

香

HONG KONG

港

光時

歷史

HISTORY

香港——國際城市
HONG KONG
(INTERNATIONAL CITY)

English Version

歷史科市場領導

K. W. HO

考場戰神·求敗·高考歷史科
全卷88%分數奪A





傳奇 · 誕生

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

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

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Contents

Study Outline: P.4-5

Detailed Notes:

I. Hong Kong Economic Development	P.6-10
II. Social – Urbanization	P.11-12
III. Social – Population change	P.13-14
IV. Cultural – Co-existence and interaction of Chinese and foreign cultures	P.15-16
V. International Status	P.17-20
Timeline	P.21

Trend Analysis: P.22-23

Data-based Questions:

DBQ#1	Do you agree that the living conditions of Hong Kong people were transformed after the 1970s? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge of the development of Hong Kong up to the year 2000.	P.24-30
DBQ#2	Do you agree that the relationship between Hong Kong and China changed from bad to good in the period 1960s-90s? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.	P.31-36

Past Paper Suggested Answer:

DSE-2019-Q1	Did mainland Chinese and Hong Kong Chinese people share similar views on major events happening in China?	P.37-40
DSE-2018-Q1	Do you agree that the British Government shown that its governance improved during 1967-97?	P.41-44
DSE-2016-Q1	Is Hong Kong a city where tradition and modernity coexist in the first half of the 20th century?	P.45-49
DSE-2014-Q1	What did Hong Kong contribute to Asia in the early 20th century?	P.50-52
DSE-SP-Q1	Is the source applicable to Hong Kong in the late 20th century?	P.53-54

Analysis of Exam Questions by K.W. HO: P.55-56

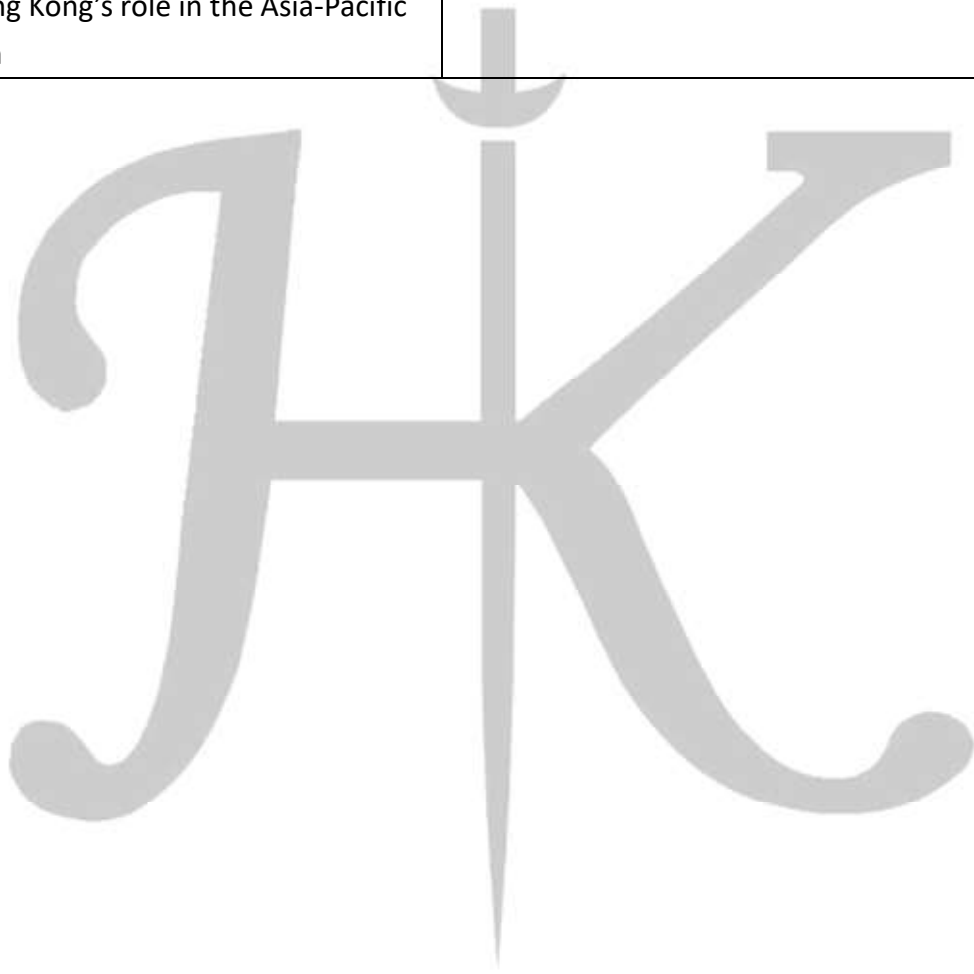
Sample Essays:

Essay#1	How did the China factor affect the economic development of Hong Kong? Explain your view with reference to the history during British rule up to 1997.	P.57-60
Essay#2	‘The China factor was the main factor in shaping the economic development of Hong Kong in the second half of the 20th century.’ Comment on the validity of this statement.	P.61-64
Essay#3	To what extent was Hong Kong’s social development in the second half of the 20th century shaped by the China factor? ...	P.65-68
Essay#4	To what extent was Hong Kong modernized politically and economically by the year 2000? Explain your answer with reference to Hong Kong’s history from the 1970s to 1990s.	P.69-72
Essay#5	Compare the factors contributing to Hong Kong’s economic transition in the 1950s with that of the 1970s.	P.73-76
Essay#6	Trace and explain Hong Kong’s economic development in the 20th century.	P.77-79
Essay#7	Trace and explain Hong Kong’s relations with mainland China in the 20th century.	P.80-82
Essay#8	Examine the characteristics of Hong Kong-China relations in the first half of the 20th century.	P.83-87
Essay#9	Discuss to what extent the Hong Kong at the end of the 20th century Hong Kong differs from the start of the 20th century.	P.88-92
Essay#10	To what extent did Hong Kong undergo transformation in terms of socio-economic and political development in the period 1967-97?	P.93-97
Essay#11-12	Assume you were living in the 1960s in a country or region that is within this course’s curriculum, and had a strong hope to migrate to another country or region which is in a different regime. State the country or region that you were staying and the country or region that you would like to migrate. Then explain the difficulties that you were facing in the current country or region and the attractions or the new country or region.	P.98-105

Study Outline

Curriculum Framework	
Source from: Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority, Senior Secondary Curriculum and Assessment Guide (Final Version) (March 2007)	
Key Points	Explanatory Notes
Development as an international city <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Economic development, urbanization and population changes ● The coexistence and interaction of Chinese and foreign cultures ● Relationship with the mainland and its role in the Asia-Pacific Rim 	Through investigating the long-term process of economic and social changes in Hong Kong, students will trace and explain the development of Hong Kong as an international city. They will describe the salient features of different stages of economic development, as well as the phenomena of urbanization and population changes. They will also cite examples to illustrate the coexistence and interaction of Chinese and foreign cultures, and develop and awareness of the characteristics of their own culture. They will also analyse Hong Kong's links with the mainland and its role in the Asia-Pacific Rim in different periods.
Focuses of Learning	
I. Hong Kong Economic Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Entrepot trade (1900-52) ➤ Industrial Development(1952-70) ➤ Economic diversification (1970-2000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Breif description of each period ◇ Factors causing changes in development ◇ Features of each period
II. Social – Urbanization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hong Kong Island ➤ Kowloon Peninsula ➤ New Kowloon ➤ New Territories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Breif description of each period ◇ Factors causing changes in development
III. Social – Population changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1900-41 ➤ 1941-45 ➤ 1945-80 ➤ 1980-2000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Breif description of each period ◇ Factors causing changes in development

<p>IV. Cultural – Co-existence and interaction of Chinese and foreign cultures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Definition➤ Reasons➤ Examples	
<p>V. International Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Relationship with the Mainland➤ Hong Kong's role in the Asia-Pacific Rim	



Hong Kong Economic Development

1. Entrepot trade (1900-52)

Summary	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Hong Kong was an important entrepot for trade between China and foreign countries. ✧ The number of ships entering and leaving Hong Kong was large. ✧ e.g. In 1927, there were 29,052 ships entering and leaving Hong Kong and the total tonnage of the ships was approximately 37,000,000 tons. ✧ Major trading goods were <i>pottery</i> 陶瓷, <i>tea</i> 茶葉 and <i>textile</i> 紡織品.
Factors contributing to the development	
Internal factor	<p><u>Geographical factor : advantageous geographical location</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Centrally located in the Asia Pacific region ✧ At the crossroads of major trade routes ✧ having the deep, wide and ice-free harbour– the <i>Victoria Harbour</i> 維多利亞港
	<p><u>Government factor : government policy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ The government adopted <i>free port policy</i> 自由港政策 ✧ The interests of the businessmen were well-protected by the fair and good laws and regulations ✧ Besides, the government built transportation systems to enhance the development of entrepot trade. ✧ e.g. <i>Guangzhou-Kowloon Railway</i> 九廣鐵路(1910) and <i>Kai Tak Airport</i> 啟德機場 (1925). It further facilitated transport. ✧ Building facilities for the piers like dockyards to provide necessary services to ships
External factor	<p><u>China factor : acting as the entrepot linking China with the West</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Serving as the <i>southern gateway</i> 南大門 to China ✧ Being important <i>entrepot</i> 中轉站 for foreign trade of the mainland.
	<p><u>International factor : the impact of the industrial revolution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ With the success of the industrial revolution in the late 19th century, the industrial production of European countries and America increased tremendously. ✧ Examples are <i>textile</i> 紡織品, <i>machinery</i> 機器 and <i>papers</i> 紙張. They thus looked for overseas markets actively. ✧ Hong Kong was chosen by the industrial countries for entrepot trade with overseas markets.

2. Industrial Development(1952-70)

Summary

- ✧ Light industries thrived, including *textiles* 紡織, *clothing* 成衣 and *plastic* 塑膠 in the 1950s, as well as *electronics* 電子, *clocks*, *watches* 鐘錶 and *toys* 玩具 in the 1960s.
- ✧ In 1959, Hong Kong's total exports outweighed the total re-exports, indicating the success economic transition of Hong Kong to an industrial city.
- ✧ In the 1970s, the industrial sector became the main pillar of Hong Kong's economy. It contributed the largest proportion of the local GDP and the working labour.

Factors contributing to the development

Internal factor	<p><u>Government factor : government policies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ The government adopted the '<i>laissez-faire</i>' policy 自由不干預政策. It did not interfere in industrial development but provided a favourable environment for it. ✧ e.g. establishing the <i>Federation of Hong Kong Industries</i> 香港工業總會(1959) and the <i>Hong Kong Trade Development Council</i> 香港貿易發展局(1966) to conduct research, develop industries and promote local products ✧ e.g. introducing new economic laws and regulations, and improving infrastructure, like opening up <i>land in Tsuen Wan for industrial use</i> 荃灣工業用地
External factor	<p><u>China factor : UN embargo owing to the participation in the Korean War</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ The United Nations to impose a trade <i>embargo</i> 禁運 on China due to her participation in the <i>Korean War</i> 韓戰. ✧ The British colonial government followed Britain to enforce the embargo. ✧ Hong Kong's entrepot trade was badly hit. ✧ An immediate economic transition was necessary for Hong Kong to surmount the difficulty. Thus, light industry with good foundation was chosen.
	<p><u>China factor : influx of immigrants and refugees from China</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ The establishment of Communist regime forced many entrepreneurs and workers to escape to Hong Kong. ✧ They brought with <i>capitals</i> 資金, <i>skills</i> 技術 and <i>labour force</i> 勞動人口, favourable to the development of industry.
	<p><u>China factor : strategies of the Chinese government</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ The Chinese government adopted a policy of '<i>long-term arrangement and full utilization</i> 長期打算、充分利用' towards Hong Kong and granted Hong Kong a range of preferential treatments. ✧ e.g. supplying clean water, food and raw materials at a low price

Britain factor : Commonwealth Preferential Tariff

- ✧ Hong Kong signed the *Ottawa Agreements* 渥太華協議 in 1932 and enjoyed low tariffs as a part of the Commonwealth Preferential Tax Region.
- ✧ Therefore, Hong Kong industrial products could be exported to *Britain and the Commonwealth* 英聯邦國家 at a lower price.

International factor : Unstable international environment

- ✧ Hong Kong provided a relatively stable business environment when compared with nearby areas. It was a great attraction for foreign investors.
- ✧ e.g. After WW2, *independent movements* 獨立運動 of Southeast Asian countries, the *Korean War* 韓戰 and the *Vietnam War* 越戰 occurred one after another.
- ✧ Though the *1967 Riots* 六七暴動 took place in Hong Kong, it was put down quickly.

3. Economic diversification (1970-2000)

Summary

- ✧ *Entrepot trading* 轉口貿易, *industrial* 工業, *financial* 金融, *retail* 零售 and *tourism* 旅遊業 sectors boomed, showing that Hong Kong's economic development no longer focused on particular sector.
- ✧ e.g. For *entrepot trade* 轉口貿易, the total re-exports of Hong Kong increased from HKD\$3.8 billion in 1970 to HKD\$30.07 billion in 1980, further to HKD\$1.396 trillion in 2000.
- ✧ The contribution of *financial* 金融 sector to local GDP surpassed that of manufacturing industry in 1980. In the 1990s, the financial sector made up 1/3 of the local GDP, and Hong Kong became the third largest financial centre in the world.
- ✧ *Industries* 工業 declined in Hong Kong, but manufacturing industry continued to contribute greatly to the local GDP.

Factors contributing to the development

Internal factor	<p><u>Government factor : government policy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ The government implemented a series of policies to facilitate the development of the financial sector. ✧ e.g. The <i>moratorium on new banking licenses ended</i> 取消停發銀行牌照 in 1978 and foreign banks were allowed to set up branches in Hong Kong. The number of licensed banks increased from 88 in 1978 to around 160 in 1991. ✧ The government introduced the <i>Nine-Year Compulsory Education Scheme</i> 九年強制教育 in 1978 and furthered its education initiatives to higher and tertiary education in 1981. ✧ These significantly improved the quality of labour and favoured the development of other sectors, like the financial and service sectors, encouraging the diversified development of Hong Kong economy.
	<p><u>Geographical factor : advantageous geographical location</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ As Hong Kong is adjacent to China, it has been the springboard for foreign investors to invest in the mainland. ✧ Located in the centre of the Asia-Pacific Region, Hong Kong was easily accessible. ✧ Hong Kong lies in the <i>time zone</i> 時區 between Europe and America. New York, London and Hong Kong together formed an international 24-hour-a-day financial market.

External factor	<p><u>China factor : the Reform and Opening Up</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ The proposal of <i>Reform and Opening up</i> 改革開放 struck a severe blow to Hong Kong's industries. ✧ The low cost of land and labour in the mainland facilitate the northward movement of manufacturing industries. It caused the economic transition and the development pattern of '<i>store in the front, factory in the back</i> 前鋪後廠 in Hong Kong. ✧ As the economy of the Mainland continued to develop, many entrepreneurs from the Mainland <i>raised capital</i> 集資 through Hong Kong, fostering the development of financial industry in Hong Kong.
	<p><u>International factor : the development of the Asia-Pacific Rim</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Southeast Asian countries, like <i>Vietnam</i> 越南 and <i>Cambodia</i> 柬埔寨, industrialized steadily. ✧ The production cost in Hong Kong increased, and thus competitiveness decreased. ✧ Therefore, it is necessary to develop other industries to maintain economic prosperity.

Social – Urbanization

District	Period	Population distribution	Major Developments	Reasons
Hong Kong Island	1900-20s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ In 1900, around 55% of the population lived in the northern part of the Hong Kong Island 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ <i>Land reclamation project 填海工程</i> was carried out in Central in 1904. ✧ Reclamation project was carried out in the Eastern District in the 1920-30s. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ It was the first territory Britain acquired. ✧ Major government departments were set up in the Hong Kong Island ✧ Major harbours for entrepot trade were located in it. ✧ Areas like Central and Wanchai were business hubs of Hong Kong. People lived there so that they could go to work easier.
Kowloon Peninsula	1910-40s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ During the 1920s to 1940s, the population living in southern Kowloon rose from 20% to 40%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Factories were found there, with more and more people living there. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ The problem of overcrowding on Hong Kong Island drove people to live outside the town centre. ✧ The cheap land price of the Kowloon Peninsula attracted more people to run business or live on it.

District	Period	Population distribution	Major Developments	Reasons
New Kowloon	1930-60s	\	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ The government mapped out a <i>New Kowloon</i> 新九龍 District in 1937, stretching from the north of Boundary Street to the south of the Lion Rock, and decided to develop it. ✧ 'New Kowloon' includes Kwun Tong, Wong Tai Sin, Kowloon Tong and Sham Shui Po. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ The development of the Hong Kong Island and the Kowloon Peninsula reached its peak. ✧ Areas outside the town centre were developed owing to the population growth and commercial development. ✧ Advancement in transportation accelerated the process.
New Territories	1960-2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ The population living in the New Territories increased from about 18% in 1961 to nearly 50% in 2000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Kwun Tong and Tsuen Wan were designated as <i>satellite towns</i> 衛星城市 in the 1950s. ✧ In the 1960s, Tsuen Wan, Sha Tin and Tuen Mun were developed into satellite towns. ✧ In 1973, the plan for <i>new town</i> 新市鎮 development was introduced. It was intended to accommodate the increasing population together with the <i>Ten-Year Housing Programme</i> 十年建屋計劃. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Rapid population growth led to higher demand for housing. ✧ Industrial development created the great demand for cheap land. ✧ Advancement in transportation enabled people to live and industry to develop in areas outside the town centre. ✧ Overcrowding living condition on Hong Kong Island and Kowloon drove the middle class to seek a better living environment in the New Territories, leading to <i>suburbanization</i> 市郊化.

- Satellite town : town located near to metropolis, the original name for new town

Social – Population changes

	Size of population	Population distribution	Population structure	Reasons
1901-41	Increasing continuously (370,000 → 1,600,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ HK Island ↑ ◇ Kowloon ↑ ◇ NT ↓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ The population consisted mainly of male working population in the early stage. ◇ Worker population was larger than dependent population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Inflow of immigrants from China because of political instability, e.g. revolutionary movements and foreign encroachment.
1941-45	Decreasing drastically (1,600,000 → 600,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ HK Island ↓ ◇ Kowloon ↓ ◇ NT ↓ 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ The <i>Repatriation Scheme</i> 歸鄉政策 introduced by the Japanese during the Japanese occupation period ◇ Food shortage during the war
1945-80	Increasing at a fast rate (600,000 → 5,050,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ HK Island ↓ ◇ Kowloon ↑ ◇ NT ↑ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Sex ratio became more balanced in the post-war period. ◇ Dependency ratio increased significantly because of the post-war <i>baby boom</i> 嬰兒潮. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Citizens, who were repatriated during WW2, returned to Hong Kong in the post-war period. ◇ Inflow of immigrants from China because of political instability, e.g. the <i>establishment of the PRC</i> 中共建國 and the <i>Cultural Revolution</i> 文化大革命. ◇ Post-war baby boom

	Size of population	Population distribution	Population structure	Reasons
1980-2000	Increasing at a slower rate (5,050,000 → 6,870,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ HK Island ↓ ✧ Kowloon ↓ ✧ NT ↑ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Sex ratio was relatively balanced, the number of women even surpassed that of men in 1996. ✧ Dependency ratio remained at a high level due to ageing population. ✧ Low birth rate and death rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Facing the problem of illegal immigration, the government abolished the <i>Touch Base Policy</i> 抵壘政策 and illegal immigrants were subjected to <i>repatriation upon arrest</i> 即捕即解 in 1980. ✧ <i>Waves of emigration</i> 移民潮 of Hong Kong residents before Hong Kong Handover ✧ Impact of the ideas of '<i>core family</i>' 核心家庭 and birth control.

