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目錄

1. 中國 China

心有多大，舞台就有多大

中國位於東亞地區，自 19 世紀起急速衰落，成為了列強的侵略目標，被稱為是「東亞病夫」。

China, an East Asian country, was in serious decline and fell prey to the powers' aggression since the 19th century. The nation was then referred to as 'the sick man of East Asia'.

於晚清統治末年，清政府嘗試推行新政嘗試自強，包括於 1905 年開始進行憲制改革。然而，改革成效欠奉，更招致國民的不滿，革命勢力日益壯大，最終 1911 年辛亥革命推翻了晚清政權，在中國實行長達 2000 年的帝制亦同時告終。然而，革命後的中國未能建立穩定局面，袁世凱成為了臨時大總統，但其逐步恢復專政，先後解散國民黨及國會，更於 1915 年復辟帝制。至袁世凱死後，中國隨即陷入軍閥割據及混戰局面，戰禍連年，民不聊生。

Towards the end of the Qing dynasty, the Qing government made an attempt at self-strengthening by introducing the New Policies, which included the constitutional reform starting in 1905. However, the ineffectiveness of the reform upset its citizens and strengthened the presence of the revolutionaries. The Qing Dynasty was finally overthrown in the 1911 Revolution, which marked the end of 2000 years of imperial rule in China. However, the revolution did not bring stability to China. After assuming office as Provisional President, Yuan Shikai gradually reinstalled autocracy in China. Not only did he dissolve the Kuomintang (KMT) and the National Congress, but he also restored monarchy in 1915. After his death, China entered the chaotic Warlord Era with repeated wars and poor livelihood.

至 1927 年，國民黨北伐成功，並建立南京政府，軍閥政治暫告一段落。然而，由於國民黨與共產黨關係破裂，國民黨不斷圍剿共產黨，第一次國共內戰爆發，中國再次陷入戰局。與此同時，日本對中國的野心不斷擴大，先後發動「九一八事變」(1931 年)及「一二八事變」(1932 年)侵略中國，更於「七七事變」(1937 年)後全面入侵中國。為了對抗日本侵略，國民黨與共產黨進行合作。最終，因美國投下兩枚原子彈到日本廣島及長崎，日本宣布無條件投降。

In 1927, the Nationalists successfully ended the Northern Expedition and established the Nationalist government in Nanjing, putting an end to warlordism. However, the split between the KMT and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) later led to encirclement campaigns launched by the nationalists against the communists. The

first phase of the Chinese Civil War began and China was at war again. Meanwhile, Japan showed increasing interest in invading China. After the September 18th Incident (1931) and the January 28th Incident (1932), the Japanese started their full-scale invasion of China in the wake of the July 7th Incident (1937). In resistance to Japanese aggression, the KMT and the CCP chose to cooperate with each other. At the end, Japan surrendered unconditionally after the US dropped two atomic bombs over the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

戰後，國民黨及共產黨再次爆發戰爭，國民黨於 1949 年敗走台灣，由中國共產黨領導的中華人民共和國正式成立。中共建國後，隨即進行一連串的群眾運動及經濟計劃，包括土地改革(1950-52 年)、第一個五年計劃(1953-57 年)等。然而，儘管上述早期的運動取得一定的成果，但毛澤東急功近利，過於冒進，大躍進(1958-60 年)徹底失敗，導致了飢荒，餓死多達 1500-3000 萬人。及後，毛澤東退居二線，由劉少奇上台及推行調整政策。雖然調整政策使中國經濟重返工軌，但卻被毛澤東批評為是走資本主義道路，於1966年發動文化大革命以批鬥劉少奇，中國陷入十年的文革局面。

After the Second World War, the KMT and the CCP resumed fighting. In 1949, the Nationalists fled to Taiwan and the People's Republic of China led by the communists was officially established. This was followed by a series of mass movements and economic plans, including the Land Reform (1950-52) and the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57). Although some achievements were made during these movements, Mao Zedong's eagerness for quick success led to the complete failure of the Great Leap Forward (1958-60), which caused famines and costed the lives of 15-30 million people. After the failure, Mao 'retreated to the second line', allowing Liu Xiaoqi to take charge of the government and start the Readjustment. Despite the success of the readjustment policies in bringing the Chinese economy back on track, Mao criticized Liu as a capitalist roader and started the Cultural Revolution in 1966 to purge him. China was then plunged into the chaos of the Cultural Revolution for ten years.

