

Level 5 Exemplar and comments

Paper 1 Question 1

- a The main message of the cartoons is that the situation of Hong Kong is in chaos and unstable. From source A, there were men chasing after people to ask for money, holding weapons such as knives and took the man's watch in the bottom left of the cartoon. Also, the policeman asked for a fine of HK\$1000 of the spitting offender, however the normal penalty is HK\$15 to HK\$100, which is ^{same as} the salary of the policeman, but out of the penalty range for spitting. These show that people, even policeman did not abide by the law ^{at time} and Hong Kong was under unstable and chaotic situation.
- b The attitude of the author of source B towards the Royal Hong Kong Police is disappointing. From source B, it said that many policemen stayed politically neutral and usually calm regarding Hong Kong's return to China. Also, the police awarded said they were used to the term 'colonial' and ^{it} did not bother them, which made the author 'could not help but feel sad about it'. This shows that the author was not very pleased to see Royal Hong Kong Police getting used to Hong Kong being a British colony and did not show any sign of happiness when Hong Kong was returned to China. The author feels sad about their comment on Hong Kong political issues, so the attitude of

b (cont) of the author was disappointing.

c I agree to the statement. Firstly, the Hong Kong Colonial government improved its governance by improving the quality of police force. In source A, the policeman was not following the rules of the law by asking for a spitting penalty of HK \$1000, which is out of the range of HK\$15 to HK \$100 during 70s after the 67 Riots. However, from source B during late 90s police already declined offers of extra money by the mainland lawyer. It shows the quality of police force was enhanced as they did not receive extra money offered, ^{unlike before} which the police force did not involve in corruption. This shows the Colonial government was able to improve its governance by banning corruption ways thus enhancing quality of the police force.

Also by my own knowledge, the ^{Colonial} government of Hong Kong set up organizations to improve governance in ^{the} period 1967-97. The ICAC was set up during 1970s to prevent corruption and monitor suspicious corruption activities in Hong Kong. This allows the Colonial government to have a fair and just governance in Hong Kong without (PTO)

C (cont) getting benefits regarding self-interests. ^{unlike during late 1960s} This shows the colonial government had the ability to improve its governance by setting up specialised organization to maintain a fair and just government in Hong Kong.

Moreover, by using my own knowledge, the colonial government in Hong Kong increased the political participation of Hong Kong people during 1967-97. During 1982, geographical elections was set up in District Board and more elections were held for Hong Kong people to vote their representatives. During 1990s, the Legislative Council also held election which all seats were elected. The colonial government also allowed more Hong Kong people to join the government by localization of civil service since 1970s and appointing Chinese officials such as Anson Chan and Donald Tsang. This shows the colonial government had the ability to improve its governance by allowing more local residents in Hong Kong to join the government, increasing the representative governments Hong Kong people through different means, different from before which Chinese were minorities involved in political affairs.

To conclude, I agree based on the above measures taken by the colonial government during 1967-97.

Paper 1 Question 2

a/ According to source C, reform would renovate the Qing Dynasty and lead to solid unity of the members of the Empire. In source C, it said the remedy of 'railway and telegraph are rapidly welding the disjointed members of the Empire into a solid unity'; this shows new changes like railways and telegraphs in the reform could unite the Hanzus in Qing Empire. Also, 'complete renovation of the oldest, most populous, and most conservative of empires' suggests reform could transform and renovate the old, conservative Qing Dynasty.

b/ Because the author in source D thought that revolutionaries were sincere, determined and had a low-profile life. Despite their achievements from source D, author described the revolutionaries 'with no other motive than benefiting their fellow nationals' and 'prepared to work for the permanent good of their country'; this shows that the revolutionaries only had one motive to bring good to their country, showing their sincerity and determination. Secondly, the author wrote 'all of them live low-profile lives' even they were the 'China's real reformers'. This shows revolutionaries did not get attention or rewards even though they made achievements founding the Republic of China; they kept themselves low-profile even they had huge achievements, so the author admires them.

