

HISTORY PAPER 1

8:30 am – 10:15 am (1 hour 45 minutes)

This paper must be answered in English

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of four data-based questions, of which candidates may attempt any **THREE**. The maximum mark for each question is indicated in brackets after each question. It is a guide to the length of answer required, which may vary from one to a few short paragraphs.
2. Where a question is divided into a number of sub-questions, you **MUST** divide your answer into different parts accordingly. You risk mark penalties if you do not do so.
3. Write your answers in the answer book. Start each question (not sub-question) on a new page.
4. The topic covered by each question is indicated at the beginning of each question.

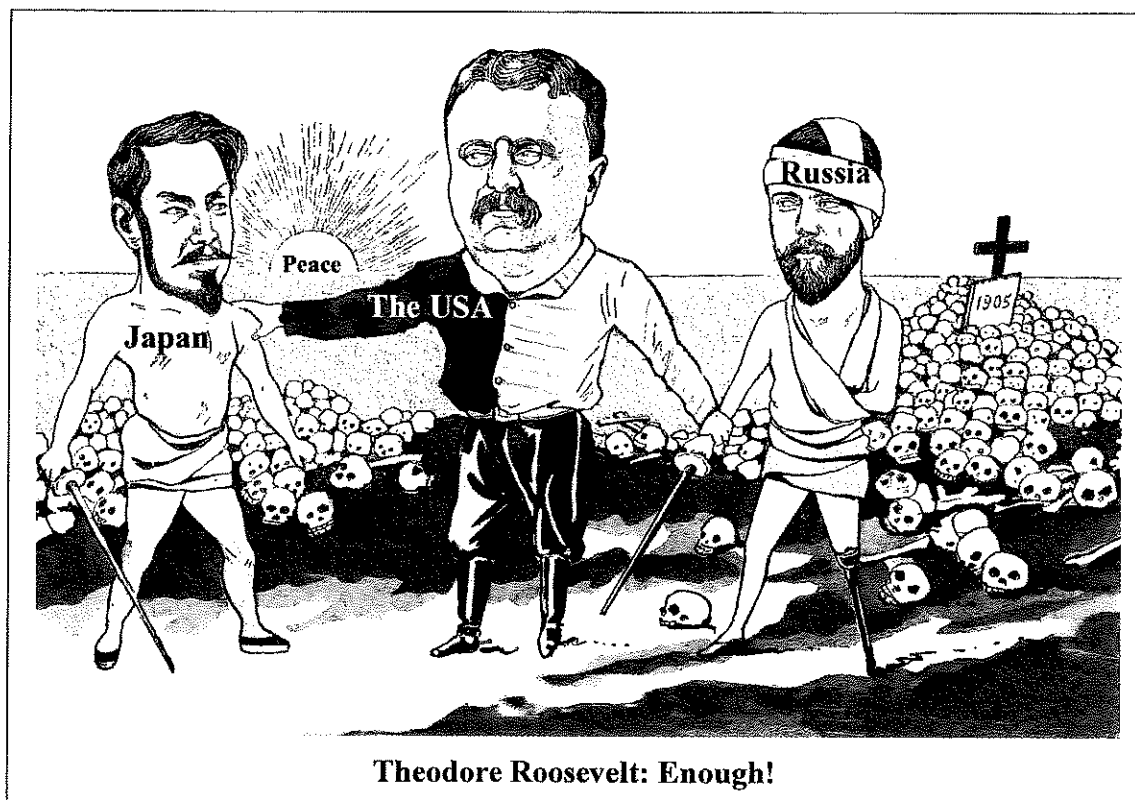
Not to be taken away before the
end of the examination session

This paper consists of four data-based questions, of which candidates may attempt any **THREE**.

1. **Japan in the first half of the 20th century**
Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A

The following is adapted from a French postcard about the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05).



SOURCE B

The following is adapted from a book published by the Ministry of Education of Japan. It shows the subjects taught and weekly subject hours for elementary schools in Japan in 1919.

