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1a. Only two of the Three People's Principles ^{which were nationalism and democracy.} were achieved. According to Source A, Sun Yat-sen mentioned that only Nationalism and Democracy have both been achieved, only the Principle of People's Livelihood is yet to be dealt with.

1b. The author had a negative attitude towards Yuan Shikai.
For the language he used, according to Source B, he described Yuan as "an evil person over the ages" and he criticised him being "deceitful and dishonest" which were negative wordings implying the author's disapproval towards Yuan Shikai.
For the argument he used, according to Source B, he mentioned Yuan Shikai "fools the entire nation in the palm of his hand" and "brushes the warning aside", implying that the author thought Yuan was a liar and unwilling to listen to others, which carried negative feelings.

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1c. To a small extent China could be regarded as a modernised country in 1912-20.

Politically, to a small extent it was modernised because democracy was achieved after the abolishment of feudal Qing government in 1911. As in Source A, Sun Yat-sen mentioned nationalism and democracy was achieved after Qing emperor abdicates, which demonstrated a big step towards modernisation.

However, despite the introduction of democracy, there were still attempts to restore monarchy in China in 1912-1920, showing that China wasn't fully politically modernised. As reflected in Source B, Yuan Shikai attempted to make himself monarch due to his ambitions in 1915, showing that China wasn't a fully democratic republican government.

What's more, socially, according to my own knowledge, the illiteracy rate of Chinese people at that time was still low, many people had low educational level, this showed that China wasn't socially modernised either because not many people were equipped with knowledge.

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1c.(cont.) In addition, from the social aspect, the country still had many unhealthy social conducts which hindered China to be a modernised country. For example, many Chinese citizens still had opium smoking and foot-binding in some Chinese women, these uncivilised customs reflected that China was not modernised at the period 1912-1920.

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2a. MacArthur played as a leading role in Japan during the occupation period. According to Source C, General MacArthur taught the Japanese democracy and peace, as well as gently leading the people down a bright road to democracy, which provided the clue.

2b. No, they don't share the same view. According to Source C, the author thought the American government was far more important than Japanese people themselves. For example, he mentioned it was MacArthur who taught democracy and peace and encouraged Japanese people all along like a father, showing that the author emphasized the importance of MacArthur instead of Japanese people.

However, as reflected in Source D, the author did think the Japanese people were much more crucial than the SCAP government. In the source, he mentioned Japanese skills, past experience together with general world conditions have outweighed the importance of the SCAP government in helping Japan to recover.

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2c. The statement is valid to a large extent.

To begin with, the SCAP government had stabilized the politics of Japan so to allow Japan to concentrate on economic development. According to source C, General MacArthur from the Occupation government taught the Japanese about democracy and peace. Besides, the occupation government also demilitarised Japan and prohibited all militarist ideas to revive in Japan. Therefore, Japanese government would focus on economic development instead of foreign aggressions and political struggles.

Moreover, according to historical fact, the SCAP government arranged Japan to sign the Treaty of San Francisco with the Asian countries in order to improve Japanese diplomatic relationship with these countries in order to have trading relationship with them. This policy helped Japan to enter the foreign market and greatly improved the export trade, leading Japan to become an economic miracle and become an economic power in after the war.

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2c.(cont.) Furthermore, the SCAP government also extended universal education and built more universities in Japan, which made Japan become a highly educated country with large amount of skilled labour to develop hi-tech industries.

However, we should not neglect that the policies of Japanese government also contributed to the rise of Japan as a power after WWII. For example, Japanese government announced the Fukuda Doctrine in the 1970s in order to formally establish closer diplomatic relationship with Southeast Asian countries, and this helped Japanese to develop into an Asian political power as Japan would actively assist ASEAN to join in ^{their} political affairs.

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3a. Firstly, in Source E, the speech was delivered in ~~1918~~ 1919, which was the time when Paris Peace Conference was held and President Wilson introduced the idea to form the League of Nations in the Conference according to the historical fact.

Secondly, in Source E, President Wilson mentioned that the countries would submit every matter of difference between them to the judgment of the international community, implying the establishment of an international peacekeeping body, the League of Nations.

3b. The cartoonist thought that the League of Nations was unable to ~~can~~ maintain peace.

According to Source F, the mother represented the League of Nations failed to give the calming medicine to the child representing Mussolini as he covered the eyes of the mother. This implied that the League of Nations could not monitor the situations of the aggressors like Mussolini and failed to prevent them to calm down and not to have aggressions.

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3c. NO, Wilson's visions about the League of Nations weren't realized. According to Source E, Wilson's vision was to unite the countries, prevent foreign aggression and wars, but all these failed. As reflected in Source F, the League of Nations failed to stop the aggressor, Mussolini to keep calm. According to historical fact, the League of Nations failed to stop the aggression of Mussolini towards Abyssinia and Albania ^{in 1930s}, because it only imposed economic sanctions on the daily necessities but not strategic materials on Italy, which made Italy neglected the condemn of the League of Nations and continued her aggression.

