.

Finally, it is common knowledge that cooperation and ultimately integration serve the interests of all – something that individual efforts can never achieve.

Source:

Khoman, Thanat. 1992. 'ASEAN Conception and Evolution'. Sandhu, K.S. et.al. (eds.). *The ASEAN Reader*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. asean.org/?static_post=asean-conception-and-evolution-by-thanat-khoman.

Vocabulary

Band:	to join a group.
Disparate:	different.
Strive:	to try, to work towards.
Withdrawal:	departure.

Notes:

1. Thanat Khoman (1914–2016) was a Thai diplomat and politician. He held the post of Foreign Minister from 1959 to 1971 and was the chairman of the Democrat Party (1979–1982) and Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand (1980–1982). He is also hailed as one of the five Founding Fathers of ASEAN.
2. SEATO or Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (September 1954–June 1977) was an international organization for collective defense in Southeast Asia. It was created with the signing of the Manila Pact in September 1954 and was made up of eight members (Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States). Created primarily to prevent communism in Southeast Asia, SEATO is generally considered a failure because of internal conflicts and disputes. It dissolved in 1977 after many members lost interest and withdrew from the pact.

Source 8: 'ASEAN: Contributor to Stability and Development'

When Ali Moertopo and I worked on the mechanics of bringing about reconciliation between our two nations following G-30s in 1965, we were asked by General Soeharto and Tun Abdul Razak (then Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia) to consider the wider perspective and to relate the Indonesia-Malaysia reconciliation to a regional spectrum which would involve our other neighbours, particularly the newly established Republic of Singapore. We were in fact considering an association of countries of Southeast Asia to live as good neighbours and friends so that we would not be pitted by external powers to fight one another. We were conscious of the fact that as fore-runners of such an organ, ASA, composed of MALAYA, THAILAND and the PHILIPPINES and Maphilindo, an association comprising MALAYA, PHILIPPINES and INDONESIA has not succeeded on account of their narrow political objectives.

Source:

His Excellency Tan Sri M. Ghazali Shafie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Malaysia. 1991. 'ASEAN: Contributor to Stability and Development', Keynote Address at the Conference on 'ASEAN – Today and Tomorrow' at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Boston, USA on 11 November 1981. Malaysia Ministry of Foreign Affairs, External Information Division, p. 4. Cited in Ang, Cheng Guan and Lim, Eddie. 2007. *ASEAN 1967 to 1999: A Documentary History*. p. 11.

Notes:

1. Ali Moertopo (1924–1984) was a prominent general and political figure in Indonesia in General Suharto's New Order Regime.
2. General Soeharto (Suharto) (1921–2008) was the second president of Indonesia who held office for 31 years from 1967 to 1998.
3. Tun Abdul Razak Hussein (1922–1976) was the second Prime Minister of Malaysia who held office from 1970 to 1976. He is known as one of the five Founding Fathers of ASEAN.
4. Association of Southeast Asia (ASA) (July 1961–August 1967) and Maphilindo (1963) were two forerunners of regional organizations in Southeast Asia. ASA was formed as a neutral organization aimed at economic, social and scientific collaboration within Southeast Asia. Maphilindo or the Greater Malayan Confederation was proposed by President Diosdado Macapagal in July 1962 as a Pan-Malay organization. However, both organizations were marred by internal conflict brought about by the formation of Malaysia. The Philippines renewed its claim to North Borneo (Sabah) in response to the formation of Malaysia while Indonesia's policy of *Konfrontasi* against Malaysia led to the dismantling of Maphilindo. For more information, consult Pollard, Vincent K. 1970. 'ASA and ASEAN, 1961–1967: Southeast Asian Regionalism', *Asian Survey*, Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 244–255.

Source 9: S. Rajaratnam on Singapore's and the other members' reasons for joining ASEAN

Singapore was responsive to the concept of ASEAN because it saw merit in it, provided it was not a resurrection of SEATO or ASA, or an anti-communist or pro-American outfit, because then we would be repeating an error. We stressed that ASEAN should be a regional organization for economic, political and cultural cooperation. We did not highlight the political motivations because the Chinese and the Russians would have attacked them. In fact, in the early years, both the Chinese and the Soviets accused ASEAN of being a stalking horse for American imperialism, a neo-colonial plot. ...

... No doubt unstated private thoughts also affected our respective decisions to support the ASEAN concept. I don't know what private thoughts prompted Filipinos to join ASEAN because until then they were not deeply involved in the mainstream of Southeast Asian politics. But they were brought in because they partnered Indonesia in confronting the newly formed Malaysia which included Singapore. The Thais came in because they were fearful of Vietnamese vengeance and of communist China. So, you see, each of us had our own private reasons for joining ASEAN apart from the principal object of reversing the domino theory which many, including communists, predicted would follow a Vietnamese victory in Southeast Asia.