Grade Subjects	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Sixth Year
	Weekly subject hours					
Morals	2	2	2	2	2	2
Japanese Language	10	12	12	12	9	9
Arithmetic	5	5	6	6	4	4
Japanese History	-	-	-	-	2	2
Geography	-	-	-	-	2	2
Science	-	-	-	2	2	2
Drawing	-	-	1	1	Boys 2 Girls 1	Boys 2 Girls 1
Singing	4	4	1	1	2	2
Physical training			3	3	3	3
Sewing (for girls)	-	-	-	Girls 2	Girls 3	Girls 3
Total	21	23	25	Boys 27 Girls 29	Boys 28 Girls 30	Boys 28 Girls 30

- (a) What was the role played by the USA in the Russo-Japanese War as shown in the postcard? Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (3 marks)
- (b) Identify *two* characteristics of Japan's elementary education in the early 20th century. Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)
- (c) 'Japan could be regarded as a strong and westernised country in the period 1900-26.' Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

2. **Hong Kong in the second half of the 20th century**
Study Sources C and D.

SOURCE C

The following is adapted from a history book which shows the economic development of Hong Kong in the second half of the 20th century.

Although industries continued to grow and upgrade themselves at a very fast rate in the 1970s, the question whether this could be sustained came to be taken seriously. For example, the lack of land and natural resources limited the kind of industries that could be developed. Hong Kong did not enjoy comparative advantages for developing capital-intensive or highly technological heavy industries. Thus, manufacturing growth was restricted largely to expanding and upgrading various light industries. Nevertheless, as the industrial sector matured, the local economy needed to diversify to sustain a high rate of growth.

The main focus of Hong Kong's efforts to diversify its economy in the 1970s was to upgrade and develop its already impressive network of banks, shipping and insurance agencies into a modern financial centre and regional hub for business services. A major development was the lifting of a moratorium on the issue of new banking licenses, which was imposed after a series of bank runs in 1965 to restrict new entry to the market. As a result, major foreign and international banks, including leading international merchant banks, were able to open offices. Their presence made Hong Kong more attractive to other major business servicing sectors, such as international law partnership, accountancies and firms of consultants

SOURCE D

The following is adapted from the 1991 Hong Kong Population Census. It shows the population by duration of residence in Hong Kong and place of birth.

Duration of residence (Complete year)	Place of birth						
	Hong Kong	The Mainland	Macau	Other Asian and Oceanian countries	European countries	American countries	Others
Less than 1 year	63 097	35 404	700	24 529	6 869	3 768	334
1-3 years	196 861	77 711	3 431	53 589	10 450	6 801	563
4-6 years	206 922	80 173	2 298	24 599	3 610	3 505	235
7-9 years	231 600	89 872	1 922	14 471	2 468	1 575	150
10 years and over	2 601 117	1 618 754	57 243	86 089	8 071	2 706	794
Total	3 299 597	1 901 914	65 594	203 277	31 468	18 355	2 076
Total population	5 522 281						

- (a) According to the author's view, what was the major change of the economic development of Hong Kong in the second half of the 20th century? Explain your answer with reference to Source C. (3 marks)
- (b) Identify *two* characteristics of population composition in Hong Kong in Source D. Explain your answer with relevant clues from Source D. (4 marks)
- (c) How useful are Sources C and D in reflecting Hong Kong as an international city in the second half of the 20th century? Explain your answer with reference to Sources C and D and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

3. **Europe in the early 20th century**
Study Sources E and F.

SOURCE E

The following table shows events that happened among European countries in the period 1900-13.

Year	Event
1900	- The Second German Naval Law was passed in Germany. - A secret agreement was signed between Italy and France.
1904	- The Anglo-French Entente was formed. - The Russo-German Commercial Agreement was signed.
1905	- The French mission arrived at Fez, Morocco. - Kaiser William II landed at Tangier, Morocco.
1906	- The Algeciras Conference began. The Algeciras Act was signed. - The first dreadnought was launched in Britain.
1907	- The Anglo-Russian Entente was formed. - The Hague conference was called to propose the limitation of armaments. - The Triple Entente was formed.
1911	- The Franco-German agreement on Morocco was signed.
1913	- The Treaty of London ended the First Balkan War. - The Treaty of Bucharest ended the Second Balkan War.