- Dependent population : people that are not able to work or within working age groups (those under the age of 15 and over the age of 65)

Cultural – Co-existence and interaction of Chinese

and foreign cultures

1. Definition of cultural co-existence and interaction

Cultural Co-existence 文化共存	◇ Two or more cultures existing side by side without conflicts
Cultural Interaction 文化互動	◇ The merging of two or more cultures into something new

2. Reasons for co-existence and interaction of Chinese and foreign cultures in Hong Kong

Government factor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Adopting <i>non-intervention policy</i> 不干涉政策 towards Hong Kong traditions and custom ◇ Adopting '<i>laissez-faire</i>' policy 自由不干預政策 ◇ Signing the <i>Ottawa Agreements</i> 渥太華協議 in 1932, which allowed cultures of the Commonwealth and other countries to be easily introduced to Hong Kong.
Economic factor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Festivals can stimulate consumption and promote economic development. ◇ Therefore, the government did promotion and held events for different festivals. ◇ Strengthening the common characteristics of the cultures
Social factor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Hong Kong people were open to different races and cultures ◇ People of other races could live in Hong Kong and preserve their cultures. ◇ e.g. the Indians and the Pakistani.
Geographical factor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Hong Kong was the important hub of international trade routes. ◇ It is the bridge linking China and foreign countries.
Historical factor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ As Hong Kong was originally part of China, Chinese culture was deep-rooted in Hong Kong society. ◇ It had become a British colony since 1842. Therefore, Western culture was introduced to Hong Kong.

3. Examples of the co-existence and interaction of different cultures

	Local and Chinese cultures	Foreign cultures	Interaction
Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Sichuan food ◇ Cantonese food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Fast food like McDonalds and KFC(the West) ◇ Sushi (Japan) ◇ Kimchi (Korea) ◇ Curry (the Middle East) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Egg tart, Portuguese egg tart ◇ Fusion food and dessert
Customs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Cheongsam for wedding ceremony 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Wedding dress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Wearing wedding dress for wedding ceremony and <i>cheongsam</i> 旗袍 for banquet at night.
Religions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Daoism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Buddhism, Hinduism (India) ◇ Catholicism, Christianity (the West) ◇ Islam (the Middle East) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ \
Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Cantonese ◇ Putonghua 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ English, Spanish (the West) ◇ Japanese, Korean (Asia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Code mixing and switching ◇ Adoption of English words into Cantonese, like taxi and bus.
Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Walled villages, e.g. Ping Shan ◇ Temples, e.g. Che Kung Temple 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Legislative Council Building (conforming to the building designs of ancient Rome and Greece) ◇ Hong Kong Clock Tower (Western) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ <i>Murray House</i> 美利樓 (with Greek pillars and Chinese roof)
Art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Cantonese and Mandarin pop songs ◇ Chinese opera ◇ Chinese dance and folk dance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Pop songs in foreign language ◇ Western drama performance ◇ Western ballet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Pop songs in two or more languages ◇ Chinese opera presented in English

International Status

1. Relationship with the Mainland

	Political	Economic	Social
1900-49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Hong Kong was a base for revolutionary movements until the end of the 1911 Revolution, e.g. Sun Yixian set up the <i>Xingzhonghui</i> 興中會 headquarters in Hong Kong in 1895. ✧ Chinese elite and associations in Hong Kong actively supported the revolutionary government, e.g. Chinese associations provided US\$2-3 million to the <i>Guangdong military government</i> 廣東軍政府 from the 1911 Revolution to July, 1912. ✧ Hong Kong was the supporting base for anti-Japanese campaign during the Second Sino-Japanese War, e.g. the <i>Hong Kong-Kowloon Independent Battalion of the Dongjiang Column</i> 港九大隊, which was formed by inhabitants of the New Territories under CCP's leadership, fought guerrilla warfare against the Japanese. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Hong Kong was an important <i>entrepot</i> 轉口港 for trade between China and foreign countries ✧ With the support of the Nationalist government, the <i>Seamen's Strike</i> 海員大罷工 started in 1922. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Many mainlanders immigrated to Hong Kong ✧ The mainland was the main supplier of food to Hong Kong

	Political	Economic	Social
1949-78	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ The <i>Cultural Revolution</i> 文化大革命 gave rise to the anti-British rule and anti-imperialism movements in Hong Kong, resulting in the 1967 Riot 六七暴動. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Decline in entrepot trade, which was caused by the UN <i>embargo</i> 禁運 on China, caused the transition of Hong Kong to an industrial city. ✧ Capitalists and workers escaped to Hong Kong because of the establishment of PRC. They brought capital, skills and labour force to Hong Kong. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Many mainlanders immigrated legally or illegally to Hong Kong ✧ The mainland was an important supplier of food and water to Hong Kong, e.g. Hong Kong has purchased <i>Dongjiang water</i> 東江水 from China (1965). ✧ Cooperation with the mainland on social issues

	Political	Economic	Social
1978-2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ The signing of <i>Sino-British Joint Declaration</i> 中英聯合聲明 in 1984 and the Hong Kong Handover made the British colonial government sped up democratization in Hong Kong. ✧ <i>June Fourth Incident</i> 六四事件 in 1989 made Hong Kong people worry about their future and thus support pan-democratic parties. ✧ The result of the 1995 Legislative Council Election was not recognized by the Chinese government. China formed the <i>Provisional Legislative Council</i> 臨時立法會 in 1996, and the members of it replaced legislative councilors elected in 1995 after the Handover. ✧ Sovereignty Hong Kong was transferred to China. Hong Kong was then ruled with the principle of '<i>One Country, Two Systems</i> 一國兩制'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ After the implementation of Reform and Opening Up policy, Hong Kong became an important <i>entrepot</i> 中轉站 for trade between China and foreign countries again. ✧ Many entrepreneurs from the Mainland <i>raised capital</i> 集資 through Hong Kong. ✧ The northward movement of manufacturing industries caused the relationship of '<i>store in the front, factory in the back</i> 前鋪後廠' between Hong Kong and the mainland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ New immigrants in Hong Kong ✧ The mainland was an important supplier of food and water to Hong Kong, e.g. Hong Kong has purchased <i>Dongjiang water</i> 東江水 from China (1965). ✧ Cooperation with the mainland on social issues ✧ When natural disasters happened in the mainland, Hong Kong people donated money to help, e.g. the <i>Yangtze River floods</i> 長江水災 in 1998.

2. Hong Kong's role in the Asia-Pacific Rim

	Economic	Social and cultural
Before 1950	<p><u>Entrepot</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ An important <i>entrepot</i> 中轉站 for trade between China and foreign countries 	\
1950-70	<p><u>Industrial centre</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Light industries were developed and light industrial goods like toys, textile and watches were sold to Asia-Pacific Rim and the whole world. 	<p><u>Exporter of culture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Hong Kong art culture gained popular support in the Asia-Pacific Rim ◇ Pop songs : <i>The Moon Represents My Heart</i> 月亮代表我的心, <i>Under A Vast Sky</i> 海闊天空 ◇ Artists : <i>Chow Sing-Chi</i> 周星馳, <i>Chow Yun-fat</i> 周潤發 ◇ Movies : <i>The Big Boss</i> 唐山大兄, <i>God of Gamblers</i> 賭神系列
1970-2000	<p><u>Industrial centre</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ <i>Skill-intensive</i> 技術密集型 light industries like toys, electronic and watches were still flourishing. Goods were sold to Asia-Pacific Rim and the whole world. 	
	<p><u>Financial centre</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ New York, London and Hong Kong together formed an international 24-hour-a-day financial market. ◇ Companies in the Asia-Pacific Rim listing their stocks in Hong Kong to raise money. 	
	<p><u>Logistics centre</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Hong Kong became the world's largest container port in 1987. ◇ The air cargo terminal in Hong Kong was the largest in the world in the period 1996-2000. 	
	<p><u>Management centre</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ More than 300 companies in the Asia-Pacific Rim established headquarters in Hong Kong 	

Timeline	
Year	Event
1904	Land reclamation project in Central
1910	Guangzhou-Kowloon Railway started operation
1922	Seamen's Strike
1925	Kai Tak Airport started operation
1925-26	Guangzhou-Hong Kong General Strike
1932	Signing of the Ottawa Agreements with other Commonwealth countries
1937	The government mapped out a 'New Kowloon District', stretching from the north of Boundary Street to the south of the Lion Rock.
1952	UN Embargo
1959	Establishment of the Federation of Hong Kong Industries
1966	Hong Kong Trade Development Council
1973	Introduction of the plan for new town development
1978	Reform and Opening Up The end of the moratorium on new banking licenses
1980	The government abolished the Touch Base Policy and illegal immigrants were subjected to repatriation upon arrest.
1989	June Fourth Incident
1996	China unilaterally formed the Provisional Legislative Council
1997	Hong Kong Handover
1998	Yangtze River floods

Trend Analysis

	DBQ	Essay
SP	Question 1 【'Agree with the view' question】 Whether the source was applicable to Hong Kong in the late 20 th century?	Q2. To what extent was Hong Kong modernized politically and economically by the year 2000? Explain your answer with reference to Hong Kong's history from the 1970s to 1990s.
		Q7. Select one country or region as example and discuss in what ways was the Second World War a turning point for it in the 20 th century.
PP	\	Q1. 'Hong Kong's economic development in the second half of the 20 th century primarily shaped by the China factor.' Do you agree? Explain your answer.
		Q7. Select any one country or region and discuss to what extent this country or region in the early 20 th century was different from what it had been in the late 20 th century.
12	\	\
13	\	\
14	Question 1 【'Usefulness and limitations' question】Hong Kong's contribution to Asia in the early 20 th century	Q1. Examine how the Hong Kong government tackled the problems arising from the influx of Chinese immigrants in the 1950s and 60s, and the question of Hong Kong's future in the 1980s and 90s.
15	\	\
16	Question 1 【polar question】Do you agree 'Hong Kong was a city where tradition and modernity coexisted.'	\

17	\	Q1. Examine the characteristics of Hong Kong-China relations in the first half of the 20th century.
18	1 st question 【Polar question】Do you agree that the British Government shown that its governance improved during 1967-97	Q1. 'Hong Kong was an international city with an increasing Hong Kong identity and a strong Chinese identity.' Comment on the validity of this statement with reference to period 1980-2000.
19	1 st question 【Comparative question】 Did mainland Chinese and Hong Kong Chinese people share similar views on major events happening in China?	Q1. To what extent did Hong Kong undergo transformation in terms of socio-economic and political development in the period 1967-97?
20	\	Q1. How did the China factor affect the economic development of Hong Kong? Explain your view with reference to the history during British rule up to 1997.

Study Sources A and B.

DBQ
#1

SOURCE A

The following is adapted from the memoir of an overseas Hongkonger about the living environment of his community in the 1950s and 60s.

My family lived in a four-story old tenement building, and of course there were no lifts or flush toilets.

Our family of four, which included my parents, my little sister and myself, lived in the 'end unit' on the fourth floor. All units were separated by wooden boards. There was a window in the end unit, and I could kill half a day just by looking at the scenery and people living their lives behind the building – in the rear corridors of the restaurants downstairs, there were people rinsing vegetables and preparing food, and the building was not too tall for us to hear them talking. Someone illicitly occupied the back alley and put up a piece of canvas over a wooden board supported by two benches to accommodate the family. The 'middle unit' lived a family. The tenant was a ship mechanic in the government and he fit into the same bunk bed with his wife and three sons.

There was only one kitchen each floor and every family had a kerosene stove there. When several housewives cooked together, they jostled each other and could hardly fit into the space. After all finished dinner and did the dishes, the kitchen became the bathroom and we had to line up for it. In every toilet, there was a chamber pot, which needed to be taken out to the corner of the stairway before midnight for collectors to carry it downstairs so that a fecal truck from the Urban Council could take the contents away.

SOURCE B

The following extract is adapted from the memoir of a Hongkonger about his childhood in the public housing estate.

In the building I used to live during my childhood (the 70s), every floor was connected to another two buildings and they three formed a U-shape. Each building was 16 stories high, and in total there were around 800 units on both sides of the long and straight corridors with all basic facilities in place such as water supply, electricity supply, toilets, and even elevators. To our family who used to live in a wooden hut, a housing unit like this was simply a comfortable home.

At that time, our family of seven lived in a tiny unit that was around 200 square feet. We had to fully utilize every inch of space by using mostly convertible furniture. Due to the limited indoor space, we had no choice but to move our daily activities outside. The corridors, the huge spaces at their ends (commonly known as Dai Dat Dei) and even the staircases became our 'convertible' public space.

The corridors and Dai Dat Dei were the playgrounds I knew as a kid. The space near the stairway was the secret zone where we played hide-and-seek or chatted with best friends, as well as the only public area that we kids living next to each other were allowed by the grownups to access freely. This public area could also be an excellent place for neighbors to hang their clothes, rest and talk, or even play mahjong. In this way, our daily activities were not confined to our indoor personal spaces. We actualized and revitalized various spaces through daily activities as well as explored their significance and functions based on different needs. Staying for as long as we wanted outdoors, we could communicate with others and build strong bonds with neighbors easily.

- (a) What housing problems did Hong Kong people face in the 1950s and 60s? Identify **two** problems with reference to Source A. (4 marks)
- (b) What was the attitude of the author of Source B towards public housing at that time? Explain your answer with reference to the language and arguments used in Source B. (4 marks)
- (c) Do you agree that the living conditions of Hong Kong people were transformed after the 1970s? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge of the development of Hong Kong up to the year 2000. (7 marks)

Marking Scheme & Suggested Answer

(a) What housing problems did Hong Kong people face in the 1950s and 60s? Identify two problems with reference to Source A. (4 marks)

Marking Scheme

L1 Identifies only one problem, or able to identify two problems but unable to make due reference to the Source. [max. 2]

L2 Identifies two problems, with due reference to the Source. [max. 4]

- e.g.
- Overcrowded living conditions. The family of five in the middle unit had to fit into just one bunk bed.
 - Inadequate facilities. There were no lifts or flush toilets in the tenement building the author used to live in.
 - Poor hygiene. Some people illicitly occupied the back alley when many restaurants prepared food there.

Suggested Answer

Overcrowded living conditions were one of the problems. From the Source, the family of five in the middle unit had to 'fit into the same bunk bed', people 'jostled each other and could hardly fit into the space' when cooking in the kitchen, and everyone needed to 'line up for' the bathroom. It was clear that at that time a large number of people lived together in a small space and the living conditions were crowded.

Inadequate facilities were another problem. From the Source, 'no lifts or flush toilets' were installed in the tenement building the author used to live in, only one 'chamber pot' was placed in each toilet and all units were just 'separated by wooden boards'. The facilities in the building were extremely limited and the living environment was not nice at all.

Poor hygiene was also a problem. From the Source, the back alley of restaurants downstairs was where 'people rinsed vegetables and prepared food' but there were other people 'illicitly occupying the back alley'. Staying at the place where restaurants prepared their food, these people were living in poor hygiene conditions.

(b) What was the attitude of the author of Source B towards public housing at that time? Explain your answer with reference to the language and arguments used in Source B. (4 marks)

Marking Scheme

Attitude

e.g. - Satisfied, approving

L1 Explanation lacks balance, only referring to language **or** argument of Source.

[max. 2]

L2 Clear explanation, referring to **both** language **and** argument of Source. [max. 4]

Language:

e.g. - He described his public housing unit and recreational areas as 'comfortable home' and 'excellent place' respectively.

Arguments:

e.g. - Public housing estates had all the facilities needed.

- Recreational spaces in public housing estates facilitated bonds among neighbors.

Suggested Answer

The author had a positive, satisfied, approving and accepting attitude towards public housing at that time.

In terms of language, the author described his public housing unit as a 'comfortable home' with a cozy environment, which should be something he was satisfied with.

Also, he pointed out that Dai Dat Dei was 'an excellent place' for rest and showed approval for its recreational purposes. His attitude should therefore be satisfied.

In terms of argument, the author thought his unit was small in size but got everything essential with 'all basic facilities in place such as water supply, electricity supply, toilets, and even elevators'. It was a very pleasant environment compared to the wooden hut the author used to live in.

In addition, he considered the corridors and Dai Dat Dei to be valuable public spaces for neighbors to have different activities and 'build strong bonds'. Holding the view that the design of public housing facilitated bonds among neighbors, the author should have an approving attitude.

(c) Do you agree that the living conditions of Hong Kong people were transformed after the 1970s? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge of the development of Hong Kong up to the year 2000.

(7 marks)

Marking Scheme

- L1 Vague answer, ineffective in using both the Sources and own knowledge. [max. 2]
- L2 Lack in balance, effective in using either the Sources or own knowledge; and/or Able to discuss transformation before and after 1970S, but the aspect(s) discussed before and after that is not consistent. [max. 4]
- L3 Sound and balanced answer, effective in using both the Sources and own knowledge, with matching aspect(s) of transformation discussed before and after 1970S. [max. 7]

Transformed:

- e.g. - In terms of facilities, there were no lifts or flush toilets in old tenement buildings constructed before the 1970s, while public housing units constructed after the 1970s had all basic facilities needed. (Sources A and B)
- In terms of recreational space, there were limited spaces in residential areas for recreational uses before 1970, but public housing estates constructed after 1970 provided plenty of recreational spaces for the public. (Sources A and B)
 - In terms of social welfare, there were no social security schemes before 1970 but the government introduced a few after 1970. (Own knowledge)

Not transformed:

- e.g. - In terms of living space, the living conditions of Hong Kong people were overcrowded both before and after the 1970s. (Sources A and B)

Suggested Answer

I agree to a large extent.

In terms of facilities, from Source A, the author lived in an old tenement building before the 1970s with no lifts or flush toilets but only 'a chamber pot' in the toilet. Apparently, there were inadequate facilities that constituted an extreme living environment.

However, from Source B, many public housing units were completed in the 1970s. These buildings were 16 stories high with facilities such as 'water supply, electricity supply, toilets, and even elevators'. There were all basic facilities needed that constituted a completely different living environment and showed the transformation.

In terms of recreational space, from Source A, there were not many recreational spaces before the 1970s. Under the tenement building the author used to live in, there were restaurants and back alley, which was even 'illicitly occupied'. His moving space was very limited.

However, from Source B, with the completion of public housing estates in the 1970s, the corridors and Dai Dat Dei became 'the playgrounds he knew as a kid' and these public spaces were even 'an excellent place' to 'play mahjong'. Therefore, the living environment greatly improved with the new recreational spaces, showing the transformation in the quality of life.

From my own knowledge, in terms of housing, the government did not have a comprehensive housing program before the 1970s. Many people had no choice but to live in wooden huts, squatters or even cage homes under extreme living conditions.

However, since the 1970s, the government had implemented large-scale housing programs as exemplified by the Ten-Year Housing Plan (1972) and the 85000-unit program (1997) to maintain the abundant supply of public housing units. These programs greatly improved people's living conditions and led to transformation.

In terms of social welfare, before 1970, the government established the Social Welfare Department (1958) but did not give much assistance to the lower class. There was not enough effective support for low-income and disadvantaged people.

However, since the 1970s, the government had implemented comprehensive social welfare reform. For example, it put forward the Public Assistance Scheme in 1973, which was changed to the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme in 1993. The government provided active support for financially disadvantaged people and greatly improved their lives, leading to another transformation.

In terms of financial burden, it was heavy before 1970. For example, the government did not impose compulsory education and people had to bear more living costs while being less educated.

However, after the 1970s, the government introduced nine-year compulsory education (1978), which reduced people's expenses on education and made them more educated. This policy also transformed people's lives.

However, some aspects of Hong Kong people's lives were not transformed.

In terms of living space, before the 1970s, in the middle unit as shown in Source A, the family of five had to 'fit into the same bunk bed'. It was clear that a large number of people lived together in a small space and the living conditions were crowded.

In the 1970s, from Source B, the author's 'family of seven lived in a tiny unit that was around 200 square feet'. It was clear that the living conditions remained overcrowded and there was no transformation in terms of living space.

In conclusion, the living conditions remained overcrowded for Hong Kong people, but from a holistic perspective, there was huge transformation in terms of facilities, recreational spaces, social welfare and financial burden that greatly improved people's lives. Therefore, their living conditions were transformed to a large extent.

Study Sources A and B.

