



### 變強，首先要承認自己的不足

K.W.HO於會考及高考期間，深知單憑學校教導不足以取得最強成績，因此不斷補習取經，進而歸納技巧，再不斷反覆驗證答題方法，最終於會考取得A級成績，更在高考以88%的求敗分數奪A！

### 天才·出於勤

歷史科只有「努力型天才」，並不存在「天賦型天才」。只要透過努力及正確方法，任何人均可以於歷史科獲取佳績。K.W.HO出身於天水圍一所band 2中學，歷史科在中四時候僅取得中游成績，但往後透過不斷積極求學，以及鑽研答題要求及方法，最終於高考取得88%的求敗成績，誰與爭鋒？

### 專注·極至

K.W.HO除了高考歷史科獲A外，高考通識科亦以Straight A(三份卷全A)的完美姿態奪A。然而，K.W.HO斷然放棄學生人數較歷史科多近10倍的通識科<sup>^</sup>，專注鑽研、任教歷史科。原因僅單純出於興趣及責任，希望專心致志地教好一科、教好每一個學生，這才是問心無愧。

### 戰績·有誰可比

2017 DSE，全港每2.7個5\*\*學生當中就有1位是K.W. HO門生，  
同年有重考生由Lv 2跳升至5\*\*，創造重考傳奇！<sup>^</sup>

2016 DSE，全港每3.4個5\*\*學生當中就有1位是K.W. HO門生，  
同年有新修生僅用10個月時間就取得5\*\*，開創新修傳奇！<sup>^</sup>



<sup>^</sup>根據學生向英皇教育提供的數據或資料分析 <sup>^</sup>2015年應考新高中通識科的人數是61455人，是歷史科(6199人)的9.9倍

同學可以在使用此書的同時，  
登入英皇教育網站觀看關於  
此書的相關網上補課視頻。

## 網上補課登入步驟：

The screenshot shows the K.W.HO website interface. On the left, there is a navigation menu with 'K.W. Ho 課程搜尋', '歷史 暑期課程 章程下載', and '16-17 暑期課程'. Below this is a book cover for 'K.W.HO H6.5-5.6 2016-17 SUMMER ONLINE LESSONS'. On the right, there are icons for '下載筆記答案', '英皇學術庫', and 'Online Lessons'. The main content area features a profile for 'K.W. Ho' with the title '神級戰績 · 技巧稱霸' and a list of achievements:

- 2007年香港會考及2009年香港高級程度會考歷史科均取得A級成績，其中於高考歷史科更以近九成之分數奪A(205/233：88%) – 求敗！
- 多年高考及新高中歷史科教學經驗，學生成績彪悍，於2013-14年度的學生當中，43%學生獲得5\*\*或5'的成績。
- 開設K.W.HO\_History Blog(<http://cyruzho.mysinablog.com/>)，分享大量歷史科應考心得及學術資源，總瀏覽數高達155萬人次。
- 獨創歷史科答題神技，於高考時代著作《K.W.HO高考歷史科論述題答題技巧錦囊》及《K.W.HO高考歷史科資料題答題技巧錦囊》，大受學生歡迎。
- 於2014-15年度為雅集出版社有限公司著作《新編世界史 論述題析論》(教師用書)一書，教授新高中歷史科論述題答題方法。
- 歷史科教科書出版社模擬試題編者。
- 於2010年起獲多間學校邀請作為分享嘉賓，分享溫習及應試心得。

1. 登入 [www.kge.hk](http://www.kge.hk) -> 英皇教育名師補習 -> 名師介紹 -> K.W.Ho -> Online Lessons
2. 於“登入學生服務”填上：
  - 學生編號 (學生証上的學生編號)
  - 密碼 (身分證號碼中的六個數目字 [括號除外])
  - 認證碼 (數據畫面顯示的六位數目字)
3. 揀選合適之課程片段，再按“即時收看”便可

# 傳奇·誕生

K.W.HO 出身於天水圍一間 Band 2 中文中學，  
最終成功於高考取得全卷 88% 求取分數。

(如有大型補習社之 A 級導師挑戰，本人可先讓 20% 分數以示禮讓)

2016 年，首年應考 DSE 只有 16 分的麗雯於重考時才新修歷史科  
(首年應考未曾讀過歷史科)，  
最終用了 10 個時間由零開始讀，成功取得了 5\*\* 的成績，開創新修傳奇！

2017 年，首年應考 DSE 歷史科只取得 Level 2 的 Felix 上演奇蹟大逆轉，  
於 2017 年 DSE 歷史科取得 5\*\* 的成績，開創重考傳奇！

就算底子再差，能力再弱，  
你願意努力、願意學習、願意跟隨，  
我就會拼盡全力教你。  
我用心，只希望你能夠創造屬於自己的傳奇。



你，會是下一個傳奇？

# 重考。傳奇

Felix，同樣也只是 DSE 的落榜者。  
於 2016 年 DSE 中僅取得 13 分的成績，  
連升讀副學士的選擇也不多。

他於 2016 年考 DSE 也曾經報讀 K.W.HO 的 Intensive Course，  
但當時的 Felix 無心向學，  
在沒有充足準備的情況底下應考歷史科，  
僅取得 Level 2 的成績。

於 2016 年 DSE 放榜後，  
Felix 決心重考，  
一雪前恥，默默耕耘，  
由 Summer Course 去到  
Regular Course，  
再去到 Capture Star，  
一直堅持奮鬥，  
並且也應考了 Mock 以取得  
寶貴的實戰經驗，  
最終成功創造重考奇蹟，  
由 Level 2 躍升至 5\*\*，  
創造重考傳奇！



Felix(左)和雪冰(右)均是  
K.W.HO 的門生。  
Felix 重考由 Level 2 跳升至 5\*\*，  
雪冰由 Level 4 升至 5\*!

\* 麗雯和 Felix 均完整報讀 K.W.HO 之鑽石組合課程 (Summer, Regular, Capture Star Course 和 Mock)。

## Felix 的話：

呀.....當我第一次知道要幫KW Ho寫感想的時候，其實我是想拒絕的。

別誤會，我只是不太想用這個分數去沾太多光，說實話除了KW神跡地Carry我一科和自己苦練數百小時的Oral3粒星，我整個DSE分數也稱不上驕人。畢竟一山還有一山高，做學問的更加要謙虛沉實。只是我天真地覺得，若我的文字也許能夠帶給你一點啟發，經歷過多年沉溺在書海中心的痛苦，有這樣的機會回饋分享也是一種確幸，於是下晚班的我回到家就埋頭苦幹。

也先介紹一下我自己，我叫Felix，今年18歲，自細就好鐘意周圍玩，周圍跑。因為細細個已經住在酒店旁，自己性格又好outgoing，所以發夢都要讀酒店管理。去年16年DSE13分，歷史 Level 2，自修一年後今年DSE23分，歷史 Level 5\*\*，很痴線吧，升十分，5個grade，其實在這個數字背後我也只是一個很普通的人。鐘意踢波跑步，曼聯朗尼死忠（轉左會我喊㗎），閒時會碌IG。

在我的故事前當然要（大力）感謝一下KW Ho，他和我的故事可謂緊扣相連。其實我兩年也有補他的課，只是第一年我是對學習極不認真的人。和中同有老銅live的機會，我幾乎從來沒有準時過。認真聽課，highlight重點也不用多說吧。整個課室也是為學業拼命的人，我卻還是抱着球，長不大的孩子。校內的老師一早已放棄了我，我也賭氣地連SBA也不交。眼見我就是恃着來自名校而不可一世的一個人，他反而關心地問我有沒有哪裏不懂。我敷衍地回應，順着馬虎地應考，二㗎。

除了英文和通識，歷史在內全部科沒有高過Lv3。於是放榜日想也沒有多想，去了銅鑼灣某太空學院interview，交埋錢，展開了HD的生捱。剛開始的時候好開心，功課好容易（個別例子，不能作準）-

但日子慢慢咁過，我開始覺得有點唔對路，越來越少人一齊搏盡，學習內容與自己所期待的有所落差。忍不住自己睇翻學院data，發覺根本從來沒有人能循那裏進自己上入嘅學院（中大）（唔好似我咁無做好功課就入呀）。眼見自己中同大學O camp的照片，心中是一片不甘心。和大學的朋友聊過，自己也沉思過好一陣子，當然也跟KW Ho談了幾句，最後不甘心成了不忿氣，果斷地print了退學表格，原因寫上“Determined on retaking 2017 DSE，頭也不回地交了，走人。”

湊呀，真的是由頭濕到腳的湊底。好不容易說服母親交了3萬多學費，我這個不肖子一個月就quit了付諸流海。幾乎被逐出家門，接踵而來的是經濟封鎖。先不說一個月數千的補習費，還有DSE，Jupas報名費，書簿交通飲食... 第一個月未退學最辛苦，銅鑼灣HD疲勞轟炸完後，趕到太子一邊在茶記上班手握筆記死啃，下班再操數寫essay....

非人生活在第二個月總算找到了規律，會記得各科的補習時間，上班日子。當一個人破釜沉舟是可以很驚人，從前會笑早到半小時的『讀書人』，我卻成為了他們的一份子，為的就是可以坐最前的位置，生怕筆記上highlight少了任何一個重點。也少不了Chur瘋紙的生活，第一年有了『瘋紙』的偉大物體，對於自修生來說是種福音。少了學校的back-up，瘋紙是我們

Pastpaper 以外少數可以試煉的練習場。係Chur架。輕鬆的幹來幹嘛？因為光看是不夠的，用筆尖去感受，原來題目的深度比你想像的廣。發覺自己以往的無知，解答了，再發掘未知探究...在不知不覺間你開始追上了三年的進度，然後再領先。畢竟知識是個累積而勤奮的遊戲。

抱歉我不是聖人，我也有想放棄躲懶的時候。有機會出Pool (第一次慶幸自己食檸檬科科)所致之不專志，朋友約你去玩引誘的原由。可能我是自修生，有時KW會主動inbox問一下我進度兩句，出於不好意思或良心發現也會勒馬鋤notes以謝天華。上KW堂是洗腦的一個過程，在這裡你將會放下一直多年來讀書的技巧，注入一個新的系統思考。你不會再去想“列根和赫魯曉夫哪個漫畫上看起來比較善良去選立場”(對唔住囉 <sup>🙄</sup>我以前真係會咁做)，又或者煩惱“死啦寫唔寫駁論好”。你腦每只會有“一果多因”，“三點式”.....練習起來辛苦十萬倍，但若果你沒有拼老命的覺悟，就沒有資格享受開卷時“世事都被你看透了”的痛快。

到了十二月，Freelance model出了一、兩個job。又行了一兩次船，總算手頭上鬆動一點。把心一橫辭了Coldcall的工作，傾盡了心力在讀書上。聖誕佳節除了KW Ho幫我拍了輯膠相，就是在自修室過零度聖誕(好凍呀的冷氣)，每晚和朋友在麥記食着最便宜的開心樂園餐，一面大戰分母Cos三角形。每天都拖着疲憊的腦袋歸家，卻是痛苦並快樂着的滿足。在那個時候，DSE就像一架很大的戰機。每日都辛苦地在書海中磨練裝備，縱使不知最後是否能成形升空，但總算明白『搏盡無悔』的真義。

習慣了荃灣跑銅鑼灣Live的日子，蜜月期很快終結。120日，100日...偶爾會回HD的自修室鞭策修行，未入大學已經懂得『摺拉』。人愈來愈緊張，毫無起色的急燥將死線堆得更近。中文作文作極都係3，數學去到part B就皮爾修，明明通頂Chur完，上KW堂都係答錯問題...其實我也曾失調惆悵過，不知所措崩潰過。重新出發計劃，回望受過太多不求報的恩惠，還是挺了過來。

有陣子會突然呆望眼前的習作，反問自己：“其實捱得咁辛苦為咩？”望一望眼前貼的『下一站：大學』，旁邊密麻麻的時間表。初衷不單是用作毋忘，更是時刻令你咬緊牙關。然後所謂的成功，即使有時候仍混雜運氣的存在，大多還是取決於，你有多在乎要得到想要的事情上，而相應付出了多少的努力而已。

時間不饒人，想讀的科目今年轉了Best5。起步比其他人慢，二月唯有決定犧牲其中一個選修科，很冒險地 All In 歷史。至少卷一和卷二的範圍相近抵玩，加上鋤爆瘋紙亦增強了我的信心。多得KW HO 個(死人?)mock，俾level 4我不服氣到再無限溫書，越壓得低越要彈起身。

要感謝KW Ho 的也不只這些，課堂以外也真是私人給了我們學生很多幫助。在我們的記憶中我們絕少稱他為老師，反而是『師傅』更實際。諷刺得比日校老師更似一位老師，會特意留Time Slot給我們去問書，不會因為資質而言棄。自修是寂寞的修行者，而他卻總是不辭勞苦地落場陪你走。訓練考試機器的，也許學歷上未最光鮮亮麗，但只要你不放棄挺起胸膛，他定必眯起眼笑笑口地，幫你成為打遍天下無敵手。前提是，你也要動手下苦，拒絕疲累。

一路走來也要感謝很多人,有相信我會生性扔棺材本都幫我交EAA錢的婆婆,中文科義教的老師,陪我晚晚坐麥記操數的老死,最後都肯科水的母親,當然還有『唔知倔強定硬頸到痴咗線』的自己。

好不容易把要做的past paper都全部做完一遍,臨考前沒有預期中的睡不著。開考時倒是一陣源自安穩實在的專注,終於捱過了最燃燒肝臟的4月。感覺最良好的是歷史卷,一方面是應考狀態理想,其二當然是師傅訓練日子有功。

