

(a)(i) The ^x Hong Kong people were willing to put (majority of) Hong Kong under British rule continuously. Source A shows that a survey about the Hong Kong people's attitudes towards the future of Hong Kong. The results revealed that 70 per cent of the Hong Kong people hoped Hong Kong to be a British colony, 15 per cent of them wanted Hong Kong to be a non-self-governing territory placed under the United Nations. On the other hand, the ^{proportion of the} interviewees who wanted Hong Kong to be taken back by China was only 4 per cent.

(a)(ii) The anxiety inferred in (a)(i) didn't exist in 1990. According to Source B, a Cantonese pop singer, i.e. Sam Hui, said that he held confident about the future of Hong Kong in a song. He also said that he would not migrant to any other places, i.e. "I am extremely reluctant to migrate overseas to become a second-class citizen" from the song.

It showed that the anxiety of the future of Hong Kong didn't exist in 1990 since ~~China~~ Hong Kong was scheduled to be ~~return~~ returned to China.

(b) I agree that 'the question of Hong Kong's future enhanced Hong Kong people's political awareness'.

(of all)

First, according to Source A, the vast majority of Hong Kong people had responded to the question of Hong Kong's future with explicit views — to maintain status quo as a British colony, to become a trust territory or to be taken back by China and under Chinese administration. Only 11 percent of the interviewed Hong Kong people had no stances about the issue. It showed that Hong Kong people were more aware of political affairs in Hong Kong since the question of Hong Kong's future had emerged.

Secondly, according to Source B, Sam Hui

, a Cantonese pop singer, supported that the decision that Hong Kong was going to be returned to China. It showed that even Hong Kong people from entertainment industry had political awareness. Sam Hui also said that Hong

Thirdly, based on my own knowledge, more and more Hong Kong people aware of political affairs since the question of Hong Kong emerged. More Hong Kong people entered to the government. Also, political parties were set up. As a result, it can be said that the question of Hong Kong's future enhanced Hong Kong people's political awareness.

In conclusion, I agree that the statement.

(a) The author held a positive attitude towards the USA. According to Source C, the author mentioned that the United States was a pioneer model of democratic politics for backward China and hoped that China and the USA could develop a friendly relation.

(b) If I were a Chinese intellectual in 1948, I would support the CCP. According to Source B, Mao Zedong from CCP said that it was necessary to abolish the one-party dictatorship, i.e. Guomindang and to establish a democratic coalition government formed by representatives from the Guomindang, the CCP, the Democratic League and non-party elements. He also mentioned that a democratic policy agenda should be promulgated and freedom should be given to the people so that a national assembly would be truly elected by the people. As a result of the Mao's claim, I would support the CCP since it promoted democracy and freedom to people.

(c) I agree that 'after it came to power in 1949, the guiding principles of the CCP demonstrated drastic changes when compared to those it held before coming to power'.

First of all, before 1949, the CCP promoted a democratic coalition government. According to Source D, Mao Zedong, from the CCP said that it was hoped that with the hands of different political parties, a democratic coalition government could be set up,

including the Guomindang and the CCP. ~~Also~~
Also, Mao said that freedom should be given to the people so that the government would be much representative to the people.

(based on my own knowledge)

However, when the CCP came to power in 1949, the CCP didn't follow the guiding line mentioned above. The CCP emphasized on proletarian democratic dictatorship which violated the idea of the establishment of a democratic coalition government. Also, the CCP

suppressed the Guomindang's members in China. Also, after the People's Republic of China, an one-^(the establishment of) party dictatorship of the CCP was set up. Therefore, it can be said that the guiding principles of the CCP demonstrated drastic changes.

Secondly, before 1949, the CCP mentioned that China would develop a friendly relation with the USA. According to source C, the CCP said that the USA was a model of democratic politics for China, and China should bond together with the USA. However, these didn't happen in 1949. Based on my own knowledge, the CCP (after) changed its guiding principle. The PRC stopped its relation with the USA since the USA supported the Guomindang in the Chinese Civil War and in Taiwan. The (during) CCP rather developed relation with the Soviet Union since they (good) both had followed the same doctrine i.e. socialism which was against capitalism, followed by the USA.