文革過後，隨著多位中共第一代領導層均已離世，包括毛澤東、周恩來及劉少奇等，以鄧小平為首的第二代領導層上台，開始了改革開放時期，落實建設「有中國特色的社會主義」，引入市場經濟，擺脫了中國自給自足、集體化生產及生產自由度低的經濟模式，中國經濟開始起飛，向強國之路邁進。然而，在中國國力

不斷加強的同時，中國的高壓專制統治模式仍然，於 1989 年中共派軍隊血腥打壓學生運動，釀成「六四事件」，中國傳統以來的專制本質從未改變。

After the Cultural Revolution, many first-generation leaders such as Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Liu Xiaoqi passed away, succeeded by second-generation leaders with Deng Xiaoping as the leader. The Reform and Opening Up was carried out to develop 'socialism with Chinese characteristics', introduce market economy and get rid of the old Chinese economic system with self-reliance, collectivization and low level of freedom in production. The policy led to China's economic take-off and its emergence as a power. China was certainly becoming more powerful, but it remained oppressive and autocratic in nature. In 1989, the CCP forcibly suppressed student movements with their army, leading to the June Fourth Incident. There has been no change to the autocratic nature of China since ancient times.

2. 香港 Hong Kong

新界

九龍

大嶼山

香港島

心有多大，舞台就有多大

香港本來屬於中國領土的一部分，但中國於 1839-42 年鴉片戰爭敗給英國，簽訂《南京條約》後，將香港島割讓予英國。及後，再於 1856-60 年第二次鴉片戰爭再次戰敗予英國，簽訂《北京條約》，將九龍半島割讓予英國。至 1898 年，英國再強迫中國簽訂《展拓香港界址專條》，要求將新界地區租給英國 99 年，至 1997 年結束。

Hong Kong was originally part of China. However, China was defeated by Britain in the Opium War of 1839-42 and signed the Treaty of Nanjing that stipulated the cession of Hong Kong Island to the British. After that, China was again defeated in the Second Opium War of 1856-60 and signed the Convention of Beijing, giving the Kowloon Peninsula to Britain. In 1898, the British forced the Chinese to sign the Convention between Great Britain and China respecting an Extension of Hong Kong Territory, which stipulated a 99-year lease of the New Territories that would expire in 1997.

於 20 世紀初的英國統治時期，港英政府未有下放太大的權力予本地華人，僅任命少數華人精英協助管治，例如於 1926 年委任周壽臣為首位華人的行政局議員。至 1941 年，日軍進攻香港，港英政府宣布投降，日軍佔領了香港三年零八個月，其間暫停了原有港英政府的機構，另設總督部管治香港。至香港於 1945 年被解放後，港英政府重新接管香港，並開始逐步增加華人在行政局、立法局的比例，同時也於 1948 年委任了徐家祥作為首位華人政務官。至 1967 年的六七暴動後，港英政府更開展地區政治改革，於 1968 年開始了民政主任計劃，在九龍及香港劃分為 10 區，並在每區設民政處以收集民意。及後，又在 1982 年開始落實區議會選舉，讓各區市民選出地區的區議員。

In the early 20th century, the British Hong Kong government did not devolve too much power to the local Chinese and appointed only a small group of the Chinese elite for better administration. For example, in 1926, Chow Shouson was appointed as the first Chinese member of the Executive Council. In 1941, Japan invaded Hong Kong and the British Hong Kong government surrendered. There then followed 3 years and 8 months of Japanese occupation, during which all British Hong Kong government institutions were suspended and the Governor's Office was set up to govern Hong Kong. After the city's liberation in 1945, the British Hong Kong government resumed control of Hong Kong and gradually increased Chinese participation in the Executive and Legislative Councils. Also, in 1948, Tsui Kacheung was appointed as the first Chinese Administrative Officer. After the 1967 riots, the

British Hong Kong government even started political reforms at district level. In 1968, the government put forward the City District Officers Scheme, under which Hong Kong Island and Kowloon were divided into 10 districts, each with City District Office to gather public opinion. In 1982, the British also held the first District Council election to let citizens in each district to choose the District Councilor that would represent them.

於 1984 年，中國就香港主權問題與英國達成共識，簽訂《中英聯合聲明》，確立了「一國兩制」、「港人治港」、「高度自治」等原則，香港將會於 1997 年回歸中國。其後，港英政府積極推行代議政制改革，例如於 1985 年在立法局引入選舉，並於 1995 年將 60 席的立法局議席全數改為由選舉產生。然而，中國對 1995 年的立法局改革感到不滿，於 1996 年成立臨時立法會，並回歸後取締了原本 1995 年成立的立法局。在 1997 年 7 月 1 日，香港回歸中國管治。

In 1984, China and Britain reached a consensus on the sovereignty of Hong Kong and signed the Sino-British Joint Declaration, which nailed down the principles of 'One Country, Two Systems', 'Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong' as well as 'high degree of autonomy', and stipulated the return of Hong Kong to China in 1997. After the signing of the treaty, the British Hong Kong government made active efforts to implement reforms towards a representative government. For instance, it held the first Legislative Council election in 1985, and for the first time all 60 seats in the LegCo were determined by election in 1995. Nevertheless, China was upset by the electoral reform for the LegCo in 1995 and founded the Provisional Legislative Council in 1996, whose members immediately replaced the lawmakers elected in 1995 after the handover. On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong was returned to China.