SOURCE F

The following is adapted from a history book. It shows the Anglo-German relations after the Agadir crisis.

After the 1911 Agadir crisis, both Britain and Germany showed signs of wanting to improve their tense relations..... A British mission was sent to Berlin in February 1912. It was the most ambitious attempt to resolve the Anglo-German antagonism after the Agadir crisis. In the negotiations, Britain attempted to limit naval armaments and preserve its supremacy on the high seas, while Germany sought a political understanding that would guarantee British neutrality in the event of a continental war.....

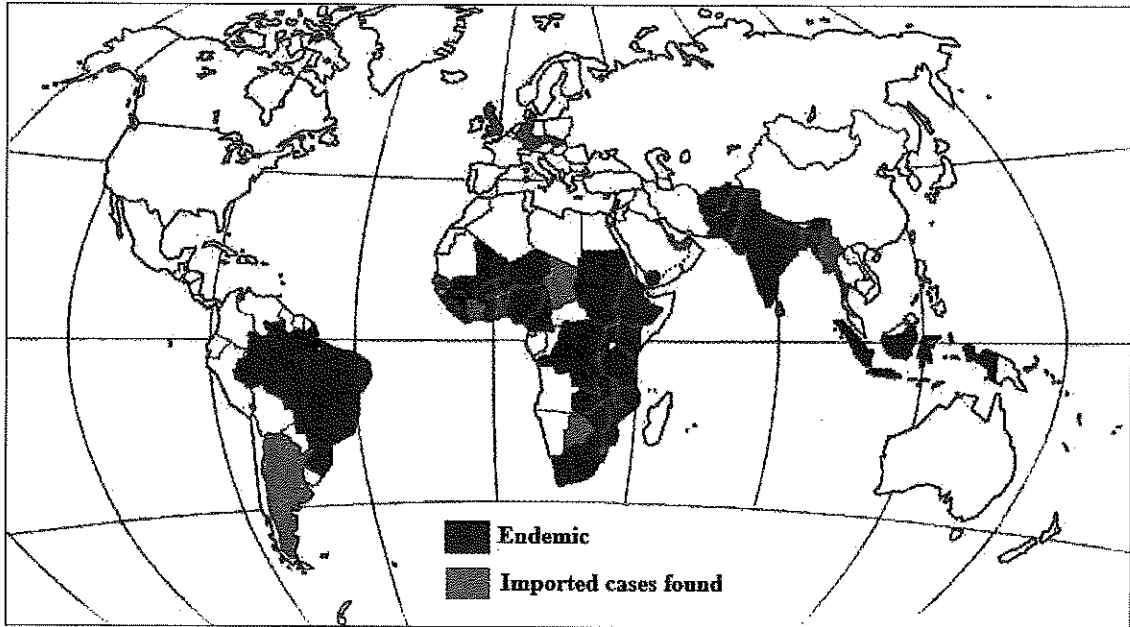
Although the mission indicated that Britain and Germany hoped that at least a détente would be possible, the mission failed to achieve any of its objectives and temporarily deteriorated Anglo-German relations..... Britain was unwilling to offer any pledge that might oblige it to remain neutral if Germany attacked France. Germany would not accept negotiated limits on its navy in return for anything less than a guarantee of British neutrality.

- (a) Conclude from Source E *one* form of peace-keeping effort adopted by European countries in the period 1900-13. Cite *two* clues from Source E to support your answer. (3 marks)
- (b) What obstacle hindered an improvement in Anglo-German relations after the Agadir crisis? Cite *two* clues from Source F to explain your answer. (4 marks)
- (c) 'The situation in Europe remained stable in the period 1900-13.' Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer with reference to Sources E and F and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