C/ I would prefer being a reformer but not a revolutionary

Firstly in source C, reform could bring solid unity and innovation to the Qing Dynasty. From source C, the reform could bring 'complete renovation' and 'welding disjointed members of the empire into solid unity'. This could change the country into a better one with new changes. However, by using my own knowledge, 10 uprisings had been held yet there were still no progress of change so I would prefer to be reformer.

Secondly, reformers were less life threatened and less in danger. In source D, Qing government has been hunting down revolutionaries to death, while reformers were not. Regarding own safety, I would prefer to be a reformer than a revolutionary to prevent being hunted down, killed by Qing government or getting into danger.

Thirdly, by using my own knowledge, the reform effectively changes some practice in Qing Dynasty. For example, unhealthy social conduct were banned like foot binding and slavery in 1910 and 1906. Also, 1902 eight-legged essay in exam was banned. These show ~~the~~ positive changes to the country as a reformer. While a revolutionary helps ineffective uprising with slow progress. ~~The~~ Reformer had faster change ~~slowly~~.

Paper 1 Question 3

<p>a/ The nature of scouting at the time was to serve the country and put national interest in top priority. From source E, the motto of scouts was 'Country first, self second', and to keep the national flag flying people may had to 'bleed' for it. Scouts also had to keep the well-being of their country in their eyes above everything else. These show that the scouts needed to put the country's interest on top of everything and even to die for the country. So, the nature was to serve and prioritizes the country's interest.</p>
<p>b/ The common concern of both sides is the concern of Germany. From source F, the argument 'For' thought Triple Entente ^{was not necessary because it} may made reconciliation with Germany impossible and may even provoke Germany and led to nightmare in Europe. On the 'Against' side, Triple Entente was necessary to prevent Germany from expansion and other dangers. As both sides argued regarding Germany's action after formation of Triple Entente, Germany is their common concern.</p>
<p>c/ I agree to the statement as there were other factors leading to a general war instead of widespread nationalism alone.</p>
<p>(PTO)</p>

C (cont) Firstly, widespread nationalism did contribute to a general war. From source E, British scouting emphasized on nationalism to put country on top of everything. This shows by fighting for own country could lead to war as to protect the nation. By using my own knowledge, Pan-Germanism, Pan-Slavism and Greater Serbia Movement ^{in 1900s} were also nationalism of European countries to protect national interest and glorify own country. The idea of nationalism caused the thought of expansion for countries to be stronger, thus led to outbreak of a war.

for example Sarajevo Incident in 1914 to express discontent of wider Greater Serbia Movement which led to World War I.

However, there were other factors contributing to outbreak of a war. By using my own knowledge, the alliance system between countries may also lead to outbreak of war. In source F, the debate on Triple Entente shows an allied group in Europe. By using my own knowledge, in 1882 Triple Alliance was formed between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, this shows opposing allied camps could develop hostility to one another. Different allies were also formed such as 1904 Entente Cordiale between Britain and France and 1902 Franco-Italian Entente: causes opposing groups ^{of allied} countries to ^{be} hostile, such hostility contributed to World War I in 1914. Alliance system could develop hostility, leading to outbreak of a war in general, so (P10)

C (Cont) / alliance system could also necessarily lead to outbreak of a war.

Also, armament race could also lead to outbreak of a war. By using my own knowledge, during 1900s, Germany and British had arms race of navy and dreadnoughts. British's naval supremacy was challenged which led to hostility of countries competing in armament race. Further hostility could be developed shown in ^{second} Moroccan crisis in 1911, which Germany sent a gunboat as challenge. The hostility and tension of countries would increase, contributing to world war I in 1914. It shows that arms race could also contribute to a war as it developed hostility and increased tension between countries.

