

(a)(i) According to source A, one anxiety of Hong Kong people is that they were afraid that Hong Kong will be under communist rule. As shown in source A, 70% of the people prefer maintaining a status as a British colony. However, only 4% of people prefer to be taken by China and under Chinese administration where communist rule is adapted. This indicates that people is anxious about being ruled under Chinese communist government.

(ii) No, it didn't exist. (published in 1990) As shown in source B, the lyrics saying "Difficulties and challenges we face bravely" and "I must stay confident, and hold a solid foundation" and "overcome darkness". This reflects that Hong Kong people at that time no longer fear and feel anxious about the uncertainty on Hong Kong's future, and are willing to overcome it by confidence.

(b) I agree.

As shown in source A, people participate in survey showing 70% of the people prefer

Hong Kong maintain status quo as a British colony, meanwhile only 4% preferred to be ruled under communist rule. This reflected that Hong Kong people were not content about Chinese governance. To my own knowledge, during 1980s, there are Hong Kong people participate in movements that opposing the Chinese government. For example, there ten thousands of people oppose to the Chinese government on her act during the 6.4 incident in 1989. This shows that due to the question of Hong Kong's future, in which will be rule under communist rule, raises people political awareness.

Also according to source B, the lyrics published on 1990s saying people should overcome darkness with bravery and confidence, this shows that people put their hope on political situation into lyrics, this also shows that people political awareness is raised.

Moreover; to my own knowledge, ^{after 1997} in order to maintain a democratic power in Hong Kong, people forms various political groups in HIC during 1990s. For example, the Democratic group and Liberal group. This also

indicates people political awareness is raised due to the consideration of preserving democratic power after the 1997 handover.

All these shows that the question of Hong Kong's future enhanced Hong Kong's political awareness.

(a) The author has positive attitude towards the USA. As shown in source C, the author say the US has been a pioneer model of democratic politics for backward China, and "the two binds together the two great nations of China and America". This indicates the author agree with US values and described the US as a great nation.

(b) I would.

According to source D, the CCP chairman, Mao says that "to eliminate the Japanese aggressors, democratic reforms should be carried out" and he criticized KMT as "one party dictatorship". The CCP aim to "establish a central government formed by representatives from the people from all aspects".

As the aim is very convincing, which not only can eliminated Japanese aggressors, but also can bring freedom to China, being a intellectual in 1945, I would believe that the CCP is the only way to save China and restore its freedom, therefore I would support.

(C) I agree.

As shown in source C, before CCP came into power, it praised the US as "a model of democratic politics for backward China" and saying that letting democracy and science to tie the US and China together. This indicates that CCP emphasizes on democracy and science before 1949. However, to my own knowledge, after 1949, people do not have rights to elect the government, showing ^{that the} democratic elements were trampled. Also, intellectuals were criticized during the Cultural Revolution in 1969, which greatly harmed the development of science in China.

Also, according to source D, the CCP says one party dictatorship lost its appeal and they will form a central government with representatives of people from all aspects. However, to my own knowledge, although there are several political parties in the central government, they act on the will of the CCP, superiorly was multi-party system, in fact one party dictatorship was established.

However, to source D, the CCP says that freedom

is something won through struggles by the people. Implying that if people undergo struggle, they will get freedom. However, to my own knowledge, after 1949, although the CCP held various campaigns to "implement" taking class struggle as the key task" in order to eliminate bourgeois to bring freedom, in fact, trampled freedom was actually being brought. At least people still have to participate in mass movement ordered by the government but not by own personal will.

This shows that the CCP demonstrated domestic changes before and after 1949.

(a) The main message stating France wants to control the peace settlement after the war. As shown in source E, France saying "our affair" and let different countries like England and Italy to help help him during war. However after the war ends, France closed the door regarding "The peace" and saying it was his affair. This indicates that France wants to control the peace settlement and act on his own will.

(b) According to source F, one general misunderstanding is that people thought the status of women had been raised brought by the WWI. As stated in source F, the author says women had been given the vote in most in Europe after WWI, as their war effort was being recognized. This led to the society have a misunderstanding that women status had been raised. However, the author also say that "women's status at home and in the workplace was little change", and "franchise to women was given in 1944 and afterwards". This shows that have "exaggerate the extent of social changes in Europe after WWI. In fact,

women status still remain low after WWI and they still have to rely on their husband and being recognized as mother as her role.

