

(a) The first characteristics ~~is~~ is governor appointed officials. ~~Council was appointed by governor.~~ From source A, all the official members and unofficial members ~~was~~ in legislative council were appointed by Governor. It showed that governor appointed officials and ~~had~~ are the power of core.

The second characteristics is Chinese had low ~~participation~~ participation in political. According to source A, only five ~~is~~ post, such as: merchant and director of Medical and Health services were ethnic Chinese. Other officials in Legco is foreigners. It showed that Chinese didn't participate in political ~~at~~ much at that time.

(b) The problem is no department can facilitate a better understanding and working relationship with the legal department and causing lower efficiency. ~~MINIMAL~~

From source B, 'both the crime rate and the number of criminal trials had steadily and alarmingly risen' 'increase the workload of police officer briefing non-Chinese speaking members of the legal department.' It showed that it is low efficiency to brief to the non-Chinese speaking members for the police.

From source B, 'I had been ~~##~~ pressuring government to appoint a bilingual Chinese Crown Counsel to facilitate a better understanding and working relationship with the legal department.' It showed that there is no ~~#~~ department to facilitate the Chinese crime rate ~~#~~ briefing to legal department and cause low efficiency.

To a large extent, I agree.

✓ In terms of the racial ~~of~~ officials members, from source A, there are only five posts in lego was filled by ethnic Chinese. It showed that it was not racial equality ~~as~~ as most of the foreigners participate in political in a Chinese society.

From my knowledge, more Chinese had posts in ~~the~~ Hong Kong's political. For example, Anson Chan became the chief secretary in 1993 and Donald Tsang became the financial secretary in 1995. It is more racial equality.

In terms of governor's appoint, from source A, all the posts in 1951 in lego were appointed by governor. It showed that it was not racial equality as the governor is British and he appointed most of the foreigners.

~~From~~ From my knowledge, the ~~governor~~ began less appointed officials. The governor

stopped appointing people and people had the right to vote in the legco in 1991. The democratic party members were elected by Chinese. It showed that it was more racial equality.

In terms of election, only urban council allowed limited election and no other election was held in Hong Kong, there had limited democracy.

However, in 1982, first election in district council was held and people who aged 21 or above and lived in Hong Kong for 7 years could vote. More democracy was allowed for the Chinese.

Also, Chinese could have indirect election. In 1985 legco and even could vote 60 seats in legco in 1995. More democracy was granted.

still, there is small extent. not better.

From source B, in [95], Living quarters was one of the distinguishing ~~living~~ features in the employment of all expatriates. ~~It~~ It showed that the expatriate ~~had~~ ^{was} comfortable in working in Hong Kong.

However, from source B, I was advised that expatriate terms was not grant ~~for~~ for me. It showed that Chinese could not have racial equality still.

Therefore, to a large extent I agree but there are some racial ~~is~~ inequality in Hong Kong.

(a) The problem is China impossible to spend 6-7 years on laws and politics.

From source C, 'it is impossible for students to spend more than six or seven years on such subjects.' It showed that Chinese had no sufficient time to study laws and politics, which hinder the political modernisation.

From source C, even Japan 'rarely study law and politics.' It showed that Chinese was far away to study law and politics as they even not yet start studying science and education.

1) The revolutionaries successful in settle down China is southeastern part and the Qing government was not yet totally overthrown.

From source D, 'the Qing government is heartless, burning and killing everywhere.' and 'our army has so far failed to launch a northern expedition'. It showed that revolutionaries could not ~~will~~ overthrow Qing government in northern part of China but ~~they~~ only China's southeastern part has largely settled down).

From source D, 'to have a truce of up to one month to see how peace negotiations may go.' & with Yuan Shikai. It showed that Yuan was still in the side of Qing government and they need Yuan's betrayal of Qing and they could overthrow the Qing government.

(a) The cartoon showed that France afraid he would control by Germany, ~~military action~~.

From the source ~~F~~ 'Leah helmet at the right is written 'SS' and an elite military unit and a special police force in Nazi Germany.' ~~It showed that~~ France was releasing those helmet and cross the ~~to~~ broader between Germany and France, which showed that France ~~it~~ was controlled ~~military force in Germany~~ by Germany and Germany even sat on him.