坦白說,5\*\*的成績完全是意料之外,從來沒有預算自己會由2彈上兩粒星,更遑論在大學學位沾上半條邊。因為歷史,我不單取下第一個5\*\*,更是take me取西經地令我在大多4同5的成績下,有資格問鼎最心儀,日頭食飯晏晝痾屎夜晚發夢都諗緊嘅中大酒店管理。我永遠都唔會忘記,由放榜望第一欄的驚,到見到最下面5\*\*的尖叫。如果少了這兩粒星,我不敢講我必定收不到大學offer,但最少肯定會跟自己的夢想擦身而過。歷史入U,原來真係不是夢。

自修不是一個容易下的決定,大半年的過程中,可以將一個人徹徹底底地重新改變,不論是命運還是性格,但終究是一場自律和時間的賭注,不全是必然。很感恩期間受到這麼多人的幫助,亦誠意向你推薦KW Ho這位歷史老師。

DSE對我來說雖是暫告一段落,但若有幸讀到大學,更要好好把握,成為當天向我這隻迷途小羔羊伸出援手的『他們』。

然而親愛的同學,謝謝你的恆心把以上的文字都看完。即使大學不在你的目標之上,都希望你能找到你自己的理想,然後拼命的戰鬥去迫趕完成,就算是不枉的一種。人生的道路上,天道酬勤,共勉之。

# 新修·傳奇

麗雯，原本只是 DSE 的落榜者。

於 2015 年 DSE 中僅取得 16 分的分數，無緣升讀大學。

在重考該年，麗雯決定新修歷史（原本未有讀過歷史科），

由 2015 年 7 月開始報讀 K.W.HO Summer Course，

再跟足 Regular Course(9月-2月)及 Capture Star Course(3月)，

並應考 Mock(2月)。

最終，於 2016 年 4 月應考 DSE，取得了 5\*\* 的成績，開創新修傳奇。

一般日校學生雖然讀歷史科的時間較長，但同時積累的陋習較多，

例如 DBQ points 過少、亂用駁論、比較題沒有真正比較、段落冗贅等等，  
要改正此等問題需要花費的時間較多。

正等如一個人走錯了路，要走回正軌需要花費更多路程。

但新修學生的好處是一張白紙，教什麼就直接消化及套用。

尤其是在極為講究答題方法及模式的歷史科，

若能一開始就學正確的答題方法，就能省卻了糾正錯誤所需要的時間。

因此，愈早學習正確的方法就愈能保障自己的成績，獲取好成績。





麗雯的話：

等我又黎講下感言 🥰🥰  
其實作為一個retaker  
壓力大過第一年就緊架啦  
仲記得上年我決定retake  
啊sir你成日都好苦口婆心咁叫我哋諗清楚  
要改變自己既思維，唔好行上年舊路  
如果唔係你既成績唔會改變，只會浪費一年  
十個retake九個衰(我唔記得有冇咁誇張啦)  
但係身為一個自修而身邊又有好多人自修既人  
我相信我都有少少發言權  
我識既人入面除左我有一個人真係升到好多分  
最多都係升一分...係好殘忍架  
而我  
其實如果唔係因為信左啊sir，都只係升左小小  
一樣入唔到大學 🙄🙄  
話我歷史5\*\*左，唔會體會到果種絕望  
緊係唔會啦  
我最有信心既科係中文，而我又有比心機  
考mock都考得好好，結果，冇升到  
我見到個成績都真係喊到崩潰 🙄  
上網check成績之前果一刻真係會唔敢禁入去  
即使本身係一個點灑脫既人，自修得都已經證明有幾執著  
所以我更加多謝啊sir，更加慶幸自己做左新修依個決定  
但係咁唔代表新修係可以輕易決定既事  
運氣實力決一不可  
而運氣，我覺得佔得少但係好重要haha 🙄  
自修依加野，話自己有溫過書下年要努力既大把，我都有  
咁講過

但係人既習性會唔會係一年內有咁大改變？  
咁一定有既，成功例子出面見唔少添 🙄  
但暗地裏又知唔知有幾多自修生中途放棄連試都唔去考？  
我考試大部分場係自修生專場，真係空位唔少，你懂的 🙄  
我都唔敢話自己勤力，唔信你問下啊sir哈哈  
你就明人哋升好多分入番U果啲有幾勤力 🙄  
當然啦！身為自修生又唔會否定自修既  
如果係好認真考慮過，而又唔係輕率決定  
我係好支持 ❤️  
因為我知道人係可以發揮好大潛能 🙄  
我係過來人，我明白前路有幾難行  
但係無論係決定自修與否定係下年dse既人都  
都希望你哋不怕後悔不留遺憾咁行落去啦 🙄  
因為我上年都成日睇啲成功例子既留言比力量自己  
係心入面同自己講你都得既！  
所以就打左依篇堅 千字文  
希望唔好打沉大家反而係比到勇氣大家啦  
有咩事同啊sir傾啦，佢好樂意架，我之前都成日搵佢 🙄

PS 啊sir真係好堅，補得佢就要信佢  
忘記以前讀書做卷既方法啦  
我一個一張白紙既人都5\*\*到  
證明佢有幾得 🙄🙄  
依個5\*\*完全係屬於KWHo既  
我都得，讀左3年既有理由差過我，係咪先 🙄

## Outbreak of WW1

**Nationalism**

**Alliance System**

**Armaments Race**

**Colonial Rivalries**

## Using the sole and key example

### ✧ 1914: Sarajevo Incident

- ➔ Germany offered the “blank cheque” to Austria-Hungary, which strengthened Austria-Hungary’s determination to issue a harsh ultimatum to Serbia.
- ➔ Germany imposed the Schlieffen Plan to start war with France through Belgium.
- ➔ The first “general mobilization” by Russia had fully supported Serbia so that it had confidence for not accepting the ultimatum issued by Austria-Hungary completely.
- ➔ President and Prime Minister of France showed its support by visiting Russia which increased its confidence for declaring a war.
- ➔ Britain announced war with Germany after Schlieffen Plan was adopted.

## Importance of Nationalism to the Outbreak of WW1

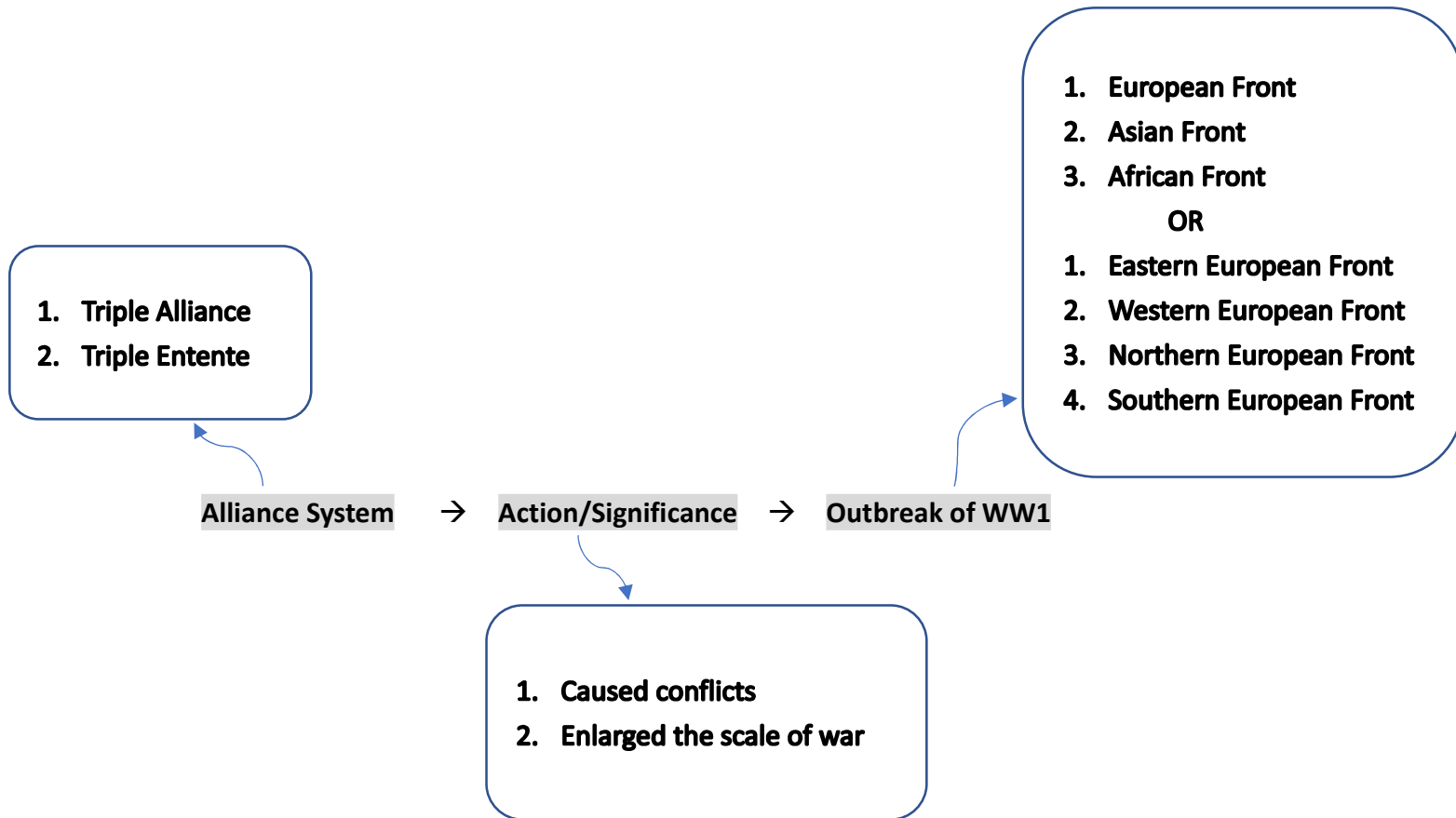
1. Competitions between Pan-Germanism and Pan-Slavism
2. French Revanchism against Germany
3. Competitions between British Hegemony and Germany
4. Greater Serbia Movement
5. Balkan nationalism

1. European Front
  2. Asian Front
  3. African Front
- OR
1. Eastern European Front
  2. Western European Front
  3. Northern European Front
  4. Southern European Front

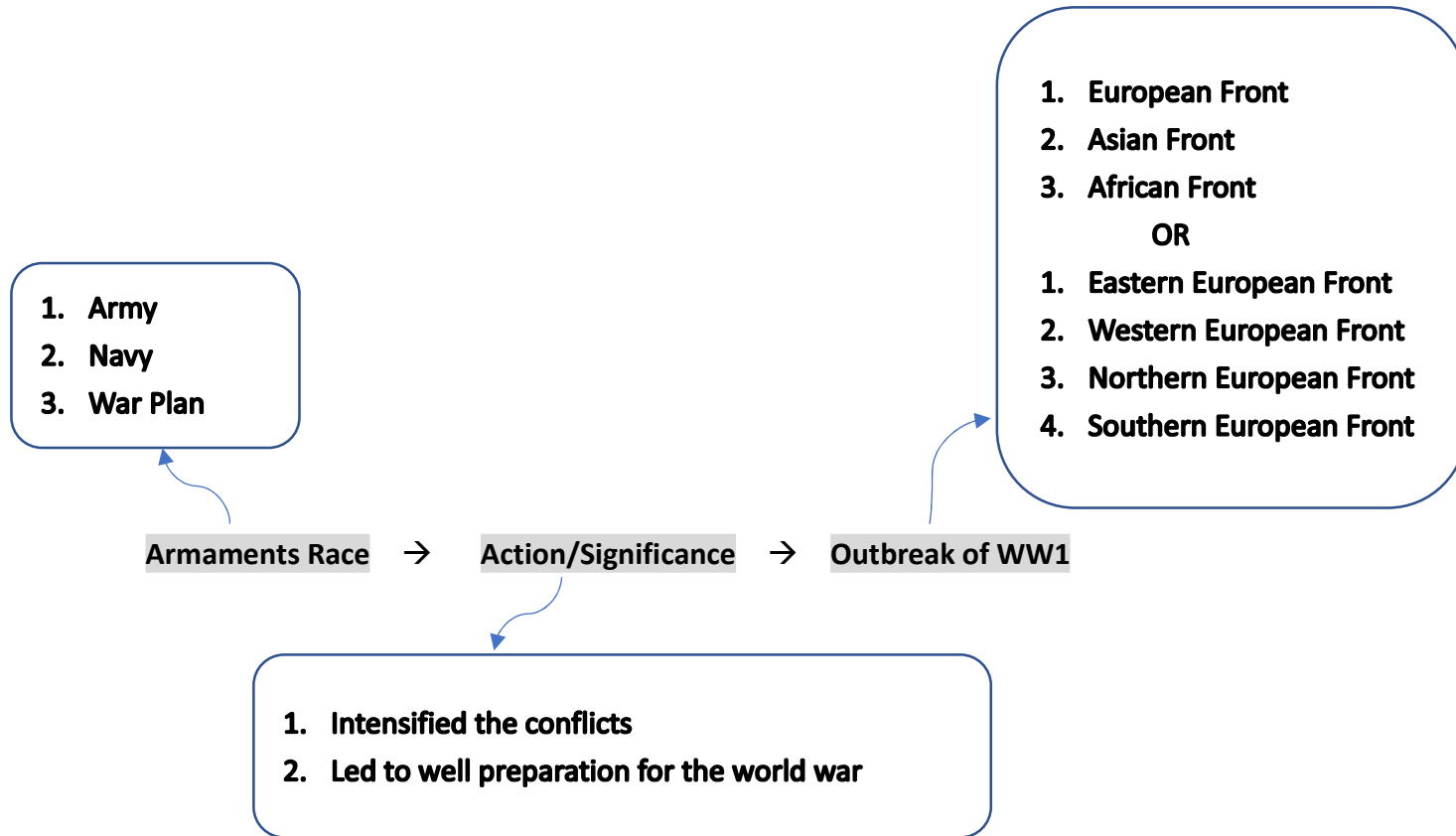
Nationalism → Action/Significance → Outbreak of WW1