Source:

Rajaratnam, Sinnathamby. 1987. *The Prophetic and the Political*. 1st edn. Chan Heng Chee and Obaid ul Haq (eds). Singapore: Graham Brash, pp. 490 – 491.

Notes:

1. Sinnathamby Rajaratnam (1915–2006) was a journalist and short story writer who was the Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore (1980–1985) and a long-serving member of the Singapore Cabinet (1959–1988). He served as the first Minister for Foreign Affairs (1965–1980) and is also known as one of the five Founding Fathers of ASEAN.
2. SEATO or Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (September 1954–June 1977) was an international organization for collective defense in Southeast Asia. It was created with the signing of the Manila Pact in September 1954 and was made up of eight members (Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom and United States). Created primarily to prevent communism in Southeast Asia, SEATO is generally considered a failure because of internal conflicts and disputes. It dissolved in 1977 after many members lost interest and withdrew from the pact.

Source 10a: Report in *The New York Times* on the foundation of ASEAN

This is the third attempt at establishing a regional organization. Maphilindo, composed of Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines, was destroyed by Sukarno's 'confrontation'. The Association of Southeast Asia (ASA), formed in 1961 by Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines, was broken by Manila, which laid claim to Sabah in North Borneo.

The atmosphere is more propitious now. Cooperative efforts in the Mekong delta and in trade and banking are progressing. Sukarno is out of the way and the Communist Chinese have lost influence everywhere. ASEAN holds special promise because it brings Indonesia back into the fold. In size, population and wealth Indonesia is the most important of the Southeast Asian nations.

The states that failed twice in regional attempts at unity have surely learned some lessons that can make the third time around a success.

Source:

'Cooperation in Asia'. 9 August 1967. *New York Times*. Cited in Ang, Cheng Guan and Lim, Eddie. 2007. *ASEAN 1967 to 1999: A Documentary History*. p 21.

Vocabulary

Propitious: strong chance of success.
Into the fold: into the group.

Source 10b: Editorial in *Far Eastern Economic Review* on the foundation of ASEAN

ALTHOUGH the Review has editorially lamented the proliferation of economic international organizations in the region, the recent establishment of yet another, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), must be welcomed. The achievement of the five Foreign Ministers of the key countries involved – Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand – marks not only a joint realization of the need for co-operation in attaining economic and social goals but (as Singapore's representative has noted) a willingness to abandon some of their more extreme nationalistic stances.

BUT A FRAMEWORK for co-operation should not be mistaken for the actual edifice. It must be remembered that, although most of the original doubts of ASA's ability to effect any significant change in the region hinged on its failure to attract any of the non-aligned states, in fact it foundered because its members pursued conflicting political ends.

The crucial question is of course whether an agreement in principle to co-operate at an economic level can be translated into an agreement in practice – and here the developing countries have shown depressingly little willingness to subordinate immediate national advantage to long-term economic gains. Nevertheless, another declaration of good intent has been made, and another step in the right direction has been taken.

Source:

Editorial. 'Welcome ASEAN! 13–19 August 1967. *Far Eastern Economic Review*. Vol. 57, No. 7. Cited in Ang, Cheng Guan and Lim, Eddie. 2007. *ASEAN 1967 to 1999: A Documentary History*. p. 20.

Vocabulary

Edifice:	building.
To hinge on:	to depend on.
Stance:	position.
To subordinate:	to treat as of lesser importance.

Source 11: Alternative suggestions for upper primary classroom

The teacher provides students with the printout of the ASEAN Flag for discussion in their groups. Students could be asked to identify, through discussion, brainstorming or online research, what the symbolism is behind the ASEAN flag.

The teacher then plays the ASEAN Anthem for students (Available at: asean.org/asean/about-asean/asean-anthem or from YouTube: youtu.be/linTTWHu1YQ). A copy of the lyrics could be handed out to students after listening to the anthem.

The teacher then elicits from the students their understanding of the aims of ASEAN from these two symbols: the flag and the anthem.

As a follow-up, the teacher can divide the students into groups and provide them with flags (at least three per group) from the member states of ASEAN and get them to research online the symbolism of the flags. (This can be a follow-up to the country card activity of the previous lesson if the flags were not included in the country cards). For the national flags, refer to Source 2: Flags of the Member States of ASEAN in this same document.

Students then compare and find common symbolism (e.g. the crescent as symbol of Islam, similar colours etc.) to show the commonalities among the member countries of ASEAN.

They could also chart the similarities and differences between the national flags on a wall chart for easier reference.

