



連續 4 年蟬聯全港最多 DSE 歷史科 5+、5\*\*學生  
歷史科市場領導！4 年合共打造過百名 5\*\*學生！  
大幅拋離坊間其他導師！

## K.W.HO 的話

歷史科每年大約有 5000 人應考歷史科，其中取得 5\*\*成績的僅有約 1.5%，人數寥寥可數，每年只有約 65-90 人。全港中學數目多達 400 多間，一間中學於一屆 DSE 歷史科能夠收穫到 1 個 5\*\*已經是絕對有所交代。然而，同一間學校在一屆 DSE 中能夠囊括 3 個，甚至乎是 4 個 5\*\*學生究竟需要什麼條件？

根據 K.W.HO 多年的經驗，基本上這些學校的學生均必須是大部分都非常勤力，營造出一個良好的競爭環境，令到學生的成績可以以滾雪球的效果增長。而且，都必須要有正確的考試概念和答題方法，使他們的努力變得有價值，不會因答錯要求而變得白費。

以下介紹的三間學校，他們在往屆歷史科的成績均並不顯著，甚至幾年才有一個學生獲得 5\*\*成績。然而，他們在該屆有許多學生補 K.W.HO，在正確的指導下，加上他們極為勤奮好學，最終成就了一間學校在一屆公開試中有 3-4 個學生獲得歷史科 5\*\*的佳績！

先旨聲明，有同學可能認為以下兩間中學因為是名校，所以才多人取得 5\*\*的成績。但我再次強調，這兩間中學在過往 DSE 歷史科成績中均並非特別突出。事實上，這些學校之所以能夠在同一屆中有大多學生獲得好成績，關鍵在於這些學生真的非常勤力，大部分學生都會補習求學，所營造出來的競爭環境絕非一般學校可以媲美，加上在 K.W.HO 正確的指導下，成績自然無與倫比。

備註：以下 3 間學校合共 10 位 5\*\*學生均並非沿用其學校的答法去應考 DSE 歷史科，尤其是在資料題部分更加明顯。

# 有誰更強？

## 🌟 求敗·考場戰神

高考歷史科全卷 88%分數奪 A，歡迎其他大型補習社之 A 級導師挑戰，本人先讓 20%分數(約 4-5 個等級)以示禮讓!

## 🌟 戰績無可匹敵

2016-2020 年間合共打造超過 110 名 5\*\*學生，大幅拋離坊間其他導師!  
最多 5\*\*學生實證 K.W.HO 神技!

## 🌟 創造傳奇，空前絕後

2016 年有門生僅用 10 個月時間由零開始新修歷史科取得 5\*\*，開創新修傳奇!

2017 年有重考生由 Level 2 跳升至 5\*\*，創造重考傳奇!

新修傳奇! 重考傳奇! 只因 K.W.Ho 神技! 還有誰可教出十個月時間由零開始新修取得 5\*\*? 還有誰可以教出由 Level 2 重考躍升至 5\*\*?

用得 K.W.Ho Unbeatable Notes，當然最好是以極平價錢補 K.W.Ho，  
有誰更強? 有誰更平?

有誰更能夠教你用 Unbeatable Notes 去迅速掌握課文及技巧?

課程查詢: Instagram 搜尋 kwhohistory / kgehk

## 有誰更平？

### ★ 每堂低至\$75

All in One Super Course 每堂只需要\$75! 4堂之課題只需要\$300! 比一般大型補習社學費平約一半，更只是一般私人或小型補習社的 1/3，甚至乎是 1/4 價錢!! 極平價錢就可以助你有效使用 K.W.Ho Unbeatable Notes，節省大量時間，掌握清楚每個課題之重點及答題思維與技巧!

### ★ 孖住報 → 平一半學費

K.W.Ho 大部分課程均設有孖住報優惠，只要舊生帶新生或新生孖住報，兩人均可以獲該期的半價優惠。期期帶新生報讀，期期可享半價。

### ★ 奪5\*\* → 回饋一半學費

報讀 All in One Super Course 及 Super Advanced Course 合共 8 期或以上，並考獲 5\*\*者，可獲已報讀課程之總金額的一半作獎學金。

### ★ 孖住報 + 奪5\*\* → 免費補足全部課程

期期孖住報可以期期平一半學費，再加上奪 5\*\*可獲已報讀課程之總金額的一半作獎學金，變相免費補足全部課程! 只要你夠搏，肯搵新生孖住報，upgrade 自己到 5\*\*，學費全免!! 我貼錢俾你補習!

用得 K.W.Ho Unbeatable Notes，當然最好是以極平價錢補 K.W.Ho，  
有誰更強？有誰更平？

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課程查詢：Instagram 搜尋 kwhohistory / kgehk

# 2020 年 協恩中學

2019-20 該屆的協恩中學歷史科學生極為勤奮，早在 2018-19 年還是中五的時候，已經有數位協恩同學師隨 K.W.HO 的常規課程及大考精讀課程。

在 2019 年 5 月 K.W.HO 宣佈停止大班教學，轉型小班教學開設 All in One Super Course 後，越來越多的協恩學生師隨 K.W.HO，至課程完結時，一共有 11 位同學報讀 Live Interaction 模式！

由於同校的補習人數眾多，因此能夠形式激烈的競爭環境，同時互相督促、鼓勵，大部分跟隨課程的學生的出席率、交功課測驗率及準時率均達到 90%，成績自然耀目奪眼。

2020 年 DSE 歷史科中僅有 65 名 5\*\* 學生，協恩中學就囊括了 3 個名額，而 3 位 5\*\* 學生均全為 K.W.HO 學生。另外，其餘 8 位師隨 K.W.HO Live Interaction 亦有 1 位同學取得 Lv 5\* 和 4 位同學取得 Lv 5！

2020 年 5\*\*

鎧而



左：鎧彤

右：鎧而

鎧而與鎧彤可以說是我最期望可以收歸麾下的學生類型，努力不懈、目標高、執行力強、習慣檢討、具有強烈時間觀念等等，有齊了許多能力強或潛力高的學生的特質，這類型的學生也實屬是鳳毛麟角。令我感到更加興奮的是，可以一次過收了一對孖妹。因此，在課程開始時，我已經幻想能不能再創造一下傳奇，打造出一對 5\*\* 的孖妹。

的確，鎧而與鎧彤從不令我失望。兩姐妹在中五時已經上過我的 S4-5 Regular Course，已經具備了一定程度的基礎能力。於 2019 年 All in One Super Course 開始後，鎧而、鎧彤近乎每一堂都是最早在課室外排隊上的學生，有著 100% 的交功課、測驗的比率，上課率亦近乎 100% (除了鎧彤請了一次假到大學面試)。在我角度而言，鎧而、鎧彤接近是完美完成了我的課程要求，即使未必每次功課、測驗都能夠獲得高分的成績，但慣性的檢討令她們每次能夠學習到更多，能力不斷得到強化。最終，鎧而、鎧彤不負所望，雙雙獲得 5\*\*，成就了孖妹取 5\*\* 的傳奇！

於 DSE 放榜後，鎧而和鎧彤亦成為了我任教了十年歷史科首次招募的助教，協助批改 Live Interaction 班學生的功課。我破天荒會聘請助教，不單單是因為相信鎧而和鎧彤的能力，更加是因為她們的責任感、時間觀和辦事質素！



鎧彤和鎧而的學校一共有 11 位同學報讀 Live Interaction 模式，其中 3 位同學取得 5\*\*、1 位同學取得 5\*、4 位同學取得 Lv5 的佳績！

## 鎧而讀歷史科之心得：

我由升 F5 嘅暑假開始補 KW, 一開始係補 regular course。因為本身學校教嘅課文內容好散亂，亦都有乜教過 DSE 實際會考咩題型同答題技巧，所以對於呢課點溫點讀都好迷惘。所以 KW 嘅課堂真係好有用，一開始 regular 嘅時候每個課題都有好有系統咁整合曬嘅課文同 table，令我對於每個課題嘅溫習重點都好清晰，有一個更明確嘅方向同目標。

而且上堂嘅時候 KW 會講解唔同 DBQ、ESSAY 同 past paper，更加清楚唔同題型用咩答法(一果多因、兩極化.....)，因為每堂都會講同講解相應嘅題目所以超級入腦，令我對 History 呢科好似重新認識過咁，所以自己都會用瘋紙盡量做埋課堂上有講嘅題目，基本上完成曬所有瘋紙，甚至上堂未明嘅題目都會再複習多次，等自己操練多啲同慢慢熟習。

補左幾個月成績已經好明顯有進步。之後補 all in one super course 係好 intensive 嘅課程，除左上堂 KW 會問學生好多問題之外，每個星期都會有 quiz 或者功課，變相係 chur 左好多，但正正係咁我每堂都會好專心上，亦都會每個禮拜規定自己用一定嘅時間溫習，進步自然更加大，上堂都會 catch-up 得快啲。而且每個禮拜做完嘅功課 KW 都會個別比 comment 同建議，等我可以好針對性咁知道自己有咩問題，等自己更加上心，確保自己唔會再錯，所以每個禮拜比心機做功課同準時交功課都係好重要嘅。

study leave 最後沖刺嘅時候其實唔算好緊張，因為一直跟住 KW 嘅進度對課文史實同題型已經有一定掌握，所以自己都會偏向操練為多，一個禮拜都會做幾條 essay，亦都會試下一次過做四條 DBQ，習慣返 DSE 真正考試嘅感覺，同埋等自己啲時間管理控制做得更好。總括黎講其實 KW 所有教材同 resources 都好有用，基本上依照進度跟住黎溫習就已經好安心，但一定要好好自律同善用，例如要勤力做瘋紙、準時交功課、count 好時間唔好自欺欺人、主動檢討自己功課測驗嘅表現，咁先至可以進步得更加快同響 DSE 發揮得更好。加油！



## 評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E					
卷別組：	Paper 1				Paper 2	
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	203	204
分部基本得分：	14 M1 (out of 15)	6 M1 (out of 15)	9 M1 (out of 15)	12 M1 (out of 15)	23 M1 (out of 25)	22 M1 (out of 25)
分部調整得分：	14	6	9	12	23	22
分部填補分數：		13				
卷別調整得分：	48				45	
卷別組調整得分：	48				45	
卷別組填補分數：	114				78	
科目得分：	192 (out of 230)					
科目等級：	5**					

### 歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
1	101	Q1(a)	4	4
		Q1(b)	3	2
		Q1(c)	8	8
2	102	Q2(a)	3	2
		Q2(b)	4	4
3	103	Q3(a)	3	2
		Q3(b)	4	3
		Q3(c)	8	4
4	104	Q4(a)	4	3
		Q4(b)	3	2
		Q4(c)	8	7

### 歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
3	203	Q3	25	23
4	204	Q4	25	22

**2020 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong**

**Marks : 14/15**

**1a) Infer two characteristics of Hong Kong's political system.(4marks)**

**推斷香港政治制度的兩項特徵。(4分)**

The first characteristic of Hong Kong's political system in 1951 is governor-dominated. In Source A, all the official members and unofficial members are governor appointed, showing that the political system, in terms of the Legislative council, is governor-dominated. Also, in Source A, the president of the Legislative Council is the governor. Therefore, this shows how the political system is headed, led and dominated by the governor.

The second characteristic of Hong Kong political system in 1951 is the lack of Chinese participation. In Source A, almost all official members of the Legislative Council were not ethnic Chinese with only Yeo Kok Cheang being the only one. Also, in terms of unofficial members, 5/9 are not ethnic Chinese. This shows that foreigners dominated the majority of the Legislative Council, showing the low and lack of Chinese participation in Hong Kong's political system in 1951.

**Mark: 4/4**

**1b) Identify and explain one administrative problem with reference to the first paragraph. (3 marks)**

**參考第一段，指出並解釋一個行政問題。(3分)**

The administrative problem that the Hong Kong government faced in the early 1950s was the communication barrier with local Chinese.

In Source B, it is stated that “the police had been pressuring the government to appoint a bilingual Chinese Crown Council to facilitate a better understanding and working relationship with the Legal Department”. It is because of the problem of communication barrier between government and local Chinese obstructing proper understanding towards each other, which triggered the action of the police, showing the administrative problem of communication barrier.

In Source B, it is also stated how the workload of police officers was increased by “briefing non-Chinese speaking members of the Legal Department.” This further illustrated the problem of communication barriers, that because of such, the workload of the department increased, showing communication barriers as the administrative problem.

**Mark: 2/3**

**1c) Do you agree that Hong Kong had become better in terms of democracy and racial equality from 1951 until 1997. [S+K] (8 marks)**

**你是否同意 1951-1997 年，香港在民主和種族平等皆有改善？ [S+K](8 分)**

Yes, I agree that from 1951 until the end of colonial rule in 1997, Hong Kong had become better with respect to democracy and racial equality.

In terms of democracy, before in the 1950s, there was a low degree of democracy in Hong Kong. In Source A, it shows that all official members and unofficial members of the Legislative Council in 1951 were appointed by the governor. This shows how there was a low degree of democracy with dominance and superior power of the governor.

Also, before the 1950s, the degree of democracy was low. In Source A, the governor was the president of the Legislative Council, which further illustrated the low degree of democracy due to absolute power of the governor.

In Source B, it stated “I was requested to hold up my resignation, and was convinced that the governor would intervene and grant me expatriate terms”. When officials wanted to resign, the decision making power of the governor was dominating, showing low degree of democracy.

Yet, after that heading towards 1997, the democracy degree was greatly heightened. From my own knowledge, in 1982, the District Council had its first election and the voting age lowered from 21 to 18, which added an electoral element in the political system and increased the degree of democracy.

Also, from my own knowledge, 1995, the total 60 seats of the Legislative Council was being elected, with all the appointed officials abolished, showing a better and higher degree of democracy with election and public participation.

In terms of racial equality, before, there was inequality racially with dominance of foreigners and low representativeness of Chinese. In Source A, it shows how the majority of unofficial and official members of the Legislative Council are not ethnic Chinese, showing the dominance of foreigners and Chinese being the inferior one racially.

Also, in Source B, it stated “Legal Department had been looking for a local barrister who could speak as well as read and write Chinese to be the first Chinese Crown

Counsel” , showing the lack of Chinese participation in the Legal system in Hong Kong in the 1951 with racial, inequality and not being represented.

Also, in Source B, it is stated “I was paid no more than a minimum flat salary without any living quarter, housing allowance and long leave with pay” . This shows that racial inequality happened that Chinese officials were being mistreated with less advantages in work.

Yet, after that towards 1997, the racial quality became better. From my own knowledge, in terms of Administrative officials in Hong Kong, 1980s have up to 91 AOs as Chinese, such as Carrie Lam and Donald Tsang, showing racial equality in political participation.

Also, from my own knowledge, more Chinese are able to take up senior roles, such as 1993 Chan Fong On San being Chief Secretary and 1995 Donald Tsang being the Chief Financial Secretary. This shows racial equality improved with better representativeness of Chinese in society.

**Mark: 8/8**

## 2020 DBQ Question 2: Japan&China

Marks : 6/7

**2a) Conclude one problem that hindered China's modernization efforts. (3 marks)**  
歸納妨礙中國現代化努力的一個問題。(3分)

The problem hindering modernisation efforts in Chinese was the lack of law and politics education in China.

In Source C, it stated that “Students sent to Japan mostly study military science and education, but rarely study law and politics.” but law and politics are the “essentials subjects to study if China is to reform”. This shows that the emphasis is shifted away from law and politics education. Without law and politics education, no relevant knowledge and talent can be bred for Chinese modernisation and reform, showing it as the problem.

Mark: 2/3

**2b) How successful were the revolutionaries in overthrowing the Qing government? (4 marks)**

革命黨在推翻滿清政權一事上有多成功？(4分)

To a large extent were the revolutionaries in overthrowing the Qing government successful.

In Source D, it stated “our army has so far failed to launch a Northern expedition”, showing that to a small extent it is not successful as the northern expedition is not totally completed and cannot totally overthrow the Qing regime.

Yet, to a large extent it is successful. In Source D, it stated that “China’s southeastern part has largely settled down, with cities of fourteen provinces flying the revolutionary army’s now flag and people are happy”. This shows the revolutionaries were successful largely to settle a larger scope of territory in China.

Also, it is successful. In Source D, it stated “we have recently formed a new government of the Republic of China,” showing that politically revolutionaries were

successful in overthrowing the old Qing regime and taking grasp of power to set up a new one.

Therefore, despite some unfinished task, to a large extent were the revolutionaries successful.

**Mark: 4/4**



## 2020 DBQ Question 3: International economic cooperation

Marks : 9/15

**3a) How did the cartoon provoke fear towards Germany? (3 marks)**

漫畫如何挑起對德國的恐懼？(3分)

The cartoon provoked fear towards Germany by the threat of potential revival of Nazism.

In Source E, the goose representing France is bearing eggs of steel, which are helmets onto the territory of Germany across the border. As the helmet symbolised Schutzstaffel, the special police force in Nazi Germany, the fear towards Germany is provoked towards the potential revival and threat of Nazism by Germany.

Also, fear is provoked towards Germany as in Source E, the man representing Western Germany is patting the goose and looking forward to the birth of helmets, which shows Germany was encouraging the breeding of Nazism, provoking fear of the world towards Germany by the threat of Nazism.

Mark: 2/3

**3b) Is Source F meant to support or oppose Britain's entry into the EEC?(4 marks)**

引用兩項線索，資料支持還是反對英國加入歐洲經濟共同體？(4分)

Source F is meant to support Britain's entry into the EEC.

Firstly, in Source F, it is stated that "Entry into the European Community would not of course affect the position of Monarchy", which comfort and reassure Britain that the individual sovereignty of Britain would not be diminished after the entry, which supports Britain's entry into the EEC.

Secondly, in Source F, it stated that "it is not in practice possible to force another member state to act contrary to its vital national interests". This is to reassure Britain that the entry to EEC would not violate Britain's national interest, aiming to easen the Britain's worry and support her entry.

Mark: 3/4



**3c) 你是否同意歐洲在 1945-2000 年間的經濟統合是勢不可擋？(8 分)**  
**Do you agree that European economic integration was irresistible in the period 1945-2000? (8 marks)**

Yes, European economic integration was irresistible in the période 1945-2000.

In Source E, it shows the threat of Germany as the Nazi Germany helmet was born and produced on the Germany territory by France through ECSC. This shows that by provoking fear towards Germany,, countries would urge for European economic integration to resist the potential revival of Nazism and strengthen their own power.

In Source E, it also shows how France goose crossed the border with a creepy and suspicious smile. This shows how France, in the name of counteracting to the potential expand of Nazi Germany, make countries to integrate economically against Germany, making European economic integration irresistible with the push of France.

In Source F, it also stated “Entry into the European Community would not of course affect the position of Monarchy” . This easen the worry of states who are concerned about national sovereignty and encourages them to join integration, especially for Britain, which makes economic integration irresistible.

In Source F, it also stated how “it is not in practice possible to force another member state to act contrary to its vital national interest” , which aimed to easen the Britain’ s worry towards the loss of national interests. As countries, especially Britain, were reassured of the preservation of national interest, economic integration would be irresistible.

From my own knowledge, the entry of Britain is essential to make economic integration irresistible, for instance, Britain set up EFTA to counterbalance ECSC. Yet, while ECSC by the Outer Six are significant with 58% growth of production, Britain urged to integrate and make economic integration irresistible.

Also, the previous success encouraged integration. From my own knowledge, 1948 Benelux Union was a success, encouraging European countries to follow suit and start integration economically, making it irresistible.

From my own knowledge, the dissolution of the USSR also contributed. In the 1990s, the dissolution of the USSR led to the fall of Warsaw Pact and COMECON, which urged

Eastern European countries to seek economic assistance and join the EC. Therefore, economic integration was expanded and made irresistible.

Mark: 4/8



## 2020 DBQ Question 4: World War I

Marks : 12/15

### 4a) Conclude two types of peacekeeping efforts. (4 marks)

歸納兩種維持和平的努力(4分)

The first type of peacekeeping effort is in terms of international committees and organisations.

For instance, in Source G, there was the founding of the Inter-Parliamentary Union which formed the French Peace Society, Permanent International Peace Bureau and the Lombard League of Peace, which were committees and international organisations set up to uphold peacekeeping effort internationally.

The second type of peacekeeping effort is in terms of individual effort.

In Source G, the president of the USA won the Nobel Peace Prize by negotiating peace in the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-5, showing that individual effort was essential in peacekeeping in the period.

Mark: 3/4

### 4b) What was the cartoonist's view towards the prospect of peace? (3 marks)

漫畫家對和平的前景持什麼看法？(3分)

The cartoonist thinks that the prospect of peace can only be achieved through diplomatic measures of the country.

In Source H, Sir Edward Grey said to “Peace” in the “language of diplomacy”, to say “Wake up Miss, if you please”, showing that Britain tended to wake up peace, in other words, achieve peace, through diplomacy, which is diplomatic measures.

Mark: 2/3

**4c) Do you agree that the trend of peacekeeping was stronger than that of military rivalry in the period 1900-14? [S+K](8 marks)**  
**你認為 1900-14 年間，維持和平的趨勢是否較軍事對抗的趨勢更強？[S+K](8 分)**

Yes, I agree that peacekeeping was a stronger trend than military rivalry in the period 1900-14.

In terms of peacekeeping, in Source G, there were lots of international committees and bodies set up for the effort of peacekeeping. For instance, the Permanent International Peace Bureau and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which promoted the effort of peacekeeping in the period of time promptly.

Also, Source G shows how peacekeeping effort was widespread and upheld by many countries, including France, UK and Austria Hungary which were the Allied Power and the Central Power respectively, showing the wide coverage of peacekeeping as a trend.

Also, in Source H, peacekeeping was promoted as Sir Edward Grey tended to wake up “peace” in the language of “diplomacy”, showing that Britain, as one of the major powers at that time, also promoted peacekeeping through diplomacy, showing it as a stronger trend.

Yet, there is some military rivalry in the period. For instance, from my own knowledge, the two Moroccan Crisis broke out as colonial rivalries and intensified the relationship between Germany and France.

Yet, in comparison, peacekeeping was stronger than military rivalry. For instance, after the Moroccan Crisis, peace conferences such as the Hague Conference were held for peacekeeping to show a stronger trend.

There are also colonial rivalries in my own knowledge in terms of the Balkans War, which leads Europe to the brink of war by the 1st Balkan War between the Balkans League and the 2nd between Bulgaria and Serbia.

Yet, in comparison, peacekeeping was stronger as there are conferences set up, such as the Algeiras Conference and Hague Conference for settling disputes in my own knowledge.

Also, from my own knowledge, the alliance system achieved deterrent effort to hold

back allies to maintain peace and prevent war, such as how France and Britain held back Russia in the Balkans War to not to support Serbia.

Mark: 7/8



## 2020 Essay Question 3: Japan

Mark: 23/25

**Do you agree that the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's development? Explain your view with reference to Japan's development in the period 1945-2000.**

**你是否同意美國促進多於妨礙日本的發展？試參考 1945-2000 年間的日本發展，解釋你的看法。**

After the Second World War, Japan entered a period of being ruled under the US SCAP government. In terms of political, economic and diplomatic development of Japan, the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's development. The following will prove that the statement is agreed.

Firstly, in terms of political aspect, the USA facilitated the political development of Japan. Under SCAP rule, the US shifted the focus of Japan from military towards democratisation, in which 6000 soldiers were brought to be sentenced in the war tribunal to suppress militarism in Japan. Also, up to 200 million people who supported militarism were brought under arrested or sentenced. This suppressed the spread of militarism in Japan and facilitated the political development of Japan. What's more, the Mutual Security Pact was established by the US, that the military expenditure of Japan would only account for 1% of the GDP while the others would be supported by the US. Also, the self-defensive army would cut greatly in size, which was to reduce the military importance and prevent the military rule in Japan again. Through the shift of political focus from militarism to develop different aspects of lives in Japan. The US facilitated democratisation of political development in Japan.

In contrast, the USA hindered Japan's political development. For instance, the SCAP rule of Japan had greatly violated the national sovereignty of Japan, that Japan was being bound as a political tool of the US to strengthen the capitalist influence. For instance, as CCP in China established the communist regime in 1949, the US intended to utilise Japan as a capitalist force to counterbalance and contain the spread of communism in Southeast Asia. Therefore, Japan became a political tool of the US, losing its own autonomy and sovereignty.

Yet, in comparison, the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's political development. In terms of limitation, the USA rule did not sustain for long, that in the

1950s Japan was already able to regain its own autonomy and sovereignty. Yet, in terms of fundamentality, the USA has launched an important foundation towards the democratic political development of Japan. For instance, Japan had introduced more electoral elements to the political system. Military rule was also abolished. Therefore, the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's political development.

Secondly, in terms of economic aspect, the USA did a lot to facilitate economic development of Japan after WWII. For instance, the Nine Principle of Economic Stablisation was introduced for Japan's economic recovery. Also, the fair trade commission and the anti-monopoly policy were launched to eradicate the corruption and monopolisation in Japan in order to create a favourable, safe and sound economic environment in Japan to facilitate trade and business. Also, the Land Reform Act was introduced to resell land to tenants to free from the domination of landlords. Up to 80% of land were redistributed to local Japanese tenants to facilitate their trading and business as well as boosting production in order to facilitate economic growth and development.

In contrast, economic development was somehow hindered by the USA. For instance, in the 1980s, Japan was successful to reverse the trade deficit with the USA and gain a surplus of 590 million dollars, showing the massive boom of Japanese economy. This aroused the fear of the US, that the US decided to launch a 100% punitive tariff to suppress the economic boom in Japan. Also, the Nixon shock also led to financial bubbles and economic risks in Japan. For instance, US president Nixon cancelled the direct transfirm of gold to dollar, as wel as tighten the financial expansionary and fiscal policy, which led to hyperinflation in Japan and wreck the economic development of Japan, hindering Japanese economic development.

Yet, in comparison, the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's economic development. In terms of fundamentality, the Nine Principles of Economic Stablisation provided à strong foundtion for Japan's economic recovery after the WWII. Also, in terms of fundamentality, it was the USA which chose Japan to be the place to supply military munitions in Korean War and Vietnam War, and the US created procurement to boost industrial production of Japan with a growth of 58%. Therefore, the USA facilitated more than hindered the economic development of Japan.

Thirdly, in terms of diplomatic aspect, the USA facilitated diplomatic strength and status of Japn after WWII. For instance, the USA urged the signing of the Treaty of San Francisco of Japan with other Southern Asian countries such as Burma and Vietnam,

allowing Japan to repay war reparation in kinds and labours. This not only lifted the economic recovery of Japan, but also helped improve the diplomatic relationship of Japan with Asian countries. With the aid of the USA, Japan received the strongest Asian power after WWII, which also became the economic assistance provider. For instance, \$470 million was provided to China, making Japan the biggest aid provider and also strengthening the diplomatic status of Japan. Apart from diplomacy with Asian countries, as the USA was the leader of capitalist bloc, Japan was able to tighten her relationship with capitalist countries, such as the signing of Australian-Japanese Treaty of friendliness, showing the multiple and higher status of diplomatic development of Japan facilitated by the USA.

In contrast, the USA hindered diplomatic development of Japan at some point. For instance, Japan was under the rule of the SCAP government of the US, who was the leader of capitalist bloc. Therefore, Japan was doomed to follow the Ping Pong Diplomacy carried out by the US. Also, the diplomatic relationship of Japan with communist countries deteriorated as the US was under confrontation with the communist bloc after WWII. Therefore, Japan's diplomatic development was limited and monolateral, which was hindered by the USA.

Yet, in comparison, the USA facilitated more than hindered diplomatic development of Japan. In terms of extent, the aid of the USA allowed Japan to reach the international stage with a higher diplomatic status amid other countries. For instance, Japan was welcomed to join the World Bank and IMF, which are international organisations. This testifies Japan as a world-recognised power under the aid of the USA. Also, Japan was able to establish the ASEAN to strengthen her power among Asian countries, which was also the effort of the USA which allowed Japan to gain an edge in world diplomacy for a long term. Therefore, the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's diplomatic development.

All in all, despite the drawbacks of USA rule, the SCAP period and assistance of the US had determined and facilitated Japan's political, economic and diplomatic development. Therefore, I agree.

Words: 1092



## 2020 Essay Question 4: World War II

Mark: 22/25

To what extent did the Paris Peace Settlement (1919-23) cause the Second World War? Explain your answer with reference to European history in the period 1919-39.

巴黎和約(1919-23)在什麼程度導致了第二次世界大戰的爆發？試參考 1919-39 年間的歐洲歷史，解釋你的看法。

The Paris Peace Settlement was introduced in 1919-23 to settle the consequences of WWI. Yet, loopholes and drawbacks were detrimental and headed towards WWII as a result. Despite the fact that there are other factors like the Great Depression (1929), the appeasement policy and the incooperative attitude of countries, yet, in terms of settlement of Germany, Italy, nation states and failure of collective security make the Second World War to a large extent a consequence of Paris Peace Settlement.

Firstly, the Paris Peace Settlement triggered the rise of German aggression. For instance, in the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was believed to be the one to bear the most responsibility of WWI. Therefore, harsh terms were launched on Germany. She was to cut away to 100000 soldiers, cut 10% of population and territory, giving up all the overseas colonies as well as the \$330 billion of reparation. What's more, Germany had to bear the War Guilt Cause to bear the sole responsibility of causing WWI. Due to the unfair, unbearable and unreasonable settlement, the German totalitarianism as boosted. For instance, Nazism was supported widely due to Hitler's urge to search for "living space" and regain territory and loss in the Paris Peace Settlement. Therefore, the discontent of Germany breeds in the Paris Peace Settlement was reviewed in the invasion of Germany. For instance, Germany violated the Treaty of Versailles and remilitarized Rhineland and re-introduce conscription in 1936 and 1935 respectively. To regain her loss in the Paris Peace Settlement Germany invaded Czechoslovakia in 1939, and later Poland in 1939 to lead the world towards the Second World War. It was because the harsh and unreasonable treaties in the Paris Peace Settlement trigger totalitarianism, leading to WWII.

Secondly, Italian totalitarianism was triggered by the settlement. For instance, the Treaty of St. Germain gave Italy Tyrol and Istria. Yet, Italy failed to get the promised land, Dalmatia and Fiume from the Allied Power. Italy felt humiliated in the Paris Peace

Settlement and started totalitarian aggression. For instance, Italy bombarded Corfu Island in the 1920s and got back Fiume from Yugoslavia in 1924. In 1936, Italy also turned Albania into the protectorate of Italy. Under the totalitarian rule of Mussolini, there was the Abyssinian Crisis in 1938 which bridged the world to the outbreak of WWII. Therefore, it was again the unfair Paris Peace Settlement that led to the Second World War.

Thirdly, in terms of nation states. In the Paris Peace Settlement, treaty of St. Germain proposed “National Self-determination” which resulted in the formation of nation states under independence, such as Poland and Czechoslovakia. Yet, the settlement ignored the balance of power, which the newly formed nation states were weak and incapable, easily fell under aggression in 1939, such as Poland and Czechoslovakia, and led to the outbreak of WWII. Also, the terms towards nation states was unfair as Germany was not included in it. Therefore, Germany in 1938 annexed Sudetenland to get back territory which was of 3 million of German population, bridging to the outbreak of WWII. Therefore, WWII is a consequence of the Paris Peace Settlement.

Moreover, in terms of collective security, the 14th Points were proposed in the Paris Peace Settlement, which promoted the launch of the League of Nations as a peacekeeping body. Yet, the Paris Peace Settlement of this measure failed to maintain peace in the 1930s. For instance, the League lacked an independent army, while economic sanction and moral condemnation were effortless. Therefore, the failure of such paves the way to WWII. For instance, the League was unable to stop the aggression of Germany and Italy as they withdrew in 1934 and 1936 respectively. Therefore, the inability of the peacekeeping method in the Paris Peace Settlement led to the outbreak of WWII.

On the other hand, the appeasement policy was believed to be another factor leading to WWII. For instance, in the appeasement policy, Britain and France tend to pacify countries and aggressions to prevent outbreak of war. For instance, in the Munich Conference 1938, Britain and France pacified Germany by giving Sudetenland to her, which boosted the aggressiveness of Germany and led to 1939 Germany invading Poland, leading to the outbreak of WWII.

Yet, in terms of causality, it was Paris Peace Settlement that led to the proposal of an appeasement policy. For instance, in the Paris Peace Settlement, harsh terms were imposed on Germany and boosted her aggression under totalitarianism. Due to her non-stoppable aggressiveness, the appeasement policy fell into a failure, showing how

Paris Peace Settlement was the cause of such.

On the other hand, some may say that the Great Depression 1929 was a leading factor to WWII. Under the Great Depression, countries had their economy wrecked seriously. In Germany, there were 3 million of unemployment with closure of industries and factories in Italy too. Due to the extremely poor economy resulted from the Great Depression, totalitarianism was bred and boosted in countries, such as how German Nazism gained support in search of “living spaces”, that foreign expansionist policy was supported, leading to aggression, such as 1938 Sudetenland annexation for Germany to get back her territory.

Yet, in terms of causality, it was the harsh treaty of Versailles in Paris Peace Settlement which wrecked German economy with \$330 billion of reparation, directly boosting totalitarianism. Also, the effect of the Great Depression was limited as it was happening in 1929. Yet, the consequences of Paris Peace Settlement in terms of rise of totalitarianism had already happened in 1920s, such as Mussolini of Italy bombarded Corfu Island in 1926. Therefore, Paris Peace Settlement was the ultimate cause of WWII.

Also, some may say that incooperative attitude of countries led to WWII. For instance, the US did not join the League of Nations and stayed in isolation policy, which lowers the effort of peacekeeping. Also, USSR suspicion was aroused and signed the Non-Aggression Pact with Germany, which was believed to be encouraging German aggression, leading to invasion of Poland in 1939 and the start of WWII.

Yet, in terms of causality, Paris Peace Settlement led to incooperative attitude. For instance, knowing the harsh settlement, the US further wanted to be free from European affairs to sustain its own power, so she stayed isolated. Also, it was because of the Paris Peace Settlement fail to secure USSR interest led to its suspicion.

All in all, despite other factors, to a large extent was WWII a consequence of the Paris Peace Settlement.

Words: 1073

2020 年 5\*\*

鎧彤



左：鎧彤

右：鎧而

鎧而與鎧彤可以說是我最期望可以收歸麾下的學生類型，努力不懈、目標高、執行力強、習慣檢討、具有強烈時間觀念等等，有齊了許多能力強或潛力高的學生的特質，這類型的學生也實屬是鳳毛麟角。令我感到更加興奮的是，可以一次過收了一對孖妹。因此，在課程開始時，我已經幻想能不能再創造一下傳奇，打造出一對 5\*\* 的孖妹。

的確，鎧而與鎧彤從不令我失望。兩姐妹在中五時已經上過我的 S4-5 Regular Course，已經具備了一定程度的基礎能力。於 2019 年 All in One Super Course 開始後，鎧而、鎧彤近乎每一堂都是最早在課室外排隊上的學生，有著 100% 的交功課、測驗的比率，上課率亦近乎 100% (除了鎧彤請了一次假到大學面試)。在我角度而言，鎧而、鎧彤接近是完美完成了我的課程要求，即使未必每次功課、測驗都能夠獲得高分的成績，但慣性的檢討令她們每次能夠學習到更多，能力不斷得到強化。最終，鎧而、鎧彤不負所望，雙雙獲得 5\*\*，成就了孖妹取 5\*\* 的傳奇！

於 DSE 放榜後，鎧而和鎧彤亦成為了我任教了十年歷史科首次招募的助教，協助批改 Live Interaction 班學生的功課。我破天荒會聘請助教，不單單是因為相信鎧而和鎧彤的能力，更加是因為她們的責任感、時間觀和辦事質素！



鎧彤和鎧而的學校一共有 11 位同學報讀 Live Interaction 模式，其中 3 位同學取得 5\*\*、1 位同學取得 5\*、4 位同學取得 Lv5 的佳績！

## 鎧形讀歷史科之心得：

其實本身我揀 history 都係因為低 form 嘅 history 幾有趣同埋幾容易拎高分，按住自己興趣黎揀。當初我以為高中 DSE 嘅 history 都會好似低 form 咁樣，只要英文唔錯就可以好容易咁樣拎到好嘅分數。我真係開始讀嘅時候，就發現 DSE 係一個完全唔同嘅世界。原本我中四中五都勉強可以靠自己嘅英文底睇得明啲 sources 同埋做到啲題目，但係分數一直都維持響中上嘅水平，亦都慢慢發現自己做卷嘅時候好似靠運氣，某個 source 睇得明就中 point，睇唔明嘅話就唔識答，完全無把握上到更高分。所以我 F5 下學期 Final Exam 之前就覺得唔可以再咁落去，抱住一試嘅心態去報 KW 香港史嗰個 4 堂睇下有無用。

上左短短 4 堂之後，我對於呢一科嘅認知有一個好大嘅轉變。雖然只係香港史一個課題，但係我從中睇到 DSE History 唔係淨係將 textbook 或者 notes 嘅 historical facts 死記硬背就可以，而係有好多答題框架同埋拆題方法，將唔同史實準確有效咁樣應用出黎。響跟住落黎嘅 F5 Final Exam 我嘗試淨係溫 KW 嘅 table 同埋 notes，考試嘅時候亦都試下用學左嘅 DBQ 同埋 Essay 答題技巧，做卷嘅時候覺得有把握同埋有方向，表現得好左。嗰陣我先真正發現以前自己讀 history 嘅時候真係行多左好多冤枉路，一直都無用最有效嘅方法去 tackle 呢一科。所以，我就決定一定要報 KW 個 capsta all in one course，靠 F6 半年左右嘅時間去追返前兩年浪費左嘅時間，認真對待 history。

雖然響跟 KW 嘅學生入面比我勤力嘅人一定大有人在，但係我覺得自己投放嘅時間同埋努力都算係足夠，所以都想同大家分享少少自己讀 history 嘅 tips！

### ✿瘋紙

每次落堂前 KW assign 嘅瘋紙題目我都一定會做。DBQ 嘅話我就會先試下唔題 model answer 自己睇題目做一次，然後再對下 model answer 有咩 point 自己係漏左或者有咩地方係自己 interpret 得唔準確嘅。而 essay 我就會跟住 model answer，一段一段咁樣睇，理解清楚每一段個 argument 點樣由 topic sentence elaboration 到 examples 一步一步咁樣論述，再睇成個 overall 嘅 structure。而響咁樣睇嘅時候，我就會一路響瘋紙 mark 返 point form，方便自己以後溫返。

### ✿考前溫習

每次考 history (even DSE 之前) 我都係跟住同一個 flow 去溫 history 嘅：

1. 將厚 notes 入面嘅內容 enrich tables 上面嘅 points，背左厚 notes 同 table 上面一啲主要嘅內容同史實

2. (assume 你響每堂都有跟足 KW 嘅要求做好曬瘋紙) 溫瘋紙入面相關 topic 嘅 DBQ 同 Essay 題目
3. DBQ 同 Essay 各揀 2-3 條題目 time 住咁做

我覺得跟住呢幾個步驟就可以確保自己除左熟悉所有最基本嘅史實內容，仲可以響考試之前熟習唔同題型同埋作答要求，試做卷嘅時候更加可以比自己 warm up 習慣計時作答嘅感覺。

### ✿心態

其實我跟左 KW 之後都唔係話即刻次次都好高分從此就讀得好輕鬆，平日啲功課同埋 quiz 都會有低分，就算去到 2 月嘅時候我更加覺得自己到左一個樽頸位，好似越溫越驚，越操卷就越低分，學校同埋 KW 個 mock 考出黎個分一啲都唔好。我覺得讀 History 就係要接受有時分數會隨著自己對某啲 topic 嘅認知同埋對 source 嘅 interpretation 而有 fluctuation，但係要做嘅就係 make sure 自己記得唔同拆題嘅終點同埋答題方向，就算做卷嘅時候見到一啲完全未見過嘅提問字眼或者內容，都可以用啲框架去拆題，比啲方向同埋信心自己完成題目，keep 住穩定嘅發揮。所以就算我考 DSE 之前好緊張，好擔心自己會好似 mock 咁樣啲分上唔到去，我都本住一個相信自己同埋相信一直以黎跟住 KW 個套去做一定唔會出事嘅心態，再加上 KW 響我考之前真係比左好大好大嘅信心我，令我最後真係可以盡力做到最好。

以上就係我一啲讀 history 嘅心得。考 DSE 一啲都唔容易，就算我而家望返轉頭都覺得自己有好地方可以做得更加好。但係我只可以講跟 KW 係我最無悔嘅決定，除左改變左我讀 history 嘅方法，亦都比左好多 insights 我讀其他科。雖然每個人嘅起步點都唔同，但係我估揀得要跟 KW 嘅都係一啲對自己有要求同埋想進步嘅人，所以大家一定要好好珍惜 KW 俾大家咁多咁好咁有用嘅 support，真係要認真上堂同埋用啲方法溫習。只要大家肯放時間同埋心機落去，比多啲信心自己，最後都一定可以到達自己理想中嘅終點！加油♡

## 評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E					
卷別組：	Paper 1			Paper 2		
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	203	204
分部基本得分：	12 M1 (out of 15)	6 M1 6 C (out of 15)	8 M1 (out of 15)	11 M1 (out of 15)	21 M1 (out of 25)	19 M1 (out of 25)
分部調整得分：	12	6	8	11	21	19
分部填補分數：		13				
卷別調整得分：	44			40		
卷別組調整得分：	44			40		
卷別組填補分數：	105			70		
科目得分：	175 (out of 230)					
科目等級：	5**					

### 歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1	C1
1	101	Q1(a)	4	4	
		Q1(b)	3	2	
		Q1(c)	8	6	
2	102	Q2(a)	3	3	3
		Q2(b)	4	3	3
3	103	Q3(a)	3	1	
		Q3(b)	4	4	
		Q3(c)	8	3	
4	104	Q4(a)	4	4	
		Q4(b)	3	1	
		Q4(c)	8	6	

### 歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
3	203	Q3	25	21
4	204	Q4	25	19



## 2020 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong

Marks : 12/15

**1a) Infer two characteristics of Hong Kong's political system.(4marks)**

**推斷香港政治制度的兩項特徵。(4分)**

Firstly, the characteristic is low participation of ethnic Chinese. From Source A, it is shown that the majority of the members of the Legislative Council, including the president, the official members and the unofficial members are not “ethnic Chinese”, except few exceptionals like Yeo Kok Chang, Chau Tsun-nin, Chau Sik-nin, Lo Man Wai and Ngan Shing Kwan. This shows that the political system was made up mainly by foreigners, that Chinese had low participation in the political system.