What's more, the League of Nations could not unite more members as some of them even quitted the League in 1930s. According to historical fact, Japan quitted the League of Nations in 1933 as the League of Nations condemned the Japanese invasion towards Northeast China, this showed the aim "one country will never impair the territorial integrity of a neighbour failed and could not unite them to maintain peace.

Furthermore, some countries carried out their own diplomatic policies towards the totalitarian states instead of via the League of Nations in the 1930s.

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3c. (cont.) For example, Britain and France carried out appeasement policy in the 1930s to tolerate Germany and Italy in order to avoid war. They signed the Munich Agreement with Germany so to satisfy her demand by sacrificing Czechoslovakia. This showed Wilson's hope to settling conflicts through the League of Nations was completely failed.

What's more, the Second World War broke out in 1939 due to German invasion to Poland, ~~this~~ this opposed Wilson's wish to have world peace and prevent another world war.

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4a. 1950s was the decade that the Americans were the most hostile towards the USSR.

According to Source G, the percentage of unfavourable response towards the USSR by the Americans were 72%, 72% and 68% in 1953, 1954 and 1956 respectively, while the favourable responses in these three years were 1% in 1953, 5% in 1954 and 1956 only, meaning that majority of the Americans were dissatisfied towards the USSR.

4b. In the year 1989.

According to Source H, the monster representing the Cold war was melted and the person ~~was~~ representing peace was holding the hands of Gorbachev and Bush, representing that the USSR president Gorbachev at that time hoped to express the message of ending the Cold war in order to bring out world peace to the USA.

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4c. From the period 1950s-1960s, US and USSR relations were significantly poor. In source G, the ^{Americans'} unfavourable response towards the USSR in 1950s ^{was} the highest during the period 1951-1991. This showed their hostility. Moreover, according to historical fact, there were many conflicts occurred in this decade such as the Korean War in 1950-1953 ~~and~~, the establishment of Berlin wall in 1961 and the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1960s showed the tense relationship between superpowers.

In the period 1970s, their relations improved due to the start of détente. Having lessons learnt from Korean and Vietnam war as well as the fear of a nuclear war, the countries changed their containment policy to peaceful co-existence. In this period, they paid formal exchange visits and ~~st~~ signed Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Therefore, ~~they~~ their relations greatly improved.

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4c. (cont.) However, in 1979 to early 1980s, their relations became poor again due to the Soviet invasion to Afghanistan and Soviet suppression of Polish Solidarity. In response to Soviet actions, the US introduced Star Wars in 1983 and started the arm race again. All these worsened the US-USSR relations.

From 1985, 1991, ~~the~~ the US-USSR relations gradually improved towards the end of Cold war. In the 1980s, Gorbachev ~~became~~ became the Soviet president and introduced a series of political and economic reforms, these led to the drastic change and communist bloc and the end of Cold war. What's more, he also improved the relations with the capitalist bloc such as in source P, H, Gorbachev expressed the message of ending ~~to~~ the Cold War to the US president, this alleviated the tension of the two sides and finally led to the dissolution of USSR in 1991, so the Americans no longer had unfavourable response ^{towards the country}.

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The Cold War began in 1946 and ended in 1991, which had profound impacts on the political situation on the whole world, especially to Europe. In my opinion, the statement that Cold War brought more benefits than harm to Europe was valid because the conflicts between the US and USSR was not concentrate in Europe only. So European countries had the chance to recover and at the same time receive aid from the US, which the benefits greatly outweigh the harms.

To begin with, the aid from ^{superpowers} ~~a~~ ^{dwing} Cold War had helped European countries to recover from the destruction of the two world wars. Since most of the European countries in Western Europe followed capitalism, which was the same ideology as the US. Thus the US was very eager to help the Western European countries to recover in an attempt to counterbalance the influence of the USSR. As a result, ^{US} President announced the Marshall Plan to give financial aid to the Western European countries like Britain and France. With these financial aids, Western European countries

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Recovered rapidly and became a major economic power in the world.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union also helped the Eastern European countries to recover by introducing the Molotov Plan. The Soviet also set up joint companies and economic specialisation with these satellite countries. This is because the Soviet Union did not want to the US to spread its influence towards these Eastern European Communist countries. Thus, the USSR set up this opposing plan to help the Eastern European countries only. Consequently, the Molotov Plan provided capitals to help the Eastern European countries to lay a solid foundation in heavy industry.

Apart from direct economic assistance, the two superpowers also assisted the European countries to set up economic cooperative organisations during the Cold War period, this helped to lay a foundation for the European economic integration in the future. For example, the United States coordinated the Western European countries to set up the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) to distribute the financial aid

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received from Marshall Plan. The OEEC later developed into the European Community (EC) and finally the European Union (EU) in the future. Similarly, the Soviet Union set up the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) with the Eastern European countries to encourage economic cooperation within the communist bloc so to counteract the economic power of Western Europe. Therefore, the establishment of economic cooperative organization by two superpowers had paved the way for European integration, which was a great benefit to Europe.

