

JK



英皇教育
KING'S GLORY
EDUCATION

神技集：駁論

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% 求敗分數。(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)

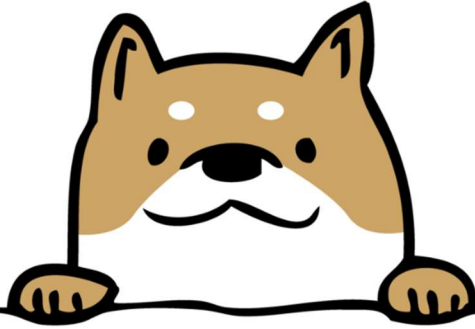
2016 年，首年應考 DSE 只有 16 分的麗雯於重考時才新修歷史科(首年應考未曾讀過歷史科)，最終用了 10 個時間由零開始讀，成功取得了 5** 的成績，開創新修傳奇!

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？

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，要走向正軌需要花費更多路程。

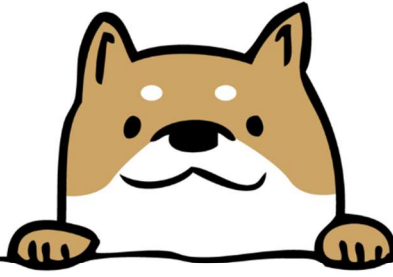
但新修學生的好處是一張白紙，教什麼就直接消化及套用。尤其是在極為講究答題方法及模式的歷史科，若能一開始就學正確的答題方法，就能省卻了糾正錯誤所需要的時間。

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。



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

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。

Felix 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)。

《神技集：駁論》

歷史科資料題和論述題使用駁論的題目相對較少。處於駁論時，最重要的是簡單、清晰交代論點及提供例證證實。切勿在表達上過於繁複，否則會大大妨礙閱卷員理解。

一般而言，駁論分為三大類別：

1. 因果關係類 Causal counter argument
2. 比較類 Counter argument by comparison
3. 局限類 Counter argument by limitations

三類駁論中，以因果關係類的論據最強而有力，其次為比較類，最後是局限類。因此，於撰寫駁論時，強烈建議優先選用因果關係類論據。至於局限類駁論一般是配合因果關係類同時使用，較少單獨使用。

駁論主要適用於以下題型：

- 一果多因程度題 Multi-factor 'to what extent' essays
- 一果多因多大題 Multi-factor 'how much' essays
- 一果多因評論題 Multi-factor argumentative essays
- 只有類一果多因評論題 'The only factor' argumentative essays
- 單主項相對重要性題 Single-subject 'relative importance' essays
- 雙主項相對重要性題 Dual-subject 'relative importance' essays
- 多主項相對重要性題 Multi-subject 'relative importance' essays
- 雙核心兩極化評論題(駁論式答法) Dual-core, polar & argumentative essays (Counter argument approach)

K.W.HO 將會於
Regular Course 各個課題
詳細教授每類題型。

因果關係類駁論

Causal counter argument

I. 出現/消失類別 The 'emergence/end' type

- 分析因素 A 導致因素 B 的出現／消失／對既定事實具有重要性
／對既定事實失去重要性

II. 加劇/減弱類別 The 'intensify/weaken' type

- 從「出現或消失類別」演變出來
- 由於部分情況下，因素 B 可能本身已經存在，而因素 A 的作用
是加劇或減弱了因素 B

III. 變質類別 The 'changing nature' type

- 分析因素 A 導致因素 B 的性質改變

因果類別一：A 導致 B 出現/消失

就導致第一次世界大戰爆發：

民族主義 > 同盟制度

駁論思考角度：

	民族主義 VS 同盟制度
因	民族主義
果	同盟制度出現

就因果關係而言，同盟制度之開創乃基於民族主義，如德國恐法國復仇主義而組成三國同盟（1882 年）。同盟之成立也以民族為基礎，如同屬日耳曼民族之德奧組成德奧同盟（1879 年），故同盟制度實大大受到民族主義受影響。

In terms of causality, alliance system originated in nationalism, as Germany formed the Triple Alliance (1882) in fear of the French Revanchism. Alliance system started on the basis of races and was greatly influenced by nationalism, such as the Dual Alliance (1879) formed by Germanic countries Germany and Austria-Hungary.

因果類別一：A 導致 B 出現/消失

就第二次世界大戰爆發：

巴黎和會 > 綏靖政策

駁論思考角度：

	巴黎和會 VS 綏靖政策
因	巴黎和會
果	英國採取綏靖政策

就因果關係而言，凡爾賽和約的缺失為綏靖政策的出現提供了重要的心理基礎。由於英國認為凡爾賽和約對德國的安排過於苛刻，因此今日後英國傾向同情德國，認為德國只是取回其應有的權益，結果對德採取綏靖政策，例如德國於 1935 年重新實行徵兵制及擴建海軍時，英國不但未有制止德國，更與德國簽訂《英德海軍協定》，允許其擴建海軍。可見，凡爾賽和約的缺失較綏靖政策更為重要。

In terms of cause-result relationship, the problems of the Treaty of Versailles provided an important psychological foundation for the appearance of appeasement policy. As Britain believed that the Treaty of Versailles was too harsh to Germany, Britain tended to sympathize Germany and think that she was just getting back the benefits Germany deserved. As a result, appeasement policy was adopted to Germany. For instance, when Germany reintroduced conscription in 1935 and expanded the navy, Britain did not stop her. Instead, the Anglo-German Naval Agreement was signed with Germany and allowed her to expand her army. This showed that the defects of the Versailles Settlement were more important than the appeasement policy.

因果類別一：A 導致 B 出現/消失

就影響香港政治發展：

中國因素 > 英國因素

駁論思考角度：

	中國因素 VS 英國因素
因	中國因素
果	英國推行代議政制改革

就因果關係而言，中國因素導致了英國政府進行代議政制改革。過往英國並不希望下放權力予華人，因英國政府恐懼會影響到其殖民統治，故未有在立法局引入選舉。然而，至香港即將回歸到中國的管治，英國政府為了提高香港的民主程度，以免香港回歸後受到中國的專制管治，故大力推動代議政制改革，甚至准許彭定康 1992 年的政改方案，將全部立法局議席改由選舉產生。

In terms of cause-result relationship, the China factor led to the British government's attempts at representative government. In the past, the British were reluctant to grant power to the Chinese as they worried that this would work against its colonial administration. There was thus no election for the Legislative Council. However, when the handover of Hong Kong to China was scheduled, the British government pushed forward the reform of Hong Kong's political system in order to make Hong Kong a more democratic city and prevent it from coming under Chinese autocratic rule. The British even accepted the political reform proposal suggested by Chris Patten in 1992 and changed all seats of the Legislative Council into elected seats.