Secondly, another characteristic is that the political system was governor-led with governor holding higher power. From Source A, it is shown that all the official and unofficial members of the Legislative Council were appointed by the Governor with no exception. This shows that the Governor has absolute power and completely controlled the LegCo, showing that the political system was Governor led with the highest power held by the governor.

Mark: 4/4

**1b) Identify and explain one administrative problem with reference to the first paragraph. (3 marks)**

**參考第一段，指出並解釋一個行政問題。(3分)**

The administrative problem was the language barrier between Chinese-speaking and non-Chinese speaking officials faced by the Hong Kong government.

From Source B, it mentions that there was “increasing the workload of police officials briefing non-Chinese speaking members of the ‘Legal Department’, which shows that the language barrier between Chinese-speaking and non-Chinese speaking officials increase the difficulty in communication, lowering the efficiency of government work.

From Source B, it mentions that the “Legal Department had been looking for a local barrister who could speak as well as read Chinese” and the police urged the

appointment of a “bilingual Chinese Crown Counsel”. This shows that the government faced obstacles caused by the language barrier, and would need personnel that were bilingual to facilitate government work, showing the language barrier problem.

**Mark: 2/3**

**1c) Do you agree that Hong Kong had become better in terms of democracy and racial equality from 1951 until 1997. [S+K] (8 marks)**

**你是否同意 1951-1997 年，香港在民主和種族平等皆有改善？ [S+K](8 分)**

Yes, the claim is agreed.

Firstly, in terms of democracy, there was a lower level of democracy in 1951. From Source A, it shows that all the official and unofficial members in the Legislative Council were appointed by the governor, showing that the Governor had supremacy in control, and there was low democracy even in the consultative body.

Yet, from my own knowledge, the democracy in the Legislative Council increased until the end of colonial rule in 1997. For instance, in 1993, Chris Pattern confirmed that the president of the LegCo was no longer the Governor, but elected among LegCo members. In 1996, all the 120 seats were all elected for LegCo, showing a higher level of democracy.

From my own knowledge, democracy at the end of colonial rule is better with regards to suffrage. For instance, from 1982, the District Council held elections for all Hong Kong residents 21 years old or above residing for more than 7 years to vote, which later on extended the voting age to 18 years old, showing the rise of democracy at the end of colonial rule.

Secondly, in terms of racial inequality, the situation was poor in 1951. From Source A, it shows the majority of the LegCo members were not ethnic Chinese, showing that the Chinese could not grant equal status as the foreigners in the administration and could not participate in higher posts, with only one Chinese (Yeo Kok Chang) as official members.

From Source B, it shows that the Chinese Civil Servant was discriminated against that he was “paid no more than a minimum flat salary without any living quarters, having allowance and long leave with pay” and “expatriates terms were not granted”, showing

that in the field of workplace, the Chinese receive unequal treatment and were discriminated against.

Yet, from my own knowledge, the racial equality became better until the end of colonial rule. For instance, Chinese became the official language in 1974, showing that Chinese, as the majority one, had more equal status with foreigners.

Also, from my own knowledge, in the 1990s, the LegCo members were majority of ethnic Chinese with even more Chinese taking up higher posts as senior administrative officers, such as Donald Tsang, Anson Chau, Carrie Lam, and the localisation of civil servants reached 98.68% in 1990, showing that racial equality was better and Chinese could have more stake in government administration.

Mark: 6/8



## 2020 DBQ Question 2: Japan&China

Marks : 6/7

**2a) Conclude one problem that hindered China's modernization efforts. (3 marks)**  
歸納妨礙中國現代化努力的一個問題。(3分)

The problem hindered modernisation efforts in China would be the lack of training for law and politics personnel that hinder political reform.

From Source C, it mentions that students sent to Japan “rarely study law and politics” which “are the essential subjects to study if China is to reform itself.” This shows that there was a lack of breeding of the personnel for law and politics, that might hinder the comprehensive political reforms to be carried out in China.

From Source C, it mentions that a “one-year course” would be provided for “law and politics”. With the short period of time in training the law and politics personnel, the effectiveness might be low, that the lack of well-trained law and politics personnel hindered political reform.

Mark: 3/3

**2b) How successful were the revolutionaries in overthrowing the Qing government? (4 marks)**

革命黨在推翻滿清政權一事上有多成功？(4分)

Firstly, the revolutionaries were successful in taking control over some territories. From Source D, it is mentioned that “China's southeastern part was largely settled down; with fourteen provinces trying the revolutionary army's flag.” This shows that the revolutionaries succeeded in conquering territories of the southeastern part.

Secondly, the revolutionaries succeeded in establishing a new government. From Source D, it mentions that the revolutionaries “have recently formed a new government of the Republic of China”. This shows that the revolutionaries were successful in overthrowing the Qing Monarchy and replaced it with a republican government.

Yet, the success was not complete as Yuan Shikai was not overthrown fully. It mentions that revolutionaries would “tune off up to one month to see how peace negotiations will go”, showing that the revolutionaries had not gained full control and needed to wait a month for Yuan Shikai.

**Mark:3/4**



## 2020 DBQ Question 3: International economic cooperation

Marks : 8/15

**3a) How did the cartoon provoke fear towards Germany? (3 marks)**

漫畫如何挑起對德國的恐懼？(3分)

The cartoon provoked the fear towards Germany that Germany would be strengthened in power as it participated in economic integration that posed a threat to revival of German aggression.

From source E, it is shown that the Chancellor of West Germany and France seemed to have been on the same side and never in cooperation that is across the border. The higher position of Germany may apply the rise in power of Germany over France even.

From Source E, it shows that the “eggs of steel” from France became the helmet of Nazi Germany. This implies that under the economic cooperation, the power of Germany would be strengthened with “coal” and “steel” production, and the strengthened power of Germany might lead to the threat of revival of Nazi aggression.

Mark: 1/3

**3b) Is Source F meant to support or oppose Britain’s entry into the EEC?(4 marks)**

引用兩項線索，資料支持還是反對英國加入歐洲經濟共同體？(4分)

The Source F supported Britain’s entry to the EEC.

Firstly, it mentions that the “entry into the European Community would not of course affect the position of Monarchy”. This shows that the document pacified the fear of Britain in losing sovereignty when entering the EEC and measured the Prime Minister that Britain’s monarchical rule can be maintained even with the entry.

Secondly, it mentions that “it is not in practice possible to force another member state to act contrary to its vital national interest”. This shows that the document in Source F tried to reassure that Britain could preserve national interests and held autonomy over its own interest even entering the EEC, which supported Britain’s entry to EEC.

Mark: 4/4

**3c) 你是否同意歐洲在 1945-2000 年間的經濟統合是勢不可擋？(8 分)**  
**Do you agree that European economic integration was irresistible in the period 1945-2000? (8 marks)**

Yes, the claim is agreed.

From Source E, it shows that the ECSC could provide Germany with “eggs of steel”, that facilitated the strengthening of its military power as implied by the “helmets”. This shows that as Germany could receive its power with the economic integration with France, that it could recover from the economic damage from the war to regain power, it would inevitably join in the economic integration.

From Source F, it shows that the entry into EEC had “no question of growing up their sovereignty” for the members, which shows that as the economic integration preserve the sovereignty of countries and would not affect the rule of our country, the economic integration would be favoured by countries.

From my own knowledge, the emergence of the Cold War made economic integration irresistible. As the two superpowers provided financial aid plans respectively, namely \$13 billion Marshall Plan from US and Molotov Plan from USSR, it drove the capitalist bloc and communist bloc to form economic cooperation bodies respectively to distribute the fund, namely OEEC and COMECON to facilitate aid plan.

From my own knowledge, the huge damage from WWII made economic integration irresistible. As the war caused great halt to economic activities with damages of firms and factories, that Britain and France had national capital reduced by  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{5}$  only, they needed economic integration to boost the economy and deal with the unemployment problem brought by returning soldiers.

From my own knowledge, the integration between Western and Eastern Europe was irresistible with democratic movement of Eastern Europe. With the hyperinflation in the USSR under the Gorbachev economic reform plans, the soviet satellites held economic hardships and doubted the effectiveness of Soviet Union. Moreover, under democratic movements, they broke away from COMECON and joined the EC and eventually became eligible members of European Union for economic recovery.

It was true that the integration was resistable. From Source E, it shows the fear towards Germany on the integration increase her power. Yet, it was unavoidable that the

growth of Germany also benefited other European countries' recovery.

Yet, all in all, it is agreed that the integration was irresistible.

**Mark: 3/8**





## 2020 DBQ Question 4: World War I

Marks : 11/15

**4a) Conclude two types of peacekeeping efforts. (4 marks)**

歸納兩種維持和平的努力(4分)

Firstly, the holding of disarmament conferences was a peacekeeping means. From source G, it mentioned that “Louis Remnant”, a significant contributor to the Hague Conference and “Auguste Brevnant”, an active promoter of the Hague Conference were given the Nobel Peace Prize. As the Hague Conference were disarmament conferences which called upon all countries to meet and discuss on disarmament terms and arbitrate conflicts, it shows that disarmament conferences held were a peacekeeping means in the period.

Secondly, the founding of international organisations to promote peace and arbitrate conflicts was another means. From Source G, it shows that the “Permanent International Peace Bureau” was founded as an “organisation that coordinates and diverts peace movements of different countries”. This shows that the founding of an international peacekeeping organisation to deal with conflicts and maintain peace was a means of peacekeeping in the period.

Mark: 4/4

**4b) What was the cartoonist’s view towards the prospect of peace? (3 marks)**

漫畫家對和平的前景持什麼看法？(3分)

The cartoonist thinks that peace is not likely to be attached and happen in the future.

From Source H, it shows that Edward Grey as Prince Charming is trying to wake peace by saying “Wake up, Miss, if you please” by liberating her from evil spells but not kissing her. This shows the incompetence and insincerity of the measure taken by Britain to receive “peace” is not likely to be “waken”.

From Source H, it shows that the cartoon was published in 1912 Balkan Crisis. This shows that the cartoonist would not be hopeful towards peace and the prospect of peace would not be positive, that peace couldn’t be attained.

Mark: 1/3

**4c) Do you agree that the trend of peacekeeping was stronger than that of military rivalry in the period 1900-14? [S+K](8 marks)**  
**你認為 1900-14 年間，維持和平的趨勢是否較軍事對抗的趨勢更強？[S+K](8 分)**

No. The claim is disagreed.

It was true that there was peacekeeping in the period.

From Source G, it mentioned that there were the holding of disarmament conferences like the "Hague Conference " to settle the issue on reducing armament held by countries and to arbitrate conflicts so as to maintain peace.

From Source G, it mentions that there was a peacekeeping organisation like the PIPB and the IPU, which were international peacekeeping organisations to coordinate and direct peace movements of different countries as peacekeeping movements.

From my own knowledge, there was the Algeiras Conference after the First Moroccan Crisis to stop the military confrontation of Germany and France in the land of Morocco.

Yet military rivalry was stronger. From Source H, it shows that under the 1912 Balkan Crisis, Britain took a rather insincere approach to bring back peace, and the prospect of peace was not optimistic, showing that the military conflict in the Balkans damaged peace and made peacekeeping efforts useless.

From my own knowledge, in 1908, there was the BOsnian Crisis between Austria Hungary and Serbia fighting for Bosnia Herzegovina, which the backing by alliances like Germany almost broke the states to the brink of war.

In comparison, military rivalry was stronger than peacekeeping. From my own knowledge, even though there was the Second Hague Conference to disarm, the naval race of Britain and Germany started right after the conference in 1907 with Britain launching the 2:1 naval policy on dreadnoughts race with Germany, showing that the peacekeeping force was not able to stop military confrontation.

In comparison, from my own knowledge, after the First Balkan War in 1912, the London Conference was held to abitrare and settle the interest between the Balkan States. Yet, the conference failed and started off the 2nd Balkan War in 1913 with the

discontent of Bulgaria on the rise. This shows that the peacekeeping was not as strong as the military rivalry, that failed to stop military rivalry.

Mark: 6/8



## 2020 Essay Question 3: Japan

Mark: 21/25

**Do you agree that the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's development? Explain your view with reference to Japan's development in the period 1945-2000.**

**你是否同意美國促進多於妨礙日本的發展？試參考 1945-2000 年間的日本發展，解釋你的看法。**

After the Second World War, the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's development in the economic, diplomatic, education and military aspects. Hence, the claim is agreed.

Firstly, in terms of economic development, the USA created a favourable economic environment and provided Japan with special procurement. In terms of the economic environment, the USA launched the Showa Constitution to disband the Japan army in order to cut the military expenditure. The Anti-Monarchy Act and the Articles of Association were launched to abolish the monopoly of Zaibatsus in the economy to let the small and medium enterprise to operate. The Land Reform was also carried out with 80% of farmland redistributed to the peasants to facilitate farming development. In terms of the special procurement, USA used Japan as the base of military production and consumption in the regional war, including KOREAN War in 1950s and Vietnam War in 1960s, which the military personnel and their family consumed and order military munitions from Japan. This led to the economic growth of Japan with the rise of the foreign exchange services of 3 times since 1945, and the foreign export value also increased by 5 times since the end of WWII in 1945. This shows that with the measures taken to improve and stabilise the economic environment and the special procurement, Japan could have economic growth.

Yet, it may be argued that the USA hindered the economic development of Japan with the punitive tariff in the 1950s. As Japan had increased trade with USA, in 1956, the trade deficit of USA reached \$590 million, and the gap continued to increase that Japan because the greatest economic competitor with USA. Hence, the USA launched the 100% punitive tariff on Japanese goods such as cars, coloured TV and semi-conductors, which led to an economic loss of \$10 billion by Japan, leading to harm of economic growth.

In comparison, the USA facilitated more than hindered the economic development of

Japan in terms of fundamentality. It was because the USA laid the solid foundation of Japan's economy so that Japan would flourish. For instance, the Nine Principles of Economic Reconstruction implemented by the US helped Japan to improve the economic environment for growth. And also, it was because of the USA's choosing Japan as the military base of wars in the 1960s as the military base of wars in the 1960s that Japan could enjoy the special procurement. Even though the USA launched the punitive tariff, the help by the USA done in the initial post-WWII period laid the fundamental foundation for Japan's economy.

Secondly, USA facilitated Japan's diplomatic development. In 1952, the USA led Japan to sign the Treaty of San Francisco under the supervision of the SCAP government. The treaty laid out that Japan could return the war reparations and indemnity in the form of goods or labour services with southeast Asian countries like Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam. This treaty signed under the assistance of the US allowed Japan to improve the relationship with foreign countries as a redemption of Japan's war guilt, and allowed Japan to establish better diplomatic friendly relationships with neighbouring states.

Yet, it may be argued that the USA hindered Japan's diplomatic development. As the USA chose Japan as the military base for the Korean War, Japan had no choice but to form a rather hostile relationship with North Korea. Also, as the USA was the head of the capitalist bloc in the Cold War period, and Japan was actually used by the USA as a barrier to confront communist influence in Asia, Japan had poor diplomatic relations with communist states like China. This shows that under shadow of USA, Japan had hostility with some communist states.

In comparison, the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's diplomatic development. In terms of fundamentality, the USA laid down the foundation for Japan to express friendliness to neighbouring states, that it was the USA who opened the door to Japan through the Treaty of San Francisco, that effectively improved Japan's reputation and image in Asia-Pacific Rim. Also, it was the USA that led Japan to further develop reputation with other states. For instance, on detente, Japan followed USA's "Ping Pong Diplomacy" with China to establish an official diplomatic relationship with China in the 1970s. Later on, Japan could even join the OECD because Japan was an ally of the USA. This shows that the USA actually facilitated Japan to form diplomatic ties that extended to the world stage.

Thirdly, the USA facilitated the military development of Japan. As USA chose Japan as the military base for the military production of Korean War and Vietnam War, US gave

the opportunity of Japan to receive and further expand the development of the military industries, producing advanced weapons like machine guns, warplanes etc, which facilitated the blossom of military industry in Japan. Also, as the USA was the leading military power, USA influxed military technology to Japan, such as the nuclear power, interception technology, leading to the advancement of military development of Japan.

Yet, it may be argued the USA hindered military development. For instance, in 1950s, USA signed the Mutual Security Pact with Japan that reduced Japan military expenditure to only 1% and cut the Self-Defence Forces as the US would station American force and troops on Japan. This showed that the USA prohibited Japan to develop its own force and kept the self-defence force in very small amounts only, reducing military power.

In comparison, USA actually facilitated more than hindered the development in military of Japan. Although USA cut the Self-Defence Forces of Japan, Japan was made possible to increase the efficiency of Self-Defence Forces with better trainings, making the 200 to 300 thousand Self-Defence Forces in Japan one of the most competitive and powerful army in Asia. Also, in terms of causality, because USA had strong assistance to Japan, Japan could have the extensive research in more advanced military technology to improve the quality of the army. It was done because of the USA's special procurement arrangement that made Japan's military industry flourish. Hence, the USA was in fact facilitating Japan military development in the long term.

Moreover, the USA facilitated more than hindered Japan's education development. The USA implemented the Basic Education Law and the School Education Law in the 1950s to launch the education principle of all-round education in Japan, and as a leader who assisted Japan to launch 9-year compulsory education under SCAP government. This education law allowed Japan to develop education and laid the foundation for further education development. For instance, the education budget increased by 24 times in the 1970s and 1 in 7 workers have a university degree. This shows that the good and solid foundation laid by the US undoubtedly facilitated long term education development of Japan.

All in all, in economic, diplomatic, military and education aspects, it is clear that the USA facilitated more than hindered the development of Japan. Hence, the claim is agreed.

Words: 1157

## 2020 Essay Question 4: World War II

Mark: 19/25

**To what extent did the Paris Peace Settlement (1919-23) cause the Second World War? Explain your answer with reference to European history in the period 1919-39.**

**巴黎和約(1919-23)在什麼程度導致了第二次世界大戰的爆發？試參考 1919-39 年間的歐洲歷史，解釋你的看法。**

To a large extent, the Second World War was a consequence of the Paris Peace Settlement (1919-23) with regards to the settlements to Germany, Italy, the principle of National Self-determination and the establishment of the League of Nations in the Fourteen Points.

Firstly, the Treaty of Versailles to Germany paved the way for the outbreak of the Second World War. In the Paris Peace Settlement, the Treaty of Versailles laid down harsh terms as punishment to Germany including the War Guilt Clause, the war reparation of \$33 billion USD, the loss of 13% territory and loss of 12% population, with the Germany army reduced to 10000 only. With these harsh terms accepted by the Weimar Republic, it aroused dissatisfaction of the Germans due to the belief that it was unfair for Germany to bear the war responsibility solely, and the punishment was too harsh. Hence, as people desired stronger leader to make Germany powerful and strong again, there was the rise of Nazi Hitler on 1933 who carried out aggressive expansionist policies. For instance, Hitler remilitarized Germany in 1935 and aggressively invaded the whole of Czechoslovakia in 1938 and launched a sudden attack on Poland in 1939, which directly led to the outbreak of the Second World War.

Secondly, the Treaty of St Germain to Italy was a cause of the outbreak of WWII as well. In the Paris Peace Settlement, the Treaty of St Germain only granted Italy Istria and Tyrol, but failed to give Italy Dalmatia and Fiume as promised by the Allied pPower before. Hence, Italy thought that it was a great humiliation and unfair treatment for Allied Powers to betray Italy. This led to the rise of totalitarianism, that was Fascist Mussolini in 1922 which adopted aggressive expansionist policy to regain national glory. For instance, Italy started aggressive actions and invaded the whole of Albania in 1939 after turning it into a protectorate in 1926. In 1939, Italy even joined Germany to form the Pact of Steel and formed the Berlin-Rome Axis with Germany as the axis Power, which paved way for the outbreak of the WWII.

Thirdly, the Fourteen Points that laid out the establishment of the League of Nations facilitated the outbreak of WWII. The establishment of the League proposed by US President Wilson in the Fourteen Points was aiming to serve as a peacekeeping body in the interwar period. With the Secretariat, Assembly, International Court of Permanent Justice, the League aimed at using moral condemnation, economic sanctions and military actions to arbitrate the conflicts of countries, such as stopping conflict between Poland and Germany on upper Silesia and forcing Yugoslavia to hand over Fiume. Yet, the ineffectiveness of the League increased the ambition and the aggression of totalitarian states. For instance, when Hitler rose in power and carried out the remilitarisation and reannexation in 1935, the League ignored the actions of Hitler and did not respond to the acts. Hitler and Mussolini also led Germany and Italy to quit the League of Nations at 1933 and 1937 respectively to further their aggressions, showing how the League from the Paris Peace Settlements aroused the ambition of aggressors and failed to stop aggressions, leading to the Second World War.

Fourthly, the principle of National Self-Determination laid out in the Fourteen Points caused the outbreak of WWII. Under the national Self-Determination as a settlement for the new nation states like Poland, Czechoslovakia, Latvia and Lithuania. These states would be independent from any rule and had their own sovereignty. Hence, there were loopholes to this principle as the nation states that were newly established were in fact too small and too weak, which fell prey to become the target of aggressions. Also, Germany was not included under the principle of National Self-Determination, as it was separated from Austria with the same Aryan Race for example. Hence, Germany under the rule of Nazi Hitler started aggressions under the principle of National Self-Determination to gain back its national interest and “unite the nation”. For instance, Germany formed a forced union “Anschluss” with Austria in 1938, and also annexed the Sudetenland in 1938 with the reason of gaining back the control of the 3 million German-speaking population in Sudetenland. This shows that the loopholes of such principle accelerated the ambition of Germany, and later on, Germany even launched a sudden attack on Poland in 1939 as Poland was a weak nation state without power to resist, leading to the immediate outbreak of the Second World War.

To a small extent, the other causes were also significant in causing WWII, but not as important as the Paris Peace Settlement. In terms of the adoption of appeasement policy by Britain and France, it accelerated the war too. For instance, in the annexation



of Sudetenland by Germany, Britain and France held the Munich Conference to agree on granting Germany  $\frac{1}{3}$  of Sudetenland, hoping to pacify the German ambition by sacrificing the small nations. Yet, the appeasement policy accelerated the ambition of Hitler that when it annexed the whole of Czechoslovakia, Britain and France did not stop Germany. Yet, such a factor was less important because the appeasement policy was a rather passive measure taken to respond to the aggression, but the aggressive expansion of Hitler which caused dissatisfaction towards the humiliating Treaty of Versailles was truly the active catalyst to speed up the outbreak.

Also, the failure of collective security was a cause of the outbreak. In the interwar period, there were the signing of treaties like the Locarno Treaty and Kellogg-Briand Pact that aimed at preserving peace. Yet, as the Locarno Treaty only pulled down the Western front of Germany, while the Kellogg-Briand Pact held the terms of “Legitimate Self-Defence”, Germany started to expand to the eastern front. Germany and Italy also used the “Legitimate Self-Defence” as the excuse for expansion. The failure of the disarmament conference also sped up the outbreak of war. For instance, in the Geneva conference, Germany quitted the conference as France forced Germany to disarm while Germany refused. As a result, other countries also failed to disarm for fear of the growing military strength of Germany. Yet, the failure of collective security was less important than the Paris Peace Settlement, because it was the Treaty of Versailles that limited Germany's army to 100000 only, which made Germany think that she had disarmed enough. Thus, with the accelerated military strength and ambition, WWII broke out as an unavoidable result.

The lack of cooperation with the USSR also led to war. For instance, in the Munich Conference, Britain and France did not unite USSR, making USSR suspicious of them “redirecting the peril to the east” (ie Germany's threat). Hence, USSR and Germany signed the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact to ease German fear of a two front war, which inevitably boosted German ambition and broke the pact with the warplan of “Babbarossa” and invaded Poland and USSR.

All in all, to a small extent, there were other factors like appeasement policy, failure of collective security and inadequate cooperation of states. Yet, to a large extent, the Paris Peace Settlement was the cause of WWII.

Words: 1179

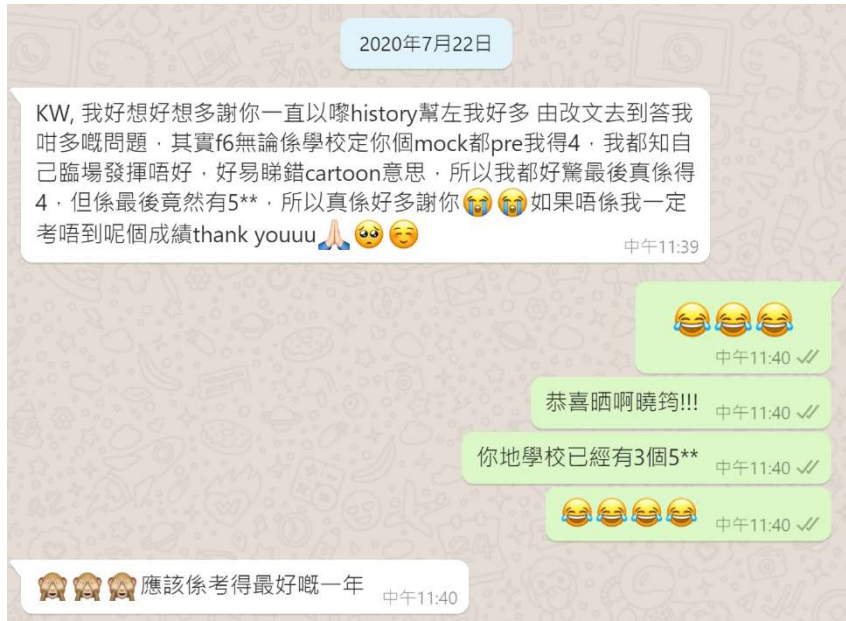
2020 年 5\*\*

曉筠



曉筠於 All in One Super Course 未開始之前，已經上過中五的精讀課程(舊課程)。於 All in One Super Course 開報後，曉筠就成為了首批報名的學生。

曉筠平時上課比較靜，但就十分勤力，對於許多內容和例子都有熟悉的掌握，而且有著很強的爆發力，具備了大多高分學生的基本條件。然而，曉筠對於答題技巧的準確度較不穩定，測驗考試容易出現臨場發揮失準的情況，在我的 Mock 及學校 Mock 中均只取得了 Lv 4 的成績。曉筠不但未有因為 Mock 的失手而沮喪氣餒，更加是加緊努力，透過大量操練以改善臨場發揮不穩的問題。最終，她成功克服了此問題，更在 DSE 中發揮出超水準表現，以 81.3% 的高分取得 5\*\*!



曉筠在放榜後的報喜!



鎧形和鎧而的學校一共有 11 位同學報讀 Live Interaction 模式，其中 3 位同學取得 5\*\*、1 位同學取得 5\*、4 位同學取得 Lv5 的佳績!

## 曉筠讀歷史科之心得：

我覺得溫 history 首先要熟悉題型，例如 paper 1 part a 問 attitude 嘅話最好答最少三個 adjectives，由 general 去到 specific. 係熟悉左題型之後就要勤力啲去操卷，而且要計時做練好 time management。

我自己本身係臨場表現發揮得唔穩定，有時更加會理解錯漫畫卡通嘅意思，導致成題嘅作答方向錯晒。但係我個人認為多啲操練同埋入到考場時保持鎮定同良好嘅心理質素對於解決呢個問題有好大幫助，可以冷靜咁去審題同埋理解題目重點字眼發揮平時嘅水準。

可能好多時我地都會因為溫唔晒課文內容而去考試就好驚同冇信心，但係書係唔會溫得切嘅，最重要係識得取捨，深入仔細溫某啲課題，而其他例如喺 essay 冷門啲或者自己唔諗住專攻嘅課題就略略溫一下。咁樣就可以有策略咁溫書，喺有限嘅時間入面有效咁提升自己對課文嘅熟悉程度，更加有信心咁入考場㗎啦！

## 評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E					
卷別組：	Paper 1			Paper 2		
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	204	205
分部基本得分：	14 M1 (out of 15)	4 M1 5 C (out of 15)	10 M1 (out of 15)	12 M1 (out of 15)	22 M1 22 C (out of 25)	20 M1 20 C (out of 25)
分部調整得分：	14	5	10	12	22	20
分部填補分數：		12				
卷別調整得分：	48			42		
卷別組調整得分：	48			42		
卷別組填補分數：	114			73		
科目得分：	187 (out of 230)					
科目等級：	5**					

### 歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1	C1	C2
1	101	Q1(a)	4	4		
		Q1(b)	3	2		
		Q1(c)	8	8		
2	102	Q2(a)	3	1	2	
		Q2(b)	4	3	3	
3	103	Q3(a)	3	2		
		Q3(b)	4	4		
		Q3(c)	8	4		
4	104	Q4(a)	4	3		
		Q4(b)	3	1		
		Q4(c)	8	8		

### 歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1	C
4	204	Q4	25	22	22
5	205	Q5	25	20	20

**2020 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong**

**Marks : 14/15**

**1a) Infer two characteristics of Hong Kong's political system.(4marks)**

**推斷香港政治制度的兩項特徵。(4分)**

Firstly, there was low level of political participation of ethnic Chinese in the system. From Source A, the official members were mostly non ethnic Chinese with only Yeo Kok Cheang being Chinese, for unofficial members, there were only 4 out of 9 are Chinese, showing there is low level of political participation of ethnic Chinese, most of them were unable to work in political system.

Secondly, the Governor had the power to appoint all members and officials in the system, being the head. From Source A, all official and unofficial members were appointed by the Governor, Alexander Grantham, showing that the political system is appointed by Governors for all its members and the Governor was the head of the system.

**Mark: 4/4**

**1b) Identify and explain one administrative problem with reference to the first paragraph. (3 marks)**

**參考第一段，指出並解釋一個行政問題。(3分)**

The problem is communication problem due to language barrier.

From Source B, 'Legal Department looking for a local barrier who could speak as well as read and write Chinese to be first Chinese Crown Counsel', showing the government lack officials who could communicate in Chinese so as to facilitate government administration in Legal Department.

From Source B, 'increasing workload of police officers briefing non-Chinese speaking members of Legal Department', showing communication problem due to language barrier of Chinese and English speaking lead to difficulty in administration in Legal Department.

From Source B, 'appoint a Chinese crown counsel to facilitate a better understanding and working, relationship with Legal Department,' showing the communication problem between Chinese and British led to difficulty in understanding and hinder the work of Legal Department, regarding legal cases.

**Mark: 2/3**

**1c) Do you agree that Hong Kong had become better in terms of democracy and racial equality from 1951 until 1997. [S+K] (8 marks)**

**你是否同意 1951-1997 年，香港在民主和種族平等皆有改善？ [S+K](8 分)**

Yes, I agree.

For democracy, from Source A, among the official members and unofficial members, all are appointed by the Governor, showing that there was no electoral element in the political system and HK people weren't able to elect their representative, having a low level of democracy.

From Source B, 'looking for a local barrister, to be the first Chinese Crown counsel,' showing that there was no Chinese working in the Legal Department and all the jobs there were dominated by British, showing low Chinese political participation, not to mention having democracy.

From my own knowledge, democratic element in HK increase, eg in 1968 the City District Officer Scheme was launched and HK people can reflect their political opinion to City District Officers, being involved in political affairs.

From my own knowledge, first election of District Council was held in 1982 and the voting age was later lowered from 21 to 18, increasing and extending franchise and democratic elements.

From my own knowledge, the first indirect election for Legislative Council was held in 1985 and in 1995, all 60 seats were elected, greatly proceeding to a representative government with democracy elements, being better.

For racial equality, from Source A, among the official members, only Yeo Kok Cheang was ethnic Chinese and for unofficial members, only 4 out of 9 were Chinese, showing that Chinese were being excluded from political system and most duties are dominated by British, racial inequality was serious.

From Source B, 'I was paid no more than a minimum flat salary without any living quarters, housing allowance' while 'living quarters was one of the distinguishing feature in employment of all expatriates', showing that the British enjoyed privilege in enjoying welfare for employment, yet Chinese were excluded from these welfare, being discriminated against, having serious racial inequality.



From my own knowledge, in early 1950s, HK Chinese were discriminated in ways, eg they weren't allowed to live in the Peak District.

From my own knowledge, there was localization of civil servant later, improving racial equality, eg Anson Chan, Carrie Lam, John Tsang became Administrative Officers. Also, Li Kwan Ha became first Chinese Commissioner of Police and Donald Tsang became first Chinese Financial Secretary. Local Chinese could perform senior duties, showing betterment in racial equality.

From my own knowledge, there were different social welfare for local Chinese, eg Ten Year Housing Programme providing public housing for local Chinese. Also Public Assistance Scheme helping Chinese living below poverty line, showing Chinese were able to enjoy better social welfare in later period, having better racial equality.

Thus, I agree.

**Mark: 8/8**

## 2020 DBQ Question 2: Japan&China

Marks : 4/7 (M1) 5/7 (C)

**2a) Conclude one problem that hindered China's modernization efforts. (3 marks)**  
歸納妨礙中國現代化努力的一個問題。(3分)

The problem is the wrong emphasis on military science and education, neglecting improvement in law and politics.

From Source C, 'students sent to Japan mostly study military science and education, but rarely study law and politics', showing that China only emphasized on improvement of military science and education, neglecting development and law and politics', this may hinder and limit the effectiveness of modernization.

From Source C, 'law and politics are essential subjects to study if China is to reform itself', showing that China's reform may not be effective due to the fact that it neglected improvement and development in law and politics that were essential to reform.

From Source C, 'we must set up an accelerated school for law and politics, preferably offer one-year course', while normally 'usually takes 3 to 4 years to complete', showing the course for law and politics are shorter than normal, so the immature development of law and politics may hinder modernization efforts.

Mark: 1/3 (M1)

Mark: 2/3 (c)

**2b) How successful were the revolutionaries in overthrowing the Qing government? (4 marks)**

**革命黨在推翻滿清政權一事上有多成功？(4分)**

To a large extent, it is successful.

From Source D, 'we have recently formed a new government of Republic of China and plan to notify various nations', showing that they successfully set up a new Republican, ending monarchy of Qing.

From Source D, in extract B, 'Mitsui company will act to raise 2.5 million yen as a loan to the Republican Government', showing that the new Republican set up by revolutionaries was able to get support and funds from Japan, increasing its strength to withstand and overthrow the Qing.

From Source B, 'with cities of fourteen provinces flying the revolutionary army's new flag', showing that revolutionaries were able to overthrow the Qing and occupy a number of provinces.

To a small extent, it wasn't successful.

From Source D, 'Qing government is heartless, burning and killing everywhere', and 'if peace agreement can't be reached, we have no choice but to resort to war', showing there was no agreement made between the revolutionaries and Qing government and the Qing government hadn't surrendered as they were still killing everywhere, so they still hadn't achieved full success.

All in all, although the Qing government hadn't backed down, they were able to set up new Republican with Japan's finding and support and that most province is occupied by revolutionaries. Thus, to a large extent they were successful.

**Mark: 3/4 (M1)**

**Mark: 3/4 (c)**

## 2020 DBQ Question 3: International economic cooperation

Marks : 10/15

### 3a) How did the cartoon provoke fear towards Germany? (3 marks)

漫畫如何挑起對德國的恐懼？(3分)

The cartoonist fear that France would be manipulated by West Germany and be pressurized to produce and give steel for Germany.

From Source E, the man representing chancellor of West Germany was sitting on the goose representing France, showing that the cartoonist fear Germany would control France.

From Source E, the man sitting on the goose ordered the goose to pick between 'coal' and 'steel' on the land of France and the goose produce eggs of steel, landing on Germany. Showing that the cartoonist fear that Germany would require France to give large amount of steel to Germany, having great sacrifice of France.

Mark: 2/3

### 3b) Is Source F meant to support or oppose Britain's entry into the EEC?(4 marks)

引用兩項線索，資料支持還是反對英國加入歐洲經濟共同體？(4分)

It is meant to support.

From Source F, 'There is no question of any of these giving up their sovereignty will be a community of sovereign states', showing that Source F thought joining the EC won't harm Britain's sovereignty and interest, her sovereignty could be preserved, so supporting her entry to EEC.

From Source F, 'it is not in practice possible to force another member state to act contrary to its vital national interests', showing that the Source thought Britain could still resist and express opposition if the policy harms her national interests, she could protect the national interests even after joining the EEC, so supporting Britain's entry.

Mark: 4/4

**3c) 你是否同意歐洲在 1945-2000 年間的經濟統合是勢不可擋？(8 分)**  
**Do you agree that European economic integration was irresistible in the period 1945-2000? (8 marks)**

Yes, I agree.

From Source E, the man representing West Germany is sitting on the goose representing France, telling it to have eggs of steel landing on German land, showing that the economic cooperation between France and Germany is irresistible with Germany sitting on the French goose. The goose had no choice but to produce eggs of steel for Germany.

From Source E, the cartoon was published after treaty for forming ECSC was signed, showing that there was European economic cooperation in terms of coal and steel production, so the economic integration occurred in different aspects and also industrial production, being irresistible.

From Source F, 'entry into EC would not affect position of Monarchy' and 'community will be a community of sovereign states', showing that the ability to preserve national sovereignty in the EEC prompted Britain to integrate with European states by joining the EEC, showing that European economic integration is irresistible with national interests of states protected, encouraging their integration.

From Source F, 'it is not in practice possible to force another member states to act, contrary to its vital national interests', showing that members of EEC could still oppose to policies not in favour to them and thus protect their own interests. Such act as an incentive for countries to economically integrate, thus, European economic integration was irresistible.

From my own knowledge, during the Cold War, there was confrontation between the capitalist and communist bloc so as to withstand each others' influence. The capitalist bloc had OEEC to distribute Marshall Plan funds, while the communist bloc had COMECON to enhance economic cooperation. The Cold War confrontation made economic integration within East and West Europe irresistible.

From my own knowledge, Western Europe further integrate economically, eg setting up a single market with the European Union Central Bank also the adoption of Euro, this is to pursue further economic interests with an integrated market. The great

increase in economic benefits made this integration irresistible.

From my own knowledge, the Schengen Agreement was signed to abolish border checks so as to facilitate capital flow between the European countries, they can enjoy greater trade market as a result, making the integration irresistible.

From my own knowledge, Cold War ended in 1991, there were no longer confrontations between East and West, so some Eastern European countries were granted waitlist membership of EU after the end of Cold War, making European economic integration as a whole irresistible.

From my own knowledge, Inner Six adopt CAP to boost agricultural production, such increase in production encouraged Britain to join in 1970s, making it irresistible.

Thus, I agree.