From source E, 'the goose with the eggs of steel' showed that France is eating the coal and steel, and release the helmet, ^(German military) it showed that France was controlled by Germany.

was its support.

From source F, (entry into the European Community would not of course affect the position of monarchy), (no question of any of these giving up their sovereignty) it showed that source F release British is concern that entry into EEC would don't have monarchy anymore and it suggest British entry into it.

From source F, (the member states recognise that it is not in practice possible to force another member state to act contrary to its vital national interests.) it showed that source F release British is concern of its national sovereignty and interest would be hurt and urge Britain to join the EEC.

(4) I agree.

From source F, I not in practice possible possible to force another member state to act contrary to its vital national interests; and I would not affect the position of monarchy. It showed that source F tried to support British entry into EEC and was ~~irresistible~~ irresistible for integration.

From source E, the goose representing France ~~was~~ ~~the~~ crossing the border of Germany and France. It showed that Germany and France were no longer enemy and ~~not~~ cooperate together. Their economic integration was irresistible.

From source E, Germany even sat on France (goose) and the goose release the helmet of Germany's military force. It showed that Germany and France was started integration and their integration was irresistible.

From my knowledge, Britain had once organised EFTA in 1960 but the 'outer seven' members finally joined EC as the economic production of EC was better than EFTA. It showed that the economic integration was irresistible.

The end of cold war in 1990 led to the Eastern European countries began to join EU. ~~For~~ For example, ~~Poland~~ Poland and Hungary ~~was~~ it was eligible to join EU. Their integration was irresistible.

Moreover, the huge economic ^{destruction} of WWI made European powers ~~had~~ economy bad. In order to counteract the communism, US proposed ~~Marshall~~ DEEC to distribute loans to European countries and finally led to European countries had economic cooperation and even integration ~~in the EU~~

Also, European Central bank was set up and Euro is the currency that could use in ~~the~~ most of the European countries. Their

economic integration was irresistible.

Moreover, in order to prevent the US influence, European economic integration was irresistible. ~~The~~ France afraid the US influence and they started to cooperate. For example, ECSC was set up to let the inner six had economic integration.

~~the CAP policy proposed to~~
1992 Treaty of Maastricht was signed and finally EU was set up in 1993 and there were 12 founding members, proposing European economic integration.

I agree.

(a) The first type is founding of international organisation. From source 6, Henry Dunant, Frédéric Passy, etc were the founders of International Committee of the red ~~cross~~ cross and IPU. It showed that one of the peacekeeping effort was to organise the international organisation to keep peace.

~~#~~ The second type is to solve the conflicts and promote peace. From source 4, the Institute of International Law promoted international arbitration and Theodore Roosevelt ~~#~~ ~~##~~ negotiating peace. It showed that solving the conflicts and negotiations between the country was one of way to promote peace.

(b) The view of the cartoonist was peace is useful as a ^{mean in} solving conflicts.

From source H, Sir Edward Grey said 'wake up, miss. if you please.' It showed that Edward would like ~~to~~ to use ~~let the sleeping beauty wake up to promote peace.~~ peace to arbitrating the Balkan crisis and promote peace.

From source H, prince charming comes to rescue ~~to~~ and liberate the sleeping beauty from the evil spell: by kissing the sleeping beauty represent peace. It showed that the cartoonist thought that peace is useful and wanted to use peace to to rescue and liberate someone in conflicts.

(4) I don't agree.

✓ In terms of peacekeeping.

From source G, there were different people getting Nobel Peace Prize by founding international organisation to keep peace and arbitration of peace. It showed that peacekeeping is a trend.

From source H, Sir Edward Grey said 'wake up, miss, if you please'. It showed that he would like to use peacekeeping as a method to solve the Balkan crisis. It showed that peacekeeping is a trend.

From source H, Prince Charming comes to the sleeping beauty representing peace to rescue and liberate her from the evil spell by kissing her. It showed that peace is ~~useful~~ a trend to rescue and liberating someone.