The teacher can then link their findings to the ASEAN flag to elicit understandings of the common aspirations for the region despite the diversity (as should be seen from the flags).

A. Symbols of ASEAN: Flag, emblem and anthem



The ASEAN Flag symbolizes the unity of ASEAN and support for the principles and mission of ASEAN. It is meant to promote greater ASEAN awareness and solidarity.

The ASEAN Flag represents a stable, peaceful, united and dynamic ASEAN.

The colours of the flag (blue, red, white and yellow) represent the main colours of the flags of all ASEAN member states.

- Blue: peace and stability
- Red: courage and dynamism
- White: purity
- Yellow: prosperity

The ASEAN emblem is in the centre of the flag.

- The center of the emblem is filled with stalks of padi represent the dream of ASEAN's Founding Fathers for an ASEAN comprising all the countries in Southeast Asia (the ten countries), bound together in friendship and solidarity.
- The circle represents the unity of ASEAN.

B. ASEAN anthem lyrics

'The ASEAN Way'
Composers: Kittikhun Sodprasert, Sampow Triudom, Payom Valipatchra

**Raise our flag high, sky high
Embrace the pride in our heart
ASEAN we are bonded as one
Look-in out to the world
For peace, our goal from the very start
And prosperity to last.
We dare to dream, we care to share.
Together for ASEAN
We dare to dream, we care to share.
For it's the way of ASEAN.**

Source:
www.asean.org/asean/about-asean/asean-anthem

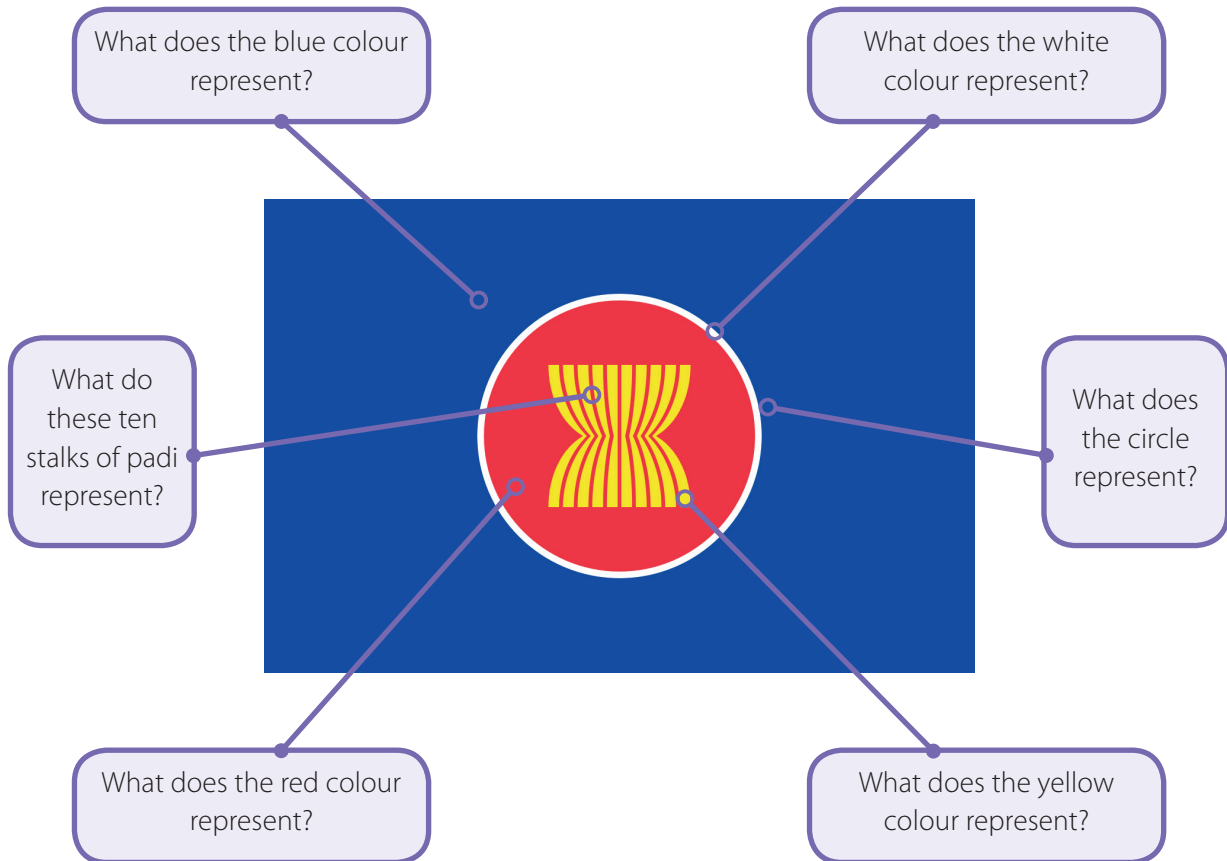
Questions:

1. What kinds of emotions are expressed in the anthem?

2. What kinds of goals does the anthem aspire to?

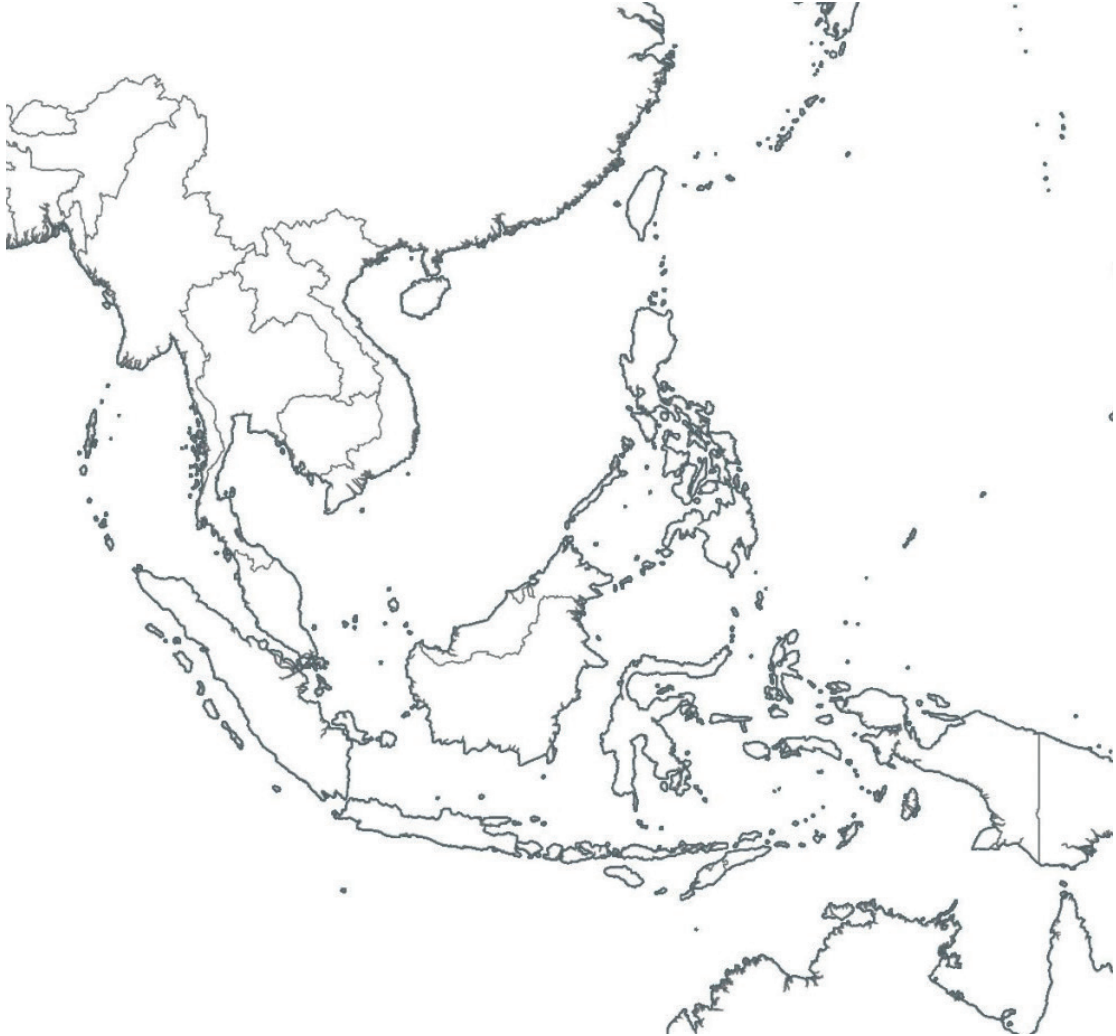
C. Suggestion for student handout

This is the flag with the emblem of ASEAN. What do the colours represent?



Handout 1a: Blank map of Southeast Asia

Look at the map below and identify the countries of Southeast Asia.



Source: aseanup.com/free-maps-asean-southeast-asia/

Handout 1b: Blank map of Southeast Asia

Look at the map below and identify the countries of Southeast Asia.



Source: aseanup.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/ASEAN-map-white-blank.jpg

Handout 1c: Map of Southeast Asia



Source: aseanup.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/ASEAN-map-white.jpg

Handout 2: Word search

Can you find the member countries of ASEAN in the box below?