**Mark: 4/8**

## 2020 DBQ Question 4: World War I

Marks : 12/15

**4a) Conclude two types of peacekeeping efforts. (4 marks)**

歸納兩種維持和平的努力(4分)

Firstly, it was setting up League and international organisation for peace. From Source G, Klas Arnoldson in 1908 was awarded as he found the Swedish Peace and Arbitration League. Also, Elihu Root in 1912 was awarded for being president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This shows that setting up League and international organisations to gather collective effort to maintain peace is one type of peacekeeping effort.

Secondly, it was launching peace movements. From Source G, PIPB was awarded in 1910 for being an organisation that coordinates and directs peace movement of different countries, showing that one type of effort is launching and directing peace movement in countries so as to arouse the public to maintain peace together.

Mark: 4/4

**4b) What was the cartoonist's view towards the prospect of peace? (3 marks)**

**漫畫家對和平的前景持什麼看法？(3分)**

He thought that prospects of peace was pessimistic and peace is not likely to be revived.

From Source H, the sleeping beauty was 'peace', who falls into deep sleep due to a curse cast upon her, showing that the cartoonist thought peace was cursed and fall into deep sleep, showing he was pessimistic towards peace and thought that its difficult to maintain peace and to revive it.

From Source H, 'wake up miss, if you please', showing that it was said in a desperate and hopeless tone, showing the cartoonist thought it was difficult to maintain peace and revive it.

From Source H, the cartoon was published when Balkan Crisis was still ongoing, showing peace was destroyed at that time with crises broken out, so the cartoonist is pessimistic towards prospect of peace and peace is not likely to be maintained.

**Mark: 1/3**



**4c) Do you agree that the trend of peacekeeping was stronger than that of military rivalry in the period 1900-14? [S+K](8 marks)**  
**你認為 1900-14 年間，維持和平的趨勢是否較軍事對抗的趨勢更強？[S+K](8 分)**

No, I don't agree, military rivalry is a stronger trend than peace keeping.

From Source H, the cartoon is published in 1912, when Balkan Crisis is still going on, showing that the military rivalry destroy peace at that time.

From Source H, 'peace' was the sleeping beauty who was deep asleep 'due to a curse' and 'wake up please miss' showing that military rivalry completely destroy peace and Britain was desperately hoping peace would come, but was hopeless and pessimistic.

From my own knowledge, the two Moroccan Crises between Germany and France was a military rivalry, Germany even sent the gunboat Panther, hoping to get Morocco. Even Algeciras Conference was called, it failed to stop the Second Moroccan Crises, another military rivalry, from happening, paving way for WW1.

From my own knowledge, Britain and Germany engaged in naval arms race and Britain respond Germany by a 2:1 dreadnought policy, military rivalry worsen their relation.

It is true that peacekeeping was also a trend.

From Source G, Roosevelt won the Nobel Price for Peace in 1906 for negotiating peace in Russo-Japanese War. Also, Klas Arnoldson was founder of Swedish Peace and Arbitration League showing that different peacekeeping efforts in terms of international organisations was set up to have international collective efforts for peace.

From my own knowledge, there was the London Conference after Balkan War and also the Hague Disarmament Conference to seek peace in terms of settling conflicts and also disarmament. Peacekeeping efforts should not be neglected.

Upon comparison, military rivalry was a stronger trend. From my own knowledge, in the two Hague Disarmament Conference, they ended up in failure as countries were reluctant to disarm. This intensify arms race, eg Russia had conscription with 6 million army, Germany and Britain continued their rivalry in navy, such warlike atmosphere even paved the way for WW1 in 1914, so military rivalry was a stronger trend.

Also, from my own knowledge, Britain and France signed the Anglo-French Naval Agreement to provide military assistance to each other against Germany. In 1914, Britain used German violation of Belgium neutrality as pretext to declare war on her. Peacekeeping was ineffective to stop WW1 from happening obviously. WW1 broke out due to military rivalry.

Thus, I don't agree and military rivalry is a stronger trend.

**Mark: 8/8**



## 2020 Essay Question 4: World War II

Mark: 22/25

**To what extent did the Paris Peace Settlement (1919-23) cause the Second World War? Explain your answer with reference to European history in the period 1919-39.**

**巴黎和約(1919-23)在什麼程度導致了第二次世界大戰的爆發？試參考 1919-39 年間的歐洲歷史，解釋你的看法。**

WW2 broke out in 1939, which was another disastrous world war after WW1. To a large extent WW2 was a consequence of Paris Peace Settlement, which will be discussed in terms of causing German discontentment, Italian discontentment and the setting up of small nation states.

Firstly, Paris Peace Settlement led to strong German discontentment, and the resulted German aggressions lead to WW2. In the Paris Peace Settlement, Germany was forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles which was very harsh. In the Versailles Treaty, Germany needed to pay war reparations of a huge amount of USD 33 billion, she also needed to reduce her army to 10000 men. The most humiliating is that she was required to accept the war-guilt clause, bearing full responsibility for causing WW1. This made the Germans very angry and they blamed the Weimar Republic for not being able to protect national interest. Hence, this gave rise to Hitler who advocated overthrowing the Versailles Treaty and to regain national glory through foreign expansion. The rise of Hitler in 1933 led to the foreign expansionist policy which destroyed peace. Firstly, Hitler reintroduce conscription and remilitarize Rhineland, violating the Versailles Treaty. Then, he annexed Austria, forming the Anschluss, overthrowing the Treaty. He also invaded Sudetenland in 1938, and later Czechoslovakia in 1939. The German invasion of Poland in 1937 directly led to the outbreak of WW2, showing that great German discontentment due to the Paris Peace Settlement led to the rise of Hitler whose aggressions to overthrow the treaty led to WW2.

Secondly, the Paris Peace Settlement led to Italian discontentment, gradually causing WW2. Italy was promised to have territorial gain, eg Fiume and Dalmatia. Yet, she was only granted Tyrol and Istria in the Paris Peace Settlement. This was a great national humiliation and the Italians felt betrayed by the Allied Powers, they also blamed the government for not being able to defend national interest. This led to rise of Mussolini in 1922, who advocated in foreign expansionist policy to regain national glory. He

bombarded Corfu in 1923 and also had forcible acquisition of Fiume. Also, he turned Albania into an Italian protectorate. Later, he invaded Abyssinia twice in 1935 and invaded Albania in 1939, showing that his aggressions greatly destroy peace and at the same year, WW2 broke out inevitably. The desire to gain national glory due to humiliation to Italy in the Paris Peace Settlement led to WW2.

Thirdly, Paris Peace Settlement also led to set up of small nation states, which became prey of aggressors, leading to WW2. In the Paris Peace Settlement, the US president Wilson proposed the Fourteen Points including a new principle of 'national self-determination', suggesting that places with same nationality should be allowed to form an independent state. Yet, it is not unfair as the principle wasn't applied to losing nations, eg. Germany. Part of Germany was even ceded to Poland to form a new state. Thus, several nation states were formed, eg. Czechoslovakia, Poland, etc, who were weak and prone to invasions. Thus, they became the target and preys of aggressors. For instance, Germany used 'national self-determination' as the pretext to invade Sudetenland in 1938. Also, as the nation states were weak, they weren't able to resist invasions, eg Germany was able to acquire Czechoslovakia without any fight or blood in 1939. The German invasion of Poland even directly sparked off WW2, showing the small nation states created and the unfair principle set in Paris Peace Settlement led to WW2.

To a small extent, WW2 wasn't a consequence of Paris Peace Settlement as it was a consequence of other factors.

Firstly, the Great Depression led to WW2. The Wall Street Crash in the US in 1929 led to a severe damage to the US economy. It led to a chain effect to damage economy of other countries as the US withdraw the Young Plan and Dawes Plan which provided loans to other European countries for economic recovery after WW2. Thus, other European nations were hit so badly, eg the unemployment in Germany reached 6 million with thousands of factories and firms closed down. Thus, this encouraged the aggressions of totalitarian leaders, eg Hitler and Mussolini, who sought 'living space' to revive the economy through aggressions. Their aggressions gradually led to WW2, eg Italian invasion in Abyssinia in 1935, German invasion of Czechoslovakia and Poland, leading to WW2. Yet, in terms of limitations, the rise of Mussolini took place in 1922, before the occurrence of Great Depression in 1929, and his rise was due to the Paris Peace Settlement which created national humiliation. Eventually, his aggressions broke peace and caused WW2. Also, it was Paris Peace Settlement which impose heavy war reparations on Germany of USD 33 billion that made possible the chain effect of

Great Depression as Germany needed to borrow US loans to support its weak economy. Thus, to a large extent WW2 was a consequence of Paris Peace Settlement.

Secondly, the appeasement policy also led to WW2. Britain and France adopted the appeasement policy in the face of aggressions. For instance, when Germany remilitarize Rhineland, Britain and France turned a blind eye to it and this allow Germany to increase in national strength for aggression. They also appeased her by granting her Sudetenland in the Munich Conference in 1938, increasing her national strength and ambition, and Germany invaded Poland in 1939, directly causing WW2. Also, their appeasement to Italy in 1935 for ceding  $\frac{2}{3}$  of Abyssinia increase her national strength and encouraged further aggression, eg Italy invaded Albania in 1939, destroying peace and at the same year, WW2 broke out. Yet, to a large extent WW2 was a consequence of Paris Peace Settlement. In terms of directness, Paris Peace Settlement directly led to discontentment of Germany and Italy and their desire to regain national glory through invasions, gradually they caused war. Yet, the appeasement policy only indirectly caused war by increasing their national strength and ambition. Its intention was to preserve peace and avoid war. Thus, to a large extent WW2 was a consequence of Paris Peace Settlement.

All in all, although the Great Depression and appeasement policy also led to WW2, to a large extent WW2 was a consequence of Paris Peace Settlement as it triggered German discontentment, Italian anger and also set up of small weak nation states.

Words: 1053

## 2020 Essay Question 5: Cold War

Mark: 20/25

**Assess the relative importance of ideological difference and national interest in terms of shaping the development of the Cold War in the period 1946-91.**  
就塑造 1946-91 年間冷戰的發展而言，評估意識形態分歧與國家利益的相對重要性。

The Cold War broke out in 1946 after WW2, which was confrontation between the capitalist and communist bloc. The relative importance of ideological difference and national interests to development of Cold War will be discussed in the periods of worsening and tense relation in 1946 to 1960s, the detente period in 1960s to 1970s, and the improving relations with slight conflicts in 1970s to 1991 with Cold War gradually ending.

Firstly, in the period of worse and tense relation in 1946 to 1960s, both ideological difference and national interest contribute to it. For ideological difference, owing to rapid communist expansion by Russia, eg it acquired satellites eg Romania, Bulgaria, etc. The capitalist states, eg US, Britain were worried that it would spread to Western Europe, who adopted capitalism, having democratic governments and free market economies. This would harm their economies by reducing the trading partners as communism adopts planned economy and also one-party dictatorship. Thus, there were confrontation between the two blocs, eg the capitalist bloc with US as leader have the Marshall Plan of USD 13 billion as aid, they set up OEEC to distribute aids so as to maintain sphere of capital influence. The communist bloc with USSR as leader set up the COMECON and also Molotov Plan to counterbalance the capitalist bloc, leading to their worsened relation. For national interests, Germany was divided into 4 zones with the US, France, Britain and USSR. As the US, France and Britain hoped to unify the 3 zones, this would harm USSR's national interests as a strong unified Germany would pose threat to USSR, so the USSR launched blockade of West Berlin to express opposition. This led to the Berlin Crisis in 1948-1949, for fear that the USSR would attack the, the capitalist bloc formed the NATO to provide military assistance and the communist bloc formed the Warsaw Pact in response. Also, to compete for national interests in terms of military superiority, US and USSR engaged in arms race. For instance, the US used 2 atomic bombs in WW2, so the USSR also tested atomic bombs in 1949. Later, to protect national interest, the US invented the hydrogen bomb, leading to their intense and worse relation in this period.

Upon comparison, ideological difference was more important. In terms of extensiveness, national interest only lead to arms race and also worsening relation of US and USSR. Yet, it was the ideological difference that led to emergence of the capitalist and communist bloc, defined by ideology. Ideological difference made possible the confrontation of 2 opposing blocs in terms of economic, military, etc. In terms of causality, it was ideological difference which would make national interests harmed as eg, communist spread would reduce capitalist states' trading partners and economy. Thus, ideological difference is more important in this period.

Secondly, for the detente period with improving relation in the 1960s to 1970s, for the ideological difference it led to several conflicts in the earlier period of 1960s. For instance, to increase the strength of their own blocs, the USSR set up missile base in Cuba to counterbalance the growing influence of capitalist bloc. This led to the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, a nuclear war nearly broke out. Also, the USSR also sent troops to Afghanistan hoping to spread communism, these worsen the relation between the two blocs. For national interests, it greatly improved the relation of the 2 blocs, leading to the detente period of the Cold War. For instance, the Cuban Missile Crisis led to a nearly broke out nuclear war. As this would cause great harm and destruction by nuclear war, to protect national interests, the USSR backed down and both the US and USSR signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty to ban testing of nuclear weapons to protect national interests by maintaining peace. The first hotline for direct communication between the US and USSR was set up. Also, SALT talks were held to disarm and the NPT was held which was signed by most countries on Earth to prevent spread of nuclear weapons. This eased the tense relation and improve the relation during Cold War due to the desire to protect national interest through disarm to reduce military expenses and also preventing war to avoid destruction and casualties.

Upon comparison, national interests is more important to the detente period development. In terms of timeliness, although the ideological difference caused several conflicts, eg the Cuban Missile Crisis worsening the relation, this was only minor and temporary as national interest drove the countries to resolve the conflicts through disarmament and signing of treaties. For instance, the Helsinki Accords were held in 1975 in which the members agreed to recognise each others' sovereignty so as to protect their own national interest, improving the general relation in Cold War easing the tension, so national interest is more important than ideological difference.

Thirdly, for the period of improving relation with slight conflicts with Cold War

gradually ending in 1970s to 1990s, for ideological difference, to increase the influence of capitalist states in response to communist threat, the US and capitalist states launched the SDI project to develop space technology with USSR as an imaginary enemy. This provided another arms race in space between the 2 blocs, worsening their relation. For national interest, as the USSR suffer from heavy financial burden due to great military expenditure in arms race with communist bloc, to protect her national interests and to safeguard her economy, the USSR gave up confrontation with capitalist bloc due to ideological difference. Gorbachev actively improved the relation with US and capitalist bloc, eg he arranged several state visits and meet with US president Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, so as to reduce military expenses to safeguard her national interests. Gorbachev even adopted Glasnost and policy of liberalisation to allow inflow of democratic and liberal ideas. This greatly change the impression of Western states towards USSR and disarmament was carried, eg INF between US and USSR. Finally, the loosen control over satellites so as to protect the national interest of Russia led to the dissolution of USSR and also end of confrontation with the West due to improved relation.

Upon comparison, national interest is more important than ideological difference in this period. In terms of timeliness, although ideological difference led to arms race in space in this period, eg the SDI of capitalist bloc, yet the worsened relation was only temporary. In terms of causality, it was national interest that prompted Gorbachev to improve relation with the West as the USSR suffer from a poor and contracting economy due to excessive military expense. Thus, he actively improve the relation, eg facilitating the CFE which was disarmament between NATO and Warsaw Pact members, a comprehensive disarmament. Also, the Malta Summit was held in which Gorbachev announced the Cold War would be dumped into the bottom of Mediterranean Sea and announced the end of Cold War with US president. These were attempts to protect national interest, to US, improving relation with USSR can reduce her military expenses and develop her economy in other industries, to USSR, this can relieve her contracting economy and stop recessions. National interests is thus more important which lead to overall improvement in relation between two blocs and led to decline of conflicts due to ideological difference, gradually leading to the end of Cold War when the USSR dissolved and the Warsaw Pact dissolved.

All in all, the relative importance of ideological difference and national interest with respect to development of Cold War in different periods are discussed above.

Words: 1257



# 2019 年 英華書院

2015-16 年 DSE，英華書院的學生 Felix Ho 於歷史科中僅取得 Level 2 的成績。然而，Felix 於重考時師隨 K.W.HO，成績脫胎換骨，於 2016-17 年時躍升至 5\*\*，成為了 K.W.HO 的其中一位傳奇學生。

2016 年 3 月，當時還只是就讀中三的英華書院的學生 Kelvin 就已經向 K.W.HO 查詢課程，並認定 K.W.HO 為其後來之歷史科補習導師。單單經過中四一年的補習課程後，Kelvin 的成績已經是出類拔萃，在學校鶴立雞群。

Felix 的傳奇成績及 Kelvin 在學校的稱霸使得許多英華學生在 2017-2019 年度師隨 K.W.HO。Kelvin 的同校歷史科學生當中，許多都有師隨 K.W.HO，人數超過 10 人。在 K.W.HO 的教導下，加上良好且熾熱的競爭環境，英華學生於 2019 年 DSE 歷史科大放異彩，4 位 5\*\* 學生均為 K.W.HO 門生，同時過半補 K.W.HO 的學生獲 5\*，大部分也有 Level 5 的成績。

一間學校，4 位 5\*\* 學生均補 K.W.HO

平均每人報讀 K.W.HO 14.75 期課程！



Elliot(左上)一共報讀了 **11 期** K.W.HO 課程。

Ethan(右上)一共報讀了 **12 期** K.W.HO 課程。

Kelvin(左下)一共報讀了 **21 期** K.W.HO 課程。

Kinson(右下)一共報讀了 **15 期** K.W.HO 課程。

同一年內，一間學校能夠有 4 位 5\*\* 同學能夠取得 5\*\* 的成績！此外，2017 年也有一位該校考獲 Level 2 的學生於重考時報讀 K.W.HO 課程，跟足 15 期課程，最終成功由 Level 2 跳升至 5\*\*！

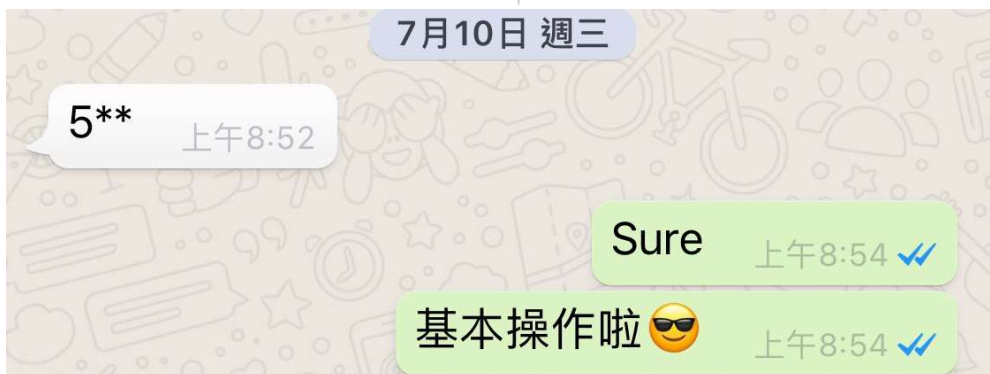
2019 年 5\*\*

Kelvin



Kelvin 於中 3 時已經開始接觸 K.W.HO，決定將 K.W.HO 選作為其師隨的第一位大型補習社導師。於中 4-5 的時期，Kelvin 已經完成了 Summer Course + S4-5 Regular Course 及 S6 Regular Course 所有課程，奠定了 5\*\* 的底子。至中 6 時，Kelvin 可以將更多時間和心機投放於其他科，僅報考 K.W.HO 全港最大型歷史科模擬試和 CapStar Course 便已足夠。

毫無懸念，Kelvin 於 DSE 歷史科凱旋而歸，取得 5\*\*。

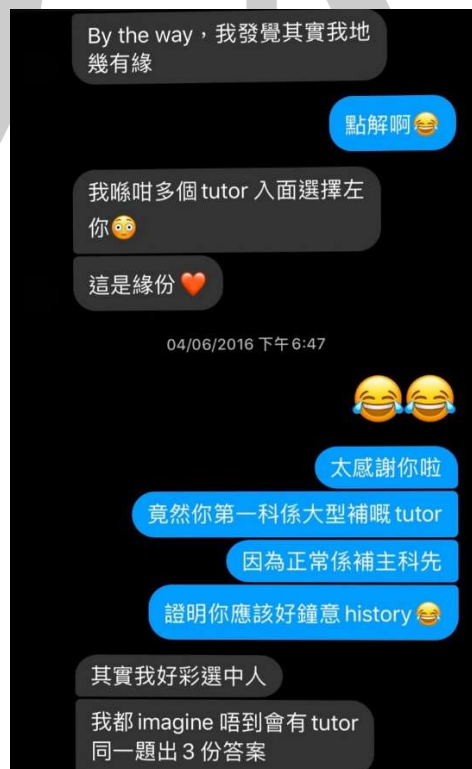


備註：Kelvin 一共報讀了 21 期 K.W.HO 課程。(不包括任何 Free 或 One Day Course)

Kelvin 於 2016 年 3 月已經接觸 K.W.HO  
(當時 Kelvin 還只是中 3 學生，連中 4 分班選科結果還未知曉)



Kelvin 於 DSE 生涯中第一科補的不是主科，而是歷史科，更加是在未升上中 4 前已經決定讀好歷史科，劍指 5\*\*，像 Kelvin 般早起步，如此勤力，那有取不到 5\*\* 的理由？



Kelvin 於中 4-5 完成了 K.W.HO 所有 Summer 及 Regular 課程，打好根基後，中 6 時轉而投放更多的時間和心機到其他科目。

至 2019 年 K.W.HO 全港最大型歷史科模擬試中，

Kelvin 有所失手，僅獲得 5\* 的成績。

然而，Mock 的挫敗令到他更加謹慎，

DSE 前再徹底檢討一次自己的不足，

最終於 DSE 中穩奪 5\*\* 的佳績！

3月8日 下午9:37

不過你啲 comment 好有用

Point out 到好多平時唔會留意，從來冇人捉過我嘅問題

所以做人有時候保守啲都係好事 😊 有時太粗疏會有好多細微位 miss 左

好多時候以前啲 marker 就算 point out 到，但冇大扣分嘅位，原來一認真捉係會死傷枕藉

咁而家回想起，其實 [redacted] 個份佢應該俾鬆左好多

相比其他 Mock，

K.W.HO 模擬試的改卷更加仔細謹慎，務求考 DSE 前全面檢討答題上的不足！

## Kelvin 讀歷史科之心得：

〔HARDELL, 慎入〕

我在 DSE 歷史一科拿了 5\*\*，但我需要了解歷史嗎？  
歷史好多內容要死記硬背，怎樣才可考好？

坊間對歷史一科有好多誤解---爛 grade, 主觀評分。在中三選科時我和你一樣也有這些 stereotype，直到遇一個人---你手上那本筆記的始創者。他用筆記告訴我：歷史或許博大精深，但 DSE History 卻只是一場考試遊戲。不需鑑古知今，亦不需囫圇吞棗。用最少的力氣，在適當的策略下就可以換取最大的分數。

我如何預備應考歷史科？

其實我是一個懶人，討厭溫習，直到今天，齡記的 textbook 依然原封不動，連包書的那層膠袋亦沒有打開過。直到今天，我連一頁的筆記也沒有寫過。過去三年唯一做的只是在中四中五兩年每個月付出\$600 供養 KWHO，加上 capstar、mock exam，總共約 21 期。除了中四五時隨心所欲地做了數份 KWHO 的 extra exercise，其他時候都只是在學校測考時才會真正「操卷」。除了 KWHO 的 mock，在中六時考了坊間數個補習老師的 mock。臨考前只是做了這些預備，然後便憑著不知哪裡來的自信去考 DSE。所以直到這一刻，我一直深信我的成績只是用金錢買回來，自己一丁點的努力也沒有付出過。但如果一萬元可以買一個 5\*\* 回來，其實很值回票價。說起來，其實要多謝 KWHO 對我的惰性的無限包容，亦可見他教學效能之高。

票價包括甚麼服務？

老實說，最值錢的不是 KWHO 本身。如果有上堂的都知道他比香港警察 PPRB 還要錄音機（當然他不會 er er er），加上聲線催眠，而且內容在一兩個月後便開始重複，印象中差不多每一堂，也有同班同學睡著。由其是晚上的課堂，基本上起碼 10 個有 1 個都眼神遊離，根本沒有認真聽過書。所以如果你只是想看 Talk Show，坊間任何一位歷史補習老師相信也比他好。

但是，儘管 presentation 強差人意，KW 的價值主要體現於兩方面：

1) 筆記妥善設計；內容技巧兼備

歷史科其實一直有標準答案：基本上考評局只會考慮坊間主流通行的例子、論點。而答題上亦有一系列潛規則，例如規定論點數目、駁論、比較意識、題問字眼等。KWHO 最擅長的地方在於他緊貼考評局出題趨勢近 20 年（記得他是

2009 年考 Alevel, 當時奪得 88% 的求敗戰績), 所以這些年來已統計過考評局會接納那種答題框架以及論點。繼而轉化為一系列的課文筆記: 與課本以時間線述事的方向不同, 其筆記主要由不同論點、駁論組成。所以只要不求甚解把筆記內容背下, 再搬字過字, 就可以應付超過九成的題目。例如 2019 年 P2Q5 問及 Gorbachev 的自由化政策, 只需把筆記中冷戰結束原因和駁論照默一次便接近完卷; 又如 P1Q2 問及日本經濟復甦, 亦與筆記中的框架完全一樣。更重要的是, KW 本身江湖地位極高, 例如我所認識的歷史考生, 有 8 成朋友都曾是他的學生, 或間接買了他的筆記備試。當全港數千人也使用同一套教材, 哪怕筆記有錯, 因為習非成是, EAA 很大機會也會接納筆記中的論點。(退一萬步, 哪怕不接納, 也只是 if you burn, they burn with you) 至於技巧, KW 的大包圍, SKII 原則講求安全取分, 背後原理其實是考慮到 EAA 改卷時質量互補, 以及個人所知、資料運用要均衡的大原則。故只要按 KW 的考試技巧應考, 哪怕課文根基不穩, 很大機會亦可以得過且過。記得有一位同學也是補 KW, 整題 essay 一個年份也寫不出, 最後在校內試卻勇奪 21 分, 在 DSE 亦獲得 5\* 的佳績。說穿了, 不過是看破了考試規則, 而投其所好。

不過, 從個人經驗而言, KW 的答題方式亦有數個隱憂, 可以作參考, 但不需盡信:

- 大包圍變相過份簡短, 例如會忽略寫 topic sentence, 或者推論有缺陷。部分 marker 有機會不喜歡這種簡而多的答法。變相考試時, 有部分 marker 可能會輕輕削分。
- Essay 判題簡表過於繁瑣, 難以上手。印象中有一些題型多年未出, 例如多主項一果多因; 只有類一果多因。溫習時, 如果沒有時間, 其實可以完全無視, 只溫主要題型: 比較、trace and explain、單主項和雙主項一果多因, 已經很足夠。至於兩極化, 個人經驗是它比較罕見, 而且有時候和直述題有點類似, 可以歸納為一處理, 方便理解。
- 另一點是 dbq 比較題, 有時候 KW 會建議先分述 AB 項, 再在結尾比較; 有時候則要段段比。但個人心得是只要是比较題, 唯有段段比, 才大機會奪滿分。
- 有時 KW 筆記的論點會比較分割及疆化, 忽視了論點之間的連繫和可替代性, 主要是因為設計筆記時, KW 應該是針對單主項一果多因問法而設定。但當題目要求雙主項間比較或者主項問法比較冷門時, 例如今年 Nazi Aggression, 以及 appeasement policy 間的相對重要性, 筆記往往沒有提供比較點, 亦不可能包括所有未知主項的論點。所以個人竅門是 a) 以小見大。例如 nazi aggression 可以套用極權主義的論點。b) 互聯互通。把其他原因, 例如集體安全制破壞、列強未能合作, 視作比較點。

## 2) 因材施教，不離不棄

內容技巧兼備，在越來越多人懂得考 history 的今天其實未必是賣點。更重要的其實是 KW 在教導學生時很擅長個人化。我自小從來不是一個勤奮的學生，亦有一點自視過高。記得在中四時，KW 便一直提點我要注意，不要因為太過輕浮而影響自己成績。在模擬試時，更特意抽起我的試卷改，以最嚴謹的準則去改，最後記得我 dbq 只有 40 分，對當時的我來說是不可以接受，（除了 KW 的 mock，我在校內、及另外三位私補老師手中亦是奪得 5\*\*）當然很不忿氣。但現在回想，其實 mock 值多少分數從不重要。但正因為 KW 刻意壓低了我的得分，臨考前略挫我的銳氣，在最後衝刺階段，我才願意更認真備考，最終獲得應有的成績。在這方面而言，我是由衷地感激 KW 的。因材施教，孺子方可成才。其實，和 KW 的緣分不止停留在 DSE 前。DSE 後，和 KW 一直沒有停止聯繫，一方面有替他譯 essay，一方面也開始開展私補事業，過程中問了 KW 很多意見，無一不獲解答。這份師生情，一直銘記於心。

在一此感謝他三年來的栽培和教導。



雖然 Kelvin 說自己是一個懶人，但我由 Kelvin 中 4 開始一路看著他成長和進步，我知道他在這一科比誰都更努力。未升中 4 已經決定開始補習，中 4-5 已經幾乎上完所有課程，中 5 時已經完成了中 6 時的 Extra 功課。他的天份和資質很高，但更重要的是他付出的努力比起一般人都多很多，是一個令我感到驕傲的徒弟。

也正正是由於長時間的深入研究，Kelvin 也發展出自己的答題思維，Kelvin 在上面所指的幾點隱憂大家也可以思考一下。但當然，由於不少是配合我課堂教法和指導性操練情況下使用，例如是資料題每段的長度訓練、集中操練哪些題型、比較題分類、如何利用 Notes 的論點去作答新型題目等，因此單純溫習舊筆記而未有每年 update 上堂者，請必須自行留意。

P.S. 尤其是關於 DBQ 大包圍的原則，雖然 Kelvin 提出了隱憂，但同學都可以留意 Kelvin 的 DBQ 作答表現，論點之多在一眾考生方面絕對是鳳毛麟角，不計引子和過渡句的論點段落多達 63 段！

## K.W.HO 後話

## 評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E					
卷別組：	Paper 1				Paper 2	
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	204	205
分部基本得分：	15 M1 (out of 15)	7 M1 (out of 15)	12 M1 (out of 15)	12 M1 13 C (out of 15)	22 M1 22 C (out of 25)	19 M1 (out of 25)
分部調整得分：	15	7	12	13	22	19
卷別調整得分：	47				41	
卷別組調整得分：	47				41	
卷別組填補分數：	112				72	
科目得分：	184 (out of 230)					
科目等級：	5**					

### 歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1	C1
1	101	Q1(a)	3	3	
		Q1(b)	4	4	
		Q1(c)	8	8	
2	102	Q2(a)	3	1	
		Q2(b)	4	0	
		Q2(c)	8	6	
3	103	Q3(a)	3	3	
		Q3(b)	4	1	
		Q3(c)	8	8	
4	104	Q4(a)	3	3	3
		Q4(b)	4	4	4
		Q4(c)	8	5	6

### 歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1	C
4	204	Q4	25	22	22
5	205	Q5	25	19	

## 2019 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong & China

Marks : 15/15

**1a) According to the tone of the Source, which extract was more anti-Japanese?  
(3 marks)**

Extract 1.

In terms of tone, Extract 1 vows that they should “put Japan to death”, which means sentencing Japan by boycotting Japanese products in Chinese market, the extract is hateful and resentful against Japan.

Also, it says “it hurts! It hurts!”, which directly expressed its sadness of being invaded by Japan in Shandong. There’s a hatred against Japan for intruding Chinese sovereignty.

In comparison, Extract 2 is less hostile.

From Source, Extract 2 still describes Japanese as their “business counterpart”, which means working partner who are on the same position as the Sincere Company. The attitude and tone is relatively more neutral and less anti-Japan.

**Mark: 3/3**

**1b) Infer two characteristics of the reaction of Chinese merchants in Hong Kong towards the May Fourth Movement. (4 marks)**

First, their reaction is of spontaneous nature and it is unofficial, conducted in a tacit manner.

From Source B, “it would be unwise to take any action such as could be classed as an organized boycott,” showing that while Chinese merchants boycotted Japanese goods in response to the 54 Incident, they only did it on behalf of themselves and did not form any systematic, official boycott attempt that might hinder the British autonomy.

Second, they are anti-Japanese and is a response towards the 54 campaign.

From Source B, “The auction sale of the wreck of a Japanese steamship had to be abandoned this morning, which shows that an anti-Japanese boycott is in full swing”, showing that the merchants responded to the May Fourth Campaign and punished

Japan via boycotting their auction and any kind of commercial activities, thus they shared a characteristic of anti-Japan.

**Mark: 4/4**

**1c) Did mainland Chinese and Hong Kong Chinese people share similar views on major events happening in China? [S+K](8 marks)**

Yes, I agree. I will illustrate it based on all major events in China.

From Source A, Chinese in Shanghai during the May Fourth Incident believed that if the “refuse to buy and use Japanese goods, then they will lose their markets and be empty and void of money”, showing that they hold an anti-Japanese view and would want to hold a boycott against Japan to get back the sovereign right over Shandong.

Similarly, from Source B, “an anti-Japanese boycott is in full swing”, showing that Hong Kong merchants also followed suit, and decided to punish Japan by boycotting their products.

In comparison, in light of the May fourth Movement, they shared the same belief and anti-Japanese sentiment.

From Source A, The Sincere Company decided to follow the public’s opinion by “taking off all Japanese goods from the shelf, and not to be sold anymore,” showing that Chinese merchants in the mainland believed that national interest should triumph over business interest, and it is of their business responsibility to respond to the 54 Incident by upholding their national interest.

Similarly, from source B, “majority of recent contracts signed by Chinese contained a clause that no Japanese material of any description was to be used,” showing that Hong Kong merchants also believed that national interest is more important than any other business interest in light of the 54 Incident.

In comparison, both Chinese and HK merchants held the same view-All people should protect national interest, even though part of the business interest may be sacrificed towards the May Fourth Incident.

From my own knowledge, during the 1911 revolution, Chinese in mainland China held

an anti-Qing sentiment, for instance, people like Wong Xing launched the Guangzhou Revolution, the Huizhou Revolution, the Yellow Fellow Mountain Revolution from 1900-19010 to overthrow the Qing govt, and supported the 1911 revolution. They held a revolutionary, supportive view towards the success of the revolution.

Similarly, from my own knowledge, Hong Kong Chinese is also supportive and contributed to the 1911 revolution, for instance, people make donation to Dr.Sun's revolutionary campaign. Dr, Sun successfully raised HKD620000 showing that people in Hong Kong was also anti-Qing and delighted to witness the downfall of Qing.

In comparison, both HK and China Chinese held the same supportive, delight view towards the 1911 revolution.

From my knowledge, when there major natural disasters in China, for instance, in the ChangJiang flooding Incident, most mainland Chinese find sympathetic and had volunteered in the disaster relief campaign, they held a sympathetic view and wanted to remedy the disaster.

Similarly, after the flood, Hong Kong Chinese felt compelled to help, for instance celebrities like Andy Lau hosted fund raising ceremony to purchase disaster-relief material to assist the mainland fellow.

In comparison, they both held a compassionate, motivated view towards major-natural disaster in China.

Finally, from my knowledge, towards the 64 Incident, mainland Chinese held a supportive view, for instance, intellectuals like Wang Dan, Wu Er Kai Xi, both condemned the CCP's brutality of shooting protesters to death. They held a hostile, condemning view towards the 64 Incident.

Similarly, HK ppl launched a protest of 1.5 million people the other day after 64 Incident, showing that they also condemned the 64 Incident and the CCP's atrocities.

In comparison, both of them with sympathetic heartbreaking towards the 64 Incident and showed disapproval to it.

So, I agree.

**Mark: 8/8**

## 2019 DBQ Question 2: Japan

Marks : 7/15

### 2a) Identify one problem that hindered Japan's development. (3 marks)

The problem is the nostalgic feeling of memorizing the pre-war Japan and the mentality of wanting to restore Japan's glory.

From Source, "news magazine would use the word "post-war" to carelessly summarise certain chaotic phenomena," showing that people in Japan tend to attribute social problems to the defeat of WWII, thus nostalgic about the past glory of Japan that might be blocking the development of Japan as people can't get rid of the humiliation of being defeated.

Also, from Source C, "boasts like Japan will not be defeated if it now launches military campaign against Korea," showing that there were people who still mesmerizing the past glory of Japan in the military aspect, this might led to the revival of radicalism and militarization, harming Japan's development.

Mark: 1/3

### 2b) Would the author of Source C have supported the hosting of the Olympic Games in Japan like the author of Source D did? (4 marks)

No, it would not agree.

From Source C, the writer proposes that "there is nothing bad about being a small country or third-rate country," showing that the writer didn't see the need of showing off national strength, and believed that Japan only needs to stay low-profile and could thus enjoy a high living standard.

However, from Source D, "Olympic Games have become... the gradient of all international events," and "are set apart with a certain prestige," showing that Japan would want to earn national glory and other's recognition by hosting the Olympics. Yet, Source C's author would think that it is unnecessary to be world-recognised, thus do not agree.

Also, from Source D, “ the preparatory expenditure would probably exceed three billion USD,: showing that the hosting of Olympics is costly, which might undermine Source C’s author aspiration of establishing high living-standard of the people, as more resource is diverted to the Olympics instead of the people.

**Mark: 0/4**

**2c) Was the domestic factor the main factor that contributed to Japan’s economic miracle? [S+K](8 marks)**

To large extent it is important.

Firstly, mentally, from Source C, ‘we should release ourselves from the “post-war consciousness quickly... and live with the scar of defeat in war buried deep in our heart,” showing that in domestic Japan, there was a belief that Japan should be progressive and self-strengthening, forgetting about the humiliation of being defeated. Such positive mentality encouraged people to work hard instead of blaming on the past, brining about miracle.

Secondly, in terms of the Japanese govt’s effort, from Source D, the government was willing to invest and develop the city, for instance “huge sums have been spent in the construction of new hotels and other private buildings,” this attracts tourism and facilitate commercial activities, bringing about miracle.

Also, from my knowledge, the national character of Japan also facilitated the economic miracle, for instance, Japanese are known to be willing to learn, saving money and making investment. The obedient and rule-abiding nature also enables them to be highly productive, leading to the economic miracle.

Also, from my knowledge, the govt’s wise economic planning also led to the miracle, for instance, the Japanese set up the Economic Counsel Board, the MIIT in early 1950s. They also formulated the Five-Year Plan of Economic Independence and the Income Doubling Plan. All these macro-management facilitated the conduction of economic activities and thus the miracle.

Though there were other factors, they were less important than domestic factor.

Firstly, international factor, from Source D, the conduction of Tokyo Olympic Game of 1964 will open, cooperating in international events allow Japan to attract visitors, boosting its exports of services and tourism, causing the miracle.

However, in terms of cause-and-effect relationship, from my knowledge, only because Japan had laid a good foundation will it be chosen. For instance, because Japan had a relatively stable government under the leadership of the Liberal People's party and it had a diverse culture, such as Sushi, HeFu, etc, would it be chosen.

Secondly, from my knowledge, the US factor also led to the miracle, for instance, the introduction of the Nine Principle of Economic Stabilisation, and the Dudge Plan, Anti-Monopoly Law had created a favourable environment. That laid the cornerstone for economic miracle.

However, in terms of limitation, the US SCAP rule only lasted from 1945-52, the impact of US SCAP rule was limited. Rather, from Source C and D, it was the self-improving progressive mentality that Japanese had illustrated in 1956 regarding Korea and hosting international events that truly led to its constant success.

Therefore, to large extent, domestic factor: The Japan's govt effort, mentality and national character brings about Japan's economic miracle.

**Mark: 6/8**



## 2019 DBQ Question 3: Cold War

Marks : 12/15

### 3a) What view did the cartoonist hold towards the USA?(3 marks)

The cartoonist was critical of Kennedy being self-contradictory as he didn't allow others to deploy missile near his country, while constantly doing so to other counterparts, believing that the US was ignorant and selfish.

From Source E, Kennedy yelled "Intolerable having rockets on MY Doorstep," showing that Kennedy resented Soviet's deployment of missiles in Cuba, believing that it is a threat to US's national security.

Yet at the same time, from Source E, the US also deployed US rockets in "Turkey and Persia" near to the USSR, showing that Kennedy did not care about the national security of other countries.

Thus, the cartoonist thought that Kennedy was inconsiderate and self-contradictory, as he didn't allow other countries to deploy missile near the US while doing the same thing to other nations.