因果類別一：A 導致 B 出現/消失

就影響香港經濟發展：

中國因素 > 香港因素

駁論思考角度：

中國因素 VS 香港因素	
因	中國因素
果	香港政府推行輔助性措施以配合經濟轉型

就因果關係而言，中國因素是香港由轉口貿易中心發展為工業城市的因，香港因素只是就經濟轉型作出相應努力的果。香港過往一直作為中國與西方貿易的橋樑，但中國由於參與韓戰遭受西方禁運，香港的轉口貿易隨之銳減，總額由 1951 年的 93 億美元大跌至 66 億元，促使經濟被迫轉型。因此，港府主要是在中國因素影響下，才會放棄依賴轉口貿易，轉而發展輕工業。

In terms of causal relationship, the China factor was the reason for Hong Kong to transform from entrepot trade hub to industrial city, while Hong Kong factor was just the endeavored result for economic transformation. Hong Kong acted as a bridge between China and the West in trading for a long time. However, due to the China participation in the Korean War, Hong Kong suffered from the embargo by the West. The entrepot trade of Hong Kong decreased sharply. The total trade volume decreased from US\$9.3 billion in 1961 to US\$6.6 billion, forcing the economy to transform in Hong Kong. So, the Hong Kong government was mainly influenced by the China factor to give up the reliance on entrepot trade and turn to develop light industry.

因果類別一：A 導致 B 出現/消失

就導致軍國主義於日本崛起：

政黨政府的失敗 > 國際因素

駁論思考角度：

	政黨政府的失敗 VS 國際因素
因	政黨政府軟弱無能
果	外交上受到處於不利

從因果關係而言，基於政黨政府多次在外交上表現得軟弱無能，例如 1930 年倫敦海軍會議時未能維護日本海軍的實力，在大型巡洋艦的比例安排上屈服於英、美的 10 : 10 : 6 的要求，未能爭取日本軍方事先要求的 10 : 10 : 7 的比例。結果，日人認為政黨政府無力捍衛國家權益，轉而支持軍人，渴望能夠與西方各國一較長短，才令到軍國主義在日本取得優勢。

In terms of the cause-and-effect relationship, the democratic government lost the confidence of the Japanese because of its disappointing diplomatic performance. For instance, it succumbed to the US and Britain and accepted the 10(US) : 10(Britain) : 6(Japan) ratio on heavy cruisers in the London Naval Conference (1930) as opposed to the ratio 10(US): 10(Britain): 7(Japan). Eventually, Japanese thought that the democratic government was unable to protect the interests of Japan, thus supporting the militarists, who wished to be on par with the west, instead. Militarism became dominant in Japan.

因果類別二：A 導致 B 加劇/減弱

就第二次世界大戰爆發：

經濟大蕭條 > 第一次世界大戰的影響

駁論思考角度：

經濟大蕭條 VS 第一次世界大戰的影響	
因	經濟大蕭條
果	第一次世界大戰造成的經濟問題加劇

就因果關係而言，經濟大蕭條加劇了第一次世界大戰造成的經濟問題。儘管第一次世界大戰對各國造成嚴重的經濟損失，但各國於 1920 年代經濟逐漸復興，例如德國藉美國的借貸計劃(道茲及楊格計劃)。然而，1929 年的經濟大蕭條再次一重創了各國的經濟，惡化了改善中的情況，例如美國收回對德國的貸款，導致德國經濟再次崩潰，失業人數達 600 萬人，結果大大助長了希特拉於 1933 年的上台及侵略，下啟大戰爆發。

In terms of the cause-and-effect relationship, the Great Depression facilitated the economic problems caused by the First World War. Despite the fact that the First World War caused a great blow to the economy of different countries, countries started to recover their economy in the 1920s. For instance, Germany settle its debts by the programs offered by US (Dawes and Young Plan). However, the 1929 Great Depression further damaged the world's economy, deteriorated the improving situation. For example, US retrieved its loans for Germany and led to collapse of Germany's economy. The employment population reached 6 million and this fostered Hitler's invasion in 1933 and fostered the next world war.

因果類別二：A 導致 B 加劇/減弱

就影響香港政治發展：

中國因素 > 英國因素

駁論思考角度：

中國因素 VS 英國因素	
因	中國因素
果	英國加快公務員本地化進程

就因果關係而言，中國因素加快了英國推行公務員本地化的進程。雖然英國於 1980 年代前有推行公務員本地化的政策，例如於 1948 年委任首位華人作為政務官，但此時期的公務員本地化進程緩慢。但是，至 1984 年中國與英國簽訂《中英聯合聲明》，確明了「港人治港」的原則後，迫使英國加快落實高級公務員本地化的政策，例如分別於 1993 年及 1995 年委任陳方安生及曾蔭權作為布政司及財政司，可見中國因素在影響香港政治發展一事上較英國因素重要。

In terms of the cause-and-effect relationship, the China factor fostered Britain to implement the localization of government officials. Britain started the localization of government officials in the 1980s, such as having the first Chinese administrative officer in 1948 but at that time the progress was slow. However, the signing of Sino-British Joint Declaration ruled out the “Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong”, forcing Britain to fasten the localization of senior government officials. For example, the British government promoted Anson Chan and Donald Tsang as the Chief Executive and the Financial Secretary respectively in 1993 and 1995. It can show that China factor is more essential than British factor in affecting Hong Kong’s political development.

因果類別三：A 導致 B 變質

就第一次世界大戰爆發：

同盟制度 > 民族主義

駁論思考角度：

	同盟制度 VS 民族主義
因	同盟制度
果	民族衝突由地區性變為世界性

就因果關係而言，同盟制度將民族衝突由地區性擴大至世界性，如於 1914 年的塞拉耶佛危機中，原本只屬於德、奧及俄、塞的衝突，因同盟效應，使英、法均牽涉入內，最終將地區性的衝突擴大至世界性。

In terms of causal relationship, alliance system extended national disputes worldwide. In the 1914 Sarajevo Incident, originally between Germany and Austria-Hungary, and Russia and Serbia, alliance system got Britain and France embroiled, spreading the regional conflict to the world.

因果類別三：A 導致 B 變質

就促進日本戰後經濟復甦：

國際形勢 > 美國的扶助

駁論思考角度：

國際形勢 VS 美國的扶助	
因	冷戰的國際形勢
果	美國對日本的方案由嚴懲性變為扶助性

從因果關係而言，戰後的國際形勢促使美國對日本的方案由嚴懲性變為扶助性。因共產主義於二戰後的亞洲迅速擴大，中國、朝鮮、越南等多國均受到共產主義的威脅，使美國需要於亞洲地區尋找戰略伙伴以抗衡共產主義的擴張。因此，原本打算嚴懲日本的方案改變為扶助日本，可見國際形勢較美國的扶助對於日本戰後經濟復甦一事而言更為重要。

Regarding cause and effect relationship, post-war international circumstances prompted the US to help Japan rebuild its national power from punishing Japan. As communism spread rapidly in Asia after WWII, countries such as China, Korea and Vietnam were under the threat of communism. Thus, the US looked for strategic allies in Asia to combat the expansion of communism. Therefore, the US changed its plan from punishing Japan to offering assistance. It can show that postwar international circumstances is more essential than US's assistance in recovering Japan's postwar economy.