H A B I Q R L Q Q H D G D B E G X O J O
 J I U K T P H L H G Q R A F R Z I Y R Q
 I B G L Y O A N P Y C B B S J Q M H F H
 T Y P T Y X I B N L E H W R C V K R L B
 M P O G J N C N F D M O W I Z M F C I P
 Q V Q K D O V M D Y J X B R F I C Z I I
 J L H H W V A P R O G Q X K A G W T Q O
 R E Z Z B L E S I A N A I D O B M A C K
 J G S Q A R H W M J M E V S W M X L H B
 T W F Y X S W A G L S N S H B A S Q H L
 M X S E H R E Y J E S P A I M N R A B Z
 Q I B Q K E L V N G L I G Y A T W K J I
 A L A O M M A I K E B H U R M E Y Z E T
 W H A I N M P Z Y J Y Y H T V I I N Z H
 S I N G A P O R E H R W R O Y V U X C A
 B N B E I L W A S V S O C T Z R A H W I
 X R C L H L U R A Y N K R W B G S J F L
 I M I Z P U Q O D I P D H U R L V U C A
 L H M H O M J X B D A D W F M A V V Q N
 P W T Y X J I A F Z E A A J V P S L Q D

BRUNEI
 CAMBODIA
 INDONESIA
 LAO
 MALAYSIA
 MYANMAR
 PHILIPPINES
 SINGAPORE
 THAILAND
 VIETNAM

Handout 3a: Foundation of ASEAN – Questions on the video

Watch the video 'ASEAN: History and Purpose' carefully and see if you can fill in the blanks below. The answers are found in the video.

1. ASEAN was formed on _____

2. The purposes of ASEAN were:

a. Accelerating _____

_____ social progress and _____

b. Promoting _____

_____ through justice and rule of law.

There are _____

member states in ASEAN today.

3. ASEAN relies on the process of _____

_____ and _____

4. The _____ was signed in 2008.

5. The three pillars of ASEAN created by the ASEAN Charter are

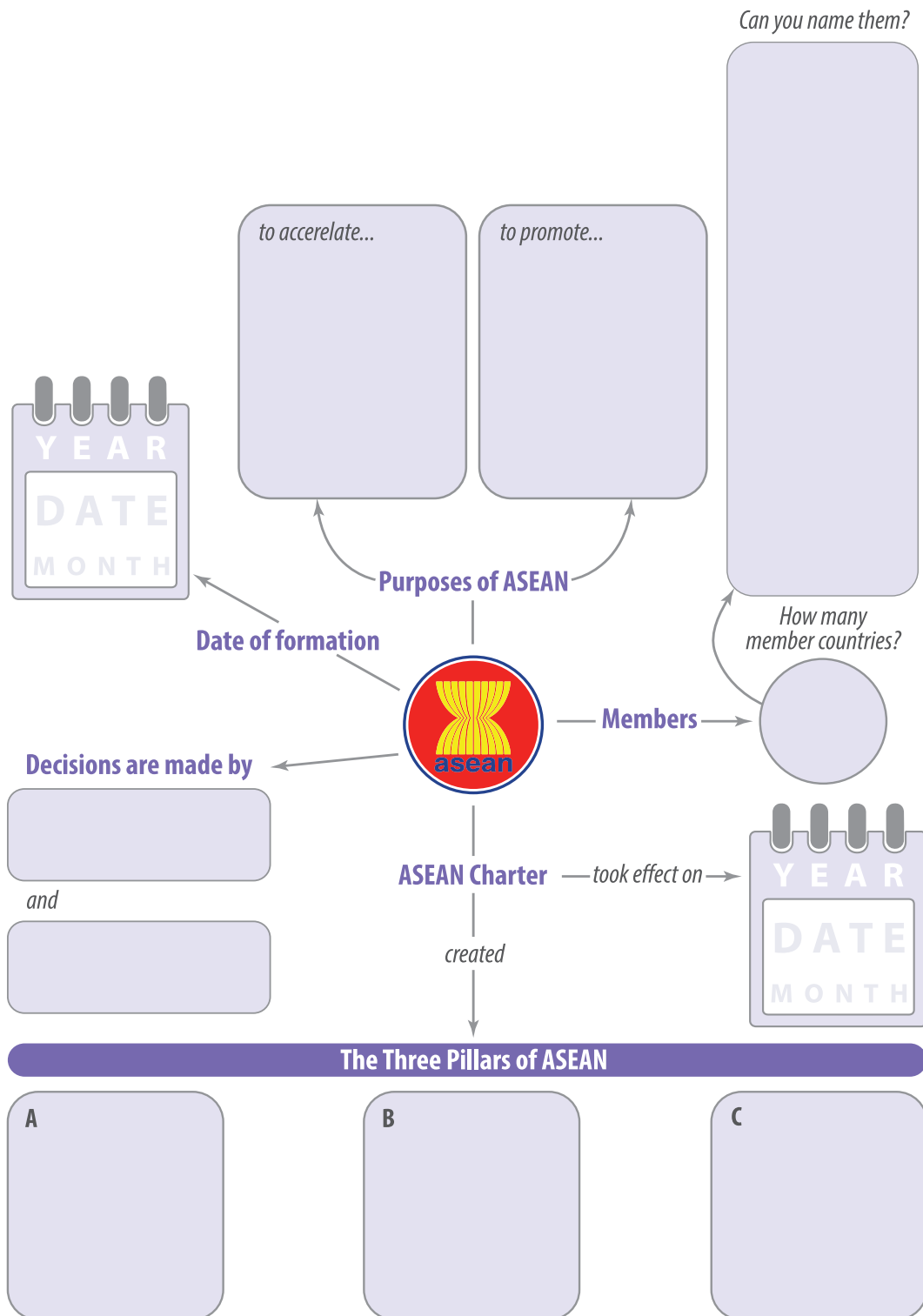
a. The ASEAN _____ Community;

