

JK



英皇教育
KING'S GLORY
EDUCATION

概念集：現代化VS強國

K.W.HO 的話 — 革命·顛覆所有

從小開始，我就不喜歡讀書，會考時開始認真讀書只是為了追女仔，希望能令女神刮目相看。高考後開始做補習導師也只是因為山窮水盡，連袋有當時全副身家的銀包也遺失，迫於無奈只好「賣身」開始補習生涯。一切都是緣份，又或者是宿命。

由執教第一年就已經計劃如何結束補習生涯，但又不甘心自己的付出會隨著自己的退潮而埋藏於世。正如我高考後開設歷史科博客，就是希望能夠將我在高考期間歸納的應試心得及答題技巧、撰寫的數百篇範文公諸於世，流傳開去，令我曾經的努力變成無可估量的價值，改變其他人的思維，甚至乎是命運。

由一開始執教 DSE 課程，我已經訂立了明確的目標——我希望用我的思維、技巧去掀起一場學術革命，破除舊有背誦式的讀法及雜亂無章的答法，確立思考及邏輯性主導的讀法和系統性的答法。學術革命要達致成功，首先必須要提高接觸率及廣泛性。為此，我於 2015 年加盟大型補習社[英皇教育]，並於隨後幾年稱霸歷史科市場，每年門生數以千計，5**學生人數亦冠絕全港，遠超同行。

今年，我終於下定決心實踐革命夢的最後一步，也是最重要的一步，就是利用我多年來嘔心瀝血製作而成的數千頁筆記去推動學術革命。讓學生免費使用我的 Unbeatable Notes 以取代傳統非考試主導、低效用的教科書，藉此達致全面滲透入學生層的效用。除此之外，我也要改變歷史科的市場模式，由過往的「付費學習」變成「免費學習」，同學可以在無須付費的情況下獲得數千頁的補習教材，即使是窮學生也能憑藉強大的筆記提高自己的能力，改變自己的命運。

為實現學術革命的目的，我歡迎任何學生或老師免費使用此 Unbeatable Notes 作教學，亦希望各使用者能夠將此筆記推廣出去，令學術革命能夠開花結果。

背 · 輸個試

很多人以為我 AL 時以 88% 的求敗分數取得 A 級成績(比一般年份的 A 級成績 cut off 高出達 20% 分數)應該是沒有補習，純粹靠自己的天份和努力而取得。恰恰相反，我的歷史科成績是補習了 3 年的結果。如果我當年只是滿足於會考的 A 級成績，又或者只是滿足於學校的第一名成績，或許就沒有現在的我。

一般學生讀歷史科的最大障礙就是自以為背了課題的內容就可以取得好成績，這是我多年的教學經驗，每年接觸眾多重考生而得到的結論。歷史科是一科對於提問字眼和邏輯推理要求均是極高的科目，在眾多 DSE 科目中被譽為最講究答題技巧的科目也不失為過。然而，許多同學在讀歷史科仍然抱著「背」的心態，雖然可能足以應付校內測驗考試，自我感覺良好，但一到公開考試及放榜時，轉眼就變成「陳再修」，這是每年我所接觸的重考生大多存在的問題，而這些重考生當中不少更是曾經上網購買了我的筆記，死記爛背的學生。

其實歷史科是極為容易擺高 grade 的科目，我有學生由零開始新修歷史科，合共讀了不足 10 個月就取得 5**；也有重考生第一年取 Level 2，然後重考躍升上 5** (可參考《五星星考卷集：傳奇集》)。相比大多科目，歷史科更容易創造出傳奇成績，原因在於歷史科講究思維及答法，同時課程範圍偏小，令理解考試這個遊戲的學生更加容易突圍而出。如果不懂考試，一味以為背就可以取得好成績，最終只會在拉 curve 的考試制度下，淪為上述考試精英的踏腳石。

成績越叻的考生一般求知欲強，慣性思考，學然後知不足，希望透過不斷學習以力臻完善，這類型學生亦普遍被視為是聰明的學生。成績較差的考生一般求知欲低，不好思考但喜愛背誦，自以為背完就能夠應付一切，這類型學生亦普遍被視為是愚蠢的學生。其實要成為一個聰明的學生，抑或是一個愚蠢的學生，許多時並非取決於智商，而是取決於選擇，正如讀歷史科時，你選擇用腦去讀，還是選擇用背的方式去讀？

“The more I read, the more I acquire, the more certain I am that

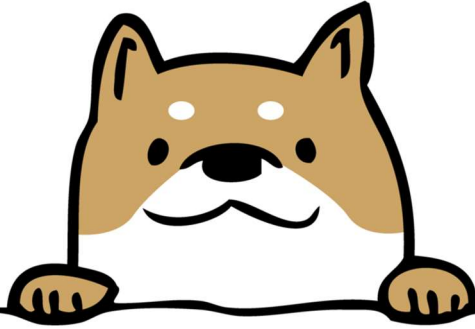
I know nothing.”- Voltaire

現代化 VS 強國

「現代化」與「強國」是歷史科中不時會問及的重要字眼。然而，這兩個概念卻是許多同學都混淆，甚至會攪錯的常犯概念錯誤，以致作答題目時答非所問。

為了讓同學更加清楚掌握「現代化」及「強國」的概念，希望同學在區分清楚「現代化」和「強國」的同時，更加能夠快速熟讀中國、日本、香港等會問及上述字眼的課題，故撰寫此小冊子。

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。

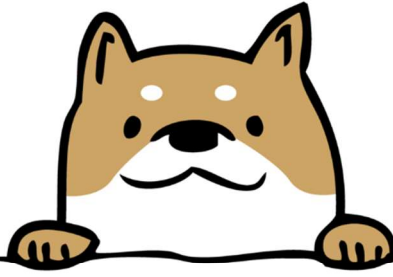
但新修學生的好處是一張白紙，教什麼就直接消化及套用。尤其是在極為講究答題方法及模式的歷史科，若能一開始就學正確的答題方法，就能省卻了糾正錯誤所需要的時間。