DBQ

#2

SOURCE A

The photo below was taken in Hong Kong in 1967.



Long Live the Glorious and Unbeatable Mao Zedong's thoughts

It should not be against the law to love our country! It is justified to resist violence!

The Chinese Merchandise Corp.

We shall win! British rule in Hong Kong shall lose!

In response to the call from our motherland, we start the 'Hate, Despise and Defy Movement' with determination and launch a major counterattack on British

Imperialism in political, economic and cultural ways

SOURCE B

The table below shows the Hong Kong-China trade statistics in the period 1978-1990.

Year	Imports from China to Hong Kong (% in Hong Kong's total imports)	Exports from Hong Kong to China (% in Hong Kong's total exports)
1978	16.3	0.2
1979	16.7	1.1
1982	23.1	4.6
1984	25.0	8.2
1985	25.5	11.7
1989	34.9	19.3
1990	36.9	21.0

- (a) With reference to Source A, identify one problem faced by the Hong Kong government at that time. (3 marks)
- (b) According to Source B, describe the changes in Hong Kong's trade with China during the period 1978-90. (4 marks)
- (c) Do you agree that the relationship between Hong Kong and China changed from bad to good in the period 1960s-90s? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

Suggested Answer

- (a) With reference to Source A, identify one problem faced by the Hong Kong government at that time. (3 marks)

Suggested Answer

The Hong Kong British government faced the problem of social instability.

The slogans in the picture showed strong anti-British sentiment, including 'resist violence', 'British rule in Hong Kong shall lose' and 'major counterattack on British Imperialism in political, economic and cultural ways'. They proved that there was opposition to the British Hong Kong government among Hong Kong people and the social instability they brought became a problem faced by the government.

Also, as reflected in the picture, people took to the streets and hung banners to promote communism and stir up anti-British sentiments. Clearly, there was social instability and the resulting riots were a problem faced by the government at that time.

(b) According to Source B, describe the changes in Hong Kong's trade with China during the period 1978-90. (4 marks)

Suggested Answer

For imports, the import from mainland China increased continuously from 16.3% in 1978 to 36.9% in 1990 in Hong Kong's total imports, showing a massive surge.

The share of imports from mainland China increased at the rate of 10% in every 6-7 years. The figure rose from 16.3% in 1978 to 25% in 1984, and to 36.9% in 1990, increasing by about 10% in every 6-7 years.

Hong Kong's exports to the mainland also increased continuously. The percentage skyrocketed from 0.2% in 1978 to 21% in 1990, showing a greater share in Hong Kong's total exports.

The share of exports to China climbed steeply again after 1985. The growth rate was only 8% across the seven years between 1978 and 1984, but that increased to nearly 13% for the six years between 1985 and 1990. The change shows that the increase was especially significant in the late period.

- (c) 'The relationship between Hong Kong and mainland China in the period of the 1960s-90s changed from bad to good.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

Suggested Answer

To a large extent, I agree with the statement.

From Source A, there were slogans such as 'Long Live the Glorious and Unbeatable Mao Zedong's thoughts' and 'British rule in Hong Kong shall lose' that suggested Hong Kong people supported Mao Zedong thoughts to overthrow the imperial rule of British Hong Kong. The relations between the Hong Kong government and China were not friendly as the former worried about the spread of communism in Hong Kong. Therefore, their relations were bad in that period.

For the period covered by Source B (1978-90), the trade between Hong Kong and China boomed. For instance, the share of domestic exports to mainland China escalated rapidly from 0.2% to 21% in 1990. The increase shows a closer economic cooperation between them and their improving relations.

Source B also shows the continuous growth in the share of imports from mainland China after the Reform and Opening Up. It increased dramatically from 16.3% in 1978 to 36.9%, taking up more than 1/3 of Hong Kong's total imports. The increase shows that Hong Kong began to rely on goods from China and the tie between them became closer.

In addition, from my own knowledge, the Cultural Revolution broke out in the end of the 1960s. The anti-foreign and anti-capitalist sentiment was strong there and the Hong Kong government worried about that. Therefore, the relations between Hong Kong and China were bad.

However, after the Reform and Opening Up in 1978, the Hong Kong government improved its relations with China and the city even became a major financing market for mainland corporations to have their shares listed. Also, many Hong Kong entrepreneurs set up factories in the mainland and gave rise to the 'front shop, back factory' model, which showed the close economic ties and improving relations between the two regions.

Moreover, after the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration (1984), Hong Kong was set to return to China in 1997 and have closer relations with it. After the handover, Hong Kong has become a special administrative region of China with strong ties established.

Furthermore, Hong Kong people held many fundraising activities after the Yangtze River floods in 1998 to help those victims on the mainland. It reflects that their relationship became much better by the end of the 20th century.

However, their relations were not exactly identical to the description of the question.

From my own knowledge, the relationship between Hong Kong and China did not go all well between 1980 and 1990. For example, the June Fourth Incident in 1989 induced fear among Hong Kong people of the communist rule, showing that there were actually obstacles to their relationship.

Also, before the handover, the Beijing government and the Hong Kong colonial government had different opinions about the political reform program outlined by Governor Chris Patten, who was even criticized as ‘a sinner for a thousand years’. Their relations were again challenged.

Worse still, after the political reform program, the Chinese government cancelled the ‘through train’ arrangements for the LegCo and set up a provisional Legislative Council as its substitute after the handover for fear that Hong Kong would become a hub of anti-communist subversive activities. These controversies reflected that their relations were not totally friendly.

In the second half of the 20th century, the relationship between Hong Kong and China changed from bad to good in general with closer links established, but it still faced some obstacles in the late period. Therefore, I agree with the statement to a large extent.

Grid Method:

a) According to the tone of the Source, which extract was more anti-Japanese?

Suggested Answer

Extract 1 was more anti-Japanese in tone.

In terms of striking a blow against Japan, Extract 1 claimed that ‘boycotting Japanese goods would be more than effective in putting Japan to death’. By stressing that boycott of Japanese products was lethal, Extract 1 showed extreme hatred and was explicitly anti-Japanese in tone.

In contrast, Extract 2 only suggested that ‘all Japanese goods would be taken off the shelf and not be sold any more, despite the huge loss incurred’ and this was meant to show their ‘determination to abandon business with the Japanese’. Its tone was milder since the extract did not imply any intention to put Japan to death and only pointed out that the Company boycotted Japanese products at the expense of its own interests. It was clear that Extract 2 was not as anti-Japanese as Extract 1 was in tone.

In terms of grief for the country, Extract 1 contained expressions of sorrow such as ‘Alas!’ and ‘It hurts!’ as to the fact that China might perish in the hands of the Japanese. They showed the aggrieved tone of the extract towards Japanese oppression of China.

In contrast, Extract 2 simply pointed out that ‘every man was accountable to his nation’s rise or fall’ and declared the Company’s determination to boycott Japanese goods. In comparison, Extract 2 sounded more official in tone and was not as emotional as Extract 1 was. Therefore, Extract 1 was more anti-Japanese.

b) Infer two characteristics of the reaction of Chinese merchants in Hong Kong towards the May Fourth Movement.

Suggested Answer

The first characteristic was the spontaneousness of the reaction. From the Source, the Chinese merchants' boycott of Japanese goods was 'nothing in the nature of an organized campaign' and they clearly stated that 'it would be unwise to take any action such as could be classed as an organized boycott'. It was clear that instead of starting an organized and collaborative movement, the Hong Kong Chinese merchants supported the May Fourth Movement spontaneously with no pre-planning in place.

The second characteristic was the boycott of Japanese goods. From the Source, no Chinese people attended 'the auction sale of the wreck of a Japanese steamship', and Chinese merchants all stated clearly in their recent contracts that 'no Japanese material of any description was to be used'. It was clear that the Hong Kong Chinese merchants adopted a clear-cut anti-Japanese stand, showed full support for the boycott of Japanese goods and were even willing to sacrifice their own interests to express their determination.

c) Did mainland Chinese and Hong Kong Chinese people share similar views on major events happening in China?

Suggested Answer

I agree with the statement.

In terms of the boycott of Japanese goods during the May Fourth Movement, from Source A, Extract 1 showed that China suffered oppression from Japan and some Chinese citizens appealed to the nation to 'work together with a unified heart to refuse to buy and use Japanese goods', which would be 'more than effective in putting Japan to death'. It was clear that during the May Fourth Movement, mainland Chinese people refused to purchase Japanese products as a means of coercion.

From Source B, 'the auction sale of the wreck of a Japanese steamship had to be abandoned' due to 'there not being a single bidder present', showing that 'an anti-Japanese boycott' was underway. It was clear that Hong Kong Chinese merchants refused to purchase Japanese products just like the mainland Chinese did to manifest their dissatisfaction with Japan.

In terms of the boycott of Japanese goods during the May Fourth Movement, from Source A, Extract 2 suggested that 'the Sincere Company would not sell Japanese goods' and 'all Japanese goods would be taken off the shelf and not be sold any more'. It was clear that Chinese corporates chose not to sell Japanese products and to stop selling those that were already launched with a strong view towards banning all Japanese goods from being sold in China.

From Source B, reporters were told that Chinese merchants stated clearly in their contracts that 'no Japanese material of any description was to be used'. Apparently, Hong Kong Chinese merchants refused to not only purchase Japanese goods but also manufacture products with Japanese-made materials, sharing the same view with their mainland counterparts.

From my own knowledge, in terms of the 1911 Revolution, different provinces of China declared their independence one after another from the authoritarian Qing rule after the Wuchang Uprising. It was clear that the mainland Chinese supported overthrowing the Qing regime, and the revolution was successful with the support of the whole nation.

The Hong Kong Chinese also supported the 1911 Revolution. From the beginning of the revolution to July 1912, Chinese organizations in Hong Kong provided the Guangdong military government with financial assistance of US\$2-3 million. The Hong Kong Chinese also showed enthusiastic support for revolution in China and backed the 1911 Revolution just like the mainland Chinese did.

In terms of Japanese invasion, the mainland Chinese mounted fierce resistance to the Japanese. After the July 7th Incident (1937), the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang reached a truce and worked together under the Second United Front to resist Japanese invasion. It was clear that the mainland Chinese made determined efforts against Japanese encroachment.

The Hong Kong Chinese also showed firm support for the war against the Japanese. During the Second Sino-Japanese War, Hong Kong played the role as a military base for the war of resistance. For example, the Hong Kong-Kowloon Independent Brigade was an anti-Japanese guerrilla force consisting of indigenous villagers in the New Territories under communist leadership. It was clear that both mainland Chinese and Hong Kong Chinese people came together against Japanese invasion and shared the same view.

In terms of the Cultural Revolution, the mainland Chinese were enthusiastic about purging their opponents. During the Revolution, Mao Zedong reviewed the Red Guards at eight rallies of more than 10 million people in total. It was clear that the mainland Chinese participated actively in the Cultural Revolution and even developed a personality cult of Mao Zedong.

Chinese people in Hong Kong also supported the Cultural Revolution. Responding to the call of the motherland for the Revolution, the Hong Kong Chinese launched a territory-wide general strike as well as demonstrations with slogans such as ‘Loving our motherland is not breaking the law! Resisting violence is justified!’ and ‘Long Live the Great and Invincible Mao Zedong’s Thoughts’ to show their support for the Cultural Revolution and disapproval of British rule. It was clear that the Hong Kong Chinese also sided with the Cultural Revolution and Mao Zedong and they even started the 1967 riots out of their support for China.

In terms of the Tiananmen Square protests, university students in Beijing launched a pro-democracy movement in 1989 in remembrance of Zhao Ziyang, the former general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party. As a campaign for freedom and democracy and against corruption, the movement gathered momentum across the country. It was clear that ordinary Chinese citizens in the mainland had the intention of fighting for freedom and democracy.

The Hong Kong Chinese were also enthusiastic about the pro-democracy movement. To voice support for mainland students, Hong Kong artists organized the Concert For Democracy in China on 27 May 1989 that drew an audience of more than 300,000 people. In addition, after the bloody crackdown by the Beijing government, the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movements of China helped mainland democracy activists flee the country. It was clear that the Hong Kong Chinese also wanted freedom and democracy in China and they did contribute to the democratic movement in China.

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

Suggested Answer

Its main message was to satirize the Police that was corrupt and failed to maintain law and order.

In the cartoon, the policeman grabbed the citizen who spat by his hand and required the citizen to pay a '\$1000 fine for spitting', while the policeman's baton indicated that his 'monthly salary' was '\$1000'. It was clear that the penalty for spitting imposed by the policeman on the citizen was outrageous high, and the policeman was corrupt as he levied excessive penalties.

Also, in the cartoon, the policeman heavily punished the citizen who spat but completely ignored the thieves behind him with knives in their hands. Therefore, the cartoonist clearly made a satire on the Police that showed major flaws in law enforcement. Their focus on minor misdemeanors and disregard for serious felonies illustrated their incapability of maintaining law and order.

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

Suggested Answer

The author held a mixed attitude towards the Royal Hong Kong Police as he praised the Police while also being disappointed with it.

From the Source, 'the people of Hong Kong did appreciate the work of its police force' and the Police was praised as 'civilized' and 'friendly'. Clearly, the author praised the Royal Hong Kong Police as a quality police force and recognized its performance.

From the Source, a policeman quickly found the author's identity card soon after he reported loss and 'gently declined' his offer of 500 dollars as a sign of gratitude. It was clear that the author praised the efficiency and integrity of the Royal Hong Kong Police.

However, from the Source, 'the majority of' the Royal Hong Kong Police 'kept silent on political issues' and the colonial issues 'did not bother them'. As a result, the author 'could not help but feel sad about it'. It was clear that the author considered their political apathy a problem that he was disappointed about.

(c) Do you agree that the British Government shown that its governance improved during 1967-97? [S+K] (8 marks)

Suggested Answer

To a large extent, I agree with the statement.

Firstly, the cartoon in Source A was published in 1974, showing a policeman grabbing a citizen who spat by his hand and requiring the offender to pay a '\$1000 fine' when his 'monthly salary' was also '\$1000' as shown on his baton. The penalty for spitting imposed by the policeman on the citizen was outrageous high, and the policeman was corrupt as he levied excessive penalties.

However, from Source B (1997), the author 'offered the policeman 500 dollars as a sign of gratitude' after the policeman found his identity card, but his offer was 'gently declined'. Given that the Royal Hong Kong Police was no longer corrupt and demonstrated integrity, the colonial government clearly improved the problem of corruption within the police force.

Secondly, from the cartoon in Source A (1974), the policeman was depicted as a man oppressing powerless citizens as he held a baton in his hand and forced the offender to pay a \$1000 fine while ignoring the thieves behind him who robbed other citizens with knives in their hands. It was clear that the Police had poor image and failed to maintain law and order in Hong Kong.

However, at the time when Source B was written (1997), 'the people of Hong Kong did appreciate the work of its police force', and the Police was praised as 'civilized' and 'friendly'. It was clear that the colonial government enhanced the law enforcing capability of the Royal Hong Kong Police, who performed well and helped maintain law and order in Hong Kong.

From my own knowledge, thirdly, in terms of housing, people's living conditions were poor before the 1970s. There were wooden houses, squatters and cage homes which demonstrated the poor living quality of Hong Kong people and even became one of the factors that contributed to the 1967 riots.

However, since the 1970s, the government had implemented large-scale housing programs as exemplified by the Ten-Year Housing Plan (1972) and the 85000-unit program (1997) to maintain the abundant supply of public housing units. These programs greatly improved people's living conditions. Clearly, the Hong Kong government made great efforts to implement housing reforms to improve people's living conditions and provide them with affordable housing, showing improvement in governance.

Fourthly, in terms of social welfare, before 1967, the government provided little assistance for the lower class, and there was not enough effective support for low-income and disadvantaged people. This was even one of the major factors that triggered the 1967 riots.

However, since the 1970s, the government had implemented comprehensive social welfare reform. For example, the government put forward the Public Assistance Scheme in 1973, which was changed to the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme in 1993, providing active support for financially disadvantaged people. Apparently, the government endeavored to help the lower class and the disadvantaged in order to improve their lives, showing great improvements in its governance.

Fifthly, in terms of education, before the 1970s, the government did not impose compulsory education and people had to bear more living costs while being less educated.

However, in the 1970s, the government introduced 6 years of compulsory education in 1971 and extended the duration to 9 years in 1978. Its reform not only reduced its people's educational expenses, but also raised their education level. It was clear that the government improved its governance.

However, the Hong Kong government did not improve its governance to a small extent.

In terms of Hong Kong people's confidence, before the question of Hong Kong's future arose in the 1980s, the people of Hong Kong had high sense of belonging and there was no mass emigration.

However, after China and Britain signed the Sino-British Joint Declaration in 1984, since the Hong Kong government failed to maintain people's confidence in Hong Kong's future, a huge number of Hong Kong people left the city in the 1990s for fear of Chinese autocratic rule after the handover. It was clear that the Hong Kong government failed to win its people's confidence and showed weaknesses in its governance.

In terms of Hong Kong-China relations, the colonial government used to maintain friendly relationship with the mainland, as exemplified by the importation of Dongjiang water since 1965. In the beginning of the Reform and Opening Up of 1978, there were even increasing trade ties between the two regions.

However, in the 1990s, Chris Patten introduced radical reform of the Legislative Council in an attempt to make all 60 seats of the Council elected. His attempt upset the Chinese government, which criticized it for violating the Joint Declaration, and added tension between Hong Kong and China. It was clear that the colonial government failed to maintain a good relationship with China towards the end of colonial rule and demonstrated incompetence in its governance.

In conclusion, although the colonial government performed fairly in some aspects, its governance had greatly improved since 1967 with growing prosperity and increasing quality of life. Therefore, I agree with the statement to a large extent.

(a) Describe a trend as seen from the Source(2marks)

Suggested Answer

There is an increasing trend in patients receiving western treatment.

The Source shows that in-patients who received western treatment increased from 36.8% in 1912 to 61.78% in 1936. It can show that more and more in-patients received western treatment.

The Source also shows that out-patients who received western treatment was increased from 8.73% in 1912 to 24.35% in 1924. Although there was a slightly drop in 1928 to 10.95%, there was increased to 16.92% in 1936. It can show that out-patient who received western treatment increased.

(b) Cite one clue from the source to show that Kwong Wah Hospital enjoyed a prestigious social status at the time(2marks)

Suggested Answer

The Source pointed out that is 'Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor of Hong Kong at the time, and the Chinese people around him include members of the Legislative Council' attended the opening ceremony of Tung Wah Hospital. As Governor and members of Legislative Council were the highest ranking government official in Hong Kong, it shows that the opening of Tung Wah Hospital was emphasised. There was a high social status.

(c) Is Hong Kong a city where tradition and modernity coexist in the first half of the 20th century[S+K](8marks)

Suggested Answer

I agree with the statement.

In terms of medical, Source A shows that Chinese treatment and Western treatment had their patients respectively. For example, in 1912, patients who received Chinese treatment reached 91.27%. It can show that Chinese treatment was still mainstream. However, Western treatment was becoming more and more popular. Such as 67.78% in-patient chose Western treatment in 1936. It can show that Chinese and Western treatment could be coexist.

In terms of clothing, Source B show that Mandarin jacket was still major Chinese clothing. However, westerners were still wearing suits. It can show that traditional Mandarin jacket and modern suits were both dressing style in society. Both could coexist.

In terms of hairstyle, Source B shows that Chinese male was keeping traditional hair style, which the front part was shaved and the back was keeping braid. However, Western male was keeping short hair. It can show that traditional and modern hairstyle could coexist in Hong Kong.

According to my own knowledge, in terms of architecture, traditional Wall Villages were still existed at that time, such as the 'Liu lineage' and 'Che Kung Temple'. Modern architecture like Hong Kong Clock Tower could also be found. It can show that traditional and modern were coexisted in terms of architecture.

In terms of festivals, Dragon Boat Festival, Chung Yeung Festival and Traditional Chinese New Year are important festivals to Chinese. However, Christmas and Easter are also gaining popularity. It can show that the festival culture of Hong Kong is composed by both traditional Chinese festival and modern Western festival.