Mark: 3/3

### 3b) How did participating in foreign wars affect the USA's budget? (4 marks)

The more devoted US to foreign war, the more worsening was the US's budget, and vice versa. A negative relationship was observed.

From Source F, when the national defense expenditure rose from 11657 to 48295.7 (million USD) from 1947-1955 consecutively, as the military expenditure rose by 4 times, the average surplus or deficit falls from 4214.7 to 5063.3 (million dollars), showing that when US was more active in war, the budget balance was continuously worsened.

Also, from Source F, when the national expenditure slightly fall from 48265.7 to 44922.7 (million USD) with a percentage drop of around 10%, the budget balance of

US immediately saw a surge of 606.0 million USD, showing that when US was less active in taking part in foreign wars, the budget improved.

By 1968, from Source F, as the expenditure of military rose to 82038 million USD, the gross federal debt rose from 253930 to 371791 USD million, showing that the US govt was unable to redeem all military expenditure, reflecting USA's participation in foreign wars led to more debt and a worsening budget.

Thus, it worsened the USA's budget.

**Mark: 1/4**

### **3c) Why was there détente between the USA and the USSR from the late 1960s to the late 1970s? [S+K](8 marks)**

Détente was found to be the first phase of improving relationship between USA and USSR. This answer will dissect the reasons behind it.

Firstly, nuclear threat. From Source A, both Kennedy and Khrushchev had deployed missiles towards each other in Cuba, Turkey, Persia. This showed that both country was facing a severe nuclear threat, To prevent the outbreak of an imminent nuclear war, the two countries felt necessary to cool down their relationship.

Secondly, over-worsened relationship. From Source A, both Kennedy and Khrushchev had a an angry expression towards each other. Kennedy even “yelled” at Khrushchev, saying that his action is “intolerable”, this reflected a very poor relation between the US and the USSR. To relieve the tension that may lead to irreversible conflicts, the two countries thus started the détente.

Thirdly, the US wanted to reduce its military expenditure. From Source D, the USA govt suffered from an increasing average deficit from 1959 to 1967, from -5135 to -5764.3, which is closely related to the rising national defense expenditure, To prevent any participation in future war, the USA decided to embark on détente, so to reduce diplomatic conflicts and wars in the hope of improving its budget balance.

Also, from my knowledge, there was a wide spread anti-war sentiment in the USA, for instance, students and veterans protested against the participation of Vietnam War. Pressurised by public demand, the USA administration thus agreed to start the détente.

Also, it is due to the leadership factor. Soviet leader, Khrushchev is a more open-minded leader, he proposed the idea of “peaceful coexistence”, while US’s leaders, such as Nixon were in general more pragmatic and realistic. They did not see ideological as a necessary factor that divides the country and thought that it was acceptable to coexist if it is in the national interest, thus led to the détente.

Besides, the vicious armament race cycle also worried the two countries, for instance, in 1957, 58 US and USSR competed in building artificial satellites. While in the 1960s, they competed in space technology, as in the Apollo Mission, thus relationship was worsening, while increasing the financial burden of the two governments. To prevent such trend from worsening, they agreed to seek peace, leading to the détente.

Finally, the domestic problem of USSR made it more inclined to seek peace. The Satellite States of USSR had been revolting against the Soviet Union, such as the Prague Spring of 1968 in Czechoslovakia as well as strike and protest that took place in Hungary, Poland, etc. Thus, the USSR was more diverted in suppressing domestic conflict, and decided to seek peace diplomatically, leading to the détente.

So, these are the factors leading to the détente.

**Mark: 8/8**

## 2019 DBQ Question 4: Two World Wars

Marks:12/15(M1)

Marks:13/15(C)

### 4a) What was the main message the cartoonist intended to convey?(3 marks)

The cartoonist aimed to illustrate that Germany's capacity and willingness of paying reparation is far below the expectation of Britain and France, leading to discontent.

From Source G, the caption of the cartoon is "The Unsatisfactory Golden Egg," showing that the size of the golden egg offered by Germany is unsatisfying to the winning powers of WWI, showing that the amount of indemnity able and willing to pay by Germany cannot satisfy the demand of Britain and France.

From Source G, Britain and France was holding a "model of golden egg desired", which has a greater size than the "german offer" egg, showing that during the 1921 negotiation, the demand of Britain and France for reparation is far beyond the capacity of Germany that can pay; such that Britain and France was highly discontented.

Mark: 3/3 (M1)

Mark: 3/3 (C)

### 4b) In terms of executing the Treaty of Versailles, what was Clemenceau's attitude towards the French government? (4 marks)

Clemenceau was negative, critical, hostile, disapproving towards French government's execution of the Treaty of Versailles.

In terms of language, Clemenceau described France's government's policy as "incoherency", which literally means inconsistent, not following past policies, showing that Clemenceau criticized the French govt for not executing the Versailles Treaty determinately.

Also, Clemenceau used "nullity" to describe the Versaille Treaty under the execution of French govt, which means pointless, useless, ineffective, showing that Clemenceau disapproved the French govt's position of not fully enacting the treaty, thus was disapproving.

In terms of arguments, Clemenceau thought that French govt continuously lessen the burden of Germany, as in “from 136 billion of gold marks we have got down to 22,” showing that France govt was too lenient towards Germany and allowed it to “sic” from its punishment, thus Clemenceau was critical.

Also, Clemenceau thought France was too weak just to seek peace, as he described France “carries on its work of peace at any price”, showing his criticism towards the govt of being too cowardice and peace-seeking and didn’t even dare to enact the Treaty.

Mark: 4/4 (M1)

Mark: 4/4 (C)

#### 4c) Did the Treaty of Versailles have diminishing importance in terms of affecting Europe’s international relations in the 1920s?[S+K](8 分)

Yes I agree.

In terms of the reparation clause, from Source C, “Britain and France was holding a model of golden egg desired, whose size is much greater than that of what Germany offers, thus they were discontented, showing that Germany’s unwillingness and incapability of fulfilling the Versailles Treaty in paying reparation has been a factor that worsened international relations.

Yet, by the end of 1920s, from Source H, “France only had 22 billion of gold marks out of Germany,” showing that France became less reliant on the Germany’s reparation, and did not insist to ask Germany repaying it.

In comparison, in 1921, reparation clause was a major factor that led to conflicts between France and Germany, but such importance began to diminish by the end of 1920s, thus was less and less important.

In terms of enforcing the Treaty of Versailles, from Source G, France held a hammer to force Germany paying a greater amount of reparation, showing France would prefer to enact the Treaty even by using military force, thus the Versailles Treaty had a very high importance.

Yet, by the end of 1920s, from Source H, the “French govt was not uneasy about the situation, and carries on it, work of peace at any price,” showing that the maintenance of peace was more important than enforcing the Versailles Treaty.

In comparison, the French would do everything to enact the Treaty in 1921, but not in the end of 1920s, thus it was less important.

From my own knowledge, in early 1920s, the Versailles Treaty stated that Germany could not join any collective security attempts such as the League of Nations, thus German was diplomatically isolated.

Yet, by the end of 1920s, Germany was welcomed to take part in such attempt, for instance, it joined the LN in 1926 under invitation, thus the clause of Versailles Treaty was not enacted.

This shows it was less important.

Also, from my knowledge, Germany was asked to bear a full war-guilt clause and blamed by all other counterparts, such as Britain in early 1920s.

Yet, by the end of 1920s, other countries had shown sympathy towards Germany, for instance, Chamberlain and British MPs thought the Versailles Treaty was too harsh and did not fully enforce it, this showed that it was less important.

In comparison, Germany was cursed and fully blamed, but such guilt started to diminish.

Therefore, I agree with the statement.

**Mark: 5/8 (M1)**

**Mark: 6/8 (C)**

## 2019 Essay Question 4: Two World War

Mark: 22/25 (M1)

Mark: 22/25 (C)

**‘The appeasement policy was a more important factor than Nazi aggression in causing the Second World War.’ Do you agree?**

The WWII was recognized as one of the world’s greatest calamity. While some attributed the outbreak of WWII to nazi aggression, some said it was due to appeasement policy. This essay aims to compare their relative importance from multiple perspectives, and argues why appeasement policy was more responsible.

In terms of directly provoking territorial expansion, Nazi doctrine led to an increasingly aggressive Germany. In Hitler’s self-biography Mein Kampf, he promoted the superiority of the Aryan species and that Germany should expand in order to have more “living space” so to dominate Europe and self-preserve. As such, under Nazism, Germany was quickly expanding, for instance, in 1935-36, it interfered in the Spanish Civil War to test its military strength. Subsequently, it launched an attack on Czechoslovakia and Poland in 1938-39, and nd Belgium and France in 1939. It is evident that the ideological basis of Nazism led to direct expansion and the WWII. Similarly, appeasement policy also boosted the greed of totalitarian countries, leading to expansion. Appeasement policy entirely hinges on the goodwill of the aggressors without putting forward any punishment. Such unlimited toleration boosted the confidence of aggressors, for instance, in 1923, the LN didn’t severely punish Italy for bombarding the Corfu Island, such precedent gave more confidence to Italy to expand in near future, as in 1935, where it invaded the Abyssinia, and in 1939, annexing Albania, leading to the outbreak of WWII.

In comparison, appeasement policy was more responsible.

In terms of coverage, appeasement policy adopted by Britain and France was applied to all aggressors. For instance, when Japan initiated the September 18th Incident, the LN remained inactive, when Germany reintroduced conscription in 1935, the British did nothing; when Italy left the LN, the British and French government didn’t promptly respond, thus boosted the confidence of all 3 countries. Whereas Nazism only indoctrinated Germany, but Japan and Italy didn’t believe in Nazism, they believed in militarism and fascism, thus was not applicable.

Also, in terms of cause-and-effect relationship, Nazi aggressors was caused by the appeasement policy. For instance, in 1938, Britain and France chose to concede the Sudetenland, where 3 million German resided, to Germany. It was the inaction and cowardice of the two countries that truly boosted the confidence of Hitler. Thus, he invaded the whole Czechoslovakia immediately after 1939. Thus, WWII was rooted in appeasement policy.

In terms of forming aggressive alliances, Nazi aggression held a belief that its expansion could only be successful with the support of some allies, and that Nazism should triumph over other ideologies. Thus, it started to form alliances to launch aggression. For instance, as Nazism was hostile towards communism, as in the 1933 incident where the German Parliament was allegedly burnt by communist, it forced an alliance with Japan—Anti-Comintern Pact (1936). Also, it formed the Berlin-Rome Axis with Italy in the same year. By 1937, the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis (1937) and the Pact of Steel was formed. While these alliances served as the apparatus for Germany to expand itself, they also boosted the confidence of other countries, for instance, Japan launched the 77 Incident (1937) after alliance was formed, while Italy invaded Albania (1939) after the Pact of Steel was signed. However, the appeasement policy also boosted the formation of these alliances. Under the Paris Peace Order, the Wilson Fourteen Point clearly stated that there should be no secret agreement between countries and military alliance should by all means be avoided. Yet, the appeasement policy implied that Britain and France would not punish or impose any penalty on aggressors when they formed an aggressive alliance. In particular, at one point, Britain even formed the Anglo-German Navy Law with Germany, showing its approval to Germany in 1935. Such toleration and leniency greatly boosted the confidence of these countries.

In comparison, the appeasement policy was more important.

In terms of chronological relationship, the formation of alliance was due to appeasement policy. In 1920s, when Britain and France was engaged in European affairs, Fascist Italy didn't dare to reach out to any other countries. Only because of the weakness of France and Britain had shown did Nazi Germany started to form alliances, for instance, most alliance was formed after 1936, after Britain and France made several concession, as in allowing Germany to reintroduce conscription. Thus, Nazi aggression in forming alliance was boosted by the appeasement policy.

Thirdly, as per the collapse of the collective security system, Nazi-aggression directly



shatter the collective security system, leading to the WWII. In 1933, Germany, who initially joined the League of Nation in 1926 quitted the LN, thus LN couldn't impose any punishment on her as she is no longer a member state. Also, as for peace treaties, Germany remilitarized the Rhineland in 1936, which is in breach of the Locarno Treaties and the Versailles Treaty, it also invaded Poland in 1939 which is in breach of the Kellogg-Briand Pact which denounced war as a diplomatic mean. As for disarmament conference, Nazi-aggression implies remilitarization, thus Germany withdrew from the Geneva Disarmament Conference of 1932. All these aggressive moves completely shattered the legitimacy of the collective security system, making the WWII inevitably took place. That said, appeasement policy also led to the fall of collective security system. Since Britain and France were the permanent member of the LN, as they adopted appeasement, the LN immediately lacked financial and military support and failed to perform its function. Also, Britain even put forward the Anglo-Naval Law (1935) which is in violation of the Versailles settlement, granting Germany 35% size of British's naval. These appeasement attempt boosted aggression, for instance, as for the Manzhou Kuo's establishment, though the LN delegation judged that it was illegal, the LN didn't impose any sanction on Japan, thus boosted its confidence, leading the 77 and 128 Incident in 1937 and 1932, thus the WWII.

In comparison, appeasement policy is more important.

In terms of limitation, Nazi-aggression can be contained. Germany was defeated in the WWII, suffering from huge casualties (around 3 million ppl) and needed to pay an indemnity of USD 330 billion, while it was also affected by the Great Depression. Within 10 years of time, it could not launch a WWII solely by itself due to these unfavorable background, let alone shattering the collective security system. Only because Britain allowed Germany to rise, such as expanding the navy, did Germany have the capacity to affect the collective security system. Thus, appeasement policy was more important.

Finally, in terms of leading to inadequate cooperation between the powers, the rise of Nazi Aggression led to the adoption of isolationist policy of USA, as well as causing division between Britain and France. The rise of nazi-aggression, such as re-expanding its army, breaking the limit of 100,000 armies, made US felt a war was imminent, thus US felt even more discouraged to engage in European affairs. The then President Roosevelt even proclaimed that it would be "unwise to embroil in the chaotic Europe", following the rise of Nazi-Germany. Also, the aggression of Nazism led to a division between Britain and France" France wanted to sanction Germany after the Geneva

Conference, while Britain wanted to appease her. It created division within the two major peace-keeping countries, thus become more difficult to prevent WWII. As for appeasement policy, it aroused the suspicion of the Soviet Union, as Britain and France hoped to get USSR to check on Nazi-Aggression. Such action was seen as “drifting the trouble to the east”, and aroused the discontent of Soviet. As such, the USSR signed the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact in response; Germany immediately invaded Poland in 1939 together with the Soviet, leading to the WWII.

In comparison, the appeasement policy is more important.

In terms of cause-and-effect relationship, the Nazi-Aggression has effected since 1933 as Hitler rose as Fuhrer, but Soviet didn't immediately form an alliance with it. Only after the Munich Conference, where Britain and France agreed Germany to expand eastward, did Stalin felt compelled to work with Nazi-Germany, leading to the WWII.

Therefore, by comparing the responsibility of Nazi-Aggression and appeasement in four aspects, appeasement policy is more important in causing the WWII.

Words: 1350 words

## 2019 Essay Question 1: Hong Kong

Mark: 19/25

**Assess the significance of Gorbachev's liberalization policy relative to other factors which brought about the end of the Cold War.**

To large extent the end of Cold War was due to Gorbachev's liberalization policy. This essay will dissect Gorbachev's political, economic, military, diplomatic policy and explained how it led to the end of Cold War, while pointing out the limitation of other factors.

Politically, Gorbachev's liberalization policy led to political instability within the USSR, leading to its collapse. Unlike his predecessor like Stalin and Brezhnev, Gorbachev was a more open-minded and liberal politician. He believed that personal liberty should be respected, thus he ordered the dissolution of the KGB, while allowing press freedom, for instance, Voice of America was allowed to be played in Soviet territory. Such policy, on the one hand, led to excessive criticism towards the Soviet government, for example, general protest took place since 1985 against the atrocity of the Soviet communist party's central committee, while people voiced their discontent over the Chernobyl Incident of 1986 in Ukraine. The legitimacy of the Soviet Union was greatly shattered, leading to the potential downfall of the Soviet Russia. Worse still, his policy drew criticism from conservative communists, leading to internal party struggle, as in the 1991 August Putsch where Yeltsin, the radical reformer eventually replaced the conservative, and established the Russian federation as a democratic republic. As Soviet collapsed, Cold War lost a leader of one of the two blocs and ended immediately.

Diplomatically, Gorbachev's liberalization policy led to an improving relationship between the West and the Soviet, leading to the end of Cold War. During 1980s, the West was led by leaders who truly believed in liberalism and democracy, for instance, Margaret Thatcher vowed that "There is no alternative," arguing liberal, capitalist democracy was the only way out and path for all countries. As Gorbachev's belief fits their ideologies, international meetings were held, for instance, in 1985, 1988, Gorbachev met with Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister and Ronald Reagan, the US's President in the Washington Conference. The liberal policy of Gorbachev finally set aside the long existing ideological difference between the USSR and the West-In 1989, in the Malta Conference, Gorbachev and George Bush even proclaimed to "dump the Cold War into the Mediterranean Sea". As ideological difference was

removed, while Gorbachev was more opened towards the West, the tension between the two blocs cooled down immediately, leading to the end of Cold War.

Economically, Gorbachev's liberalization policy led to the total collapse and dysfunction of the Soviet's economy. Under the liberalization policy, Gorbachev was determined to devote a greater degree of autonomy to local producers. He gradually reduced the degree of macro-economic management; reducing part of the state subsidy, while encouraging cooperation to shift to engage in heavy industry. While the intention is good, Russian producers were not used to these new individualistically liberal elements, production level immediately stalled. By 1988, there was shortage of daily necessities, such as bread, honey, soap, the price level gradually rose by nearly 50%, while the GDP shrink by 15%. By 1989, the Russian economy totally crumbled due to the new liberal economic policy, As Soviet Union collapsed financially, it could no longer compete with the West in armament race, engaging in regional conflicts, leading to the end of Cold War.

Politically and militarily, Gorbachev's liberalization policy reduced regional conflicts and tensions. Hailing the Shinata Doctrine, Gorbachev felt the need to respect other nation's autonomy and sovereignty. He greatly reduced the military presence of Soviet Union, for instance, he signed the Intermediate-range Nuclear Treaty in 1987 and the Conventional Force in Europe Treaty in 1991. Soviet no longer controls its satellite states with brutal force, such as red guards. He also retreated from Afghanistan in 1988, granting it autonomy. By 1990, liberalization in Eastern Europe was under full swing-Berlin Wall fell in 1989, with West and East Germany reuniting; Hungary, Poland, Romania conducted elections independent of Russian control. Gorbachev order the military not to intervene-leading to the fall of communist bloc and the end of the Cold War.

Though there were other factors, they were less important.

Firstly, the western strategies led to the end of Cold War. Militarily, the West introduced the Strategic Defense Initiative (1983) to induce USSR in engaging in another round of armament race. As such, the Soviet increased its military expenditure by 16%, leading to the fall of its economy. Economically, the US deliberately reduced crop production by 1/3, driving up the crop cost in USSR, leading to the breakdown of Soviet economy. Politically, the West encouraged Eastern Europe to rebel over the USSR, for instance, Regan visited Berlin and vowed, "Mr. Gorbachev, Tear Down this wall," inspiring Germans to reunite, while Thatcher visited the Solidarity of Poland.

However, in terms of cause-and-effect relationship, only because Gorbachev was open-minded would he agree to follow the West's advice and didn't insist to engage in another round of armament race, Such decision was entirely based on Gorbachev's liberalization policy-a ideological difference was minimized-Gorbachev was willing to collaborate with the West, allowing Eastern Europe to democratize, and reduce armament spending.

Some also argue that the effort of Eastern opposition parties led to the end of Cold War. For instance, different opposition parties were formed in the Eastern Europe to fight against the Soviet Union- In Poland, there was the Solidarity who organized general strike and pursued democracy. In Romania, Czechoslovakia, there were also strikes, demonstration. These public pressure led to regime change and the fall of communist bloc, ending the Cold War.

However, in terms of limitation, the Eastern opposition was weak, for instance in 1956 and 1968m the Hungarain revolution and the Prague Spring was easily suppressed. Therefore, Eastern Europe only democratize successfully thanks to Gorbachev's liberalization, non-opposing policy.

Finally, the Soviet economy's defect also led to the end of Cold War. Since communism and collectivization bred laziness and underproduction, by 1980, the Soviet's GDP only accounted for 1/3 of US's GDP. Such economic difference also laid the prospect of its downfall and the end of Cold War.

Yet, in terms of limitation, before Gorbachev rising to power, the Soviet still enjoyed an average growth rate of 3% in GDP. Only because of Gorbachev's policy did the economy suffered a loss of 15% in GDP.

In conclusion, to large extent, Gorbachev's liberalization policy led to the end of Cold War due to the multiple aspects as argued.

Words: 1052

2019 年 5\*\*

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## 評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E					
卷別組：	Paper 1				Paper 2	
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	201	205
分部基本得分：	15 M1 (out of 15)	14 M1 (out of 15)	10 M1 (out of 15)	14 M1 (out of 15)	18 M1 (out of 25)	19 M1 20C (out of 25)
分部調整得分：	15	14	10	14	18	20
卷別調整得分：	53				38	
卷別組調整得分：	53				38	
卷別組填補分數：	126				66	
科目得分：	192 (out of 230)					
科目等級：	5**					

### 歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1	C1
1	101	Q1(a)	3	3	
		Q1(b)	4	4	
		Q1(c)	8	8	
2	102	Q2(a)	3	3	
		Q2(b)	4	3	
		Q2(c)	8	8	
3	103	Q3(a)	3	3	
		Q3(b)	4	2	
		Q3(c)	8	5	
4	104	Q4(a)	3	3	3
		Q4(b)	4	4	4
		Q4(c)	8	8	7

### 歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1	C
1	201	Q1	25	18	
5	205	Q5	25	19	20

## 2019 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong & China

Marks : 15/15

**1a) According to the tone of the Source, which extract was more anti-Japanese?  
(3 marks)**

Extract 1 has a more anti-Japanese tone.

From source A, extract 1 claimed that 'China has been bullied by Japan' and China should retaliate by banning the use of Japanese Goods. It is a way to 'put Japan to death'. It shows that students in Extract A hated the Japanese and treat them as enemies, hoping to destroy her.

From source A extract 2, Sincere Company claimed that the nation is facing 'imminent difficulties and turmoil' and as countrymen, they will 'follow the public's steps' and stop selling Japanese goods. It shows that they are also taking part in banning Japanese goods. However, they took a relatively passive role as just taking part in the movement but not advocating it. Also, they didn't verbally attacked Japan as 'Enemy' or hoping to 'destroy it' as compared to extract A.

So Extract A is more anti-Japanese in terms of their tone.

Mark: 3/3

**1b) Infer two characteristics of the reaction of Chinese merchants in Hong Kong towards the May Fourth Movement. (4 marks)**

Firstly, they are patriotic as a Chinese and they would support national movement.

From source B, there is 'not a single bidder present in the auction of a Japanese steamship during the May Forth Incident period.' Chinese merchant has decided to 'exclude the sale or purchase of Japanese goods'. It shows that they are patriotic and actively take part in national movement like the boycott on Japanese goods.

Secondly, Hong Kong Chinese merchants take into account the interest of the Britain. From source B, the Chinese merchant mentioned that they would not 'take action such



as an organized boycott' because 'it would put the British authorities in a rather awkward position'. It shows that Chinese merchant will care about the interest and diplomatic stance of the British when they took part in national movement. They would consider the interest of the British authorities when making decisions or taking actions, such as organizing the boycott 'quietly'.

**Mark: 4/4**

**1c) Did mainland Chinese and Hong Kong Chinese people share similar views on major events happening in China? [S+K](8 marks)**

I agree with the statement.

From source A, patriotic students in Shanghai advocate the boycott on Japanese goods in order to put 'Japan to death'. Mainland companies like 'sincere company' joined the bandwagon and stop selling Japanese goods. It shows that Chinese in the mainland is determined to boycott Japanese goods for the sake of National interest in 1919.

From source B, Chinese merchant in Hong Kong also take part in the boycott on Japanese goods. For instance in source B, 'not being a single bidder' attends the auction sale of a Japanese ship. It shows that Chinese in Hong Kong shared similar views regarding the boycott of Japanese goods and the national saving movement in 1919.

From my own knowledge, in 1921, socially Kuomintang government in Guangzhou organized mass protest and strikes in Guangdong province against imperialism invasion to China. They urge for the termination of foreign exploitation on Chinese, especially labours and restore full sovereignty of China.

While in Hong Kong, tens of thousands of citizens took part in the protest and rally strikes in Hong Kong to support the anti-imperialist movement. It later became the Guangzhou-Hong Kong General Strikes in 1923. It shows that Chinese in mainland and Hong Kong share the same views on anti-imperialist movement.

Politically, revolutionist in China actively organized revolution movement against the Qing Dynasty in the 1900s. They even formed the Tongmenghui and planned several uprising on China such as the Wonghuagang Uprising, the Weizhou uprising.

While in Hong Kong, many Chinese merchants donate their money to the revolutionist after Suen Yat-sin rally their support in numerous dinner banquet and fundraising campaigns. Their support contributes to the success of 1911 revolution. It shows that Chinese in mainland and Hong Kong supported revolutions in China.

In terms of economics, China launched the reform and opening up campaign in 1978 and was determined to speed up economic development in Hong Kong. Many businessmen in China set up Individual Corporation to take part in the economic development in China by adopting development as the party's main target.

In Hong Kong, many businessmen like Maxim Catering actively support the development of China by providing expertise and modernized cooperation management system to China. They contribute actively to the modernization process and the reform and opening up. It shows that Chinese in both China and HK both support economic development of China.

Mark: 8/8

## 2019 DBQ Question 2: Japan

Marks : 14/15

### 2a) Identify one problem that hindered Japan's development. (3 marks)

Old-fashioned pre-war mindset and mentality of reviving the past glory of Japan is hindering Japan's development.

From source C, the author mentioned that in order to begin our new chapter of Japan, people must not 'stick to the mentality of reviving the old Japan' such as speaking with the tone of 'seikanron' or 'boasting military campaign against Korea'. It shows that these out-dated beliefs is hindering Japan's development and will worsen her relationship with other countries.

Also, from source C, the author claim that people are 'belittling themselves' when they 'depict themselves as a third-or-fourth rate nation' while they are nostalgic about the past Japan as a 'first-rate Nation, a great power'. The author believed that these thoughts will make no progress for Japan as people are not 'looking forward to the Future' but simply lamenting the past glory.

Lastly he mentioned 'farewell, ancient illusionary dreams', showing that he would like to depart from the dreams of reviving the past of Japan and embark on a new journey. It reveals that old fashioned thought is hindering Japan from future development.

Mark: 3/3

### 2b) Would the author of Source C have supported the hosting of the Olympic Games in Japan like the author of Source D did? (4 marks)

He will agree

From source C, the author hoped that Japan could 'established a high-quality standard of living' like northern European countries and accept the new meaning of a first-rate nation which offer high living standard.

From source D, the Olympic games could let citizens of Tokyo 'enjoy living in a much more attractive and efficient city after the game' as 'construction of new hotels and other private buildings' along with improvement of the municipality for the next ten

years will be carried out for the Olympic. It realized the author aspiration to raise the living standard of Japanese and embark on a new journey to attain new definition of a first-class nation.

**Mark: 3/4**

## 2c) Was the domestic factor the main factor that contributed to Japan's economic miracle? [S+K](8 marks)

The domestic factor was the most important factor in bringing about Japanese economic miracle.

From source A, some Japanese still 'stick to the mentality of reviving the old Japan' in 1956. They hoped to rebuild a first-rate nation with great military strength by invading other countries like Korea in the 1950s.

However, from my own knowledge, the Japanese succeeded in overcoming this mentality and focus on economic development like the 'three northern European Countries' mentioned in source A. For instance, the government use 'Boekki Rikkoku', 'export or die' as the ruling principles and endeavoured in building a rich and export-oriented Japan. It shows that the Japanese succeeded in surmounting old-fashioned belief that is hindering their development and embark on rapidly developing their own economy.

From source D, the Japanese held the Olympic Games in 1964, and actively improve the municipality to attract visitors. They are able to gain 'certain prestige' through it by sending as many as 'invitation to stage the Olympic Games'. It shows that the Japanese are endeavoured in developing their own economy by holding international events like the Olympic Games and it led to economic miracles of Japan.

From my own knowledge, the Japanese government actively adopted economic oriented policies which facilitated the rapid development of economy e.g. they set up the MITI, providing new technologies and research to the companies in Japan, implementing national economic plans such as the income doubling plan in 1960 to 1970 which led to a 4-fold increase in GNP. Thus, government endeavours is an important factors.

Also, Japanese national characteristics contribute to the miracle. For instance, they are

very frugal and are willing to save a large sum of their money in banks, which create a low-interest rate environment. Thus companies can invest in a low cost, stimulating investment and led to rapid economic development.

Although some may argue that SCAP rule is an important factor. As the SCAP rule is an important factor. As the SCAP government actively promote democracy in the SCAP period, like promulgating the Showa constitution. They purged many ultra-militarist and achieve democratization and demilitarization of Japan. Thus it laid a stable foundation of Economic development in the future without getting hampered by militarists like those who advocate 'seikanron' in source A.

Yet, in terms of limitations, the SCAP rule is only on early period in post war economic development of Japan, in the 1945-52. The economic miracle happened in the 1970s, SCAP rule only laid a foundation to it, it is relatively passive, and it was the endeavour of Japanese gov. in the 1950s and 1960s such as setting up MITI, economic Counsel Board and taking part in GATT and IMF that is actually boosting the economy of Japan. It shows that domestic factors are more important.

International environment also favoured the economic development of Japan. As most Asian Nation is in revolution and Chaos in the 1950s to 1960s, such as Vietnam War, Korean War, the relative stability in Japan attracted foreign investment and many new businesses were set up in Japan.

However, it was the active role of Japan gov, in improving the environment and grasp the chance to embark on industrialization such as signing trade deals with foreign countries that allows Japan to seize this opportunity. Thus, domestic factors are more important.

**Mark: 8/8**

## 2019 DBQ Question 3: Cold War

Marks : 10/15

### 3a) What view did the cartoonist hold towards the USA?(3 marks)

The cartoonist has a negative, condemning and satirizing attitude.

From source E, the US has many bases in the doorstep of the house of Khrushchev representing the USSR. It shows that the US is posing serious military threat on USSR by setting up numerous bases in 'Turkey Persia etc, signifying that there are numerous no. of bases, highlighting the threat posed by US.

While in the doorstep of the US, USSR put only one base, the base in 'Cuba'. Yet, the US president is complaining angrily as shown in source E. When compare with the USSR, Khrushchev made no complaint even when the US is putting many bases on his doorstep. The cartoonist is satirizing the US' complaint as unreasonable as he is posing much bigger military threat to the USSR.

From the caption 'intolerable having your rockets on my doorstep', the US is condemning the USSR for her base in Cuba while he put many base in USSR territory. The cartoonist is discontent with his unreasonable complaint and is discontent with it.

Mark: 3/3

### 3b) How did participating in foreign wars affect the USA's budget? (4 marks)

From source F, the national expenditure of USA took up 17% of the national expenditure in 1940 when she didn't participate in foreign wars.

From source F, when the US actually participant in proxy wars and foreign invasion like the Chinese civil war, Korean war in the 1950s, her average national defence expenditure increase from \$11687.7m in 1947-1949 to over \$80000m in 1968-1970. It shows that the US spend much more on national defence expenditure when she took part in the foreign war caused by the Cold War.

Also from source F, there are budget deficit of our 5000 million dollars in 1953-1955

1959-1967. It even went high up to \$12314.3m in 1968-1970. It shows that participate in foreign wars led to huge surplus budget.

From source F, the US also use around 50% of her national expenditure on defence during the Cold war period. In 1953-1955, it even counts up to 67% of the national expenditure. It shows that large sum of budget will be used for national defence when US participated in foreign wars.

**Mark: 2/4**

### 3c) Why was there détente between the USA and the USSR from the late 1960s to the late 1970s? [S+K](8 分)

From source E, the US poses numerous nuclear missile bases around USSR and the USSR retaliation by setting up the base in Cuba. It shows that there are intense nuclear weapon arm race circa 1962 and as both sides wanted to evade a possible nuclear war which will be disastrous but seemingly very likely to happen with the pressure of so many nuclear missiles. Thus both side try to improve relationship with each other and led to détente in the late 1960s.

From source F, the national expenditure in late 1960s on national defence amount to over \$60000m and over \$80000m in 1968-70, leading to a serious fiscal deficit and tendered debt. It shows that US participation in the Cold war through proxy wars and arm race is pressuring her national finance; creating an economic crisis, thus she tried improve her relationship with USSR and drew up disarmament plans so to ease the pressure of arm race on the national economy.

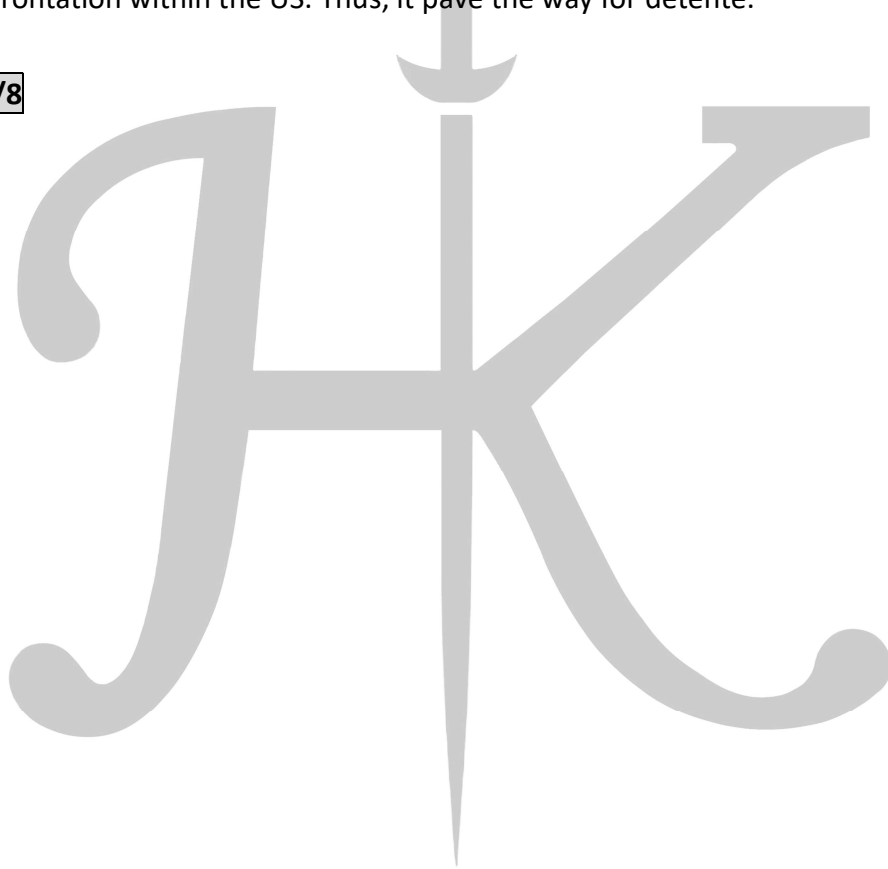
From my own knowledge, in 1962, during the Cuban missile crisis, a nuclear war nearly went off as the US insisted on blocking USSR nuclear weapon from entering Cuba, putting the world on the brink of destruction. As a result, leaders in both side wanted to prevent nuclear war in the future and they initiate talks like the SALT and improve their relationship, leading to détente.

Also, as more and more countries like China, UK, France acquired the skills of making nuclear weapon, US and USSR fear that it will stimulate a new round of arm race and made them lost their advantages in nuclear arms, thy advocate disarm in the world by signing treaties like Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaties in the improving their relationship.

Also, US suffered serious lost in the Vietnam War since 1965 and led to serious casualties. In order to preserve the mass support of the government, the US gov learnt a lesson and abandon the containment policy. Thus, the US ceased to confront USSR directly and led to entente in the late 1960s.

Moreover, there is serious discontent among Eastern European countries concerning the oppressive rule of the USSR. Mass protest and strikes like Prague Spring took place in 1965 and led to serious instability within the socialist bloc. In a bid to deal with internal calamity in Eastern Europe, the USSR turn her focus to it and stop her arm race and confrontation within the US. Thus, it pave the way for détente.

Mark: 5/8





## 2019 DBQ Question 4: Two World Wars

Marks : 14/15

### 4a) What was the main message the cartoonist intended to convey?(3 marks)

The main message is to satirize the unreasonable and absurd demand posed on post-war Germany by France and Britain.

From source G, Britain and France demand the goose representing Germany to lay a Golden Egg that is extremely huge, which is quite impossible for a small goose like Germany. They even threaten her with an axe.

However, Germany could only lay an egg much smaller than the one desired by France and she was crying under the intimidation of France.

It is satirizing that France and Britain is demanding Germany to offer reparations that is out of her capability and even threaten her for that. That act is absurd and unreasonable and it is unreasonable to Germany as she has already offered all she could have.

Also, the topic is 'The Unsatisfactory Golden Egg' it shows that the cartoonist is trying to condemn the duo of being not satisfied with what Germany offered and raise unreasonable demand on the weak Germany. It is reprehensible and ludicrous.

Mark: 3/3

### 4b) In terms of executing the Treaty of Versailles, what was Clemenceau's attitude towards the French government? (4 marks)

He has a negative, unsatisfactory and discontented attitude.

In terms of language, he mentioned the execution as 'incoherency'. He condemned the gov of not insisting on her demand and conceding French rights to reparation day by day

In terms of argument, he thought that the current lenient attitude of French

government towards execution of the treaty will one day made the 'burden of defeat' to be 'transferred from Germany to France'. It shows that he thought that Treaty's executors were working against the national interest of France and is not punishing Germany hard enough.

Also, he criticize that the 'current policy will reduce the Treaty of Versailles to nullity'. He thought that the execution is making the treaty useless and unable to punish Germany to compensate the loss of France as it should originally do.

**Mark: 4/4**

#### **4c) Did the Treaty of Versailles have diminishing importance in terms of affecting Europe's international relations in the 1920s?[S+K](8 分)**

I agree with the statement.

From source G, the treaty is putting huge burden on Germany and it is regarded as unreasonable as it neglected the capability of Germany, as a defeated nation. It worsened the relationship between Germany and the victorious powers.

From source H, the reparation demanded in the Treaty by France is decreasing from 136 billion gold marks in 1921 to only 22 billion gold marks in 1929, '1/10' of the agreed amount. It show that reparation amount is reducing, and the treaty is nearly in a 'state of nullity'. The effect of the huge reparation on the relationship of Germany and France is gradually decreasing.

From my own knowledge, in the early 1920s, Germany was forced to give up her territory in Rhineland and rendered it demilitarized. This hugely upset the Germans as they thought e Treaty is humiliating. Hatred against victorious power was brewing.

However in the mid-1920s, Germany signed the Locarno Treaties with France ad Belgium and recognized the current status quo on her border with the two countries, greatly improving their relationship and led to a honeymoon to Europe. It shows that the effect of the treaty is decreasing.

Also, in terms of reparations, the huge reparation of USD 660 created huge burden on Germany, creating hatred and tension among France and Germany. In 1923, as Germany failed to pay the indemnity, France even invade Ruhr and led to the Ruhr

Crisis, harming the relationship between France and Germany. It shows that the treaty is determining in European relationship.

Yet in mid-1920s, the US launched economic plans like Young plan and Dawes Plan to reduce the amount of reparation and assist Germany to rebuild her economy. It helped Germany to rejoin the international economic system and improve her relationship with other victorious power. It shows that the effect of the huge indemnity on International relationship is decreasing as the international would helped Germany to repay her debt.

However, in terms of territory, Germany was found to cede upper Silesia and Posen to Poland, greatly worsening the relationship between them. During the mid-1920s, Germany even has arm conflicts with Poland in upper Silesia and required the mediation of the League of Nations. It shows that territorial clause in the Treaty is worsening relationship between Germany and Eastern European States it had ceded land to even in the late 1920s.

Mark: 7/8

## 2019 Essay Question 1:

Mark: 18/25

**To what extent did Hong Kong undergo transformation in terms of socio-economic and political development in the period 1967-97?**

To a large extent, Hong Kong undergo transformation in the period 1967-97 in political, economic and social terms.