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！

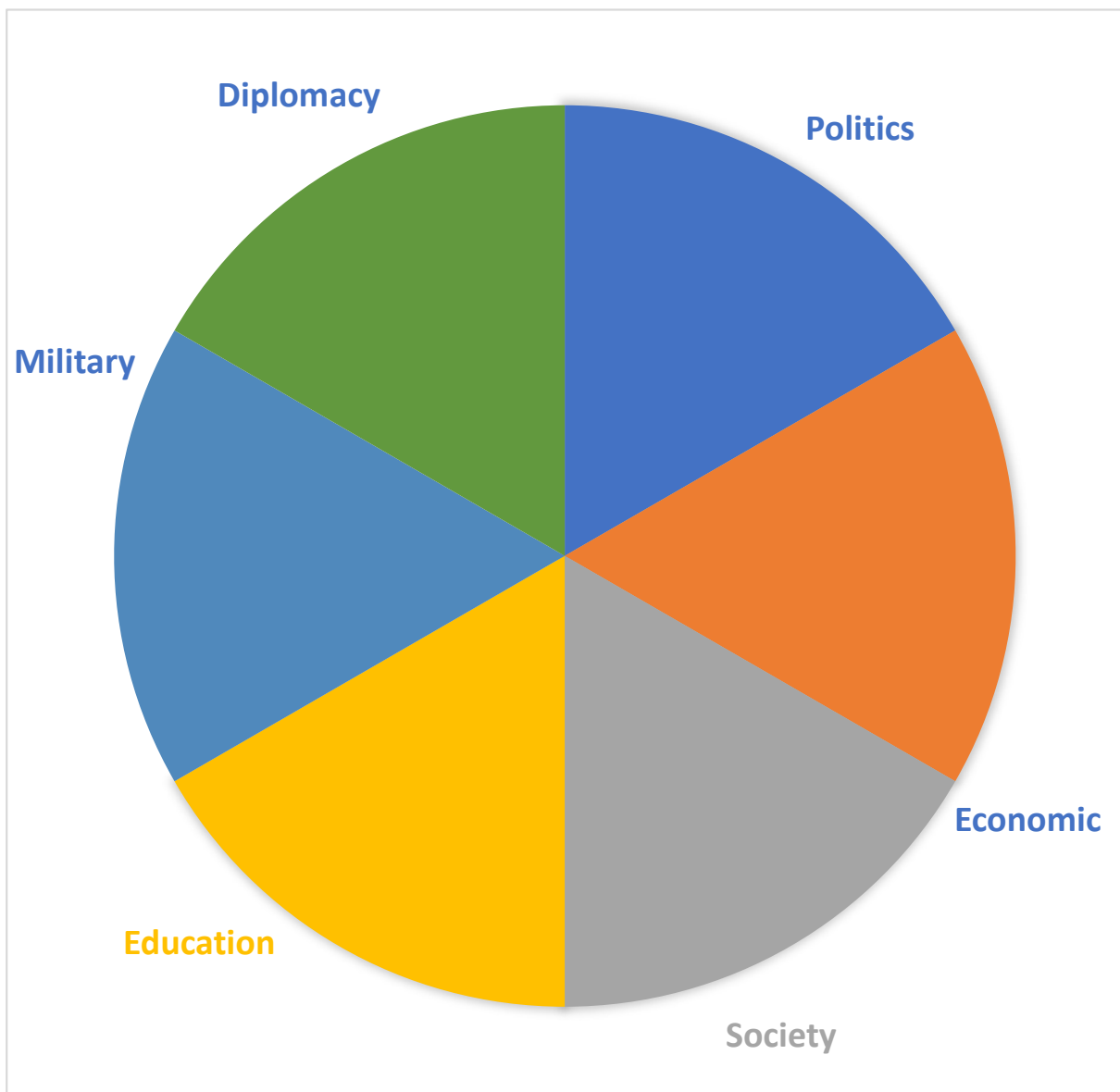


Felix(左)和雪冰(右)均是 K.W.HO 的門生。Felix 重考由 Level 2 跳升至 5**，雪冰由 Level 4 升至 5*！

* 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)。

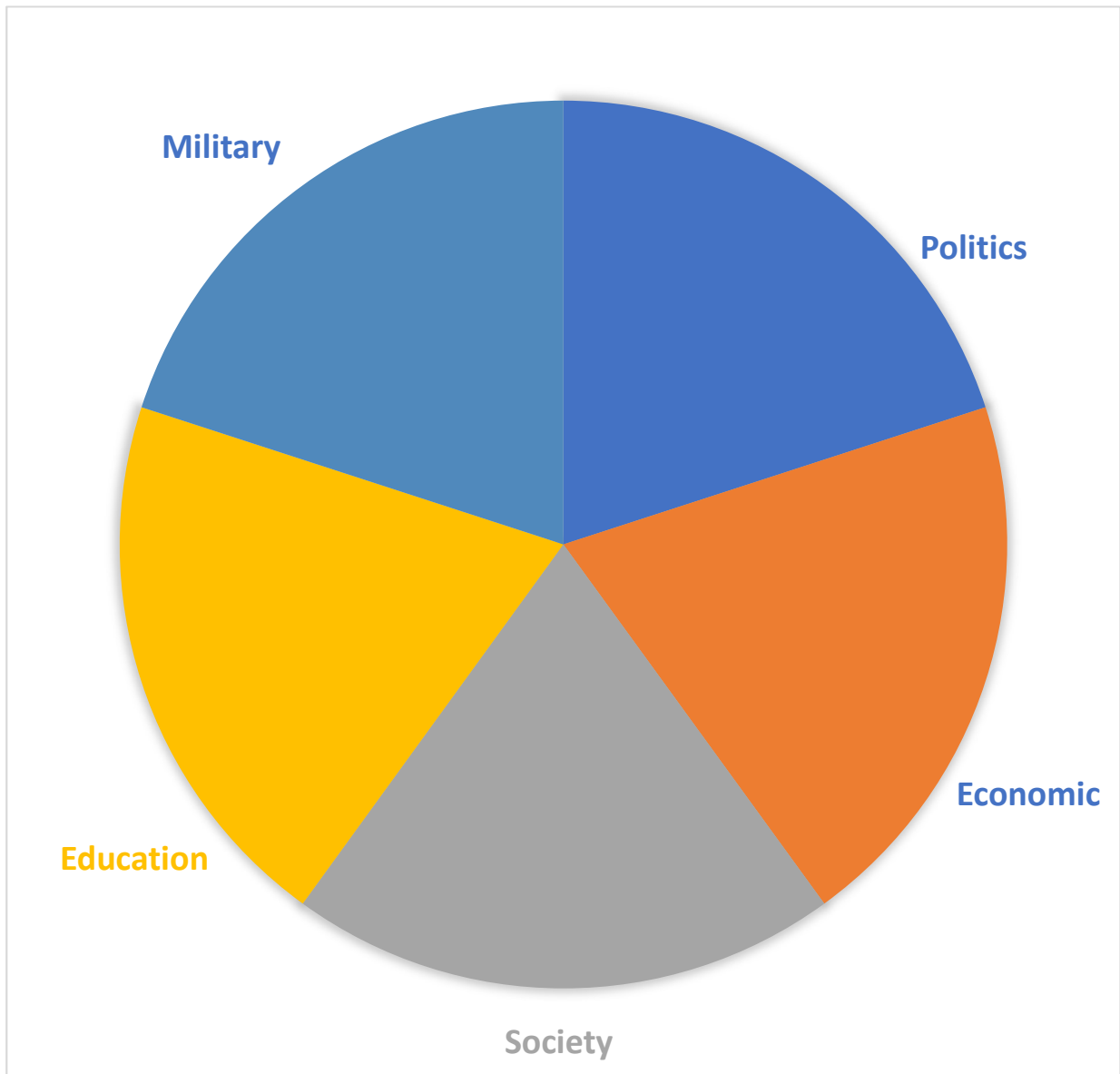
Modernization

A modernized country or region must have got rid of backwardness and feudalism, being modern and civilized in nature.

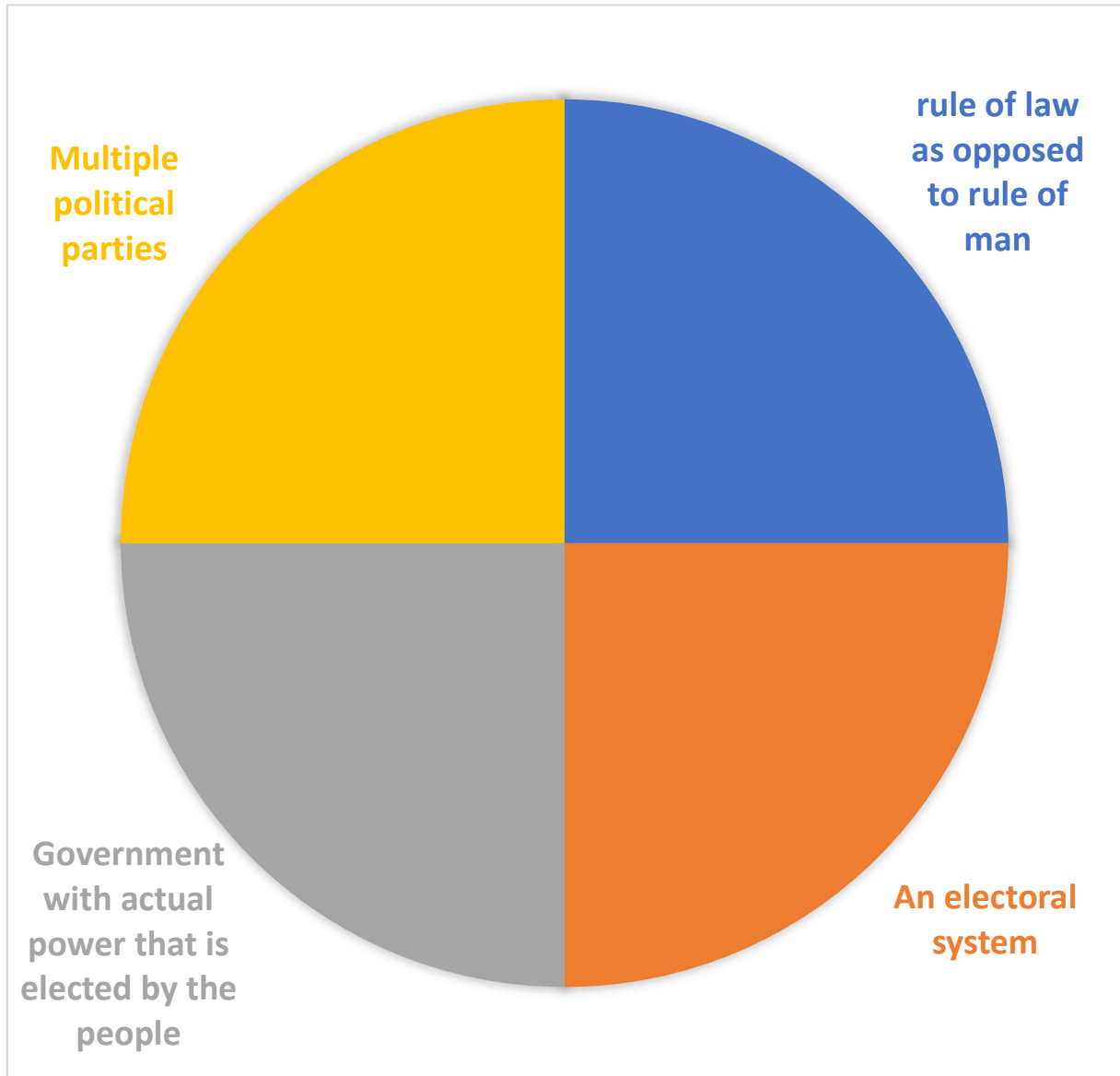


Power

A “Power” refers to a powerful nation which could be determined in two aspects. On one hand it refers to the nation which had great hard power such as economy and military; on the other hand, the nation had huge soft power with lots of influence on the political, educational and cultural aspects. This great power could not only stand firmly in the international scene; she could even shape the world’s development.

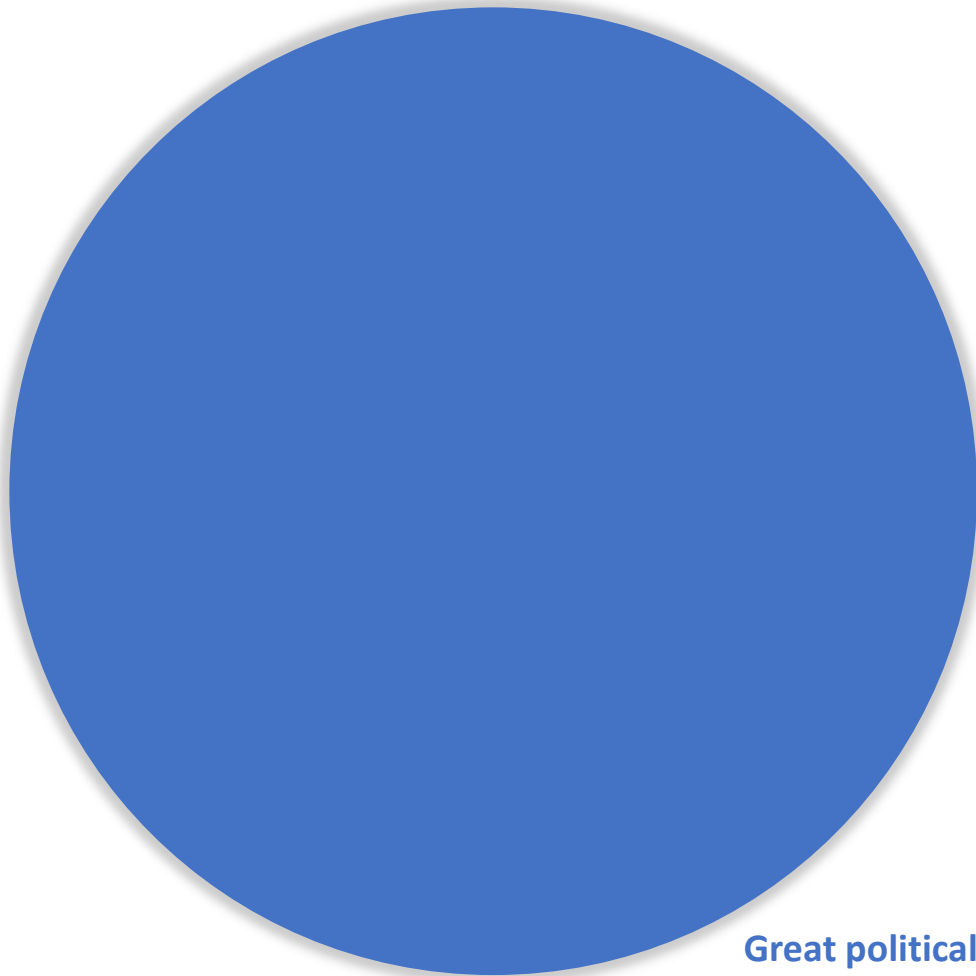


Political Modernization



- There may be other acceptable standards, the above standards are the best example for the HKDSE History in particular.