Moreover, territorial disputes also contributed to the outbreak of a general war. By using my own knowledge, Germany and France had disputes in Morocco ^{in 1905 and 1911}, France and Italy had disputes in 1881. After the two Balkan wars, Serbia ^{still} could not receive Albania. These conflicts will cause countries holding opposing interests to confront each other and developed hostility, which contributed to the outbreak of war. Sarajevo assassination happened due to

c (cont) / Serbia's discontent towards Austria-Hungary,
which caused the outbreak of World War I in
1914. This shows ~~the~~ conflicts over territory
could cause hostility and tension, leading to
an outbreak of war.

To conclude, there were other factors that
could also contribute to the outbreak of a
war as they ^{cause} development of hostility and tension,
thus confirmation. So, I agree with the statement
wide spread nationalism did not necessarily lead to
outbreak of wars because it is not the only factor
contributing alone, but with other factors as well.

Paper 1 Question 4

<p>a</p>	<p>Firstly, USSR/Russia used the most number of vetoes. From source G, USSR/Russia used a total of 121 vetoes, which almost accounts for 50% of the total vetoes of a permanent members. This shows USSR/Russia vetoed the most after World War II. Secondly, the differences between vetoes of USA and USSR/Russia throughout 1946-2000 is the largest. From source G, during 1946-50 and 51-60, USA did not veto at all while USSR/Russia vetoed for 51 and 44 times respectively. This shows the huge difference between USA & USSR/Russia's veto number.</p>
<p>b</p>	<p>The structural problem of the United Nations is that United Nations was dominated by major powers. From source H, the Ambassador wished that 'democratization is an imperative not only within the states but also between them and in all the places of power in international society'. This shows the United Nations lacked participation of all places in the world, but only within states or countries. Also, 'Non-Aligned Movement' shows that developing countries were not aligned with or against any major powers, showing the lack of participation of minor developing countries. So, the structural problem is the United Nations was dominated by</p>

b (cont) major powers, which is not democratic enough.

c I agree that national interest always hinders international cooperation.

Firstly, with reference to source G, USSR vetoed most number of times in the United Nations. As a veto from a permanent member will object the whole project or proposal. This hindered international co-operations as USSR/Russia vetoed due to own national interest, leads to less co-operation opportunities.

Secondly in source H, the domination of ~~the~~ major powers hinders international co-operations. In source H, the Non-Aligned Movement did not give developing countries opportunities to take part in the alignment with or against major powers. The developing countries had less chance to express own interests, as major powers were more powerful, they dominated the council to safeguard their own national interests. This reduces chances for co-operations between countries.

(PTO)

C (cont) By using my own knowledge, during cold war after world war II, USA and USSR divided Europe into 2 blocs that hindered international cooperation. USA offered Marshall Plan ^{in 1947} and set up NATO in 1949, while USSR set up Molotov Plan in 1947 and set up Warsaw Pact in 1955 respectively. Within their own bloc, ^{European} countries could not cooperate with another bloc, USA and USSR created capitalist ^{and communist} blocs respectively, to spread influence and safeguard their own economic interests. This shows that national interest hinders international cooperation.

Moreover, by using my own knowledge, national ~~the~~ interest hinders economic co-operation within the same bloc in cold war. Britain refused to join EEC in 1958 because of ^{FTS} special ties with the US and Commonwealth relations, and set up EFTA in 1960 with other countries. Economy integration could not be achieved, thus international co-operations. So, national interest of Britain ~~rather~~ reduced chances for European countries to co-operate.

To conclude, I agree to the statement.

Paper 2 Question 5

Cold War is the confrontation between the USA and USSR from 1945-91. 'Cold' refers to the confrontation between ^{superpowers} USA and USSR with their respective Capitalist and Communist blocs with no communications. Based on the historical facts, to a large extent I agree the Cold War was 'Cold' based on economic, military, regional, ideological aspects.