From my knowledge, the London Conference was held after the first Balkan war

in order to settle the ~~disputes~~ ~~in~~ Balkan issues. Peacekeeping therefore is a trend.

From my knowledge, the Algeiras Conference was used to settle the disputes of France and Germany in the first Moroccan crises. It showed that peacekeeping is a mean to solve conflicts.

In terms of military rivalry, the Germany's world policy to take more colonies and had ~~the~~ conflicts in France towards Morocco. Two Moroccan ~~crises~~ crises were therefore occur in 1905 and 1911.

Moreover, Germany was keep increasing building dreadnought. Britain was threatened by her and end her splendid isolation. ~~the~~ The two to one ~~policy~~ policy was adopted and started the naval race between Germany and Britain.

△ In comparison, military rivalry was a stronger trend since the Hague conference in 1907 ~~#~~ led to a more fierce ~~#~~ naval ~~the~~ race between Germany and Britain as Germany built more dreadnoughts, ~~towards the~~

In comparison, the Algeiras conference and London conference was not useful as they were dominated by the ~~#~~ superior powers. The discontent of the inferior finally ~~to~~ led to second Moroccan crisis (1911) and second Balkan issue.

(Moreover, ~~#~~ as Germany Schlieffen plan and Russian plan [9] and French plan [7] seen other as imaginary enemies, they even had war when Sarajevo incident occurred.)

In comparison, the peacekeeping of Anglo-~~#~~ French Naval Agreement

that ~~#~~ Britain was responsible for protecting the English Channel. However, it led to military rivalry as Germany affect Belgium is naturally due to

→ don't agree

To a large extent that Second World War was a consequence of the Paris Peace Settlement. I would explain it in terms of Germany's discontent, Italian's dissatisfaction and the smaller nations created ~~in~~ in Paris Peace Settlement.

Firstly, the Paris Peace Settlement led to Germany's discontent. The Treaty of Versailles ceded 13% of German's territorial and population, Germany are responsible ~~to~~ to bear all the responsibilities ~~of~~ of WWI according to War-Guilt Clause, and that Germany need to pay US\$ 33 billion and disarm into 100000 soldiers. All these made Germany discontent since WWI was not only the mistakes of Germany, but also other European powers. Also, the Weimar Republic who signed the Treaty of Versailles was blamed and unpopular among the people, Treaty of Versailles were totally a national humiliation for the Germans. Meanwhile, Hitler promised people in letting them to have national glory, which made the Germans supported Nazi Hitler and Hitler

rose to power in 1933. Hitler started conscription in 1935 and remilitarized Rhineland in 1936 so as to enlarge his army size again. Moreover, she later even invade Czechoslovakia and Poland in 1939 at the pretext of finding living space for Germans. His expansion of Poland finally made Britain and France declare war on Germany, WWII thus started.

Secondly, the Paris Peace Conference led to Italian's dissatisfaction. Although Italy was a victorious power to attend the Paris Peace Settlement, it was the most dissatisfied country of the Paris Peace Conference. The Allied power promised to gain Italy's lands during WWI, which made Italy's betrayal towards her allies. However, during the Paris Peace Settlement, Italy only got Tyrol and Istria, but could not get some of the promised land (Fiume and Dalmatia). This made Italy discontent with the result, and thought that it was a national humiliation of the country. The people didn't support the Italian

government anymore. Instead, they choose to support Mussolini and Mussolini rose to power in 1922. Later, Mussolini launched invasion immediately. For example, she forced Yugoslavia ~~to~~ hand out Fiume. Also, her expansion in Abyssinia (1935) provoked Germany to remilitarised Rhineland which further increased German's ambition. Later, Italy signed Rome-Berlin-Axis in 1936 and allied with Germany. During 1939, Italy signed Pact of Steel with Germany and Italy invaded Albania and Germany boosting confidence to invade Poland, which finally triggered WWII.

For the small nations created in the Paris Peace Conference, they boosted the ambition of German expansion causing WWII. During the Paris Peace Conference, the principle of national self-determination was proposed and the small nations were created among their national so that extreme nationalism could be eliminated. ~~However~~, the small ~~created~~ nations such as Poland, Czechoslovakia was created.