1. Caused colonial rivalries
2. Led to Balkan conflicts
3. Evoked chain reaction of Alliance system

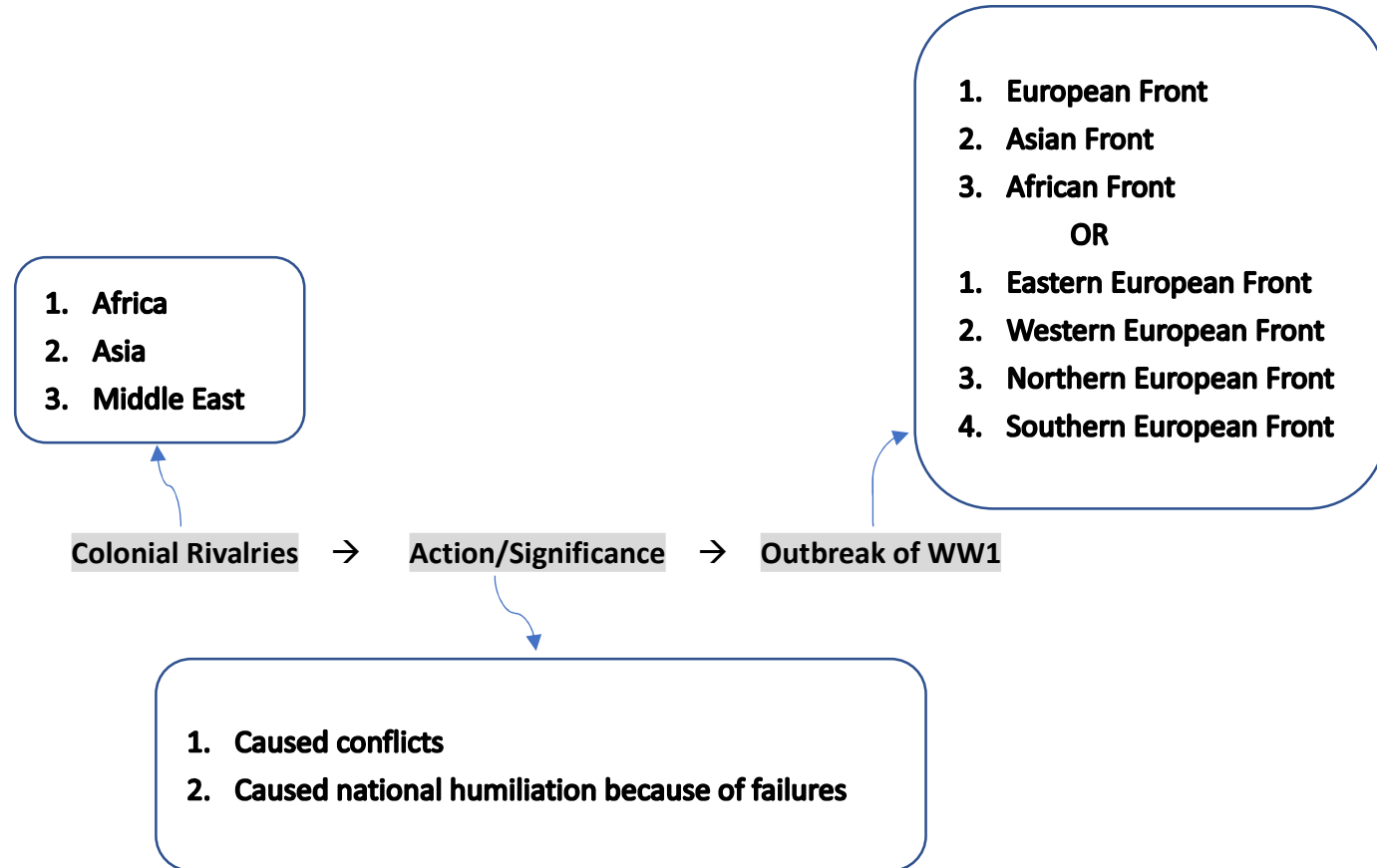
## Importance of Alliance System to the Outbreak of WW1



## Importance of Armaments Race to the Outbreak of WW1



## Importance of Colonial Rivalries to the Outbreak of WW1



## Outbreak of WW2

**Impact of WW1 (Paris Peace Conference)**

**Rise of totalitarianism**

**Great Depression**

**Failure of collective security system**

**Appeasement Policy**

**Inadequate cooperation among the powers**



## Using multiple examples

- ✧ 1935: Italian invasion of Abyssinia
- ✧ 1935: Germany broke the Treaty of Versailles and restarted conscription
- ✧ 1936: German remilitarization of the Rhineland
- ✧ 1937: Japan started a total war on China
- ✧ 1938: The Anschluss
- ✧ 1938: German annexation of the Sudetenland
- ✧ 1939: German annexation of Czechoslovakia
- ✧ 1939: Italian invasion of Albania
- ✧ 1939: German sudden attack on Poland that sparked the Second World War

## Importance of Impact of WW1 (Paris Peace Conference) to the Outbreak of WW2

1. Treaty of Versailles
2. Treaty of St. Germain
3. Treaty of Sevres
4. Treaty of Trianon
5. Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine

Impact of WW1 (Paris Peace Conference)



Action/Significance



Outbreak of WW2

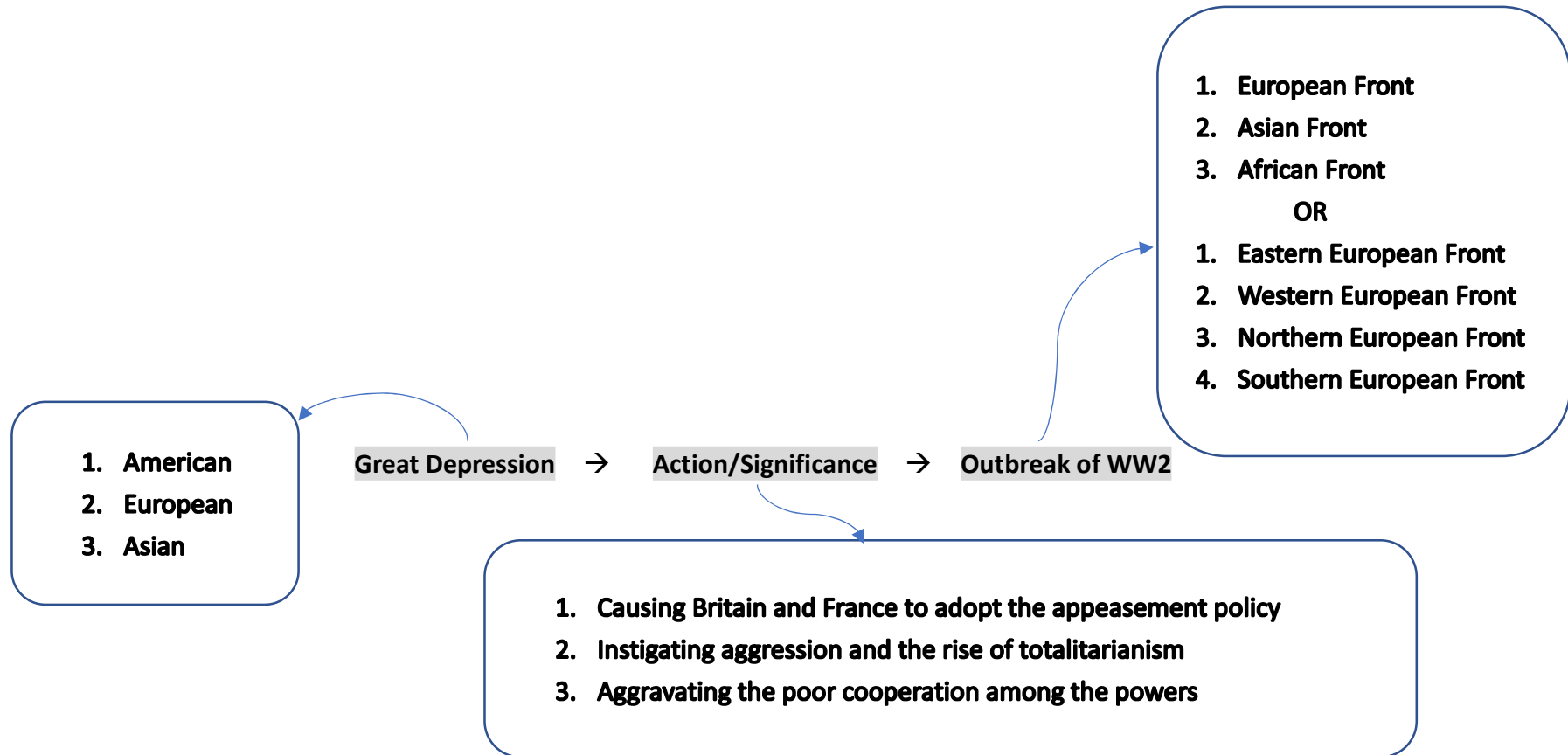
1. European Front
  2. Asian Front
  3. African Front
- OR
1. Eastern European Front
  2. Western European Front
  3. Northern European Front
  4. Southern European Front

1. Caused discontent in Germany
2. Caused discontent in Italy
3. Nation states created at the Conference became preys of aggressors
4. The League of Nations promoted ambition of aggressors

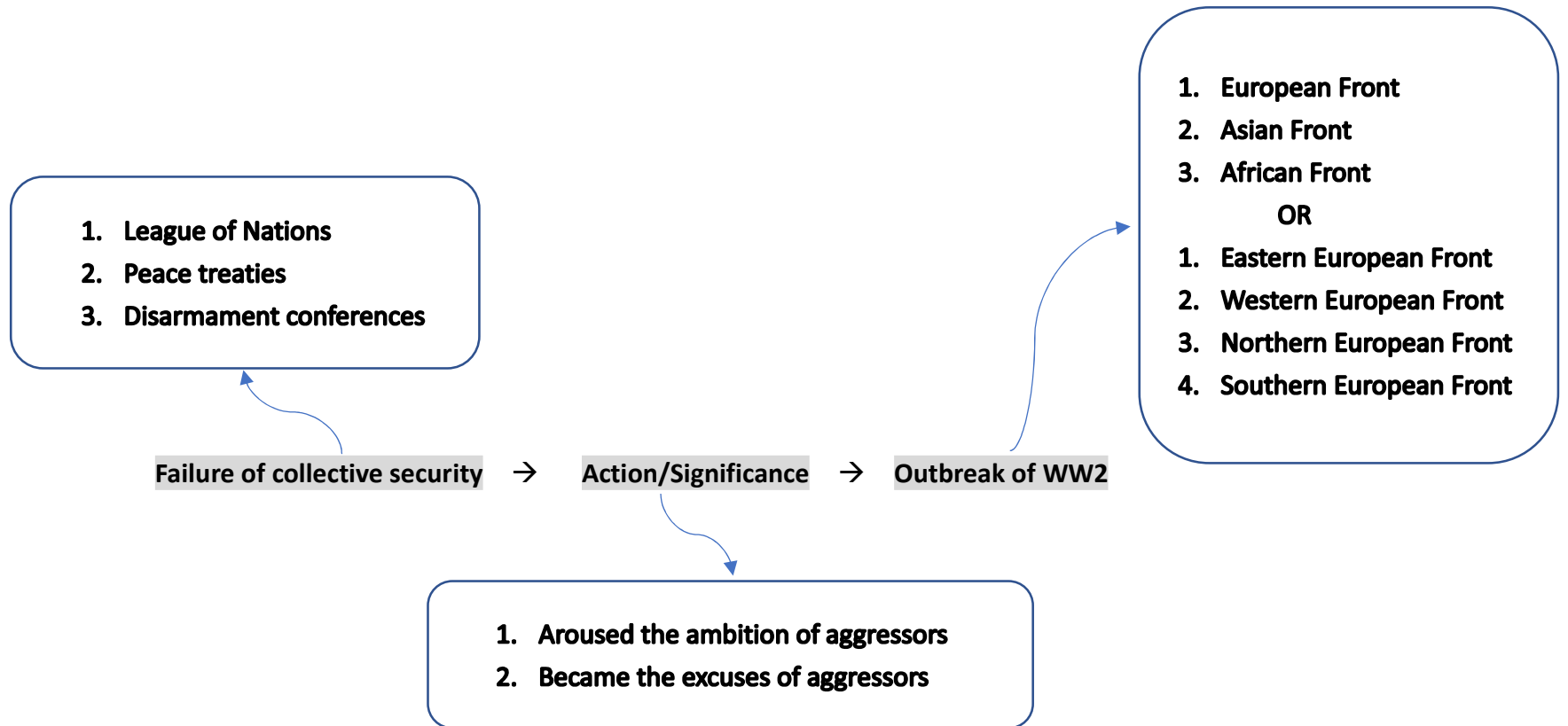
## Importance of Rise of totalitarianism to the Outbreak of WW2