Firstly, in economic aspect, Capitalist bloc under USA and Communist bloc under USSR set up separate economic programs for European economic recovery and co-operations. In 1947, USA set up Marshall Plan for western European countries in Capitalist bloc while the USSR set up Molotov plan in 1947 for Eastern European countries in Communist bloc. ^{to confirm this} Economic co-operations were only achieved within countries in the same bloc, but not with countries in different blocs. This shows that in economic aspect USA and USSR used their own economic programs to confront one another in 2 blocs with no communications. This shows the Cold War was 'Cold' as confrontations and no communications were shown in economic aspect.

Secondly, in military aspect, confrontations with no communications can be shown in military organizations and arms race. In 1949, USA set up NATO with its western

ally and countries in capitalist bloc for military alliance. For
counteraction, the USSR set up Warsaw Pact in 1955 to
counter US' action. This shows the set up of military
organizations by the 2 superpowers were to confront one another,
and no communications were involved. Also, arms race
between US and USSR occurred throughout 1945-83, from
competing atomic bombs, hydrogen bombs, ^{satellites and spaceships} from 1940s and satellites in Star
Wars in 1983. Their actions show competition of weapons, which is
a kind of confrontation in military power between the 2
superpowers. As in the military aspect, no communications
could be found between the 2 superpowers and blocs. In
the military aspect, the Cold War was 'cold'.

In ^{regional} regional aspect, there were conflicts which the
2 superpowers confronted one another in the war by
assistance. For example, the Chinese Civil War in 1946-49,
Korean War in 1950-53, the Vietnam War in 1961-75.
All showed US and USSR assisted
groups that supported their ideology to fight in their places.
USA supported the capitalist side in all 3 wars while USSR
supported the communist side. By assisting in the regional
conflicts or civil wars, the 2 superpowers used their
influence to confront one another without using means of

Communications, but contrasting by military actions in the civil wars. As shown, no communications were involved in the civil wars between superpowers and their respective blocs, the Cold War was 'cold' in regional aspect.

In ideological aspect, the confrontation between USA and USSR was shown in criticizing opposite ideology by propaganda. During the Cold War, USA used posters and Voice of America to criticize Communism or Communist bloc and USSR, while USSR counteracted back by using Radio Moscow and posters to criticize Capitalism. Both superpowers used propaganda to confront one another's ideology, while no communications could be shown. In ideological aspect, it shows that Cold War was 'cold' as there were ideological confrontations with no communications between US and USSR with capitalist and Communist blocs.

However, the Cold War was not 'cold' for some periods during Détente in 1965-79 and renewal of Détente in 1985-91. In 1963, a Moscow-Washington Hotline was set up, showing the communications between the US and USSR began. Both superpowers also signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in 1963, showing that the 2 countries started to

have interactions and communications. Communications between US and USSR was also shown in official visits between leaders of the countries. In 1971^{US}, President Nixon visited Moscow while in 1973 Soviet leader Brezhnev visited Washington. As shown, communications began in the Détente period which no confrontations was shown. This shows the Cold War was not 'Cold' during Détente as communications were established without confrontation.

During the renewal of Détente in 1985-91, there were summits between USSR and Western countries including the US. For example, the Geneva Summit in 1985, Malta summit in 1989 and Moscow and Washington summits involved meeting of the leaders. This shows communication involved between the superpowers, and no confrontations was shown between US and the USSR. As communications was established unlike confrontations involved between the superpowers, the cold war was not 'Cold' in renewal of Détente period.

To conclude, there are aspects showing Cold War was 'Cold' as no communications involved but only confrontations between the US and USSR, but some periods shows establishment of communication with no confrontation between

the superpowers showing the cold war was not 'Cold'. However, the period of cold war being 'cold' lasted longer than the period of cold war not being 'cold' and more aspects ^{were shown} the 2 superpowers: a confrontation with no communications in 1945-65 and 1979-85 were longer than with communications in 1965-79 and 1985-91. So, to a large extent the cold war was 'Cold'.