在經濟方面，香港於 20 世紀上半葉以轉口貿易為主，轉口中國與歐美國家的貨品。然而，至 1951 年，中國因參加韓戰而被聯合國禁運，結果轉口貿易急劇衰退，香港被迫轉型至發展工業，其中以塑膠、製衣、鐘錶、玩具等輕工業為主。到了 1978 年中國改革開放，大陸廉價的生產成本吸引了香港工廠北移，使香港工業開始衰落。但同時，香港作為擔任中國與外國貿易的重要中轉站，使轉口貿易重新發展，加上中國企業到香港上市集資，香港金融業也因此發展蓬勃。至 20 世紀末，香港已經發展成一個多元經濟的城市。

In economic aspect, in the first half of the 20th century, Hong Kong relied heavily on re-export trade between China and Western countries. However, in 1951, China

faced a UN embargo for its involvement in the Korean War and, as a result, Hong Kong's re-exports declined sharply. Hong Kong thus began its transition into a manufacturing-based economy with predominantly light industries such as the plastic, clothing, watch and clock, as well as toy industries. After the Reform and Opening Up of China in 1978, the low production costs in the Mainland became a huge motive for the northward relocation of many Hong Kong factories, leading to the decline of Hong Kong industry. Meanwhile, Hong Kong again played an important role as entrepot for China's foreign trade, and its re-export trade became flourishing again. In addition, many Chinese enterprises chose to raise capital by means of public listing in Hong Kong, contributing to the prosperity of the Hong Kong financial industry. By the end of the 20th century, Hong Kong transformed into a city with great economic diversity.

3. 日本 Japan

日本位於東亞地區，傳統由將軍統治，但 1868 年明治天皇在多個藩鎮的年輕武士協助下，取回了主權，並開展了明治維新，將日本蛻變成為一個強國，接連在甲午戰爭(1894-95 年)及日俄戰爭(1904-05 年)打敗中國和俄國。

Situated in East Asia, Japan was traditionally ruled by the shogun (military dictator). Nevertheless, in 1868, Emperor Meiji restored imperial rule with the help of young samurais from several domains. He started the Meiji Restoration to transform Japan into a strong country, which defeated China and Russia in the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) and Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) respectively.

於 20 世紀初，日本雖然已經被認可為一個強國，但日本的現代化程度仍然有限。在政治上，即使原敬在 1918 年成為首個平民首相，開啟政黨政治，但日本的君權模式從未有改變，而且元老在政治上擁有超然地位，山縣有朋更被稱為是「首相製造者」。經濟方面，在財閥壟斷的情況下，日本的中小企業發展困難，至 1920 年代更經歷關東大地震(1923 年)、銀行危機(1927 年)及經濟大蕭條(1929 年)，失業人數達到 300 萬人，民不聊生，生活困苦。正正基於日本的現代化程度不足，加上 1920 年代多次經濟危機的蘊釀後，軍國主義乘勢而起，於 1930 年代開始控制了日本。

In the early 20th century, Japan was recognized as a power but it was modernized to a limited extent only. Politically speaking, Hara Kei became the first commoner appointed as the Prime Minister in 1918 and the era of party politics began; nevertheless, the imperial-led political system and superior political status of the Genro remained unchanged, as exemplified by Yamagata Aritomo who was dubbed the 'Prime Minister Maker'. Economically speaking, Japanese small and medium-sized enterprises experienced difficulties in developing their business under the monopoly of the zaibatsu. In the 1920s, the country even suffered the Great Kanto Earthquake (1923), the Bank Crisis (1927) and the Great Depression (1929) that left 3 million Japanese people unemployed. The Japanese at that time lived in dire straits and led a poor life. Due to the limited extent of modernization and the favourable environment created by several economic crises in the 1920s, militarism was on the rise and became the ruling ideology of Japan in the 1930s.