CC) No.

According to source E, the peace talk was held by France; who saying "My affair". This indicates that France dominated the peace conference after WWI. To my knowledge, due to the revengeism of France, she punished Germany heavily, such as getting up all her colonies and bore the sole responsibility of war. Germany was greatly weaker and her economy collapsed. This made the Germans hate the French. Therefore, Germany and France were still hostile to each other during 1920s and, dramatically, Europe was in tension and the WWI did not bring a better Europe.

Also, regarding to women status, source F shows that their status did not rise dramatically, in fact still being low status in home and workplace. This shows that WWI didn't bring true gender equality

and thus it didn't bring a better Europe.

Moreover, to my own knowledge, people lost faith in democracy after WWI. Especially those in Germany and Italy. They thought that the democratic government shows a sign of weakness after WWI and thus believe in power and autocratic rule. For example, Italy adopt Fascism rule in 1924, this paved the way to instability in Europe. Therefore WWI didn't bring a better Europe.

(a) The justification is that Britain will bring US influence to the EEC due to her special relations with the US. As stated in source G, Gaullist say that the community would face problems of economic relations with other countries, especially with the US, and would appear as a colossal Atlantic community under American direction. Also, he said that British said assume that the defence policy should be carry by their own, but not by the US. This show that Gaullist thought the entrance of Britain will bring negative impact to the EEC, and under the US influence.

(b) The trifling condition is that accepting the demands given by France. As shown in source H, the flag of Britain was being removed and replaced by the flag of France. Also there are a van labelled "Removals" "Paris and London". Also, French soldiers are marching to to British palace. This indicates that Britain has to totally accept France's demands.

(c) According to source G, one factor is that mutual suspicions. As stated in source G, Gaillard rejects Britain's applications for entry to the EEC, fearing that Britain will bring US influence into it. This shows that there are suspicions between European countries at that time. → Also, to my own knowledge, Britain also feared that the EEC would make her lose her sovereignty and her position in the commonwealth market, thus establishing EFTA to counteract the ECSC in 1958. This shows that mutual suspicions hindered economic cooperation in Europe.

(According to source H, Harold Wilson described the opposing French demands as "trifling concerns" this shows that although she entered the EEC, she still has suspicions for France.)

To my own knowledge, another factor is cold war. As during the 1950s to 1970s, Europe was separated into two blocs. Therefore, there was less economic activity between the two blocs. This hindered the economic cooperation in Europe.

The characteristics of the relationship between Hong Kong and mainland China in the first half of the 20th century could be divided into various aspects, including political, economic and social. It is known that Hong Kong and mainland China had a close relationship, and the characteristics will be discussed below.

Firstly, in political aspects, one characteristic is that Hong Kong act as a base of revolutionary against China during first half of 20th century. During 1900s, Sun Yat-sen founded the Tongmenghui in Hong Kong to gather revolutionists to overthrow the Manchu dynasty in China. They raised funds and discussed plans for revolutions in Hong Kong. During that period, the relations between Hong Kong and mainland China was quite hostile, as the Manchu sent assassins to kill revolutionists in Hong Kong frequently. Moreover, due to the Westernization of the Hong Kong society, many revolutionists, especially

Sun were inspired, and leading to the raise of their revolutionary thoughts to overthrow China. Thus, we can see that Hong Kong act as a revolutionary base against China during 1900s and the relationship was hostile.

Secondly, during 1940s, Hong Kong act as a base for anti-Japanese operations. After the fall of Hong Kong in 1941, anti-Japanese militants from Hong Kong as well as Guangdong formed the Dongchang forces to fight guerrilla war against the Japanese. At that time, Hong Kong people received help from China, especially by CCP, to conduct guerrilla fighting in the New Territories and Zhuchang Delta. This shows that the relations changes from hostile in 1940s to friendly in 1940s, in which Hong Kong served as a base for anti-Japanese operation in the Zhuchang Delta.

Regarding the economic aspects, the relations between Hong Kong and mainland China in the

first half of 20th century was trade partners. Since China was still isolated from the outside world during 1900s, Hong Kong served as the major trading partner during the period. Also, Hong Kong act as an entrepot to import goods from other countries to China. The trading during the first half of 20th century of Hong Kong and China was prosperous. Therefore, we can see that the relationship between Hong Kong and mainland China was friendly in the economic aspects, and they are trade partners.