In terms of food, traditional Chinese 'yum cha' and 'dim sum' culture was still popular in Hong Kong. At the same time, modern food can be found in Hong Kong. For instance, egg tart was first found in Hong Kong in 1920s. It can show that traditional and modern food can be found at the same time.

In terms of entertainment, traditional Chinese Opera was popular as it is many Chinese's pastime. At the same time, modern entertainment like watching movies in cinema was also gaining popularity. It can show that traditional and modern entertainment can be found at the same time.

In terms of values, Confucianism which emphasises the importance of authority was still mainstream in Hong Kong. At the same time, modern values such as equality and democracy also growing. Hong Kong was also a base for Sun Yatsen's revolution, It can show that traditional Confucianism and modern ideas like equality and democracy can exist in Hong Kong at the same time.

As a result, I agree with the view.

Grid Method:

2016 年考生答案#1 – 分數：6 / 8 分

我同意此說

資料 A 中，香港有傳統中醫及西醫，使用西醫治療的人數上升到 61.78%，可見現代醫療也為港人使用，而中醫的門診也有 83%，可見中醫也是港人醫療的方式，兩者並存。

資料 A 中，西醫的手術人數由 1912 至 1916 上升 18 倍，可見香港已經被現代醫學傳入。

資料 B 中，有為數不少的人仍身穿唐裝，唐裝是中國傳統的服裝，可見有多人仍然傳統，可是他們在西裝的總督旁邊站立，十分習慣了，足見傳統與現代並存。

資料 B 中，照片中光板上吊了吊燈，這是外國傳入香港的吊燈，而不是中國傳統的油燈，可見現代先進文化傳入。

資料 B 中，雖然有外國的建築，可見「廣華醫院」的牌匾仍是中國傳統的建築，可見兩者並存。

就我所知，當時香港的民間娛樂有傳統的戲曲，看文戲，因此傳統文化仍在。

而外國的文化也傳入香港，例如外國的流行音樂，音樂劇等，上流社會人會娛樂，傳統京戲與和外國音樂劇並存。

2016 年考生答案#2 – 分數：6 / 8 分

I agree that in the first half of the 20th century, Hong Kong was a city where tradition and modernity co-existed to a large extent.

Here will be the agreeing points.

According to source A, it can show that there's increasing popularity of western medical while Chinese ones also have important status. Refer to the source, it is stated that 'the in-patients' of Western treatment 'increased from 36.80% in 1912 to 61.78% in 1936 'while for 'out-patients' increased from '8.73% to 16.92%'. It can show that there's increasing Western treatment. While Chinese treatment, there's still 83.08% in 1936. There still high Chinese proportion. Thus, its co-existed in terms of medical.

According to source A, the number of operation, increased from '86 in 1912 to 1586 in 1936'. It can show that operations a western method was gaining popularity. It can show that in terms of medical, both tradition and modernity co-existed.

According to source B, it is stated that 'Sir Frederick Lugard, governor of Hong Kong' was invited to the opening of Tung Wah Hospital, a hospital opened by Chinese people. It can also show that the Chinese would accept Westerners' modernity, thus they would invite Sir Frederick.

According to source B, it is reflected that 'Tung Wah Group of Hospitals were directed by Chinese people' It can show that in terms of medical, traditional and modernity co-existed as hospital is a modernized way to cure patients, while it is operated by traditional Chinese people.

According to my own knowledge, in terms of festival, in the first-half of 20th century, tradition and modernity co-existed. At that time, Hong Kong would celebrate both traditional Chinese festivals and western festivals, such as traditional Chinese festivals like Lunar New Year, Mid Autumn Festival and Western Festivals like Christmas and Easter.

According to my own knowledge, in terms of food, tradition and modernity co-existed. At that time Chinese traditional food like dim sum, mooncakes were served while people would also eat western style-cooked food like beef.

According to my own knowledge, in terms of agriculture, both modernity and traditional co-existed. Chinese traditional style was style existed while modern style of building was also built like in the peak's housing. Sir Ho Tung built a garden in his house in the Peak.

However, in some aspects, tradition and modernity was not existed.

According to my own knowledge, in terms of traditional values, HK people still strongly believed in that such as the 'move children are good! This can be proved by overpopulation caused by high birth rate in the first half of 20th century.

(a) Point out two features(4marks)

Suggested Answer

The first characteristic was diversified business. From the Source, Sincere Company Limited was a 'department store' and also managed 'other businesses' including 'cosmetics and aerated water production', 'flood, fire and life insurance' and 'hotel'. The advertisement reflects the diversity in business shown in Hong Kong's economic development. Businesses such as department store, insurance and hotel could be found in one single company.

The second characteristic was internationality. From the Source, Sincere Company Limited was founded in Hong Kong in 1900. Afterwards, it opened branches in other places in Asia like Shanghai, Beijing, Singapore and Thailand. It had '35' places of business in total and branches were set up in several countries.

The third characteristic of Hong Kong's modernization was her leading role in China's modernization. The Source indicates that Sincere Company Limited was the 'first and largest department store in China'. Besides opening branches in Chinese cities, it set up 'Shanghai East Asia Hotel' and 'Guangzhou Aerated Water Factory' in Shanghai and Guangzhou respectively. These economic activities promoted China's modernization and proved that Hong Kong was a modernized region.

Points to Note

As the question requires two characteristics only, students may choose any two of them.

(b) What did Hong Kong contribute to Asia in the early 20th century [S+K](7marks)

Suggested Answer

Source A shows Hong Kong's economic contribution to Asia. Sincere Company Limited was founded in Hong Kong. It expanded to other parts of Asia such as Shanghai, Beijing, Singapore and Thailand. A giant commercial network was built up with '35' places of business in total. It promoted commercial development in other regions of Asia.

Source B reflects its political contribution to Asia. From the Source, Ma Yingbiao, founder of Sincere Company, 'assisted Dr. Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary activities by generously donating money'. He promoted revolution in China and contributed to the success of the 1911 Revolution, influencing China's political development.

Also, Source B reflects its economic contribution to Asia. From the Source, the department stores had 'their prototype set up in Hong Kong'. After their businesses in the city were proved successful, they set up branches in other cities like Guangzhou and Shanghai. In other words, Hong Kong introduced modern department store business methods to major cities in China.

Moreover, Source B shows Hong Kong's ideological contribution to Asia. From the Source, Ma Yingbiao let his employees go to church and 'preached in person' while 'propagating democratic ideas and promoting equality among people'. It is clear that Ma promoted Western ideas in Hong Kong and helped spread them to Asia.

In addition, Source B reflects its cultural contribution to Asia. The Source points out that Ma was the first person who 'staged shows featuring female models' and 'invited cosmeticians from American cosmetic company'. Foreign business cultures were introduced to Hong Kong and then branches in other cities. This encouraged the spread of foreign business cultures in Asia.

From my own knowledge, Hong Kong played a key role in China's political development. The small city was a base for revolutionary movements led by Sun Yat-sen. For example, China Daily, the first revolutionary newspaper in China, was published in Hong Kong in 1900. It publicized revolutionary ideas and promoted revolution in China.

Moreover, Hong Kong supported trade development in Asia. Thanks to the deep, wide and ice-free Victoria Harbour, the coastal city became an important entrepot for trade between Asia and the West. Its contribution to trade development in Asia was without doubt huge.

Furthermore, Hong Kong positively affected educational development in Asia. As Hong Kong was a colony of Britain, western education system was established there. It attracted many students like Sun Yat-sen and Chan Siu-bak from China. Education system in Hong Kong nurtured many talents, contributing to the development of Asia.

Grid Method:

(a) Point out a problem (1+3marks)

Suggested Answer

Hong Kong faced the problem of oversized family at that time.

The caption of the Source 'Don't be overburdened Plan your family' implies that the family size was so large in general that the government had to suggest family planning to reduce families' burdens.

Also, the couple in the centre of the poster had many children and their economic burden (like housing, food and clothing) was heavy. The scene implies that oversized family at that time led to great economic burden.

Moreover, the poster suggests readers who need help to go to the 'Family Planning Association of HK'. It implies that the problem of oversized family arose and thus the association suggested couples who need help to seek guidance from it.

(b) Is the source applicable to Hong Kong in the late 20th century? [S+K](4marks)

Suggested Answer

To a small extent, the poster was still appropriate for illustrating Hong Kong by the end of the 20th century.

Undoubtedly, the Cost of Living Index in Hong Kong was high by the end of the 20th century. Most of the Hong Kong people spent more than half of their incomes on basic needs like food and housing. Their economic burden remained high.

However, the poster was not applicable to Hong Kong by the end of the 20th century to a large extent.

As nuclear family having 1-2 children only was common in Hong Kong by the end of the 20th century, the problem of oversized family in the 1960s was eased and the cartoon was thus not applicable.

Also, the government even provided tax incentive to encourage people to form and raise families because the birth rate was too low by the end of the 20th century. Thus, the poster was not applicable to Hong Kong at that time.

Moreover, family expenditure on education was reduced owing to the Nine-Year Compulsory Education Scheme implemented in 1978. The provision of free education offered effective solution to the burden of education.

Lastly, the government had developed new towns (like Shatin and Tuen Mun) actively since the 1970s. It also launched housing schemes such as Ten-year Housing Programme and Home Ownership Scheme. The housing cost burden was greatly lightened and the poster became much less suitable for Hong Kong.

Grid Method:

Analysis of Exam Essays by K.W. HO

A. Factor

★ Declarative and Evaluative

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Discuss the factors that worked for, and those that worked against, the economic development of Hong Kong in the second half of the 20 th century. |
| 2 | Discuss the internal and external factors that shaped the social development of Hong Kong in the second half of the 20 th century. |

★ Multi-factor and 'relative importance' (Single-subject)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3 | 'The China factor was the main factor in shaping the economic development of Hong Kong in the second half of the 20th century.' Comment on the validity of this statement. |
| 4 | 'Local factors were the main reason for the economic prosperity of Hong Kong during the 1970s-90s.' Comment on the validity of this statement. |
| 5 | Assess the importance of Hong Kong government relative to other factors in shaping Hong Kong's economic development in the 20th century. |
| 6 | 'Foreign cultures were the most important factor that shaped Hong Kong's cultural development in the second half of the 20 th century.' Comment on the validity of this statement. |
| 7 | To what extent was Hong Kong's social development in the second half of the 20th century shaped by the China factor? |

★ Multi-factor and 'relative importance' (Dual-subject)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 8 | Discuss the relative importance of the China factor and the Hong Kong factor in shaping Hong Kong's economic development in the 20 th century. |
|---|---|

★ Multi-factor and 'relative importance' (Multi-subject)

- | | |
|----|--|
| 9 | Assess the relative importance of the major factors that shaped Hong Kong's economic development in the second half of the 20 th century. |
| 10 | Assess the relative importance of the major factors that shaped Hong Kong's social development in the 20 th century. |

★ Comparative

- | | |
|----|--|
| 11 | Compare the reasons for Hong Kong's economic transformation in the 1950s with reasons for that in the 1970s. |
|----|--|

B. Situation

★ Declarative and Evaluative

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | Trace and explain Hong Kong's economic development in the 20th century. |
| 13 | Examine how the Hong Kong government tackled the problems arising from the influx of Chinese immigrants in the 1950s and 60s, and the question of Hong Kong's future in the 1980s and 90s. |
| 14 | Examine the features of Hong Kong's economic development in different stages during the 20 th century. |
| 15 | Trace and explain Hong Kong's relations with mainland China in the 20th century. |
| 16 | Identify and explain the roles played by Hong Kong in the Asia-Pacific Rim in the period 1945-99. |

★ Polar

- | | |
|----|---|
| 17 | To what extent was Hong Kong modernized politically and economically by the year 2000? Explain your answer with reference to Hong Kong's history from the 1970s to 1990s. |
| 18 | Discuss to what extent Hong Kong in the late 20th century was different from what it had been in the early 20th century. |
| 19 | To what extent were the features of the administration of the British Hong Kong government lasted until 1997? |

C. Significance

★ Comparative

- | | |
|----|---|
| 20 | To what extent were the 1950s a turning point in Hong Kong's economy? |
|----|---|

How did the China factor affect the economic development of Hong Kong? Explain your view with reference to the history during British rule up to 1997.

Due to Hong Kong's close proximity to China, its economy has always been greatly affected by the developments in China. There were in general three major economic transitions for Hong Kong under British rule, namely the development of entrepot trade before 1952, industrial development from the 1950s to 70s, and the transition to a diversified economy that prevails until now. During these transitions, the China factor played a decisive role that will be examined in this essay.

Before 1952, the trade ties between China and the rest of the world were the main reason that Hong Kong was able to develop entrepot trade. Before the inception of Hong Kong as a port in 1841, the city used to be a small fishing village. However, after taking over Hong Kong, Britain took advantage of the city's favourable geographical location connecting China with other regions and developed Hong Kong into a vibrant entrepot. Since then, Hong Kong had become the *southern gate* 南大門 of China for foreign merchant ships to enter the Chinese market and an important intermediary for Chinese businesses to trade pottery, tea, textile and other goods with foreign countries. In 1900, goods from Hong Kong accounted for 42.2% of China's total imports, showing the importance of Hong Kong as an entrepot. With the ever-increasing trade activities between China and the rest of the world, Hong Kong's re-export trade was also benefited from it. In 1940, Hong Kong's re-exports amounted to HK\$1,374,500,000 and became a pillar of the city's economy. It was clear that the trade ties between China and the rest of the world were a window of opportunity for Hong Kong to develop its re-export trade and transform from a small fishing village to a vibrant entrepot.

From 1952 to the late 1970s, the China factor was the main reason for the fall of Hong Kong's entrepot trade and its transition to industrial development.

As for the fall of Hong Kong's re-export trade, the China factor played a key role. After the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, China participated in the war to 'resist US aggression and aid Korea' 抗美援朝. As a consequence, China was sanctioned by the United Nations and an *embargo* 禁運 was imposed on China in 1952. With the embargo in place, Hong Kong's trade with China plunged and *smuggling* 走私 was particularly cracked down by the British Hong Kong government as it was regarded as supporting the CCP. This stroke a huge blow to Hong Kong's re-export trade that relied heavily on China. Hong Kong's trade with China used to account for more than 40% of Hong Kong's total trade in 1938, but the figure dropped to as little as 20% in 1952 after the embargo took effect and there was also a drastic decrease of 28.2% in Hong Kong's total exports. These represented the huge impact of the embargo on China on Hong Kong's re-export trade. In 1978, Hong Kong's exports to China only amounted to 0.2% of its total exports. It was clear that the embargo on China had direct impact on Hong Kong's re-export trade and led to the end of Hong Kong's reliance on re-export trade to China and foreign goods.

However, the China factor also played a pivotal role in facilitating Hong Kong's industrial transformation. In terms of *immigration* 移民潮 from China, many *capitalists* 資產家 feared that their assets would be seized and thus escaped to Hong Kong after the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Bringing in knowledge, expertise and capital, they set up factories in Hong Kong and were a key factor contributing to the city's industrial development. Besides capitalists, there was also an influx of *refugees* 難民 into Hong Kong providing labor force that was essential to Hong Kong's industrial development and facilitated its transformation into a light industry-oriented economy in the 1950s. In 1959, local products accounted for 70% of Hong Kong's exports and that greatly exceeded the share of re-exported goods, indicating that Hong Kong indeed became an industrial city. In terms of China's policy, the CCP clearly stated its policy of '*long-term arrangement and full utilization* 長期打算，充分運用' towards Hong Kong and Macau in 1960 and had since then exported cheap raw materials and daily necessities to Hong Kong, including the supply of *Dongjiang water* 東江水 starting from 1965 that solved the city's water shortage. Such policy supported and promoted Hong Kong's industrial development. It was clear that China provided important contributory factors to Hong Kong's industrial development and transformation into an industrial city.

Starting from the late 1970s, the China factor was the main reason for the fall of Hong Kong's industries and its economic diversification.

As for the fall of Hong Kong's industries, China's low production costs facilitated the northward movement of manufacturing industries from Hong Kong. After the implementation of the *Reform and Opening Up policy* 改革開放 in 1978, the low costs of land, labor and raw materials, together with tax incentives and other preferential policies, attracted factories in Hong Kong to relocate in the mainland, particularly the *Pearl River Delta Region* 珠三角地區. This trend gave rise to a unique business model of 'store in the front, factory in the back' 前鋪後廠, in which Hong Kong hosted headquarters of companies and did 'shopfront' work such as marketing and brand promotion, while the Pearl River Delta Region hosted 'factories' performing production work such as product design, production and packaging. As China continued to open up its inland and Northwest areas, even more Hong Kong factories opted for relocation for lower production costs and industries became increasingly insignificant to Hong Kong's economy. In 1984, manufacturing industries contributed only 24.1% of Hong Kong's GDP and the figure further decreased to 5% in 1997. Also, the number of manufacturing establishments dropped from 50,033 in 1984 to 24,925 in 2000, showing a whopping half-fold change. It was clear that the Chinese Reform and Opening Up policy led to the northward movement of manufacturing industries and the fall of Hong Kong's industries.

However, the China factor also promoted the development of other sectors and contributed to a diversified economy. In terms of entrepot trade, Hong Kong's role as entrepot used to be undermined by the UN embargo on China but the mainland resumed its trade with the rest of the world after implementing its Reform and Opening Up policy in 1978. Hong Kong was thus able to act as an entrepot again and its re-export trades showed signs of improvement. The percentage of re-exported goods in Hong Kong's total exports of goods increased from 21.9% in 1977 to 48.4% in 1987 and even skyrocketed to 85.5% in 1997, showing that Hong Kong became an entrepot again. As for the financial sector, China after Reform and Opening Up regarded Hong Kong as an important financial market that allowed investors to explore China's potential through the city's stock market. Since 1984, Mainland-owned enterprises started contributing capital to listed companies in Hong Kong and made acquisitions for the sake of becoming listed. In the 1990s, Chinese companies experienced a meteoric rise and there were as many as 63 *red chip companies* 紅籌股 (listed in Hong Kong, incorporated outside mainland China and controlled by Chinese government institutions) in 1997 with a total market value of HK\$389.7 billion. With a huge number of Chinese enterprises going listed and raising capital in Hong Kong, the city's financial sector underwent rapid development and contributed more than 20% of Hong Kong's GDP in 1997. It was clear that China's Reform and Opening Up also facilitated Hong Kong's entrepot trade, financial development and eventually its economic diversification.

In conclusion, Hong Kong has had inseparable ties with mainland China and its economic development underwent several transformations under the influence of the developments in China. The China factor therefore played a very important role in shaping Hong Kong's economic development during different periods.

Words: 1297

‘The China factor was the main factor in shaping the economic development of Hong Kong in the second half of the 20th century.’

Comment on the validity of this statement.

The economic development of Hong Kong in the late 20th century had an inseparable relationship with the China factors. The political, economic and social factors of China not only affected the restructuring of Hong Kong economy, they affected its prosperity and decline. Therefore, the statement was valid.

Firstly, the political factor of China shaped the Hong Kong economic development. The policies and political situation greatly affected the development of Hong Kong economy. For instance, in policies implementation, a policy of *‘long-term arrangement and full utilization’* 長期打算，充分運用 was adopted towards Hong Kong and Macau by the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 1960. Raw materials and daily necessities with low prices were supplied to Hong Kong. For instance, Hong Kong faced a problem of water shortage and *Dongjiang water* 東江水 was supplied to her in 1965. This helped stabilizing and motivating the development of Hong Kong economy. However, at the same time, the political situation of China hindered the economic development of China. After the occurrence of *Cultural Revolution* 文化大革命 in 1966, trade between them recessed and stopped in 1966-69 under the influence of the unstable situation of China. The revolution also facilitated the happening of Hong Kong *1967 riots* 六七暴動. As a result, the confidence of investors to Hong Kong reduced. The investment rate of the late 60s in Hong Kong fell to less than 20% of the Gross Domestic Product. This slowed down the development of Hong Kong economy in the mid and later stage of 1960s. This illustrated that the policies and political situation of China affected the development of Hong Kong economy and influenced its prosperity and decline.

