

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. **China in the early 20th century**
Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A

The following is adapted from a history book which describes the situation in China in the early 20th century.

The last years of the Qing dynasty were dominated by fear of foreign invasion, and by reactive efforts to strengthen the country. The nationalist movement that helped bring down the dynasty had grown from the sense of national humiliation at China's weakness. ... In 1914, Western countries participated in the war in Europe. Western armed forces in Asia were withdrawn to strengthen the home forces. Young Western men living in China returned to Europe in droves, to fight in the war. China supported the Allies in the war, but did not send soldiers; its contribution was to send labourers to the battlegrounds in France, to dig trenches and move supplies and ammunition.

SOURCE B

The following two extracts are adapted from Chinese publications in the early 20th century.

Extract 1 is adapted and translated from a Chinese newspaper *Jinghuabao* (《京話報》) published in 1903.

Jinghuabao is written entirely in Beijing Mandarin. The comments in it are all beneficial to people and must be read. It compiles the news from places outside Beijing, current affairs overseas, and the customs of various countries in plain language, which is easily understandable and extremely interesting. ... You should know that China cannot strengthen itself and is bullied by others merely for two reasons. One is that the people remain unenlightened, and the other is that the people are not united. It is hard to explain in a few words the downsides of people remaining unenlightened. ... The disunity of people is mostly caused by the language barrier. ... We people in southern China do not understand the dialects in northern China. People in one province do not understand the dialects in the other province and language barriers even exist in the same province and same prefecture. ... Therefore, if we hope for China to strengthen itself, we must first unite the people by unifying the language.

Extract 2 is adapted and translated from a Chinese magazine *New Youth* (《新青年》) published in 1919.

As the dialects are different across places, the structure of the plain language is also different. Using one dialect for the whole country is as difficult as using Classical Chinese; one must find a way to unify the language, and the reform in literature will then be effective. ... As China is such a big country, I do not know when it will be able to achieve this goal if it is only advocated by *New Youth*. ... Once a classmate wrote two novels and submitted them to a newspaper agency: one in plain language and the other in Classical Chinese. I read them and said to him, 'The plain language one is better than the classical one, but it will not be published.' ... Later, what I said was right. ... Literature in countries in the East and the West is written according to particular grammar. The writing is coherent; the sentences are easily comprehensible. It will be easy for us to write if there is grammar to follow. I think there should also be such grammar in Chinese literature, and then the new literature can be built.

- (a) According to the author's view in Source A, there were some changes in China's relations with Western countries in the early 20th century. Identify *one* change from Source A and cite the relevant clues to explain your answer. (3 marks)
- (b) According to Source B, what was the difference between the views of Extracts 1 and 2 on the promotion of plain language in China in the early 20th century? Identify *one* difference between the views from Source B and cite the relevant clues to explain your answer. (4 marks)
- (c) 'The first two decades of the 20th century witnessed a new look of China.' Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

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

SOURCE C

The following table shows the data of imports and exports of several countries from 1966 to 1972.

Country		Year		
		1966	1969	1972
Japan	Exports	9 776	15 990	29 088
	Imports	9 523	15 023	23 863
France	Exports	10 982	15 194	26 449
	Imports	11 859	17 371	26 999
West Germany	Exports	20 157	28 852	46 737
	Imports	18 167	24 876	40 378
Britain	Exports	14 770	17 645	23 985
	Imports	16 663	19 961	27 661
The US	Exports	29 379	37 332	49 199
	Imports	27 745	38 312	58 862

(million US dollars)

SOURCE D

The following is adapted from a history book which describes the economic situation in Japan in the late 20th century.

The prolonged recession from which Japan is now emerging has temporarily shaken Japanese self-confidence ... Since 1991 Japan's economy has expanded at less than one-third the rate of the US. Its drive for the lead in many key technologies has temporarily stalled. Many Japanese investments made in the US in the eighties are being liquidated at a considerable loss. The Tokyo stock market has lost more than half its value since 1989. And the reputation of Japan's economic bureaucracy for long-term strategic thinking has been damaged by its misjudgments regarding the seriousness of the current slump and its failure to find a means of escaping it. Meanwhile, South Korea and other newly industrialising Asian economies are mounting an even sterner challenge to Japan's superior manufacturing. The Japanese consequently feel squeezed, pressured simultaneously by the resilience of the US high-technology sector and the growing competitiveness of its East Asian neighbours.