在軍國主義時期，日本投放大量開支到軍事項目，展開了其侵略計劃，其中於 1937 年發動「七七事變」，全面侵略中國。及至 1941 年，更加突襲美國珍珠港和侵略東南亞地區，戰事進一步擴大。最終，四處樹敵也招致了其滅亡，美國在

1945 年投下兩枚原子彈到日本的廣島和長崎後，日本宣布無條件投降。

During the militarist era, Japan made massive military investment and launched its plan of aggression. In 1937, it staged the July 7th Incident that marked its all-out invasion of China. In 1941, Japan even launched a surprise attack on the American Pearl Harbour and the invasion of Southeast Asia, further enlarging the scale of war. Besieged by various enemies, Japan surrendered unconditionally after the US dropped two atomic bombs over the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

於戰敗後，日本在 1945-52 年間由美國為首的盟總政府接管，並開始了大規模的改革。在盟總政府的基礎上，日本經濟迅速復甦過來，及後更加進入了經濟奇蹟的時期，於 1968 年已經成為全球第二大經濟體。然而，過度的投資風氣蘊釀了巨大的經濟泡沫，最終於 1990 年爆破，令日本陷入了「迷失的十年」。

After the defeat, the US-led SCAP government occupied Japan and implemented a large-scale reform in the period 1945-52. Building on the foundation laid by the SCAP government, Japan revived its economy and experienced various economic booms. By 1968, Japan even became the world's second largest economy. However, the investment craze contributed to a huge economic bubble that burst in 1990. Japan then entered the 'Lost Decade'.

在外交上，日本於 1970 年代成功復甦經濟後，逐步擺脫美國的影響力，希望恢復其強國的地位。正因為此，日本的外交政策更趨強硬，引起了與鄰近多國的外交風波，例如日本首相在 1980 年代多次官式參拜靖國神社、日本文部省多次允許篡改教科書、與中國的釣魚台問題及與南韓的獨島問題等均妨礙了日本與鄰國的關係發展。

Diplomatically speaking, after the economic revival in the 1970s, Japan gradually freed itself from American influence and attempted to resume its status as a power. For this reason, Japan adopted an increasingly hard-line foreign policy that led to diplomatic crises with the neighbouring countries. Japanese Prime Ministers' official visits to the Yasukuni Shrine, falsification of history in textbooks allowed by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture of Japan, and territorial disputes over the Diaoyu Islands and Dokdo with China and South Korea were some of the obstacles that hindered Japan to improve its relations with the neighbouring countries.

4. 美國 The United States of America

心有多大，舞台就有多大

美國位於北美洲，國力在近代迅速崛起，是手執牛耳的世界強國。

The United States of America, a North American country, has rapidly emerged as the world's leading superpower in the modern age.

由於美國位於北美洲，與歐洲相隔甚遠，因此在第一次世界大戰前，鮮有干預歐洲事務。然而，由於第一次世界大戰期間，德國實行「無限制潛艇戰」，導致多艘非軍用的美國船隻和美國公民遭到攻擊，加上德國密謀支持墨西哥攻打美國，結果導致美國介入戰爭，支持協約國以擊敗德國。

Situated in North America with a considerable distance from Europe, the US got barely involved in European affairs before the First World War. However, during the First World War, Germany adopted the policy of 'unrestricted submarine warfare', which led to attacks against American citizens and civilian vessels. In addition to Germany's conspiracy to incite Mexico to go to war with America, the US finally entered the war in favour of the Allied Powers to defeat Germany.

於第一次世界大戰後，美國總統威爾遜作為「三巨頭」之一出席巴黎和會，並且提出「和平十四點」，包括成立國際聯盟和民族自決等。然而，美國國會卻反對美國加入國際聯盟，美國國民的厭戰情緒更驅使美國採取孤立政策，盡量避免介入歐洲事務。至 1929 年經濟大蕭條爆發，美國的孤立政策更加鮮明，即使德國、意大利、日本頻頻侵略，但只要在不影響美國利益的情況下，美國均不介入。

After the First World War, US President Woodrow Wilson attended the Paris Peace Conference as one of the 'Big Three' and proposed the Fourteen Points, which included the establishment of the League of Nations and the principle of national self-determination. However, the US did not join the League due to opposition in Congress, and anti-war sentiments among its citizens contributed to its isolationist policy, which was to avoid involvement in European affairs. After the Great Depression in 1929, the American isolationist policy became even clearer. Despite frequent invasions started by Germany, Italy and Japan, the US chose not to get involved as long as they did not jeopardize American interests.