Secondly, the economic factor of China was the most important factor influencing the Hong Kong economy. The Chinese economic situation had a close relationship with the development of Hong Kong economy and directly affected its development. For instance, an *embargo* 禁運 was adopted to China by the United Nations due to her participation in the *Korean War* 韓戰. An embargo was imposed to her in 1952. As a result, the Hong Kong re-export business which relied on the trade of China was greatly damaged and collapsed. Hong Kong was forced to restructure her business from *re-export trade* 轉口貿易 to developing *light industry* 輕工業. It became the major reason for the economic restructuring of Hong Kong in the 1950s. Apart from that, at the end of 1970s, China implemented the *Reform and Opening Up* 改革開放 policies and redeveloped her trade with foreign countries. As a result, the re-export trade of Hong Kong thrived again and became the entrepot of China and foreign trade. Apart from that, after the Reform and Opening up, factories of Hong Kong were prompted to *move northward* 北移 with the low prices of land and labour. Therefore, the industries of Hong Kong became smaller and smaller in scale. However, at the same time, the Chinese enterprises hoped to finance through Hong Kong so as to absorb foreign capital. As a result, it motivated the development of Hong Kong financial industry and this shaped the multilateral economic development of Hong Kong in the late 20s. This implied that the Chinese economic factors had a close relationship with the prosperity and decline of all industries of Hong Kong.

Moreover, the Chinese social factor was another most important factor shaping the economic development of Hong Kong. *Waves of immigrations* 移民潮 happened in China. In the early 1950s, with the *establishment of a republic by the Communist Party of China* 中共建國 in 1949, a lot of capitalists feared that their assets would be exploited by the party. They then escaped to Hong Kong and brought in knowledge, technology and capital. They also set up factories to produce in Hong Kong and pushed the industrial development. It was the most important factor leading to the industrial development of Hong Kong. At the same time, not only did the capitalists come to Hong Kong, a lot of refugees escaped there too. It provided major working population and contributed a lot to the industry of Hong Kong. It helped the restructuring of Hong Kong economy to light industry in the 1950s. After that, the immigrants from Hong Kong continued to come to Hong Kong. Only in the period of *Cultural Revolution* 文革, it was estimated that 180,000 Chinese arrived in Hong Kong. With the abundant human resources in the Hong Kong manufacture industries, it had a great development. This showed that the Chinese waves of immigration was an extremely important factor to the industry in Hong Kong.

Although the international factor, Hong Kong government, and the geographical factor also shaped the development of Hong Kong economy, they had a relatively low importance than the Chinese factors.

The international factor also affected the Hong Kong economic development, but it had a relative less importance than the China factor. After the Second World War, countries surrounding Hong Kong were in a state of political instability. For instance, the Southeast Asian countries were starting their *decolonization movements* 非殖民地運動. The stable business environment of Hong Kong greatly attracted foreign countries to invest in Hong Kong. The light industry of Hong Kong thus thrived. In the 1970s, the two *oil crises* 石油危機 damaged the industry of Hong Kong. As a result, Hong Kong had to restructure their economy to other industries, such as the service and financial industries. This made the Hong Kong economy became more and more diversified. However, the China factors were more important than the international factor. In terms of the casual relationship, as an *embargo* 禁運 was imposed to China in 1952, Hong Kong was forced to restructure to the manufacture industry. International factors only facilitated but was not the major reason fostering such restructure. Apart from that, the China factors were more influential to the prosperity and decline of Hong Kong economy than that of the international factor. Although Hong Kong has experienced two *oil crises* 石油危機, China provided cheap oil products in which it could reduce the damage done to Hong Kong in these crises. The economy of Hong Kong could develop stability in the face of such challenges. Therefore, the China factor was the major factor shaping the economy of Hong Kong.

Hong Kong government was another factor motivating the development of Hong Kong economy, but it had less importance than the China factors. Hong Kong government actively motivated the industrial development in the 1950s. For instance, the establishment of *Federation of Hong Kong Industries* 香港工業總會(1959) and *Hong Kong Trade Development Council* 香港貿易發展局(1966). These could help research on and develop industries. After that, in the 1970s, in order to improve human resources, the government implemented the *nine-year compulsory education* 九年強制教育 in 1978. In 1981, the tertiary education was expanded so as to facilitate the development of the financial industries. This prompted the economy of Hong Kong to be developed in a diversify way. However, the China factors were more important than the Hong Kong government. In comparing the economic restructuring of Hong Kong, local government usually implemented the strategy of '*Big market, small government* 大市場、小政府' and just pushed the economic development. It was not the major force that led to an economic restructuring of Hong Kong. In opposite, the *embargo* 禁運 of China and *Reform and Opening Up* 改革開放 in 1950s and 1970s were the two fuses that caused the two economic restructures. It had great significance. Therefore, the China factors were more important than the Hong Kong government in shaping its economic development.

The geographical factor was another reason shaping the Hong Kong economic development, however, it was less important than China factor. Hong Kong locates on the south of China and was the *Southern gate* 南大門 of foreign merchantman in entering China. As a result, Hong Kong once again became the entrepot in the trade between China and other foreign countries. This facilitated the development of the re-export industry. Apart from that, the *time zone* 時區 of Hong Kong was between New York and London. As a result, Hong Kong could form a 24 hours financial market with these two countries. This facilitated the development of the financial industry. However, in the casual relationship, China factor was the foundation that made the geographical location of Hong Kong in such an advantageous position. After an *embargo* 禁運 was imposed to China in 1952, the re-export trade of Hong Kong deteriorated with such damage. After the Reform and Opening Up in 1978 of China, Hong Kong once again became the Southern gate of China and the re-export trade could thrive. Apart from that, after the *Reform and Opening Up* 改革開放, the Chinese enterprise had to utilize Hong Kong as a finance market. Therefore, the financial industry of Hong Kong thrived and formed the financial market that operated 24 hours a day with New York and London. Hence, China factor was more important than the geographical factor of Hong Kong.

To sum up, China factor had a close relationship with the development of Hong Kong economy. It was the most important factor shaping the prosperity, decline and restructuring of Hong Kong economy.

Words: 1487

To what extent was Hong Kong's social development in the second half of the 20th century shaped by the China factor?

In the second half of the 20th century, the social development in Hong Kong experienced fundamental changes, including population changes, cultural development, urbanization and so on. China factor, government factor and local factor were major factors in shaping social development in Hong Kong. Indeed, to a large extent, Hong Kong's social development was shaped by the China factor.

Firstly, China factor shaped Hong Kong's population changes in the second half of the 20th century. Hong Kong's population changes were closely related to China's situation. For example, owing to the *emergence of People's Republic of China* 中共建國(1949) and *Cultural Revolution* 文化大革命(1966-1976), the ruling of CPC and chaotic situation led to inflow of immigrants from China to Hong Kong. Consequently, Hong Kong's population increased drastically. About 2.5 million of people escaped from China to Hong Kong during 1950-1980. Especially in the 1960s, about 1 million of Chinese escaped to Hong Kong which was account for 30% of the total population of Hong Kong. It reflected that the *inflow of refugees* 難民潮 from China led to drastic increase in Hong Kong's population. Furthermore, the signing of *Sino-British Joint Declaration* 中英聯合聲明(1984) stated that the sovereignty of Hong Kong would be transferred to China in 1997. Thus, when *June Fourth Incident* 六四事件(1989) occurred, which reflected the high-handed ruling of CPC, many Hong Kong people were fear of the transfer of sovereignty to China, resulting in *waves of emigration* 移民潮 of Hong Kong residents during 1980s-1990s. About 300 thousand of Hong Kong people migrated to foreign countries. Despite the fact that the waves of emigration led to outflow of Hong Kong people, 150 mainlanders holding "*One-way Permits* 單程證" came to Hong Kong every day meanwhile, thus increasing population in Hong Kong. It showed that China factor shaped Hong Kong's population changes.

Secondly, China factor shaped Hong Kong's cultural development in the second half of the 20th century. China factor had a great influence on Hong Kong's cultural development. Since Hong Kong was a Chinese society, Chinese culture was deep-rooted in the society. Thus, Hong Kong culture was closely related to China's. For instance, *Sichuan food* 川菜 and *Beijing food* 京菜 in Hong Kong were originated in Chinese food culture. Moreover, the inflow of immigrants from China in the second half of the 20th century contributed a lot to Hong Kong's cultural development. At that time, a lot of Chinese artists migrated to Hong Kong. For example, *Shen Wei Chang* 沈葦窗, who was a famous cultural figure in Shanghai, actively promoted *Beijing opera* 京劇 and *Kun opera* 崑曲 in Hong Kong. Those Chinese artists converted traditional Cantonese operas into Cantonese films and showed them at cinemas. For example, about 60 movies of "*Huang Feihong* 黃飛鴻傳" were filmed in the 1950s. It enhanced the development of Hong Kong movie industry. Besides, in the late 20th century, the importance of Mandarin enhanced because of the transfer of sovereignty of Hong Kong. Most of the secondary and primary schools set up Mandarin lesson. Some of them even taught Chinese subject by Mandarin. It shaped the cultural characteristics of "*biliteracy and trilingualism* 兩文三語" in Hong Kong. It showed that China factor was the major factor in shaping Hong Kong's cultural development.

Thirdly, China factor facilitated Hong Kong's urbanization. In the second half of the 20th century, because of a huge inflow of immigrants from China, the population of Hong Kong increased rapidly. The problem of overcrowding on Hong Kong Island and Kowloon Peninsula worsen. Therefore, the government developed the New Territories in order to ease the problem of shortage of land in urban areas. For instance, Kwun Tong and Tsuen Wan were designated as *satellite towns* 衛星城市 in the 1950s. Tsuen Wan, Sha Tin and Tuen Mun were developed into satellite towns in the 1960s. Besides, most of the immigrants from China were impoverished and they lived in squatter huts or bedspace apartment. Their living condition was poor. Worse still, the Cultural Revolution in China incited the lower income groups to be discontented, thus resulting in *1967 riots* 六七暴動. It greatly threatened the rule of the government in Hong Kong. Therefore, the government facilitated the progress of urbanization, actively improved people's living standard so as to ease their discontent. For example, the government introduced the *Ten-Year Housing Program* 十年建屋計劃(1972) and planned to provide equipped, ideal living environment of low public housing for 1.8 million Hong Kong citizens within ten years. It enhanced the progress of urbanization in the New Territories. It showed that China factor facilitated Hong Kong's urbanization.

There were other factors such as government factor and local factor in shaping Hong Kong's social development. However, they were less important than China factor.

Firstly, government factor shaped Hong Kong's social development, but it was less important than China factor. Since the government implemented *non-intervention policy* 不干預政策 over Hong Kong culture, different cultures such as Chinese, Western, Southeast Asian cultures could be preserved and developed in Hong Kong. It shaped the characteristic of multicultural coexistence in Hong Kong. Moreover, the government directly affected Hong Kong's population changes. For instance, the government never adopted effective policy to combat illegal immigrants. Thus, a lot of immigrants came to Hong Kong and increased population rapidly. Later, the government adopted *Touch Base Policy* 抵壘政策 and *Repatriation Scheme* 即捕即解政策 which slowed down the population growth. However, China factor was more important than government factor in shaping Hong Kong's social development. In terms of nature, the government was passive and it seldom intervened in social development as well. Only if problems threatened its ruling, it would intervene and regulate. In contrast, China factor was active factor. Since the inflow of immigrants from China increased population rapidly and had a great influence on Hong Kong's cultural development and urbanization. China factor took an active role in affecting Hong Kong's social development. It showed that China factor was more important than government factor in shaping Hong Kong's social development.

Secondly, local factor shaped Hong Kong's social development, but it was less important than China factor. Local factor, including natural population growth and local cultural development shaped Hong Kong's social development. For example, the post-WW2 *baby boom* 嬰兒潮 increased Hong Kong's birth rate from 25% to 40% (1945-1956). It led to an increase in population. Furthermore, with the Hong Kong's economy prospered in the second half of the 20th century, citizens had a higher demand for recreation. Thus, it facilitated the development of local movies and Cantonese songs. Hong Kong movie industry and singing culture flourished. However, China factor was more important than local factor in shaping Hong Kong's social development. Regarding influence on population changes, although local factor and China factor both had significance in increasing population during 1950s-1960s, the natural birth rate declined in the 1970s, thus declining in local factor's importance. Instead, since there were waves of emigration of Hong Kong residents before Hong Kong Handover and 150 mainlanders holding "One-way Permits 單程證" came to Hong Kong every day, they led the changes of Hong Kong's population. Besides, regarding culture, a lot of Chinese artist migrated to Hong Kong and laid the foundation for the development of Hong Kong movies and music. Cultural development thus became diversified and flourishing in future. It showed that China factor was more important than local factor in shaping Hong Kong's social development.

In conclusion, despite the fact that government factor and local factor shaped Hong Kong's social development, they were less important than China factor. Thus, to a large extent, Hong Kong's social development was shaped by the China factor.

Words: 1226

To what extent was Hong Kong modernized politically and economically by the year 2000? Explain your answer with reference to Hong Kong's history from the 1970s to 1990s.

Modernization refers to a country or region which successfully get away from lagging behind and feudalism. The nature of society reaches the level of advancement and civilization. To a large extent, Hong Kong was modernized in 1970s-1990s. Politically, the electoral element increased, adoption of Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong and the economic structure with diverse industries reflected that Hong Kong was modernized. In the following, the modernization of Hong Kong would be discussed first.

Politically, the increasing electoral element of government organizations reflected that Hong Kong achieved modernization. One of the benchmarks for political modernization is universal suffrage for the people, and Hong Kong during the 1970s-1990s could fulfill such requirement. For instance, in the *Urban Council* 市政局, half of the members were elected by people after the restructuring in 1973. Until 1995, the rule of all members being voted by people was implemented. Hence, it had a high representativeness. Apart from that, in the *District Council* 區議會, residents who aged 21 or above and lived in Hong Kong for more than 7 years could vote for their district councilors (1982). Until 1994, the government abolished all appointed seats and reduced the age of voters from 21 to 18. The representativeness of the District Council thus became more comprehensive. Moreover, in the *Legislative Council* 立法局, it implemented direct and indirect elections in 1985. In 1995, it confirmed that all Legislative councilors were to be elected by the public. People could choose the councilors to represent them by casting votes. This showed that Hong Kong has achieved political modernization by people's right to vote and the representativeness of government.

Politically, the characteristic of Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong reflected that Hong Kong has achieved modernization. One of the important criteria of achieving modernization is that the *local residents can participate and get involve in the local politics* 當地居民能夠參與及管治本地的政治. All senior positions in Hong Kong were monopolized by foreigners and the local citizens could hardly play an important role in the government. However, the British colonial government gradually put the *principle of Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong* 港人治港 into practice after the signing of *Sino-British Joint Declaration of China* 中英聯合聲明 and Britain in 1984. Local Chinese were allowed to take up important positions in the government. For instance, in the level of commissioner, *Li Kwan Ha* 李君夏 was appointed as the Commissioner of Police in 1989. He was the first Chinese Commissioner of Police. After that, there were gradually more and more Chinese being appointed as senior officers. For instance, *Anson Chan* 陳方安生 and *Donald Tsang* 曾蔭權 were being appointed as the Chief Secretary and Financial Secretary in 1993 and 1995. This shattered the tradition of these positions being monopolized by foreigners. After the handover in 1997, all senior officers in the government were Chinese. *Tung Chee-Hwa* 董建華, a Chinese, was appointed as the first Chief Executive in Hong Kong and this could directly show the implementation of Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong. This implied that the local residents could take part and get involve in the local politics and this could reflect the characteristic of modernization in Hong Kong.

Economically, the diverse industries could reflect the modernization of Hong Kong. A modernized economy refers to that which *industries had a balance development* 各產業均衡發展 and not solely focus on developing a unitary industry. Since the 1970s, the development of Hong Kong economy transformed from manufacturing to a diversified economy. For instance, China implemented the Reform and Opening Up policies in 1978. Hong Kong thus became an important *hub* 中轉站 for the trades of China and other foreign countries. In the 1990s, the Cargo Carrying Capacity of Hong Kong International Airport ranked high in the globe. At the same time, the finance sector had developed a lot. An International Finance Centre with a 24-hour coverage was formed with New York and London. Hong Kong became the *third largest international finance center* 全球第三大金融中心. Apart from that, the tourism and retail industry of Hong Kong had a rapid development. She was being recognized as a '*Shopping Paradise* 購物天堂' and the retail industry was an important pillar supporting the overall economic development of Hong Kong. Although the industry started to reduce its importance, the manufacturing industry occupied for a certain percentage in the Gross Domestic Products. These all contributed to the diversified economic mode of Hong Kong with trades, manufacture, finance, retail and tourism. This implied that the economy of Hong Kong achieved modernization by the balance industries and their rapid development.

Although Hong Kong was to a large extent actualized modernization in 1970-90, the parts that modernization was not achieved should not be neglected.

Politically, the appointment and power given to Governor reflected that the Hong Kong politics was to a small extent not yet modernized. One of the criteria of political modernization is that the *major government officials are accountable to the people* 主要官員向人民負責 and their *power is being restricted* 權力受到箝制. However, Hong Kong did not meet such criterion politically in the late 20th century. Firstly, the major government officials were accountable to either Britain or China. According to the *Letters Patent* 英皇制誥 and *Royal Instructions* 皇室訓令, the Governor was appointed by the Queen and no electoral element was involved. Governor had to go to Britain and report on his work regularly. This reflected that the Governor was held accountable only to the British government but not the people. After the handover in 1997, the Chief Executive was responsible to the Chinese government instead of the people and had to pay a duty visit to Beijing every year. Secondly, in terms of authority, the governor had supreme power which he was the *head of Executive and Legislative Councils* 行政、立法兩局主席. He had the power to appoint and resign members. Apart from that, he enjoyed the *privileges of pardoning* 赦免權 and *waiving fine* 免除罰款, showing that there was limited restrictions on the power of Governor. After the handover in 1997, the Chief Executive was elected by the *Election Committee* 推選委員會 and same electoral element was involved. However, the Election Committee only consisted of 400 people and had limited representativeness. Apart from that, the Chief Executive was also only responsible to the Chinese government. He had to go to Beijing and report his work. He did not have to respond to the citizens. This showed that Hong Kong was not modernized by the appointment and power given to Governor.

Economically, the huge disparity between the rich and the poor reflected the limitation of Hong Kong's economic modernization. An economically modernized country should have a *balanced development in every class* 各階級均衡發展 and prevent getting into the situation of *huge disparity between the rich and poor* 貧富懸殊. The British colonial government implemented the *Public Assistance Scheme* 公共援助計劃(1973) and *Comprehensive Social Security Assistance* 綜合社會保障援助計劃(1993) in 1970s-1990s. However, the problem of wealth disparity was still very serious and it even worsened. The *Gini Coefficient* 堅尼系數 in 1971 was as high as 0.43. Later, the statistic soared to 0.518 in 1996. Hong Kong became one of the areas in the world with the most severe wealth disparity problem. However, the poorest 20% of the household in Hong Kong which had 4.6% of the total household income in 1981 fell to 3.7% in 1996. Oppositely, the household income of the richest 20% increased from 50.4% to 56.3%. This illustrated the increasing seriousness of wealth disparity. In 1999, 1.04 million people (16% of total population) in Hong Kong were living below the international poverty line and their monthly income could not afford the daily expenses. This showed that although Hong Kong had a rapid economic development, problem of wealth disparity existed and hindered the extent of economic modernization.

To sum up, the power of Governor and the problem of wealth disparity limited the modernization of Hong Kong. However, in an overall view, the politics of Hong Kong had a high representativeness and the principle of Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong was implemented. Together with the diversified economic industries and its rapid development, Hong Kong achieved modernization to a large extent.

Words: 1265

Compare the factors contributing to Hong Kong's economic transition in the 1950s with that of the 1970s.