Politically, Hong Kong transformed from a political entity lacking representative element to one having a representative government. In the early 1970s, electoral element in the political system is lacking and the government has low representativeness. All members in the ExCo and LgCo was appointed by governor and only in Urban Council are there elected seats. Chinese members was minority in there councils and the elected seats in Urban Council was a mere four seats. It reveals that the representativeness of the government is low in the early 1970s. However, due to the 1997 handover was looming as stated in the 1984 joint declaration to British government. Far that HK could fell into PRC's autocratic rule. Thus, they sped up democratization to lay a good foundation and democracy so that HK people can resist to China's autocratic rule with more bargaining power, in 1982 the gov. Introduce the district council which people can vote and stand for elections if they are over 21 and an permanent residents of HK. Also, all appointed seats in the District Council and Urban Council were abolished in 1980s. The gov introduced indirect election in the LgCo in 1985 and direct elections in 1991. In 1995, the governor Chris Pattern even done all seats in the LgCo to be directly elected. In comparison, democratic elections in early 1970s were lacking and citizens was unable to participate in politics. In the 1990, HK underwent large-scale democratization and transformed into a city with representation gov and a elected legislative by side. Thus HK underwent transformation in the period 1967-97.

In terms of economic, HK transformed from a city focus at light-industry into a diversified economics in the 1990s. In early 1970s, HK major production is light industry, people produced goods like textile, toys, plastic products, electric gadget, camera in factories areas in Tai Po, Tsuen Wan and Kowloon. Export of goods exceed net - export in 1970. Most people were employed in secondary industries. However following the reform and opening up in 1978, most factories moved to the mainland for cheaper land and labour. Secondary industries decline while entrepot trade and

financial industry flourishes as HK served as “Southern gateway” for China manufactured goods and financial hub for China newborn enterprises to raise capital. The financial-industry account for Y3 GDP in the 1980s and for entrepot industry, HK Airport become the busiest airport in Asia from 1980-2000. Total export rose from around \$100 billion to \$1.783 trillion in 1990s. Tourism also flourished and HK was doubled the “shopper’s tradition” due to her wonderful tertiary industry. In comparison, HK transformed from a light-industries oriented exporting economies into a prosperous diversified economies with multi-farious industries and production flourishing and complementing each other. Thus, it went through economic transformation in 1967-1997.

In terms of society, HK transformed from a society where Chinese was discriminated against into a equal society. In the 1970s, the “Peak area reservation ordinance” was still effective which excludes the Chinese from living in the Peak District. Chinese was discriminated in different aspect for instance the “Language Ordinance” state that English is the sole official language which Cantonese the language used by Chinese people was not. Chinese are also prohibited to work as senior government official as government thought that this may undermine colonial rule. However starting from the 1970s, the position of Chinese was rising in HK due to the 1967 riots that prompted the government to alleviate the discriminating situation. For instance, Chinese unofficial members in the two council was on the rise, it increase from 14 to 18 in 1972. In the 1980s, the government abolished the “Peak reservation ordinance” and the “language ordinance”, providing a fair treatment to all citizens in HK, Chinese language was also adopted as official language, showing the importance of Chinese. Moreover, after the “HK people ruling HK” principle was confirmed in the 1984 joint declaration, government sped up the localization of civil servant and included Chinese in the main decision-making bodies. Anson Chan, Donald Tsang became the first Chinese Chief secretary and Financial secretary. Li Kwan Ha, became the first Chief Commissioner of Police in 1989. Signaling a rise in the position of Chinese and equality among British and Chinese. In comparison, Chinese was discriminated against in 1967 in different aspects. Nevertheless the status of Chinese were improved gradually and coming to the 1990s. HK has become a city with racial equality and the status of Chinese was very much improved. Thus, HK was transformed socially.

In terms of social reform, HK undergo transformation. In the 1960s, Hong Kong government provide little, if any social service to citizens. It rules on Tung Wah Group of Hospitals, Po Leung Kuk and charity like that to provide social services. However after the 1967 riot, the government is determined to provide social service to improve

citizens livelihood to prevent another riot. It promulgated social welfare the way ahead in the early 1970s. It started the 10 years housing plan in the 1970s to provide 1.8m flats to citizens, and launch the Home ownership scheme, Five year education is also provided in 1972 and is extracted from 6 to 9 years in 1978. Comprehensive social secretary assistance was also provided to underprivileged groups. To comparison, HK transformed from a city with little to no social service, to one with a comprehensive social security system that ensure the livelihood and wellbeing of all citizens while providing different levels of social welfare. Therefore, HK undergo transformation socially in 1967-97.

However, politically, in terms of the power and status of the head of gov, Hong kong wasn't transformed politically in the 1970s. The governor general has a supreme position in Hong Kong. He was the head of the government, and the chairperson of the ExCo and LgCo. He could appoint and dismiss members of the two council at his will. He also wield the power of pardoning, appointing major government official like the Chief secretary and control the military in HK as stated in the "Letters Patent" and "Royal Instructions". In the 1990s, although elections were implemented in the Legislative council and all appointed seats are abolished in Urban Council and District Council, Legislator has to be appointed after they were elected and the governor can dismiss them as he control. He could also dissolved the Legislative Council at his will. Besides, he remained the head of the ExCo and could enact law and bills. All the privilege such as granting pardon was still in place. Thus, the governor supreme position wasn't altered or eroded. Moreover, according to the letters patent, the governor is appointed by Her Majesty the Queen of the UK was solely responsible to her instead of the people. This practice lasted from 1842 until 1997 and wasn't changed at all. Therefore, in comparison, the status and power of the governor remained supreme and he was answerable only to the Queen, no electoral element was involved in the selection of the Governor. Thus, Hong Kong was not transformed politically in 1967-1990 in terms of her head of the government.

Although Hong Kong wasn't transformed in part of the political system, the city underwent transformation in politics, economics and society in 1967 to 1997, from an industrial city to the "Pearl of the Orient". Therefore, to a large extent, Hong Kong underwent transformation in the period 1967-97.

## 2019 Essay Question 5:

Mark: 19/25 (M1) Mark: 19/25 (C)

**Assess the significance of Gorbachev's liberalization policy relative to other factors which brought about the end of the Cold War.**

After Mikhail Gorbachev accession to power in late 1980s, USSR put out series of liberalisation and in 1991 it was dissolved by the same man. To a large extent, the liberalisation policy of Gorbachev led to the end of Cold War.

Politically, the liberalisation policy in USSR politics led to the downfall of USSR and thus the Cold War. As an open-minded young leader, Gorbachev adopted the policy 'Glasnost' which is openness in Russia. He allowed media, press and the general public to express their opinion and criticism towards the government and launch protest and strikes. He even ended the one-party dictatorship system by amending the constitution. This enlightened policy different from the oppression rule of USSR in the past changed the attitude of the west towards Gorbachev, facilitating talks between two blocs and improved their relationship. It paved the way for the end of the confrontation between the two blocs. Meanwhile in the USSR, thousands of cities organised protests against the corrupted and old-fashioned communist government, voicing out their discontent, wrecking the country. This upset the conservatives of the communist party and they even launched the August Coup against Gorbachev, the Coup promoted separatism among USSR and fueled the opinion of dissolving the USSR. After that Gorbachev know he was impossible to maintain the status in 1991, he announced the dissolution of the USSR. As the leader of the communist bloc was gone the Cold War ended accordingly and the democratisation of recession and her satellite states.

In terms of economics, the economic liberalisation policy of Gorbachev contributed to the end of Cold War. As he tried to boost production to save the stagnating economy, Gorbachev launched "Perestroika" in USSR, providing more autonomy to state-owned enterprise and invest huge sum of money on heavy industry. Yet, the project aiming at liberalising the economy over-emphasize on heavy industry and the sudden liberalisation without any preparation created chaos in USSR. Hyperinflation, unemployment and shortage of daily necessities in the economic chaos. The GDP was dropped by 15% and bread shortage, soap shortage become serious. People doubt the legitimacy of communism and it dealt a blow to the prestige of the government. Soon

Mass protest were organised all over USSR calling for the termination of the one-party dictatorship state and under huge pressure from cities. Gorbachev announced the end of USSR in 1991. As the economy of the communist bloc was crisis-ridden and USSR dissolved, the Cold War ended with the capitalist bloc victory.

In terms of Eastern Europe, Gorbachev's liberalisation in Eastern Europe contributed to the end of Cold War. After Gorbachev accession to power, he abolished the Brezhnev Doctrine that advocate military crackdown on anti-gov protest in Eastern Europe. Gorbachev believed that it was important for citizens to express their discontent. He withdraw Soviet gonvism in Eastern Europe and terminate intelligence organizations there. Thus, people in Eastern Europe state such as Poland, Lithuania voiced their discontent over Soviet control and organized mass movement aiming at toppling the communist satellite regime such as the solidarity must in Poland. Gorbachev Connive all these movement and eventually in 1989, a non-communist gov replace the old regime in Poland due to mass protest. The revolution soon spread to other countries like Hungary, Lithuania, Czech one by one and as most satellite state yearned for independence and USSR failed to exert an effective control on them, Gorbachev renounce the control on Eastern Europe and the two Germany unified, the prolonged military and economic confrontation between Eastern and Western Europe ended and it heralded the end of Cold War. Europe is no longer divided into two confronting military-economic crops.

Economic problems of the USSR is also an important factor contributing to the end of Cold War. Due to heavy economic burden from armament race, the economy of USSR was hugely pressured and most resources was diverted to military instead of economic development. Also, the economy of USSR was poor due to the low incentives in production and the rigid system under collectivized production model. Which most western capitalist state like Britain and US enjoyed a economic hayday in the 1970s to 1980s. The economy of the USSR stayed in stagnation and resources were directed to contact US, Strategic Defense Initiative in the 1980s and began to call for democratization and the termination of communist system facing tremendous discontent of people internally end a dying economy, Gorbachev has no choice but to dissolve the USSR, leading to the end of Cold War. Also, he has forced to stop the arm race with US and retract her army from Afghanistan in order to save national budget. As a result the military confrontation between two blocs ended, leading to the end of Cold War.

However, the liberalisation of Gorbachev is more important. In terms of seriousness,



the economy of USSR still has an averaged 3.2% growth of GDP in 1980 to 1985. The living standard of people is rising, bending from the rising all price after the two all crisis as USSR was an oil exporting country. However, the economic liberalisation program of Gorbachev mentioned bidon created huge economic chaos in due to its imbalance development. It created bread shortage, soap shortage in USSR and because of that the GDP dropped by 15%. Thus, people finally can't tolerate the poor economic situation and threatened the communist regime, forcing Gorbachev to dissolve the USSR. It shows that the policy of USSR is more important to the economic problem of the USSR in lending to the end of USSR, thus the end of Cold War.

Discontent of Eastern European state is also important. As these state were controlled by USSR and puppet gov was set up, they lived under oppression rule of the USSR and their reasons were capitalist. For instance, the oil well in Romanic even used to supply Russian's military development. People was discontent about it and they launched different protest thought the whole reign of USSR. For instance, Hungarian Revolution in 1950s, Prague Spring in 1960s. In 1980s, the revolutionist in these satellite state finally gained enough monocardian and support and in 1959, the communist gov in Poland in overthrown. The revolution spread to different state like Lithuania, roviaism and they claimed independence one-by-one which led to dissolution of USSR and Warsaw Pact, ending the military and political control between the two blocs in Europe.

However, the policy of Gorbachev's olicity was more important. In terms of causality, it was Gorbachev liberalisation project that enable the success if revolution in Eastern Europe. Behalf Gorbachev's accession to power, USSR adopted the Brezhnev Doctrine, the gov ruthlessly crackdown on any protest or strike in Eastern Europe by military means. For instance, the Prague Spring and the Hungarian revolution were ruthlessly crushed by the Soviet Troops. Therefore, despite Eastern European states' discontent, they failed to tooth the regime.

After Gorbachev ascued presidency, he connive the liberalisation moved in Eastern Europe and withdrawn USSR garrison in there. Thus, people could organized anti-gov movement and gain sufficient support and popularity to overthrow communist regime like the Poland revolution. Gorbachev allowed them to gain independence and left the Warsaw Pact and USSR without sending troops to crackdown on them. Thus, it was Gorbachev's liberalisation policy towards Eastern Europe that enabled them to give independence and led to the end of USSR, ending the confrontation between the capitalist and communist bloc.

In summary, the liberalisation policy of Gorbachev in politics and economics is the fundamental cause to the end of Cold War and it prevails over all other factor. Thus to a large extent, the liberalisation policy account for the end of Cold War.

Words: 1269



2019 年 5\*\*

Elliot



由於 Elliot 的同校師兄 Felix 在 2017 年重考 DSE 中由 Level 2 跳升至 5\*\* (有關 Felix 的故事，可參考《考卷集 2017》)，加上同班同學 Kelvin 於 S4-5 報讀 K.W.HO 後成績超卓(有關 Kelvin 的故事，可參考《考卷集 2019》)，令 Elliot 在升中 6 暑假就開始師隨 K.W.HO，並堅持完成 Summer Course + Regular Course + CapStar Course 的鑽石奪星組合課程。於 2019 年 K.W.HO 全港最大型歷史科模擬試中，Elliot 已經取得 5\* 的成績，至 2019 年 DSE 再下一城，取得 5\*\* 而回！

備註：Elliot 一共報讀了 11 期 K.W.HO 課程。

## 讀歷史科之心得：

讀 hist 心得：

1. 溫課文 雖然硬知識唔係重點，但都係基本(始終答題寫 point 都要有依據)，起碼要溫熟課文大 point 同主線事例，有時間就額外記多啲重要課題(eg China)嘅例子

2. 操練 Hist 答題技巧好重要，起碼做瘋紙，唔花太多時間都可以操到判題、框架、方向、例子運用 etc。有時間就計時做 extra homework 或者完整操題操卷，做果陣可以擺手感(綜合通識中西史冇手感 GG)、學時間管理(考試唔管理時間 GG)，而 KW 亦會比到針對個人化嘅 comment

3. 調整 做完瘋紙/題目、再睇 KW comment/示範，就知道 -有咩課題最唔熟/有咩溫漏/咩地方唔夠例子，從而知道之後溫課文嘅焦點同方向，下次再操嘅時候要識 -有咩題型/題問字眼/答題技巧最唔掂，如果係唔熟就操到熟，如果係有誤解就問 KW 呢 part(無論係咩科都)最重要，如果操完唔 review，咁同冇操冇分別

溫 hist 就係不斷溫課文、操練、調整，再 loop，建議唔好等到溫好晒所有課文內容先開始操(課文永遠溫唔晒)。如果你 loop 到課文技巧熟晒、答題完美，恭喜你；如果唔係但又唔想炒，就繼續 loop、一步一步提升

我明白，過 dse 生活、幾科一齊咁溫一齊 loop，係唔容易嘅，你或許會失去動力、最後發現時間唔夠用，或許會懷疑人生。考 dse 嘅意義、人生目標呢啲野，考完 dse 有大把時間慢慢唸。而我覺得，總有方法可以抽 extra 時間溫書，用多一個車程、打少鋪機去溫書，係值得嘅。加油:)

## 評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E					
卷別組：	Paper 1				Paper 2	
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	201	205
分部基本得分：	9 M1 (out of 15)	14 M1 (out of 15)	13 M1 (out of 15)	13 M1 (out of 15)	18 M1 (out of 25)	19 M1 (out of 25)
分部調整得分：	9	14	13	13	18	19
卷別調整得分：	49				37	
卷別組調整得分：	49				37	
卷別組填補分數：	117				65	
科目得分：	182 (out of 230)					
科目等級：	5**					

### 歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
1	101	Q1(a)	3	3
		Q1(b)	4	0
		Q1(c)	8	6
2	102	Q2(a)	3	3
		Q2(b)	4	4
		Q2(c)	8	7
3	103	Q3(a)	3	3
		Q3(b)	4	4
		Q3(c)	8	6
4	104	Q4(a)	3	3
		Q4(b)	4	4
		Q4(c)	8	6

### 歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
1	201	Q1	25	18
5	205	Q5	25	19

## 2019 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong & China

Marks : 9/15

**1a) According to the tone of the Source, which extract was more anti-Japanese?  
(3 marks)**

Extract 1 was more anti-Japanese.

In Extract 1 from Source, Japan was described as being 'more ambitious' in bullying China, and even advocated to 'put Japan to death'. This meant Extract 1 referred Japan as aggressive, and wished death of country. It showed huge hostility towards Japan.

In Extract 2, it only stated that country was facing difficulties and turmoil, but did not accuse this to Japan or show hostility to Japan. Hence, Extract 1 was more anti-Japanese.

Mark: 3/3

**1b) Infer two characteristics of the reaction of Chinese merchants in Hong Kong towards the May Fourth Movement. (4 marks)**

From Source B, merchant said anti-Japanese boycott in May Fourth Incident was 'unwise' and would 'put the British authorities in a rather awkward position'. It shows that Hong Kong Chinese merchants thought May Fourth Incident was not a good take as it made position of Hong Kong, a British colony, weird. This shows merchants' unsupportive reaction towards Incident.

From Source B, in many business contracts 'no Japanese material of any description was to be used'. It shows that merchants in Hong Kong would not like consumers to notice them selling Japanese goods, for fear of loss of sale. This shows Chinese merchants' fearful reaction towards May Fourth Incident.

Mark: 0/4

## 1c) Did mainland Chinese and Hong Kong Chinese people share similar views on major events happening in China? [S+K](8 marks)

I agree that Chinese in mainland China and Hong Kong shared similar views on major events happening in China to a large extent.

Regarding boycott of Japanese goods in May Fourth Movement, from Source A Shanghai school advocated to 'refuse to buy and use Japanese goods', as China 'had been bullied by Japan'. It shows that Chinese in mainland China thought Japan had been against China, so they supported the boycott of Japanese goods.

From Source B, Hongkong Chinese 'had decided to exclude the sale or purchase of Japanese goods', supporting boycott of Japanese goods. It shows that Chinese in Hong Kong were also anti-Japanese and supported boycott of Japanese goods in May Fourth Movement.

Regarding Reform and Opening-up, from my own knowledge Chinese merchants in mainland China grabbed business opportunity to trade with foreign countries, and enjoyed business benefits. For example, exports and imports of China showed a 23-fold increase. It shows that Chinese in mainland China treated Reform and Opening-up as an opportunity that facilitated economic development.

From my own knowledge, Chinese merchants in Hong Kong received a lot of capital and investment as China's merchants raise capital through Hong Kong. It shows that Chinese in Hong Kong also treated Reform and Opening-up as an opportunity, boosting economic development.

Regarding June Fourth Incident, Chinese democratic advocates in mainland China fled to foreign countries after violent crackdown on student movement. It shows that Chinese in mainland China feared autocratic rule of China, so escaped from it.

From my own knowledge, Chinese in Hong Kong voted for democrats in 1991 LegCo Election after June Fourth Incident, so 14 out of 18 elected legislators were democrats. It shows that Chinese in Hong Kong also feared autocratic rule of China, which may affect them after handover.

Though sometimes share different views as following.

Regarding Japanese good boycott, from Source A Sincere Company 'took off Japanese goods from shelf', so Chinese merchants in mainland supported boycott.

In conclusion, in most cases Chinese in two places shared similar views despite minor difference in merchants.

**Mark: 6/8**





## 2019 DBQ Question 2: Japan

Marks : 14/15

### 2a) Identify one problem that hindered Japan's development. (3 marks)

Defeat of Japan in WWII might have hindered Japan's development.

From Source, there was a 'scar of defeat in war buried deep in our heart', so author asked to 'release from post-war consciousness'. It shows that defeat in war deeply affected Japanese psychology and mentality, thus hindered development. That's why author asked Japanese to get rid of it.

From Source, Japan had been a 'first-rate nation', but after defeat in WWII, Japanese depicted Japan as a 'third- or fourth-rate nation'. It shows that defeat in WWII harmed national prestige and confidence, and this may hinder Japan's development.

Mark: 3/3

### 2b) Would the author of Source C have supported the hosting of the Olympic Games in Japan like the author of Source D did? (4 marks)

Yes, author of Source C would have agreed to Japan's hosting the Olympic Games.

From Source C, author asked Japanese to 'release from post-war consciousness', wanting to get rid of scar of destruction and devastation after WWII. From Source D, Olympics' holding in Japan helped make 'civic improvements' and made city 'more attractive and efficient', meaning that hosting Olympic Games helped improve livelihood and improvement of cities. This would help Japan get rid of post-war destructive atmosphere, so author of Source C would agree to hosting.

From Source C, author hoped Japan to 'accept new meaning of small nation' and 'grasp new ideals for human wellbeing', which means rebuilding national prestige as a small nation. From Source D, hosting Olympic Games helped city to gain 'a certain prestige', as shown in post-war Britain. It shows that hosting Olympic Games helped build national glory for Japan, despite being a small nation. So author of Source C would agree to hosting.

Mark: 4/4

## 2c) Was the domestic factor the main factor that contributed to Japan's economic miracle? [S+K](8 marks)

Domestic factor was the most important factor in bringing about Japan's economic miracle.

From Source C, Japanese magazine encouraged Japanese people to 'live on with the scare of defeat in war', and 'grasp the new ideals for human wellbeing' despite being a small nation. It shows that Japanese were optimistic to rebuild their confidence and encouraged each other after defeat in WWII, contributing to people's determination in rebuilding economy and paved way for economic miracle.

From Source D, Japan made 'civic improvements' through program in Olympic Games and helped make city 'more attractive and efficient'. It shows that Japanese government made efforts in using programs and hosting international activities for civil and city improvement, boosting Japanese economy and contributing to economic miracle.

From my own knowledge, Japanese government actively entered international market. For example, Japan signed GATT in 1950s and joined OECD in 1960s. Efforts made by Japanese government helped Japan enter international market to boost trade, bringing about economic miracle.

From my own knowledge, Japanese government advocated education and technology. For education, budget for education increased by 24 times, resulting in 1 out of 7 working adults being university graduate, providing quality labour for technological industries. For technology, Japanese government set up MITI supporting technological development. Thriving of hi-tech industry in 1970s helped bring about economic miracle.

Though external factor also brought about economic miracle, it was less important than domestic factor.

From Source D, International Olympic Committee let Japan host 1964 Olympic Games. It shows that international community and activity also brought Japan opportunity for economic development, contributing to economic miracle.

However, it was Japanese government that made invitation to Committee that turned

a passive, potential activity into an opportunity. It was Japanese government grabbing this opportunity but not Olympics Committee asking Japan to host. So, domestic factor was more important.

From my own knowledge, US-led SCAP rule formulated policies like Nine Principles of Economic Stabilization in Japan to stabilize inflation and devaluation. US and SCAP also contributed to Japan's post-war economic recovery, preparing it for economic miracle.

However, SCAP rule only lasted from 1945 to 1952. From 1952 to 80, it was effort of Japanese government and people instead of SCAP that brought economic miracle. Due to limitation of SCAP rule duration, it was less important than domestic factor.

Therefore, domestic factor was the most important one in bringing about Japan's economic miracle.

Mark: 7/8

## 2019 DBQ Question 3: Cold War

Marks : 13/15

### 3a) What view did the cartoonist hold towards the USA?(3 marks)

The cartoonist thought that US was aggressive in military expansion and making unfair accusation.

From Source, missiles representing 'US bases in Turkey, Persia, etc' were placed near Khrushchev's castle, representing USSR, while missiles representing 'Soviet base in Cuba' were much fewer than US missiles. It shows that the cartoonist thought US missile deployment threatened USSR, and this was more than USSR threat on US.

From caption, Kennedy yelled 'intolerable having your rockets on my doorstep', but he also put rocket near USSR. It shows that the cartoonist satirize US for making unfair accusation on USSR for missile deployment, while also doing so.

Mark: 3/3

### 3b) How did participating in foreign wars affect the USA's budget? (4 marks)

From Source, average national defense as percentage of expenditure was highest at 67.1 in 1953-55, while budget turned from surplus (4241.7) in 1947-49 to deficit in 1950-55. It shows that US budget went deficit with high military expenditure in early 1950s, when US participated in Korean War.

From Source, average national defense expenditure (in millions US dollars) increased from 48915.3 in 1959-61, before participating in Vietnam War, to 82038.3 in 1968-70, when in 1961-70 US was participating in Vietnam War. It shows that participation in Vietnam War burdened US budget for national defense.

Mark: 4/4

### 3c) Why was there détente between the USA and the USSR from the late 1960s to the late 1970s? [S+K](8 marks)

From Source E, US and USSR placed rockets on each other's doorsteps in 1962. It shows that US and USSR had missile deployment in early 1960s, threatening each other. This led to mutual desire of disarm for peace and improvement in relationship, so détente took place in late 1960s.

From Source E, in 1962 USSR placed rockets 'Soviet base in Cuba', representing missile base in Cuba.

From my own knowledge, this led to Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, bringing the world to the brink of nuclear war. To prevent war for peace, US and USSR disarmed in late 1960s, as exemplified by signing Non-Proliferation Treaty. Cuban Missile Crisis led to détente in late 1960s.

From Source F, average national defense expenditure of US (in millions US dollars) kept increasing from 53500.7 in 1962-64 to 82038.3 in 1968-70. US financial burden kept increasing in periods of Vietnam War, and US wished to reduce it. So, from my own knowledge, US withdrew from Vietnam War in 1973, contributing to ease of tension in 1970s for détente.

From Source F, average national defense as percentage of expenditure of US was always over 40 or 50 in 1950-52, showing huge burden in military expenses.

From my own knowledge, US and USSR engaged in arms race. For example, US tested hydrogen bomb in 1952 and USSR sent artificial satellite in 1957, causing huge financial burden. So, they sought to disarm in late 1960s and 1970s, paving way to détente.

**Mark: 6/8**

## 2019 DBQ Question 4: Two World Wars

Marks : 13/15

### 4a) What was the main message the cartoonist intended to convey?(3 marks)

The main message of the cartoon was to criticize France for harsh treatment to Germany and show sympathy towards Germany.

From Source, Britain held 'model of golden egg desired', giving good offer to Germany. However, France gave Germany an offer egg which was much smaller than the one from Britain. It shows that France was much harsher than Britain to Germany in Paris Peace Settlement, satirizing France.

From caption, 'the unsatisfactory Golden Egg' showed Britain's dissatisfaction and discontent towards Egg from France, thus criticizing France. At the same time, the Egg also dissatisfied Germany, so the cartoon showed sympathy towards Germany.

From cartoon, Germany was depicted as a poor duck only offered a small egg. So, cartoon thought Paris Peace Settlement was too harsh to Germany, thus showed sympathy.

Mark: 3/3

### 4b) In terms of executing the Treaty of Versailles, what was Clemenceau's attitude towards the French government? (4 marks)

Clemenceau was dissatisfied and disappointed towards the French government.

In terms of language, Clemenceau pointed out French government's 'incoherency' reducing Treaty of Versailles to a 'state of nullity', which means that French government was not consistent in executing Treaty of Versailles and not following it. It shows that Clemenceau was dissatisfied with inconsistency of government.

In terms of argument, Clemenceau stated that Germany should have paid '136 billion of gold marks' in 1921, but French government decreased the amount to 'about 22 billion of gold marks'. It shows that Clemenceau was dissatisfied that French

government execution made the agreed amount decreased much.

Also, Clemenceau expressed concern that ‘something of the burden of defeat will be transferred from Germany to France’. It shows that he was disappointed that French government’s execution would make financial burden put on France eventually.

**Mark: 4/4**

#### **4c) Did the Treaty of Versailles have diminishing importance in terms of affecting Europe’s international relations in the 1920s?[S+K](8 分)**

Yes, I agree.

From Source G drawn in 1921, France gave Germany a small egg, representing harsh Treaty of Versailles. This made man representing Britain showed dissatisfaction, and poor duck representing Germany showing unhappiness. It shows that Treaty of Versailles was important in resulting in hostile Franco-German relationship and British dissatisfaction in early 1920s.

From Source H, Treaty of Versailles made German reparations to France at 136 billion of gold marks. It shows that Treaty showed French harshness on Germany and deteriorating their relationships in early 1920s.

However, from Source H, amount was reduced to 68 billion, and further to 22 billion. From decreasing reparations in 1920s Treaty of Versailles was less significant in German burden, having less importance in harming Franco-German relationship along 1920s.

From Source H, France ‘carried on its work of peace at any price’ and showed ‘incoherency’ in executing the Treaty. It shows that along 1920s Treaty execution was less consistent, thus France was less harsh to Germany for peace. Treaty had less importance in harming relationship along 1920s.

From my own knowledge, Germany was hostile towards the powers due to 6.6 billion pounds reparations stated in Treaty of Versailles. At the beginning of 1920s, Treaty greatly harmed relationship between Germany and powers due to reparations.

In early 1920s, Treaty was still important. For example, Ruhr Incident took place in 1923 as France and Belgium was dissatisfied that Germany failed to pay indemnity stated in Treaty on time. It shows that Treaty greatly harmed European relations in early 1920s.

However, after Ruhr Incident, Britain advocated to reduce German reparations, and France became more lenient to German reparations. It shows that Treaty reparation terms was less important in harming relations, as relations improved regarding reparations.

From my own knowledge, Germany had to bear full war-guilt clause in Treaty. So, Treaty greatly harmed German prestige, leading to poor Europe relations in early 1920s.

In conclusion, Treaty was less important in affecting relations, so I agree.

**Mark: 6/8**



## 2019 Essay Question 1: Hong Kong

Mark: 18/25

**To what extent did Hong Kong undergo transformation in terms of socio-economic and political development in the period 1967-97?**

Transformation means the change in nature. Nature regarding Hong Kong political and socio-economic aspects changed in period 1967-97 in terms of representative government, senior civil servants, organizations and policy on people's livelihood. Therefore, Hong Kong underwent transformation to a large extent.

Politically, representativeness of the government changed from low to high. In late 60s and 70s, representativeness of government was low as seen in limited electoral element. Only Urban Council had election, and it had limitation as only half of Council members were elected in 1973. As for other Councils, members in Executive and Legislative Councils were nominated by the Governor, instead of being elected to represent the people. However, representativeness increased much in 1980s and 90s as Britain wanted to speed up democratization in Hong Kong. Regarding Urban Council, first direct election was held in 1983 so that representativeness greatly increased. As for district level, first indirect election of District Council was held in 1982, allowing people to manage district affairs. Age requirement was also lowered from 21 to 18 in 1994, showing extension of voting rights. For central level, first indirect election of Legislative Council was held in 1985, and all 60 seats got directly elected in 1995, showing an increase in electoral elements and directiveness of elections. Hence, representativeness of LegCo, District and Urban Councils became high in terms of election. In comparison, electoral element was limited, and people had limited management on district affairs in early period 1967-80. However, electoral element greatly increased in 1980s and 90s, while people could manage district affairs through District Council. This showed change in representativeness of government from low to high.

Politically, senior civil servants showed transformation from occupied by foreigners to local Chinese. Before 1980s, British colonial government feared that localization of civil servants would undermine colonial rule. Therefore, local Chinese could only participate in colonial administration as AO or low-rank civil servants, while all senior posts like secretaries were occupied by foreigners. However, Sino-British Joint Declaration was signed in 1984, introducing principle of 'Hong Kong people ruling

Hong Kong'. To train local leaders for preparation for smooth handover, British colonial government allowed local Chinese to be senior civil servants. For example, Li Kwan-ha became the first Chinese Commissioner of Police in 1989. Localization of senior officers was further extended to secretary level, as exemplified by Anson Chan becoming Chief Secretary in 1993 and Donald Tsang as Financial Secretary in 1995. More senior officials were local Chinese. In comparison, before 1980s all senior officers were foreigners, but in 80s and 90s some local Chinese became senior officers. Extension of localization of civil servants from low-rank of AO level to senior officers showed transformation.

Politically, political participation of local organizations changed from low to high. In 60s and 70s, there were no political parties. Local organizations like Hong Kong Federation of Trade Union and Po Leung Kuk only focused on labour rights and people's livelihood, while Heung Yee Kuk only acted as communication channel between government and New Territory citizens. Political participation of local organizations was low. However, in the 1980s middle class rose and demanded more political rights, while more elections for Councils were held. This prompted people to form political parties to run election and fight for political right. They included Meeting Point (1983), United Democrats of Hong Kong (1990) and Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong. Also, HKFTU changed into a political party to run LegCo election. As a result, local parties had high political participation, as exemplified by 1991 LegCo Election, in which most of elected legislators were party members. In comparison, before 1980s local organizations had low political participation, but in 80s and 90s parties evolved to run elections, so party politics prevailed. This showed change of political participation of local organizations from low to high.

Socio-economically, policy on people's livelihood changed from passive to active, thus livelihood changed from poor to satisfactory. Before the 1970s, colonial government did carry out some socio-economic policies. For example, low-cost housing was introduced as an attempt to alleviate housing problem. However, people's livelihood remained poor, such as having the majority in squattered areas. Policy on livelihood was so limited that socio-economic situations like housing and poverty remained unsatisfactory, yet government was still passive in the policies. However, government became active in socio-economic policy, especially when MacLehose became governor. Many policies were formulated to improve people's livelihood. Regarding Housing, Ten-year Housing Program and Home Ownership Scheme were introduced in the 1970s to increase housing supply, so more people could move from squattered areas to proper housing. Regarding alleviation of poverty, Social Assistance Scheme was

launched in 1970s, and later was changed as CSSA in 1990s to provide more basic assistance to the poor. In terms of education, Compulsory Education Law was passed in the 1970s to grant basic education, so that educational financial burden was lightened. As a result of policies, livelihood greatly improved. In comparison, before the 1970s government was passive in socio-economic policies, so livelihood was poor. However, starting from the 1970s government actively formulated much more policies, so people's livelihood became satisfactory. This showed transformation in policy and livelihood.

On the other hand, socio-economic development also showed continuity in terms of government agencies.

Socio-economically, development of government agencies showed continuity. In 1960s, many government departments had already been formed and were already functioning. They included Transport Department, Information Service Department and Legal Aid Department due to population growth. Later in 70s and 80s, more government agencies were established, due to urge of improving people's livelihood in 1967. They included MTR and Housing Department set up in 1970s, and Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation set up in 1980s. In comparison, throughout the period, more government agencies and departments went functioning or were formed to improve people's livelihood. Expansion of public service through agencies was just continuation of development in early period. So, this showed continuity.

Though government agencies' development showed continuity, overall socio-economical development was sped up such that policy and livelihood drastically changed. Also, politics showed huge changes in representativeness, localization and party participation. Therefore, Hong Kong underwent transformation to a large extent.

Words: 1019

## 2019 Essay Question 5: Cold War

Mark: 19/25

**Assess the significance of Gorbachev's liberalization policy relative to other factors which brought about the end of the Cold War.**

Mikhail Gorbachev was a Soviet leader who rose to power in 1985. He advocated liberalization, with policies enhancing openness and freedom in USSR and satellite states. His political reform, policy on Eastern Europe and diplomatic reform led to end of Cold War. Therefore, end of Cold War was due to his liberalization policy to a large extent.

Firstly, Gorbachev's political reform liberalized USSR, leading to ease of Cold War tension and USSR dissolution, bringing about end of Cold War. As a liberalization policy, Gorbachev advocated 'openness' when he rose to power, and allowed liberal and democratic ideas to enter USSR and Eastern European countries. Also, he revised USSR constitution, so that one-party dictatorship element was removed. This introduction of liberal ideas and reform on constitution improved Western impression, facilitating meetings between Gorbachev and Western leaders like Reagan in late 1980s, which greatly improved relationship between USSR and capitalist bloc. This eased tension of Cold War, paving way for the end of it. At the same time, his liberalization policy in politics upset conservationists in USSR for making USSR a more democratized one. Hence, they launched August Coup against Gorbachev in 1990. Though the coup was unsuccessful, Gorbachev realized that he could not sustain USSR rule any more, thus dissolved USSR in 1991. Once leader of communist bloc was dissolved, communist bloc collapsed, so confrontation between capitalist and communist blocs ended, marking the end of Cold War. Therefore, Gorbachev's political reforms liberalized USSR to ease tension between blocs, and also led to dissolution of USSR, contributing to the end of Cold War.

Secondly, Gorbachev reduced Soviet control on Eastern European countries, facilitating countries to break away from communist bloc, leading to the end of Cold War. To liberalize Eastern Europe, Gorbachev reduced economic and military control on the countries there. For example, some station troops were withdrawn from Eastern European countries. Along with political reform, liberal ideas entered Eastern European countries. This inspired the people to turn to democratic movements to overthrow communist regime and set up a democratic one. With limited station troops

and Gorbachev's tolerance, democratic movements proceeded without being suppressed under low resistance. For example, democratic government replaced communist regime in Poland, while East Germany reunited with democratic West Germany. These new established government withdrew their countries from Warsaw Pact, leading to collapse of it. Hence, confrontation between NATO and Warsaw Pact ended, marking the end of Cold War. Therefore, Gorbachev's reduction in economic, military and political control on Eastern European countries led to democratic movements, which brought collapse of Warsaw Pact and end of Cold War.

Thirdly, diplomatic liberalization reforms of Gorbachev eased tension of Cold War and brought disarmament, leading to the end of Cold War. As a liberalization policy, Gorbachev sought to develop friendly relationship with the West to make USSR more open to the West. In terms of meeting, he met with Reagan of US and Thatcher of Britain in 1985, easing tension of Cold War by showing friendliness. Later in the late 1980s, he continued to meet with Reagan, greatly reducing hostility between the US and the USSR. This paved way for Malta Summit in 1989, in which Gorbachev and US leader Bush announced that 'Cold War would be dumped down to the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea', marking the end of Cold War. In terms of military, Gorbachev changed expansionary policy in the past to have better relations with the West and to ease military confrontation. For example, he withdrew army from Afghanistan in 1988, easing Cold War tension. Also, he actively cooperated with the West in disarmament, such as signing INF in 1987. This paved way for signing of Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty in 1990, in which NATO and Warsaw Pact members disarmed, ending military confrontation. Therefore, Gorbachev's liberalized diplomatic policy improved relations with the West and ended arms race, leading to the end of Cold War.

While other factors also led to end of Cold War, they were less important than Gorbachev's liberalization policy.

Discontent in Eastern Europe also led to end of Cold War. In 1980s, military expenses burdened USSR economy. Worse still, Gorbachev emphasised on heavy industry after rising to power, neglecting light industry and agriculture. This led to food shortage, inflation and unemployment in USSR, which was spread to Eastern Europe. The people were discontented with the poor economy, and hoped to establish democratic governments to introduce capitalist economic system that could better help economic development. Hence, democratic movements took place in places like Poland and Germany, leading to collapse of regime. As Warsaw Pact also collapsed, Cold War ended. However, Gorbachev's liberalization policy was more important. In terms of

limitation, democratic reforms and movements were suppressed before Gorbachev rose to power. For example, Hungarian Revolution (1956) and Prague Spring (1968) were suppressed by USSR military forces. However, in terms of causality, Gorbachev's liberalization policy allowed democratic movements to succeed in 1980s. For example, he removed station troops in Eastern Europe, and chose not to suppress movement. Hence, communist regimes were overthrown, contributing to end of Cold War. So, Gorbachev's liberalization policy was more important.

Western military strategy also led to end of Cold War. In 1983, US proposed Strategic Defense Initiative to develop space interception technology with other Western countries. This prompted a new wave of arms race between USSR and the West. In early 1980s, military expenditure increased to 16% of national budget due to arms race. Huge financial burden caused USSR to disarm. For example, INF was signed in 1987, paving way to end of Cold War. However, Gorbachev's liberalization policy was more important. In terms of limitation, USSR could still engage in arms race under Western military strategy. For example, USSR annual GDP growth rate was still positive in early 1980s, so USSR could afford arms race with the West in terms of economic capacity. However, in terms of causality, Gorbachev's liberalization policy led to change in USSR policy from engaging in arms race to disarm. For example, Gorbachev signed CFE in 1990 to end Cold War. It was his liberalization that brought USSR not to expand arms and end Cold War.

In conclusion, Gorbachev's liberalization in politics, control on East Europe and diplomacy was of the highest importance in ending Cold War. Therefore, to a large extent end of Cold War was due to Gorbachev's liberalization policy.