Political Power



Great political
influence

- There may be other acceptable standards, the above standards are the best example for the HKDSE History in particular.

Political Modernization

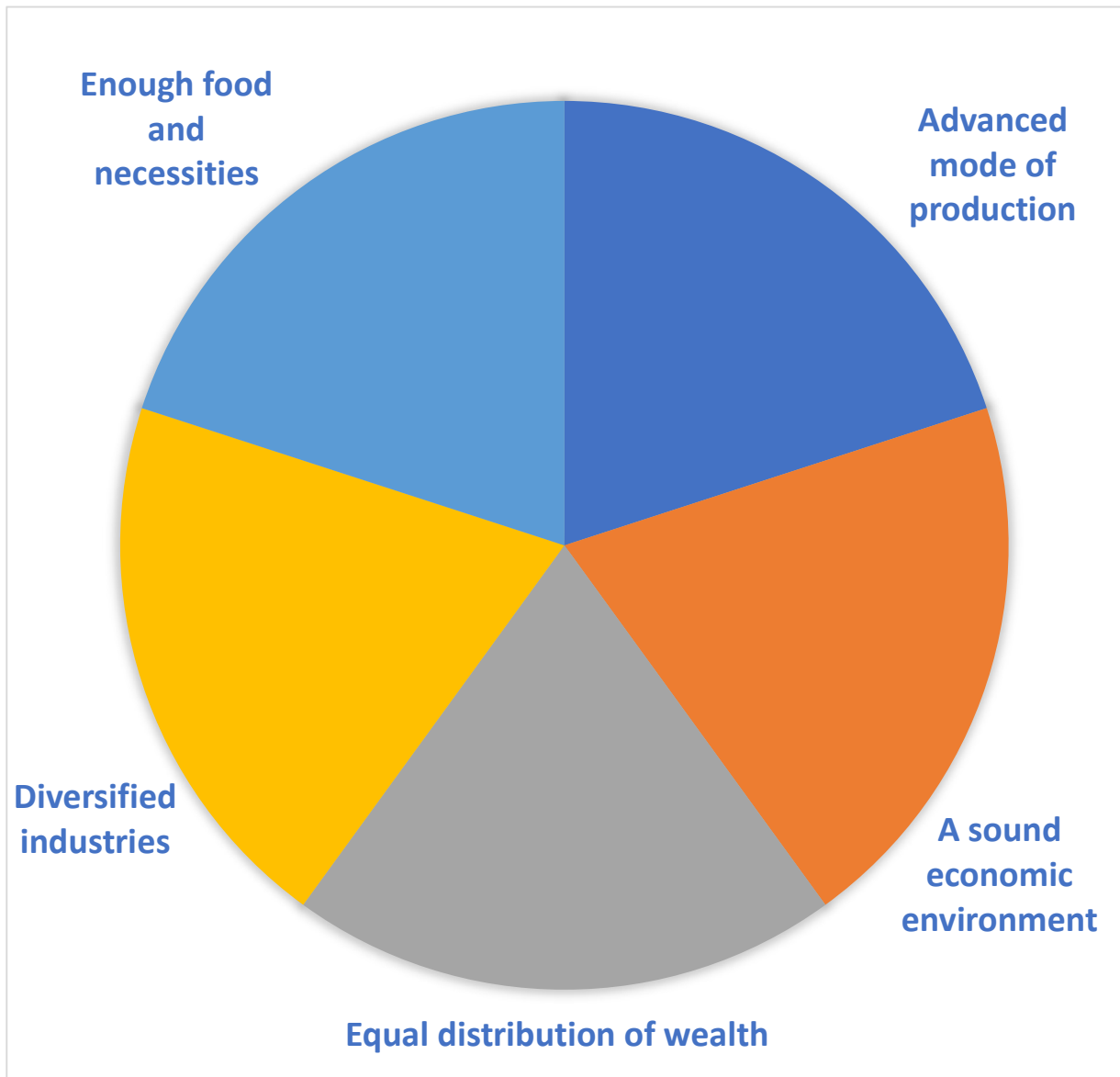
	Example ✓	Example ✗
<p>Rule of law as opposed to rule of man</p>	<p>Japan (After the WW2) The Showa Constitution abolished the power of the Emperor, there was no need for the Cabinet to responsible for the Emperor but the citizens.</p>	<p>China (Late Qing period) The Outline of Constitution by Imperial Order, promulgated by the Qing Court in 1908, stated that the Emperor enjoyed superior power. This was apparently rule of man instead of rule of law. In addition, government bodies such as the National Assembly (1910) and the Cabinet (1911) were responsible to the Emperor instead of the people. The Cabinet even had its members all appointed directly by the Emperor and was dominated by royal families (7 out of 13), being not representative of the people. It was clear that the government was responsible to the ruler instead of the people.</p>
<p>An electoral system *Attention: there are different voters' ratio in different time</p>	<p>Japan (After the WW2) The Showa Constitution granted all adults the right to vote, no matter their sex. This changed the old situation that only male had the right to vote. This brought Japan political modernisation.</p>	<p>China (Nanjing decade) The Nanjing government did follow Sun Yat-sen's 'Fundamentals of National Reconstruction' to proceed from military rule to political tutelage and to constitutional government, but the constitution was not adopted until 1946 due to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War(1937), and China was stuck in the phase of political tutelage at that time. Notwithstanding attempts at five-power separation, the people did not enjoy voting rights and electoral system was not established in China.</p>

<p>Government with actual power that is elected by the people</p>	<p>Japan (After the WW2) Showa Constitution removed the power of the emperor. Also, the elected bodies had real power. For instance, parliament was responsible for the people but not the emperor, as well as the cabinet was not controlled by the militarists as well. This allowed the elected bodies to use their power and could be independent and autonomous in making decisions.</p>	<p>China (After the 1911 Revolution) The one established after the revolution did not correspond with the idea of ‘democracy’ proposed by Sun Yat-sen. Yuan Shikai, after becoming the Provisional President, gradually assumed military and political power, and even reinstated monarchy by making himself China’s Emperor in 1915.</p>
<p>Multiple political parties</p>	<p>Japan (After the WW2) The Showa Constitution allowed multi-party system so there were different parties such as the Liberal Democratic Party and the Socialist Party.</p>	<p>China (Nanjing decade) The Nanjing government followed the principle of ‘running the state through the political party’ and adopted one-party dictatorship, eliminating opposition by purging the communists relentlessly. This was not a multi-party system that characterizes modernization.</p>