Hong Kong experienced two economic transitions in the 1950s and 1970s respectively. Hong Kong transitioned from entrepot trade into industrial development in the 1950s, and later transitioned into economic diversification in the 1970s. Compare the factors contributing to Hong Kong's economic transition in these two periods, government factor was a common factor. However, the China factor, international factor and geographical factor were dissimilar factors.

In terms of common factor, the government actively created a favorable business environment which led to two economic transitions in the 1950s and 1970s respectively. In the early 1950s, the government actively developed industries, including establishment of the *Federation of Hong Kong Industries* 香港工業總會 (1959) and the *Hong Kong Trade Development Council* 香港貿易發展局(1966), in order to conduct research, develop industries and promote local products. Besides, the government introduced new economic laws and regulations, and improving infrastructure, like opening up land in Tsuen Wan for industrial use. Hong Kong industries thus successfully grew up in a favorable environment and became an industrial city. In the 1970s, the government implemented a series of policies to facilitate the development of the financial sector. For example, the *moratorium on new banking licenses ended* 取消停發銀行牌照 in 1978 and foreign banks were allowed to set up branches in Hong Kong. The number of licensed banks increased from 88 in 1978 to around 160 in 1991. What's more, the government introduced the *Nine-Year Compulsory Education Scheme* 九年強制教育 in 1978 and furthered its education initiatives to higher and tertiary education in 1981. These significantly improved the quality of labor and favored the development of other sectors, like the financial and service sectors, encouraging the diversified development of Hong Kong economy. Therefore, regarding the government, it made active effort to create a favorable business environment, establish dedicated agencies and implement various policies. Hong Kong's economy thus transitioned from entrepot trade into industrial development in the 1950s, and later transitioned into economic diversification in the 1970s. the government factor was a common factor which contributed to two economic transitions.

In terms of dissimilar factor, the China factor was a *push factor* 推因素 of economic transition in the 1950s, but it was a *pull factor* 拉因素 of economic transition in the 1970s. In the first half of the 20th century, Hong Kong was an important entrepot for trade between China and foreign countries. The development of entrepot trade flourished. However, the United Nations imposed a trade *embargo* 禁運 on China in the early 1950s. It struck a severe blow to Hong Kong's entrepot trade. Hong Kong forced to carry out economic transition and developed light industry. China factor thus was a push factor of economic transition in the 1950s. In contrast, China factor was a pull factor of economic transition in the 1970s. Undoubtedly, after the *Reform and Opening up* 改革開放, the low cost of labor and land in the mainland facilitated the northward movement of manufacturing industries. Hong Kong industry therefore went downhill. However, Hong Kong became an important entrepot for trade between China and foreign countries again because of the Reform and Opening Up, thus flourishing *entrepot* 中轉站 trade again. Meanwhile, as the economy of the Mainland continued to develop, many entrepreneurs from the Mainland *raised capital* 集資 through Hong Kong, fostering the development of financial industry in Hong Kong. Hong Kong was transitioned into *economic diversification* 經濟多元化. In comparison, China factor brought about unfavorable effects which transitioned Hong Kong economy from entrepot trade into industrial development in the 1950s. In contrast, with respect to the impact of China on Hong Kong's economic development, the China factor brought about favorable effects which transitioned Hong Kong economy into economic diversification in the 1970s. The Hong Kong economy no longer focused on one particular sector and underwent economic diversification. It showed that the China factor played different roles during these two economic transitions.

In terms of international factor, favorable international situation enabled Hong Kong to transit into industrial development in the 1950s. However, unfavorable international situation enabled Hong Kong to transit into economic diversification in the 1970s. Hong Kong's neighboring countries were in chaos after WW2. For example, *independent movements* 獨立運動 of Southeast Asian countries, the *Korean War* 韓戰 (1950-1953) and the *Vietnam War* 越戰 (1961-1975) occurred one after another. Thus, Hong Kong provided a relatively stable business environment when compared with nearby areas. It was a great attraction for foreign investors. Hong Kong's light industry therefore started to develop. In the 1970s, Southeast Asian countries, like *Vietnam* 越南 and *Cambodia* 柬埔寨, industrialized steadily. The low cost of labor and land in Southeast Asian countries facilitated the outward movement of manufacturing industries. Moreover, the two *Oil Crisis* 石油危機 (1973, 1979) struck a severe blow to Hong Kong's industries. Under unfavorable international situation, it was necessary to develop other industries, such as *service* 服務業 and *financial industries* 金融業, in order to diversify economy. In comparison, in terms of international circumstances, Hong Kong's neighboring countries were in chaos in the 1950s and that favored Hong Kong to develop industry. It was a favorable factor. However, Hong Kong faced challenges from other countries and suffered during Oil Crisis, thus carrying out economic transition. It was an unfavorable factor. It showed that international factor was a dissimilar factor which contributed to Hong Kong's economic transition in the 1950s and 1970s.

In terms of geographical factor, the importance of geographical factor in economic transition in the 1950s was limited, but it had a great significance in economic transition in the 1970s. Since Hong Kong was a *hilly city with little flat land* 山多平地少 and it *lacked raw materials* 缺乏原材料, it was confined to develop light industry. The importance of geographical factor in economic transition in the 1950s was limited. However, in the 1970s, geographical factor facilitated economic transition. Since Hong Kong located on the southern coast of China, it served as the *southern gateway* 南大門 to China and important entrepot for foreign trade of the mainland. It enhanced the development of entrepot trade. Furthermore, Hong Kong lies in the *time zone* 時區 between Europe and America. New York, London and Hong Kong together formed an international 24-hour-a-day financial market. It facilitated the development of financial industry. In comparison, in terms of the impact of geographical environment, the importance of geographical factor in economic transition in the 1950s was limited. However, it enhanced the development of entrepot trade and financial industry which had a great significance in economic transition in the 1970s. It showed that geographical factor was a dissimilar factor which contributed to Hong Kong's economic transition in the 1950s and 1970s

In conclusion, the effort of Hong Kong government was a common factor which contributed to economic transition in the 1950s and 1970s. However, China factor, international factor and geographical factor were dissimilar factors. They transited Hong Kong into industrial development in the 1950s and economic diversification in the 1970s.

Words: 1086

Trace and explain Hong Kong's economic development in the 20th century.

In the 20th century, the economic development of Hong Kong could be mainly divided into three phases. They were the period of entrepot trade during 1900-1952, industrial development during 1952-1978 and period of economic diversification during 1978-2000. The economic development of each phase was directly affected by both internal and external factors. Below, each would be traced and explained respectively.

In the first phase (1900-52), Hong Kong developed its economy as an entrepot. Entrepot trade used to be the engine of Hong Kong's economic development in the first half of the 20th century with busy maritime traffic from re-exporting goods from China and foreign countries. In terms of trading partners, Hong Kong at the time re-exported to Europe, America and Southeast Asia Chinese goods such as porcelain, tealeaves and textiles. The city was the gateway to China essential to most foreign commercial ships. In terms of vessel arrivals, in 1927 alone, there were 29,052 ships entering and exiting Hong Kong and their total tonnage reached 37 million tonnes. These showed that re-export trade thrived in Hong Kong. Therefore, Hong Kong's economy mainly focus on Entrepot trade in this period.

The geographical location (internal) and the Industrial Revolution (external) helped Hong Kong to be an Entrepot. As for the geographical factor, Hong Kong located in the center of the Asian Pacific Region and was the crossroads of major trade routes. At the same time, it was the *southern gateway* 南大門 to China. Last but not least, Hong Kong had a natural harbor which is deep and wide, such as the Victoria Harbour. Therefore, the merchantmen could refill the supplies of water and food, then went to different trading ports in the Mainland coastal areas. Moreover, externally, there was a success in the Industrial Revolution in the mid to late 19th century in the United States. Industrial production greatly increased, such as textile, machinery and papers. Hence, they actively looked for overseas market and made Hong Kong to be their Entrepot in getting into these overseas markets. The business of Hong Kong greatly developed. This showed that the geographical location and the Industrial Revolution could help Hong Kong to develop her role as an Entrepot.

In 1952-78, Hong Kong transited from an entrepot to an industrial city. In this phase, re-export trade was not as flourishing as that in the previous period while local manufacturing industry started developing with exports exceeding re-exports. In terms of local manufacturing industry, the textile, clothing and plastic industries had enjoyed rapid development since the 1950s, and the electronics, watch and toy industries had gained global recognition since the 1960s. In the 1970s, the manufacturing industry became an important pillar of the local economy by employing the largest share of the working population and contributing the most to the city's GDP. In terms of exports, Hong Kong's exports exceeded its re-exports as early as 1959, which showed a successful transition to an industrial economy. Therefore, industry was a key part of Hong Kong's economic development at the time and it was a period of industrial development.

Effects of the *embargo* 禁運(external) and the efforts paid by Hong Kong government (internal) successfully helped Hong Kong to transform to be an industrial city. As China sent troops to participate in the Korean War, the United Nations imposed an embargo to China. British colonial government followed the British government and implemented the embargo as well. The re-export trade of Hong Kong was greatly damaged. Hong Kong economy had to rely on restructuring to overcome the hardship. Hence, she chose to develop the light industry which had a solid foundation. Moreover, internally, Hong Kong government actively pushed the industrial development. For instance, *Federation of Hong Kong Industries* 香港工業總會(1959) and the *Hong Kong Trade Development Council* 香港貿易發展局(1966) were established so as to conduct research, develop industries and promote local products; introduced new economic laws and regulations, and improved infrastructure, like opening up *land in Tsuen Wan for industrial use* 荃灣工業用地. This allowed the industries in Hong Kong to thrive under an advantageous environment and Hong Kong thus became an industrial city. This showed that the effects of embargo and the efforts paid by Hong Kong government could help shape the industrial development.

In the last phase (1978-2000), a characteristic of Hong Kong economic development was that it was diversified. In this phase, Hong Kong no longer develop unilaterally. It developed in numerous industries such as the *re-export trade* 轉口貿易, *industry* 工業, *finance* 金融 and *tourism* 旅遊. In terms of re-export trade, the total re-exports of Hong Kong increased from HKD\$3.8 billion in 1970 to HKD\$30.07 billion in 1980, further to HKD\$1.396 trillion in 2000. Also, the contribution of *financial sector* 金融業 to local GDP surpassed that of manufacturing industry in 1980. In the 1990s, the financial sector made up 1/3 of the local GDP, and Hong Kong became the *third largest financial centre in the world* 全球第三大金融中心. In terms of tourism, Hong Kong is often referred as a shoppers' paradise for its inexpensive and quality goods, and tourism also generated substantial revenue for the city. Moreover, the manufacturing industry remained a major driving force of Hong Kong's economy despite its decline. For example, industry still accounted for 24.3% of Hong Kong's GDP in 1990. This showed that in this phase, Hong Kong economy was developed in a diversified way and was supported by numerous sectors.

Strike from the external areas and the advantageous internal factors made Hong Kong economy to develop in a diversified way. China implemented the *Reform and Opening Up* 改革開放 in 1978. The low cost of land and labour in the mainland facilitated the northward movement of manufacturing industries. Hong Kong could no longer solely relied on industries, instead she could only utilize the advantages of Reform and Opening Up of Mainland and once again developed the *Entrepot trade* 轉口貿易 and *financial industry* 金融業. Moreover, Hong Kong government introduced the *Nine-Year Compulsory Education Scheme* 九年強制教育(1978) and furthered its education initiatives to higher and tertiary education in (1981). This greatly improved the quality of human resources which helped the development of different industries, such as the financial and service sectors. Hong Kong economy could thus be developed in a diversified way. This showed that the internal and external factors shaped the economic diversification of Hong Kong.

To sum up, Hong Kong economy experienced different major changes in the 20th century. It changed from the unilateral Entrepot trade (1900-52) and industrial development (1952-78), and eventually developed to an economic diversification (1978-2000) mode of economy in the late 20th century.

Words: 1178

Trace and explain Hong Kong's relations with mainland China in the 20th century.

Essay #7

Hong Kong has been part of China since long time ago. However, as China was defeated in the Opium War, Hong Kong was ceded to Britain and they had a tortuous relationship. In the 20th century, the relationship of Hong Kong and Mainland China could be divided into three stages, namely the period of close relationship (1900-49), period of distant relationship (1949-78) and period of close relationship (1978-99). This essay is going to trace and explain them respectively.

Firstly, the period 1900-49 was the period of close relationship of the Hong Kong-Mainland relationship. In this period, their political and economic relationships were closed. Politically, Hong Kong was the base of the revolutionists in the 20th century who directed the revolution. After the 1911 Revolution, Hong Kong local elites and societies were still devoted in supporting the revolution until July of 1912. The Chinese societies provided 2-3 million USD to the *Guangdong military government* 廣東軍政府. This reflected that the China societies were concerned of the affairs in China. Moreover, during the Sino-Japanese War (1937-45), Hong Kong was the base in fighting against Japan. For instance, *Hong Kong-Kowloon Independent Battalion of the Dongjiang Column* 港九大隊 was the guerilla formed by original inhabitants. The formation was led by the Communist Party of China. It implied the close relationship of Hong Kong and Mainland China. In the economic aspect, the relationship of Hong Kong and China was close in the early 20th century. Hong Kong was a major channel in the trade between China and foreign countries. In 1900, the commodities of China exported through Hong Kong occupied for 42.2% of the Mainland overall trade, showing the close economic contact of the two. This showed that the relationship of Hong Kong and China was very close in 1900-49.

The national and economic factors were two important factors leading to the close relationship of Hong Kong and Mainland. In the national aspect, Hong Kong was a Chinese society. In 1901, Chinese occupied for 96.7% of total population in Hong Kong and hence they had a close ethnic background. Although Hong Kong was ceded to Britain in 1842, a lot of Hong Kong people still seen themselves as a Chinese. They concerned and supported the Chinese affairs, and this made the relationship of the two places to be very close. At the same time, Hong Kong utilized her advantageous geographical location which located on the South of China. She became a southern gate for foreign countries in trading with China. This made the re-export businesses of Hong Kong to develop. For instance, in 1927, it was recorded that 29,052 ships had passed through Hong Kong. Re-export trade became the major business supporting the economy of Hong Kong. Hence, the Hong Kong economy had great reliance on China, making their relationship in the period very close. This showed that the ethnic and economic factors were the reasons leading to the close relationship of Hong Kong and China.

Secondly, the period 1948-78 was the period of distant relationship. There were still some connections between Hong Kong and China, as exemplified by the 1967 riots driven by Hong Kong people's support for the mainland. However, at official level, the two regions did not interact too much in political, educational and economic ways. Politically speaking, Hong Kong tried to avoid Chinese intervention. In the 1950s, leftists from China were forced to get back to the mainland in the name of *Persona non grata* 不歡迎人物. In the educational aspect, different ways were used to deter the spread of communism. For instance, the Education Bureau regularly sent people to check the pro-communist schools. When it was found that these schools violated the education policies, the government would get back the financial assistance provided; the government suppressed schools from promoting communism. For instance, Pui Kiu Middle School Principal, *To Pak Hong* 杜伯奎, who actively promoted the ideas of communism was forced to get out of Hong Kong in 1958. This implied that the Hong Kong government actively stop the spread of communism from China. In the economic aspect, Hong Kong followed Britain and imposed an *embargo* 禁運 to China in the 1950s and stopped trading with her. This reflected their distant relationship. This illustrated that the relationship of Hong Kong and China was distant in 1949-78 and there was limited contact.

The divergence in ideologies and the embargo imposed to China by the United Nations made the relationship between Hong Kong and China got into period of indifference. The Communist Party of China established the People's Republic of China in 1949 and implemented a communist regime. However, Hong Kong was ruled by capitalist Britain. Hence, under the divergence in *ideologies* 意識形態, Hong Kong government had limited contact with China. Also, the government worked hard in deterring the spread of communism to Hong Kong. As a result, the leftists were being sent back to the Mainland, leading to the limited communication of Hong Kong and China. Apart from that, the United Nations imposed an embargo to China in 1951 for her participation in *Korean War* 韓戰. Later, Hong Kong government followed the policies of Britain and imposed an embargo to China as well. As a result, the economic relationship that was kept for numerous years was broke and the relationship of Hong Kong and China was distant. This showed that the ideologies difference reduced the contact of the two places. Together with the embargo imposed to China by the United Nations, the relationship of both places got into period of indifference.

Thirdly, the relationship of Hong Kong and Mainland China got back to period of close relationship between 1978-99. In this period, the economic and social relationships of the Hong Kong and China became closer and closer. Hong Kong was even returned to China in the late 20th century. In the economic aspect, the trade of Hong Kong and China increased continuously. For instance, the China products exported from Hong Kong occupied for 0.2% of the overall Hong Kong export value in 1978, the amount increased drastically to 21% in 1990. At the same time, a lot of factories moved from Hong Kong to the north and formed a relationship of 'store in the front, factory in the back' 前鋪後廠 with China. Their economic relationship was very close. In the social aspect, the governments of Hong Kong and Mainland had a close cooperation in dealing with social affairs. For instance, in the occurrence of *avian flu* 禽流感 in 1997, China and Hong Kong observed and shared the information of the virus so as to stop the spread of diseases. More importantly, in the sovereignty issue, Hong Kong was officially returned to China in 1997. Sovereignty of Hong Kong officially returned to China from Britain and she became the *Hong Kong Special Administrative Region* 中國的特別行政區. This showed that in 1978-99, the relationship of Hong Kong and Mainland China became closer and closer. Eventually, Hong Kong was returned to China in 1997.

Reform and Opening Up of China and the signing of Sino-British Joint Declaration made the relationship of Hong Kong and Mainland China become closer. China implemented the *Reform and Opening Up* 改革開放 policies in 1978, making Hong Kong to be the important entrepot in the trade between China and foreign countries. Their relationship thus became closer. Also, the inexpensive land and labor in Mainland attracted the factories of Hong Kong to move northwards, making the economy of Hong Kong to be connected with that in China. More importantly, China and Britain started to discuss about the future of Hong Kong since the 1980s and signed the *Sino-British Joint Declaration* 中英聯合聲明 in 1984. It was certain that Hong Kong would be returned to China in 1997. Therefore, in the transition period, the relationship of Hong Kong and China in aspects like political, economic and social, developed a lot. Eventually, their relationship after the return of Hong Kong to China in 1997 became inseparable. This showed that the Reform and Opening Up policy of China and the signing of Sino-British Joint Declaration made the relationship of Hong Kong and China become closer and closer in 1978-99.

To sum up, the relationship of Hong Kong and Mainland China was quite close in the beginning of the 20th century. However, with the establishment of People's Republic of China in 1949, obstacles occurred in their relationship. However, in the late 20th century, China implemented the Reform and Opening Up policies and Hong Kong was to be returned to China, their relationship became close again.

Words: 1409

Examine the characteristics of Hong Kong-China relations in the first half of the 20th century.

Hong Kong was ceded to Britain to be a British colony in 1842. However, Hong Kong is a Chinese society which its location is near China. Thus, there is close relation between Hong Kong and China. Politically, Hong Kong was the base of Chinese revolution and patriotic movement, also the backup during the Sino-Japanese War. Moreover, China was also the incitement of Hong Kong's labour movement. Economically, Hong Kong is an important entrepot of China. Socially, China and Hong Kong is interdependent. Culturally, there is cultural exchange between the two places. The following will discuss the characteristics of Hong Kong-China relations from different perspectives.

Politically, the first characteristic is that Hong Kong was the base for Chinese revolutionary activities and facilitated the development of the Chinese revolutions. Since Hong Kong was a British colony and its location is close to China, as well as not under the jurisdiction of the Chinese government. These made Hong Kong an ideal base for the Chinese revolutionary organizations to organize revolutionary activities. In organizing the revolutionary party, Sun Yat-sen established the Chinese revolutionary organization, *Xingzhong Hui* 興中會 Headquarters, in Hong Kong in 1895. Later Chen Shaobai founded the "*China Daily* 中國日報" in Hong Kong in 1900 to promote revolutionary ideas so that revolutionary ideas began to spread in Hong Kong and attempted to spread towards China. In planning revolutions, it was easy to buy arms from the other countries and smuggle them to Hong Kong since Hong Kong was a free port. The "*Castle Peak Red Mansion* 青山紅樓" in Tuen Mun was the secret base where the Revolutionary Party secretly planned revolutions and made bombs. Huang Xing had also once stayed there to plan revolutionary activities. It can show that Hong Kong has close political relations with China and been a revolutionary base for China.