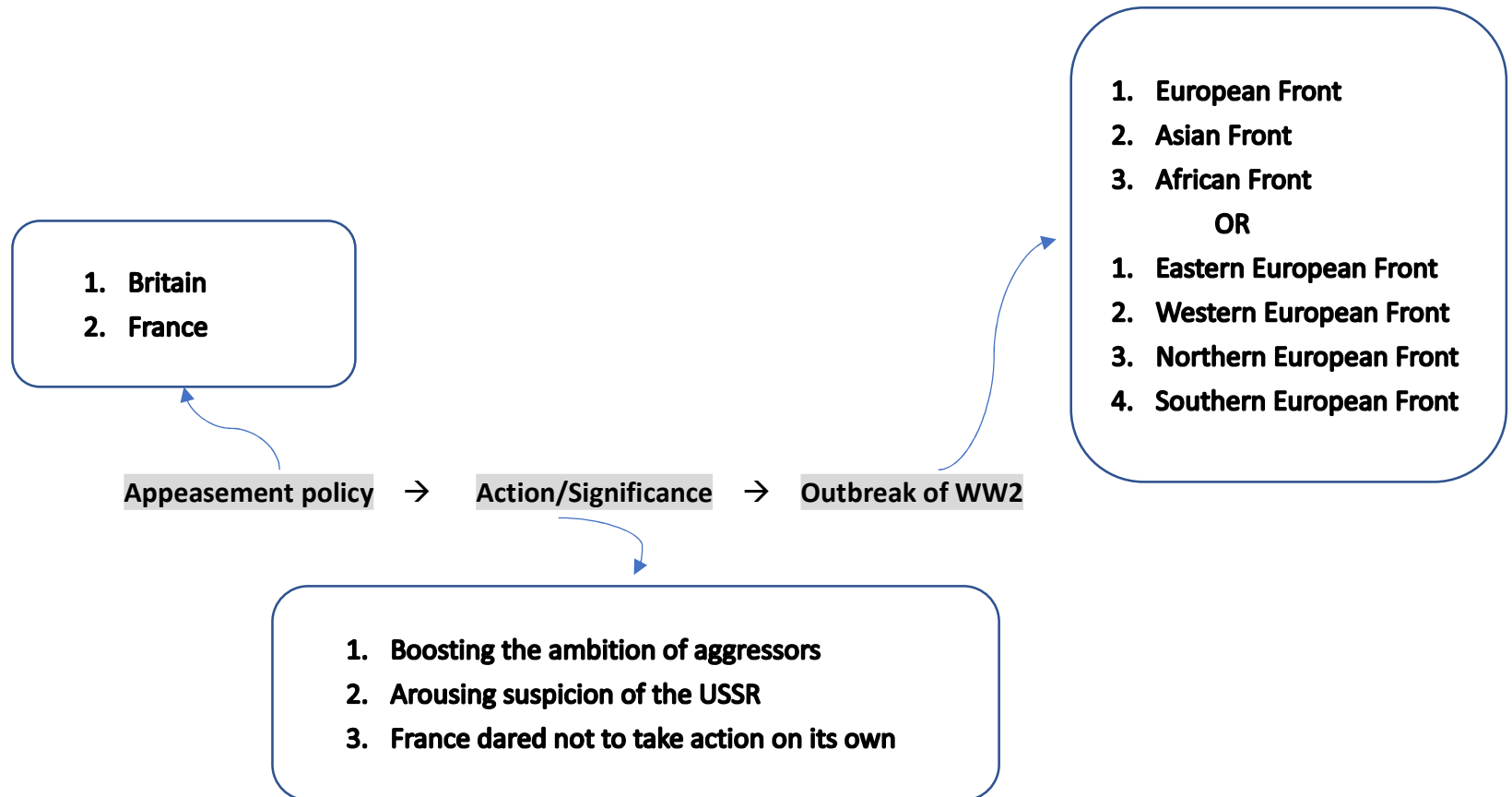
## Importance of Great Depression to the Outbreak of WW2



## Importance of Failure of collective security to the Outbreak of WW2



## Importance of Appeasement policy to the Outbreak of WW2



## Importance of Inadequate cooperation among the powers to the Outbreak of WW2

- 1. USA
- 2. USSR
- 3. Britain and France

- 1. European Front
  - 2. Asian Front
  - 3. African Front
- OR
- 1. Eastern European Front
  - 2. Western European Front
  - 3. Northern European Front
  - 4. Southern European Front

Inadequate cooperation among the powers → Action/Significance → Outbreak of WW2

- 1. Became an excuse for the aggressors to expand
- 2. Eased German worries about a two-front war

## Origins of the Cold War

**Ideological Difference**

**Burgeoning Influence of the US and the USSR**

**Mutual Distrust**

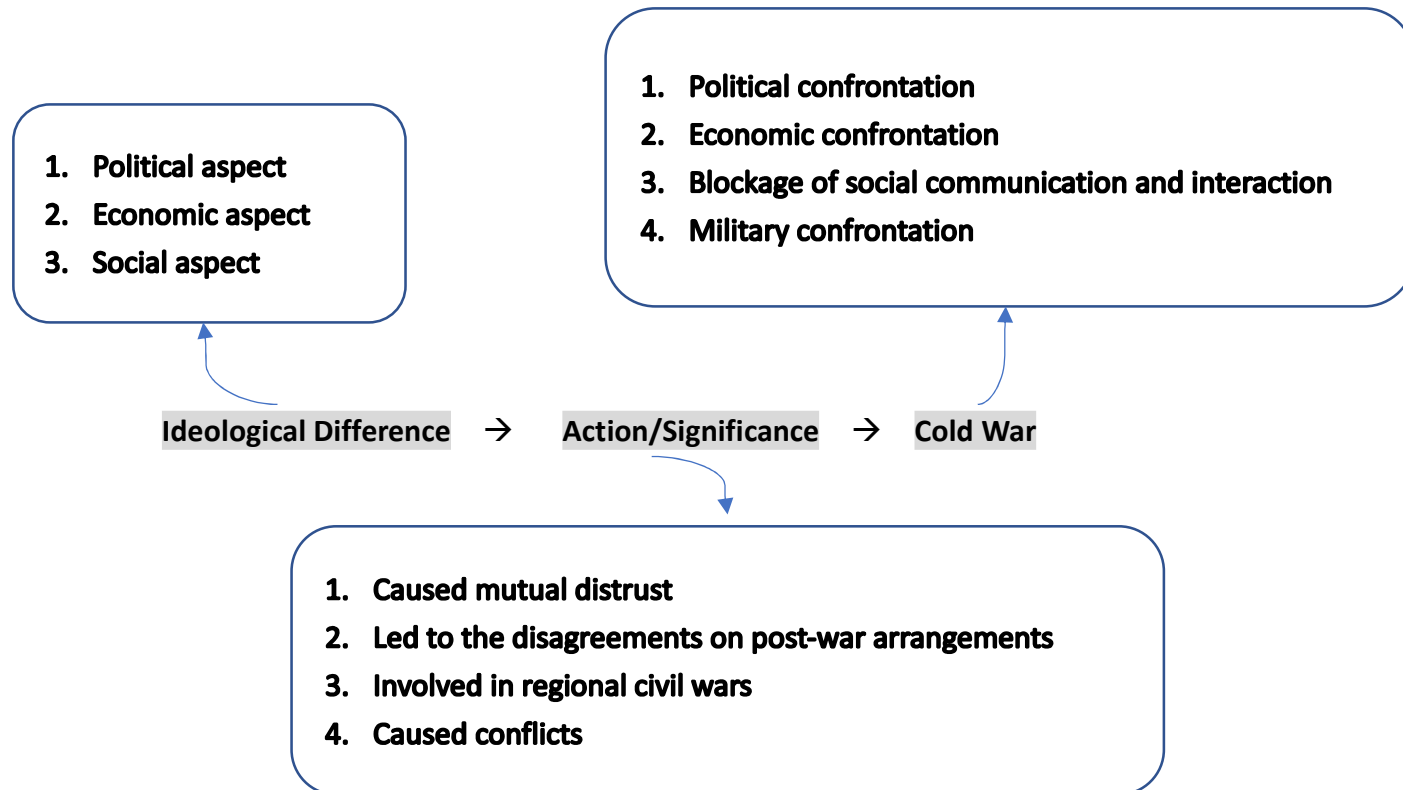
**Disagreements on post-war arrangements**



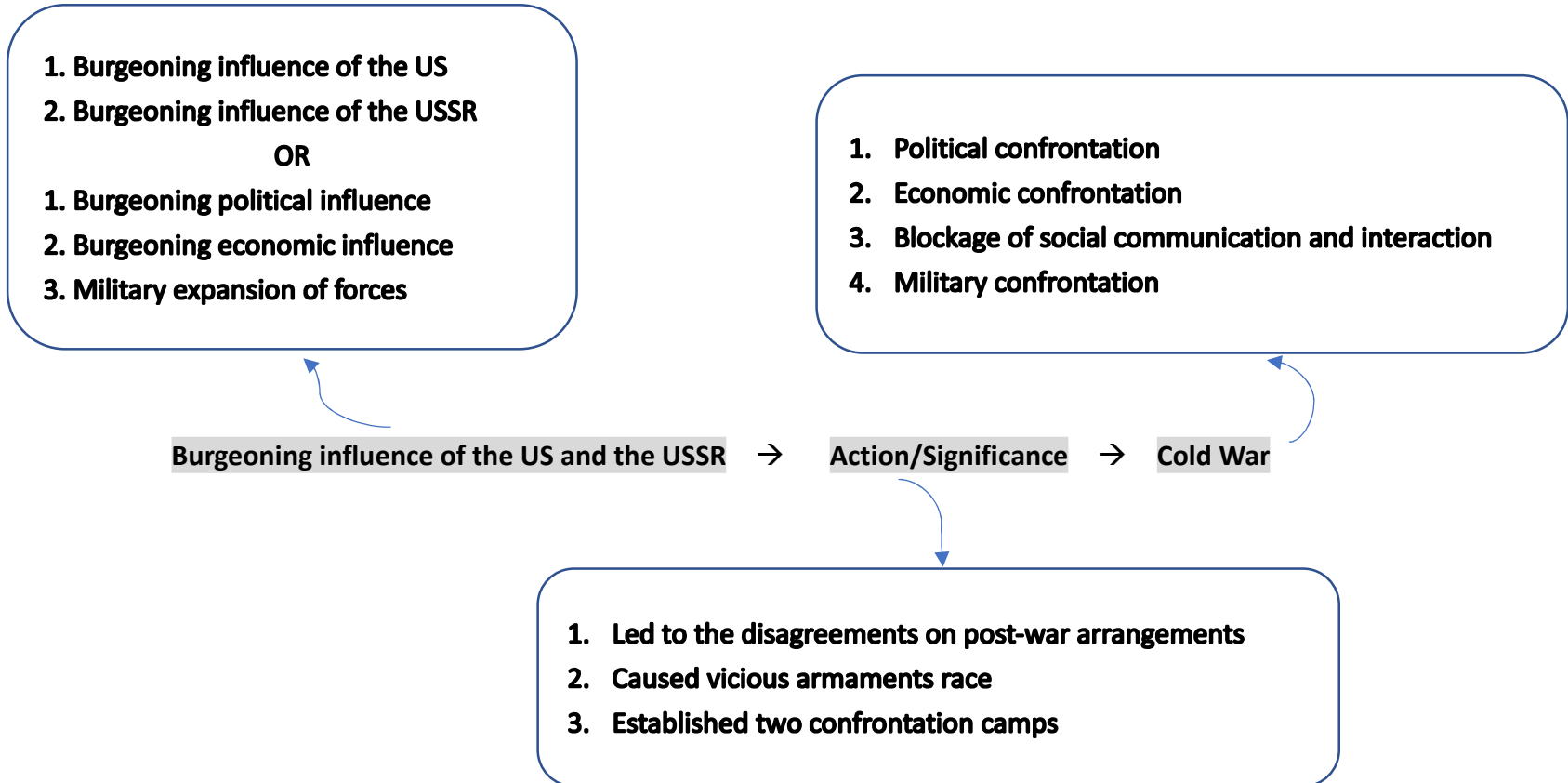
## Using multiple examples

- ✧ 1946: The Iron Curtain speech
- ✧ 1946-49: The Chinese Civil War that was in fact a conflict between the capitalist bloc and the communist bloc
- ✧ 1947: The Truman Doctrine
- ✧ 1947: The Molotov Plan
- ✧ 1948: The Marshall Plan
- ✧ 1949: The Berlin Crisis
- ✧ 1949: The establishment of the NATO
- ✧ 1949: Atomic bomb test by the USSR

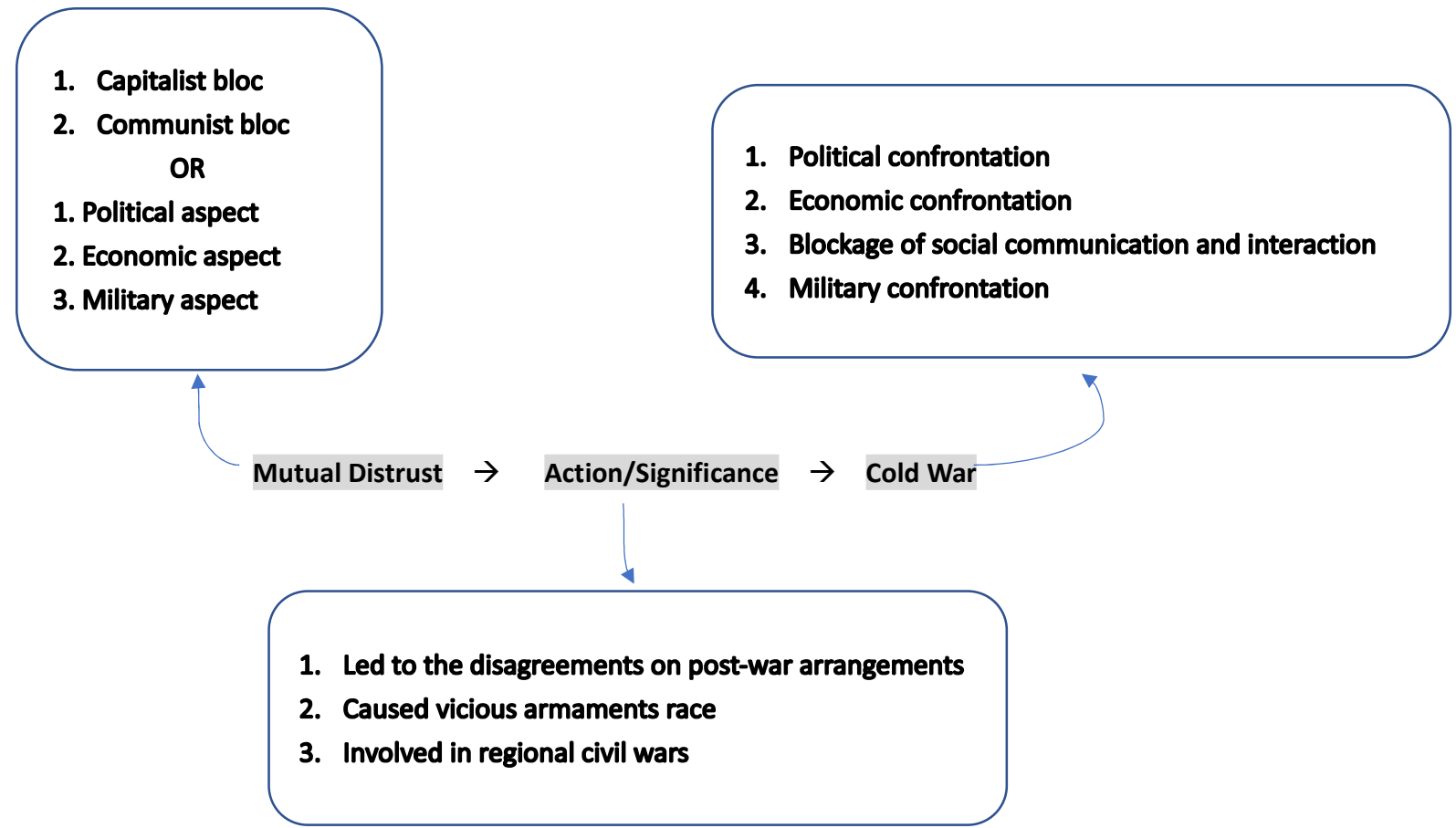
## Importance of Ideological Differences to the Cold War