In conclusion, I agree the statement.

(a) In my opinion, the main message of the cartoon in Source E was that when France was suffering from a war, she would ask for help, yet she didn't want to keep after all. Source E shows that when France ~~was~~ suffered in the First World War, she asked for help from Britain, Italy and U.S.A. However, after the war ended, when the U.S.A, Italy and Britain wanted to talk about peace with France, France just ignored them.

(b) A general misunderstanding of the impact of ~~the~~ WWI on ~~at~~ women's status was that the women's status didn't increase a lot ~~after~~ in the society. According to Source F, it shows that although ~~some~~ women got ~~a~~ the right to vote in some European countries like Britain, women in other countries still didn't have ~~to~~ the right, such as France, Italy, Romania, Yugoslavia and Belgium. Also, women's status at home and in the workplace was still low. The

society was male-dominated. Women were still discriminated.

(c) The First World War did not bring about a better Europe.

First of all, according to source E, France didn't ~~for~~ want to cooperate with other European countries after WWI. France refused to maintain peace with other countries. She just mentioned ~~maintain~~, maintaining peace was her

own affair, as shown in the cartoon. As a result, it can be seen that the First World War did not bring the European countries closer, and it was not possible to make a better Europe under this circumstance.

Secondly, according to Source F, the First World War did not help increase women's status a lot in the society. Women were still ~~discriminated~~ discriminated and men dominated the workplace and even the whole society. As

a result, it can be said that WWI didn't bring about a better Europe.

Thirdly, ~~as~~ based on my own knowledge, totalitarianism spread through the Europe some European countries. Fascism and Nazism got support in Italy and Germany ~~in~~ respectively. Mussolini, the leader of Fascism, introduced the foreign expansion policy which threatened the peace of ~~was~~ Europe. As a result, it can be said that WWI did not bring about a better Europe.

In conclusion, the First World War didn't bring about a better Europe.

(a) According to source G, Charles de Gaulle, President of France, said that Britain might not follow the instructions and policies made by the EEC, thus France ~~refused~~ rejected the ~~first~~ Britain's applications for entry to the European ~~or~~ Economic Community in 1963 and 1967. Charles de Gaulle said in 1963 that the entry of Britain to the EEC would completely & change the whole thing of the EEC, if Britain ~~is~~ joined the EEC, she could not (and) endure for long.

(b) "Trifling condition" meant that if Britain had to join the EEC, then the leading role of the EEC must be given to France, but not Britain. According to source H, the person who changed the flags from British flag to French flag and the British flag was thrown to the ground. This implied that the ~~the~~ "trifling condition" mentioned above.

Also, the words ~~of~~ on the war, stated that "KING CHARLES OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE" meant the ~~the~~ "trifling condition" — Britain had to ~~first~~ follow French instructions, otherwise she couldn't enter to the Common Market.

(c) There were some factors hindered economic cooperation in Europe from the 1970s (the) ~~and~~ to the 1970s.

First of all, according to Source G, ~~the~~ mistrust of ~~the~~ France towards Britain hindered the economic cooperation in Europe. France ~~refused to~~ rejected the two Britain's applications for entry to the EEC in 1963 and 1967 because France didn't want to cooperate with Britain. France thought that if ~~Britain~~ Britain joined the EEC, she needed to follow British instructions. ~~As a result, this factor hindered the economic cooperation in Europe in the 1960s.~~ Moreover, Source H

showed that France made harsh conditions to Britain, mentioned that if Britain wanted to join the EEC, she had to follow the French instructions ~~on~~ the EEC. As a result, this factor (posed in) hindered the economic cooperation in Europe in the 1960s.