Words: 1059

2019 年 5\*\*

Ethan



由於 Ethan 的同校師兄 Felix 在 2017 年重考 DSE 中由 Level 2 跳升至 5\*\* (有關 Felix 的故事，可參考《考卷集 2017》)，加上同班同學 Kelvin 於 S4-5 報讀 K.W.HO 後成績超卓(有關 Kelvin 的故事，可參考《考卷集 2019》)，令 Ethan 在升中 5 的暑假就開始師隨 K.W.HO，於中 5 時已經完成了 Regular 各個課題。於 2019 年 K.W.HO 全港最大型歷史科模擬試中，Ethan 已經取得 Level 5 的成績。於臨考 DSE 前，Ethan 再上 CapStar，最終成功於 2019 年 DSE 中突圍而出，取得 5\*\*的佳績，成為其校 4 位補 K.W.HO 的 5\*\*學生其中一位！

備註：Ethan 一共報讀了 12 期 K.W.HO 課程。(不包括任何 Free 或 One Day Course)

## 評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E					
卷別組：	Paper 1			Paper 2		
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	204	205
分部基本得分：	13 M1 (out of 15)	15 M1 (out of 15)	10 M1 (out of 15)	13 M1 (out of 15)	15 M1 (out of 25)	20 M1 (out of 25)
分部調整得分：	13	15	10	13	15	20
卷別調整得分：	51			35		
卷別組調整得分：	51			35		
卷別組填補分數：	122			61		
科目得分：	183 (out of 230)					
科目等級：	5**					

### 歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
1	101	Q1(a)	3	3
		Q1(b)	4	2
		Q1(c)	8	8
2	102	Q2(a)	3	3
		Q2(b)	4	4
		Q2(c)	8	8
3	103	Q3(a)	3	2
		Q3(b)	4	1
		Q3(c)	8	7
4	104	Q4(a)	3	3
		Q4(b)	4	4
		Q4(c)	8	6

### 歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
4	204	Q4	25	15
5	205	Q5	25	20



## 2019 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong & China

Marks : 13/15

**1a) According to the tone of the Source, which extract was more anti-Japanese?  
(3 marks)**

Extract 1 is more anti-Japanese in tone.

From Source A, Extract 1 stated “it hurts! It hurts!” which means in terrible pain, showing Extract 1 is extremely discontent about Japanese annexation of Qingdao, so it is more anti-Japanese.

From Source A, Extract 1 stated “putting Japan to death” which means longing for death of Japan, showing that Extract 1 has a very belligerent and hatred attitude to Japan by hoping for its death, so it is more anti-Japanese.

In contrast, from Source A, Extract 2 only stated “to show our determination to abandon business with the Japanese”, showing that it is only displaying its decision to stop business with Japanese in an objective way. Thus, Extract 2 is more neutral with language and has less anti-Japanese tone than 1.

**Mark: 3/3**

**1b) Infer two characteristics of the reaction of Chinese merchants in Hong Kong towards the May Fourth Movement. (4 marks)**

The first characteristic is respectful to British colonial rule.

From Source B, the gentlemen stated that an organized boycott “would put the British authorities in a rather awkward position”, showing that the merchants care about what the British colonial government thinks about their actions and how they will react to the merchants’ actions, so the merchants respect British rule.

The second characteristic is that they are calm and tranquil in action.

From Source B, the anti-Japanese boycott is “being quietly operated”, showing that the merchants do not take big and vigorous actions to show their anti-Japanese sentiment, and they prefer to show such sentiment in a quiet and insignificant way.

**Mark: 2/4**

## 1c) Did mainland Chinese and Hong Kong Chinese people share similar views on major events happening in China? [S+K](8 marks)

I agree this statement to large extent.

First, from Source A, the extract called for “people can work together with a unified heart to refuse to buy and use Japanese goods, then they will lose their markets” shows that Chinese in mainland are strongly anti-Japan at that time and hope to wreck Japan’s economy by not accepting Japanese goods.

Meanwhile, from Source B, “not being a single bidder present” shows that no Chinese in HK are willing to bid goods made in Japan, showing that they refuse to buy goods from Japan as well. Thus, both Chinese citizens in mainland and HK refuse to buy goods from Japan, showing their anti Japan view in May Fourth Movement.

Second, from Source A, “members of our company are also our nation’s countrymen, and how could they dare not follow the public’s steps” shows that the businessmen in mainland are anti Japan and refuse to have business relations with Japan.

Meanwhile, from Source B, “no Japanese material of any description has to be used” shows that Chinese businessmen in HK has a firm stance in neglecting the usage of Japanese good. Thus both Chinese businessmen in mainland and HK are willing to follow the public’s resentment on Japan to stop trading with Japan, so businessmen from both regions have a discontent attitude to Japan in May Fourth Movement.

Third, from my knowledge, Chinese in mainland actively participated in the 1911 Revolution to overthrow the Qing Court, showing that Chinese there have strong revolutionary sentiment and hope to eradicate autocracy of monarch.

Meanwhile, from my knowledge, HK also acted as a revolutionary base, with its Chinese citizens and businessmen donating money to the revolutionaries in China, showing that they provide financial assistance to revolutionaries. Thus, Chinese in both regions actively supported revolutionary ideas in 1911 revolution.

Fourth, from my knowledge, Chinese in mainland China actively joined the Cultural revolution. For instance, Red Guards attacked foreign ambassadors, showing their strong anti-foreign sentiment.

Meanwhile, from my knowledge, HK Chinese are influenced by Cultural Revolution to start the 1967 Riots to overthrow the colonial government, showing their anti-imperialism feeling. Thus, Chinese in both regions have strong anti foreign feeling with respect to Cultural Revolution, so they have similar views.

However, in some aspects they have different views.

From Source A, the extract called for mass action to make Japanese “lose their markets” and “fall into poverty”, showing that the Chinese in mainland are strongly patriotic and have vigorous anti Japan feeling in May Fourth Movement.

While from Source B, “there was nothing in the nature of an organized campaign” shows that Chinese in HK do not have a very vigorous feeling to Japanese. Thus, they hold different views at the extent of hatred to Japan in May Fourth Movement.

Also, from my knowledge, the Chinese in mainland China strongly supported the communist government in the crackdown of June Fourth Incident in 1989, showing their distaste to democracy and support of one party dictatorship.

While from my knowledge, the HK Chinese fear the autocracy shown in 64 Incident, and Pan democrats got 14 out of 18 votes in LegCo election in 1991, showing their favour to democracy. Thus, Chinese in mainland dislike democracy while those in HK do, so they have different views.

In conclusion, although Chinese in both regions have different views as to internal political ideology, they have the same stance towards revolutions against Japan and imperialism, so they share similar views to large extent.

**Mark: 8/8**

## 2019 DBQ Question 2: Japan

Marks : 15/15

### 2a) Identify one problem that hindered Japan's development. (3 marks)

The problem is that Japanese are traditionally too proud about their nation, that they cannot accept failure of Japan.

From Source C, boasts like "Japan will not be defeated if it now launches military campaigns against Korea" shows that many Japanese still see themselves as traditionally military strong, which made them unwilling to establish peaceful diplomacy and is determined to resort to military means, hindering the diplomatic development of Japan.

From Source C, "Japan used to show off itself as a first-rate nation, a great power" shows that Japan are still strongly convinced that they are a strong power, which made them unwilling to make improvement regarding its actual weakness, hindering the overall development of Japan.

Mark: 3/3

### 2b) Would the author of Source C have supported the hosting of the Olympic Games in Japan like the author of Source D did? (4 marks)

Yes he would agree.

From Source C, the author stated that "we who have graduated from post war should accept the new meaning of small nation", showing that the author hoped Japan can abolish its traditional national prestige and strive to improve itself.

From Source D, "Olympics critics are set apart with a certain prestige that can be gained no other way" shows that Japan is willing to build its glory not on the traditional military strength, but on its international participation. Thus, the author of Source C will agree Japan to change its traditional mindset.

Also, from Source C, "there are always people speaking with the tone of Seikanrors of the past" shows that the author is dissatisfied that Japan sticks to its military prestige and unwilling to make friendly gestures to other countries.

But from Source D, “Olympic Games have become and are generally recognized as the greatest of all international events” shows that Japan is willing to enter the international platform to change its international image, so author of Source C will be happy that Japan is willing to make peaceful gestures to other countries with Olympics.

**Mark: 4/4**

## 2c) Was the domestic factor the main factor that contributed to Japan’s economic miracle? [S+K](8 marks)

It is the most important factor.

From Source C, “the Japanese people often depict themselves as a third or fourth rate nation”, showing that Japanese turned humble after the war and is willing to learn from the West to improve its economy, so its national character helped with its economic miracle.

From Source D, “the program of civic improvements of the Municipality has been advanced” shows that the Japanese government actively enhanced its own social situation, so the good social situation provides a solid foundation to its economic miracle.

From Source D, “huge sums have been spent in the construction of new hotels and other private buildings” shows that Japan is willing to invest much to build facilities and infrastructure, and these infrastructure helped promote economic development of Japan by providing a solid foundation to economy.

From my knowledge, Japan initiated a wide range of economic policies like “Export or die” and setting up MITI and economic counsel board to work out effective strategies to stimulate economic development. Thus, the Japanese government used national policies to bring about the economic miracle.

Also, from my knowledge, Science Education Promotion Act was passed in 1953, showing that Japan promoted scientific education to provide quality labour for the future, stimulating hi tech industry and brought economic miracle.

However, the US factor is also important. From my knowledge, the US brought SCAP

rule which initiated reform to strengthen economy of Japan, like Anti Monopoly Act and Fair Trade Commission of Japan to dissolve zaibatsu. These help provide a solid foundation to bring about economic miracle.

Yet the domestic factor is more important. In terms of time limit, the US SCAP rule ended in 1952 so its impact is limited. However, the Japanese authority and citizens have actively tried to promote the economic development of Japan by changing its original mindset. From Source C, the author stated “we should release ourselves from the post war consciousness” shows that the Japanese realized their own faults in unwilling to change, and therefore became more active in improving its economy, like the Japanese government established Austro-Japanese trade agreement in 1952 to lower tariff to stimulate trade, so it is eager to develop new markets.

Also, international circumstances is also a factor. From my knowledge, the Cold War created special procurement to Japan, allowing it to receive economy by supplying military goods.

However, the domestic factor is more important. In terms of role, international circumstances is a passive factor that brought economic thrift. From Source D, “seventeen submitting invitations to stage the Games despite the trouble and expense involved” shows that the Japanese is persistent to hold the Games to improve its international image, which stimulated foreign investment, creating economic miracle.

**Mark: 8/8**

## 2019 DBQ Question 3: Cold War

Marks : 10/15

### 3a) What view did the cartoonist hold towards the USA?(3 marks)

The cartoonist thinks that USA is actually more militarily threatening than USSR.

From Source E, USSR only built base in Cuba, but US built bases in a lot more regions, like Turkey, showing that US built much more missile bases than USSR.

Also, from Source E, USSR only placed two rockets at doorstep of US, while US placed 4 rockets at doorsteps of USSR, so US placed more rockets at USSR had done, so US is actually more threatening in military aspect.

Mark: 2/3

### 3b) How did participating in foreign wars affect the USA's budget? (4 marks)

USA's participation in foreign wars worsened its budget, causing a financial deficit.

From Source F, the average national defence expenditure rose from 11687.7 in 1947-49 to 82038.3 in 1968-70, increasing by 7 times, showing that US spent a lot in military aspects, which is foreign war. Meanwhile, from Source F, the average surplus decreases from 4241.7 to average deficit of -12314.3, which change from positive to negative. This shows that USA participation in war led to financial strain due to the high cost of national defence and led to financial deficit.

From Source F, average national defence % increased from 33.9 to 44.2%, while average federal debt also increase from \$253930 to 371791.7, showing that an increase in proportion in spending in war actually made US's economy poorer, so it needed more foreign loans, so the debt increase.

Mark: 1/4

## 3c) Why was there détente between the USA and the USSR from the late 1960s to the late 1970s? [S+K](8 marks)

First, US and USSR are in a brink of nuclear war in early 1960s, so they decided to ease their hostility to prevent a nuclear war from occurring. From Source E, US and USSR built bases in different regions at the doorstep of each other, showing that their nuclear arms race is very intense and a nuclear war is bound to break out, so détente occurs to prevent nuclear war from occurring to bring total destruction, like signing Non-Proliferation treaty in 1968.

Second, their space arms is fierce in the 1960s, so détente occurs to prevent it from worsening. From Source E, Kennedy yelled “intolerable having your rockets on MY doorsteps” shows that US is very dissatisfied with USSR inventing space technology and weapons like artificial satellite, since it threatens US’s national defence. Thus, to prevent US-USSR relations from deteriorating due to intense space arms race, they carried out détente to improve relations, like US and USSR heads exchanging visits in 1972.

Third, the financial burden brought by military confrontations is too huge, so détente has to occur. From Source F, as the average national defence expenditure increase from 11687.7 to 82038.3, the average surplus changed to severe average deficit at -12314.3. Thus, to stop the deficit from worsening, US reduced military troops and confrontation to cut cost on arms and allocate more money to restore economic strength. Thus, tension of military confrontation reduces and détente occurs, as exemplified by SALT 1 in 1972.

Also, from my knowledge, the Cuban Missile Crisis has made US and USSR alert of a nuclear warfare, so they actively improved relations to improve their relations. The Cuban Missile Crisis made US and USSR more wary of their expanding military confrontations’ consequences, so they began to improve their relations by signing Non-Proliferation Treaty and SALT 1 to limit nuclear arms.

Also, from my knowledge, the diplomatic isolation of USSR made it eager to open up diplomatic relationships with the West. The Sino Soviet split occurs in 1959, making USSR diplomatically isolated since it only has limited allies in the capitalist bloc. Thus it eagerly improved relations with US in late 1960s, like attending Helsinki Agreement in 1975 to discuss respecting borders, opening up normal diplomatic relations with the US.



Also, from my knowledge, the lesson learnt in Vietnam War made US stop military confrontation with USSR and made peace with US. In Vietnam War, a lot of young American soldiers died in battles and suicided, leading to internal American anger. To settle discontent of American citizens, US retreated forces from Vietnam in 1970, which made the detente occur.

**Mark: 7/8**



## 2019 DBQ Question 4: Two World Wars

Marks : 13/15

### 4a) What was the main message the cartoonist intended to convey?(3 marks)

The main message is to vilify Britain and France for giving a harsh and unfair treatment to the defeated Germany in WWI.

From Source G, the duck representing Germany is sweating while seeing the German offer, showing that Germany is so discontent with the treaty of Versailles set by Britain and France since it is too humiliating and is unwilling to accept it.

From Source G, the man representing France pointed at the German offer while Britain refused to give model of Golden Egg desired to Germany, showing that these two countries forced Germany to accept the unsatisfactory Treaty of Versailles.

Mark: 3/3

### 4b) In terms of executing the Treaty of Versailles, what was Clemenceau's attitude towards the French government? (4 marks)

He has a dissatisfied and discontent and sarcastic attitude.

In terms of language, "guilty of the greatest crime" from Source H is used to describe Germany being a very sinister country, showing his dissatisfaction of French government going easy with the sinister Germany.

Also, "good graces" in Source H is used to describe the execution which means being too lenient, showing that Clemenceau is dissatisfied that the execution favoured Germany too much and lost its harshness.

In terms of argument, "from 130 billion gold marks we have got down to 22" shows that Germany only paid a small proportion of indemnity, showing that Germany only paid a small proportion of indemnity, showing that French government is too lenient in demanding Germany to pay reparations, resulting in the incomplete payment, so he is discontent.

Mark: 4/4

**4c) Did the Treaty of Versailles have diminishing importance in terms of affecting Europe's international relations in the 1920s?[S+K](8 marks)**

I agree.

It is true that the Treaty is important in early 1920s.

From Source G, duck representing Germany is sweating to accept German offer, showing that Germany is dissatisfied and unwilling to accept the harsh Treaty of Versailles. Thus, it worsened the relations of Germany between France and Britain in 1920, so it is important in 1920.

From my knowledge, the Ruhr Crisis in 1923 originated with Germany being unable to pay reparations as demanded in the Treaty of Versailles to France, making France attack Germany in the Crisis, showing that the Treaty worsened the relationship between France and Germany in early 1920s.

In the rest of 1920s, the factor became less important.

From my knowledge, France, Germany and Britain signed the Locarno Treaties in 1925, showing their determination in protecting the Western border. This showed that Treaty's harshness did not prevent France and Germany in achieving consensus through treaties. Thus, the treaty did not worsen their relations much in mid 1920s.

From my knowledge, the rise of Nazism due to discontent to Versailles treaty faced a bottleneck when Hitler is jailed. This showed the Versailles treaty fail to make Nazism popular in the mid 1920s, and it became less important.

From Source H, "Up to 1929, it was about 22 billion of gold marks" shows that France has already reduced the indemnity required for Germany to pay to a large extent, so the harshness of the treaty reduced in the late 1920s, so it cannot undermine Franco-German relations much any longer.

From my knowledge, the Kellogg Briand Pact was signed in 11928 with Germany being one of the participants, denouncing war, showing that the discontent of Germany to the treaty reduced and it is willing to create goodwill in Europe, so the treaty is less important in late 1920s.

**Mark: 6/8**

## 2019 Essay Question 4: World War II

Mark: 15/25

**‘The appeasement policy was a more important factor than Nazi aggression in causing the Second World War.’ Do you agree?**

Both Nazi aggression and appeasement policy are factors that led to WWII. However, I believe that appeasement policy is more important than Nazi aggression in causing WWII, so I disagree with the statement.

First, in terms of territorial invasions, both factors have their importance. The appeasement policy gave Germany what she wanted, making Germany believe that Britain and France are incapable of checking its territorial aggression, so Germany initiated a series of invasions which led to WWII. For instance, in the Munich Conference in 1938, Britain allowed Germany to take Sudetenland under the pretext of national self determination. This actually made Germany think that Britain accepts invasions and made her eager to achieve territorial invasions, like further taking the whole Czechoslovakia in 1939. Meanwhile, Nazi aggression upholds the thought that Aryan race is the best, which promotes extreme nationalism and provoked her to write the Germanic people. For instance, Germany used 7 million Germanic living in Austria as an excuse to annex Austria in 1937. After that, she turned the targets to even non-Germanic countries, which is exemplified by invasion to Poland in 1939, sparking off WWII.

In comparison, the appeasement policy is more important. In terms of causality, it is the appeasement policy that further encouraged Nazi aggression, provoking Nazism to cause WWII. Before the 1930s when appeasement has not existed yet, Nazi aggression is not evident, for instance, there is no territorial aggression in the 1920s. However, it is after the Great Depression in 1929, when Britain and France adopt appeasement did Nazi aggression become much more obvious. Since the policy did not deter the aggression of Nazism, but even gave Nazism what it wanted, this made Nazism fearless about the Western European powers and made her attack eastern Europe eagerly without worries. Moreover, appeasement policy rationalizes territorial invasion as a means to strengthen the country, which made Germany see no problems in continuing annexing others, like the annex of Czechoslovakia in 1939 and finally Poland in 1939. Thus, appeasement promote territorial invasion of Nazi, so it is more important.

In terms of failure of collective security, both factors have their roles. For appeasement policy, appeasement made Britain and France unable to implement collective security firmly, finally encouraging totalitarian states to attack frequently. For instance, when Japan attacked Northeast China in 1931, since Britain and France adopted appeasement, they are unwilling to adopt strong confrontation to Japan in League of Nations, which made Japan take control in 918 Incident and later even turned that region into Manchouguo in 1932. As for Italy, since Britain and France fail to support League of Nations firmly, it cannot maintain firm economic sanctions to Italy to stop her from invading Abyssinia in 1935. Thus, appeasement made totalitarian states more aggressive, leading to WWII finally. As for Nazi aggression factor, it directly harms collective security. For instance, Germany quit League of Nations in 1933, so the League fail to regulate her actions legitimately after that. Moreover, Nazi aggression violates Kellogg-Briand Pact by attacking Czechoslovakia and Poland in 1939. This seriously undermines the effectiveness of peace treaties. These show that Nazi's aggressive moves violate the efforts of collective security.

In comparison, the appeasement policy is more important. In terms of scope, Nazi Germany only threatens collective security with the impact of one country. For instance, even though Nazi Germany walked out of Geneva Conference in 1933, the impact of Nazi on WWII is limited. However, appeasement policy's impact on failure of collective security involved all three totalitarian countries, which are Italy, Japan and Germany. For instance, Japan also quit League of Nations in 1933 since she sees Britain and France taking appeasement as a weak diplomatic gesture. Italy also quit in 1937, due to the frail image displayed by appeasement on Britain and France. Also, since Germany see Britain and France as incapable when they adopt appeasement, she eagerly violated Locarno treaty by remilitarizing Rhineland in 1936. Thus, in short, Nazi aggression only led to WWII with the power of one country, while appeasement made three countries cause WWII simultaneously, so appeasement is more important.

Third, in terms of leading to inadequate cooperation, both factors have their importance. For appeasement policy, it led to insufficient cooperation between Britain, France and USSR. For instance, when Germany reintroduced conscription in 1935, since Britain adopted appeasement, she actually tolerated this move and even signed Anglo-German naval agreement in 1935 to allow Nazi naval tonnage reach 35% that of Britain. Even though France actually wanted to stop Germany's move by military means, since Britain adopted appeasement, France did not gain support of Britain in checking Nazi expansion and this made Britain and France fail to work together to bring Germany down, which made her start WWII eventually. Also, appeasement led to

USSR mistrust, since USSR see it as a policy to check communist influence, so she is unwilling to cooperate with Britain and France, making Germany less worry and more eager about launching invasions. As for Nazi aggression factor, since Nazi Germany continued to expand eastwards, like annexing Austria in 1936. Czechoslovakia in 1939, USSR worried that she would be the next target to be invaded. This provoked her in signing Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact in 1939, and this purged German worry on two front war, so she invaded Poland in 1939, marking the start of WWII.

In comparison, the appeasement policy is more important. In terms of limitation of Nazi aggression, Nazi aggression only promoted the fear of USSR, making USSR from pact with Germany rather than cooperating with Britain and France, but did not lead to internal inadequate cooperation between Britain and France. However, appeasement led to two ways of inadequate cooperation, one way with USSR suspicious about appeasement checking communist expansion and refusing to cooperate, the other way with France not daring to tackle Germany alone without the support of Britain. For instance, Britain did not take obligations to stop Germany when she remilitarize Rhineland in 1936, even when Britain is duty bound by Locarno treaty to stop her. This made France less willing to check Nazi spread on her own and led to another way of insufficient cooperation between Britain and France. In short, Nazi aggression only led to USSR not cooperate, but appeasement led to Britain and France not cooperate with each other as well, so appeasement is more important.

Thus, appeasement is more important than Nazi aggression in causing WWII, so I disagree.

Words: 1073

## 2019 Essay Question 5: Cold War

Mark: 20/25

**Assess the significance of Gorbachev's liberalization policy relative to other factors which brought about the end of the Cold War.**

Gorbachev adopted liberalization policy starting from 1985, and it contributed greatly to the end of Cold War. Thus, to large extent Gorbachev's liberalization policy led to end of Cold War.

First, the policy of Glasnost motivated the satellite states in Eastern Europe to strive for independence, greatly weakening USSR and led to the end of Cold War. The Glasnost policy introduced encouraged people to express their opinions freely. Thus, with the worsening economic situation of USSR, many satellite states suffer with severe socio-economic problems like shortages of daily necessities, as exemplified by bread and soap shortage. Thus, with the Glasnost policy, citizens in satellites freely express their anger to USSR government by means of protests and demonstrations, which succeeded in creating a wave of independence sentiment in Eastern Europe. Moreover, Glasnost allows the inflow of Western liberal ideas, so the blockage of interaction between East and West Europe disappeared. Many satellite citizens are attracted by the democratic ideas of the West, so they are eager to show to the authority that they hope to democratize their country. This strong independence sentiment provoked several independence movements, like independence of Poland in 1989, Czechoslovakia in 1990 and fall of Berlin Wall in 1991, uniting West and east Berlin. The series of independence movement greatly reduced the territory of USSR and the resources that can be obtained by USSR from its satellites, so USSR was severely frail and underwent dissolution in 1991, marking end of Cold War.

Second, the liberalization policy increased communication between capitalist and communist blocs, easing US-USSR tense relationships and led to the end of Cold War gradually. Gorbachev's liberalization policy emphasizes improving relations with the West, so he had actively attempted to make peace with the West. For instance, Gorbachev met with Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of Britain, and Reagen, President of US to discuss issues regarding global issues and their realtions. This showed that USSR presented an open minded and liberal image to the West, winning Western trust and recognition and enhancing their relations. Moreover, Western powers' impression to USSR became more positive when Gorbachev allowed the

inflow of liberal ideas as part of his liberalization policy, so the West is eager to ease hostility with USSR. For instance, US and USSR joined Malta Summit in 1989, and Gorbachev even announced to “throw the Cold War into the bottom of Mediterranean Sea”. This showed that US and USSR relations finally became friendly, so their war state hostility gradually ended, leading to end of Cold war in 1991.

Third, liberalization policy of Gorbachev made USSR become less aggressive in military aspect, speeding up the dissolution of Warsaw Pact and led to end of Cold War. Gorbachev loosened a lot of military control over its satellite states. This made these states more capable in seizing independence and encouraged their ambition to do so, as shown in independence of Poland in 1989 and that of Estonia and Latvia in 1990. Moreover, Gorbachev approved of such independence movement, so he finally allowed satellites to set up their own country, and leave the Warsaw Pact, a military organization consisting of USSR and her satellites. Moreover, Gorbachev hoped to reduce USSR dependence on military force in the external aspect as part of liberalization policy, so he actively signed arms limitation treaties with the West, like Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty in 1988 and the Conventional Forces of Europe Treaty in 1990. All these military removal acts contributed to dissolution of Warsaw Pact, making USSR incapable of maintaining military confrontation with the West, so USSR dissolved and led to end of Cold War.

However, extreme military strategy of the West is also a factor. US launch Strategic Defence Initiative in 1983 to deplete USSR resources, hoping that it will spend much money in space race and ignore economy, leading to economic collapse. Thus, economic situation of USSR worsened, and hyperinflation, unemployment and shortage of materials began to surface. Thus, USSR cannot maintain rule over satellites and led to end of Cold War.

But Gorbachev liberalization policy is more important. In terms of limitation of the Western strategy, it cannot directly make USSR stop military confrontation. Instead, it might continue to strengthen its arms despite poor economy, making it a militarily threatening country which intensify rather than ending Cold War. Thus, it is a passive factor. But Gorbachev is an active factor. It is the fact that Gorbachev is ideologically willing to allow liberal ideas enter USSR that made US-USSR relations become better. Thus, the liberalization policy is more important since it directly led to the end of Cold War, while the military strategy might provoke intensifying of Cold War if Gorbachev’s liberalization policy has not existed.



Also, the economic problems of USSR made end of Cold War. Due to Gorbachev's emphasis on heavy industry, the socio-economic problems began to worsen, like hyperinflation and unemployment. This made satellites discontent with USSR economic situation, so it provoked them to start independence movements to save economy, leading to the dissolution of USSR and hence end of Cold War.

But the liberalization policy is more important. In terms of limitation of economic problems, the economic problems of USSR is already very serious in early 1980s. For instance, USSR has crop failure in 1980, leading to shortage of food and famine in the satellites, yet the satellites has not strived for independence at that time, so end of Cold War cannot be achieved by economic devastation of USSR alone. In terms of role, liberalization policy played an active role in leading to end of Cold War. It allowed satellites to stand out and protest to reflect the faults of the government, so the policy actually made satellites more eager and courageous in starting independence movements, finally leading to dissolution of Warsaw Pact and USSR, leading to end of Cold War in 1991.

Thus, liberalization policy led to the end of Cold War to large extent.

Words: 996

# 2018 年 Belilios Public School

機緣巧合之下，Rachel 及 Vivian 等幾個 BPS 的學生於 2016 年就開始師隨 K.W.HO，後來補 K.W.HO 的學生愈來愈多。最終，2018 年 13 個 BPS 歷史科學生當中，僅 1 人沒有補 K.W.HO。

BPS 的歷史科成績在過往並非特別彪炳，然而，2018 年 BPS 卻囊括了 3 個 5\*\* 。而 13 人當中，有 8 人獲得了 5 或以上的成績(全為 K.W.HO 門生)，遠比歷屆成績耀目奪眼。



BPS 大部分補 K.W.HO 之學生均獲得 5+ 的成績，其中更加有 3 位同學奪得 5\*\* 的佳績！

2018 年 5\*\*

Rachel



Rachel 於中五常規班一開始時就已經師隨 K.W.HO，一直堅持至中六常規班、奪星班，最終成功於 DSE 歷史科取得 5\*\* 成績！

Rachel 學校過往在歷史科的整體成績不算彪炳，Rachel 與數位同學於中 5 時就開始補 K.W.HO。然而，她在中 5 時候仍然未完全跟隨 K.W.HO 的答題模式，直至臨考前的數個月，才 100% 相信 K.W.HO 的教法，並且狂操瘋紙及交 Extra 功課，把題型操到滾瓜爛熟，最終更加取得始料不及的 5\*\* 成績！

備註：Rachel 一共報讀了 18 期 K.W.HO 課程。(不包括任何 Free 或 One Day Course)

## Rachel 讀歷史科之心得：

歷史科由初中開始就好鐘意 於是就揀咗  
點知一上到黎就發現同初中讀法差好遠  
中四嗰陣淨係識對住本書死背 做 dbq 嗰陣會唔係好識運用啲資料 做 essay  
又唔知點扣題結果成日唔中 point  
成績就圍繞係六十幾分度大約 level4?  
之後有個朋友介紹 kw 既課程比我知所以就報咗  
點知都係冇改進  
然後發現原來一直都用錯方法讀  
因為我只係死背咗本考史同埋我仲未 100%信你 😊 (畢竟同學校有好大分別  
到就考嗰陣仲徘徊係 level4 既我竟然有 drop 科既念頭好頹 (haha too late  
考完你份 mock 仲頹咗一陣  
之後呀媽一句「都叫你揀 econ 架啦」激發咗我  
決定 100%信你既教法  
開始做同交 extra 操瘋紙 記低答題技巧  
例如一大三小 看法 目的 等  
發現歷史科讀題型多過讀熟本書  
自問冇乜心得因為我唔係文科人 😞  
只係跟足你 d steps 去操 同埋用考史熟習啲 pt  
即使見到陌生既 source 都跟住架構爆咗 pt 先算  
Essay 就操熟咗啲一果多因轉捩點啲安全既題型  
之後所有 dbq 啲題目我計時操多咗一次  
就咁入咗考場背水一戰  
可能本身冇乜期望所以唔太緊張  
最終 5\*\*我其實好驚訝  
多謝師父 🙏🙏

## 評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E					
卷別組：	Paper 1			Paper 2		
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	203	204
分部基本得分：	14 M1 (out of 15)	13 M1 (out of 15)	11 M1 (out of 15)	8 M1 (out of 15)	22 M1 22C (out of 25)	20 M1 (out of 25)
分部調整得分：	14	13	11	8	22	20
卷別調整得分：	46			42		
卷別組調整得分：	46			42		
加權卷別得分	106			71		
科目得分：	177 (out of 222)					
科目等級：	5**					

### 歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
1	101	Q1(a)	3	3
		Q1(b)	4	3
		Q1(c)	8	8
2	102	Q2(a)	3	2
		Q2(b)	4	4
		Q2(c)	8	7
3	103	Q3(a)	4	4
		Q3(b)	3	3
		Q3(c)	8	4
4	104	Q4(a)	4	2
		Q4(b)	3	1
		Q4(c)	8	5

### 歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1	C
3	203	Q3	25	22	22
4	204	Q4	25	20	

**2018 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong**

**Marks : 14/15**

**1a) What are the major messages of the cartoon? (3 marks)**

The main message of the cartoon is to vilify the police for being too harsh to the citizens in order to satirize their overwhelming power.

From source A, it says 'fine for spitting - \$1000' which is much higher than the normal penalty HK\$15 and HK\$100, it shows the police was being too harsh to the boy for spitting and unreasonable.

From source A, it shows the police, very strong and muscular being extra violent to the boy by lifting him up. It vilify the police force for being harsh and violent.

From source A, it shows the police catching the boy for spitting but didn't care about the stealing acts behind, it shows the police was not fulfilling his responsibility.

**Mark: 3/3**

## 1b) What attitude does the author have towards the police? (4 marks)

The attitude was positive, complimentary, appreciate and admiring.

From source B, he said the Royal HK police force had always upheld its 'stand for political neutrality' and 'kept silent'. It shows that they were indifferent towards the HK affairs and author respect that.

From source B, he 'couldn't help to feel sad' about how the HK Police Force didn't bothered about term 'colony'. It shows the author was saddened by how police accepted the colonial status of HK.

From source B, he quoted a story about how the policeman helped a lawyer to find his identity card and refused to receive lawyer's payback. It shows that although he felt sad about police indifference, he still appreciates them.

From source B, he said the police remained 'unusually calm' with regard to Hong Kong return to China. It shows that the author thought it was unusual to be calm.

**Mark: 3/4**

## 1c) Do you agree that the British Government shown that its governance improved during 1967-97? [S+K] (8 marks)

I agree.

From source A in 1974, it showed a policeman being violent and saying 'fine for sitting -\$1000' to a boy who spit, which was unreasonably harsh and unfair to the boy, showing police's cruelty and violence for money.

From source B in late 1997, it showed that a lawyer was assisted by the police to find his identity card and 'gently declined' the \$500 offer by the lawyer. It shows improvement of policemen to be helpful, friendly and not aiming for money and help citizens, which improved governance.

From source A, the police didn't care about the thief behind him but cared about a child who spitted. It shows that the police were very harsh and didn't do his responsibility to keep the society safe in 1974.

However, from source B, in 1997, the policeman was awarded by the Colonial Police Long Service Medal, which was awarded to police who served the society and kept the law and order of the society. It shows improvement in the quality of policemen hence better governance.

From own knowledge, in early days after 1967, there were few social welfare and politics concerning people's livelihood like there was only the City District Officer Scheme in 1968 to collect public opinions.

From own knowledge, at later stage, there were more social welfare, like Ten-Year Housing Programme in 1972, Public Assistance Scheme in 1973 etc, to improve people's livelihood hence improving governance.

From own knowledge, in early days, the officials were dominated by the foreigners, there were only 12 Chinese AO in 1960s, showing the low participation of Chinese in affairs, hence poor governance to HK.

From own knowledge, at later stage approaching 1980s, due to Sino-Joint British Declaration in 1984, government had localization of civil servants more like Anson Chan and Donald Tsang as Chief Secretary and Financial Secretary respectively, improving the governance with more Chinese participation.

From own knowledge, however, in terms of Governor's power, still it was dominating and he had the ability to appoint and dismiss the Executive Council members in period 1967-97, which was same as before, hence didn't improve its governance to achieve civil participation.

**Mark: 8/8**



## 2018 DBQ Question 2: China

Marks : 13/15

### 2a) What are the impacts of the Reform? (3marks)

Reform can strengthen the power of the Qing Dynasty by improving communication between places.

From source C, the remedy was 'railway and telegraph rapidly welding the disjointed members of the Europe into a solid unity'. It shows that China's connection between places improved due to the reform.

From source C, it says 'the post office brings the same result'. It shows that with mail and delivery brought by reform, the communication of China is improved.

From source C, the weakness of China was 'defective communication' and 'lack communication'. Hence, the above two reform content can strengthen China, hence a good impact.

Mark:2/3

### 2b) Explain why the revolutionaries worth the respect by quoting two clues. (4 marks)

It's because the author thought the revolutionist leaders were brave and benefited the nationals to bring good to the country.

From source D, the revolutionaries were 'sincere' with the only motive to 'benefit their fellow-nationals' and bring permanent good to the country. It shows that the author thought the revolutionaries were wholly aimed to bring good to the country but not harm to the country, hence admirable.

From source D, the revolutionaries were 'despised as dangerous faction' and Qing Government hunted them to death. It shows that the acts of revolutionaries were brave despite the challenges ahead they were willing to sacrifice themselves, hence admirable.

Mark:4/4

**2c) If you were an intellectual in China in 1911, you would like to be a member of the revolutionaries or a reformist?[S+K](8 marks)**

I would prefer to be a revolutionary.

From source D, it shows that revolutionary was 'benefiting their fellow nationals' and work for 'permanent good for the country'. It shows that revolutionaries had patriotic heart to serve the country for the betterment of China, as a scholar it aligns with what I believed.

From source D, it says the 'fruit of the toiling efforts of years of China's enlightened educated sons'. It shows that most revolutionaries were educated people, me as a scholar will support the ideas supported by educated ones more.

From own knowledge, in 1911, the revolutionaries were advocating the overthrow of 2000-years monarchy. As a scholar, I know that is abandoning autocratic rule of man which is good, hence I will support.

From own knowledge, in 1911, the revolutionaries including Sun Yixian advocated the Three Principles 'democracy, livelihood, nationalism' which was beneficial to the people with equal distribution of land and increased power of people and also racial equality.

From source C, although improved communication through railway and telegraph and the post offices, the Qing Dynasty still had Emperor. Therefore, there were no change in form of autocratic government made me not support the reformist.

From own knowledge, the cabinet formed by reform in 1911 was a royal cabinet with 7 out of 13 as Manzu princes, it shows the insincerity of the Qing reform and I won't support the prolonged Manzu rule.

From own knowledge, Qixi and other reformers were corrupted heavily, the funds for reform went to embellishing royalties' homes. Hencem as a scholar, corruption was unaccetable.

In comparison, in terms of government form, I would choose revolutionaries because the 2000-years monarchy was overthrown under the promise of revolutionaries and not like the prolonged imperial rule stated in Outline of Constitution in 1908.

In comparison, in term's of people's livelihood, I would support the revolutionaries as they promised to improve People's livelihood through equally sharing of land, unlike the corrupted officials wasting public funds for won enjoyment. Hence I will support revolutionaries.

**Mark: 7/8**



## 2018 DBQ Question 3: Two World Wars

Marks : 11/15

### 3a) What are the natures of scout? (4 marks)

The nature of scouting was emphasizing patriotism and nationalism.

From source E, it says the scout shouted 'keep the well-being of your country in your eyes above everything else' to ensure British Empire safety. It reveals that scouting advocates patriotism and valuing country first.

From source E, it says 'country first, self second' should be scouts' motto. It shows that the scouts were taught to be selfless for their countries and value their countries the most, hence patriotism.

From source E, it says 'business of everyone of you to keep national flag flying, even if you have to bleed for it'. It shows the scouts advocates sacrificing for the country, hence advocating patriotism.

Mark: 4/4

### 3b) What are the concerns of the both sides when discussing over Triple Entente? (3 marks)

The common concern of both sides was the peace of the Europe after joining the Triple Entente.

From source F, it says for 'For' side, if it was an alliance, 'it would produce a nightmare in Europe' as if it was to provoke Germany. It shows that 'For' side worried about the Europe peaceful conditions being damaged if the Triple Entente was to provoke Germany.

From source F, it says for 'Against' side, it was ample justification that 'it contributed to European peace' It shows that they concerned also about the peaceful conditions of Europe.

From source F, it says for 'Against' side, 'the Entente was essential and without it war would be inevitable'. It shows that they worried about the war breaking out without the Entente, hence concerning peace of Europe too.

Mark: 3/3

3c) Do you agree that nationalism does not necessarily lead to the Great War?

[S+K] (8 marks)

I agree.

It is true that from source A, there was widespread of nationalism. 'Country first, self second' and having to 'bleed for it' to keep national flag flying. It shows that there was strong patriotism in Britain.

From own knowledge, despite widespread patriotism, Britain didn't want to join the war due to separatism and national superiority.

From source B, 'For' talked about if the Triple Entente was a challenge to provoke Germany, a nightmare will be produced in Europe, showing that it was the alliance system that caused the war in Europe but not patriotism itself.

From own knowledge, although there were conflicts between Pan-Germanism and Pan-Slavism in 1914 Sarajevo Incident where Serbia and Austria Hungary confronted each other.

From own knowledge, however, that would remain a regional war like the Balkan Wars, also caused by extreme nationalism but not a general war without the alliance of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, where it prompted Germany to offer full support by 'blank cheque' to Austria-Hungary after the crisis in 1914.

From own knowledge, Russia also had general mobilization after the Sarajevo Incident in 1914 to support Serbia, then showing widespread nationalism of Pan-Slavism led to war.

However, from own knowledge, even though Russia mobilized, France and Britain were involved due to her The Triple Entente with Russia, hence supported Serbia in the Incident, expanding the scope of war.

Also, however, from own knowledge, Britain declared war on Germany after Schlieffen Plan of Germany as the neutrality of English Channel was infringed. Hence, it was not necessarily mainly due to the widespread extreme nationalism behind.

Mark: 4/8

## 2018 DBQ Question 4: International Cooperation

Marks : 8/15

**4a) Point out two characteristics of the international politics after 1945?  
(4 marks)**

The first characteristic is that the capitalist countries increased vetoes in the international politics. The second characteristic is that the overall opposition in international politics decreased.