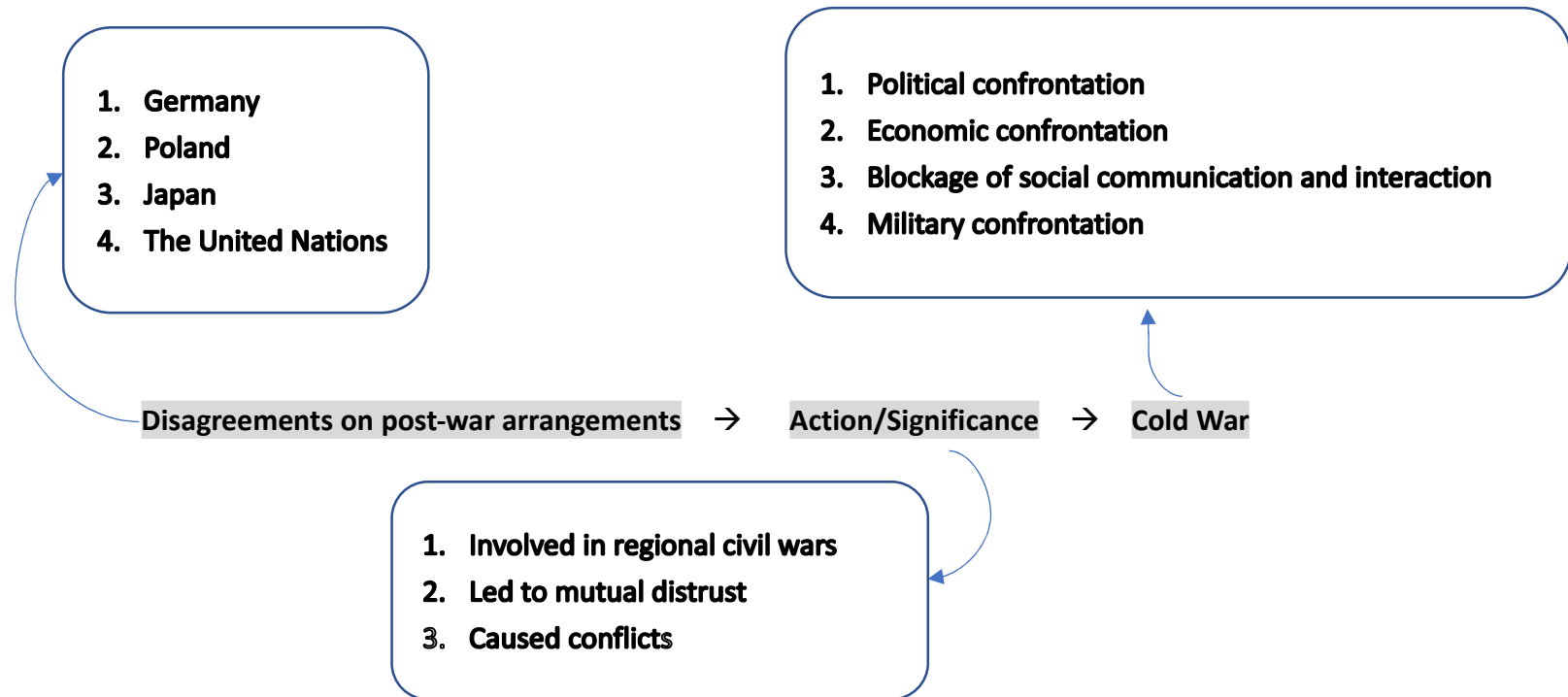
## Importance of Burgeoning influence of the US and the USSR to the Cold War



## Importance of Mutual Distrust to the Cold War



## Importance of Disagreements on post-war arrangements to the Cold War



## End of Cold War

**Rise of Gorbachev**

**Economic problems in the USSR**

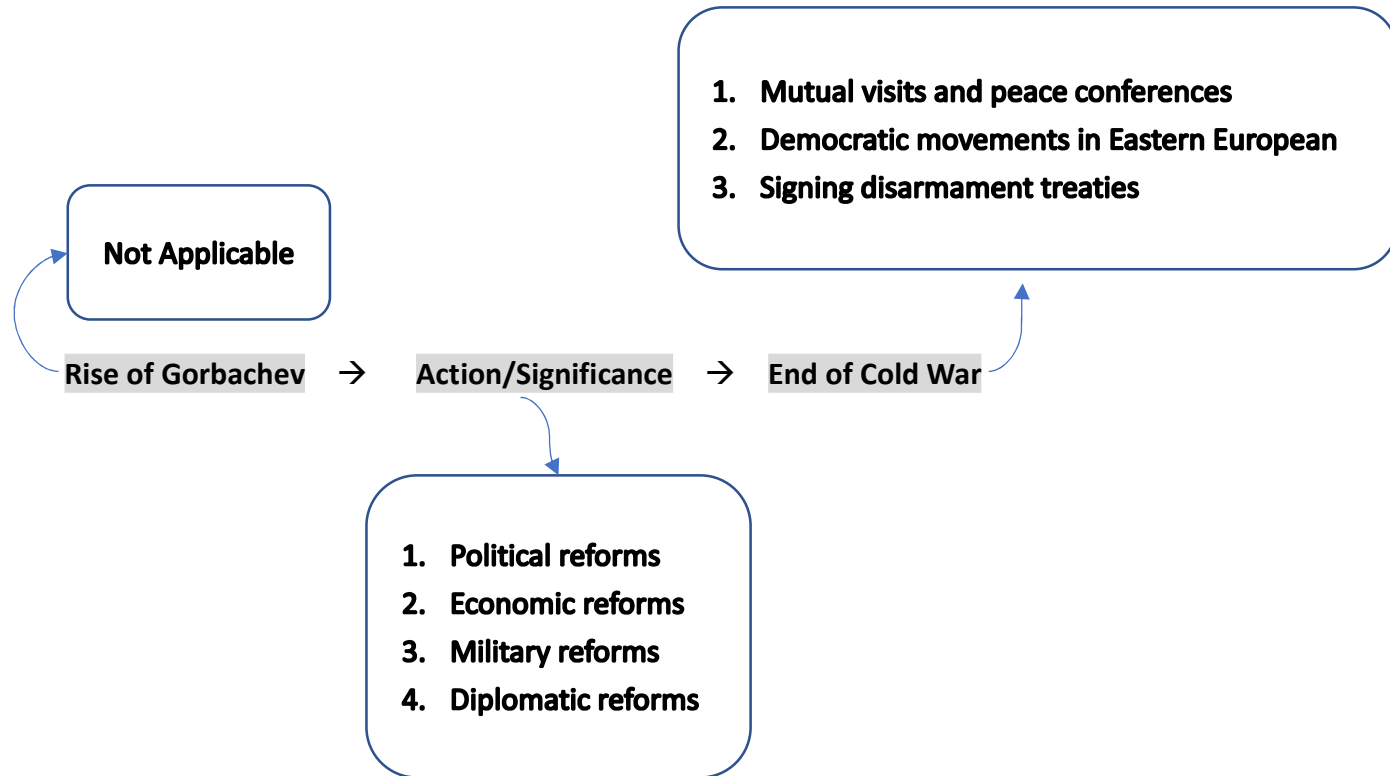
**Discontent with Soviet control in Eastern Europe**

**Western Military Strategy**

## Using multiple examples

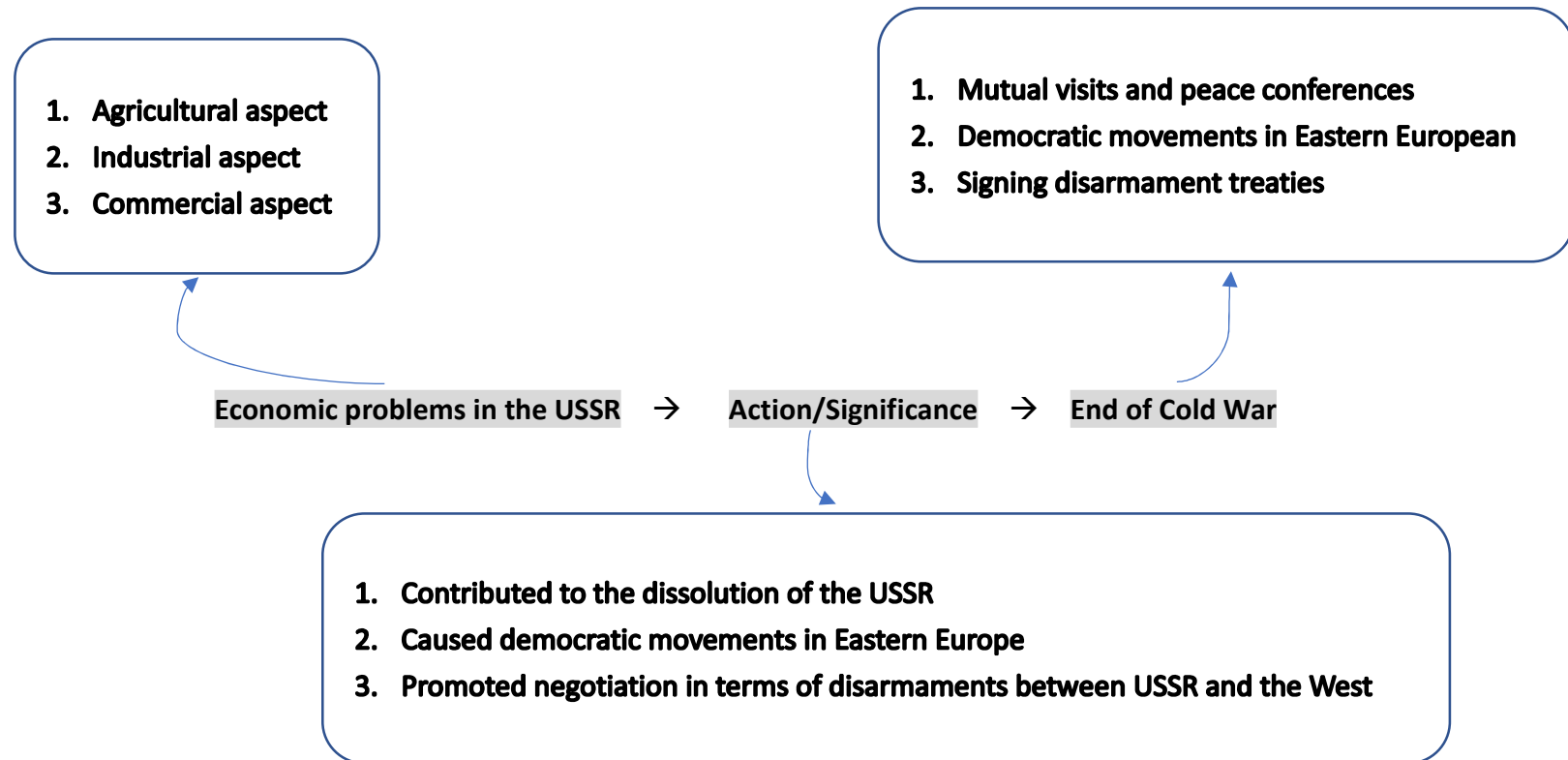
- ✧ 1989-91: Democratic movements in Eastern Europe (1989-91)
- ✧ 1989: The Malta Summit
- ✧ 1990: The signing of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty
- ✧ 1990: The Constitution of the Soviet Union was changed, which marked the end of one-party dictatorship.
- ✧ 1991: The dissolution of the Warsaw Pact
- ✧ 1991: The August Coup
- ✧ 1991: Gorbachev resigned as President of the USSR and proposed dissolution of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
- ✧ 1991: 11 former Soviet republics formally established the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) to replace the Soviet Union