Political Power

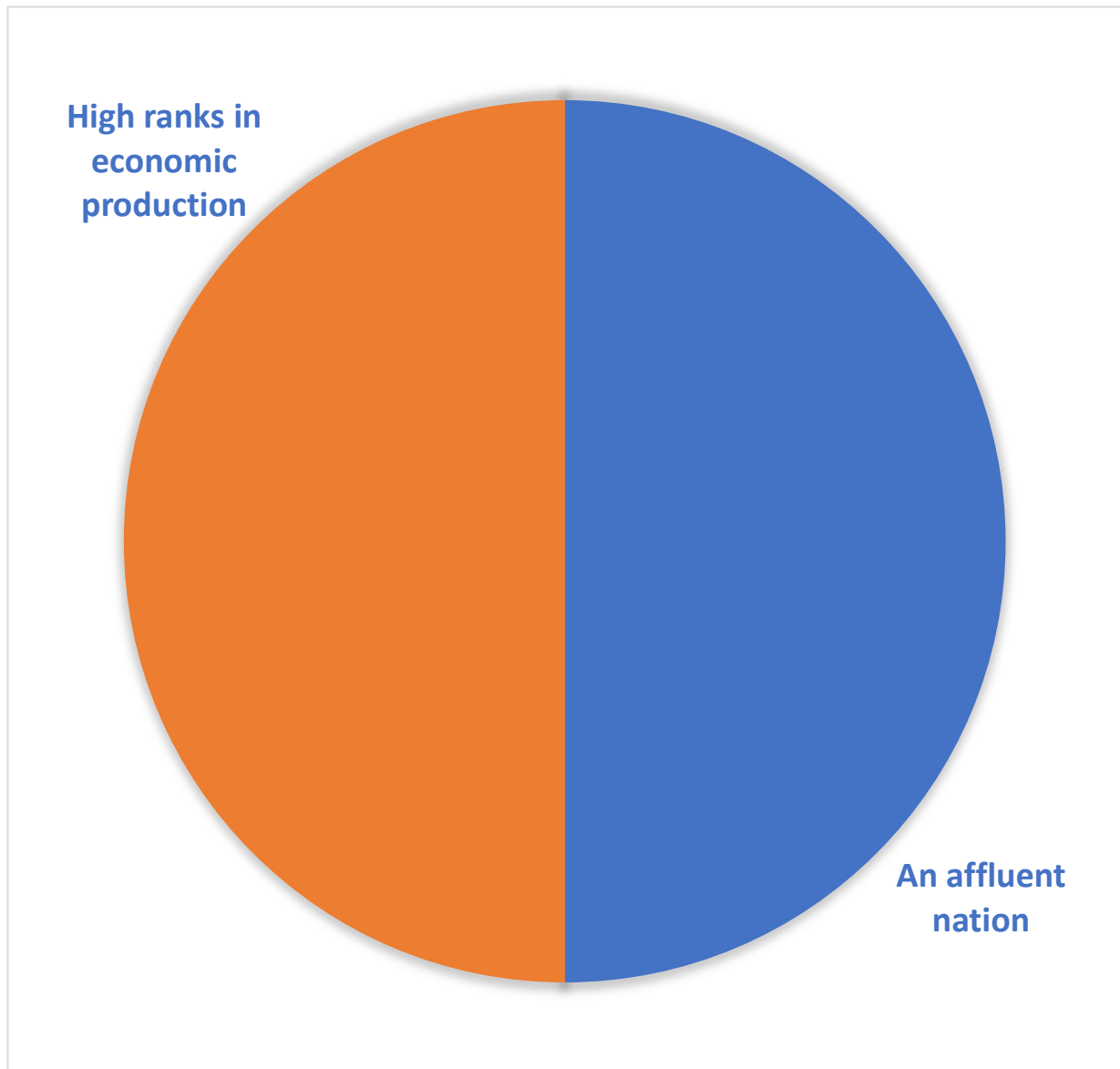
	Example ✓	Example ✗
Great political influence	<p>US and USSR (Cold War era)</p> <p>The US and the USSR were the two superpowers during the Cold War period. They were the leader of the capitalist idea and the communist idea respectively. They influenced the operation of many countries, particularly the revolution of the communist idea by the USSR affected many political power such as China and the North Korea.</p>	<p>Eastern European countries (Cold War era)</p> <p>The East European countries were controlled by the USSR and became its satellite countries. For instance, when Czech was trying to have a liberal reform, it was soon cracked down by the Warsaw Pact.</p>
	<p>Japan (The late 20th century)</p> <p>Japan played an active role in international affairs during the end of the 20th century. It became the world's largest aid donor in 1991 and has also played an important role in North Korea's nuclear issue and the UN peacekeeping issue.</p>	<p>China (The early 20th century)</p> <p>At the beginning of the 20th century, China became the "colony of the colonial powers" of the powers. China signed the "Twenty-One Demands" under Japan's coercion and lure, and also became Japan's protectorate. Moreover, during the Paris peace Conference, she failed to retrieve her interests in Shandong from Germany and was oppressed by the powers.</p>

Economic Modernization



- There may be other acceptable standards, the above standards are the best example for the HKDSE History in particular.

Economic Power



- There may be other acceptable standards, the above standards are the best example for the HKDSE History in particular.

Economic Modernization

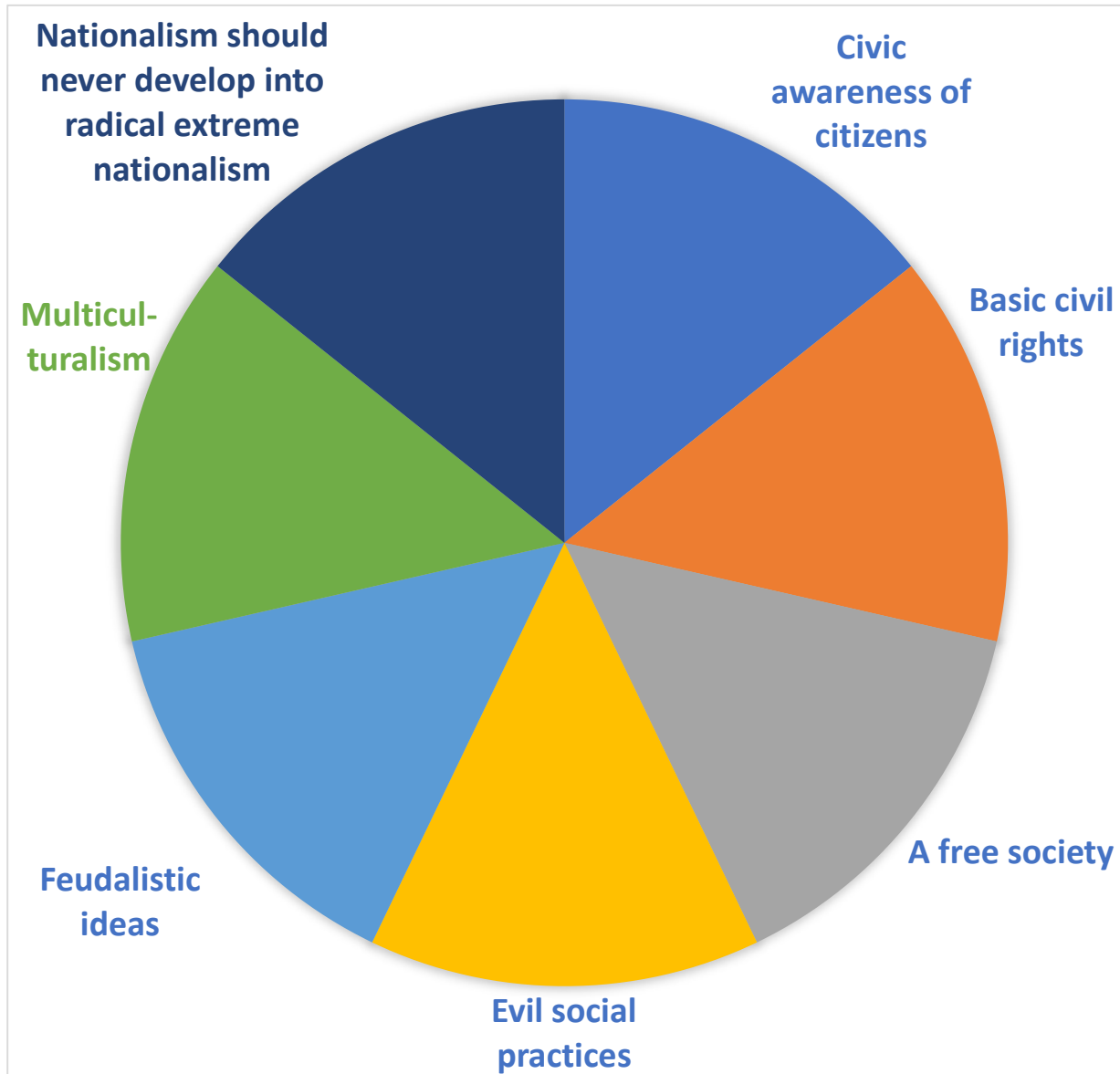
	Example ✓	Example ✗
Advanced mode of production	<p>Japan (The early 20th century)</p> <p>There was intense use of machinery in Japanese factories. For instance, nearly 3,700 factories out of 8,000 factories in Japan were using machines.</p>	<p>China (Late Qing period)</p> <p>the Late Qing Reform put much emphasis on industrial and commercial reform when more than 80% of the Chinese population engaged in agricultural activities. This led to the continuation of the traditional smallholding pattern, under which agricultural productivity remained low without mechanization or the use of technology. The problem of agricultural backwardness remained acute.</p>
A sound economic environment	<p>Japan (After the WW2)</p> <p>Since the promulgation of the "Anti-Monopoly Law," and the "Enterprise Reorganization Act," the industrial and commercial environment in Japan has gradually liberalized, and medium and small-sized enterprises have also made good progress in development.</p>	<p>China (After the 1911 Revolution)</p> <p>there was no stable regime established after the 1911 Revolution, and China was caught up in prolonged wars with the chaotic Warlord Era coming first and the Chinese Civil War next. In addition to the heavy taxation imposed by warlords, the economic environment was even worse than that of the Late Qing period with the people leading tough lives.</p>
A balanced economic development - Wealth	\	<p>Japan (The early 20th century)</p> <p>Japan's economy was largely controlled by a small group of zaibatsu. For example, the five biggest banks owned by the zaibatsu, including Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Yasuda and Daiichi, held 34.5% of Japan's deposits in 1929. Small and medium-sized enterprises were difficult to develop and survive, and the economy had an unbalanced development.</p>

<p>A balanced economic development - Industries (Diversified industries)</p>	<p>Hong Kong (The late 20th century) At the end of the 20th century, Hong Kong has developed into an international city with diverse industries. Its financial, entrepot trade, industry and tourism industries flourished. There is single industry concentration.</p>	<p>China (The first half of the 20th century) Although there was rapid development of industry by the political power, over 80% of the population was still participating in farming activities. There was an over concentration over farming activities.</p>
<p>Enough food and necessities</p>	<p>Japan (After the WW2) In only two decades, Japan's economy not only returned to pre-war levels, but also created "economic miracles." For example, Japan's per capita income 39,400 yen in 1965, ranking first in Asia. By the 1970s, with its further economic boost, Japan's GNP surpassed that of West Germany after the United States, reflecting there was rapid economic growth and social prosperity in Japan.</p>	<p>Japan (The early 20th century) the livelihood of people at grass-roots level remained poor. As early as 1918, the Rice Riots erupted in Japan with unparalleled scale in recent centuries. The less privileged people looted rice and food out of hunger. In the 1920s, Japan even experienced a series of disasters, including the Kanto Great Earthquake(1923) and the Bank Crisis(1927). After the Great Depression of 1929, the number of the unemployed hit 3 million. The low-income group lived in terrible conditions and might not be able to afford even a meal.</p>