However, these nations were militarily and economically weak. Also, they were situated between two aggressors (Germany and the USSR), which made them become the prey of aggressors as they couldn't resist their aggressions.

Later, Germany invaded Czechoslovakia by no resistance in 1939 and ~~the~~ ~~the~~ provoked Germany's ambition to invade Poland in 1939, causing WWII. Moreover, the national self-determination was double standard and unfair. ~~Since~~ ~~the~~

The principle was not apply to Germany:

Treaty of St. Germain ~~was~~ during the Paris Peace Conference stated that Austria could not annex with Germany but they are both Germans.

Moreover, Sudetenland also had ~~the~~ 30000 Germans

~~but they could~~ This later became a pretext of Germany to invade ~~the~~ Sudetenland as there were Germans populated there and it is legal for Germany to take Sudetenland.

This also provoked Germany's ambition to invade Czechoslovakia and Poland, which ~~the~~ finally trigger WWII.

There are other factors leading to Second World War, but they are not important... as the consequence of the Paris Peace Conference.

The Appeasement Policy also causing WWII. Britain and France proposed the Appeasement Policy by granting and satisfying the aggressors of what they want at the expense of small nations. During the Munich Conference, as Germany stated that Sudetenland was his last territorial claim, Britain and France satisfying Germany of what he need and expense the interest of Czechoslovakia. However, this not only couldn't stop Germany's expansion, but also ~~started~~ boosted Germany's ambition and Germany later invaded Czechoslovakia and Poland, which trigger WWII. Moreover, this made ~~for~~ The USSR thought that Britain and France would like to redirect the troubles towards the East and cannot sincere cooperate to resist Nazi Germany's expansion. However, this was not as important as the consequence of the Paris Peace ~~conf~~ settlement. In terms of limitations of Appeasement policy, Britain and France was

not unconditionally satisfying the aggressors. When ~~they~~ Germany invade to the place which have Germans, they do not stop him. However, when Germany ~~invade~~ invade the place without Germans population, they finally sent ultimatum to Germany and even start WWII. In terms of causality, as Britain was ~~sympathy~~ sympathy with Germany's punishment in the Paris Peace Settlement and felt a sense of ~~guilt~~ guilt of the harsh punishment towards Germany. When Germany started conscription in 1935, she even signed Anglo-German naval agreement with ~~Britain~~ Germany ~~at~~ and allow Germany's naval tonnage reach 35% of Britain, which increase the power of Germany and let her could invade other countries, causing WWII.

The failure of collective security system also caused WWII. The LN was fail to stop Germany's expansion and Germany ~~quit~~ quit the LN in ~~the~~ 1933. Moreover, Germany kept invading Czechoslovakia and other countries and breach Kellogg-Briand Treaty, but no countries

stop and punish him. The economic sanction posed on ~~Germany~~ Italy when he invaded Abyssinia (1935) was also ineffective. ~~the~~ The collective security system couldn't stop Japan invading China in the 1930s and the disarmament conference such as Geneva Conference was totally not useful as Germany refused to disarm, which made other countries began to start their armament. But it was not as important as the consequence of the Paris Peace Conference. ~~In~~ In terms of causality, the failure of collective security ~~system~~ system is due to Britain's guilty towards Germany and allowed her invasion. ~~the~~ Moreover, the Paris Peace Settlement proposed self-determination, which made Germany legal to invade Sudetenland and had excuse to annex with Austria, making the collective security system fail to stop its aggression.

Therefore to a large extent the WWII is a consequence of the Paris Peace Settlement in terms of creating small nations.

Germany and Italy's ~~the~~ discontent. And other factors were not as important as this factor.

Both the ideological differences and national interest was important to the development of the Cold War. However, national interest was more important than ideological differences. I will explain it in terms of political, economic and social aspect.