## Importance of the Rise of Gorbachev to the end of Cold War

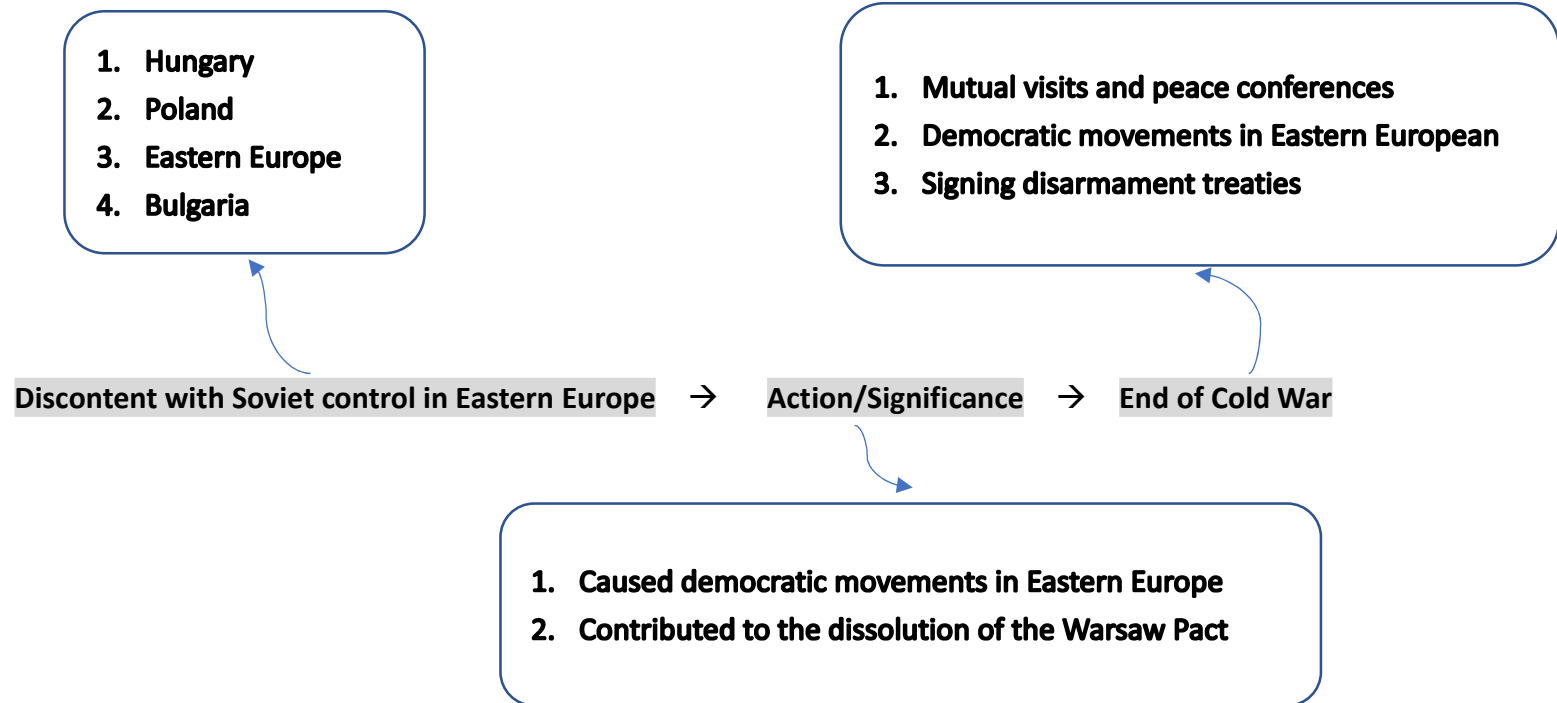




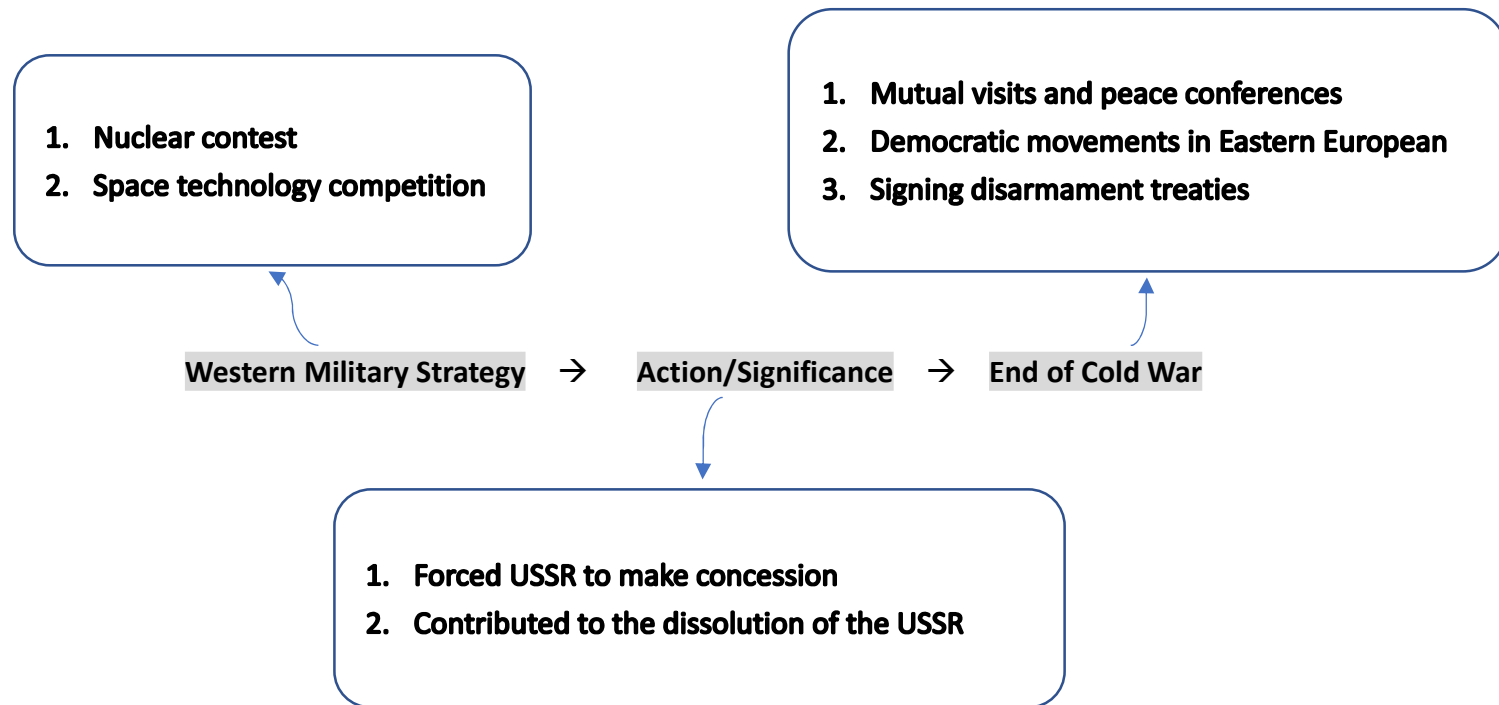
## Importance of the Economic problems in the USSR to the end of Cold War



## Importance of the Discontent with Soviet control in Eastern Europe to the end of Cold War



## Importance of Western Military Strategy to the end of Cold War



**Rise of militarism in 1930s**

**Incompetence of the democratic government**

**Economic factor**

**Traditional factor**

**External factor**

## Using multiple examples

- ✧ 1931: The September 18th Incident (against China) - the democratic government failed to stop and intervene.
- ✧ 1932: The January 28th Incident (against China) - the democratic government failed to stop and intervene.
- ✧ 1932: The May 15th Incident (inside Japan) – the office of President was almost occupied by the military afterwards
- ✧ 1936: The February 26th Incident (inside Japan) – the military controlled the Cabinet afterwards
- ✧ 1940: The establishment of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (IRAA) to replace all political parties

## Incompetence of the democratic government led to the rise of Militarism in 1930s

1. **Political aspect: Weaknesses of the democratic government**
2. **Economic aspect: Colluding with the zaibatsu and failing to solve economic problems**
3. **Social aspect: Democracy was not deeply rooted in Japan**
4. **Diplomatic aspect: Diplomatic weakness**

1. **Prime Minister were generals after May15 Incident**
2. **The Kwantung Army gained public support in September18 Incident & January28 Incident**
3. **Restoration of the Military Ministers to be Active-Duty Officers Law after February26 Incident**

Incompetence of democratic government



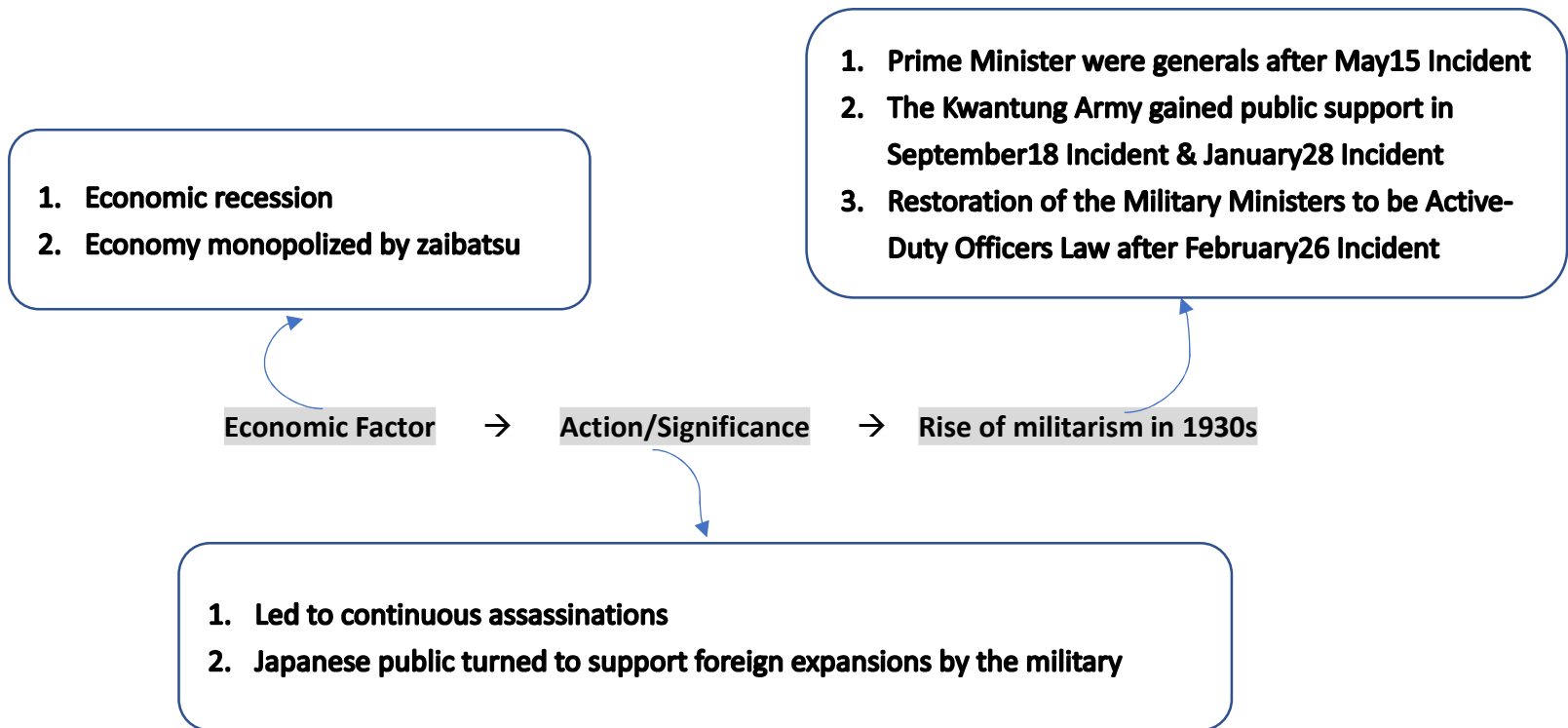
Action/Significance



Rise of militarism in 1930s

1. **Led to continuous assassinations**
2. **Japanese public turned to support foreign expansions by the military**

## Economic factor led to the rise of Militarism in 1930s



## Traditional factor led to the rise of Militarism in 1930s

1. **Political aspect: Autocracy of traditional constitution**
2. **Military aspect: Overwhelming power of the military**
3. **Educational aspect: Indoctrination of traditional values and Bushido thoughts**

1. **Prime Minister were generals after May15 Incident**
2. **The Kwantung Army gained public support in September18 Incident & January28 Incident**
3. **Restoration of the Military Ministers to be Active-Duty Officers Law after February26 Incident**

**Traditional Factor** → **Action/Significance** → **Rise of militarism in 1930s**

1. **Led to continuous assassinations**
2. **Japanese public turned to support foreign expansions by the military**



## External factor led to the rise of Militarism in 1930s

1. Political aspect: Western discrimination towards Japan
2. Political aspect: Changes in China's situation
3. Political aspect: Developments of totalitarianism in the same period
4. Economic aspect: The Great Depression

1. Prime Minister were generals after May15 Incident
2. The Kwantung Army gained public support in September18 Incident & January28 Incident
3. Restoration of the Military Ministers to be Active-Duty Officers Law after February26 Incident