Paper 2 Question 7

Japan was the country selected for this question. First half of the ^{20th} century refers to 1900-1950, which continuity refers to no changes made before and after a certain period. I agree that the development ^{of Japan} in the first half of 20th century was characterized more by change than continuity in political changes and continuity in social, economic and culture aspects.

For changes, from 1900-1950s in terms of political development, there were 3 changes made to characterized its development. During 1900-1920s, the oligarchs and emperor Tenno had lots of power in hand, which the relative political representation by commons was smaller. Most people could not vote during that period. This characterized Japan to be dominated by power of oligarchs and emperor.

During 1920-1930, party politics in Japan started to emerge such as Minseitō and Seiyūkai. People's political participation increased which universal suffrage was held in mid 1920s, more people could vote for their desired political representations. People's political participation in Japan also increased. Power of oligarchs was reduced due

to the increasing political awareness of Japanese. Different political parties represented the people. From 1900-20 to 1920-30, there was a change in power of oligarchs as their power of influence decreased during 1920s. While the ^{common} people in Japan had more political participation, which characterized Japan to be more democratic and liberal, compared to domination of power in 1900-20. So, there was a change in political development from 1900-20 to 1920-30 that caused a different characterization.

From 1930-45, Japan's political development changed from party politics to militarist government. Due to the rise of militarism, the military government had power over the government, which most of the government officials became admirals or generals instead of party politicians or a democratic government. Military government suppressed all oppositions unlike the liberal 20s era in 1920-30 in Japan. The military government characterized Japan to be more aggressive and adopted expansionist policy, compared to the previous phase in 1920-30, there was a change in government in charge from party politicians to militarists. People in Japan had to obey the military government, which was a change from more liberal political participation of Japanese in 1920-30. Moreover, the military government

directly intervened voting elections in mid 1920s, causing the political participation of Japanese to decrease from 1920-30 to 1930-45 as they could not vote until before during the universal suffrage. Changes were shown in political development of Japan from 1920-30 to 1930-45 that led to a different characterization.

During 1945-50s, as Japan was defeated in World War II, the US occupied Japan after the war. Japan was occupied and directions were set by the US for democratization. ^{For example} Political parties ^{such as Democratic Party} were set up, and the military could not be independent in power. People in Japan were allowed to vote again. Compared to the previous phase of militarism in 1930-45, there was a change in person in charge of the political development of Japan from Japanese military government to the US Commander. Political participation of people increased from 1930-45 to 1945-50s from obeying the military government to voting and setting up political parties. Under the US occupation, the development of Japan was characterized by the change of becoming more liberal and democratic from absolute obedience in militarism. This shows a change in Japan's political development that led to a different characterization.

(PTO)

For Continuity, throughout 1900-1950, in terms of social aspect, urbanization and universal education continued to exist. No changes were shown during the period, it still characterizes Japan as a modern country.

In terms of economic aspect, industrialization and mechanization continued to develop, with transportation such as railways and infrastructures like banks existed during the first half of the century. No changes were shown, which still characterizes Japan as an industrialized country.

In terms of cultural aspect, the co-existence of Japanese traditional and western culture existed throughout the first half of the century, from religion like Christianity and Bushido and Shintoism, to food like Japanese and western cuisine existed in the 50 years. No changes were shown in the aspect, which still characterizes Japan as a open-minded and modern country.

To conclude, although there were more aspect of continuity shown in Japan in the first half of the 20th century than changes. The characterization of Japan in the aspect of continuity were the same, no changes in characterization could be found. However, the changes in

political development in Japan caused different characterizations of Japan from domination of power to liberalism to militarism and to liberal and ~~the~~ democratic society in 1900-1950. It shows the development of Japan was characterized by change than continuity as political changes ~~the~~ caused different characterization of Japan, while continuity did not cause changes of characterization in Japan thus its development.

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.2). In Paper 2, the candidate provided logical answers to the questions, despite occasional weak points in the answer to Q.7.