比較類駁論

Counter argument by comparison

- 尋找比較點以比較兩個因素
- 比較點例如：
 - ✧ 角色 Role
 - ✧ 發展 Trend/Development
 - ✧ 影響力 Influence
 - ✧ 性質 Nature
 - ✧ 行動的合理性 the legitimacy of the action
 - ✧ 規模 Scale
 - ✧ 力度 Extent
 - ✧ 國際社會的反應 the reactions of the international community
- 比較點沒有固定範疇及方向，以上所提供的僅是部分常用的示範，同學可以尋找其他比較點，只要言之成理亦可。
- 比較類駁論所使用的比較點可以與局限類駁論的論點相同。但一般而言，比較類駁論不會與局限類駁論同時使用。

比較類別一：角色 Role

就導致第二次世界大戰出現：

德國 > 意大利

駁論思考角度：

	德國	意大利
角色	同盟的號召者	同盟的參與者

就兩國所扮演的角色而言，德國的角色較意大利重要，因德國是同盟組成的號召者，德國於 1936 年先後分別與意大利及日本建立盟友關係，及後於 1937 年再組成三國的同盟。相反，意大利並非組成侵略同盟的始作俑者，只是在德國拉攏下加入的其中一個成員國，因此重要性不及德國。

By comparing their role, Germany was playing a more important role than Italy. Germany was the initiator in the forming of alliances. She formed alliances with Italy and Japan in 1936 respectively, and in 1937, the three countries formed another alliance. In opposite, Italy was not the initiator in the forming of alliances. She was only one of the members being invited by Germany to join, and hence had less significance than Germany.

比較類別一：角色 Role

就導致冷戰結束：

蘇聯 > 美國

駁論思考角度：

	蘇聯	美國
導致關係改善的角色	主動角色	被動角色

在雙方關係改善方面，蘇聯扮演了主動的角色，因自 1985 年戈巴卓夫上台後，蘇聯推行了截然不同的外交政策，積極改善與資本主義國家的關係，包括其於 1985 年上台後隨即與美、英領導人會面，而美國的角色則較為被動，只是在蘇聯的主動邀請下，才作出相對的回應。

In terms of improving relationship, the USSR took an active role in it. After the rise of Gorbachev in 1985, the USSR implemented different diplomatic policies to improve relations with capitalist countries. For instance, Gorbachev met leaders of the US and Britain after he rose to power in 1985. On the other hand, the role of the US was passive. It only made response to the USSR's invitation.

比較類別二：發展 Trend/Development

就導致第一次世界大戰爆發：

民族主義 > 軍備競賽

駁論思考角度：

趨勢	民族主義	軍備競賽
	日趨激烈	逐漸緩和

就發展趨勢而言，軍備競賽漸有緩和趨勢，如各國為裁軍所作出的 1899 年及 1907 年兩次海牙裁軍會議，原本海軍競賽激烈的英國艦隊更於 1912 年訪德國基爾港，反映軍備競賽有緩和之跡象。相反，民族主義衝突日趨激烈，1908 年之波斯尼亞危機使德、奧與俄、塞雙方險生大戰，兩次巴爾幹戰爭局勢更趨緊張，至塞拉耶佛危機發生，大戰更因民族衝突而變得不可避免。

With regard to trends, arms race tended to slow down, as countries tried to disarm and held two Hague Disarmament Conferences (1899; 1907). Despite intense navy competition, the Britain fleet visited the port of Kiel in Germany in 1912, which reflected the slowdown of arms race. On the contrary, nationalism inclined to become intense. The 1908 Bosnian Crisis pushed Germany and Austria-Hungary, and Russia and Serbia on the brink of war; the two Balkan Wars intensified the situation; finally in the Sarajevo Incident, national clashes made war inevitable.

比較類別二：發展 Trend/Development

就影響香港經濟發展：

中國因素 > 政府因素

駁論思考角度：

	中國因素	政府因素
發展 – 經濟轉型比較	轉型的導火線	推動經濟發展

從香港經濟轉型方面比較，港府一向實行「大市場、小政府」的策略，只是推動香港的經濟發展，但卻並非導致香港經濟轉型的重要力量。相反，中國被禁運及改革開放是促使香港經濟於 1950 年代及 1970 年代末的兩次轉型的導火線，意義非凡。

In comparing the economic restructuring of Hong Kong, local government usually implemented the strategy of 'Big market, small government' and just pushed the economic development. It was not the major force that led to an economic restructuring of Hong Kong. In opposite, the embargo of China and Reform and Opening Up in 1950s and 1970s were the two fuses that caused the two economic restructures. It had great significance.

比較類別三：影響力 Influence

就推動日本經濟於第二次世界大戰後復甦：

美國的扶助 > 日人的民族特質

駁論思考角度：

	美國的扶助	日人的民族特質
影響力	較大 打破環境因素	較小 受環境所限

就影響力而言，當時日本財閥壟斷日本經濟，即使日人擁有優良的民族特質，但礙於環境所限，亦難以發揮作用，刺激中、小企業的發展，但美國正正為日本經濟發展打造有利形勢，解散財閥，使中、小型企業能得以於戰後急促發展。可見，美國消化了限制經濟發展的因素，使日人能發揮其優越的民族特質，故美國扶助的重要性較大。

Concerning the degree of influence, because zaibatsu monopolised the Japanese economy, the good national characters of Japanese could not be effective in stimulating the development of small and medium enterprises as limited by the circumstances. But the US created favourable environment for the economic development in Japan by dissolving zaibatsu, thus small and medium enterprises could develop rapidly after the war. Hence, American assistance was more important as it allowed the Japanese to unleash their unique national characters.

比較類別三：影響力 Influence

就導致冷戰結束：

戈爾巴喬夫 > 東歐的不滿

駁論思考角度：

	戈爾巴喬夫	東歐的不滿
影響力	較大 放寬控制令 東歐變天	較小 之前的事變均失敗

就影響力而言，東歐的不滿並不足以導致蘇聯的解體，因為在戈爾巴喬夫上台之前，東歐國家的全部示威、暴動均被蘇聯輕易鎮壓，包括 1956 年的匈牙利革命等。然而，戈爾巴喬夫上台後，對東歐採取較寬鬆的政策，如減少於東歐地區的駐軍及經濟控制，更默許衛星國的「自由化運動」，結果才使東歐共產政權相繼倒台。東歐的解放象徵蘇聯放棄於軍事上與西方的對立，冷戰結束已成趨勢。

Regarding influence, the discontent of Eastern Europe was limited to the dissolution of the USSR. Before the rise of Gorbachev, all the demonstrations and riots of Eastern European countries were suppressed easily by the USSR, including the *Hungarian Revolution* (1956). However, after Gorbachev rose to power, he adopted relaxed policies such as reducing station troops and economic control over Eastern Europe, conniving at the *democratic movements* of satellite states. The communist governments of Eastern Europe collapsed one by one. As the liberation of Eastern Europe symbolized that the USSR withdrew from military confrontation with the West, the end of the Cold War was expected soon.