在孤立政策下，美國在第二次世界大戰初期未有參戰。然而，1941 年 12 月日本偷襲美國珍珠港，美國正式向軸心國宣戰。在美軍的參戰下，戰況逐步扭轉，更於 1945 年成功擊敗德、日等軸心國，宣告勝利。由於在兩次世界大戰中，美國

本土均未有受到攻擊，加上戰時大量借貸予其他國家，令美國在戰後成為了超級強國，工業生產佔了全球 1/3，而且更在第二次世界大戰後期研發出原子彈。

With the isolationist policy, the US did not join the Second World War in the early stage. Nevertheless, after the Japanese surprise attack on the American Pearl Harbour in December 1941, the US officially declared war on the Axis Powers. With American involvement, the tables were gradually turned. In 1945, the Axis Powers such as Germany and Japan were defeated and the Allies claimed victory. Due to the absence of significant attacks on American soil during the Two World Wars and the huge amount of its wartime loans for other countries, the US became a superpower in the wake of war. It accounted for one-third of the world's industrial production and successfully made the atomic bomb at the end of the Second World War.

第二次世界大戰後，由於共產主義在世界各地蔓延，美國放棄了孤立政策，擔起「世界警察」的角色，圍堵共產主義在世界各地的擴張。在經濟方面，美國於 1948 年提出了「馬歇爾計劃」，提供 130 億美元予西歐國家重振經濟；在軍事方面，美國成立了北約(1949 年)，團結西方資本主義國家以防範蘇聯。美國成為了資本主義陣營的領袖。

After the Second World War, due to the global spread of communism, the US abandoned the isolationist policy and took up the role of 'world policeman' to contain communist expansion. In economic aspect, the US proposed the Marshall Plan in 1948 to offer Western European countries US$13 billion for economic revival; in military aspect, the US established the NATO (1949), bringing Western capitalist countries together against the Soviet Union. The US became the leader of the capitalist bloc.

在冷戰後期，美國提出「星戰計劃」(1983 年)掀起與蘇聯的太空科技競賽，並且在蘇聯糧食短缺時提高國際糧食價格，以拖垮蘇聯經濟，埋下了蘇聯解體的伏線。於 1991 年蘇聯解體後，美國成為了當今世上唯一一個超級強國。

Towards the end of the Cold War, the US proposed the Strategic Defense Initiative (1983) that sparked off its space technology race with the Soviet Union. The US also drove up international food prices when the Soviet Union faced food shortage in an attempt to overwhelm its economy, paving the way for its collapse. Since the dissolution of the USSR in 1991, the US has become the world's only superpower.

5. 俄國 Russia /蘇俄 Soviet Russia /蘇聯 Soviet Union /俄羅斯 Russia

* 現時俄羅斯位置圖 Russia (Current)

心有多大，舞台就有多大

俄國是世界國土面積最大的國家，其版圖橫跨歐洲及亞洲。於 20 世紀初，儘管俄國有衰落跡象，但俄國仍然被視為是歐洲五強之一。

Straddling Europe and Asia, Russia is the largest country in the world by area. In the early 20th century, Russia showed signs of decline but was still considered one of the five Great Powers in Europe.

於 1917 年前，俄國由沙皇統治。在外交上，俄國與法、英兩國關係逐步靠攏，先於 1894 年與法國結成法俄同盟，後於 1907 年與英國締結《英俄協約》，建立起協約國的陣營。於 1914 年塞拉耶佛危機時，因支持有著相同民族背景的塞爾維亞而捲入戰爭。於 1917 年，俄國沙皇政權先被二月革命推翻，建立起臨時政府，及後臨時政府再被十月革命所推翻，建立起世界上第一個共產主義政權。

Before 1917, Russia was ruled by the Tsar. Diplomatically speaking, Russia became increasingly friendly with France and Britain. It formed the Franco-Russian Alliance with France in 1894 and sealed the Anglo-Russian Entente with Britain in 1907, bringing together the Allied Powers. During the Sarajevo Incident of 1914, the Russians were embroiled in war by supporting Serbia it had strong ethnic connections with. In 1917, the February Revolution led to the fall of the Tsar's regime and the establishment of a provisional government, which was overthrown in the October Revolution not long afterwards. The world's first communist regime was then installed.

於十月革命後，蘇維埃俄國(簡稱蘇俄)建立並宣布退出第一次世界大戰，與德國簽訂了喪權辱國的《布列斯特—立陶夫斯克條約》。然而，協約國為求蘇俄重返戰場而干預俄國內政，支持反蘇俄的「白俄」向蘇俄發動進攻。自始，蘇俄對西方國家亦萌生猜疑及敵對心態。至 1922 年，蘇俄在內戰中勝出，與烏克蘭、白俄羅斯、外高加索聯邦共同建立起蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯盟(簡稱蘇聯)。

After the October Revolution, the Russian Soviet Republic (or Soviet Russia) was established and it announced its withdrawal from the First World War, signing the humiliating Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany. However, in order to bring Soviet Russia back to war, the Allied Powers intervened in its internal affairs by supporting anti-Russian Belarusian People's Republic to attack Soviet Russia. Since then, the Russians had become suspicious of and hostile to Western countries. In 1922, Soviet Russia won the civil war and established the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (or Soviet Union/USSR) with Ukraine, Byelorussian and Transcaucasian Soviet republics.