External Factor → Action/Significance → Rise of militarism in 1930s

1. Led to continuous assassinations
2. Japanese public turned to support foreign expansions by the military

**Reasons for successful economic  
recovery in Japan after WW2**

**The US Assistance**

**Post-war international circumstances**

**Contribution of the Japanese government**

**National characters of Japanese**

## Using general examples

- ✧ Either using data or without specific examples

## Importance of the US assistance to the post-war economic recovery in Japan

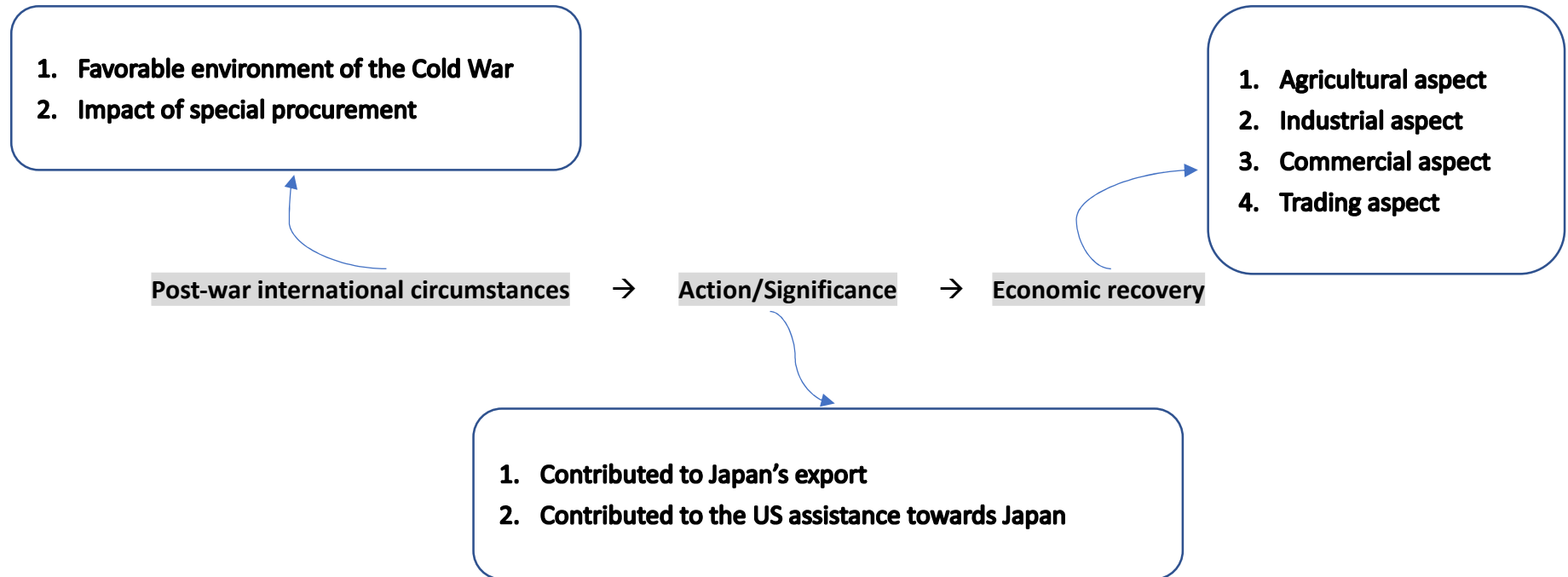
1. **Political aspect:** The US provided a favorable political environment for economic recovery in Japan
2. **Economic aspect:** Implemented suitable economic policies to promote economic recovery
3. **Economic aspect:** Created special procurement to stimulate the economy
4. **Educational aspect:** Increased the education level of Japanese to promote economic development
5. **Military aspect:** Reduced military expenditure to stimulate economic development
6. **Diplomatic aspect:** Assisted Japanese enterprises to get into foreign markets

1. **Agricultural aspect**
2. **Industrial aspect**
3. **Commercial aspect**
4. **Trading aspect**

The US Assistance → Action/Significance → Economic recovery

1. **Dissolved zaibatsu**
2. **Looking for external trading markets**

## Importance of the Post-war international circumstances to the post-war economic recovery in Japan



## Importance of the Contribution of the Japanese government to the post-war economic recovery in Japan

1. **Economic aspect:** Carried out economic-oriented national policies and plans
2. **Educational and Technological aspect:** Enhanced education level to stimulate economic development
3. **Diplomatic aspect:** Developed trading markets actively

1. **Agricultural aspect**
2. **Industrial aspect**
3. **Commercial aspect**
4. **Trading aspect**

Contribution of the Japanese government



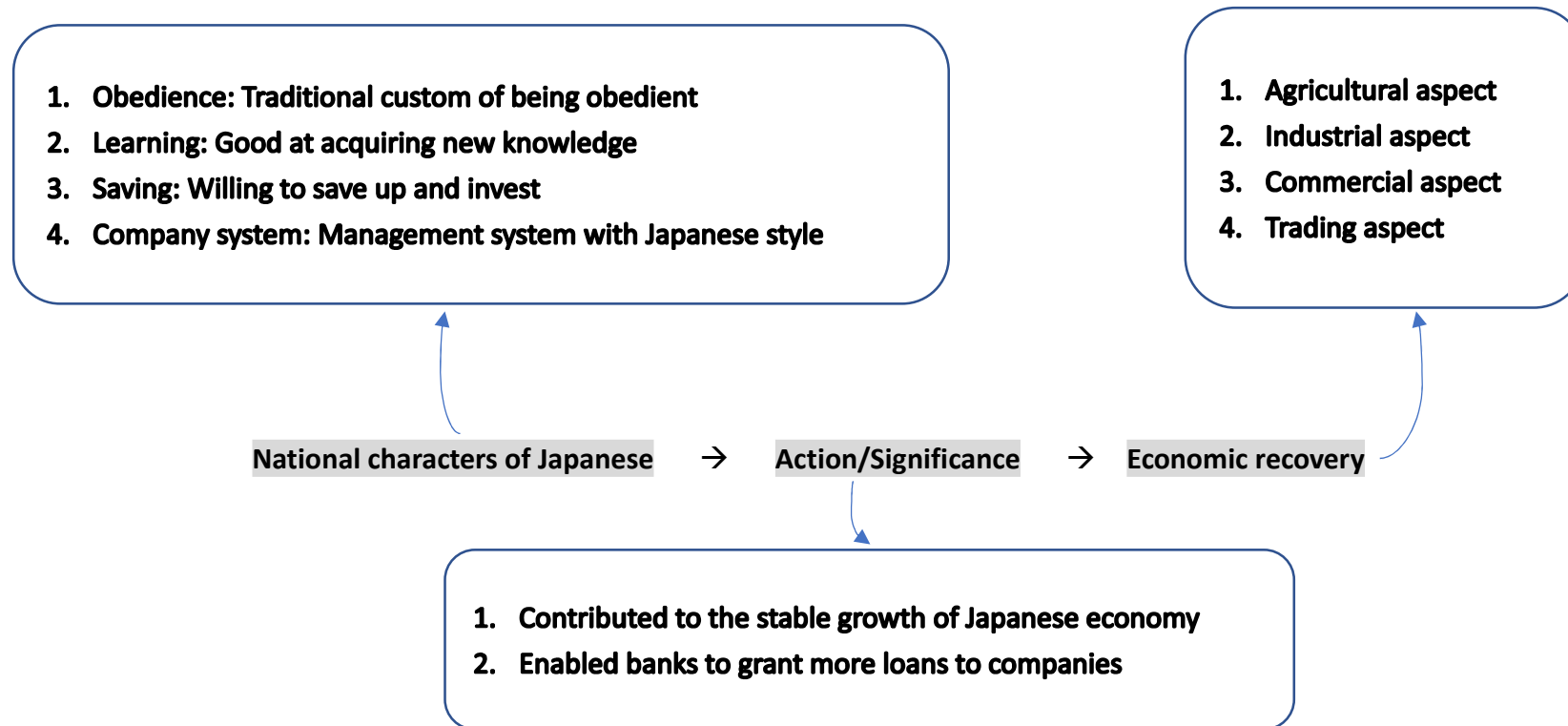
Action/Significance



Economic recovery

1. **Contributed Japan's export**
2. **Provided high quality of labour force**

## Importance of the National characters of Japanese to the post-war economic recovery in Japan



## Hong Kong's Political Development

**China factor**

**Britain factor**

**Local factor**

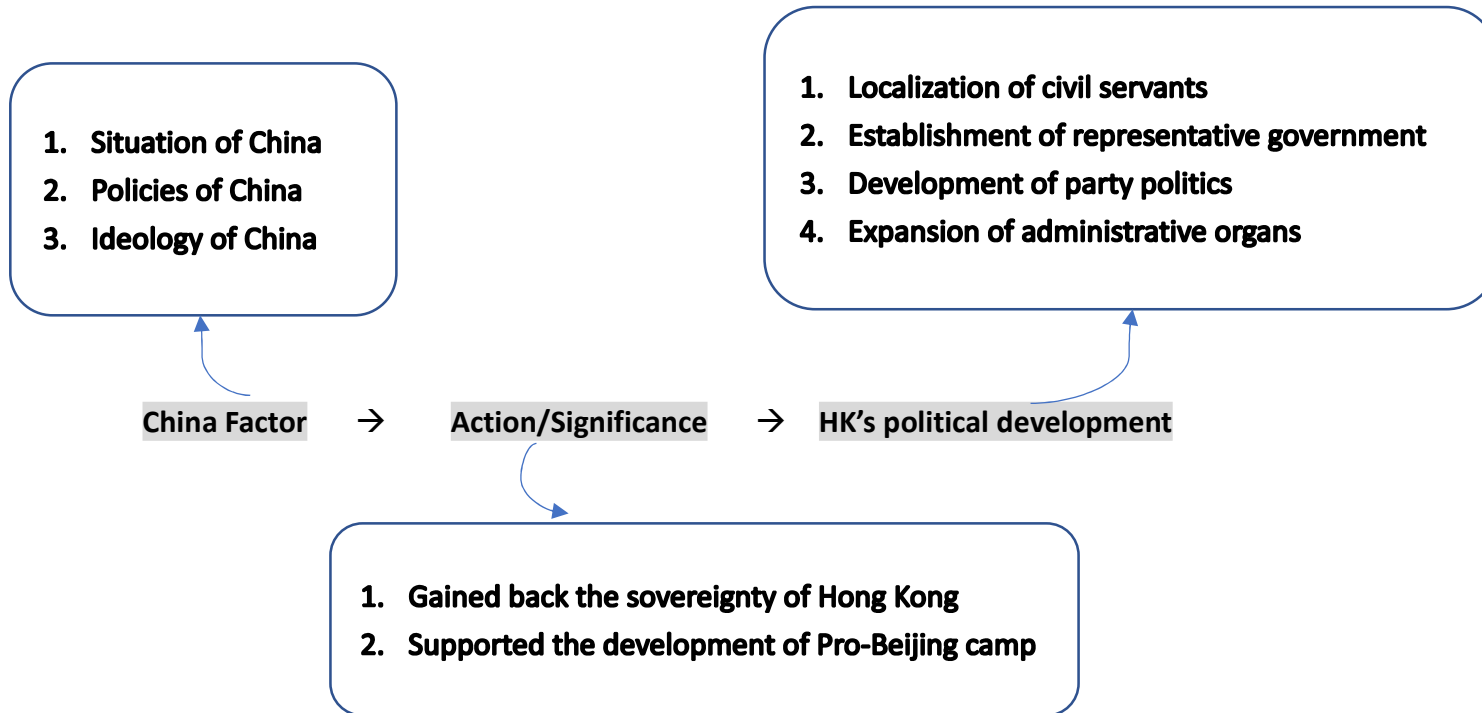
**Foreign factor**



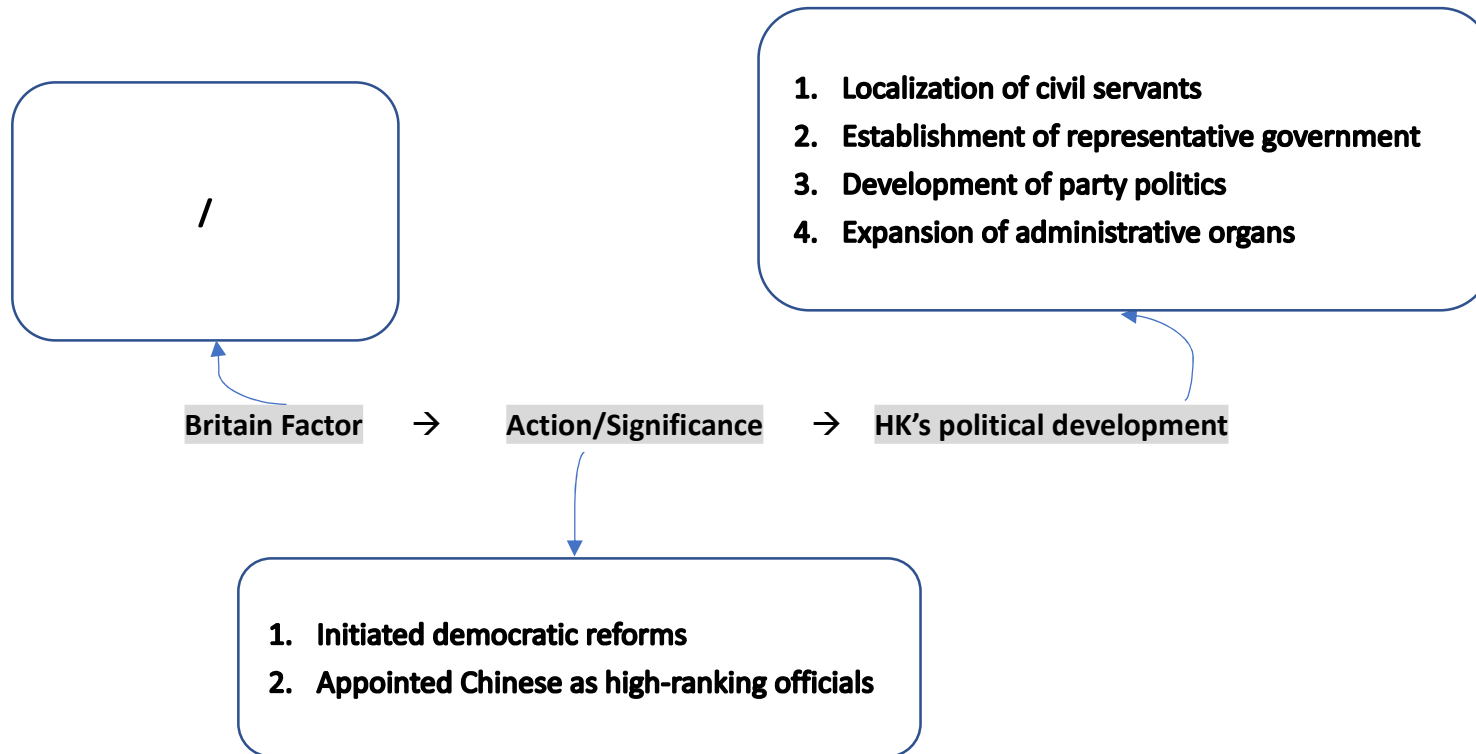
## Using multiple examples

- ✧ 1982: First election of the District Council
- ✧ 1983: First direct election of the Urban Council
- ✧ 1985: First indirect election of the Legislative Council
- ✧ 1995: All 60 seats of the Legislative Council were elected and the 'through train' arrangement was made (1995)
- ✧ 1997: Hong Kong Handover
- ✧ Localization of civil servants
- ✧ Development of political parties