比較類別四：性質 Nature

就導致第二次世界大戰爆發：

極權主義的興起 > 列強未能充分合作

駁論思考角度：

	極權主義的興起	列強未能充分合作
性質	侵略性	中性

比較兩因素的性質，極權主義具有侵略性。反之，列強未能充分合作只是中性，即使列強未能作出有效的合作，也不會因此而導致戰爭的爆發。事實上，真正導致戰爭爆發的是極權主義國家的侵略行動，如 1939 年德國突襲波蘭，這才是導致戰爭爆發的最直接因素。

By comparing their nature, one can find that totalitarianism was aggressive and, conversely, the inadequate cooperation was neutral. The latter would not cause a war alone. In fact, the real cause of war was the aggression of totalitarian countries. Their invasions like Germany's sudden attack on Poland in 1939 were the most direct factor leading to the war.

比較類別四：性質 Nature

就導致日本戰後經濟復甦：

美國的扶助 > 國際形勢

駁論思考角度：

	美國的扶助	國際形勢
性質	主動因素	被動因素

就性質而言，國際形勢只是一個被動因素，其並不會主動促使日本經濟復甦，例如韓戰和越戰的爆發本身與日本無關。然而，美國的扶助是一個主動因素，是美國主動選擇以日本作為美軍參與韓戰及越戰的補給基地，結果才有利於日本的出口，有利經濟的復甦，故美國的扶助較國際形勢更為重要。

In terms of nature, international circumstances is a passive factor. It would not actively lead to the economic recovery of Japan, such as the outbreak of both Korean War and Vietnam War is not related to Japan. However, the assistance from US is an active factor. US took her initiative to choose Japan as her military base during Korean War and Vietnam War. As a result, this facilitated the export of Japan as well as its economic recovery. Thus, the US assistance is more important than international circumstances.

比較類別五：行動的合理性 the legitimacy of the action

就導致冷戰出現：

蘇聯 > 美國

駁論思考角度：

	美國	蘇聯
行動的合理性	較為合理	較不合理

就柏林危機的出現而言，雖然美國與英、法兩國合併在德國的佔領區是導致蘇聯封鎖西柏林的原因，但根據《波茨坦協定》的規定，美國對其管轄區有推行政策的權力，而蘇聯卻無理封鎖西柏林，此才是導致柏林危機出現的導火線，使雙方關係陷於緊張。

In the occurrence of Berlin Crisis, the merging of US, Britain and France occupied zones in Germany caused USSR in blocking Western Berlin. However, according to the Potsdam Agreement, the US had the power to implement policies in her jurisdiction. However, the USSR blocked West Berlin unreasonably and this was the fuse leading to the Berlin Crisis. The relationship between them was tense.

比較類別五：行動的合理性 the legitimacy of the action

就導致冷戰的惡化：

美國 > 蘇聯

駁論思考角度：

	美國	蘇聯
行動的合理性	較不合理	較合理

就古巴導彈危機的出現而言，蘇聯在古巴佈署導彈的行為符合當時情況，因美國早在 1959 年已於意大利及土耳其佈署針對蘇聯的導彈，故蘇聯作為反佈署的行動是合情合理。然而，當蘇聯於 1962 年在古巴反佈署導彈時，美國卻違反國際法派偵察機到古巴領空偵測，其後更進入警備狀態，並封鎖古巴，結果致使危機出現。因此，美國只容許自己佈署導彈，但卻不容許蘇聯佈署導彈的行為實不合理，故美國在冷戰惡化一事上的重要性大於蘇聯。

In the case of the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Soviet Union's deployment of missiles in Cuba coincided with the situation. As the United States had deployed missiles against the Soviet Union in Italy and Turkey as early as 1959, so the Soviet Union's deployment as a rebel action was reasonable. However, when the Soviet Union set up an anti-deployment missile in Cuba in 1962, the United States violated the international law and sent reconnaissance aircraft to the Cuban airspace for detection. Afterwards, it was entered into an alarm situation and the United States even blocked Cuba, resulted the Crisis. Therefore, the United States only allowed herself to deploy missiles but did not allow the Soviet Union to do so was unreasonable. Thus, the importance of United States is greater in deteriorating the Cold War than the Soviet Union.

比較類別六：規模 Scale

就導致第一次世界大戰出現：

德國 > 法國

駁論思考角度：

擴建海軍的規模	德國	法國
	較大	較小

就擴建海軍的規模而言，德國大規模擴建海軍，海軍開支由 1900 年的 740 萬英鎊劇增 3 倍至 1914 年的 2240 萬，更不惜大力建造無畏艦，至 1914 年興建了多達 22 艘，與英國一增長短，結果導致了英德關係惡化，關係長期對立，埋下日後對戰的伏線。相反，法國擴張海軍的規模較小，海軍開支只是由原有的 1460 萬增至 1914 年的 1800 萬，升幅明顯較慢，而且至 1914 年也只是製造了 4 艘無畏艦，對於國際局勢的惡化程度亦較低。因此，德國對於一次大戰爆發的重性大於法國。

Regarding the navy expansion, there was a large-scale expansion of the German navy, the naval expenditure soared from 1900.74 million pounds to 22.4 million for 3 times in 1914. Germany also vigorously built the dreadnought and built up to 22 dreadnoughts to fight with the British, resulting in deterioration of the relationship between Britain and Germany. Their hostile relationship contributed to the outbreak of the war. On the contrary, the scale of French navy expansion was smaller, their naval expenditure only increased from 14.6 million to 18 million in 1914. The scale of increase was significantly slower. By 1914, only dreadnoughts were built, thus its negative impact towards international situation was smaller. Therefore, Germany's importance towards the outbreak of war is more serious than France.

比較類別六：規模 Scale

就導致第二次世界大戰出現：

德國 > 意大利

駁論思考角度：

	德國	意大利
侵略的規模	較大	較小

就侵略規模而言，雖然意大利的侵略早於 1920 年代已經出現，包括侵略阜姆和阿爾巴尼亞等，但規模細小，未有進行全面的入侵。然而，德國侵略的規模大，而且部分更是吞佔整個國家，例如奧地利及捷克等，因此對於整個局勢的威脅較大。

In terms of the scale of invasions, indeed, Italy started her aggression as early as in the 1920s, including the invasions to Fiume and Albania. But there were no full scale invasions launched and the scale of wars was rather small. However, the scale of German invasions was huge. Some of the invasions even annexed the entire countries, like that in Austria and Czechoslovakia. So, the threat created to the circumstance was relatively great.