Finally, regarding to the social aspects, Hong Kong served as a shelter for Chinese people during the 20th century. Due to the sound legal system and freedom environment in Hong Kong, many mainlanders choose Hong Kong to immigrate in order to escape from the chaotic situation in China. For example, during the 1911 revolution, many mainlanders flood to Hong Kong to escape from the chaotic condition. The population of Hong Kong rose to drastically. Also, during the

Second Sino-Japanese War in 1940s, again loads of mainlanders flood to Hong Kong, leading an increase in population over 300 thousand. Therefore, we can see that Hong Kong act as a shelter for mainlanders during the first half of 20th century, however, still having benefits for the Hong Kong society. To conclude, the relation turned from hostile to friendly in the political aspects, and friendly in economic aspects and finally act as a shelter in the social aspects.

(However, the mainlanders provided labour forces for Hong Kong to continue to develop her entrepote trade. Thus it still benefits Hong Kong though giving a heavy impact on Hong Kong distribution of resources.)

The USSR affected the development of the cold war in the period 1946-91 in both passively and actively. I will divide the cold war period into 4 stages, the hostility (1946-1960s), the détente (1960s-1979), the restart (1979-late 80s) and finally the end of cold war (1989-91), and discuss in what ways did the USSR affect these developments.

Firstly, in the stage of hostility (1946-1960s), USSR passively affected the development of this stage. In 1946, the 'Iron Curtain' Speech criticized the USSR invading Eastern Europe. And in the coming year, the Truman Doctrine marked the change in US policies to hold against communism expansion and initiate the start of cold war. In fact, the USSR did not hold any speech that openly claiming that they want a hostile relationship with the West. Moreover, during the Korean War in 1950s, UN troops, formed by the US, actively participate in the war, leading to the increase in tension

between the communist bloc and capitalist bloc. In fact, the USSR only support the North Koreans by sending aircraft pilots and resources, but did not actively participate into it. In addition, a US spying aircraft U-2 was shot down in the Soviet territory in 1960. However, it should be noted that the US was the one who sent spy aircraft to USSR and resulted in the increase of suspicion between the USSR and the West. Although the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962

created further tensions, it should also be noted that the USSR was the one who retreat first to prevent a nuclear war. Therefore, we could see that the hostility during 1946 - early 60s was mainly caused by the West, and USSR passively affected the development of this stage.

(by making a friendly relationship with the West)

Secondly, during the stage of détente (1960s - 79), it was actively promoted by the USSR. During late 1960s, due to the split of Sino-Soviet friendship, the USSR started to repair hostile relationship with the US. For example, Brezhnev visit the US in 1973, also

SALT 1 and 2 were held to reduce strategic weapons during 1970s. Moreover, as the arms race greatly affected the economic development of USSR, in which only 1% grows in GDP each year, the USSR start trying to return a more friendly relationship with the West in order to reduce her military expenses. The tension on Europe and also between the US and USSR became less tense. Therefore, we can see that USSR actively promote a friendly relationship with the West, thus leading to the détente period during 1960s - 1979.

In the stage of restart hostility (1979 - late 1980s), the USSR actively promote such development by invading Afghanistan in 1979. The West considered such military action was aimed to spread communism in the Middle East, thus became hostile to the USSR again and leading to the increase in tension consequently. The USSR boycott the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic and also started to increase her military expense again. Therefore, we can see that the USSR promote such development.

Finally, in the stage of 1989-1991, the USSR actively ended the cold war by reforming herself. Gorbachev introduced 'Glasnost' and 'Perestroika' during late 80s, in which people were given political freedom and enterprises could buy and sell products freely. However, such political openness led to the independence of several ethnic states. For example, the East Germany and Poland in 1989. This led to the collapse of the communist bloc. Meanwhile, the relationship between the USSR and the West improved as the USSR started to retreat her military bases in Eastern Europe. Besides, as the result of Gorbachev's reform, this led to the dissolution of the USSR, leading to the end of cold war consequently. Therefore, we can see that USSR actively provided the end of cold war, and lead to such development, by political reforms.

In conclusion, the USSR affect the development of cold war in the ways mentioned above.