In political aspect, the second characteristic is that China is the instigation of the Hong Kong labor movement and helped Hong Kong workers to fight for their rights and interests. At the beginning of the 20th century, the education level of Hong Kong's working population was low. Most of them were work as coolies, seafarers and peasants. They were unfamiliar with the labor laws and seldom called off strikes and demonstrations. However, as the Chinese workers' movement began to start in the 1910s, the popularity of workers' movement began to spread to Hong Kong. Even the Kuomintang led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen encouraged the Hong Kong workers to learn about the workers' movement in Europe and demanded the enactment of labor bills and trade union regulations. As a result, there were several strikes in Hong Kong. For example, in 1921, the "*Federation of Chinese Seafarers Industries* 中華海員工業聯合總會" was established under the name of Sun Yat-sen. Management level such as President Chen Bingsheng were all Kuomintang member. Guided by the Kuomintang, the General Assembly even launched a "*seafarer strike* 海員大罷工" in 1922 to fight for workers' rights. In addition, in 1925, under the influence of the Shanghai labor movement, the Kuomintang and Communists called for all the unions in Hong Kong to jointly form the "*Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions* 全港工團聯合會" in the name of the Chinese Federation of Labor to strike. As a result, there was "*The Guangzhou-Hong Kong strike* 省港大罷工". It can show that the characteristic of the relations between the two places is that China was a trigger for the Hong Kong's workers' movement. The Chinese forces were closely linked with Hong Kong workers.

In political aspect, the third characteristic is that Hong Kong is a backup for the Chinese patriotic movement and the assistance during the Anti-Japanese War. Regarding patriotic movements, Hong Kong is a Chinese community and had been a part of China since ancient times. Even though Hong Kong was in the administration of the British Hong Kong government, Hong Kong people in the second half of the 20th century were concerned about the situation in China. For example, after handing over the interest of Shandong to Japan in the Paris Peace Conference, Hong Kong responded to the *May Fourth Movement* 五四運動 of China and boycotted Japanese goods and supported Chinese products. Many schools even adopted the anti-Japanese textbook "*Chudeng Lunshuo Wenfan* 初等論說文範" as a textbook and reflected that Hong Kong citizens concerned about China and responded to China. In resisting Japan, Japan launched the "*September 18 Incident* 九一八事變" (1931), the "*January 28 Incident* 一二八事變" (1932) and the "*July 7 Incident* 七七事變" (1937). After invading China, Hong Kong people actively supported the China, through raising funds and form medical teams to provide rescue and fight against Japan. Afterwards, by 1940, the indigenous inhabitant of the New Territories also established the "*Hong Kong-Kowloon Battalion* 港九大隊" to assist China to fight against Japanese in Pearl River Delta area with the guidance of the Communist Party of China. This reflected Hong Kong's active support towards China's affairs. It can show that one of the characteristic is that Hong Kong is a base for Chinese patriotic movement and backup during Anti-Japanese War.

Economically, the characteristic of the Hong Kong-China relations is that Hong Kong was the entrepot of China and there were frequent economic exchanges. *Victoria Harbour 維多利亞港* enables easy access for ships. Moreover, there was a British policy of free trade and welcomes foreign merchant ships to trade and park in Hong Kong. Also, as Hong Kong is in the Southern part of China, Hong Kong is the largest container port in Southern China region. As a result, Hong Kong had become China's "*gateway to the South 南大門*" which is an important transit point for trading between China and foreign countries. China's trading partners include Europe, Southeast Asia and Australia, and transports silk, tea and ceramics. As there was further industrialization and commercialization in China, entrepot trade in Hong Kong had further improvement. For example, in 1898, the tonnage of inbound ships was 13.25 million tons. There was an increase to 36.77 million tons in 1927. Benefiting from the trade between China and other countries, entrepot trade had become Hong Kong's major industry. At the same time, many Hong Kong working force also benefited from the re-export trade. For example, the estimated number of *coolies 苦力* in 1931 was 25,000. The number of seafarers and boat people was as much as 20,000. The re-export trade became an important part of Hong Kong's economy in the first half of the 20th century. It can show that before the Cold War, there was close relationship between the economies of Hong Kong and China and Hong Kong was an important port of transit for China.

In social aspect, the relations between the two places can be characterized by mutual benefits and mutual dependence. There were close social ties and mutual support between each other regarding their resources. Hong Kong was also a safe shelter for their Chinese compatriots. In terms of resources, China was an important supply of Hong Kong's goods. Most of the food such as rice, meat and vegetables were imported from China. In addition, in the early period of the Anti-Japanese War, Hong Kong people also helped the Mainland relatives and friends by sending them food and daily necessities to them when it was possible. Regarding asylum, many Chinese flocked to Hong Kong for refuge. Before the 1911 Revolution, the revolutionaries in Hong Kong had aided the Chinese revolutionaries and helped them to avoid the Qing government. During the early period of Japan's invasion in China, a lot of mainland residents flee to Hong Kong to escape from wars. When the CCP later established the nation in 1949, many remnants of the Kuomintang and capitalists in the Mainland also flee to Hong Kong. For example, *Tang Xiangqian 唐翔千* (the father of Henry Tang Ying-yen, his textile factory monopolized the wool textile business in Shanghai) moved to Hong Kong in 1950. This can prove that Hong Kong was a shelter for Chinese compatriots. Hence, we can see that one of the characteristic of Hong Kong-China relations is that they depend on and support each other.

In cultural aspect, the characteristic of the would be mutual exchange with close relationships. Regarding China studying Western ideology and culture through Hong Kong, Hong Kong had been ruled by British government since 1842 and Western ideas had therefore spread rapidly in Hong Kong. With Western-style education in Hong Kong, Hong Kong had become a place where Chinese learn about foreign ideas and knowledge. For example, Sun Yat-sen enrolled in the *Diocesan Home* 拔萃書室 and *Central College* 中央書院 in the 1880s and studied medicine at the *Chinese Western Medical College* 華人西醫書院 in Hong Kong. This reflects that Chinese compatriots could learn about Western knowledge and culture in Hong Kong. On the other hand, China was also a source of Hong Kong culture under their close cultural exchanges. As Hong Kong was a Chinese community, the British Hong Kong Government paid little attention to Chinese culture and there were no intervenes so that modern Chinese culture could spread in Hong Kong. For example, in Cantonese films, the introduction of the Mandarin language policy by the Nanjing government forbids the use of dialects in films, Cantonese films can thus be presented in Hong Kong. This triggered many productions of Cantonese films including "*Conscience* 良心" (1933) and "*The Idiot's Wedding Night* 傻仔洞房" (1934), reflecting the development of Hong Kong culture under the influence of China. This shows that the cultural characteristics of the two places involved mutual exchange of knowledge and ideas.

In conclusion, Hong Kong-China relations was very close. Hong Kong and China influenced and supported each other in aspects such as political, economic, social and cultural, etc.

Words: 1584

Discuss to what extent the Hong Kong at the end of the 20th century

Hong Kong differs from the start of the 20th century.

After a century of evolution, the late 20th century experienced a drastic change when comparing to the start of the 20th century, making Hong Kong completely different. Although there were limited changes regarding the relationship with China, there are significant changes in terms of political, economic and social. Hence, to a large extent, the two periods were different.

Politically, the elective element in Hong Kong was greatly enhanced, the end of the 20th century was different from the early 20th century. At the beginning of the 20th century, the agencies of Hong Kong government had low elective element. All the members of the Legislative Council and Executive Council were appointed by the Governor. There was no election element at all. Although there was an introduction of the electoral system in the *Urban Council* 市政局 since 1936 and being the first organization in Hong Kong to have elected members participating in the decision-making process, the representativeness was still very low. Only a handful of people could be elected as members of the Legislative Council. This reflected the low level of democracy in Hong Kong in the early 20th century. However, as the sovereignty of Hong Kong was about to return to China in the 20th century, the British government would like to strengthen Hong Kong's democracy and therefore the government actively facilitated the right to vote. For example, on regional basis, the first *District Council* 區議會 election was held in 1982 to allow people aged 21 or older and having resided in HK for 7 years or more got right to vote. The number of registered voters was nearly 900,000. From the Central Government's point of view, the introduction of the election to the *Legislative Council* 立法局 in 1985 and the complete replacement of 60 seats in the Legislative Council by elections in 1995 had greatly enhanced the composition of the election. In comparison, in terms of elective element, there was low elective element in the start of the 20th century. By the 1930s, only Urban Council had direct voting. By the end of the 20th century, direct election had been extended to District Councils and Legislative Council with an increase number of registered voters. This greatly increased participation of citizens in all levels of government. It shows that the electoral composition of Hong Kong had undergone drastic changes over time.

Politically, the political participation of Chinese in the councils were different in the early 20th century and the late 20th century. At the beginning of the 20th century, the Chinese status in the councils was low. At that time, the senior officials in Hong Kong were all foreigners. The government relied on small numbers of Chinese elites and associations to govern. For example, the first Chinese (*Chou Shouchen* 周壽臣) entered the Executive Council in 1926, becoming the first Chinese Executive Council member. This reflects the low level of participation of Chinese in Hong Kong politics. However, with the imminent return of China to Hong Kong and the principle of "*Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong* 港人治港", the participation of Chinese in local politics was different at the end of the 20th century. In the *Legislative Council* 立法局, most members elected in 1995 were Chinese. For civil servants, since the mid-1990s, Chinese started to take more important positions. For example, *Anson Chan* 陳方安生 and *Donald Tsang Yam-kuen* 曾蔭權 took over the posts as Chief Secretary and Financial Secretary respectively in 1993 and 1995. After Hong Kong returned to China in 1997, *Tung Chee Hwa* 董建華 became the first Chief Executive of Hong Kong. For secretary-level officials, all were Chinese at that time. In contrast, in terms of Chinese participation, it was difficult for local Chinese to participate in Hong Kong politics in the early 20th century. Only a handful of Chinese elites had access to the executive and the legislature. However, by the end of the 20th century, most of the Hong Kong's major officials and legislators were Chinese. This is obviously different from the situation that was dominated by foreigners in the past, showing a huge difference.

Economically, Hong Kong's economy had changed greatly from homogeneity in the early 20th century to diversified economy at the end of the 20th century. In the first half of the 20th century, re-export was the core of Hong Kong's economic development. Hong Kong was responsible for the re-exports of goods from China and other countries. At that time, there were frequent entries and exit of vessels in Hong Kong. In 1927, there was a record of 29,052 vessels entering and leaving Hong Kong. It brought the total tonnage of ships up to about 37 million tons. On the contrary, the development of other industries in Hong Kong was weak. For example, in terms of industry, locally manufactured goods were accounted for only 10% of the total exports by 1950, showing that Hong Kong's economy was a single product industry during this period with a dominated entrepot trade. However, by the end of the 20th century, Hong Kong had experienced industrial development in the 1950s and 1960s, coupled with the further development of the financial industry and service industries, Hong Kong's economy transformed into a diversified-economy model. For example, for the financial industry, Hong Kong was known as the *world's third largest financial centre* 世界第三大金融中心 after New York and London. In terms of tourism, Hong Kong also has a reputation as *shopping paradise* 購物天堂. At the same time, there were development in re-export and industry. For instance, the re-export of Hong Kong Airport ranked the third at the end of the 20th century with booming development. In contrast, in terms of economic structure, Hong Kong's economy was monopolized in the early 20th century with a focus on re-export while other industries remained weak. By the end of the 20th century, the economy of Hong Kong had successfully transformed into a diversified economy. With the flourishing of entrepot trade, financial services, tourism and industry, Hong Kong changed from its single economy model in the early 20th century. It shows obvious differences in the two periods.

Socially, Hong Kong transformed from a cultural desert in the early 20th century to a cultural capital at the end of the 20th century showing an obvious difference. In the early 20th century, there was backwardness in the culture of Hong Kong and known as the "cultural desert 文化沙漠". Due to the backward development of the local economy at that time, most of the population were the lower class. Most of them engaged in manual work with low level of education. As a result, there was a lack of local cultural creation. Most of the cultures in Hong Kong were affected by foreign cultures such as Chinese Cantonese opera and Western classical music. However, with the gradual development of Hong Kong's economy and increasing education level after the Second World War, as well as many cultural creators who fled from China to Hong Kong due to the communist rule, Hong Kong's cultural development flourished. As a result, Hong Kong's culture developed drastically at the end of the 20th century. In terms of music, the Cantonese songs became more popular, such as "*Broad Sky* 海闊天空" and "*Ban Jin Ba Liang* 半斤八兩". In terms of film, Hong Kong films were the pioneers of Chinese films in the global film industry. Examples are the *Bruce Lee* 李小龍 Kung Fu movies in the 1970s and *Stephen Chow's* 周星馳 comedy in the 1990s which are popular all over the world. Different kinds of cultures flourished in Hong Kong. In comparison, in terms of cultural development, there was a lack of cultural creation at the start of the 20th century and known as cultural desert. However, by the end of the 20th century, Hong Kong had transformed into a place with various local creations and even affected the cultural development in the neighbouring areas. It can show that there were significant differences in the two periods.

From the above, there were drastic changes in Hong Kong in aspects such as political, economic and social. However, there was nearly no difference regarding the relationship with China.

Regarding the relationship between China and Hong Kong, Hong Kong maintained close relationship with China in both late and early 20th centuries with no significant difference. At the beginning of the 20th century, the relationship between Hong Kong and China was already very close. Politically, Hong Kong was the base for the revolutionaries before the 1911 Revolution. For example, in 1895, Sun Yat-sen established the *Xing Zhong Hui* 興中會 Headquarters in Hong Kong. Economically, Hong Kong is an important entrepot between China and foreign countries. In addition, the labour supply in Hong Kong was also affected by the Chinese political factors. For example, the *Seamen's Strike* 海員大罷工 of 1922 in Hong Kong was supported by the Guangzhou government. It shows the close relationship between Hong Kong and China. By the end of the 20th century, the relationship between China and Hong Kong was still close. Although there was reduced contact between Hong Kong and China due to the Cold War between 1950 and 1970, the relationship between China and Hong Kong were close again due to the Reform and Opening Up in 1978 and the return of Hong Kong's sovereignty to China. In terms of political aspect, Hong Kong returned to China in 1997 and officially became a *special administrative region* 特別行政區 of China. Economically, many Hong Kong factories moved to mainland while many Chinese enterprises went Hong Kong to *raise capital* 集資. There was frequent contact between Chinese and Hong Kong economy and they influenced each other seriously. In comparison, regarding the relationship between China and Hong Kong, Hong Kong maintained close relationship with China in the 20th century all the time. No major changes have taken place in political, economic and other fields since the two sides have had mutual influence and active exchanges. There was no difference in the two periods.

Generally, although there were limited changes regarding the relationship with China, there are significant changes in terms of political, economic and social. This made Hong Kong to become an international city from a small entrepot. Hence, the two periods were different to a large extent.

Words: 1678

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

Transformation refers to fundamental changes, implying there is a drastic change in the form or nature of a thing, and that the new situation is completely different from the old. In the period of 1967-1997, Hong Kong experienced significant transformation in terms of the representative system, senior civil servants, social welfare, economic structure. Hong Kong in 1997 was utterly different from that in 1967. Therefore, to large extent Hong Kong underwent transformation in the period 1967-97.

Politically, the development of the *representative system* 代議政制 in Hong Kong underwent huge transformation in 1967-97. Before 1967, government agencies in Hong Kong commands little democratic element, only the Urban Council allows limited democratic element. All members in the Legislative Council and the Executive Council were appointed by the Governor, with no election being held. Also, development of political parties was immature, and party politics was non-existent. However, in the period of 1967-1997, the government gradually introduced the right to vote. On the district level, the first *District Council election* 區議會選舉 was held in 1982, allowing Hong Kong permanent citizens who aged 21 or above and had resided in HK for more than 7 years to vote. The number of registered electorate rose to 0.9 million. On the central level, following the signature of the *Sino-British Joint Declaration* 中英聯合聲明 in 1984, the British colonial government aspired to do its very best in democratizing Hong Kong. The first indirect election of the *LegCo* 立法局 was therefore introduced in 1985. Subsequently, all 60 seats of the LegCo were directly elected in 1995, which reflected a dramatic rise in electoral participation. Due to the introduction of the right to vote, politicians started to form various political parties, as in the *United Democrats of Hong Kong* 香港民主同盟(1990), the *DAB* 民建聯(1992), the *Liberal Party* 自由黨(1993), and the *Democratic Party* 民主黨(1994), and actively took part in election. Party politics flourished in Hong Kong. In comparison, in terms of the representative system, before 1967, little democratic element was observed in Hong Kong. But during the period of 1967-97, following major governmental reform of the representative system, elections were extended to the District Council and the Legco. Electorate number rose significantly, which allowed all adult population enjoying the franchise and encouraged the formation of political parties. Therefore, Hong Kong underwent huge transformation in terms of its representative system.

Politically, in terms of the localization of senior officials, Hong Kong underwent transformation in the period of 1967-97. Before 1967, although there were Chinese being appointed as Administrative Officer by the colonial government, such as *Paul Tsui Ka-cheung* 徐家祥 who was the first Chinese Administrative Officer in 1948, the government did not carry out the localization of senior officials. In order to maintain the colonial rule of the British government in Hong Kong, Governor and all positions of secretariat and directorate were dominated by foreigners. The local Chinese could not get into core positions with decision-making power. Yet, the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration in 1984 confirmed that Hong Kong would return to China in 1997, and the principle of 'Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong' 港人治港 was established. So, in order to equip and train the leaders who could help Hong Kong smoothly hand over to the rule of China, the British Hong Kong government started to appoint Chinese for Secretariat positions gradually. For directorate positions, the government started to appoint Chinese in the late 1980s, such as *Li Kwan-ha* 李君夏 who became the first Chinese Commissioner of Police in 1989. As for Secretariat positions, the government appointed *Anson Chan Fang On Sang* 陳方安生 and *Donald Tsang Yam Kuen* 曾蔭權 as the first Chinese Chief Secretary in 1993 and the first Chinese Financial Secretary in 1995 respectively. The Chinese were able to get into the high-ranking Secretariat positions. After the return of Hong Kong to China in 1997, *Tung Chee-hwa* 董建華 became the first Chinese Hong Kong government, and Secretariat positions were all held by Chinese. By comparison, regarding the change of senior officials, local Chinese could not get into senior positions of civil servants before the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration in 1984. Yet, the signing of the Declaration facilitated the need for the British Hong Kong government to appoint Chinese to be senior officials gradually so as to train the Chinese ruling force. The ruling class of Hong Kong was predominately occupied by Chinese beyond 1997. This showed that the senior civil servants underwent transformation in Hong Kong in 1967-97.

Socially speaking, the welfare policies of Hong Kong underwent obvious transformation in the period of 1967-97. Before 1967, although the government had already reformed the *Social Welfare office* 社會局 into the *Social Welfare Department* 社會福利署 in 1958, and implemented the “*Government Low Cost Housing Programme*” 廉租屋計劃 in 1961, which effectively provided social welfare to people in need, the government was relatively passive in introducing social welfare policies: The scope of the policies is small, with plenty of limitation, for instance there was an income threshold under the “*Government Low Cost Housing Programme*”, many grassroot citizens were still excluded. Yet, the 1967 Riot (1967) reflected a strong resentment towards their living condition prevailed among citizens. In the hope of pacifying the population and rooting out public discontent, many social policies were introduced after 1967. In terms of alleviating the predicament of the poor, the *Public Assistance Scheme* 公共援助計劃 was put forward in 1973, distributing financial subsidies to the poor. By 1993, the *Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme* 綜合援助保障計劃 was implemented in 1993, where a more comprehensive form of protection was extended to the communities in need. In terms of housing, the *Ten-Year Housing Programme* 十年建屋計劃 was initiated in 1972, providing well-equipped public housing to 1.8 million Hong Kong citizens. In terms of Education, the 6 years of education was made compulsory to all citizens in 1971. By 1978, the year of minimum education rose to 9. By comparison, regarding social welfare policies, the government was passive in providing social welfare before 1967, and a well-established social security net barely existed. But the 1967 Riot completely reversed this situation. After 1967, the government provided social welfare on a massive scale, covering different aspects and beneficiaries. By 1997, all Hong Kong people are in access to social welfare in different aspects. This showed that Hong Kong underwent transformation in social welfare policies.