比較類別七：力度 **Extent**

就導致第二次世界大戰出現：

德國 > 意大利

駁論思考角度：

	德國	意大利
破壞集體安全體系 的力度	較大	較小

在破壞集體安全體系的力度而言，德國自 1933 年希特拉上台後就變得肆無忌憚，拒絕與國際社會合作，於 1933 年退出國聯及日內瓦會議，更不斷進行侵略，逐步挑戰國際社會的底線，對於集體安全體系造成了嚴重的衝擊。然而，相對之下，意大利的態度則較為保守，至國聯於制裁其入侵阿比西尼亞後才退出國聯(1937 年)，因此對於集體安全體系的衝擊也相對較小。

In terms of the extent of damaging the collective security system, Germany created a huge intensity of damage to the collective security system. She became unscrupulous after Hitler's rose of power in 1933 and refused to cooperate with the international community. He quitted the League of Nations and the Geneva Conference in 1933. Worse still, he initiated numerous invasions and challenged the bottom line of the international community. Huge damage was done to the collective security system. However, in comparison, Italy held a relatively conservative attitude. She quitted the League of Nations (1937) only after the imposition of sanction due to her invasion to Abyssinia. So, her damage to the collective security system was relatively small.

比較類別七：力度 Extent

就惡化 1900-1913 年間的國際關係：

德國 > 法國

駁論思考角度：

支援盟友的力度	德國	法國
	較大	較小

就支援盟友的力度而言，德國於 1908 年波斯尼亞危機中作出強硬的姿態支持奧匈，結果令奧匈無畏俄、塞，大戰幾乎一觸即發。相反，法國在支援同盟方面的力度不如德國，在波斯尼亞危機更沒有支援盟友俄國，有助約束了俄國的信心，結果令俄國於是次危機中作出讓步，使危機結束。因此，德國大力援助盟友的行為對於惡化 1900-13 年間的國際關係的重要性大於法國。

Regarding the efforts in supporting allies, Germany strongly supporting Austria-Hungary in 1908 Bosnian Crisis made Austro-Hungarian fearless towards Russia and Serbia. They were on the brink of war. On the contrary, France's efforts in supporting its alliance was not as much as Germany, in the Bosnian Crisis she did not support Russia. This helped restraining Russia, leading Russia compromised in the crisis which brought an end of the crisis. Therefore, Germany's strong support for allies had greater importance to the deterioration international relations during 1900-1913 than France.

比較類別八：國際社會的反應 **the reactions of the international community**

就導致第二次世界大戰出現：

德國 > 意大利

駁論思考角度：

	德國	意大利
英、法的反應	向德國發出最後通牒	只是予以譴責

就英、法等國的反應而言，意大利於 1939 年入侵阿爾巴尼亞時，英、法兩國只是予以譴責，未有作出武力上的制止，但當德國於 1939 年突襲波蘭時，英、法卻發出最後通牒，最終二次大戰也因德國入侵波蘭而爆發。

When mentioning the reactions of Britain and France, they just condemned the invasion of Italy to Albania in 1939, and no military acts were carried out. But when Germany assaulted Poland in 1939, they sent her an ultimatum, which eventually sparked off the WW2.

比較類別八：國際社會的反應 **the reactions of the international community**

就導致第一次世界大戰出現：

巴爾幹衝突 > 殖民地衝突

駁論思考角度：

	巴爾幹衝突	殖民地衝突
歐洲列強的反應	願意為巴爾幹利益承擔戰爭的風險	不願意為殖民地利益而冒戰爭的風險

就歐洲列強的反應而言，列強願意為巴爾幹利益承擔戰爭的風險。因巴爾幹地區位於歐洲本土，對列強利益影響重要，因此於塞拉耶佛危機中，德、俄、法等國均介入衝突，最終使大戰爆發。相反，歐洲列強不願意為殖民地利益而冒戰爭的風險。因殖民地地區並非屬於歐洲本土，對歐洲列強的價值較低，故在過往的衝突，往往較願意作為妥協，例如德國在兩次摩洛哥危機作為退讓，故對於一次大戰爆發的重要性不及巴爾幹衝突。

Regarding to the response of the superpowers, they were willing to bear the risk to start a war because of the interest in Balkan. As the Balkans located in Europe, it could affect the superpowers' interest drastically. As a result, in the Sarajevo Incident, countries like Germany, USSR and France were involved which led to the outbreak of the world war. On the contrary, superpowers were not willing to risk for colonies' interest. It is because colonies were not in Europe so their values were lower to the superpowers. Thus, in the previous conflicts they are more willing to compromise like Germany compromised in the two Moroccan Crisis. It can show that the importance is not as serious as Balkan Crisis.

局限類

Counter argument by limitations

- 局限類駁論並非是有力的駁論論據，只是於缺乏因果關係類或比較類論據時候才使用；或配合因果關係類同時使用。
- 討論較次要的因素的局限，以證明此因素較次要
- 論點例如：
 - ✧ 目的 Aim/Purpose
 - ✧ 性質 Nature
 - ✧ 角色 Role
 - ✧ 影響力 Influence
 - ✧ 負面影響/正面影響 Positive / Negative Impact
 - ✧ 發展 Trend/Development
 - ✧ 時間性 Time Limit
 - ✧ 範圍 Scale
 - ✧ 底線 Bottom Line

- 比較類駁論所使用的比較點可以與局限類駁論的論點相同。但一般而言，比較類駁論不會與局限類駁論同時使用。

局限類別一：目的 Aim/Purpose

就導致第一次世界大戰爆發：

> 同盟制度

駁論思考角度：

目的	同盟制度
	目的在於防止戰爭爆發

就目的而言，同盟制度乃因德國首相俾斯麥為防止法國的報復而開創，目的在於防止戰爭爆發。另外，20世紀初成立的三國協約(1907年)目的也在於抗衡三國同盟的勢力，避免英、法、俄三國受到三國同盟的攻擊。

Regarding the aim, alliance system was initiated by German Prime Minister Bismarck to prevent the revenge of France, with the aim to prevent war. Also, the Triple Entente founded in the early 20th century aimed to counteract the Triple Alliance and protect Britain, France and Russia from the attack of the Triple Alliance.

局限類別一：目的 Aim/Purpose

就導致第二次世界大戰爆發：

> 綏靖政策

駁論思考角度：

目的	綏靖政策
目的	目的在於延遲大戰的爆發

就目的而言，由於英、法兩國於 1930 年代的經濟問題嚴重，國內的政治、社會環境動盪，以武力制止侵略國會有觸發戰爭的可能性。因此，兩國採取綏靖政策，希望以溫和的方式滿足侵略者的野心，以使侵略者停止擴張或延遲大戰的爆發。可見，綏靖政策的出現是為了維持和平的目的，有助延遲而非加速大戰的爆發。

Regarding the aim, Britain and France suffered economic problems, political instability and social turmoil in the 1930s. As using force against the aggressors might trigger a war, they adopted the appeasement policy and wanted to satisfy the ambition of aggressors by milder means so that invasion would be stopped or the outbreak of war delayed. Thus, the aim of the policy was to keep peace and helped delay but not expedite the war.