Economic Power

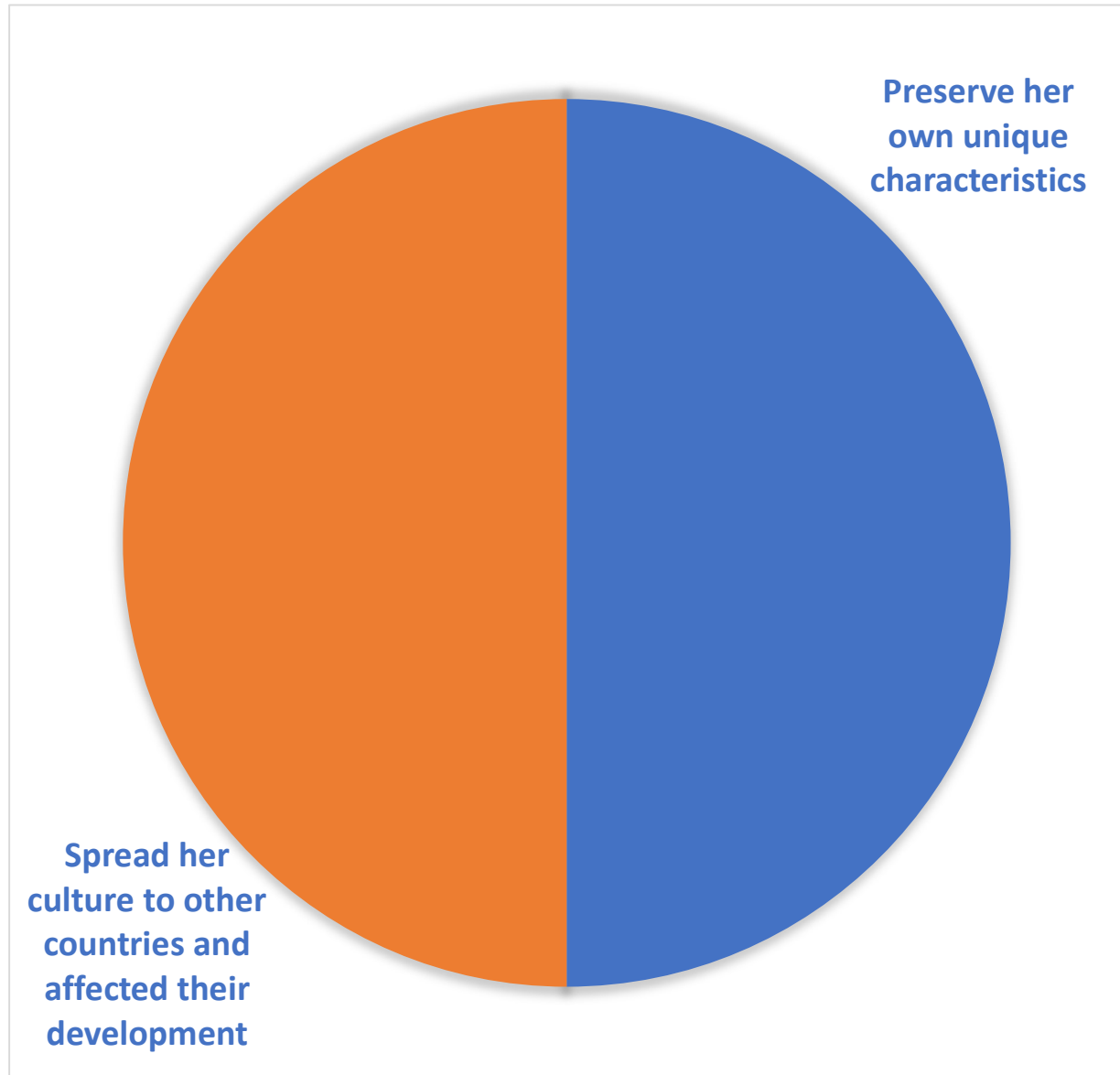
	Example ✓	Example ✗
An affluent nation	<p>Japan (After the WW2)</p> <p>The economy of Japan revived and grew immediately after the Two World Wars. In 1968, the Gross National Product (GNP) of Japan successfully surpassed that of West Germany and was the second largest economy in the globe. After that in 1987, The national per capita income of Japan surpassed the US, an economically big power. In the same year, the official foreign exchange reserves of Japan surpassed West Germany and ranked the first. These implied the affluence of the Japan economy.</p>	<p>China (The early 20th century)</p> <p>The Chinese were suffering in poverty in the early 20th century. Several droughts (in the north) and flooding (in the Yangtze River valley) led to famine, and people did not even have enough food. Moreover, the claims that China owes the powers in the unequal treaties have yet to be repaid. For example, there was a debt of 425 million yuan from the Xin Hai Treaty. It is impossible to say China was a rich country.</p>
High ranks in economic production	<p>Japan (The second half of the 20th century)</p> <p>the production of Japan ranked high in different industries. In the second half of the 20th century, she ranked third fishery and industrial production (Automobile industry and shipbuilding industry) in the world. Japan was leading most countries in high-tech industry, including semiconductor, computer and industrial robot. It showed that Japan was a role model as an economic power.</p>	<p>China (The first half of the 20th century)</p> <p>Over 80% of China's population engaged in agricultural activities. However, the mode of small scale farming maintained. Under the lack of mechanization and technology in agricultural production, there was a low productivity resulted and serious problem of backward agriculture. China even started wars during the first half of the 20th century. First, there were warlords in the Republic of China period. Then, the civil war between the KMT and the CPC continued. However, there was another Japanese aggression. As a result, factories and agricultural lands were destroyed and economic production was interrupted. It is impossible to say that it ranked the top in the world.</p>

Social Modernization



- There may be other acceptable standards, the above standards are the best example for the HKDSE History in particular.

Cultural Power



- There may be other acceptable standards, the above standards are the best example for the HKDSE History in particular.

Social Modernization

	Example ✓	Example ✗
Civic awareness of citizens	<p>China (Period of May Fourth Movement)</p> <p>The May Fourth Movement helped motivate people to react more proactively to social issues. The widespread protest of 1919 set a good example of citizens' movement and encouraged people to participate voluntarily in various movements including those demanding a ban on prostitution and protesting against exploitation by foreign factories. This helped promote the civic awareness of Chinese citizens.</p>	\
Basic civil rights	<p>Japan (The second half of the 20th century)</p> <p>The Showa Constitution in 1974 provided the citizens more basic human rights, such as sexual equality and equality before law. This provided more equality and liberty in the society and made it an open society.</p>	<p>China (Late Qing period)</p> <p>There were no policies to protect the basic rights of the citizens. It was common to see private trial and torture.</p>
A free society		<p>Japan (1920s)</p> <p>It is true that the Meiji Constitution gave the Japanese freedom of speech, assembly and freedom and Japan was modernized superficially. But it could be enjoyed only when it is 'not prejudicial to peace and order' and the government often took advantage of the vague word 'peace' to restrict people's freedom and power. In 1925, the government even promulgated the Peace Preservation Law, which was at first against the communist only but later turned into a tool to mute dissenting voices. People's freedom was further restricted.</p>

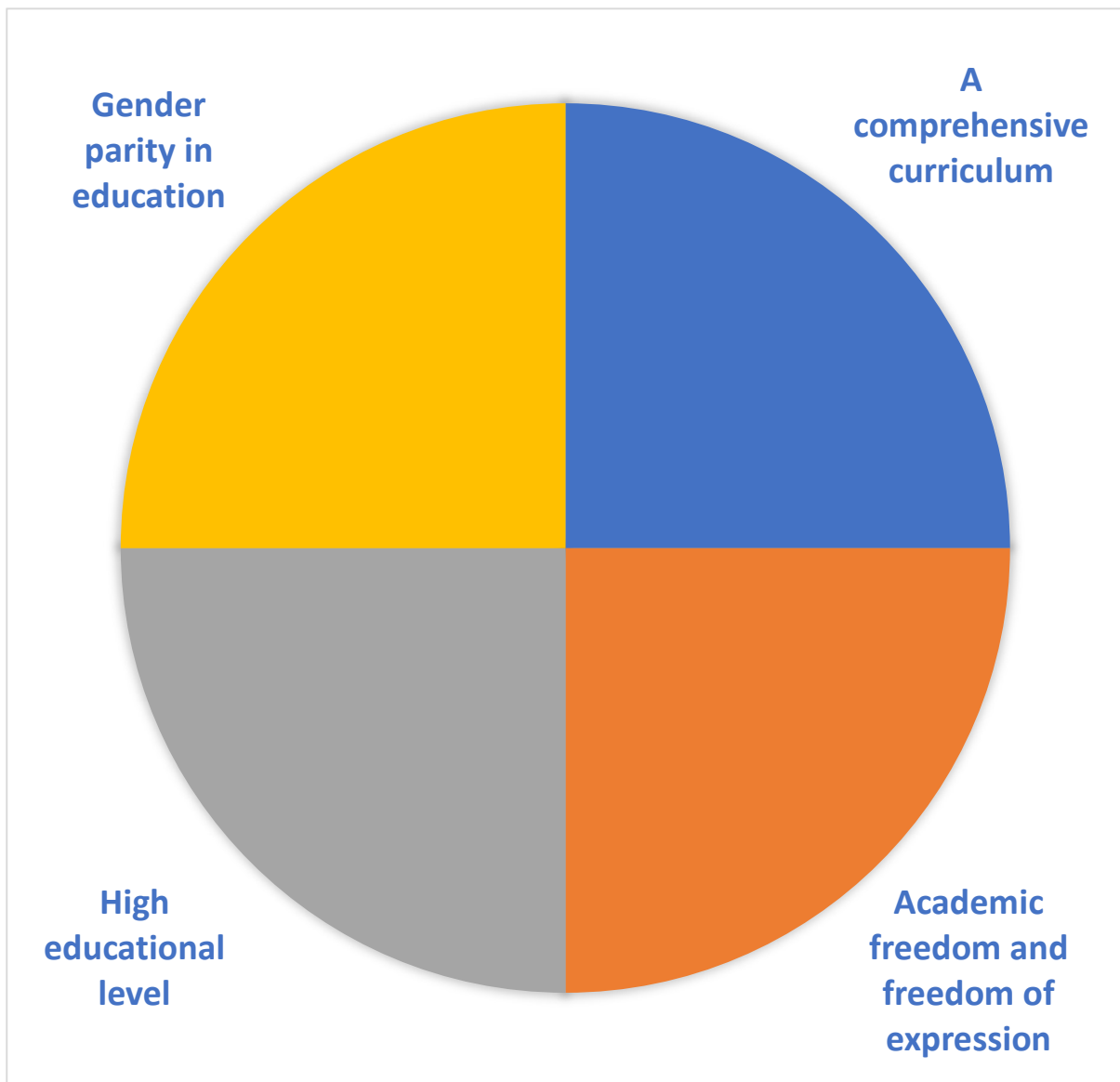
<p>Evil social practices</p>	<p>China (Nanjing decade) In terms of social evils, it succeeded in getting rid of many evil social practices, including foot-binding and the trading of domestic servants. In addition, kowtowing was replaced by nodding while the address 'Mister' was used as a substitute for 'Da Ren' and 'Lao Ye'. These made society more civilized and humane.</p>	<p>China (Late Qing period) the Late Qing Reform fell short of what was needed and the problems of opium-smoking and slavery were solved only until the Nanjing decade. Social evils were still prevalent.</p>
<p>Feudalistic ideas</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">\</p>	<p>China (The 20th century) In terms of feudalistic ideas, old-fashioned concepts such as gender inequality and superstition persisted and prevailed, making it difficult for Chinese society to achieve modernization that is characterized by civilization and enlightenment.</p>
<p>Multiculturalism</p>	<p>Japan (The second half of the 20th century) While the traditional Japanese culture was remained, other cultures could spread and develop in Japan. For example, sushi is a unique food culture in Japan. At the same time, Western fast food and food from Southeast Asia could be seen in Japan which reflected the existence of multiculturalism.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">\</p>