b. The ASEAN _____ Community; and

c. The ASEAN _____ Community.

Handout 3b: Foundation of ASEAN – Graphic organizer on the video

Watch the video 'ASEAN: History and Purpose' carefully and see if you can fill in the blanks below. The answers are found in the video.



Handout 4: Foundation History of ASEAN – Questions on the video

Watch the video 'Foundation History of the ASEAN' carefully and see if you can fill in the blanks below. The answers are found in the video.

1. Name the member states of ASEAN. There are ten!

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

2. The full name of ASEAN is _____

3. The forerunner of ASEAN is ASA or _____

4. ASEAN was founded in _____ (city)

on _____ (date).

5. Match the five Founding Fathers of ASEAN to their countries.

Adam Malik •

• Philippines

Narciso R. Ramos •

• Singapore

Tun Abdul Razak •

• Thailand

S. Rajaratnam •

• Malaysia

Thanat Khoman •

• Indonesia

Handout 5: Sources for discussion

Read the following sources

- Source 6: Establishment of ASEAN: A diplomat's view
- Source 7: Establishment of ASEAN: A Founding Father's view
- Source 8: 'ASEAN: Contributor to Stability and Development'
- Source 9: S. Rajaratnam on Singapore's and the other members' reasons for joining ASEAN
- Source 10a: Report in *The New York Times* on the foundation of ASEAN
- (or) Source 10b: Editorial in *Far Eastern Economic Review* on the foundation of ASEAN

Discuss in your groups possible answers to the following questions. You may wish to go beyond the sources to look for information to support your answers as well.

1. Why was ASEAN formed? What were the reasons put forward for the formation of ASEAN?

2. Why did leaders in Southeast Asia think that ASEAN was necessary? What purposes did ASEAN serve?

3. What were some of the conflicts that were present in Southeast Asia (among the founding members of ASEAN) then?

4. Were there any other models of regional cooperation that ASEAN could follow?

Sources and handouts (Lesson 1b: ASEAN as a regional organization)

Source 12: The Bangkok Declaration, 1967

The Bangkok Declaration of 1967, or the ASEAN Declaration, is the founding document of ASEAN. It was signed in Bangkok (hence the title) on 8 August 1967 by the foreign ministers of the five founding members of ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. This was a decision made after much deliberation as a gesture of solidarity among the five nations against communist expansion in Viet Nam. The Bangkok Declaration, in effect, laid down the basic principles of ASEAN: cooperation, amity and non-interference. The eighth of August is now celebrated as ASEAN Day.

The Bangkok Declaration begins with a preamble, or introduction, that sets out the main considerations of the Founding Fathers. They were convinced of the need for stronger ties of regional cooperation and unity and wanted to create a firm foundation for unified action towards regional cooperation. Regional cooperation would be carried out in the spirit of equality and partnership and is seen as contributing to peace, progress and prosperity within Southeast Asia. They were also conscious of the fact that their countries had a shared responsibility to ensure peace and stability within the region in order to advance economic development. Hence the general emphasis is one of regional cooperation, friendship and mutual understanding among neighbours.

The Bangkok Declaration contains five articles. The first article provides for the establishment of ASEAN while Article 2 lists the aims and purposes of ASEAN. Article 3 establishes the machinery by which ASEAN hopes to achieve its aims such as the Annual Meeting of Foreign Ministers, the establishment of a Standing Committee, ad-hoc committees and permanent committees, as well as national secretariats in each member country. Article 4 defines the membership criteria of ASEAN while Article 5 reasserts the fundamental principle and aim of ASEAN.