- (a) According to the data of imports and exports shown in Source C, describe the trade performance of Japan from 1966 to 1972 in comparison to any two other countries listed. Cite relevant data from Source C to support your answer. (3 marks)
- (b) According to Source D, identify *two* problems faced by Japan in terms of its economic development in the late 20th century and explain your answer. (4 marks)
- (c) 'Japan's economy was progressing well from the mid-1960s to the end of the 1990s.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer with reference to Sources C and D, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

3. **The international situation in the early 20th century**
Study Sources E and F.

SOURCE E

The following cartoon is adapted from a publication of the League of Nations in 1923.



SOURCE F

The following is adapted from a speech in 1926 by Fridtjof Nansen (the winner of the 1922 Nobel Peace Prize). The purpose of this speech was to praise the contributions of four winners of the Nobel Peace Prize, including Briand (the French Foreign Minister) and Stresemann (the German Foreign Minister).

The great milestone bears the name of Locarno. The initiative on this occasion came from Germany, from Chancellor Luther and Foreign Minister Stresemann.

During the negotiations which preceded the Geneva Protocol, the French (and especially Briand, its warm advocate) strongly urged the necessity of guarantees to provide security against aggression and war. In a note dated 9 February 1925, Germany outlined the security guarantees. It suggested a possible form for a security treaty which could prepare the ground for a world convention of all states similar to that arranged for the Geneva Protocol by the League of Nations for the peaceful settlement of international disagreements.

Following extensive negotiations, a meeting took place in Locarno from 5 October to 16 October of 1925. France was represented by Briand, Germany by Luther and Stresemann, Britain by Chamberlain, Italy by Mussolini, with representatives of Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia also attending. A treaty clarifying the question of the Rhineland was concluded between Germany, Belgium, France, Britain, and Italy, and four arbitration agreements were made between Germany on the one side and Belgium, France, Poland, and Czechoslovakia on the other.

- (a) What was the attitude of the US towards the establishment of the League of Nations? Cite *one* clue from Source E to explain your answer. (3 marks)
- (b) According to Source F, identify *two* points of importance of the Locarno Treaty in contributing to world peace and explain your answer. (4 marks)
- (c) 'The 1920s was a period of stability.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer with reference to Sources E and F, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

4. **US-Soviet relations in the late 20th century**
Study Sources G and H.

SOURCE G

The following is adapted from a cartoon published in 1979.



SOURCE H

The following table shows some events that occurred as the USSR prepared to host the Moscow Olympic Games.

Year	Event
1974	In October, Moscow was awarded the rights to host the Olympic Games, scheduled for 1980.
1979	In December, the USSR sent troops to Afghanistan.
1980	In January, US President Carter initiated a boycott against the Moscow Olympic Games. The US House of Representatives and the Senate voted that no American athletes should participate in the Moscow Olympic Games unless Soviet troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan by the deadline set.
	From February to July, the USSR conducted diplomatic and propaganda work to counteract the Western boycott.
	In June and July, the Olympic Torch Relay took place through Greece, Bulgaria, Romania and the USSR.
	In July and August, the USSR held the Moscow Olympic Games. Some nations, like Britain and Australia, supported the boycott, but allowed athletes to decide for themselves whether to participate in the Moscow Olympic Games. In the end, more than 60 nations did not participate, with 45 to 50 of these nations likely being absent because of the US-led boycott. About eighty nations did participate, but it was the lowest number since 1956.

- (a) Was the cartoonist optimistic towards an agreement being reached between the US and the USSR in 1979? Cite *one* clue from Source G to explain your answer. (3 marks)
- (b) How effective was the US-led boycott to the Moscow Olympic Games in 1980? Cite relevant clues from Source H to explain your answer. (4 marks)
- (c) 'Confrontations outweighed cooperation in US-Soviet relations from the 1970s to the 1980s.' Do you agree with this statement? 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.