<p>Nationalism should never develop into radical extreme nationalism</p>	<p>\</p>	<p>Japan (1920S) the traditional Bushido spirit and thoughts of loyalty to the Emperor and patriotism evolved into extreme nationalist ideas in the beginning of the 20th century. Its upholders supported radical methods to safeguard national interest and eliminate the corrupt politicians in Japan. For example, Prime Minister Osachi Hamaguchi was assaulted by members of the Aikokusha (established in 1928) in 1930. The ideas became the underlying cause of the rise of militarism afterwards.</p>
---	----------	---

Cultural Power

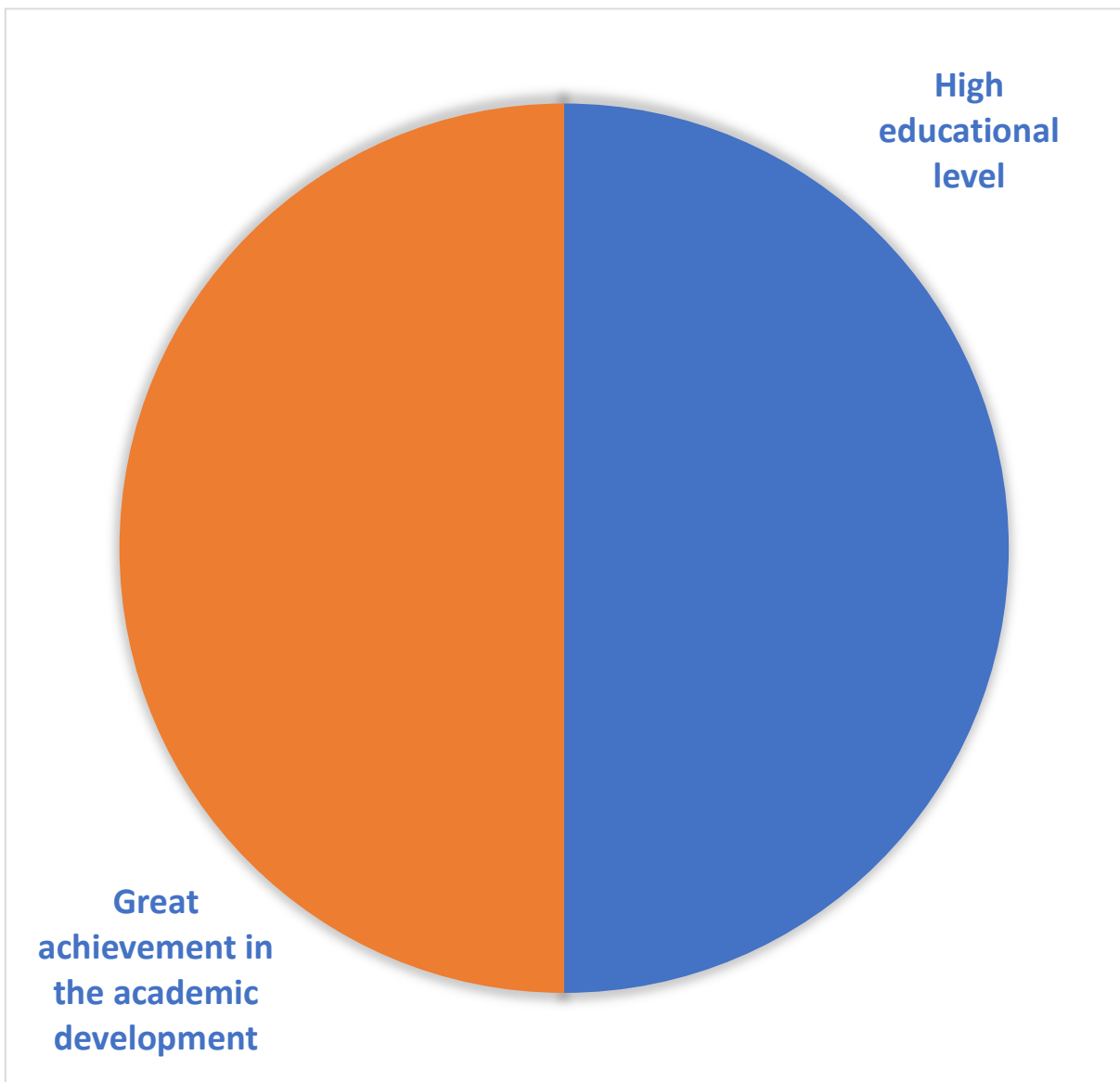
	Example ✓	Example ✗
<p>Preserve her own unique characteristics (To be considered as a superpower, it must be matched with next point)</p>	<p>Japan (The second half of the 20th century) Japan was successful in preserving her own culture. For instance, Japan traditional custom 'Kimono' could be preserved even it failed to match the characteristics of a modern industrial society. People still wear it in traditional festivals.</p>	<p>\</p>
<p>Spread her culture to other countries and affected their development</p>	<p>Japan (The second half of the 20th century) some unique culture of Japan was exported to other countries and this greatly affected their cultural development. For instance, the food culture of sushi and ramen was found in the nearby Asian countries. People could have a taste on them in the major cities in the world as well. Furthermore, the animation and entertainment culture influenced the entire world as well. For example, animations like Doraemon and Captain Tsubasa were very popular in the globe. These examples could reflect the strong cultural influence of Japan. She contributed a lot in shaping the cultural development of the world.</p>	<p>\</p>

Education Modernization



- There may be other acceptable standards, the above standards are the best example for the HKDSE History in particular.

Educational Power



- There may be other acceptable standards, the above standards are the best example for the HKDSE History in particular.

Education Modernization

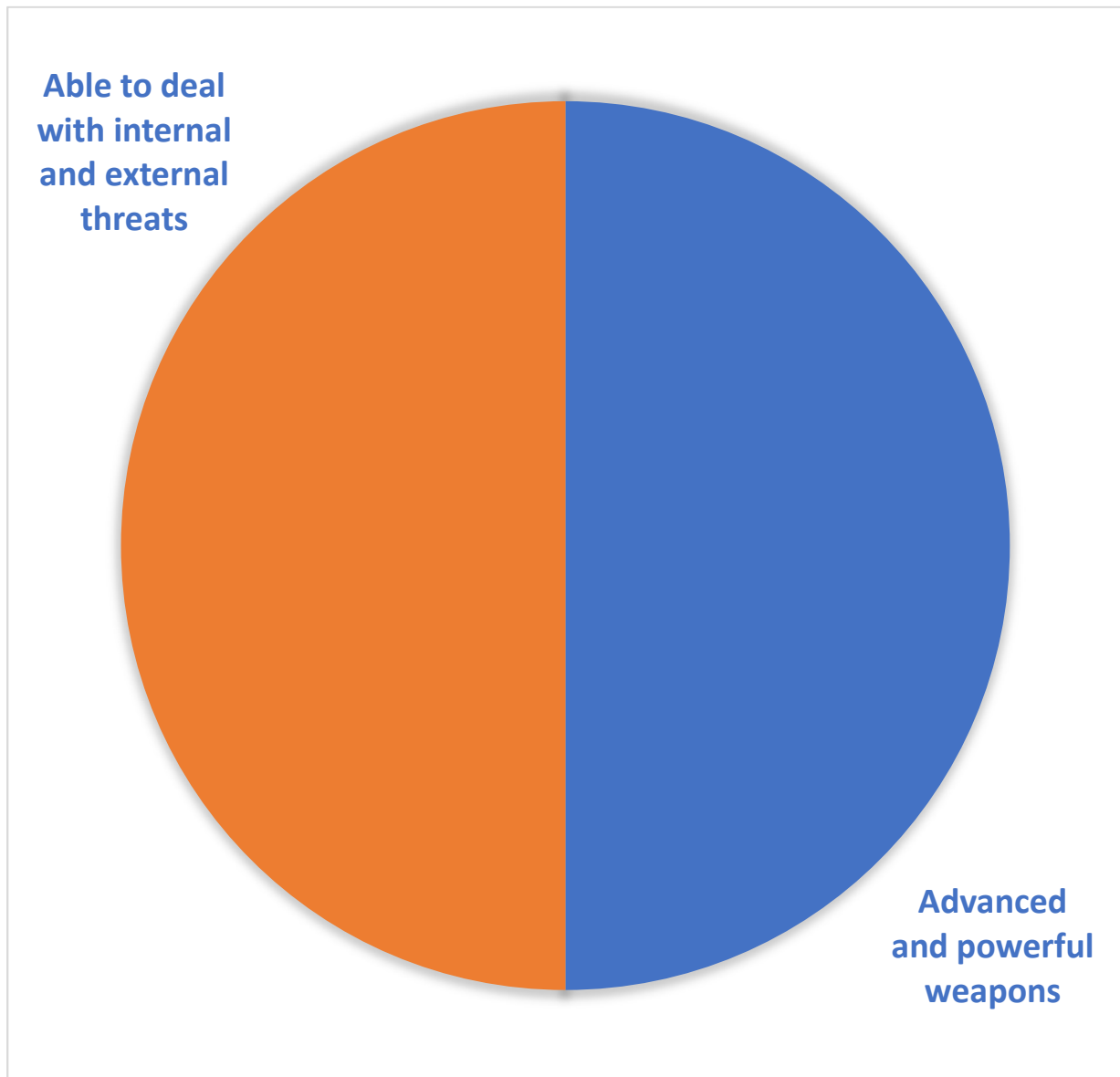
	Example ✓	Example ✗
A comprehensive curriculum	<p>China (Nanjing decade)</p> <p>In terms of curriculum, it was true that the Nanjing government issued regulations for primary and secondary education and overseas study successively since 1933 to make the education system of China more sophisticated.</p>	<p>China (Late Qing period)</p> <p>There was a need for the late Qing government to abolish eight-legged essay and the imperial examination and to reform the education system. However, the new education system was still focus on the traditional Confucius ideas and remained low practically.</p>
Academic freedom and freedom of expression	<p>Japan (The second half of the 20th century)</p> <p>Since the Showa Constitution and School Education Act in 1947, there was academic freedom in Japan. It is also emphasised that education should facilitate the students' all-round development. This made the Japanese education could freely develop in the late 20th century.</p>	<p>Japan (The first half of the 20th century)</p> <p>Japan's education put emphasis on loyalty and patriotism. As early as 1890, the government issued the Imperial Rescript on Education, which stated that education is not a self-improvement process but the service provided by the individuals to the state. According to it, education should emphasize Bushido spirit that promotes loyalty and patriotism and deny individualism and liberty from the West. In 1903, the government even introduced the National Textbook System to place more restrictions on textbooks. Education was tightly controlled by the Japanese government. Students were not allowed to think critically from multiple perspectives, which went against the principles of modern education.</p>