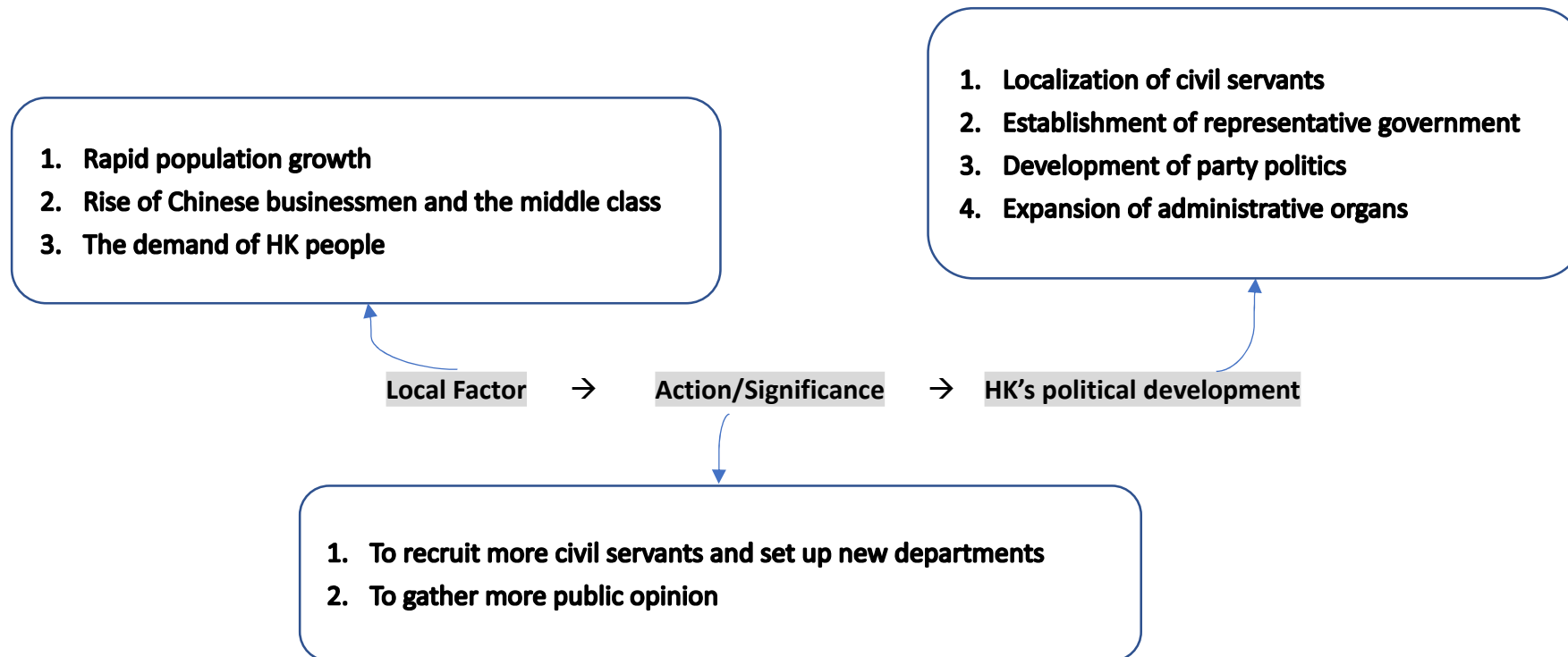
## China factor affected the political development of Hong Kong



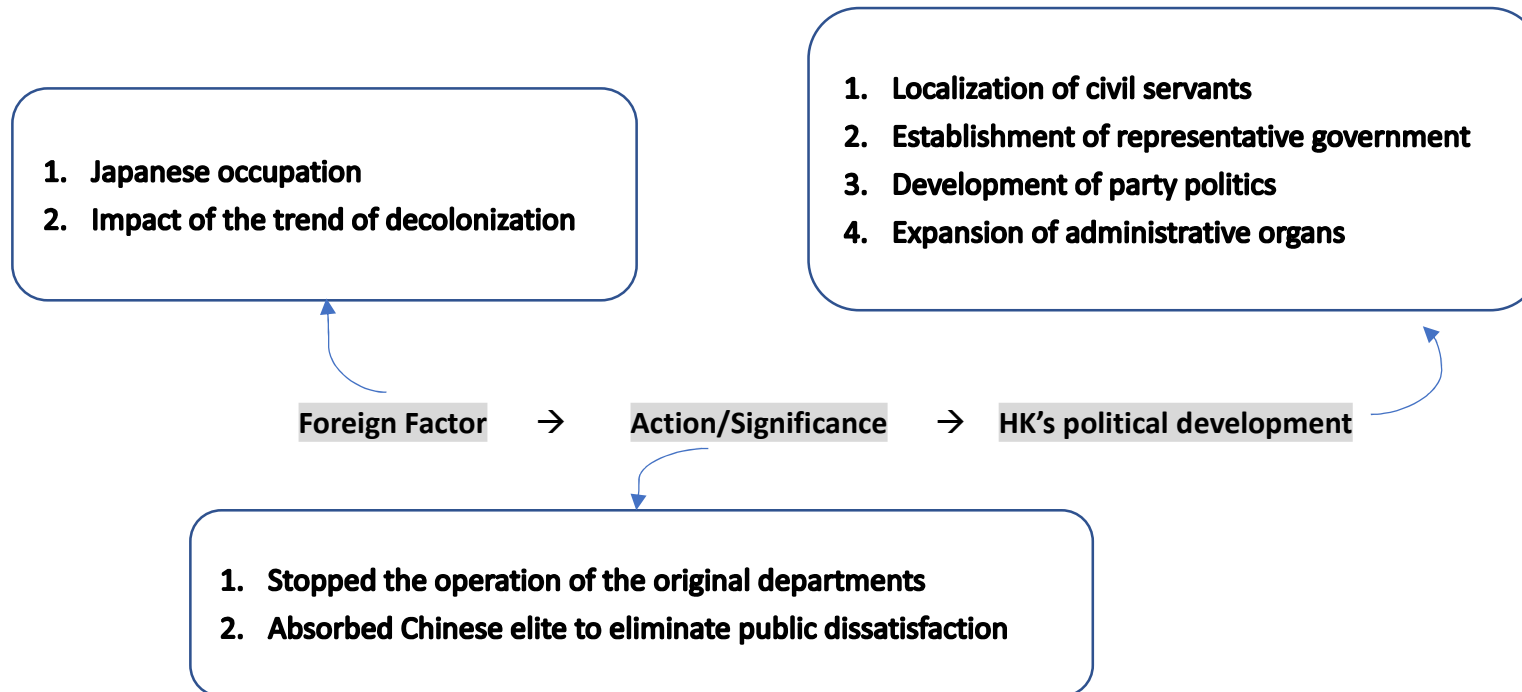
## Britain factor affected the political development of Hong Kong



## Local factor affected the political development of Hong Kong



## Foreign factor affected the political development of Hong Kong



## Hong Kong's Economic Development

**China factor**

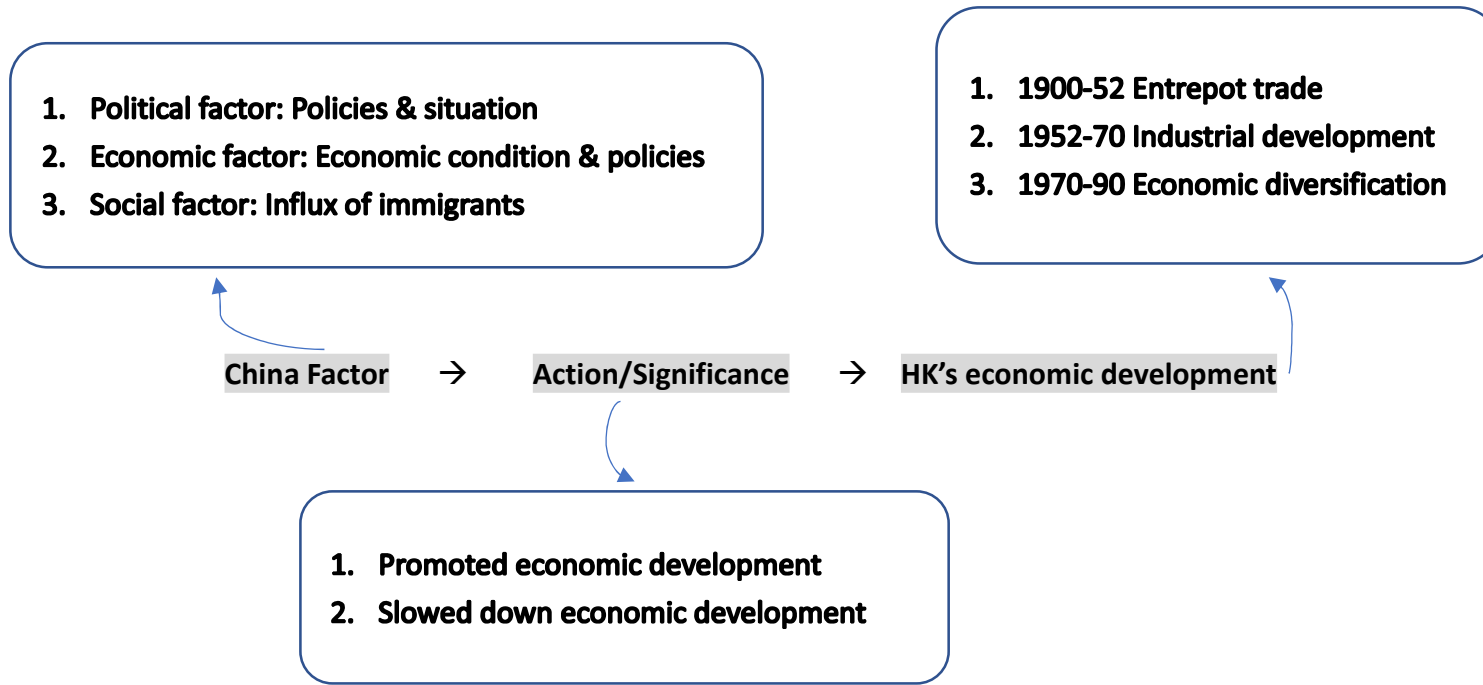
**Local factor**

**Foreign factor**

## Using general examples

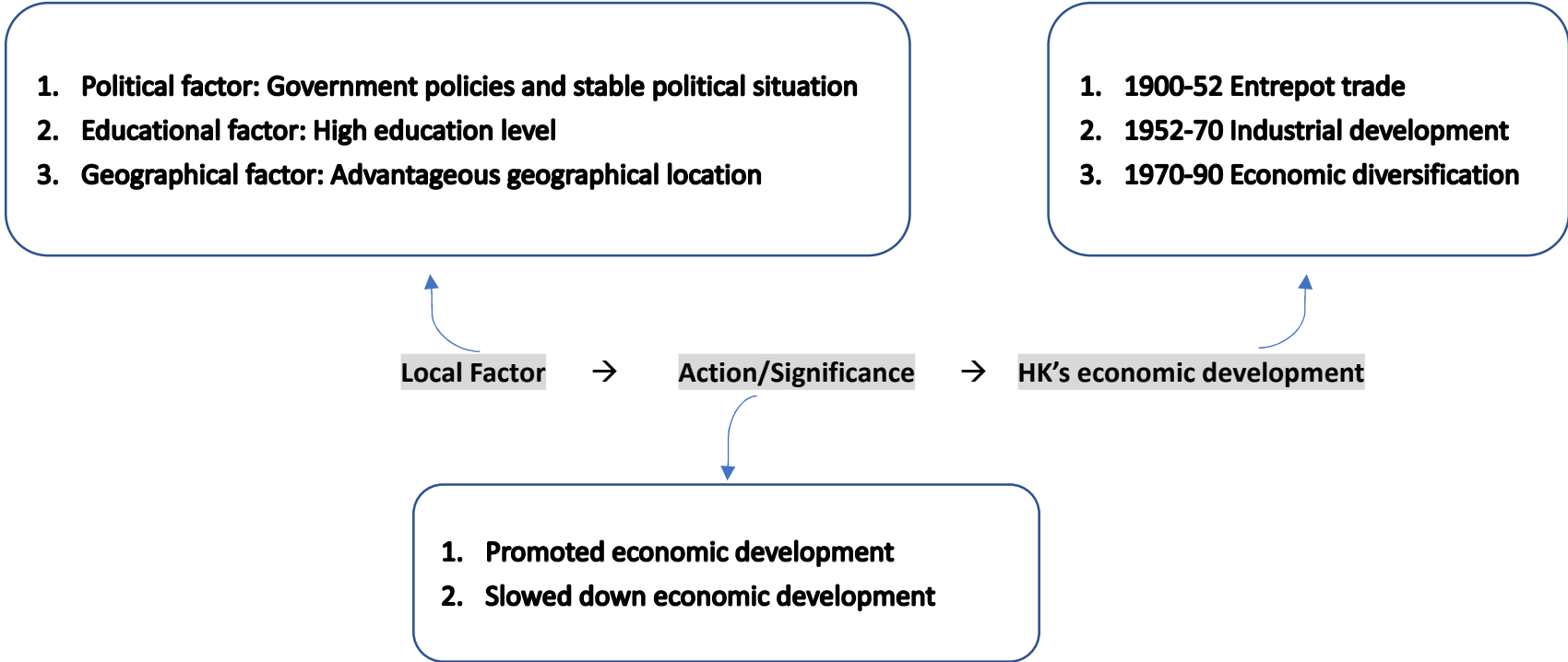
- ✧ Either using data or without specific examples

## China factor affected the economic development of Hong Kong





## Local factor affected the economic development of Hong Kong



## Foreign factor affected the economic development of Hong Kong