蘇聯建立後隨即成立共產國際，積極進行世界共產主義革命，例如 1921 年協助中國共產黨成立。然而，正正基於蘇聯積極推動共產主義革命，結果受到西方國家孤立。至 1933 年納粹希特拉上台後，西方國家為對抗納粹德國，才逐步與蘇聯合作，例如在 1934 年允許蘇聯加入國際聯盟、1935 年法國與蘇聯簽訂《互助條約》等。遺憾的是，意識形態間的差異始終令蘇聯與西方國家無法建立真誠的合作，蘇聯認為英、法於慕尼黑會議將蘇台德區給予德國是為了「禍水東引」，將德國侵略引入蘇聯。蘇聯為求自保，於 1939 年與德國簽訂《互不侵犯條約》，共同瓜分波蘭。

Immediately after its establishment, the Soviet Union formed the Communist International (Comintern) to actively promote global communist revolution. For example, it assisted the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921. But its active efforts to promote communist revolution made the country isolated by the West. After the rise of Hitler and Nazism in 1933, Western countries gradually built connections with the Soviet Union as a countermeasure against the Soviet Union. For example, they allowed its entry into the League of Nations in 1934 and France signed the Franco-Soviet Treaty of Mutual Assistance with the USSR in 1935. Regrettably, ideological differences deterred the Soviet Union and the West from cooperating sincerely. The Soviet Union deemed the cession of the Sudetenland to Germany at the Munich Conference to be Britain and France's attempt to 'divert the peril towards the east' and channel German aggression towards the Soviets. In order to protect itself, the Soviet Union signed the Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact in 1939 with a protocol for dividing the territory of Poland.

於第二次世界大戰初期，蘇聯與西方國家關係破裂。至 1941 年，德國實行巴巴羅薩作戰計劃偷襲蘇聯，使蘇聯與西方國家再次合作。戰爭期間，蘇聯獨自應對德軍在東線的進攻，猜疑西方國家是利用德國以削弱自己的國家，加劇了雙方的不信任。至戰爭後期，蘇聯成功反攻德國，同時赤化了許多東歐國家，包括保加利亞、羅加尼亞等，成為了東歐霸主，能夠與美國一爭長短。

At the beginning of the Second World War, the Soviet Union had strained relations with the West. In 1941, Germany carried out Operation Barbarossa for a surprise attack on the Soviet Union, prompting it to start cooperating with the West again. During the war, the Soviet Union solely repelled German attacks on the Eastern Front and suspected that the West tried to cripple the Soviets through the war with Germany. Mistrust therefore grew between the two parties. At the end of the war,

not only did the Soviet Union turn the tables on Germany, but it also made many Eastern European countries communist, including Bulgaria and Romania. It became the leading power in Eastern Europe that was able to compete with the US.

於冷戰時期，作為超級強國的蘇聯暗中支援世界各地的共產主義派別，例如支持中國、朝鮮、越南等地的共產黨，對於世界局勢有著極大的影響力。在軍事方面，蘇聯建立了華沙公約組織(1955 年)，與美國所領導的北約互相對抗。在經濟方面，蘇聯也提出了莫洛托夫計劃(1947 年)以援助東歐國家，並於 1949 年成立了經濟互助委員會。

During the Cold War, the Soviet Union, as a superpower, covertly supported communists around the world, including the Communist Parties of China, North Korea and Vietnam, showing significant global presence. Militarily speaking, the Soviet Union established the Warsaw Pact (1955) as the rival of the US-led NATO. Economically speaking, the USSR introduced the Molotov Plan (1947) to aid Eastern European countries and established the COMECON in 1949.

隨著蘇聯經濟問題於 1980 年代愈趨嚴重，加上 1985 年戈爾巴喬夫上台，蘇聯逐步改善與西方國家的關係，並且放寬對東歐衛星國的控制。結果，1980 年代末東歐國家逐步轉變為非共產主義國家，蘇聯也分崩離析，於 1991 年瓦解。瓦解後，俄羅斯的國力也不如蘇聯時期，冷戰也隨著一方首領瓦解而結束。

With the significant economic downturn in the 1980s and the rise to presidency of Gorbachev in 1985, the Soviet Union gradually improved its relations with the West and relaxed its control over Eastern European satellite states. As a result, in the late 1980s, more and more Eastern European countries were decommunized and the Soviet Union was dissolved in 1991. After the dissolution, Russia was no longer as strong as it was in the Soviet era, and the Cold War ended with the fall of the communist leader.