<p>High educational level</p>	<p>Japan (The second half of the 20th century)</p> <p>There was universal education in Japan since the start of the 20th century. The enrolment rate for children was nearly 99%. The School Education Act further expanded the compulsory education from 6 years to 9 years which means it is expanded to secondary school. Moreover, there was rapid development in terms of tertiary education. There were many universities established so every 7 Japanese there were 1 university graduates. It was the first in the Asia and even better than many European countries.</p>	<p>China (Late Qing period)</p> <p>In terms of educational level, most of the population did not get the chance to receive education at that time, especially for those in rural areas. Its literacy rate of mere 10% showed the low educational level there.</p>
<p>Gender parity in education</p>	<p>Japan (The 20th century)</p> <p>Since the Meiji Restoration in the 19th century, all school-age children need to receive compulsory education. There is no sexual discrimination in education.</p>	<p>China(Nanjing decade)</p> <p>In terms of access to education, gender inequality with preference to men was very common. In the early 1930s, the male enrolment rate was 45.2% while that of women was only 2.2%. It was clear that there was wide disparity in their enrolment in schools.</p>

Educational Power

	Example ✓	Example ✗
High educational level	<p>Japan (The second half of the 20th century) Japan implemented the 9-year universal education since the establishment of Education Basic Law in 1947. Also, the Japanese government continuously invested huge sum of expenditure on education. As a result, the high school enrolment rate reached to 97% in 1999; university enrolment rate in 2000 amounted to 49.1% and was leading the world.</p>	<p>China (The first half of the 20th century) In terms of basic education, most of the rural population did not have the chance to receive education. There was a serious problem of illiteracy and the literacy rate in the late Qing period was only 10%. Furthermore, due to the lack of capital, the Compulsory Education Law was not fully implemented. The literacy rate was only 30% in the 1930s with a low education level. Moreover, in terms of higher education, there was a limited number of universities which can show the slow development in the first half of the 20th Century. There were very few university graduates every year, like in 1928 there was only 3252 graduates. The ratio was small when China was a country with nearly a billion population.</p>
Great achievement in the academic development	<p>Japan (The second half of the 20th century) the academic standard of Japan was developing in an affluent way. Universities such as the University of Tokyo and Kyoto University were world-renowned. Moreover, Japan produced a lot of academic dissertations and she ranked second in the market both before and after 2000. Furthermore, there were 9 Japanese scholars winning the Nobel Prize within 1950-2000. She was the country with most prizes apart from the Western countries. This reflected her academic standard was the best in Asia and could compete with that of the West.</p>	<p>China (The first half of the 20th century) At that time, there was even no basic education, let alone academic development.</p>

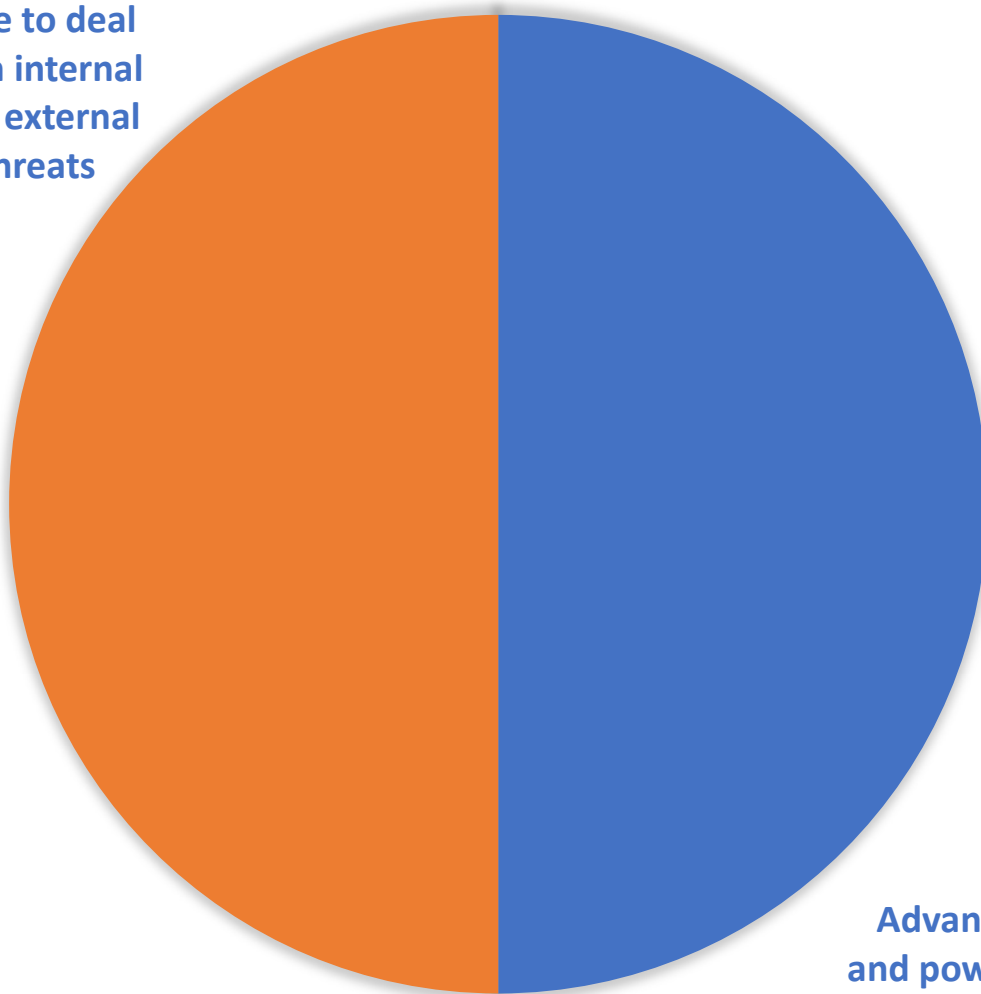
Military Modernization



- There may be other acceptable standards, the above standards are the best example for the HKDSE History in particular.

Military Power

Able to deal
with internal
and external
threats



Advanced
and powerful
weapons

- There may be other acceptable standards, the above standards are the best example for the HKDSE History in particular.

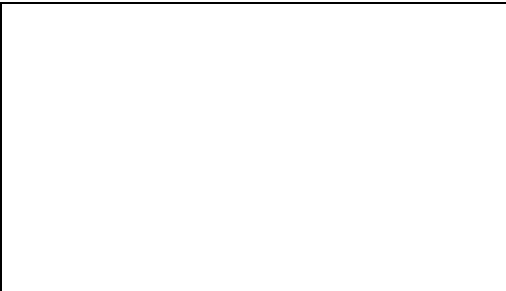
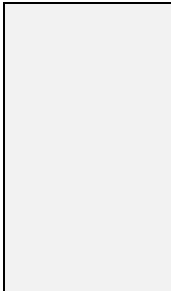
Military Modernization

	Example ✓	Example ✗
Advanced and powerful weapons	<p>Japan (The early 20th century)</p> <p>For Navy, since the late 19th century, Japan had started research and development of advanced warships. With the large sum of money invested, the development of naval technology was rapid. In 1922, Japan even finished the building of the world's first standard aircraft carrier named Hosho. Its naval strength was on a par with that of the Western powers. In the Washington Conference of 1921-22, Japan was allowed to possess a number of warships that was only lower than that of Britain and the US, being the third largest naval power in the world. For army, Japan introduced conscription before the 20th century. After setting up military academies, learning German military training methods and buying weapons from Germany, there were 13 infantry divisions equipped with modern weapons in Japan in 1906. The strength of Japanese army was too great to ignore.</p>	<p>China (The first half of the 20th century)</p> <p>The weapons of China were all imported and there was a lack of fighter aircraft and battleship. Its weapons were left behind than other countries.</p>