Secondly, the rivalries between the capitalist bloc and the socialist bloc hindered the economic cooperation in Europe from the 1950s ~~and~~ to the 1970s. The Western European countries ~~had~~ adopted capitalism while the Eastern European countries adopted socialism. Thus, both side did not have any economic cooperation. The Western European countries set up the European Coal and Steel Community, and the EEC. On the other hand, the Eastern European countries joined the COMECON led by the Soviet Union. ~~Be~~ As a result, it can be said that before of the differences of ideologies, the Western Europe and the Eastern Europe ~~to~~ did not have economic

. Cooperation -

In conclusion, France's consideration and the rivalries between the capitalist bloc and the socialist bloc were the factors hindering the economic cooperation in Europe from the 1950s to the 1970s.

The characteristics of the relationship between Hong Kong and mainland China in the first half of the 20th century include Hong Kong as a gateway for developing trade between China and the outside world, Hong Kong as a base for revolutionary movements in China, and Hong Kong as a shelter for the refugees from China.

First of all, from 1900-1949, Hong Kong developed its entrepot trade and many businessmen sold their products to China's markets through Hong Kong's entrepot. Thus, Hong Kong acted as a gateway for the foreigners to develop trade with China. In the first half of the 20th century, since the Western countries finished industrialization, they looked for overseas markets and raw materials. China, as a big region with a lot of raw materials and population. The businessmen from the Western countries developed trade with Chinese merchants or set up enterprises on mainland China. As Hong Kong was close to China and

It developed its entrepot well, the entrepreneurs [had] shipped the products through the Hong Kong entrepot to China in order to earn income. As a result, Hong Kong acted as a gateway for China [it can be said that] to develop trade with foreigners.

Secondly, Hong Kong was a base for the revolutionaries to promote revolution against the Qing Dynasty in China. Since the Qing

government lost in a series of wars, such as the First Sino-Anglo War, the Sino-Japanese and the Eight-power Expedition, and it was forced to sign a series of unequal treaties, such as the Beijing Treaty and the Boxer Protocol. The Chinese were discontented with the Qing government. As (extremely) a result, a group of people turned to support the revolution, aiming to overthrow the Qing Dynasty and to set up a republican government. Thus, revolutionaries like Sun Yat-sen, Huang Xing and Song Jiaoren,

promoted revolutionary movements in China and used Hong Kong as a base to set up revolutionary organizations such as Xingzhonghui and Tongmenghui. Many uprisings were planned in Hong Kong. More importantly, Hong Kong was a place that Sun Yat-sen understood revolution and studied there. Therefore, it can be said that Hong Kong was a base for revolutionaries to organize revolutionary movements in China and the spread of revolutionary ideas.

Thirdly, Hong Kong was a place for the Chinese who fled from China. Since China suffered from wars and the warlord era, many Chinese escaped to Hong Kong for a living. In China, there were warlord era, relatively stable (the Japanese occupation) and the Chinese Civil War. The people there suffered seriously, especially in the period of the Japanese occupation. Many people were dead or starving. Because the geographical proximity of Hong Kong to China

and the stable situation of Hong Kong, many people from China fled to Hong Kong and became refugees. The Chinese on Hong Kong helped develop the economy of Hong Kong and became the majority of the Hong Kong population. Thus, it can be said that Hong Kong was a place for the Chinese who escaped from China because of political instability in China.

In conclusion, there are several characteristics of the relationship between Hong Kong and mainland China in the first half of the 20th century. It can be said that both Hong Kong and China had close relationship even though Hong Kong was ~~was~~ under the British rule.

In my view, in the period 1952-2000, Japanese diplomacy with other Asian countries did not ^{aim} primarily at compensating its war guilt. According to the historical facts, in 1952, when Japan signed the San Francisco Peace Treaty, it was mentioned that all compensation from Japan had been stopped.

Although someone said that Japan had compensated its war guilt in period 1952-2000, I did not agree with it. During the 50th Anniversary of the end of WWII, the Diet of Japan had announced an apology about Japan's wartime actions and the prime minister at that time also announced a less clear apology about Japan's war guilt. Yet, there ~~still~~ were still no any clear apology from the Japanese ~~government~~ government.