6. 英國 Britain

心有多大，舞台就有多大
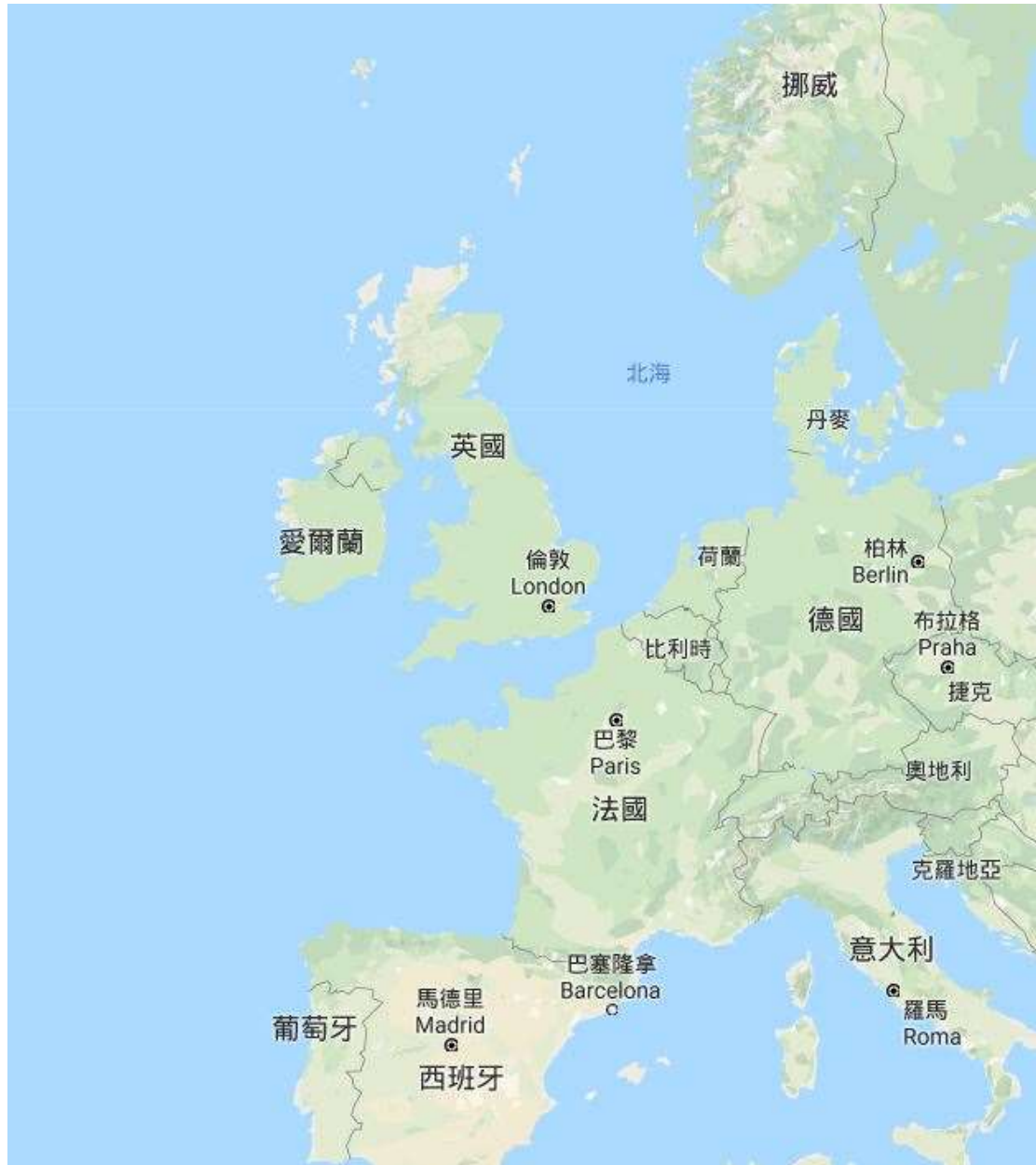
英國是一個位於西歐的島國，是傳統的歐洲強國，被視為歐洲五強之一。由於英國擁有許多殖民地，因此有著「日不落帝國」的稱號。

As an island country in Western Europe, Britain has been a European power and was considered one of the five Great Powers in Europe. The extremely vast British colonial empire has also earned the country the name of 'the empire on which the sun never sets'.