Source 13: Timeline of major events in ASEAN's history

Date	Event
August 1967	ASEAN was established in Bangkok with five founding members. Signature of the Bangkok Declaration on 8 August 1967.
1971	ASEAN members sign the Declaration on the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN). This declaration reiterates ASEAN's resolve to maintain neutrality and non-alignment in Southeast Asia and to ensure peace, stability and security in the region.
February 1976	First ASEAN Summit convenes in Bali, Indonesia. ASEAN issues the Declaration of ASEAN Concord or Bali Concord 1. The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) was also signed.
September 1978	First ASEAN-European Economic Community ministerial meeting in Brussels.
January 1984	Brunei Darussalam joins ASEAN.
1994	ASEAN Regional Forum established. The ARF is focused on security interdependence in Asia-Pacific. Present participants include the ASEAN member states, Australia, Canada, China, European Union, India, Japan, South Korea, North Korea, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Russian Federation and the United States.
July 1995	Viet Nam joins ASEAN.
15 December 1995	ASEAN members sign the Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (SEANWFZ).
July 1997	Lao PDR and Myanmar join ASEAN.
December 1997	First meeting of ASEAN Plus Three attended by ASEAN members and leaders of China, Japan and South Korea.
December 1997	First ASEAN-China Summit convenes in Malaysia.
15 December 1997	ASEAN adopts the ASEAN Vision 2020, envisioning a peaceful, stable, prosperous and close-knit region with active partnership and supporting community.
1998	6 th ASEAN Summit Meeting in Hanoi adopts the Hanoi Plan of Action to implement the Declaration of the ASEAN Vision 2020.
April 1999	Cambodia joins ASEAN.
4 November 2002	ASEAN and China sign the Declaration of Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) in an effort to seek peaceful solutions to the South China Sea-related issues.
7 October 2003	ASEAN issues the Declaration of ASEAN Concord II (Bali Concord 2), setting in place the aim of establishing an ASEAN Community.
December 2005	First meeting of ASEAN Plus Six, also known as the East Asia Summit convenes in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Participants include the ASEAN members and China, Japan, South Korea, India, Australia and New Zealand.
20 November 2007	ASEAN members sign the ASEAN Charter, the first step towards establishment of a free trade area by 2015. The ASEAN Charter took effect on 15 December 2008.
February 2009	ASEAN members approve the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community (2009 – 2015).
October 2009	ASEAN establishes the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR).
7 November 2011	ASEAN adopts the Bali Declaration on ASEAN Community (Bali Concord 3). This reaffirms ASEAN's commitment to building a common viewpoint in responding to global issues and enhancing its role in international bodies such as the United Nations (UN), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) to ensure peace, stability and development in the region.
31 December 2015	ASEAN Community established with three key pillars of Politics-Security, Economic and Culture-Society.

Handout 6: The Bangkok Declaration, 1967

Read the Bangkok Declaration of 1967 in your groups and fill in the graphic organizer.

The ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration), Bangkok, 8 August 1967

The Presidium Minister for Political Affairs/Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand:

MINDFUL of the existence of mutual interests and common problems among countries of Southeast Asia and convinced of the need to strengthen further the existing bonds of regional solidarity and cooperation;

DESIRING to establish a firm foundation for common action to promote regional cooperation in Southeast Asia in the spirit of equality and partnership and thereby contribute towards peace, progress and prosperity in the region;

CONSCIOUS that in an increasingly interdependent world, the cherished ideals of peace, freedom, social justice and economic well-being are best attained by fostering good understanding, good neighbourliness and meaningful cooperation among the countries of the region already bound together by ties of history and culture;

CONSIDERING that the countries of Southeast Asia share a primary responsibility for strengthening the economic and social stability of the region and ensuring their peaceful and progressive national development, and that they are determined to ensure their stability and security from external interference in any form or manifestation in order to preserve their national identities in accordance with the ideals and aspirations of their peoples;

AFFIRMING that all foreign bases are temporary and remain only with the expressed concurrence of the countries concerned and are not intended to be used directly or indirectly to subvert the national independence and freedom of States in the area or prejudice the orderly processes of their national development;

DO HEREBY DECLARE:

FIRST, the establishment of an Association for Regional Cooperation among the countries of Southeast Asia to be known as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

SECOND, that the aims and purposes of the Association shall be:

1. To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian Nations;
2. To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter;

3. To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields;
4. To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres;
5. To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade, including the study of the problems of international commodity trade, the improvement of their transportation and communications facilities and the raising of the living standards of their peoples;
6. To promote Southeast Asian studies;
7. To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer cooperation among themselves.