Moreover, the Japanese government proclaimed that all compensations had been settled in the San Francisco Treaty Peace

when the victims of Japan in WWII claimed that Japan ~~needed~~ needed to compensate them, ~~&~~ including the prisoners of the war, the comfort women and the people who were forced to work in Japan. The Japanese government proclaimed that these claims did not have any foundation and refused to give any apology to the victims of Japan. For example, when China condemned the Nanjing Massacre made the Japanese troops during the Second World War, the rightists in the Japanese government

proclaimed that China exaggerated the issue. The Ministry of Education in Japan even beautified the Japan's wartime deeds in the secondary history books in order to brainwash the Japanese that Japan did nothing wrong in the Second World War. The textbooks used "the Japanese troops had [history] gone to the south" to describe the Japanese occupation of the Southeast Asian countries. All these made the Asian countries thought that Japan did not feel regret about her wartime conduct since Japanese government the

still viewed Japan as a victim of atomic bombs and WWII.

(from 1952 onwards)

Additionally, the Japanese government refused to compensate the victims of Japan directly. For example, the Japanese government sent "sympathy money" to the Asian Women's Fund (AWF) which was organization concerning comfort women. It meant that the (the issue of) Japanese government tried not to compensate directly. The comfort women rejected the money and asked for direct compensation and apology from the Japanese government, however the Japanese government rejected the claim. As a result, it can be seen that the Japanese diplomacy did not primarily aim at compensating its war guilt.

Furthermore, the visits to Yasukuni Shrine by the Japanese officials made the Asian countries (government) discontented with

Japan because every visit to Yasukuni Shrine by the Japanese government officials meant Japan had put her wartime deeds on a positive light. The Yasukuni Shrine was built on the ^{lakes} ~~lakes~~, which was a place to honour and ~~was~~ worship the Japanese soldiers. Yet, later the Japanese government decided to enshrine the 14 class A ~~war~~ war criminals during WW2 in the Shrine, including Tojo Hideki — the (Yasukuni) Japanese soldier who invaded China and destroyed the lives of the Chinese severely. China and other Asian countries were very angry about this, but the Japanese government ignored their voices. Later on, when Prime Ministers of Japan ^{like Nakatone} paid unofficial or official visits to the Yasukuni Shrine during the anniversary of the end of WW2 or important festival, all these aroused great protest in the Asian countries, especially neighbouring of Japan. As a result, it can be said that (countries) Japan did not compensate its war guilt after 1945.

Instead ~~she beautified~~ beautified her wartime actions during the Second World War.

On the other hand, in the period 1952-2000, Japanese diplomacy with other Asian countries aimed primarily at developing trade. According to the historical fact, ~~instead~~ of compensating Japan's war guilt, the Japanese government promoted economic cooperation with other Asian countries. For instance, Japan provided technologies and raw materials for the Southeast Asian

countries so as to help these countries develop ~~but~~ their economies. Also, Japan developed relations ~~it~~ with the ASEAN and the (good) ASEAN-Japan Centre was set up to promote the economic activities between Japan and the Southeast Asian countries.

In addition, Japan sold many products to other Asian countries. As the industries on Japan developed well (light and heavy)

In the period 1952-2000, Japan exported ~~good~~ quality to other Asian countries goods of in order to earn profits, such as cars, home appliances with ~~reputable~~ famous brands, Japanese TV dramas, comics, food and animation, etc. As a result, it can be said that in the period 1952-2000 Japanese diplomacy with other Asian countries aimed primarily at promoting economic cooperation, but not compensating Japan's war guilt.

In conclusion, although [the] Japanese government had made efforts to compensate the victims of Japan in WWII, official compensations were not made by Japan. Besides, some actions made by the Japanese government showed that the Japanese government were trying to conceal Japan's war guilt — visits to the Yasukuni Shrine ^{and} the textbook falsification. Instead, in the period ~~of~~ 1952-2000, the main focus of the Japanese diplomacy with other Asian countries was to develop economic cooperation in

the Asian Region. Therefore, in my opinion, in the period 1952-2000, Japanese diplomacy with other Asian countries aimed ~~at~~ primarily at compensating its ~~war~~ war guilt.

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.3). In Paper 2, the candidate provided logical answers to the questions, despite occasional weak points in the answer to Q.1.