局限類別二：性質 Nature

就導致第一次世界大戰爆發：

> 民族主義

駁論思考角度：

	民族主義
性質	民族主義本身不包涵 極端民族主義思想

就性質而言，民族主義的本質只是一群有背景相似的人居住於同一地域內，希望建立自己的民族國家，實現民族自治，故並不具有侵略性。但由於受到其他因素的影響底下，如軍備競賽及對殖民地的渴求，使民族主義變質成極端民族主義，具有侵略性。

In terms of its nature, the nature of nationalism is that a group of people who lives in the same region with similar background hopes to establish its own country and realize ethnic autonomy, thus not aggressive. But influenced by other factors including armaments race and the desire for colonies, nationalism evolved into extreme nationalism with aggressiveness.

局限類別二：性質 Nature

就導致第一次世界大戰爆發：

> 同盟制度

駁論思考角度：

性質	同盟制度 防守性
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就性質而言，同盟條約規定是防守性的軍事同盟，只有在戰爭爆發時才需要協助盟友或採取善意性的中立，盟約本身並無任何侵略或援助侵略的條文，如三國同盟及英日同盟等。因此，若然無戰爭作為觸發點，同盟體系根本不能夠發揮作用。

In terms of its nature, as it was stated as defensive military alliances in agreements, signatories had to help their allies or adopt benevolent neutrality only when war broke out. There were no articles about invasion or assisting invasion in covenants of alliances, such as the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. Therefore, without war as the trigger, alliance system could not come into effect.

局限類別三：角色 Role

就導致日本經濟於第二次世界大戰後復甦：

> 日本政府的努力

駁論思考角度：

角色	日本政府的努力 於早期扮演被動角色
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日本政府於盟總時期扮演被動的角色，因於 1945-52 年被佔領期間，所有主要政策均由盟總政府制訂，如 1947 年的《昭和憲法》、1948 年的《安定經濟九大原則》等等，日本政府於此時期的貢獻及影響甚微。因此，日本政府於最困難的重建時期不能作出重大的貢獻，對於日本成功復甦經濟一事上實存局限，不能過於被高估。

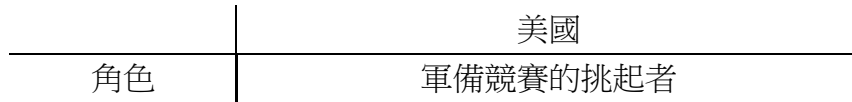
During the SCAP period, the Japanese government took a passive role because all major policies were decided by the SCAP including the 1947 Showa Constitution and 1948 Nine Principles for Economic Stabilization. The Japanese government had limited contribution and influence in this early stage. Thus, it failed to make much contribution in the most difficult recovery period. Its contribution to economic reconstruction in Japan should not be over-estimated.

局限類別三：角色 Role

就導致冷戰結束：

> 美國

駁論思考角度：



美國是軍備競賽者的挑起者，其具威脅性的軍事發展往往造成惡性的軍備競賽，如 1983 年的星戰計劃掀起了新一輪太空軍備競賽，再次惡化了冷戰的形勢。因此，美國不但不是推動冷戰結束，更甚至乎是導致冷戰關係惡化。

US is the initiator of arms race. Her threatening military development would lead to negative arms race. For instance, the Strategic Defense Initiative in 1983 brought a new level of arms race. This further worsened the situation of Cold War. It can show that US did not attempt to bring an end to the Cold War but even worsened the situation.

局限類別四：影響力 Influence/Impact

就導致第一次世界大戰爆發：

> 民族主義

駁論思考角度：

	民族主義
影響力	援助非以民族因素為優先考慮

列強的援助並非以民族因素為最優先的考慮，如奧匈為多民族國家，日耳曼人與馬紮爾人及斯拉夫人的比例相約，均為約 1/3 人，而德國援助奧匈的主要乃基於德國只剩下奧匈此一忠實的盟友，實非出於民族考慮。而且，法、英兩國與俄國亦沒有民族關連，故英、法援助俄國乃基於其他因素而非民族上的考慮。

The ethnic factor was not the first priority when powers considered giving assistance to other countries. Austria-Hungary was a multi-ethnic country with similar proportion of Germanic, Magyar and Slav people, each took up 1/3 of the population. Germany assisted Austria-Hungary mainly because Austria-Hungary was the only loyal ally but not due to ethnic consideration. Also, France and Britain had no ethnic relation with Russia, thus the two helped Russia due to other factors but not ethnic one.

局限類別四：影響力 Influence/Impact

就導致冷戰出現：

> 美、蘇的勢力膨脹

駁論思考角度：

	美、蘇的勢力膨脹
影響力	美、蘇兩國勢力的膨脹並不一定會導致衝突或戰爭的出現

雖然美、蘇兩國於二次大戰後崛起成為超級大國，具有爭霸的國力。然而，過往大國的勢力膨脹也不一定會與其他國家產生摩擦，如英、法等歐洲國家於一次大戰前擁有主導了世界的發展，但隨著一次大戰後歐洲各國陷入經濟困局，美國乘勢崛起，更成為經濟的中心。於兩次大戰期間，儘管美國的國力迅速膨脹，更超越了歐洲成為世界的經濟中心，對歐洲地位構成威脅，但美國與歐洲國家之間也未有出現衝突。相反，歐洲國家更於一次大戰後向美國借貸，如德國的道茲計劃(1924年)及楊格計劃(1929年)，建立起互惠互利的關係。因此，美、蘇兩國的勢力膨脹本質上並不具有侵略性或對抗性，但由於其他因素的影響下，才導致全球性的冷戰出現。

Although the US and USSR rose and became superpowers able to overpower the others, expansion of forces did not necessarily cause friction between powers and other countries. For example, European countries such as Britain and France dominated the world development before the First World War but lapsed into economic difficulties, which enabled the rise of the US, the economic centre of the world. In the interwar period, although the US excelled Europe and became the world economic centre and its expanding national power threatened the status of Europe, there was no conflict between the US and European countries. Instead, European countries took out a loan from the US after the First World War such as the Dawes Plan (1924) and Young Plan (1929) and formed mutually-beneficial relationships. Thus, the expansion of forces of the US and USSR was not aggressive or antagonistic.

局限類別五：負面影響 Negative Impact

就導致日本經濟於第二次世界大戰後復甦：

> 美國

駁論思考角度：

	美國
負面影響	美國的懲罰性關稅政策損害日本經濟發展

自 1965 年起，日本扭轉了對美國的貿易逆差，於戰後首次錄得 5.9 億美元的順差。及後，兩國的貿易差距持續擴大，更成為美國在經濟上的強勁對手，兩國間的經濟磨擦也因此而生。為了扭轉貿易逆差及避免日貨在美國傾銷，美國先後在 1980 年代開始對日本的半導體產品、彩色電視機及汽車徵收 100% 的懲罰性關稅，導致日本的出口量大幅減少，成為了不利日本經濟發展的因素。

Since 1965, Japan had reversed its trade deficit with the US and had a trade surplus of US\$590 million after war. Later, the trade gap became wider and Japan turned into a major economic competitor of the US. This led to trade disputes between the two countries. To reverse the trade deficit and prevent dumping of Japanese goods, the US levied a 100% punitive tariff on semi-conductors, colour TVs and cars made in Japan in the 1980s, which greatly reduced the export of Japan and became a factor working against its economic development.