THIRD, that to carry out these aims and purposes, the following machinery shall be established:

- (a) Annual Meeting of Foreign Ministers, which shall be by rotation and referred to as ASEAN Ministerial Meeting. Special Meetings of Foreign Ministers may be convened as required.
- (b) A Standing committee, under the chairmanship of the Foreign Minister of the host country or his representative and having as its members the accredited Ambassadors of the other member countries, to carry on the work of the Association in between Meetings of Foreign Ministers.
- (c) Ad-Hoc Committees and Permanent Committees of specialists and officials on specific subjects.
- (d) A National Secretariat in each member country to carry out the work of the Association on behalf of that country and to service the Annual or Special Meetings of Foreign Ministers, the Standing Committee and such other committees as may hereafter be established.

FOURTH, that the Association is open for participation to all States in the Southeast Asian Region subscribing to the aforementioned aims, principles and purposes.

FIFTH, that the Association represents the collective will of the nations of Southeast Asia to bind themselves together in friendship and cooperation and, through joint efforts and sacrifices, secure for their peoples and for posterity the blessings of peace, freedom and prosperity.

DONE in Bangkok on the Eighth Day of August in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Seven.

Source:

ASEAN. 1967. *The ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration)*. www.asean.org/the-asean-declaration-bangkok-declaration-bangkok-8-august-1967

Handout 7: Bangkok Declaration graphic organizer

ASEAN: Reading the Bangkok Declaration

In groups, read the Bangkok Declaration of 1967. Discuss your answers to the questions below. Answer **in your own words** instead of copying the original text.

What are the aims of ASEAN?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

How does ASEAN hope to achieve these aims?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

What kinds of platforms does ASEAN plan to use to achieve its aims?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Handout 8: ASEAN Charter (Chapter 1, Article 1)

Read the following excerpt from the Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Chapter I – Purposes and Principles *Article 1 – Purposes*

The Purposes of ASEAN are:

1. To maintain and enhance peace, security and stability and further strengthen peace-oriented values in the region;
2. To enhance regional resilience by promoting greater political, security, economic and socio-cultural cooperation;
3. To preserve Southeast Asia as a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone and free of all other weapons of mass destruction;
4. To ensure that the peoples and Member States of ASEAN live in peace with the world at large in a just, democratic and harmonious environment;
5. To create a single market and production base which is stable, prosperous, highly competitive and economically integrated with effective facilitation for trade and investment in which there is free flow of goods, services and investments; facilitated movement of business persons, professionals, talents and labour, and freer flow of capital;
6. To alleviate poverty and narrow the development gap within ASEAN through mutual assistance and cooperation;
7. To strengthen democracy, enhance good governance and the rule of law, and to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, with due regard to the rights and responsibilities of the Member States of ASEAN;
8. To respond effectively, in accordance with the principle of comprehensive security, to all forms of threats, transnational crimes and transboundary challenges;
9. To promote sustainable development so as to ensure the protection of the region's environment, the sustainability of its natural resources, the preservation of its cultural heritage and the high quality of life of its peoples;
10. To develop human resources through closer cooperation in education and life-long learning, and in science and technology, for the empowerment of the peoples of ASEAN and for the strengthening of the ASEAN Community;
11. To enhance the well-being and livelihood of the peoples of ASEAN by providing them with equitable access to opportunities for human development, social welfare and justice;
12. To strengthen cooperation in building a safe, secure and drug-free environment for the peoples of ASEAN;
13. To promote a people-oriented ASEAN in which all sectors of society are encouraged to participate in, and benefit from, the process of ASEAN integration and community building;
14. To promote an ASEAN identity through the fostering of greater awareness of the diverse culture and heritage of the region; and
15. To maintain the centrality and proactive role of ASEAN as the primary driving force in its relations and cooperation with its external partners in a regional architecture that is open, transparent and inclusive.

Source: ASEAN. 2007. *Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations*. asean.org/asean/asean-charter

Refer to the aims and purposes of ASEAN stated in the Bangkok Declaration of 1967 (Article 2) and discuss:

1. How are the aims and purposes of ASEAN as expressed in the Bangkok Declaration similar to the ASEAN Charter?
2. How are they different?
3. Why do you think they are similar? Why do you think they are different?

Record your answers in the graphic organizer.

Handout 9: ASEAN Charter graphic organizer

ASEAN: Reading the ASEAN CHARTER

In your groups, read the ASEAN Charter of 2007 carefully and discuss your answers to the questions below:

What are the Purposes of ASEAN as declared in the ASEAN Charter?

How are they similar to the Bangkok Declaration?

How are they different from the Bangkok Declaration?