Economically speaking, Hong Kong's economic structure underwent transformation in the period of 1967-1997. Before 1967, Hong Kong was in a *homogenous economic structure* 單一經濟模式. Following the UN's *embargo* 禁運 on China due to its participation in the Korean War in 1952, the re-export value of Hong Kong plummeted. Hong Kong since restructure itself in focusing industrial development, and was morphed into an industrial city. For example, in the 1950s, the plastic, textile and clothing industry was vibrantly developed, whereas electronics, watches and toys industries blossomed in the 1960s. In comparison, other sectors was relatively underdeveloped. However, in 1967-97, Hong Kong's economic development gradually got rid of its homogeneity. Growth was observed in the re-export, industrial, financial, retail and tourist sectors. For instance, in terms of its re-export trade, the *re-export value* 轉口貿易額 of Hong Kong increased from 3.8 billion dollars in 1970, to 30.7 billion dollars in 1980. By 2000, the figure rose to a historic high of 1.4 trillion dollars. On top of that, the contribution of the *financial sector* 金融業 to the local GDP (in percentage) surpassed that of the manufacturing industry in 1980. By 1990, the financial sector contributed more than 1/3 of the local GDP, and Hong Kong became the third largest financial hub in the world. Though second industries declined in Hong Kong, but the manufacturing industry's contribution continued to take up certain amount of percentage of Hong Kong's GDP. In comparison, in terms of economic structure, Hong Kong's economy underwent transformation in 1967-97. From concentrating in industrial development before 1967, to diversification of different sectors in 1997, where industrial, financial, re-export, service industries have all become important pillars of Hong Kong's economy, Hong Kong became a metropolitan city with a diverse economy. This showed that the economic structure of Hong Kong underwent transformation in 1967-97.

Though Hong Kong underwent transformation in many aspects, we should not overlook the aspect where continuity was observed.

In political aspect, the executive-led ruling model did not undergo transformation. Before 1967, the Governor was the head of the government. The *Government Secretariat* 布政司署 headed by the Governor-General drafted and put forward various policies and bills. The two branches of the executive and the legislature are responsible for supporting the Governor's administration. Members of both Councils are appointed by the Governor. The duties of the two Councils are through the government's decision-making. Moreover, the *Letters Patent* 英皇制誥, *Royal Instructions* 皇室訓令 and the *Colonial Regulations* 殖民地規例 granted the Governor the highest decision making power so the Governor was the core of the power in Hong Kong's politics. This characteristic remained unchanged in the period of 1967-97, as the above orders were still effective, making the Governor continued holding the biggest power. Furthermore, there was an introduction of election in the Legislative Council since the 1980s, with the *Chairperson of the Legislative Council* 立法局主席 being elected by the members of the Council rather than the Governor doing so. However, the members of the Council were nominated by the Governor and he also had the power to veto any members. More importantly, there was no election in the Executive Council and all the members were nominated by the Governor. Hence, the Executive and Legislative Councils were both still assisting the Governor when he was the core of the power. In comparison, regarding the executive-led ruling model, before 1967, both the Executive Council and the Legislative Council assisted the Governor in ruling Hong Kong. They were complementary and consultative in nature, with little administrative power. The Governor, in contrast, was the one in power, and seen as the core of the authority. Such characteristics remained unchanged until 1997. Therefore, the executive-led ruling model did not undergo transformation.

In conclusion, transformation was observed in political, economic and social aspects in the period of 1967-97. As such, Hong Kong was completely different in 1997 when compared to the pre-1967 Hong Kong. While the executive-led ruling model continued, Hong Kong to large extent experienced transformation in its overall development on multiple aspects.

Words: 1691

Essay
#11

Assume you were living in the 1960s in a country or region that is within this course's curriculum, and had a strong hope to migrate to another country or region which is in a different regime. State the country or region that you were staying and the country or region that you would like to migrate. Then explain the difficulties that you were facing in the current country or region and the attractions of the new country or region.

Assume I was living in China in the 1960s, I would have a strong urge to migrate to Japan with democracy. I would explain the problems of China at that time in terms of political, economic, social and diplomatic. Also, I would explain the attractions of Japan.

In political aspect, China was politically authoritarian and there were numerous struggles which made me wish to migrate. In the 1960s, China was a communist and autocratic state with one-party dictatorship upheld. The communist party was the only legitimate political party. Establishment of other political parties were not allowed. The people generally did not have the right to vote and they were not able to vote for the future of their country. There was no democracy and can be said as a country with extreme autocracy. In addition, although China was under the ruling of Liu Shaoqi in the early 1960s which stabilized China's politics, Mao Zedong launched the "revolution" in 1966 to called on the people to criticize and to overthrow the "*capitalist-roaders* 走資派" such as *Liu Shao-chih* 劉少奇 and *Deng Xiaoping* 鄧小平. As a result, China's politics fell into long term political struggles. In January 1967, there was even a "*January storm* 一月風暴" in Shanghai. There was unstable situation in China and citizens' lives were at risk. It can show that there was autocracy in China with political instability. Thus it was not an ideal political environment.

In contrast, there was democracy and stability in Japan's politics which attracted me to migrate to Japan. After the introduction of *Showa Constitution* 昭和憲法 in 1947, Japan became a country with true democracy. Emperor's power was abolished officially while there was right to vote for all adults over 20 years old. They could elect the Parliament's members and even affect the leader of the country by their votes. Furthermore, the political environment of Japan was stable. Japan was a country with diversified political parties but the party struggle was not serious. Since Japan entered the period with *1955 System* 五五體制 since 1955, which the Liberal Democratic Party was the biggest political party while the Socialist Party was the second in the country. With citizen's vote, the Liberal Democratic Party became a long term and stabilized ruling party. With the stability in Japan's politics, Japan got a desirable environment to develop its economy and education, which is beneficial to Japan's long term development. Hence, there was not only democracy in Japan's politics, but also stability so it was a desirable place to migrate.

In economic aspect, there was a poor economy in China which brought hard times to citizens. In the beginning of the 1960s, China just experienced the failure of the Great Leap Forward and entered a *difficult three-year period* 三年困難時期. The number of abnormal death reached 30 million. Although the economy started to recover under Liu Shaoqi's readjustment policy, Mao Zedong launched the *Cultural Revolution* 文化大革命 in 1966. People actively participated in criticism and neglected economic production. The national economy growth slowed down again. The growth rate of national income dropped drastically from 14.7% in the *adjustment period* 調整時期(1963-65) to that in the third Five-Year Plan period's (1966-70) 8.3%. There was declining economic development, especially in agriculture aspect. The popular agriculture only got a growth rate of 3% which was an unsatisfactory development. It can show that there was a poor economic environment in China which was not an ideal country.

In contrary, there was a rapid economic growth in Japan which was an excellent development. With the Japanese government actively carrying out economic reforms after the war, the economy of Japan entered a golden age in the 1960s. Japan's GNP had surpassed the West Germany in 1968 and had become the second largest economy in the world. Furthermore, the living environment in Japan flourished. For example, in the 1950s, the "*Big Three* 三大件" owed by the wealthy families were bicycles, sewing machines and radios. However, by the early 1960s, the "Big Three" was redefined as black-and-white television sets, washing machines and refrigerators. They were owned by many families. By 1966, the "Big Three" had become "3C appliances", including Car, Cooler and Colour TV. The material life of the Japanese people had reached an affluent level. It can show that the Japanese economy grew rapidly and citizens' life was more affluent, making it an ideal place to migrate.

In social aspect, China's moral ethics collapsed, with monoculture and single entertainment. There was also poor education. After the launch of the Cultural Revolution in 1966, Mao Zedong called on people to expose and criticize their parents and teachers. The social morality and ethics collapsed at that time and it was not a harmonious society. In addition, there was limited cultural and recreational development in the 1960s, especially during the period of the Cultural Revolution. People could only watch the model films that advocated revolutionary ideas and could not watch foreign films, music and cultural entertainment under the strict control of the Chinese government. There were limited personal choices. Furthermore, there was poor education at that time. The enrollment rate of primary education was only 57% in 1963. It was difficult for children to improve their future by knowledge. At the same time, there were 16 million youth that need to participate in the “*Up to the Mountains and Down to the Countryside Movement* 上山下鄉運動”. They abandoned their studies to promote the development of rural areas which greatly restricted the development of education. It can show that there were many serious social problems in China in the 1960s so it was not an ideal living environment.

On the contrary, there was harmony in the Japanese society. Not only there was diversity in culture and entertainment, the education level was also very high. In the 1960s, there was no large-scale social struggles and chaos in Japan and the social environment was very harmonious. In addition, the life and entertainment in Japan were diversified. Foreign films and music were imported to Japan. At the time, the animation development in Japan was flourished with freedom to create without the restrictions from the country. There were a few famous animations in Japan. For example, the *Astro Boy* 小飛俠阿童木(1951), *Doraemon* 多啦A夢(1969), etc. People could easily find their favorite hobbies and works. Furthermore, Japan's education level in the 1960s was comparable to that in the West. The enrollment rate in junior high schools reached as high as 99%, and there were many internationally renowned universities, such as the *Tokyo University* 東京大學 and the *Kyoto University* 京都大學. Education was liberalized rather than to instill patriotic messages. It can show that Japan had a desirable social environment and it was ideal to migrate there.

In diplomatic aspect, China was not a desirable country to stay because of its tensed relationship with other countries. In the 1960s, China had poor relationships with foreign countries as China was a communist country that confronted with the capitalist countries. There were no diplomatic ties with the United States, South Korea and other countries. Furthermore, during the Cultural Revolution, many Red Guards attacked foreign consulates. China got poor relationship with other countries and isolated herself. In addition, there were conflicts broke out between China and its neighboring countries from time to time. For example, there was a war broke out between China and India in 1962 and conflicts broke out between China and the Soviet Union in 1969. Due to the poor relationship between China and other foreign countries, it would be difficult to travel abroad with limited options. Hence, the poor relationship between China and other foreign countries shows that China was not an ideal country.

On the contrary, the relationship between Japan and foreign countries were more harmonious and diversified so Japan was a better country. Since the Second World War, Japan had actively improved its relationship with neighboring countries. For example, the *Treaty of San Francisco* 三藩市條約 was signed in 1952 to rebuild the relationship with Southeast Asian countries. In 1965, Japan resumed diplomatic relationship with South Korea in order to diversify its diplomacy with Japan. Japan also got good relationship with other countries not only with Southeast Asian countries, but also Western countries. They got close contacts in terms of economic and cultural. More importantly, there were no massive conflict or war with other countries in the 1960s in Japan. Therefore, migrate to Japan would be a good choice because of its secure environment and the easy access to foreign countries with a large variety of choices. Therefore, the good diplomatic relationship of Japan with other countries made Japan an ideal country to migrate.

In conclusion, due to the various problems in China in the 1960s regarding political, economic, social and diplomatic aspect, as well as the ideal situation of Japan in the above aspects at the same time, I would like to migrate to Japan to seek for a better living environment.

Words: 1466

2017 Essay Question 7

Mark:11/15

Suppose you were living in China in the 1960s and had a strong desire to migrate to Japan. Discuss the problems faced by China at that time and the attractions of Japan.

I am a Chinese man in the 1960s, I was born and lived in China for many years but recently I had a strong desire and urge to migrate to Japan, our neighbourhood. China is facing too many problems while Japan is relatively a lot more attractive when compared.

Firstly, in political aspect, China is under one-party rule of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and autocracy prevailed. No one was allowed to criticize or comment on the rule of the party and all dissidents were eliminated. Worse still, the power struggles within government officials showed the incompetence of its rule. Liu Shaoqi, the former state leader was urged to death by Mao Zedong just because of having different political ideas. The political system was also paralyzed because of the Cultural Revolution launched in 1966. Officials were criticized and the government departments only focused on power struggle. I began to lose trust and faith towards our government. But in Japan. After the Showa constitution was proposed in 1947, the country had been under constitutional monarchy where the emperor acts as the mental leader but real power lies with the Prime Minister. Also, Japan was not under one-party rule and elections were held every few years for nationals to elect their state leaders, The right to vote shows that the state values democracy a lot. In comparison, Japan was much more politically stable where there was not political upheavals and the Japanese government valued more on democracy, carrying out multi-party rule. This really attracts me to migrate there.

Secondly, in economic aspect, China's economy was just in a shambles now. After the Great Leap Forward in 1958-1960, agriculture shrank as the government called people to take steel as the key link and all workers were shifted to melt steel. Yet, most of them were below standard as people melt them quickly and in a haste in order to meet high demands of the government. Although the readjustment in 1961-1965 had some policies relaxed and economy grew, just after the start of the Cultural Revolution, it turned poor again, and the government neglected economic development, putting effort on power struggle. Yet, in Japan, the state is just going through the period of

economic takeoff. The US occupation period earlier had laid a good foundation for Japan. It had been exporting goods and joining infrastructure projects in Southeast Asian Countries, opening up foreign markets. The Japanese government also set up economic departments like the MITI to coordinate agricultural development. Japan also carried out the Income Doubling Plan, setting targets for economic growth. In comparison, Chinese economy was shrinking while Japan's one was well planned and diversified, such as producing high tech goods like calculators but not only focusing on agriculture and steel. This is a great attract for me.

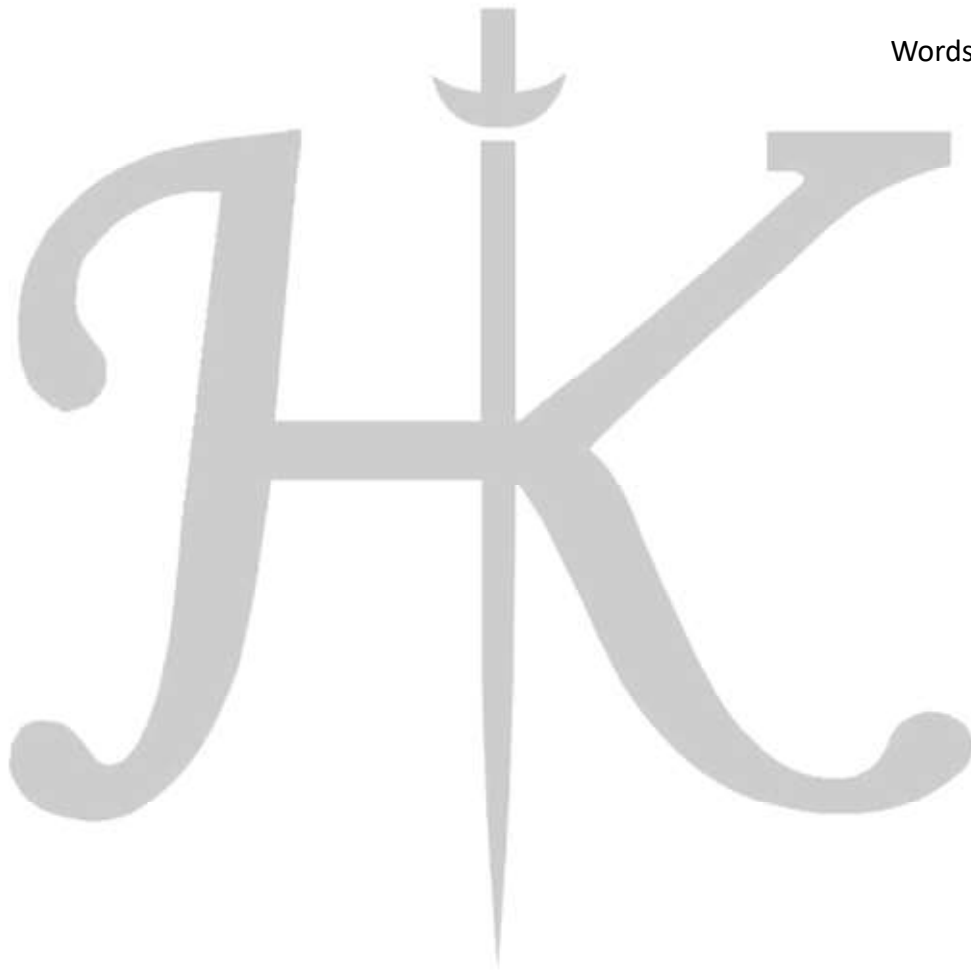
Thirdly, in social aspect, Chinese citizens enjoyed no freedom as our state emphasised equalitarianism. Even food are evenly distributed in the people's commune and we had low living standards because of the poor economy leading to insufficient resources. Education was also stopped since Mao called students to be red guards and told them to go the villages and rural areas, supporting the Cultural Revolution in 1968, making our children lost chances to receive formal education. Our society also blindly appreciate leader Mao and created a cult of personality. We had no choice but to support his regime. Even entertainments and publications are being strictly censored that it must glorify the CCP. We and the society enjoyed no freedom. But in Japan, situation was different. People there had modern household appliances such as colour televisions, and they had the chance to access to different forms of entertainment or even went overseas for holiday. In Japan, compulsory education was implemented and all the schoolage kids had the chance to receive formal education. University education was also popular. In Japan, their cultures are so diversified and they had chances to access to different kinds of entertainment and performnaces from different countries. In comparison, Japanese society had great freedom and more opportunities. Their educational system was also more sound, which attracts me to migrate there.

Last but not least, in diplomatic aspect, our country, China, had very poor relations with foreign countries. Our leader Mao had diverse opinions with our former ally USSR, and he condemned USSR leader Khrushchev as a capitalist roader and said that USSR was on the road of revisionism. Because of China's communist ideology, no western countries side with us and we are diplomatically isolated. The low international status created a strong feeling of national humiliation inside my heart and I want to leave my country. In Japan, the situation was different. Japan had been following the US isolationist policy since the end of WWII and it always had US, the superpower of the world, as her ally. Japan was able to go into Southeast Asian markets and form ties with people and officials there, expanding its diplomatic circle. Moreover, Japan's increasing economic strength had led to national glory and higher international status

that even western developed countries import certain technological products from them. In comparison, Japan enjoyed much higher diplomatic status when compared with China and Japan had much more allies and established friendly relations with different foreign countries. As a man living in the diplomatically isolated China with national humiliation, I had a great urge to move to Japan.

To conclude, China is now facing a plight in the 1960s while Japan has stable political environment, skyrocketing economy, free society and successful diplomacy, which attract me to emigrate there.

Words: 925



HK

K.W. HO

歷史 HISTORY

考場戰神 · 求敗 · 高考歷史科全卷88%分數奪A

【變強，首先要承認自己的不足】

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

【天才 · 出於勤】

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

【專注 · 極至】

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

【革命 · 顛覆所有】

於高考過後，K.W.HO內心有一個很強烈的念頭，就是將他對歷史科所有的研究毫無保留地公諸於世。於是，K.W.HO於19歲時開設了K.W.HO_History Blog (<http://cyruzho.mysinablog.com/>)，記錄他在高考2年來點滴積累的論文、考試心得，供人免費觀看。在他不斷堅持下，累積超過500篇文章，瀏覽人次高達165萬。於2015年，K.W.HO感覺到單純以「網站分享」已經到達了瓶頸，必須有更強大的力量支持方能完成他的革命。所以，K.W.HO加盟英皇教育，親身將答題技巧教授予同學，徹底改變同學對於讀歷史科的思維模式！

【戰績 · 有誰可比？】

連續4年(2016-2019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!
2017年有重考門生由Level 2跳升至5**，創造重考傳奇!
2016年有門生僅用10個月時間新修歷史科取得5**，開創新修傳奇! [^]
[^]根據學生向英皇教育提供的數據或資料分析