局限類別五：正面影響 Positive Impact

就導致第二次世界大戰爆發

> 集體安全體系的失敗

駁論思考角度：

	集體安全體系的失敗
正面影響	國聯的成立有助解決地區衝突

國聯以譴責及經濟制裁等方式維持和平，取得了一定的成效，例如在 1923 年譴責意大利炮轟希臘的科孚島，成功透過國際壓力的方式使意大利停止轟炸行動。可見，國聯的成立有助解決 1920 年代的地區性衝突，為歐洲帶來了和平，拖延了大戰的來臨。

The League used means like condemnation and economic sanctions to keep peace and they were somehow useful; for instance, the condemnation of Italy in 1923 put pressure on Italy to stop its bombardment of Corfu. These show that the League helped solve regional conflicts in the 1920s and brought peace to Europe, delaying the outbreak of the world war.

局限類別六：發展 Trend/Development

就導致第二次世界大戰爆發：

> 極權主義

駁論思考角度：

	極權主義
發展	極權主義的發展在 1920 年代 曾一度緩慢下來

隨著歐洲經濟逐步改善及尋求和平的氣氛渲染下，極權主義的發展在 1920 年代中期已經一度緩慢下來，例如墨索里尼於 1927 年迫使阿爾巴尼亞成為其保護國後便再沒有採取擴張性外交，同時，希特拉納粹黨的發展也因德國經濟有所改善而遇到瓶頸。而且，隨著原敬於 1918 年成為首位平民首相，日本已在 1910 年代末進入政黨政治時期，民主氣氛在日本出現，軍國主義一度受到壓制。在極權主義發展趨向式微的情況底下，侵略已於 1920 年代末絕跡，國際氣氛已有所緩和。

Totalitarian development was slowed down in the mid-1920s with the improving economy of Europe and countries' desire for peace. For instance, Mussolini stopped adopting expansionist policies after turning Albania into Italy's protectorate in 1927. At the same time, the improvement of Germany's economy caused a bottleneck on the development of the Nazi Party. Moreover, Japan was started to be ruled by party politics since the end of 1910s after Hara Kei became the first "commoner prime minister" in 1918. The rise of democracy led to the slowdown of militarism. Under the situation which totalitarianism gradually declined, in which there were no invasions in the late-1920s, the international conditions had improved. Hence, the outbreak of WW2 was not inevitable.

局限類別六：發展 Trend/Development

就導致軍國主義於 1930 年代日本上台：

> 軍方

駁論思考角度：

發展	軍方 軍方勢力於 1910 年代有退減
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軍方勢力於 1910 年代開始已經有所減退，例如「軍部大臣現役武官制」於 1913 年被廢除，軍方不能再以拒絕派人出任海、陸軍大臣職位的手段，阻止內閣的成立。加上，1910 年代開始，日本民主氣氛有所上升，例如出現了兩次護憲運動(1913 年；1924 年)，軍人政治在此時難以取得優勢，故軍方在 1910-20 年代的發展是大受限制。

Military influence had been fading starting from the 1910s as exemplified by the abolition of the Military Ministers to be Active-Duty Officers Law in 1913, which made it then impossible for the military to stop cabinet formation by refusing to send representative to fill the post of Army Minister. Meanwhile, a democratic atmosphere was building up with the advent of two Constitution Protection Movements (1913 & 1924). This situation did not give military rule any advantage and its development was therefore greatly restricted in the 1910s and 1920s.

局限類別七：時間性 Time Limit

就導致第二次世界大戰爆發：

> 經濟大蕭條

駁論思考角度：

	經濟大蕭條
時間性	極權國家及思想於經濟大蕭條前已經存在

就時間性而言，於經濟大蕭條出現前，極權主義思想已經開始於歐洲蔓延，如共產蘇聯於 1917 年 10 月革命後成立；法西斯墨索里尼於 1922 年成功上台。另外，即使亞洲的日本仍然保持表面上的民主，但實際上軍國主義已經植根於日本，如 1927 年日本首相上奏予天皇的《對華政策綱領》明確地指出日本需要將滿蒙將中國本土中分割出來，反映軍國主義已在日本取得一定的勢力。因此，經濟大蕭條的出現只是加劇了侵略行動的出現，而非導致侵略出現的根源，對二戰爆發而言，只是間接因素。

Regarding the time limit, totalitarianism had already been spreading in Europe before the Great Depression; for example, the Communist Russia was established after the October Revolution in 1917 and Mussolini from the Fascist Party seized power in 1922. In Asia, militarism had also taken root in Japan that was seemingly still democratic. As an example, the Outline of Policies toward China, the Prime Minister's report to the Emperor made in 1927, stated clearly that Japan needed to separate Manchuria and Mongolia from China. The Outline shows that militarism already had certain influence in Japan at that time. Thus, the Great Depression intensified but not caused the aggression. It was just an indirect factor contributing to WW2.

局限類別七：時間性 Time Limit

就導致日本戰後經濟復甦：

> 美國的扶助

駁論思考角度：

時間性	美國的扶助 美國的影響力限於初期
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就時間性而言，美國的影響僅集中於二次大戰後的初期，自以美國為首的盟總政府於 1952 年撤出日本後，美國對於日本經濟的影響大減，美國已無力直接干預日本的經濟政策，故不應過度高估美國對日本經濟發展的影響力。

Regarding the time limit, the influence of US mainly affected Japan right after the Second World War. After the SCAP government left Japan in 1952, the influence of US towards Japanese economy had reduced drastically. US could not directly affect Japan's economy anymore, thus US' influence towards Japan's economic development should not be overestimated.

局限類別八：範圍 Scale

就導致第二次世界大戰爆發：

> 綏靖政策

駁論思考角度：

範圍	綏靖政策 只是英、法兩國的政策
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綏靖政策只是英、法兩國的外交政策，對於制衡侵略國的野心，英、法的綏靖政策雖有重要性，但卻不應承擔所有責任。當時美國及蘇聯也屬於世界大國，如美國於一戰後保留了最強大的經濟及軍事力量，但卻實行孤立政策，減少了制裁侵略國的勢力；蘇聯於經濟改革後已強大起來，但卻為求自保與德國簽訂《互不侵犯條約》(1939年)，對於第二次世界大戰爆發的責任也不能忽視。因此，不能將全部責任均歸咎於英、法採綏靖政策，此乃過於偏頗，存有不公。

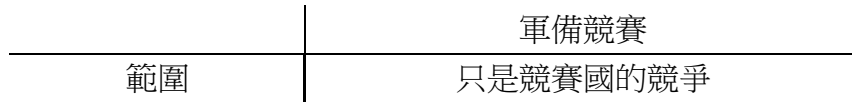
Appeasement policy was just a foreign policy adopted by Britain and France to put the ambitions under control. Though appeasement contributed to the outbreak of war, it should not bear all the blame. At the time, the US and USSR were also world powers — the US retained the greatest economic and military strength but adopted the isolationist policy and weakened the sanctions on aggressors; the USSR grew strong after economic reforms but signed the Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact (1939) to safeguard itself. They should not be absolved of all responsibility for the war. Thus, it was unfair and biased to blame Britain and France only for adopting appeasement.