From source G, the capitalist countries like USA, UK and France all increased the no. Of vetoes after the WW2, like from 0 to 47 for USA while for communist USSR dropped from 51 to 2. It shows that there were increased oppositions to the international affairs by capitalist states.

From source G, the overall vetoes of all permanent members decreased from 53 to 51 to 7 from 1946 to 2000, it shows that there were overall less opposition in international politics.

Mark: 2/4

**4b) Discuss one structural problem of the United Nations? (3 marks)**

The structural problem of the United Nations was the lack of small country states.

From source H, there were two new permanent members in Security Council, Germany and Japan, due to international community's new reality but the author did agree. It shows that the strengthening of two new members were not a new reality to him.

From source H, it mentioned the true new reality was 100 or so former colonies have become full-fledged sovereign countries. It shows that the UN didn't allow these small nations entering it.

From source H, he said cooperation needed the 'efforts at democratizing international life among all nations, big or small' or else doesn't make sense showing that UN currently had not enough member states to fulfill its mission.

Mark: 1/3

## 4c) Is national interest the reason that hindered international cooperation for so long? [S+K] (8 marks)

I don't agree.

From source G, there are less and less vetoes among the countries, from 53 in 1946-50 to 7 in 1991-2000. It shows international cooperation as it can promote national interests, hence was facilitated throughout the years.

From source H, there was the Non-Aligned Movement, which showed that there was aligned alignment with major powers to achieve economic development currently, hence national interests of the developing countries facilitated them to cooperate with large instead of small powers.

From own knowledge, national interests of the nations caused them to join the Marshall Plan by the US with USD 13 billion alliance, which promoted economic operation. Although Eastern states didn't join, it was due to ideology differences but not national interests.

From own knowledge, due to national interests North Korea agreed to receive humanitarian fund from WHO, it shows that national interests improved cooperation.

Although from own knowledge, US and Australia refused to join Kyoto Protocol in 1997 due to national interests, hindering cooperation.

Also, from own knowledge, big countries held medical patents and made medicine expensive, 1/3 of the medicine couldn't be reached to poor states, it was due to the national interests.

In conclusion, I don't agree.

**Mark: 5/8**

## 2018 Essay Question 3: Japan

Mark:22/25

**'The US factor was the main factor that shaped the Japan development in the period 1945-60s.' Do you agree? Explain you answer.**

The development of Japan after the Second World War was primarily due to the US factor, in terms of political, economic, educational and diplomatic aspect.

Firstly, politically, the US led to economic development in Japan, leading to a democratized society. SCAP government was set up in 1946, hence US took control of Japan politics. For instances, the Showa Constitution was introduced in 1947, which provide a constitution for democratic development of Japan. Also, military Tribunal was introduced, the militarists up to 6,000 men and related 200,000 people were persecuted to eliminate the militarism in Japan with elections to choose the Prime Minister and the flourishing political parties in Japan.

Secondly, economically, US also led to rapid economic development in Japan. For instance, the SCAP government carried out the Anti-Monopoly Act to dissolve Zaibatsu such as Sumitomo and eliminate the monopolized economy by them. Also, US carried out the Land Reform Act and to distribute land equally to the farmers, hence improved Japan's agricultural productivity. In 1960s, Japan annual growth of GDP went up to 9.1%. What's more, the US signed the Mutual Security Pact in 1951 with Japan, reducing Japan's military expenses to 1% only. This greatly saved Japan expenses and more resources can be allocated to develop her economy. Hence, Japan had awesome economic growth and recovery from the end of WW2 to the end of 1960s.

Also, in educational aspect, the education level of Japan greatly enhanced due to US, as the US started the Basic Education Law in 1947, providing compulsory basic education to the people, the educational level rose greatly. Universal education was achieved in junior high school. In senior high school ~99% enrollment rate was achieved. It shows that the educational level of Japanese raised to a very high level. More students can attain universities' degrees. For instance, Tokyo University, Kyoto University etc. At the end of 1960s, around 1 in 7 Japanese were university graduates, it shows the high educational and academic level of Japanese thanks to the US.



Also, for diplomatic aspect, the countries in Southeast Asia had closer relationship with Japan thanks to the US. For instance, US helped Japan to sign the Treaty of San Francisco, which allowed Japan to repay her debts in kind and labour. Hence Japan could have closer relationship with the Southeast Asian countries like Philippines, as she could enter their markets. It shows that the diplomatic ties made by Japan with the Southeast Asian countries was due to US effort.

There are also other factors that led to the developments of Japan after WW2 to the end of 1960s, but they were less important than the US factor.

Firstly, it was the Japanese government efforts, for Japan's economic development she carried our expedient policies like in 1952 she joined the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, which improved Japan economic status globally. Also, she joined the GATT in 1955 to boost trade and development of renewable energy. However, US factor was more important. In terms of cause-effect relationship, it was the US that formed the stabilized political environment by Military Tribunal to eliminate the Zaibatsu, the Japanese government could have a good foundation of economy before carrying out her economic plans, hence she was following US footsteps. Hence US factor facilitated the Japanese policies to be more effective after SCAP occupation ended.

Also, the global circumstances also led to the economic and political development of Japan. As for economic, due to the Korean War in 1950-53 and Vietnam War in 1965, it led to the increased military production of Japan to supply munitions to the two countries with wars. This special procurement helped Japan to revive her economy quickly with more military exports. Also, approaching the end of WW2, in 1945, Japan lost, the international circumstances of disarmament conferences and peace conferences caused her to abandon the militarism in Japan, facilitating the democratic development. However, in terms of cause-effect relationship, it was US factor more significant. As US was the head of the capitalist bloc, she actively participated in Korean War and sent 3 million soldiers to Vietnam War against communism. It was US that chose Japan as the country for supplying military munitions for them US created the special procurement. Also, Japan surrendered because US threw two atomic bombs in Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Hence the downfall of militarism after WW2 to late 1960s was also due to US effort to eliminate militarism and set up the Showa Constitution hence US more important.

Also, the Japanese characteristics also led to the Japanese improved economy and

educational standard. As Japanese was very obedient and good at saving in nature, they listened to the SCAP government's economic policies to reconstruct their economy. For instance, they worked very hard in the companies to increase Japanese exports, goods like Japanese TV and cars were exported to US and Southeast Asian countries. Also, due to the saving nature, Japanese saved money in the bank and the Japanese bank could give more debts to companies to boost economic development. Whereas, Japanese was willing to learn and hence many attended tertiary or overseas education to improve themselves. However, US factor was more important in terms of cause-effect relationship, Japanese characteristic existed long before that, it was the US that carried our expedient policies like the Anti-Monopoly Act, Land Reform Act and also provide basic education, then Japanese can fully express their national features for educational and economic development.

All in all, US factor was the most important factor among all factors in causing development during end of WW2 up to 1960s end.

Words: 929

## 2018 Essay Question 4: World War 2

Mark:20/25

### How effective were the attempts to maintain peace in Europe by the international community in the period 1919-39?

There were multiple attempts to keep peace after WW1, including League of Nations, peace treaties, peace conferences, disarmament conferences and appeasement policy. I'm going to assess their effectiveness.

Firstly, for the League of Nations. It was set up in 1920 due to the Fourteen Points proposed by US President Wilson. It aimed at keeping peace by economic sanctions, condemnation against the aggressors, in order to prevent another world war. It hoped to resolve international disputes through peaceful means. For its effectiveness, it was limited. Undoubtedly, the small nation states, like the Greek invasion of Bulgaria in 1925, also Finland and Sweden disputes over Aland Island. However, towards big aggressors, the League was ineffective. For instance, it couldn't stop Germany, Italy to withdraw from the League in 1933 and 1937 respectively. Then the League didn't condemn any of them for invasions and expansions in Europe. For instance, Germany annexation in Czechoslovakia in 1939 and sudden attack in Poland in 1939 which led to another world war. Hence, its effectiveness was limited.

Secondly, there were two peace treaties signed Locarno Treaty (1925) and Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928). Locarno Treaty protected the West Europe from any invasion or expansions, also protected the Rhineland demilitarized status. While for Kellogg-Briand Pact, it aimed to prevent the nations from using the wars or violent act to solve disputes, providing the 'legitimate self defense clause' when necessary to expand. The two treaties had very limited effect in peace keeping. For instance, Locarno Treaty was infringed when Germany remilitarized Rhineland in 1936, however, due to no penalties, Germany wasn't punished. Although the 2 treaties helped to keep Europe in a state of 'Honeymoon Period' during 1920s, it wasn't effective in 1930s. For example, the Kellogg-Briand Pact was always during 1930s with the aggressor's act. Nazi Germany used the 'legitimate self defense' clause to justify her invasion to Sudeteland in 1938. Also, the aggressors didn't care about the Pact when Italy attacked Albania in 1939 and Germany attacked Poland in 1939, showing its low effectiveness in keeping peace. Worse still, the Locarno Treaty didn't protect the Eastern Europe

causing Germany to attack Czechoslovakia in 1939 easily. Hence ineffective.

Thirdly, there were 3 disarmament conferences too during 1919-39 to keep peace. They were Washington Conference (1921-22), London Naval Conference (1930) and Geneva Conference (1932-34) respectively. Washington Conference and London Naval Conference mainly restricted the powers expansion on navy like heavy cruisers, while Geneva Conference, with more than 60 countries joined was about general disarmament. However, the conferences were fail and ineffective. There were very little signatories for Washington Conference and London Naval Conference, 5 and 3 respectively to be exact, which was not widespread. Also, in London Naval Conference, it stated that 'if anyone other than the signatories started to expand, the signatories could follow suit.'. It shows the loopholes of the treaty and later on useless. Also, the above two treaties only restricted the navy but not other forces. For Geneva Conference, it was also ineffective. As Germany withdrew halfway of the conference, leading to no consensus made and the nation states worried Germany would threaten them after the withdrawal and started to have armament race too, which was opposite of original aim.

Besides, there was also the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, a post-war conference after WW1, for the settlement of the defeated nations. It signed the Treaty of Versailles and the Treaty of St. German, etc. This was hoped to reduce the power of defeated nations to maintain world peace. Also Fourteen Points were proposed to keep peace, including no secret diplomacy and 'national self-determination'. However, the Paris Peace Conference was ineffective and was a failure. Firstly, the Treaty of Versailles was very harsh and caused discontent of Germany, including reducing army to 100,000 men and lose over 10% of her territories and accepting the War Guilt Clause. This led to the great support of Hitler who promised to provoke the treaty and led to rise in Nazism. Later on, Hitler even used the excuse of 'national self-determination' during annexation of Austria in 1938 claiming there were 3 million Germans there, harming world peace with invasions. Also, Italy was not satisfied that she was only given with Istria and Tyrol in the conference. Hence led to the rise of Fascist Mussolini in 1922. Mussolini also had various expansions like to Albania in 1939. Hence threatening world peace and ineffective.

Lastly, there was also the appeasement policy, aiming to satisfy the needs of the aggressors in order to stop their aggressions and hoping to bring peace to the world. The policy was adopted by the Britain and France, however, the efforts were not effective at all and even destroyed peace faster. For instance, Britain and France carried

out he Munich Agreement with Germany in 1938, promising Germany that she'll be given Sudetenland in the conditions halt the expansions and brought world peace. However, after Germany got Sudetenland, Hitler's ambition boosted a lot and didn't stop aggression. Worse still, she invaded the whole Czechoslovakia in 1939, later on signed the Pact of Steel with Italy in 1939 and attacked Poland in the same year which caused the world war. Also, the appeasement policy caused USSR to think that Britain and France were 'diverting the troubles to the east', this led to the signing of Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact in 1939 and caused Germany to be more confident in starting a war, leading to WW2. Hence appeasement policy was ineffective in keeping world peace.

All in all, although limited effectiveness in League of Nations, the peace treaties, mostly the international peace-keeping efforts in Europe in the period of 1919-39 was not effective.

Words: 938

2018 年 5\*\*

Vivian



Vivian 於中五 Regular Course 開始師從 K.W.HO，並且於升中六暑假報讀 Summer Course，再承接上 S6 Regular Course，堅持完成到最後，最終順利取得 5\*\*佳績！

Vivian 與同校數名同學於中 5 開始就補 K.W.HO，一早已經打好底子，因此於 2018 年 DSE 當中，同校大多補 K.W.HO 均獲得 5 或以上的成績！其中更有 3 位補 K.W.HO 的學生奪得 5\*\*！創造同一間學校有 3 位 K.W.HO 門生取得 5\*\*的傳奇。

時間對於成績十分重要，只要一早起步，並堅持到最後，就能以時間換取理想的成績。但礙於許多同學習慣臨急抱佛腳，才導致許多的遺憾出現。把握時間，堅持到最後，就能成就屬於自己的傳奇！

備註：Vivian 一共報讀了 17 期 K.W.HO 課程。(不包括任何 Free 或 One Day Course)

## Vivian 讀歷史科之心得：

### Tips:

#### F5:

1. 做翻每一期嘅瘋紙，直接抄翻厚筆記入面嘅野入去，久而久之就會發現有一啲例子係經常會用到，同埋會熟咗唔同答題框架，例如一果多因，**more than** 同 **rather than** 點分
2. 考試前可以直接溫瘋紙，唔需要再睇厚筆記，因為瘋紙係厚筆記嘅精簡版本
3. 如有時間，可以自己抄出每一課題（例如一戰二戰、冷戰、經濟合作）中的常用例子同扣題例子，令自己係答題嘅時候可在短時間內寫更多適用例子（如沒時間，可在暑假完成）

#### F5 升 F6 暑假:

1. 溫返過去一年嘅瘋紙
2. 睇同做 **DSE past paper**，除咗睇考評局 **marking** 之外，亦可以睇翻 **kwho** 筆記入面有無出現過呢條題目，對比翻自己答案同考評局+筆記答案

#### F6:

1. 利用考史嚟溫課文內容
2. 係每一次學校小測之前都溫熟課文及論點論據
3. 可嘗試自己完成瘋紙，不依賴厚筆記，然後再對答案
4. 如有時間，可盡量多交功課給 **kwho**，或自己在家中完成額外題目（可用點列式或寫完整答案），然後對答案（如寫完整答案，記得計時做）

#### Study period:

1. 重溫所有課題厚筆記，瘋紙，**past paper**，校內練習及考卷
2. 重點溫習先前寫下的常用及扣題例子
3. 熟習不同答題框架，在溫每一條 **DBQ**（最後分題）及 **Essay** 前自己先想好框架和答法
4. 熟習各種駁論方式（例如因果關係，局限），可專背一些駁論嘅論點論據
5. 有充足休息，當天早點到考場作最後準備

## 評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E					
卷別組：	Paper 1			Paper 2		
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	203	204
分部基本得分：	14 M1 14c (out of 15)	12 M1 12c (out of 15)	12 M1 (out of 15)	11 M1 (out of 15)	17 M1 (out of 25)	19 M1 (out of 25)
分部調整得分：	14	12	12	11	17	19
卷別調整得分：	49			36		
卷別組調整得分：	49			36		
加權卷別得分	113			61		
科目得分：	174 (out of 222)					
科目等級：	5**					

### 歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1	C
1	101	Q1(a)	3	2	2
		Q1(b)	4	4	4
		Q1(c)	8	8	8
2	102	Q2(a)	3	2	2
		Q2(b)	4	4	4
		Q2(c)	8	6	6
3	103	Q3(a)	4	4	
		Q3(b)	3	3	
		Q3(c)	8	5	
4	104	Q4(a)	4	2	
		Q4(b)	3	2	
		Q4(c)	8	7	

### 歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
3	203	Q3	25	17
4	204	Q4	25	19



**2018 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong**

**Marks : 14/15**

**1a) What are the major messages of the cartoon? (3 marks)**

The main message of the cartoon was that the problem of corruption among the police in Hong Kong was serious, which led to a poor life of Hong Kong people.

From Source A, the Hong Kong police asked the citizen to pay \$1,000 of fine for spitting but the penalty at that time was actually \$15 to \$100. This showed that the police didn't follow the laws and the rules to enforce the law but just demanded extra money from the citizens.

From Source A, the Hong Kong citizens at the back were being chased after by the police. This showed they were leading a hard life. The corruption of police led to the hard life of people.

Moreover, the "smelly Hong Kong comics" showed that the police only cared about money and had corruption.

**Mark: 2/3**

**1b) What attitude does the author have towards the police? (4 marks)**

The author had a positive, approving, welcoming attitude but at the same time was a little discontented towards the Royal Hong Kong police.

Firstly, from Source B, the author mentioned that the Hong Kong people "do appreciate the police force" because they have a "friendly and civilised manner". This showed that the author approved the Hong Kong police, thinking that they had fulfilled their responsibility to secure the citizens.

Secondly, from Source B, the author wrote the incident that the police refused the offer given by the lawyer. This showed that the author thought the police was fair and wouldn't serve others due to self-interests (money) and so the author welcomed the police force.

Thirdly, from Source B, the author mentioned that the majority of the people had “political neutrality”. This showed that the police were indifferent towards political issues and the author was a little discontented towards them.

Lastly, from Source B, the author mentioned he “was sad” about the incident that the term “colony” didn’t bother the police. This showed the author was discontented towards the police for being reluctant or ignorant of the political development of Hong Kong.

So, the author appreciated the work of the police but was discontented towards their indifferent attitude towards the political development in Hong Kong

**Mark: 4/4**

**1c) Do you agree that the British Government shown that its governance improved during 1967-97? [S+K] (8 marks)**

I agree

Firstly, from Source A, in 1974, the police had the problem of corruption and didn’t fulfil their responsibility. For example, the police asked citizens to give \$1,000 while the penalty was \$15 to \$100. This showed the problem of corruption.

However, from Source B, in 1997, the police refused to receive the money granted by the lawyer. This showed that the problem of corruption had been tackled by the Hong Kong government as trainings had been offered to the police.

From my own knowledge, the ICAC was set up in the 1970s to fight against corruption. Laws were set up to prevent bribery and corruption. This might account for the improved situation regarding corruption. This eased people’s discontent towards the government and improved governance.

Besides, from my own knowledge, in the political aspect, Hong Kong people had a low participation in political affairs. The ratio of Chinese administrative officers to foreign administrative officers was 1:5 in the 1960s.

However, in the 1990s, the ratio of Chinese administrative officers to foreign administrative officers was around 1:1. This showed the government improved governance by letting Chinese participate in a higher position in the government to ease their discontent towards the government after the 1967 riots.

Moreover, in terms of the social aspect, in the 1960s, the government implemented very few policies catering for the Hong Kong people. This caused discontent among Hong Kong people and the 1967 riots.

However, in the 1970s, the government had the Ten-year Housing Programme to improve livelihood of Hong Kong people. Housing Department was also being set up. Housing was provided to 1.8 million Hong Kong people. This showed the government improved governance by offering more policies to the Hong Kong people and improve their quality of life and living environment.

Furthermore, in the 1960s, there were very few social welfare policies. People had poor life. This led to people's discontent and hence the 1967 riots. The lower class was still neglected.

However, in the 1970s and 1980s, there were the public assistance scheme and the CSSA, which offered financial assistance to the lower class. This eased people's discontent towards government and improved their livelihood.

In the 1960s, there was no election in the Legislative Council.

In 1992, Chris Patten, the Governor, allowed all 60 seats in the Legislative Council to be elected. This was to enhance the governance of the colonial government to Hong Kong as Hong Kong had to be returned to China in 1997. This lessened Hong Kong people's worries on the 1997 handover and enhanced their support towards the government.

Therefore, I agree.

**Mark: 8/8**

## 2018 DBQ Question 2: China

Marks : 12/15

### 2a) What are the impacts of the Reform? (3marks)

The writer thought that the reform would bring positive impacts to the Qing Dynasty by reducing the backwardness of China.

Firstly, the writer in Source C mentioned that China's weakness was that there was "defective corrective of parts" and "a lack of communication between places". This showed that the reform could enhance communication between places and improve the governance of the Qing Dynasty.

Secondly, the writer in Source C mentioned that there was "predominance of local over national interests" and the reform was "the remedy". This showed that the reform would lead to emphasis on national interests more than personal interests.

Thirdly, the writer in Source C mentioned the reform could promise "complete renovation of the oldest, most populous and most conservative of empires". This showed that the reform could bring new and liberal ideas to China and improve the situation in China.

Mark:2/3

### 2b) Explain why the revolutionaries worth the respect by quoting two clues. (4 marks)

Firstly, the author in Source D mentioned that the revolutionaries were sincere that they had "no other motive than that of benefiting their fellow-nationals" and wanted to contribute to their country. This showed that the revolutionaries were selfless, and they value national interest more than personal interest.

Secondly, the author in Source D mentioned that they had been the "real reformers" in China but had very low-profile lives and were "despised as the dangerous faction in the country". This showed that although the revolutionaries were changing the fate of the country and bringing a brighter future to China, they were not being understood by the government and were hunt by the government. However, they still tried their best to carry out revolution, which was admirable.

Mark:4/4

**2c) If you were an intellectual in China in 1911, you would like to be a member of the revolutionaries or a reformist?[S+K](8 marks)**

If I were a Chinese scholar in 1911, I would prefer to be a revolutionary.

Firstly, from Source D, being a revolutionary was to “work for the permanent good of their country” and to “benefit their fellow-nationals”. This showed that revolution could benefit the whole nation and improve the lives of all Chinese people at that time.

Secondly, from Source D, “there have been thousands of smaller men”. This showed that there were a lot of revolutionaries in China. I could work with them and hence had high effectiveness on improving the situation in China.

From my own knowledge, the 1911 Revolution aimed to end the 2000 years of absolute monarchy of China. This would lead to the setting up of a constitutional government which was more democratic and to improve China’s modernisation.

Also, from my own knowledge, the Qing Dynasty had been ruled by the Manzu. There were little rights given to the other ethnics, for example the Han. If I carry out revolution, I would promote the five-group harmony which could effectively promote the harmony and equality between different ethnics like the Manzu, Han, Tibetan, etc. This benefits China’s social modernisation.

I would not choose to be a reformer.

Firstly, from Source C, the reform could solve the problem of backwardness in China by having the “complete renovation” of “conservative of empires”.

However, the Late Qing Reform had already proved that the Qing Dynasty was insincere and even if another reform was carried out China would still be under absolute monarchy. For example, in Late Qing Reform, nine years were needed for the preparation of constitution in the Outline of Constitution. Also, the cabinet had 7 Manzu people in it, out of the total 13 people. Moreover, there was no election. This showed that even if reform was carried out it would still be insincere.

Besides, from my own knowledge, in the diplomatic aspect, the Late Qing government had signed unequal treaties with the Western countries, as shown by the Shimonoseki Treaty and the Boxer Protocol, which led to 450 million silver taels of debt. This led to

huge financial burden and people led an extremely hard life due to the heavy taxes.

Even if reform was carried out, the Qing government would still have to follow the treaty. If revolution was carried out, the treaties could have higher chances to be overthrown and this enhanced people's living standard.

Moreover, from my own knowledge, the Qing Dynasty had a low international status. It didn't succeed in gaining tariff autonomy, salt tax autonomy and extraterritoriality.

Even if reform was carried out, the Qing government's image was poor and weak, and the powers wouldn't agree to negotiate with Qing and the unfair treatments could not be discarded. If revolution was carried out, the unequal terms in the treaties could be abolished, which enhanced China's international status as well as national power.

Therefore, I prefer to be a revolutionary.

Mark: 6/8

## 2018 DBQ Question 3: Two World Wars

Marks : 12/15

### 3a) What are the natures of scout? (4 marks)

The nature of scouting was to always serve the country by having patriotism in mind.

From Source E, the scouts “will keep the well-being of their country in their eyes” above everything else. This showed that the interests of the country came before their personal interests.

From Source E, it is shown that people claimed British had “no patriotism”. This showed that the nature of scouting was to promote patriotism, asking people, teenagers to love their country.

Moreover, from Source E, it is shown that the scouts had to “keep their national flag flying” even they would die. This showed that scouting was to let people sacrifice themselves for the country’s interests and to protect the nation.

Mark: 4/4

### 3b) What are the concerns of the both sides when discussing over Triple Entente? (3 marks)

The common concern was that whether it could reduce Germany’s aggression and ambition on expanding its territory by invading other European countries.

For the “For” side in Source E, they were concerned that the secrecy of the Entente might be an alliance and it would “promote Germany” and led to “nightmare” in Europe. This showed that the concern was whether Germany’s ambition could be eased to reduce invasion.

For the “against” side, it is shown in Source F that the Entente was essential to stop expansion of Germany otherwise “war would be inevitable”. This showed the powers were concerned whether war initiated by Germany could be prevented by the Triple Entente.

Mark: 3/3

## 3c) Do you agree that nationalism does not necessarily lead to the Great War?

[S+K] (8 marks)

To a small extent, I agree.

Firstly, it is true that nationalism didn't necessarily lead to the outbreak of a general war. From source E, it is shown that patriotism was being introduced into scouting in 1908.

However, the World War I broke out in 1914. This showed that nationalism didn't necessarily lead to immediate outbreak of war.

Secondly, from my own knowledge, nationalism, if not extreme, wouldn't harm the relationship between countries.

However, nationalism did lead to the outbreak of general war.

Firstly, in source F, the Triple Entente's formation was to prevent the expansion of Germany, as shown in the "against" side. This was to prevent the nationalism of Germany, which might harm other countries as Germany would invade them.

From my own knowledge, the Triple Entente was an opposing camp to the Triple Alliance. They were against each other and this increased tensions in Europe. Due to the alliance, the powers would offer help to each other during wars, which helped enlarge the local wars to a world war. For example, Germany issued a blank cheque to Austria-Hungary after the Sarajevo Incident, which increased confidence of Austria-Hungary to start a war.

Also, from my own knowledge, the extreme nationalism of Russia and Serbia led to the outbreak of World War I. As Russia and Serbia had the same race - the Slavs, they promoted Pan-Slavism and Russia was the big brother of Serbia. This led to the fact that Russia was the first country to announce general mobilization in Sarajevo Incident to help Serbia, which led to World War I.

Moreover, the nationalism of France also led to the WWI. From my own knowledge, France had won in the Two Moroccan Crises with Germany, which greatly increased its confidence to start a war to gain national glory.



Furthermore, due to the nationalism of Germany and Britain, there were armaments race where they wanted to build dreadnoughts to show their national glory and power. In 1910, the dreadnoughts of Britain and Germany were 10 and 5 respectively. In 1914, it became 32 and 22 respectively. This greatly increased tension and lead to the failure of the Hague disarmament conference, which finally led to World War II.

Source F also showed that Britain received benefit from the Entente, which showed that Britain promoted Entente for nationalism, to enhance National glory.

**Mark: 5/8**



**2018 DBQ Question 4: International Cooperation**

**Marks : 11/15**

**4a) Point out two characteristics of the international politics after 1945?  
(4 marks)**

The first characteristic was that the votes of members in the western countries (capitalist) were more than that of communist countries.

From Source G, it is shown that the total number of vetoes of Britain, USA, France was 243, while that of the PRC and USSR was 126. The western capitalist countries' vetoes doubled that of communist countries.

The second characteristic was that the vetoes of capitalist countries decreased from 1946 to 2000 while the vetoes of communist increased from 1946 to 2000.

From Source G, the vetoes of the USA increased from 0 in 1946-50 to 47 in 1981-1990. Britain's vetoes also increased from 0 in 1946-50 to 15 in 1981-1990 while USSR's vetoes decreased from 51 in 1946-50 to 2 in 1991-2000.

**Mark: 2/4**

**4b) Discuss one structural problem of the United Nations? (3 marks)**

The problem was that the United Nations lacked participation of small countries, which lacked democracy.

From Source H, the United Nations didn't have "efforts at democratising international life among all nations, big and small". This showed that the United Nations lacked participation of small nations, so it couldn't achieve democracy.

Also, from Source H, he hoped that the United Nations could have democracy, which means that at that time there was no democracy.

Moreover, although Germany and Japan joined the United Nations, many other countries also had that sharing of history. It is unfair to only let Germany and Japan be involved.

**Mark: /3**

## 4c) Is national interest the reason that hindered international cooperation for so long? [S+K] (8 marks)

Yes, I agree.

Firstly, according to Source G, the vetoes of capitalist countries decreased while that of communist countries increased from 1946 to 2000. This was due to the national interest. The capitalists were against the communists and they had similar goals, so they always had higher vetoes. While the communist had the same situation. For example, USA and the UK had relatively higher votes in 1971-80 and 1981-90. This showed that they valued their national interests in political aspect to confront the communist.

Secondly, from Source G, the number of permanent members decreases from 1946 to 1970 (from 53 to 47). This might be due to the protection of national interests. From my own knowledge, there was the Cold War and the capitalist and communist countries had poor relationship, which showed that national interests could hinder cooperation.

Thirdly, from Source H, it is shown that small nations were not involved in the United Nations. This might be due to the fact that the developed countries didn't want to harm their economic interests so that they refused to let developing countries be involved.

Moreover, from my own knowledge, the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 was not ratified by the US and Australia as they didn't want to sacrifice their own national interests in order to protect the environment.

Also, from my own knowledge, the International Atomic Energy Agency didn't have much effectiveness as the more developed countries were not willing to transfer their knowledge in science and technology to the less developed countries.

Furthermore, from my own knowledge, the medical cooperation was hindered as the developed countries didn't want to sell medicine at a low price and used patent to earn profit. The smallpox bacteria was still held by the US and the USSR nowadays as they wanted to protect the national interest and to use it as biological weapon. The cooperation in medical aspect was hindered.

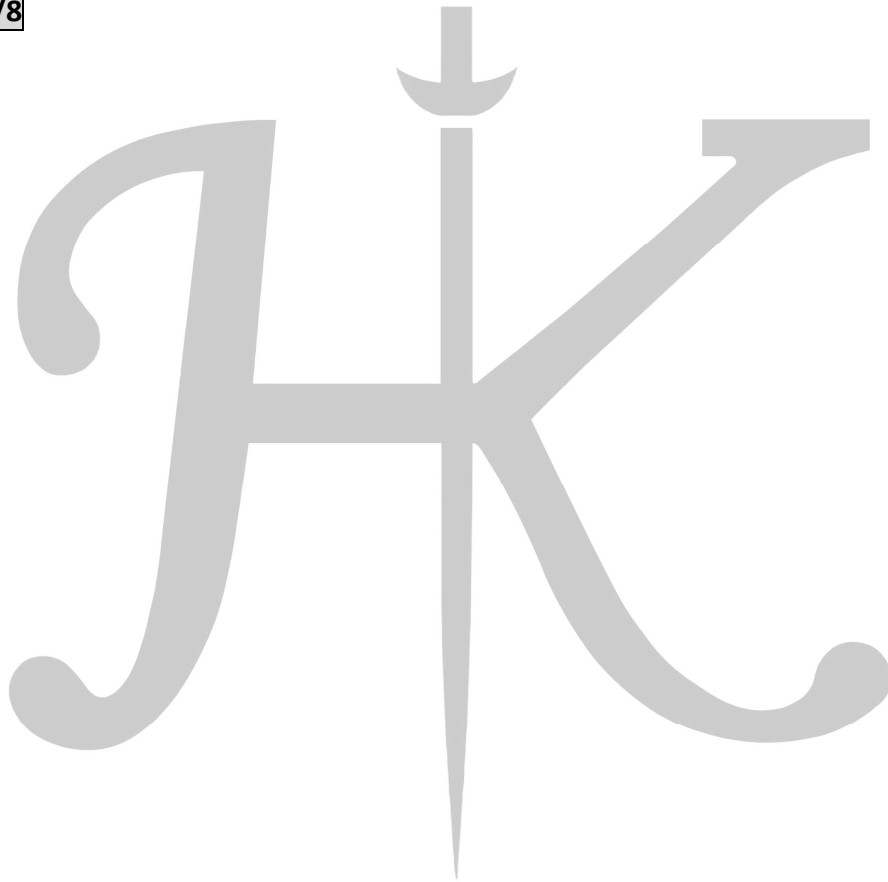
However, national interest sometimes promotes international cooperation.

For example, the capitalist country had the same goal to confront the communist, so the capitalist cooperated to form the Organisation for Economic Cooperation in 1948 and the OECD in 1961 to distribute aid of US \$13 billion in Marshall Plan. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was also promoted.

Also, Warsaw Pact and NATO was to protect interests.

Therefore, I agree that national interests always hinder international cooperation.

**Mark: 7/8**



## 2018 Essay Question 3:

Mark:17/25

**'The US factor was the main factor that shaped the Japan development in the period 1945-60S.' Do you agree? Explain you answer.**

To a large extent, I agree that the Japanese development in the period after the Second World War to the end of the 1960s was primarily due to the US factor.

Firstly, Japan's political development was influenced by the US factor as it ended militarism and became more democratic. As the SCAP government took control of Japan after the Second World War, it established a democratic government in Japan and the elective element in Japan increased. The Showa Constitution of 1947 stated that Japan should be demilitarised and militarism ended. The SCAP government also had the Military Tribunal in which more than 20000 soldiers and war-criminals during the Second World War were being purged and sentenced. Some were even sentenced to death. Although the SCAP government left Japan in 1952, the government had political parties and was still democratic. For example, there was the Democratic Party in Japan. The Prime Minister was elected among the Japanese. Therefore, in political aspect, the US factor influenced Japan's development by ending militarism.

Secondly, in terms of the economic aspect, the US factor also influenced Japan's development by improving Japan's economic recovery and development. In terms of improving the economic development, the SCAP government dissolved all the zaibatsu that existed before the Second World War. For example, Mitsui and Mitsubishi. This gave chances to the development of small and medium enterprises as they no longer dominated the Japanese economy. Besides, the Treaty of San Francisco also improved Japan's export. As Japan has invaded many Southeast Asian countries in the Second World War, it signed the treaty under the help of the US to repay the reparations to those Southeast Asian countries by kind and labour services. This greatly enhanced the exports of Japanese products such as automobile and other light industries. The Treaty provided an opportunity for Japan to enter the Southeast Asian market, which greatly improved its economic recovery after the destruction by the two atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 by the US. Moreover, the special procurement of the US helped Japan's economic recovery. As Japan was under the rule of SCAP government from 1945 to 1952 after the Second World War and it was a capitalist country, US used Japan as a place to store weapons and provide services to the soldiers

during the Korean War (1950-53) and the Vietnam war (1961-75). This helped improve Japan's economy as the soldiers consumed and shopped in Japan. For example, the income of Japan increased 5 times in 3 years. Furthermore, the reduction of military expenditure to 1% in 1951 due to the signing of Mutual Security Pact with the US help diversify the economic development in Japan as the expenses on military could be used in other areas like heavy industry (shipbuilding) and research and development. Under the help of the US, Japan also managed to become a part of the MITI and the GATT to improve its economic development. Therefore, the US factor did affect Japan's economic development.

Thirdly, the US factor also affected Japan's education. The Basic Education Law and Compulsory Education Law were passed in the 1940s to provide nine year free and compulsory education to the Japanese under the SCAP government. The laws also emphasised whole-person development and all-minded development instead of merely patriotism and indoctrination of benefits of militarism. Many universities were being said top and tertiary education was being promoted. As a result, at the end of the 1960s, there's one university student among 7 working adults. Therefore, the US factor improved Japan's education.

Diplomatically, the US factor helped end the hostile relationship of Japan with Southeast Asian countries by the signing of the Treaty of San Francisco as reparations were paid in kind and labour services.

Some may say that the national factor of Japan also influenced its own development. The Japanese had habits of saving in the bank, which increased the shares and revenues of the bank. They also learnt from the foreign countries actively to develop their own economy. Moreover, the Japanese had much perseverance, so they were not afraid of failures and dared to explore new opportunities.

However, the US factor was more important than the Japan's own national factor. Concerning the cause and effect relationship, it was the US factor that allow Japanese to learn from them. As the US drop the atomic bombs to Japan, it had the responsibility to recover Japan's economy. Its SCAP government and entering of US troops and government officials into Japan allow the Japanese to learn from them. For example, the development of high technology industries like making computer chips. It was the US factor that provide an opportunity for the national factor to come into effect. Moreover, in terms of limitations, Japan's national Factor had long existed for many years even starting from the 1900s, so it's impact on the development of a particular

period, i.e. 1945 to 1960s is rather limited. While the US factor is a unique factor due to the set-up of the SCAP government. Therefore, the US factor was more important.

Some may also claim that the Cold War what's more important in influencing Japan's development. Due to the Cold War, there is confrontation between the capitalist bloc and the communist bloc. This led to the special procurement after the US in the Korean War (1950-53) and the Vietnam War (1961), which improved Japan's economy.

However, the US factor had higher significance. In terms of the cause and effect relationship, US was the leader of the capitalist bloc. It supported South Korea and had to lead other capitalist countries in the bloc to go against influence of the communist bloc led by the USSR. So, as Japan was a capitalist country, US led Japan and made use of it to be a base for military supply. It was the US factor that led to the Cold war and hence the special procurements. Therefore, the US factor was more significant.

In short, although Japan's development was influenced by the national factor and the Cold War, their influences were limited. The US factor was far more important and to a large extent I agree.

Words: 1023

## 2018 Essay Question 4: World War II

Mark:19/25

### How effective were the attempts to maintain peace in Europe by the international community in the period 1919-39?

There are five international peace-keeping efforts in Europe during 1919-39. Although some of them helped maintain peace in the short term, in the long term all efforts failed, and this finally led to the outbreak of WW II.

Firstly, the Paris Peace Conference was held for peacekeeping in 1919 but it failed and led to WW II. In the Paris Peace Conference, the Treaty of Versailles was being signed by Germany. There were extremely harsh treaty terms. For example, Germany had to reduce its army to 100,000 men, lost 10% of territory and population, pay US \$33 billion reparations and to accept the war-guilt clause. Italy was given Istria and Tyrol as rewards. Although the Treaty could weaken Germany's power and the rewards could satisfy some demands of Italy, which led to the honeymoon period in the 1920s, they were ineffective. The Germans felt humiliated to accept the harsh terms and were discontented. The Weimar Republic, which signed the Treaty of Versailles, was not welcomed by the public and this led to the rise of Nazism. Germany later carried out the expansionist policies, remilitarised Rhineland in 1936, demanded Anschluss in 1938, invaded Czechoslovakia and then Poland in 1939, which finally led to the outbreak of World War II. Besides, Italy was also not satisfied as it was only given Istria and Tyrol instead of what it demanded (Dalmatia and Fiume). The Italians demanded a strong government to gain back national glory and this led to the rise of Fascism. They demanded Fiume from Yugoslavia in 1924, and invaded Abyssinia in 1935 and Albania in 1939, which finally led to World War II. Therefore, the Paris Peace Conference was ineffective.

Secondly, the League of Nations was responsible for peace-keeping but it failed. Although the League was effective in solving some regional conflicts, such as the conflict between Sweden and Finland over Aland Islands in 1920 and stopped Italy's invasion of Corfu Island in 1923, its effectiveness was only restricted to regional conflicts. When Japan invaded China in the September 18th Incident in 1931, the League failed to stop its invasion. The League only condemned Japan's invasion and didn't have independent army to stop it. Japan then ignored the League, withdrew in



1933 and invaded China in a full-scale in 1937 by the July 7th Incident and started Sino-Japanese War. Besides, when Italy invaded Abyssinia in 1935, the League condemned and imposed economic sanctions, but no sanctions were on strategic materials. Other countries still traded with Italy. Italy ignored the League and invaded whole of Abyssinia afterwards. It even withdrew from the League in 1937. Moreover, Germany also withdrew from the League in 1933. No powers then relied on the League to solve problems. The absence of the US (the superpower) also undermined the effectiveness of the League. This finally led to the invasion of Poland which led to the World War II in 1939.

Thirdly, the peace treaties were ineffective in peace-keeping. The Locarno Pact (1925) only restricted Germany's expansion on the West boundary but not the East, which meant that Germany could still carry out expansion in the East. This aroused the concerns of the USSR as it thought the European countries were “diverting the troubles towards the East”. Hence, it signed the Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact with Germany in 1939, which eased Germany's worry of a two front war and Germany invaded Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Kellogg- Briand Pact (1928) was also ineffective. The “legitimate self-defence clause” in the Treaty became an excuse for Hitler to expand. For example, its expansion into the Sudetenland in 1938 was under the claim to protect the 3 million Germans inhabited there. Furthermore, both treaties didn't have effective punishments and had no binding power. This finally led to the outbreak of World War II as Germany adopted conscription in 1935, remilitarised Rhineland in 1936 by violating the Locarno Pact invaded Poland in 1939. Therefore, the peace treaties were ineffective.