Not only economic advantages, the Cold War also brought the political stability in Europe, so that the European countries no longer had serious hostility towards each other as in the first half of the 20th century.

For instance, the Western European countries set up the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) supported by the US during the Berlin Blockade Crisis in 1949. NATO was a military organization which the member states would assist each other with

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military aid when the countries had any conflict with the communist bloc. The founding of NATO improved the relationship of some countries that were hostile to each other before like France and West Germany. It also strengthened the bonding between Western European countries, providing political stability for the countries to focus on economic development.

Also, the USSR established the Warsaw Pact with the Eastern European countries as an opposing organization of the NATO. Similar to NATO, members of Warsaw Pact improved the relationship with each other and they received support from their big brother - Soviet Union when they had any conflicts with the capitalist bloc. Therefore, the Eastern European countries could develop the economy under the protection of the USSR.

Admittedly, there were some conflicts that occurred in Europe during the Cold War period which might affect European peace and brought harm to Europe. For example, the Berlin blockade by the Soviet Union had triggered the discontent with

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the western countries and war was likely to happen, but with the formation of NATO, the Soviet Union backed down and the threat to Europe was recovered. The building up of Berlin wall was also once aroused the tension in Europe, but the incident was soon settled too, showing that the threat to European peace brought by the Cold war was temporary and was soon recovered and wiped out by the benefits.

What's more, although the Cold War had led to the separation of Germany, in which the Germans could not enjoy national self-determination. However, the economic aspect and other aspects of development in Germany was not hindered during Cold war. West Germany even became an economic power just like Britain and France in the late 20th century.

As a whole, the European countries had got more benefit than harm brought by the Cold war as it acted as the middleman of the two Superpowers and received aid from the two sides at the same time. Also Europe was not the main battlefield of Cold war when compared with Asia,

it received political stability and so it could become a world power like the two superpowers in the second half of 20th century.

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Since the Meiji Modernisation Programme in 1868, Japan had developed rapidly and transformed into a world power in the first half of the 20th century. Thus, it had profound impact on the whole Asia in terms of various aspects.

To begin with, from the political perspective. In the early 20th century, Japan had constitutional monarchy due to the Meiji Modernisation Programme. The success of Meiji Modernisation ^{in Japan} had encouraged Chinese ^{people to press the government} to introduce similar series of political reforms in the Qing government, which was known as the Late Qing Reform. As a result, China learnt from Japan and set up timetables for Constitution and a Royal Cabinet similar to the Diet in Japan. This showed that Japan's democratic development in the early 20th century influenced other countries like China to follow, which was regarded as a positive impact.

What's more, the aggressions done by the militarists also forced some countries like China to modernise its own armies. For example, after the defeat of Sino-Japanese War, China modernised

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Start each question on a new page.

its Beiyang Army in order to prepare for future wars.

However, in terms of negative impacts from the political perspective, the rise of militarism in Japan in the 1930s had brought disasters to the neighbouring countries in Asia. Since militarism promotes extreme nationalism and pan-Asianism, the Japanese actively carried out foreign expansions to establish the so-called "Greatest East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere". As a result, Korea, China and Southeast Asian countries were being invaded by Japan and some of them like Korea was even become Japanese colonies. These countries had lost their sovereignty and the territorial integrity, which was a great humiliation to the citizens of those countries,

What's more, the Japanese militarism also brought negative impacts to the Asian countries socially. For example, Japanese soldiers had brutal actions towards the conquered land like having the Nanjing Massacre in China and grabbed large number of women to become comfort women for Japanese soldiers. All these actions done by the

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Japanese had caused psychological Trauma of the people in other Asian countries.

In terms of economic aspect, Asian countries suffered from material shortage and negative economic development due to the strong economic power of Japan. Due to the rapid industrialisation of Japan, the Japanese government and companies soon faced the problem of shortage, in order to settle the problem, they grabbed the natural resources from the defeated countries like grabbing mineral ores in China.

What's more, Japan also sold large amount of Japanese goods to the big Asian market as Japan had a small domestic market. The local companies of the Asian countries suffered because they did not have high level of industrialisation as Japanese companies, thus Japanese products out-competed their products and these companies faced economic loss.

Furthermore, Japanese government demanded huge sum of reparation after a country was defeated in the war with Japan. For example, the Chinese defeat

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In Sino-Japanese war. The huge sum of reparation added financial pressure to the government of defeated countries, ~~the~~ which hindered their modernization process, as they did not have ~~money~~ ^{money} to develop their economy.

All in all, ~~the~~ rise of Japan in the early 20th Century had ~~to~~ led to the suffer of many Asian countries like China due to the violent military actions of Japanese and its undefeatably strong economic power after Meiji Modernization.

Comments

The script demonstrates comprehensive knowledge of the curriculum content. In Paper 1, the candidate generally managed to answer questions at different levels of difficulty, sometimes performing excellently (such as with Q.1). In Paper 2, the candidate provided logical answers to the questions.