

	~1900-49	~1950-59	~1960-69	~1970-79	~1980-89	~1990-99
Economic Development	<p><u>1900-52: Entrepot trade</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hong Kong was an important entrepot for trade between China and foreign countries. ➤ Major trading goods were pottery, tea and textile. ➤ In 1927, there were 29,052 ships entering and exiting Hong Kong and their total tonnage reached 37 million tonnes. 	<p><u>1952-78: Industrial development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Light industries thrived, including textiles, clothing and plastic in the 1950s, as well as electronics, clocks, watches and toys in the 1960s. ➤ In 1959, Hong Kong's total exports outweighed the total re-exports, indicating the success economic transition of Hong Kong to an industrial city. ➤ In the 1970s, the industrial sector became the main pillar of Hong Kong's economy. It contributed the largest proportion of the local GDP and the working labour. 			<p><u>1978-99: Economic diversification</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Entrepot trading, industrial, financial, retail and tourism sectors boomed, showing that Hong Kong's economic development no longer focused on particular sector. ➤ e.g. For entrepot trade, the total re-exports of Hong Kong increased from HKD\$3.8 billion in 1970 to HKD\$30.07 billion in 1980, further to HKD\$1.396 trillion in 2000. ➤ The contribution of financial sector to local GDP surpassed that of manufacturing industry in 1980. In the 1990s, the financial sector made up 1/3 of the local GDP, and Hong Kong became the third largest financial centre in the world. ➤ In terms of tourism, Hong Kong is often referred as a shoppers' paradise for its inexpensive and quality goods, and tourism also generated substantial revenue for the city. ➤ The manufacturing industry remained a major driving force of Hong Kong's economy despite its decline. For example, industry still accounted for 24.3% of Hong Kong's GDP in 1990. 	
Urbanization	<p><u>1900-20S : Hong Kong Island</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land reclamation project was carried out in Central in 1904. ➤ Reclamation project was carried out in the Eastern District in the 1920-30s. 	\			<p><u>1960-2000 : New Territories</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kwun Tong and Tsuen Wan were designated as satellite towns in the 1950s. ➤ In the 1960s, Tsuen Wan, Sha Tin and Tuen Mun were developed into satellite towns. ➤ In 1973, the plan for new town development was introduced. It was intended to accommodate the increasing population together with the Ten-Year Housing Programme. 	
	<p><u>1910-40S : Kowloon Peninsula</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Factories were found there, with more and more people living there. 					
	<p><u>1930-60S : New Kowloon</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The government mapped out a New Kowloon District in 1937, stretching from the north of Boundary Street to the south of the Lion Rock, and decided to develop it. ➤ 'New Kowloon' includes Kwun Tong, Wong Tai Sin, Kowloon Tong and Sham Shui Po. 					
Population	<p><u>1900-41: Increasing continuously</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 370,000 → 1,600,000 ➤ The population consisted mainly of male working population in the early stage ➤ Worker population was larger than dependent population 	<p><u>1941-45: Decreasing drastically</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1,600,000 → 600,000 	<p><u>1945-80: Increasing at a fast rate</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 600,000 → 5,050,000 ➤ Sex ratio became more balanced in the post-war period ➤ Dependency ratio increased significantly because of the post-war baby boom 		<p><u>1980-99: Increasing at a slower rate</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5,050,000 → 6,870,000 ➤ Sex ratio was relatively balanced, the number of women even surpassed that of men in 1996 ➤ Dependency ratio remained at a high level due to ageing population ➤ Low birth rate and death rate 	

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Cultural	<p><u>1900-49: Cultural desert</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There was backwardness in the culture of Hong Kong and known as the "cultural desert" 	<p><u>1950-69: Cultural creation gradually increased</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A lot of Chinese artists migrated to Hong Kong. For example, Shen Wei Chang, who was a famous cultural figure in Shanghai, actively promoted Beijing opera and Kun opera in Hong Kong. Those Chinese artists converted traditional Cantonese operas into Cantonese films and showed them at cinemas. For example, about 60 movies of "Huang Feihong" were filmed in the 1950s. It enhanced the development of Hong Kong movie industry. 		<p><u>1970-99: Cultural capital</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In terms of music, the Cantonese songs became more popular, such as "Broad Sky" and "Ban Jin Ba Liang". ➤ In terms of film, Hong Kong films were the pioneers of Chinese films in the global film industry. Examples are the Bruce Lee Kung Fu movies in the 1970s and Stephen Chow's comedy in the 1990s which are popular all over the world. 		
Relationship of Hong Kong and Mainland China	<p><u>1900-49: Close</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hong Kong was a base for revolutionary movements until the end of the 1911 Revolution, e.g. Sun Yixian set up the Xingzhonghui headquarters in Hong Kong in 1895. ➤ Chinese elite and associations in Hong Kong actively supported the revolutionary government, e.g. Chinese associations provided US\$2-3 million to the Guangdong military government from the 1911 Revolution to July, 1912. ➤ Hong Kong was the supporting base for anti-Japanese campaign during the Second Sino-Japanese War, e.g. the Hong Kong-Kowloon Independent Battalion of the Dongjiang Column, which was formed by inhabitants of the New Territories under CCP's leadership, fought guerrilla warfare against the Japanese. ➤ In the economic aspect, the relationship of Hong Kong and China was close in the early 20th century. Hong Kong was a major channel in the trade between China and foreign countries. In 1900, the commodities of China exported through Hong Kong occupied for 42.2% of the Mainland overall trade. 	<p><u>1949-78: Distant</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Politically speaking, Hong Kong tried to avoid Chinese intervention. In the 1950s, leftists from China were forced to get back to the mainland in the name of Persona non grata. ➤ In the educational aspect, different ways were used to deter the spread of communism. For instance, the Education Bureau regularly sent people to check the pro-communist schools. When it was found that these schools violated the education policies, the government would get back the financial assistance provided; the government suppressed schools from promoting communism. For instance, Pui Kiu Middle School Principal, To Pak Hong, who actively promoted the ideas of communism was forced to get out of Hong Kong in 1958. ➤ In the economic aspect, Hong Kong followed Britain and imposed an embargo to China in the 1950s and stopped trading with her. This reflected their distant relationship. 		<p><u>1978-99: Close</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the economic aspect, the trade of Hong Kong and China increased continuously. For instance, the China products exported from Hong Kong occupied for 0.2% of the overall Hong Kong export value in 1978, the amount increased drastically to 21% in 1990. At the same time, a lot of factories moved from Hong Kong to the north and formed a relationship of 'store in the front, factory in the back with China. ➤ In the social aspect, the governments of Hong Kong and Mainland had a close cooperation in dealing with social affairs. For instance, in the occurrence of avian flu in 1997, China and Hong Kong observed and shared the information of the virus so as to stop the spread of diseases. ➤ In the sovereignty issue, Hong Kong was officially returned to China in 1997. Sovereignty of Hong Kong officially returned to China from Britain and she became the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. 		