Fourthly, the disarmament conferences were ineffective as well in peace-keeping. Concerning the Washington Conference (1921-22) and the London Naval Conference (1930), both of them aimed at reducing navy and fixing the ratio of capital ships and cruises. However, no efforts were being made in other armaments like the army or the air force. The London Naval Conference even had the term stating that “if any other countries other than the signatories expand, the signatories could follow suit”. This became the pretext for Germany and Japan's expansion and the armaments production continued. For example, Germany invaded Czechoslovakia in 1939. Also, France refused to cooperate in the London Naval Conference and the Geneva Conference (1932-34). It demanded Germany to disarm before it did to protect its own interests. In the Geneva Conference, Germany even withdrew from the conference. Although there were many countries that participated in the Geneva Conference, the countries refused to disarm and there were no specific terms or punishments. The low

binding power led to the failure of the conference. After the three conferences, war became imminent as all powers started to prepare for war. The invasion of Germany to Poland signified the outbreak of World War II. Therefore, the disarmament conferences were not effective.

Last but not least, the appeasement policy was not effective. Britain and France adopted this policy to delay war and to spend more time on recovering from the loss of WWI. They encouraged Italy's invasion to Abyssinia in 1935 and tolerated Germany's conscription in 1935, remilitarisation of Rhineland in 1936 and Anschluss in 1938. They also organised the Munich Conference in 1938 when Germany issued an ultimatum to Czechoslovakia demanded to get Sudetenland. The ceding of Czechoslovakia and other appeasement efforts could keep peace only in the short term. In the long term, it led to the outbreak of the Second World War. Germany and Italy both became more confident in starting war as they thought no one could stop them. The Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis was formed in 1937 and the Pact of Steel was signed. Although Sudetenland was given to Germany, it still invaded whole of Czechoslovakia in 1939 and Poland and this led to the outbreak of World War II. Italy's invasion to Albania in 1939 also led to the outbreak of World War II. Moreover, this policy aroused USSR suspicion as it thought Britain and Germany diverted troubles to the East. This led to the Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact in 1939 and enhanced Germany's confidence. Therefore, the appeasement policy was not effective.

In conclusion, although efforts were made in peace-keeping, they were only effective in the short-term and failed to keep peace in the long term.

Words: 1098



2018 年 5\*\*

Natalie



Natalie 於中 4 時開始師隨 K.W.HO Intensive Course，然後於中 6 時上 S6 Regular Course，再承接 CapStar。由於 Natalie 的學校的歷屆歷史科成績並不太理想，因此 Natalie 亦低估了自己的能力。

其實，Natalie 於 K.W.HO 2018 年全港最大型歷史科模擬試中已經獲得了 Level 5 的成績，此標誌著 Natalie 去到公開考試應該起碼可以取得 Level 5 的成績，是坐 5 望 5\*/5\*\*的程度。

備註：Natalie 一共報讀了 9 期 K.W.HO 課程。(不包括任何 Free 或 One Day Course)

Natalie 於考完 DSE 後的感受：

21/04/2018, 1:02 PM

考完啦啦啦啦yeah😭雖然  
dbq唔係好識但我已經盡力爆  
point😭😭😭

Essay 揀左assess  
effectiveness 同埋chairman  
mao個題有少少驚😭希望唔  
好太差😭最後可以有5 可以  
用好成績多謝你呢年嘅教導  
😭😭真心今年補完你之後我  
學到好多有用skills 同埋搵番  
對history 嘅興趣😭😭really  
thankyou 😭😭😭😭😭

由於 Natalie 的學校向來在歷史科的成績不佳，因此她嚴重低估自己的能力，考完後覺得有 5 已經是好的成績。

事實上，憑藉她驚人的爆炸力，5\*\*早已是囊中之物。最終，Natalie 更加是以 82.4% 的分數取得 5\*\*!

Natalie 於放榜後向 K.W.HO 報喜：

11 JUL, 11:05 AM

kw 我history 5\*\*左！

多謝你😭😭我完夢了😭😭  
😭😭😭😭😭😭

到依家都覺得好夢幻😭😭😭  
😭

## Natalie 讀歷史科之心得：

我覺得讀 history 最重要有幾個心得：

第一係要熟課文，要記得重要嘅史實，例如和約嘅條款之類，如果唔熟寫嘅答案就會好虛唔夠說服力，熟左書之後就係要多操 past paper 同 mock paper, 要知道每一種題型要點答，例如係問 attitude 同 view 嘅分別，essay 方面往往‘難則易，易則難’，要識揀題目同埋留意提問字眼，唔好純粹因為熟個 topic 就答，操卷最好同一份卷操多幾次 make sure 自己係熟悉點答。

另外一個重點就係唔好刻意死記硬背，文科無所謂 marking scheme，要高分最重要係要識得史實靈活運用，最後就係唔好用討厭嘅心態去讀呢一科，history 嘅史實可能好多好長有好多字要寫要記，係的確好麻煩但係你用一個憎厭嘅心態去讀只會另到你越讀越無心機，嘗試用另一個角度去讀去欣賞呢一科，你會得到更加多：）！

## 評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E					
卷別組：	Paper 1			Paper 2		
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	202	204
分部基本得分：	11 M1 (out of 15)	12 M1 13C (out of 15)	14 M1 (out of 15)	13 M1 (out of 15)	20 M1 (out of 25)	19 M1 (out of 25)
分部調整得分：	11	13	14	13	20	19
卷別調整得分：	51			39		
卷別組調整得分：	51			39		
加權卷別得分	117			66		
科目得分：	183 (out of 222)					
科目等級：	5**					

### 歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1	C
1	101	Q1(a)	3	1	
		Q1(b)	4	4	
		Q1(c)	8	6	
2	102	Q2(a)	3	2	3
		Q2(b)	4	4	4
		Q2(c)	8	6	6
3	103	Q3(a)	4	4	
		Q3(b)	3	3	
		Q3(c)	8	7	
4	104	Q4(a)	4	4	
		Q4(b)	3	3	
		Q4(c)	8	6	

### 歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
2	202	Q2	25	20
4	204	Q4	25	19

**2018 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong**

**Marks : 11/15**

**1a) What are the major messages of the cartoon? (3 marks)**

The main message was to satirize the policemen for abusing their power to overcharge people who spit, hence urging people not to spit.

From source A, the police '369' shouted at the man who spit and said 'the fine is \$1000', which equals to the people's monthly salary. However, the normal penalty was only HK\$15 to HK \$100, showing that the police abused their power and overcharged people.

Also, at the back of the cartoon in A, there are thieves threatening the rich people and want to take away their money, showing that the cartoonist wanted to satirize the police for acting like thieves to corrupt and take away money from people.

Lastly, in source A, although the police asked people not to spit, he himself spit and blurt out saliva from his mouth, showing that the cartoonist satirized the police for upholding double standard.

**Mark: 1/3**



## 1b) What attitude does the author have towards the police? (4 marks)

The cartoonist held a neutral but slightly disappointing attitude.

True, in source B, the writer says the police are civilized and friendly and are highly efficient, seems to have an approving stance towards the policemen, yet, he was actually a little disappointed at their political neutrality.

From source B, the writer says the majority of police kept silent on political issues, also, when he asked them what they thought of the term colony, they answered that it did not bother them, showing that cartoonist was disappointed at their political neutrality.

Also, from source B, the Royal Police had always upheld their stance of political neutrality and that the author just couldn't feel sad about that, showing that he was disappointed at that.

Also, from source B, it says that many policemen appeared calm with regard of the historical event of Hong Kong's return to China, so he wanted to show his disappointment to the police's indifferent attitude.

**Mark: 4/4**

## 1c) Do you agree that the British Government shown that its governance improved during 1967-97? [S+K] (8 marks)

I agree with the statement to a large extent.

From source A, the police in Hong Kong try to warn people not to spit as people needed to be fined for \$1000 showing the government's effort to keep Hong Kong hygienic and clean.

Also, from source B, the Hong Kong police 'acts in a civilized manner', also, they remain neutral as the policemen declined the people's money for gratitude, showing that the government tried to improve the police's governance.

Also, from source B, the police upheld its stance of political neutrality and kept silent on political issues, so this help avoids conflicts stemming from political conflicts in Hong Kong.

From source B, it also mentions that the policemen helped find a person's lost identity card once the person reported it to the police, showing that the governance has higher efficiency.

In my knowledge, before 1967-1997, the government did not pay attention to public opinion, but in 1968 after 1967 Riots, it set up City District Offices in 10 districts in Hong Kong to collect public opinion in 1968, showing it tries to improve governance.

Also, in my knowledge, the government set up statutory bodies like ICAC and Consumer Council in 1974 to turn Hong Kong corruption free. When there are no such organizations before, showing that the government tried to enhance its governing power.

Moreover, the government tried to improve labour rights. Before 1967, there was limited protection of labour rights. But after 1967, there was maternity rights given to women and in 1971, working leave of people was reduced to 48, showing its attempt to improve labour rights and governance.

Yet, it did not improve its governance in some aspects. In source A, the policemen charged people with \$1000 when he spit and the normal fine was only HK\$15 TO 100, so the police abused power.

Overall, the government tried to improve governance in most aspects despite some police still being corrupted.'

**Mark: 6/8**

## 2018 DBQ Question 2: China

Marks : 12/15 (M1)

C - Marks : 13/15

### 2a) What are the impacts of the Reform? (3marks)

From source C, reform would lead to better communication and linkage in China.

From source C, the author says railway and telegraph are rapidly welding the disjointed members of the Empire into a solid unity and that the post office contributes to the same result, showing that the reform will bring better focus on local interests and lead to better solidarity in China.

Also, from source C, the reform is 'not only a changed dynasty, but with higher aim and motive to have conservative of empires', showing that reform helped the old things and backwardness in arts and sciences.'

Mark:2/3

C - Mark:3/3

### 2b) Explain why the revolutionaries worth the respect by quoting two clues. (4 marks)

First, it is because the revolutionaries are selfless and very sincere. According to source D, the writer says 'he cannot doubt the extreme sincerity of the main revolutionary leaders' since they had no motive of benefiting their own selves but are prepared to work for the permanent good of the country. Hence, the author appreciated them for being sincere and selfless, willing to put national interests before self interests.

Also, from source D, the author appreciated the revolutionaries for being low profiled and brave. From source D, the author mentioned that the revolutionaries had led very low- profile lives but they toiled for China's enlightenment, despite the Qing government try to hunt them to do them death. Hence, the author admired the revolutionaries for being brave at their work yet being very low profile and do not wish to become famous because of their work.

Mark:4/4

C - Mark:4/4

**2c) If you were an intellectual in China in 1911, you would like to be a member of the revolutionaries or a reformist?[S+K](8 marks)**

I would prefer to be a revolutionary.

True, the reformer brings some good to China. For example, from source C, the reform of China led to better communication between places. For example, railway and telegraph are rapidly welding the disjointed members of the empire, so, the reform help to enhance linkage in China.

Also, from source C, the reformers indeed try to strengthen China by improving its political system. In my knowledge, people can enjoy election rights in provisional council election in 1909, showing that the Qing government has tried to improve China's political system.

Also, in my knowledge, the Qing government tried to enhance China's military strength. For example, in late Qing reform, the New Army was established and they received modern military training in Japan in 1903, helping to strengthen China's military power.

Yet, the reformer actually only wanted to centralize power. In my knowledge, the Qing government's Outline of Constitution in 1908 made the emperor sacred and inviolable, also, national assembly in 1910 was only responsible to the emperor, and a royal cabinet was set up in 1911, showing the Qing government only wanted to prolong Qing rule so I shall not be a reformer to support fake reforms.

Also, in my knowledge, most people at that time were disappointed with the Qing rule because they sold and nationalize the railways built collectively by people in 1911 to the foreign countries, exploiting civil interests, so I will not become a reformer to support the Late Qing Reform.

From source D, revolutionaries were always admired by the people, people praised the revolutionary as sincerity leaders and men 'who have no motive to benefit their own fellow-nationals but are prepared to work for the good for the country.' So, I would become a revolutionary.

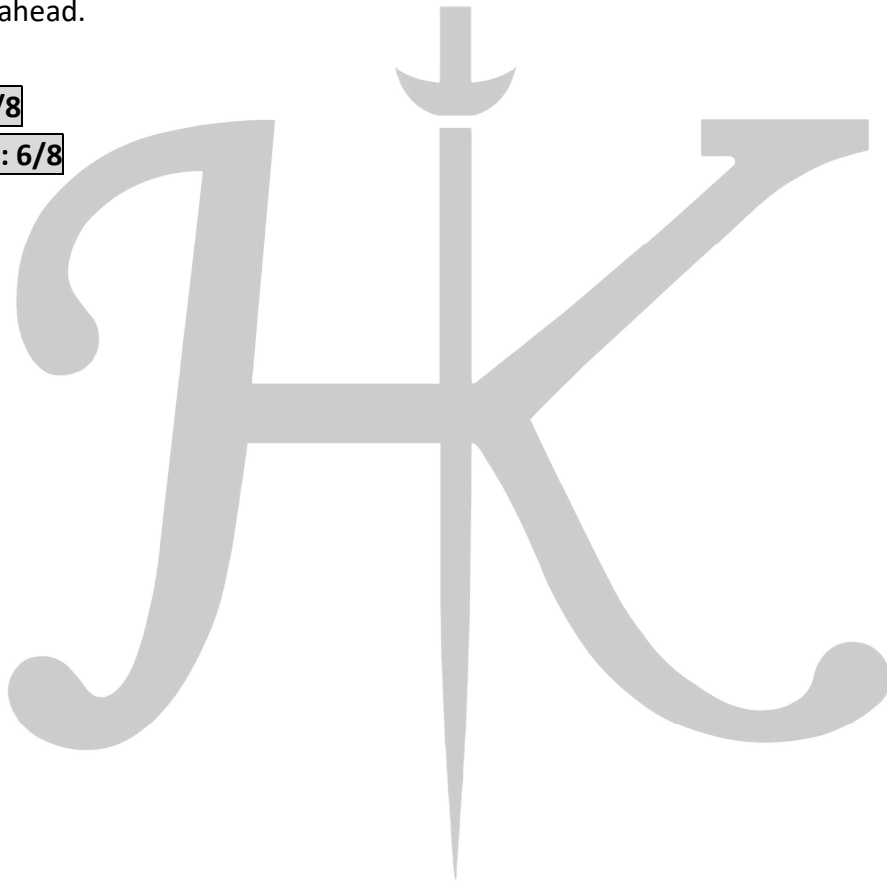
Also, in source D, people praised the revolutionary for being 'enlightened educated sons, showing that revolutionaries are with great insight and great knowledge, so I would like to be them.

Also, in my knowledge, the revolutionary leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen at that time promoted the 3 People's principle like Democracy, people's livelihood and also nationalism, his ideas can improve China since he hoped to distribute equal land between farmers and to remove autocratic rule in China to remove the ills. Hence, I would prefer to be a revolutionary.

Though from source D, the revolutionaries are despised as a faction in the country and the Qing government may hunt them to do them death, I am not afraid since I am willing to lead low profile lives and to prepare to be selfless to sacrifice for the country, hence, I will support the revolutionary and prefer to be one of them despite the dangers ahead.

Mark: 6/8

C - Mark: 6/8



## 2018 DBQ Question 3: Two World Wars

Marks : 14/15

### 3a) What are the natures of scout? (4 marks)

The nature of the scouting was to put national interest before self-interest.

From source E, 'country first, self-second' should be people's motto. So it shows that the nature of scouting was to put self-interests behind national interests and be selfless to for the country's well-being.'

Also, from source E, 'it is the business of everyone to keep our national flag flying even if you have to bleed for it' and also, the writer is not too sure if his country has no patriotism nowadays', showing that the nature of scouting is be patriotic and willing to sacrifice for the country.

Also, from source E, the people need to bleed for the country as' the pre fathers did before you hence the nature was also to learn from the past leaders.

Mark: 4/4

### 3b) What are the concerns of the both sides when discussing over Triple Entente? (3 marks)

The concern is to maintain peace in Europe, avoid war by not provoking German expansion.

From source F, people who support the setup of Triple Entente said it contributed to European peace, showing that the concern was to keep peace and avoid wars in Europe.

Also, from the source, to meet the dangers of Germany expansion, the Entente was essential to prevent wars, showing that the concern of the against side was to prevent was caused by German expansion.

Similarly, in source F, the for side said that the entente may provoke Germany are created nightmare in Europe, and that reconciliation with Germany should not be in Europe, and that the reconciliation with Germany should not be impossible, showing

that the for side cared about the peace in Europe and aimed not to provoke Germany or its expansion.

Therefore, the main concern shared by both sides was to prevent war happening in Europe by not provoking German expansion.

**Mark: 3/3**

**3c) Do you agree that nationalism does not necessarily lead to the Great War?**

**[S+K] (8 marks)**

I don't agree with the statement.

According to source E, the scout handbook asked the British people to 'keep the well-being of the country in their eyes above everything else' to 'fight against the enemies abroad.', showing that the extreme nationalism of Britain may lead to a general war since people may fight for their country's interest for not being harmed.

Also, from source E, the scout handbook asks people to 'keep the national flag flying even if they need to bleed for it', showing that the nationalism of Britain actually led to its war fever action, and may lead to war.

In source F, the Pan-Germanism of Germany may 'provoke Germany to carry out expansion national policy and created nightmare in Europe since war would be inevitable because of German expansion. Thus, extreme nationalism of Germany led to the general war in Europe.

In my knowledge, because of extreme nationalism of Serbia, Princip carried the Sarajevo Incident to assassinate Archduke Ferdinand, provoking Sarajevo Incident and led to WW1.

In my knowledge, because of Pan-Slavism, after Sarajevo Incident, Russia was the first to mobilize to support Serbia in 1914, so it escalated the Incident into a war.

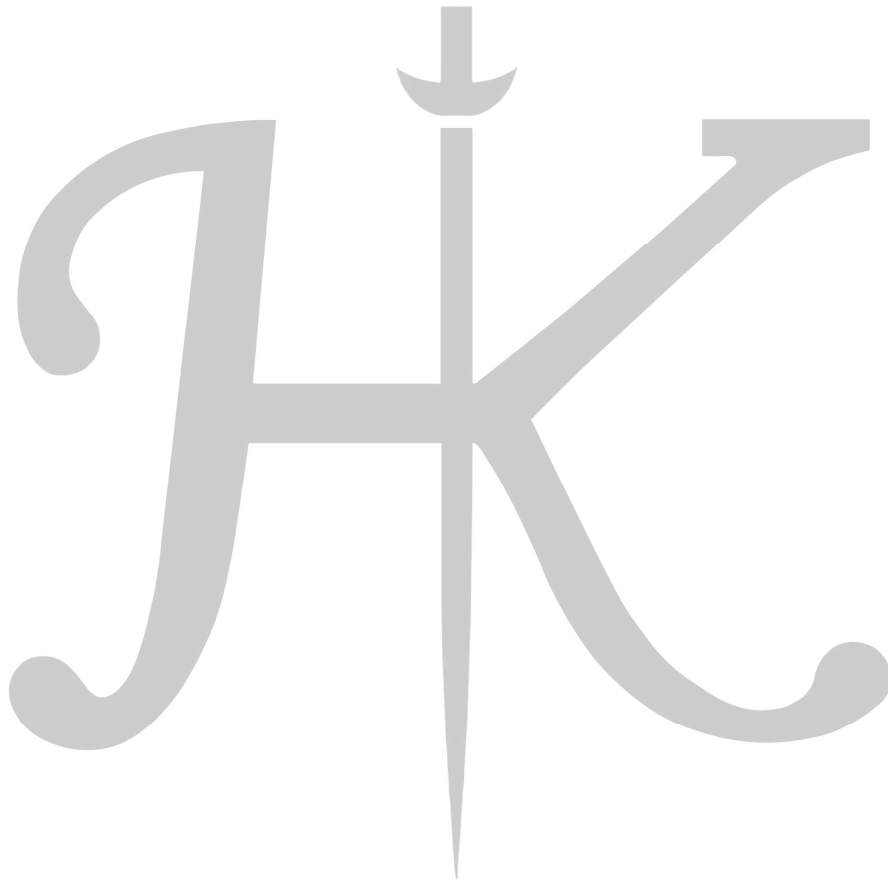
In my knowledge, extreme nationalism of France( revengism) caused its president and chancellor to fly to Russia to support it start a war against Germany, so it increased the confidence in staging war against Germany in 1914.

Also, in my knowledge, extreme nationalism of Serbia caused them to refuse to accept the ultimatum by Austria Hungary after the Sarajevo Incident, causing them to declare war on Serbia and led to WW1.

Yet, the nationalism also led to the set -up of the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente, which prevent a war from happening immediately.

Overall, I don't agree with the statement.

**Mark: 7/8**





## 2018 DBQ Question 4: International Cooperation

Marks : 13/15

### 4a) Point out two characteristics of the international politics after 1945? (4 marks)

First, the US and USSR were the main centres of the politics after the Second World War. From source G, US and USSR casted 72 votes and 121 votes of veto respectively in the Security Council after WW2, which were the most among the member states, showing that the US and USSR led the world politics.

Also, the capitalist and communist countries led the world and are competing each other. Source G shows that the members of the Security Council include UK, US, PRC and USSR, there were 3 capitalist but only 2 communist countries. Yet, the number of votes casted by communist countries were 126 while that of capitalist countries were 122, showing that both sides were competing against each other.

Mark: 4/4

### 4b) Discuss one structural problem of the United Nations? (3 marks)

The structural problem is that the United Nations lacked wide representatives.

From source H, people asked for 'adding 2 new members of the Security Council, namely Germany and Japan' since they represent 'the new reality of the past 30 years' in the international community, showing that the Council lacked wide participation of powers.

Also, from source H, apart from Germany and Japan, the other powers other than the traditional ones had also existed at least since the beginning of the country', also, many former colonies have become full-fledged sovereign countries' in the past 30 years, so they should be absorbed into the Council. Hence, it reflected that the United Nations and the Security Council lacked wide representativeness.

Mark: 3/3

## 4c) Is national interest the reason that hindered international cooperation for so long? [S+K] (8 marks)

I agree with the claim to a large extent.

In source G, the 5 permanent members of the Security Council all had casted veto votes in the Security Council of UN after the Second World War. US and USSR even casted veto for 72 and 121 times, showing that the countries always care about their own interests and may veto the other's bills, hindering cooperation.

Also, in source H, some countries started the 'Non-Allied Movement' in October 1995 to promote economic cooperation and are not formally assigned with or against any major powers. Thus, the desire to promote national interest from being exploited from the big powers hindered the cooperation among small powers and big powers.

In my knowledge, since the UK cared about its sovereignty rights and national interest, she refused to join Euro in the 1990s and sign the Schengen Agreement in 1985, hindering cooperation.

Also, in my knowledge, since the US tried to secure its economic interests, they did not support the Common Agricultural Policy, hindering the economic cooperation among powers.

In medical aspect, in my knowledge, since in the Cold War, US and USSR were fighting each other, they refused to give up the smallpox virus as biological weapons. Hence, the cooperation regarding the elimination of virus is hindered.

Also, in environmental aspect, the US and Canada did not sign the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 to cut carbon emission because it harmed their economy, this hindered environmental cooperation.

In my own knowledge, in order to protect the technology patent, countries refused to transfer technology like space technology and drug technology to prevent being copied, hindering international cooperation.

Also, in my knowledge, since the capitalist countries held economic conservation, they did not want the Eastern European countries to join economic organizations like the EU at first because they did not want to subsidize the poor eastern countries in every

aspect. Thus, cooperation among the sides were hindered.

Yet, in some aspects, it may not hinder cooperation.

In my knowledge, after WW2, countries all wanted to speed up economic recovery, so they set up cooperative organs like OEEC, COMECON, ECSC to promote free trade among countries and lower tariff, so it may not always hinder cooperation.

Also, in my knowledge, North Korea cared about its self-interest and refused to abandon the nuclear tests and threatened world peace, which hindered cooperation and disarmament.

In short, in most areas the national interest factor hindered the cooperation among powers so to a large extent I agree.

Mark: 6/8

## 2018 Essay Question 2: China

Mark:20/25

**Which of the following leaders do you think was a greater leader for China?**

- (a) Sun Yat-sen
- (b) Mao Zedong

I think that Sun Yat-sen is a better leader when compared to Mao Ze-dong.

First, in political aspect, Dr. Sun aimed to remove political ills in China but Mao led China into political chaos. For Dr. Sun, he carried out the 1911 revolution and ended the 2000 years of Monarchical rule of China by setting up the First Republic of China, showing that he tried to remove the political ills in China and led to political progress. Although after the 1911 revolution, Yuan Shikai, the new provisional president tried to dissolve the KMT in 1913, paralyzed the national assembly in 1914 and restore monarchy in China in 1915. Dr. Sun still tried to stop his attempts by holding the Second Revolution and war against Yuan Shikai, showing he really hoped to remove the political ills and bring democracy to China. But for Mao, although he promoted socialist industrialization and set up many co-operations and turned China a socialist state in 1956, he did more to bring political chaos in China. For example, since he was not satisfied with Liu Xiaohang and Deng Xiaoping getting his place in 1956 in the party, he mobilized the mass to carry out struggle against the political 'capitalist roaders' in the Cultural Revolution. 2.3 cadres were purged and the rule of law was turned to empty words. Hence, people lost trust from the government, confidence in party and faith in Marxism-Leninism, creating political chaos and even a trust crisis in China. Also, many competent leaders like Liu Xiaohang were purged. Hence, China's organizations were paralyzed at that time. Comparatively speaking, Dr. Sun tried to remove monarchy in China, although Yuan tried to restore monarchy, Dr. Sun still tried to stop his attempts because he wanted China to have political stability and no autocratic rule. But for Mao, although he helped construct socialism, he actually mobilized the whole country to fight for his political enemies and led the whole nation into chaos, which is no good for China's political development. Hence, in political aspect, Sun is a better leader.

In economic aspect, Dr. Sun is a better leader. Although Sun and Mao both failed to improve China's economy, Sun failed not because of his ability. In 1911 revolution, he promoted the 3 People's Principle and one is to improve people's livelihood by

collecting land from rich landlords and distributed them evenly to the peasants. Hence, he had an attempt to improve people's livelihood. Also, he encouraged the set-up of national enterprises since he overthrew the Qing government and brought many hope to people. Although at last, the measures failed to improve people's livelihood because of lengthy warlordism collecting heavy tax from people and lengthy warlord wars halted economic activities in China, people were having a hard life and peasants were not given equal land, it wasn't because of Dr. Sun's fault because it was the warlords who led China to economic chaos. Sun did not directly wreck China's economy. For Mao, it is true that he carried out the Land Reform in 1950-52 to collect land from rich peasants and distributed them equally to peasants to improve the peasants' livelihood and also increased China's level of industrialization in the First 5-year Plan, for example, the gross output value of industry increased by 128.6% in the 5-year plan by promoting the construction of infrastructure like bridges and roads to promote China's economy. However, the achievements were only confined to early stage. In the later stage, Mao directly led China into economic chaos and downturn. For example, he started the Great Leap Forward in Industry Movement in 1958, he ignored knowledge and science and encouraged people to use indigenous methods to produce iron and steel, as a result, more than 25% of steel produced were substandard and could not be used at all, leading to a waste of resources. Also, in the Cultural Revolution, since he promoted the mass to join class struggle, people were too preoccupied with class struggles and ignore production, thus, China lost 580 million RMB which equals to the first 30 years of investment made by CPC. The China's economy was wrecked when western countries had economic takeoffs. Comparatively speaking, although Sun and Mao's attempt both have good aims to improve people's livelihood but both attempts lead China into economic downturn, as a whole, Dr. Sun did not directly lead China into economic downturn but Mao Zedong did, Dr. Sun's failure was due to external factors like warlords but Mao's failure was because of himself since he was too idealistic and also very ambitious, his attempts directly led China to economic downturn. For example, since he blindly encouraged mass grain production in the Great Leap Forward in agriculture, the peasants lied about the production figures and led to the over interpretation of food reserved and led to a large-scale famine. So, since Sun did not directly led China to economic downturn, he should be a better leader.

In social aspect, Sun should be the better leader than Mao because Sun led to racial improvements in whole society but Mao just led to a general decline in morality in China. For Dr. Sun, in 1911 Revolution, he promoted the idea of 'Expel the Manchu' and '5 group harmony in China', hoping to promote racial equality and to make the most of the 5 races like the Tan, Mogol and Han to work for China's political

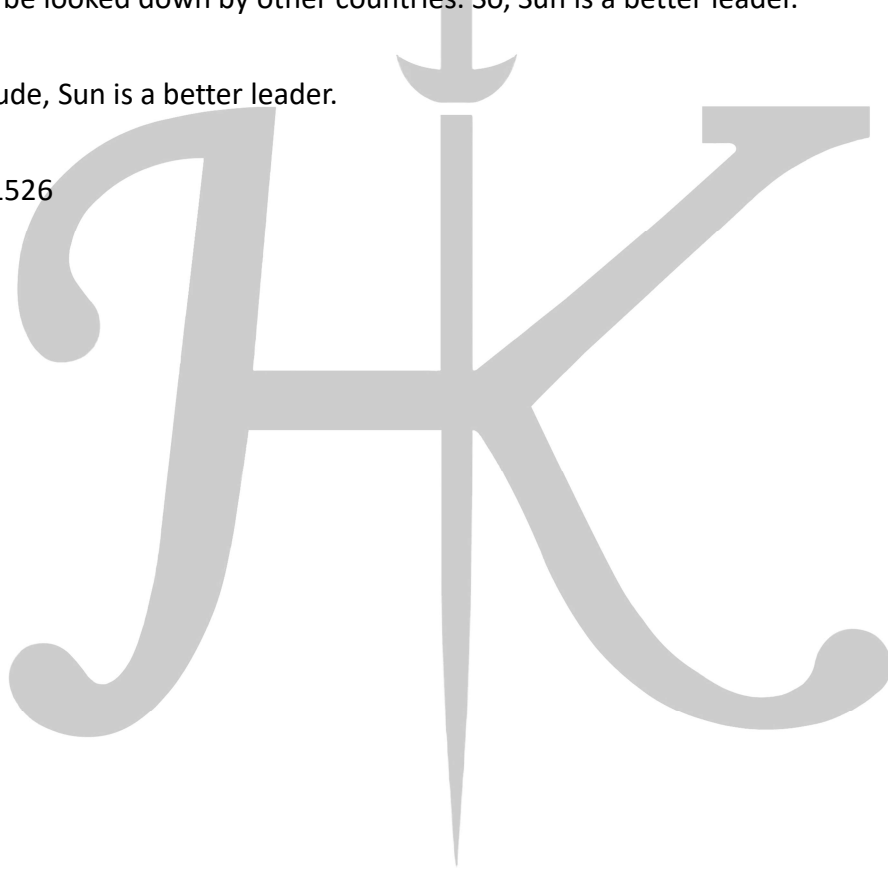
modernization. Also, he tried to change social norms like encouraged people to change 'Da Ren' addresses to 'Mister'. Hence, people's racial and social consciousness were much improved at that time. Racial discrimination was not that serious anymore in China. But for Mao, it is true that he promoted the mass to untie to achieve the same goal like mobilize 40 million people to build the Shisanling reservoir in Beijing in 1950s. and also he tried to promote sexual equality in China by encouraging 'women held up half the sky' in the Cultural Revolution, he encouraged people to purge against teachers and parents and ignored class consciousness, for example, Bo Xi-lai purged against his father in Cultural Revolution, deep resentment built between people. Also, in the 'Destroy 4 Olds, Create 4 News' Movement and the 'Anti-Confucious' Campaign, Mao encouraged people to ignore and criticize Confucianism, so, people lost the moral of benevolence, goodness, politeness promoted by Confucian values and the decline of moral occurred for the whole generation later on. To compare, Dr. Sun try to remove racial discrimination in China by promoting 5 group Harmony. As a result, racial harmony existed in China after the 1911 revolution, the whole generation's racial awareness has improved and the positive impacts were very far-reaching. But for Mao, although he promoted class unity between people and enhanced women's status, its positive impacts were overshadowed by the decline in morals caused by the Cultural Revolution. After the Cultural Revolution, the decline in moral affect everyone in China. Until now, many Chinese had lost the positive personality traits promoted by Confucianism. So, Sun is a better Chinese leader.

In educational aspect, Sun is a better leader when compared to Mao because he treasured education while Mao did not. For Dr. Sun, after 1911 revolution, he tried to promote universal education in China and allow more women to receive education. Although his attempts failed due to lengthy warlordism, he at least treasured education. But for Mao, he disliked knowledge and education. For example, he believed 'the more you study, the more foolish you become', hence, the people like youngsters cannot receive education in the decades of Cultural Revolution. Instead, they are sent to the rural areas to do farm work in 'Up to the Hillside, Down to the Hillside' Movement, hence, 16 million youths lost the opportunity of receiving education and by 1982, about 2000 million people in China were either illiterate or semi-illiterate. To compare, Sun treasure education and tried to provide universal education, although he failed, it was because of external factors, but for Mao, he even disapproved of education, deprived of people's opportunity to receive education. Hence, a group of 'know-nothings' emerged in China and brought loss of talents in China. So, Sun should be the better leader.

Lastly, in diplomatic aspect, Sun was a better leader because he did not lead China to diplomatic isolation. After 1911 revolution, Sun helped enhance China's international status by setting up republic in China, although later Yuan signed 21 Demands with Japan, it was not because of Sun's fault. But for Mao, he launched Cultural Revolution and foreigners and legations were closely watched over in China, hence, China's relationships with others go poor and she broke off its ties with others. Compare the two, Sun was a better leader because at least after 1911 Revolution, the foreigners were still having as stable relationship with China, although China had turned into protectorate of Japan, it was not due to him but Yuan. But for Mao, he directly led China into diplomatic isolation because he started the Cultural Revolution and caused China to be looked down by other countries. So, Sun is a better leader.

To conclude, Sun is a better leader.

Words: 1526



## 2018 Essay Question 4: Word War II

Mark:19/25

### How effective were the attempts to maintain peace in Europe by the international community in the period 1919-39?

The European community had tried to maintain peace in the period 1919-1939 and their effectiveness will be discussed in this essay.

First, the powers held the Paris Peace Conference to help maintain peace by avoiding Italy and Germany starting a war. Regarding Germany, the Big 3 asked her to sign the Treaty of Versailles where Germany had to disarm, reduce army to 100000 men, lost all overseas colonies, etc, so she could be weakened in economic aspect and would not be so easy to start a war. For Italy, since the powers promised to give her land in the London Conference for her to join the Allies in the WW1, the Big 3 gave Italy Istria and Tyrol in the Conference SO TO APPEASE Italy to prevent her staging war. Yet, the attempts failed to keep peace. For Germany, the harsh treaty terms like the War Guilt Clause and the payment of the 6.6 billion pounds as reparations led to the rise of Hitler in 1933 since people disliked Weimar Republic for signing the harsh treaty. Then, Hitler carried out expansions like annexed Czechoslovakia in 1938 and Poland in 1939 and led to another world war in 1939. For Italy, the Paris peace Conference did not give her the promised land Dalmatia and Fiume, which led to the rage of Italians and the rise of Mussolini in 1922, who then carried out expansions like Abyssinia in 1935 and Albania in 1939 and paved way for war. Thus, though the Paris Peace Conference tried to keep peace by weakening Germany and Italy, it led to the rise of aggressors and expansions instead and eventually led to WW2. Hence, the peace keeping effort failed.

Second, the powers failed to sign peace treaties like Locarno Pact and Kellogg Briand Pact to keep peace but failed to keep peace. The signing of the peace treaties improved Germany's relationship with the Western powers and helped created a 'honeymoon period' in Europe, it failed to really maintain peace because of loopholes in treaties. For Locarno Pact, it only stated that the Western Boundary of Germany will stay the same but not the eastern boundary. Hence, it provided excuses for Hitler to demand living space in the East and invaded Czechoslovakia in 1938. Also, Britain, as the guaranteed nation of the pact, did not stop Germany remilitarizing Rhineland in 1926, which provoked Hitler to go further and expand to Poland in 1939 and led to WW2. Regarding Kellogg Briand Pact, it included a clause of 'Legitimate self- defense', so Germany used this as an excuse to get back Sudetenland in 1938 and invaded



Czechoslovakia in 1938 to protect the Germans there. Hence, it provoked Hitler's expansion instead of maintaining peace. Most importantly, they don't state that aggressors will be punished. Hence, they look down on them and lead to aggressions. To conclude, it is true that the peace treaties create a honeymoon period, but its loopholes to a large extent encourage aggressors and provoked Hitler's expansion and led to a new WW2. So, this attempt also failed to maintain peace.

Third, disarmament conferences were held but they also failed to maintain peace. For the Washington Conference, although a 5-power treaty and a 9-power treaty were signed, it only restricted the ratio of naval ships but not other types of warships, so countries continued their fierce arms race and led to war fever. For the London Naval Conference, it included a clause that if countries other than signatories expand, they can also follow suit, also, France and Italy did not sign the treaty, so the arms race and war fever were not stopped and this fueled war instead. Lastly, for the Geneva Conference, since France refused to disarm and Germany also refused since she had already disarmed in the Treaty of Versailles, she quit the Geneva Conference in 1934 and even reintroduced conscription in 1935. Hence, the conferences not only failed to keep peace, but they instead led to aggressors like Hitler's advanced military act, which increased their military strength and led to an increase in the possibility of war.

Fourth, the League of Nations was established but cannot really keep peace. According to 14 points by Wilson in the Paris Peace Conference, a peace-keeping body should be established to keep peace. True, it solved some small-scale conflicts like the mediation between Sweden and Finland's dispute over Åland Island and stopped Italy from bombarding Corfu Island, it failed to keep large-scale peace. For Italy, when she annexed Abyssinia, the LN only posed economic sanctions, Italy looked down on it and even got the whole Abyssinia in 1936, quit the LN in 1937 and was encouraged to annex Albania in 1939, paving the way for war. For Germany, when she re-militarized the Rhineland, the League only condemned her for violating the Locarno Pact but did not punish her, so Germany was more encouraged to annex Czechoslovakia in 1938 and Poland in 1939, leading to WW2. In short, the LN did help maintain regional peace but when speaking as a whole for Europe, it failed to bring real peace, its uselessness made aggressors look down on it and encouraged their aggressions instead. Hence, the set-up of the LN did not achieve its peace-keeping goal.

Also, the appeasement policy of Britain and France did not maintain peace. Originally, they used the policy to kneel down to aggressors and satisfy their desire to maintain peace. Yet, they failed to meet their aim. When Hitler reintroduced conscription in

1915, Britain reached the Anglo- German Naval Agreement with her and allow her to reach 35% of its naval tonnage, encouraging Hitler to further remilitarize Rhineland in 1936. Then, Britain and France ignored and appeased Hitler's sanction. In 1938 when Hitler demanded Sudetenland or else will go to war, Britain and France had Munich Agreement and gave him Sudetenland, eventually encouraging Hitler to go further and expanded to Poland in 1939, leading to WW2. Regarding Italy, Britain and France tried to appease her by agreeing to give her 2/3 Abyssinia when Italy invaded Abyssinia in 1935. Yet, it failed to satisfy Italy and this even made her more confident to bypass the LN to get Abyssinia in 1935, further getting Albania in 1939. Thus, it fueled the war. To conclude, although the appeasement policy helped to prevent immediate war happening in 1938 by giving Hitler the Sudetenland, as a whole, it encouraged Germany and Italy aggression step by step, eventually, the aggressors were encouraged to expand further, like Hitler expanding to Poland, leading to a new war and failed to maintain peace.

Also, the powers signed some treaty of Mutual Assistance to keep peace but failed. At that time, Britain and France signed the Treaty of Mutual Assistance with Czechoslovakia, Poland in 1925 and with USSR in 1935, agreeing to give each other mutual military support when each other faced invasion to prevent a general war escalating from local regional conflicts. Yet, countries only focused on their own interests and did not abide by the treaties genuinely and where Czechoslovakia was attacked by Germany in 1938, France did not send troops to stop. Eventually, Hitler was much encouraged to get Poland on 1/9/1939, leading to WW2. For USSR, since she was suspicious with appeasement policy for 'diverting German expansion to the east'. She signed the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact with Germany. At that time, which eased the German worry of a 2-front war between France and USSR. Hence, Germany was encouraged and confident to get Poland in 1939, leading to WW2. In short, although the mutual assistance treaties form some sort of 'alliances among countries to check aggressors, the countries reluctantly to genuinely cooperate hindered peace-keeping, eventually, their insincere cooperation lead to another world and failed to maintain peace.

To conclude, although the powers made many attempts to keep peace in 1919-1939, their attempts did not help prevent another large-scale war, so the peace-keeping efforts mostly end in failure.

Words: 1314