Politically, both of the ideological difference and national interest contribute to the development of Cold War. For the ideological difference, the capitalist bloc advocated of multi-party system and election, whereas communist bloc advocated one-party dictatorship. The ideological differences led to the two blocs' confrontation and crises. For example, during the Chinese Civil War, the CCP was supported by the USSR, whereas the GMD was supported by the US, the two blocs ~~was~~ relationship worsened. ~~It~~ Also during the Vietnam War, the US also sent 3 million troops to help ~~the~~ South Vietnam to fight against North Vietnam, which showed that ideological differences always affecting the development of Cold War. Moreover, the

end of cold war was because of Soviet Union dissolve and the gradually liberation of the Eastern Europe. It showed that ideological difference was an important factor. For the national interest, in order to become the world leader, the US proposed the Truman Doctrine so as to become the world leader and counteract the burgeoning influence of the USSR. Moreover, their relations was once improved during the ~~Vietnam period~~ ~~1950s~~. However, Geneva Conference and promoted peaceful coexistence. However, when USSR set up missile bases in Cuba, their relations gradually became worse and led to the brink of nuclear war. This was because the national defense of the US was hurt and alarming the US security and the national interest.

In comparison, national interest was more important. After the WWI, the USSR had already become a communist state

and actively promoted ~~to~~ communism to the world through comintern. ~~However, at that~~ In terms of limitation, at that time, the US and the USSR didn't have any conflict. However, it was that the national interest of the US was hurt due to the communist bloc, that the USSR ~~had~~ was more powerful after WWII, that finally dragged US in the cold war. Moreover, in terms of causality, due to the national interest of the USSR that ~~the~~ the USSR was full of internal problems, they finally ended the cold war.

Economically. ~~the~~ for the ideological difference, capitalism ~~had~~ advocated private ownership whereas communism advocated public ownership. therefore, it started the economic rivalry that the US proposed Marshall Plan and the USSR proposed Molotov Plan as a counteract measure. These divided European economy for a half century. for the national interest, in order to prevent the US influence

and the Soviet threat, the ~~US~~ and Western European powers ~~to~~ began to have economic integration as shown the establishment of ELSA (1952), EEC, EC and EU. This further widen the gap of the capitalist bloc and communist ^(economic) blocs, putting the end of cold war, since the USSR couldn't bear the huge ~~to~~ expenditure on tightening the control of the ~~USSR~~ and eastern European countries and the armament race ~~of~~ with the US, the USSR withdrew troops from Afghanistan and later even dismiss ~~to~~ troops in ~~of~~ Soviet satellite so as to keep Soviet's economic by not to weaken it. This finally led to the ~~to~~ dissolve of the ~~to~~ Warsaw Pact and liberation of ~~the~~ Eastern Europe.

In comparison, in terms of causality, the capitalist bloc having confrontation with the communist bloc because communism would harm capitalist bloc's national

interest. As more countries communized, capitalist blocs will have less trading partners and this will weak their economy, and therefore the US proposed Marshall Plan to stop Soviet World Revolution so as to keep the world market and her national interest in economic aspect. For example, the end of cold war and the IM used

Also, ~~West~~ Germany was divided to the east and west after the 1945 Berlin wall

Socially speaking, for the ideological differences, the capitalist blocs advocated individualism whereas the communist blocs advocated state interest outweigh ~~individual~~ individuals. ~~Therefore~~, Soviet blocked all the communication, trade and transport so as to prevent the democracy and liberalism in western blocs will spread to the communist ~~the~~ blocs. This led to ~~the~~ Iron curtain speech of Churchill in 1946 which started the cold war. For the national interest, the US dissatisfied with Soviet invasion of ~~the~~ Afghanistan

(1979) and soon led to the ~~was~~ boycott of Moscow Olympics (1980), which led to boycott of Los Angeles Olympics in 1984. led to the ~~was~~ divided of the Western and Eastern Europe.

However, in comparison, national interest was more important as the communist blocs also split due to the national interest. During the cold war, ~~the~~ china was split with the USSR after the Great Leap Forward, which worsened their relationship as china dissatisfied with Khrushchev. It outweigh the ideological differences. Moreover, the detente period was ended not because of ideologically difference, but national interest as the Afghanistan led to the US dissatisfied and afraid its influence there, the US thus boycott the USSR and even launched SDI program to defeat the USSR.

In conclusion, both ideological difference and national interest was important factor, but national interest was more

important in terms of ~~national~~ political, economic and social aspect.