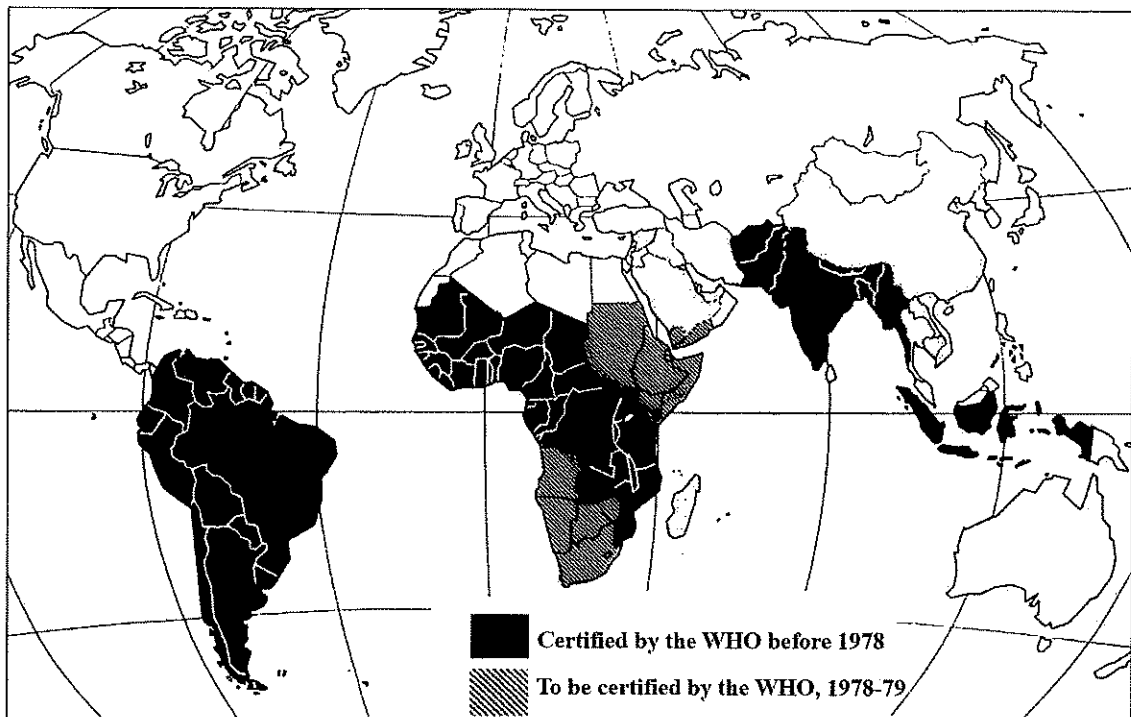
4. **International cooperation in the second half of the 20th century**
Study Sources G and H.

SOURCE G

Map 1 is adapted from a magazine published by the World Health Organisation (WHO). It shows countries which had reported smallpox cases to the WHO in 1967.



Map 2 is adapted from a publication of the WHO in 1979. It shows a plan for global certification of smallpox eradication.



SOURCE H

The following is adapted from a speech given by Barber Conable, President of the World Bank, in the USA in 1989.

Ladies and gentlemen, the United Nations has suggested that the global population will rise to 8.5 billion by the year 2025 and stabilise at about 10 billion, almost double its present size, a century from now. But this projection assumes a drop in fertility in the developing world in the next 30-40 years. It assumes that a large number of women in developing countries will start to use family planning in the next two decades. It is an optimistic scenario.

If this does not happen, the less optimistic projection of the United Nations shows a population already approaching 10 billion by 2025. Africa's population alone would be nearly 2 billion and Asia's nearly 5.5 billion, larger than the population of the whole world today.

We will increase our efforts to support the adoption and implementation of national family planning programs. We will include the issues of population in our ongoing policy dialogue with our member countries. But, clearly, the governments must 'own' these programs. They cannot be imposed from the outside. The United States spends more than any other industrialised country on family planning programs overseas, but this is a decrease as compared to that of 1985, and the US has not contributed to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities since then. I urge other countries to carry part of the burden of financing these programs.

- (a) Identify from Source G *one* change in the global epidemic situation of smallpox in the 1960s and the 1970s. Support your answer with relevant clues from Source G. (3 marks)
- (b) With reference to Source H, identify and explain *two* purposes of the speech given by the President of the World Bank in 1989. (4 marks)
- (c) How successful was the United Nations in tackling international social and cultural problems in the second half of the 20th century? Explain your answer with reference to Sources G and H and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

END OF PAPER

Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the *HKDSE Question Papers* booklet published by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority at a later stage.