<p>Able to deal with internal threats</p>	<p>Japan (World War II)</p> <p>Japan got great military power that enabled her to maintain peace not only internally but also externally. It was also sufficient as foreign invasion. At the best time, more than half of the Asia was invaded by Japan.</p>	<p>China (the first half of the 20th century)</p> <p>As for internal disputes, the New Army built up during the Late Qing Reform became the private troops of Yuan Shikai as a useful weapon to force the Qing Emperor to abdicate. Also, the military strength during the Nanjing decade fell short of what was needed to defeat the Communist Party completely and this left a chance for the communists to launch a counterattack later.</p>
<p>Able to deal with external threats</p>		<p>China (The first half of the 20th century)</p> <p>As for external threats, China was too weak to resist foreign aggression. For example, Japan made repeated intrusions into China's territory in the early 1930s with the September 18th Incident (1931) and January 28th Incident (1932), and it even started its full-scale invasion of China in 1937. The Nationalist and Communist forces kept on retreating in defeat. Although Japan ended up surrendering in 1945, the US got credit for that because Japan was defeated thanks to America's fatal blow delivered during the Pacific War, and the result was mainly not the work of the Chinese army.</p>

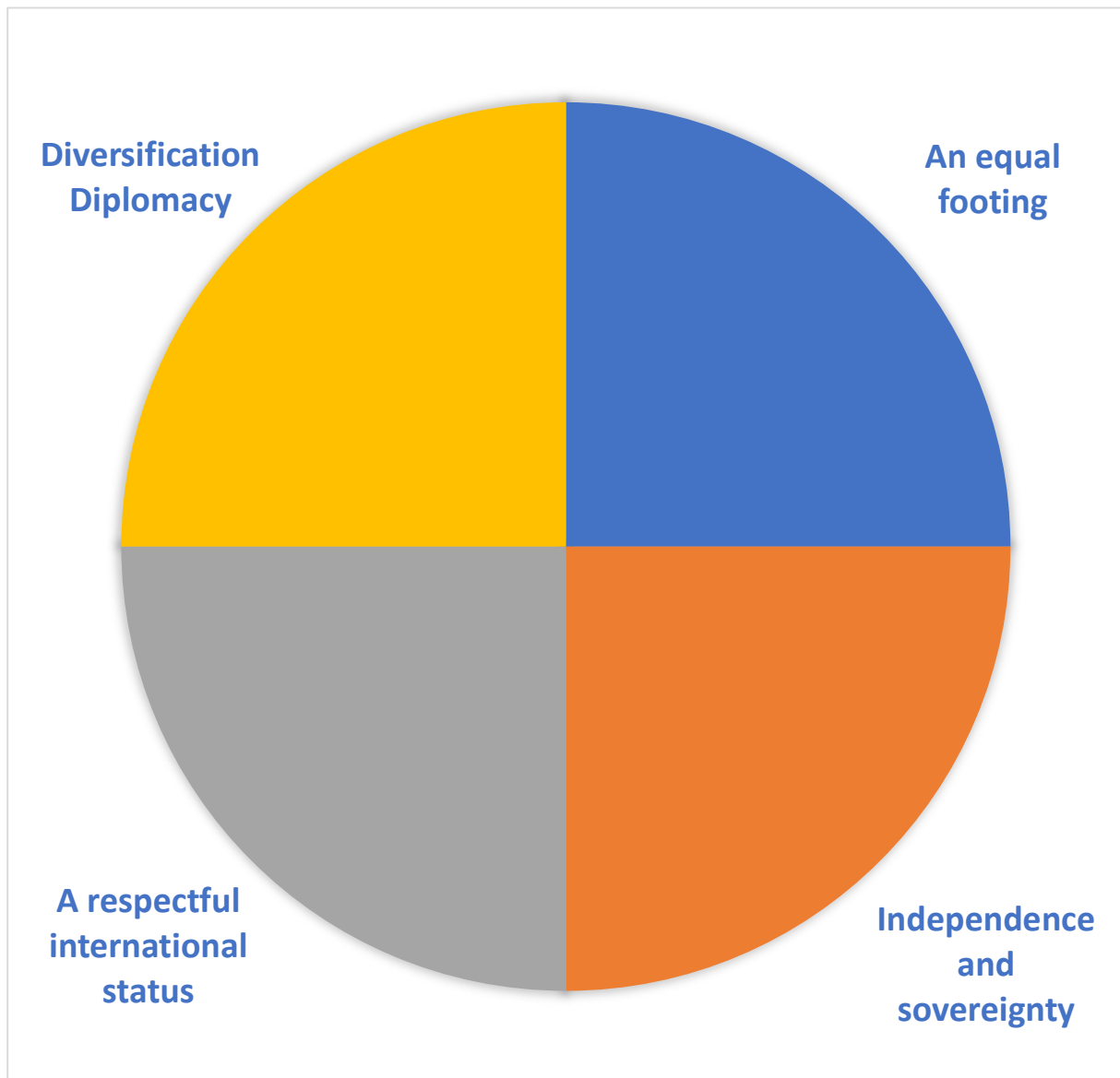
Military Power

	Example ✓	Example ✗
Advanced and powerful weapons	<p>Japan (The late 20th century)</p> <p>Japan had a lot of advanced and powerful weapons despite the fact that her self-defense force just amounted to 200,000 people. For instance, the air force owned 140 F-15J Eagle (Early 1990s) and she ranked first in Asia. Also, in terms of navy, Japan owned 60 destroyers and frigates. Apart from that, the age of vessels in service was just less than 20 years. The overall navy power was just behind that of the US after Soviet dissolution in the early 1990s.</p>	<p>China (The first half of the 20th century)</p> <p>The weapons of China were all imported and there was a lack of fighter aircraft and battleship. Its weapons were left behind than other countries.</p>
Able to deal with internal threats	<p>Japan (World War II)</p> <p>Japan got great military power that enabled her to maintain peace not only internally but also externally. It was also sufficient as foreign invasion. At the best time, more than half of the Asia was invaded by Japan.</p>	<p>China (The first half of the 20th century)</p> <p>the New Army built up during the Late Qing Reform became the private troops of Yuan Shikai as a useful weapon to force the Qing Emperor to abdicate. Also, the military strength during the Nanjing decade fell short of what was needed to defeat the Communist Party completely and this left a chance for the communists to launch a counterattack later.</p>
Able to deal with external threats		<p>China (The first half of the 20th century)</p> <p>China was too weak to resist foreign aggression. For example, Japan made repeated intrusions into China's territory in the early 1930s with the September 18th Incident (1931) and January 28th Incident (1932), and it even started its full-scale invasion of China in 1937. The Nationalist and Communist forces kept on retreating in</p>



defeat. Although Japan ended up surrendering in 1945, the US got credit for that because Japan was defeated thanks to America's fatal blow delivered during the Pacific War, and the result was mainly not the work of the Chinese army.

Diplomatic Modernization



- There may be other acceptable standards, the above standards are the best example for the HKDSE History in particular.

Diplomatic Modernization

	Example	Example
An equal footing	<p>Japan (The early 20th century)</p> <p>Japan had an equal international status with the Western powers in the 20th century. For example, the formation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance (1902) made Japan be the first Asian country forming alliance with Western powers on an equal basis. Besides, Japan was one of the victorious powers in the First World War and representatives were sent to attend the Paris Peace Conference (1919) and being one of the permanent members of the League of Nations. It was also enjoying high international status.</p>	<p>China (After the 1911 Revolution)</p> <p>In terms of diplomacy on an equal footing, foreign countries were reluctant to abolish the unequal treaties signed before despite the fact that the 1911 Revolution was a successful attempt to overthrow the Qing regime and establish the Republic of China. The revolutionaries and Yuan Shikai dared not to put up determined resistance to that since they were seeking recognition from the powers of the newly established republic. As a result, China's internal affairs were kept restrained by unequal treaties such as the Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895).</p>
Independence and sovereignty	<p>Japan (The late 20th century)</p> <p>At the end of the 20th century, Japan was free from the influence of the United States. There was independence in terms of its diplomacy, such as its active participation in the peacekeeping with the United Nations and played the role of mediator in North Korea's nuclear issue.</p>	<p>China (After the 1911 Revolution)</p> <p>In terms of sovereignty, with these unequal treaties not being terminated, a considerable part of China's sovereign rights, including tariff and salt tax autonomy, was still under foreign control, and the goal of being an independent sovereign state was not achieved for China. Worse still, Yuan signed the Twenty One Demands with Japan in 1915. China became a de facto protectorate of Japan, further deprived of its sovereign rights and interests.</p>

<p>A respectful international status</p>	<p>Japan (The second half of the 20th century)</p> <p>There was an increasing importance in Japan's role in international affairs. For example, Japan had been repeatedly elected as a non-permanent member since 1958 and shouldered the responsibility of maintaining international security with the permanent members. Moreover, Japan had actively invested in aiding other countries and became the world's largest aid donor by 1991, with great influence and respect.</p>	<p>Japan (The early 20th century)</p> <p>The European countries and the United States had several actions against the Japanese and Asians. For example, the United States enacted the "Immigration Act" in 1924 that prohibited Asians, including the Japanese, from immigrating to the United States and it was an obvious discrimination against Japanese politically.</p>
<p>Diversification Diplomacy</p>	<p>China (Deng Xiaoping period)</p> <p>Deng Xiaoping paid efforts to improve the relationship between China and foreign countries through Reform and Opening Up to increase economic ties with foreign countries and strengthen cooperation. Moreover, Deng Xiaoping's diplomatic development was not limited to the development within the communist camp. He also cooperated with capitalist countries such as Japan and South Korea, and developed relationship with third world countries such as Africa to make China's diplomatic development moved towards multilateral development.</p>	<p>China (Mao Zedong period)</p> <p>Mao Zedong practised one-sided foreign policy towards the communist camp, like supporting communist North Korea and North Vietnam in the Korean War (1950-53) and the Vietnam War (1961-75) respectively. This restricted China's diplomatic development. In addition, with the poor relationship between China and the Soviet Union in the late 1950s and the exclusion belief during the Cultural Revolution, China self-isolated herself and failed to establish normal relations with the international community.</p>