局限類別八：範圍 Scale

就導致第一次世界大戰爆發：

> 軍備競賽

駁論思考角度：



即使軍備競賽導致戰爭爆發，也只是會導致競賽國的戰爭爆發，並不會導致大規模的世界性大戰發生，例如英、德兩國就無畏艦的競賽極其量也只是導致英、德戰爭爆發。因此，軍備競賽對於大戰爆發的重要性不應被高估。

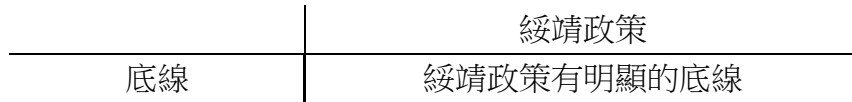
Although arms race would provoke wars, it will be only a local scale one with the involved countries rather than a world war. For instance, the arms race over dreadnought between Britain and Germany only led to the war between themselves. It can show that the importance of arms race leading to the world war should not be overestimated.

局限類別九：底線 **Bottom Line**

就導致第二次世界大戰爆發：

> 綏靖政策

駁論思考角度：



英、法採綏靖政策有明顯的底線，兩國會因應侵略的規模及威脅而選擇應對策略。對德國方面，英、法兩國的綏靖政策僅限於德國佔據日耳曼人居住的地方，但當德國超越此一底線時，英、法即會考慮放棄綏靖政策，轉而採取強硬的軍事手段。例如德國於 1939 年 3 月首次吞并非日耳曼人聚居的地方時(捷克斯洛伐克)，英、法決心會軍事行動阻止德國的下一次入侵。因此，當 1939 年 9 月德國突襲波蘭時，隨時向德國發出最後通牒，以武力阻止德國的侵略。可見，綏靖政策有一定的底線，當侵略國超越底線時，英、法兩國便會採取強硬方式應對。

Britain and France would not tolerate aggression unconditionally, but react according to the scale and threat of aggression. With regard to Germany, Britain and France adopted appeasement on condition that a majority of Germanic people resided in the place Germany annexed. Once Germany stepped beyond the limit, Britain and France would abandon the policy and respond with military actions. When Germany first annexed a place not populated by Germanic people (Czechoslovakia), Britain and France were determined to stop the next German invasion by force. Thus, when Germany launched a sudden attack on Poland in September 1939, they gave Germany an ultimatum immediately and stop it using violence. Clearly, appeasement was not unconditional: Britain and France would be tough on aggressors who exceeded the limit.

局限類駁論配合因果 關係類駁論使用

使用局限類駁論時，一般不會單獨使用，而是配合因果關係類駁論使用：

- 先利用局限類駁論指出較次要的因素的不足，否定其重要性
- 再利用因果關係類駁論帶出較重要的因素是根本性因素

例如：

	A 因素 VS B 因素
局限	B 因素原本已經式微
因	正正是因為 A 因素
果	結果令 B 因素重新冒起

局限類及因果關係類同時使用 - 示範一

就導致軍國主義於日本崛起：

政黨 > 軍方

駁論思考角度：

	政黨 VS 軍方
局限	軍方勢力本來有所減退
因	政黨政治家腐敗
果	軍方勢力重新崛起

就軍方的局限性而言，軍方勢力於 1910 年代開始已經有所減退，例如「軍部大臣現役武官制」於 1913 年被廢除，軍方不能再以拒絕派人出任海、陸軍大臣職位的手段，阻止內閣的成立。加上，1910 年代開始，日本民主氣氛有所上升，例如出現了兩次護憲運動(1913 年；1924 年)，軍人政治在此時難以取得優勢，故軍方在 1910-20 年代的發展是大受限制。此外，就因果關係而言，軍方在往後的刺殺行動是基於政黨政治家的腐敗所致。由於政黨政治家在執政期間過於貪腐，最終引起了軍方的強烈不滿，結果紛紛成立極端民族主義組織，例如血盟團、櫻會等，將矛頭指向政黨政治家，主張以武力將之剷除，最終才令五一五事件出現，使軍國主義崛興。

With respect to limitations of the military, military influence had been fading starting from the 1910s as exemplified by the abolition of the Military Ministers to be Active-Duty Officers Law in 1913, which made it then impossible for the military to stop cabinet formation by refusing to send representative to fill the post of Army Minister. Meanwhile, a democratic atmosphere was building up with the advent of two Constitution Protection Movements(1913 & 1924). This situation did not give military rule any advantage and its development was therefore greatly restricted in

the 1910s and 1920s. Also, in terms of causality, it was the party politicians' corruption that led to the assassinations by the military. The rampant corruption of party politicians during their administration upset the military and prompted them to set up extreme nationalist organizations, including the League of Blood and Cherry Blossom Society, that put the blame on party politicians and advocated eradicating them with violence. This eventually led to the May 15th Incident and rise of militarism.

局限類及因果關係類同時使用 - 示範二

就導致第二次世界大戰爆發：

經濟大蕭條 > 極權主義的興起

駁論思考角度：

	民族主義 VS 同盟制度
局限	極權主義的發展於 1920 年代放緩
因	經濟大蕭條
果	極權主義再次興起及擴張

就因果關係而言，極權主義的興起及擴張也基於經濟大蕭條的影響。於經濟大蕭條前，極權主義的發展曾經一度放緩，如墨索里尼於 1926 年迫使阿爾巴尼亞成為其保護國後已沒有再進行侵略；希特拉也隨著國內經濟狀況有所改善而發展受阻。但是，由於 1929 年經濟大蕭條出現，惡劣的經濟環境助長了德、日兩國的極權主義崛起，同時導致意大利為解決國內經濟問題而進行擴張，終破壞了集體安全體系。

In terms of causality, the rose and expansion of totalitarianism was a result of the effects brought by the Great Depression. Before the Great Depression, totalitarianism once slowed down. For instance, Mussolini stopped the aggression after turning Albania into his protectorate in 1926; Hitler seizure of power was hindered as the economy of Germany started to improve. However, due to the occurrence of the Great Depression, the poor economy prompted the rise of totalitarianism in Germany and Japan. At the same time, Italy used expansion as a way to solve the internal economic problem. These eventually severely destroyed the collective security system.



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，任何人都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[^]，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

2016年每3.4個5**學生當中就有1個是K.W.HO門生；
每1.9位K.W.HO學生當中就有1位取得5級或以上成績；
有新修學生僅用10個月時間就取得5**，創造歷史！*



[^] 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。*根據學生向英皇教育提供的數據或資料分析