於 19 世紀末，英國原本實行孤立政策，不參與歐洲大陸國家的同盟體系。然而，隨著德國在 1890 年實行世界政策，英國於 20 世紀初打破孤立，與亞洲的日本結成英日同盟(1902 年)，及後又於法國及俄國分別於 1904 年及 1907 年結成《摯誠協定》及《英俄協約》。第一次世界大戰前，英國與德國展開了激烈的海軍競賽，尤其是建造無畏艦一事上，英國以「二比一」海軍政策回應德國，即德國建造一艘無畏艦，英國就會建造兩艘。在 1914 年塞拉耶佛危機中，隨著德國實行施里芬計劃，繞道比利時攻打法國，英國憂慮德國會在比利時取得針對英國的海軍基地，故向德國開戰。

In the late 19th century, Britain adopted the policy of splendid isolation and showed aloofness from the European alliance systems. However, after Germany adopted the 'Weltpolitik' policy in 1890, Britain ended its isolation by forming the Anglo-Japanese Alliance with Japan in 1902. After that, Britain also signed the Entente Cordiale and the Anglo-Russian Convention in 1904 and 1907 respectively. Before the First World War, Britain was in a fierce naval arms race with Germany that was particularly focused on the construction of the dreadnought. It responded to German naval build-up with the policy of maintaining a two-to-one superiority in the number of dreadnoughts. After the Sarajevo Incident of 1914, Germany carried out the Schlieffen Plan to attack France through Belgium. For fear that Germany would use Belgium as a naval base against the British territory, Britain soon declared war on Germany.

於戰後，英國作為巴黎和會的三巨頭之一，協調法國與美國的意見。然而，巴黎和會最終也制訂了嚴苛的《凡爾賽條約》，埋下了英國日後採取綏靖政策的伏線。

After the war, Britain was one of the Big Three at the Paris Peace Conference and mediated between France and the US. However, the conference concluded with the signing of the harsh Treaty of Versailles, paving the way for Britain's appeasement policy.

於兩次大戰期間，英國擔起維持和平的重任，包括成為了國聯的常任理事國、《羅加諾公約》的保證國等。然而，由於英國在 1929 年經濟大蕭條後面對國內嚴峻的經濟問題，使英國在 1930 年代末難以避免地採取綏靖政策，其中包括在 1938 年慕尼黑會議中將蘇台德區給予德國，結果助長了德國繼續擴張的野心。最終，在 1939 年德國突襲波蘭後，英國對德國開戰。

During the inter-war period, Britain took up the responsibility to maintain peace by being a member of the Executive Council of the League of Nations and a guarantor for the Locarno Pact. However, facing serious economic issues caused by the Great Depression of 1929, Britain had no choice but to adopt the appeasement policy in the late 1930s. At the Munich Conference of 1938, it handed over the Sudetenland to Germany and encouraged Germany's further territorial expansion. After the German sudden attack on Poland in 1939, Britain declared war on Germany.

於第二次世界大戰後，英國屬於資本主義陣營，而且傾向與美國保持緊密的關係，包括於 1949 年加入北約。不過，英國與法國的關係則愈走愈遠。法國在 1950 年代與西德等國家成立了歐洲經濟共同體(1958 年)，進行經濟合作，但英國則認為歐洲經濟共同體會損害國家權力及民族身份，故另起爐灶，於 1960 年與「外七國」成立了歐洲自由貿易聯盟。然而，隨著歐洲自由貿易聯盟成效遠不及歐洲經濟共同體，英國於 1960 年起就申請歐洲經濟共同體，但均受到法國以目標不同和害怕美國影響透過英國滲入歐洲為由而拒絕。至 1973 年，英國才獲准加入歐洲共同體。

After the Second World War, Britain belonged to the capitalist bloc and was more inclined towards America, as exemplified by its entry into the NATO in 1949. Meanwhile, Britain and France started drifting apart. France established the European Economic Community (1958) with West Germany and other countries for economic cooperation, but Britain considered that the community would undermine its participating countries' sovereignty and national identity. Therefore, it started a brand new organization named the European Free Trade Association with other members of the Outer Seven in 1960. Since the EFTA was far less effective than the EEC, Britain started applying for membership of the EEC in 1960. However, France rejected the applications on the grounds that they had different goals and it worried about American influence infiltrating Europe through Britain. It was until 1973 that Britain was granted membership of the European Community.

英國加入歐洲共同體後，一直作為保守派及反對派的角色，例如未有簽訂有關廢除邊境關卡管制的《申根公約》(1985 年)及使用歐羅(1999 年)，而且在 1997 年的《阿姆斯特丹條約》中，也建議加入「緊急煞車」的條款，允許會員國以影響「重大國家政策」為由，終止相關的合作項目。英國與其他歐盟會員國的歧見也埋下了其在 21 世紀脫歐的伏線。

Since entering the EC, Britain had taken a conservative and critical stance in the organization. For example, it did not sign the Schengen Agreement (1985) that stipulated the abolition of border control or adopt Euro (1999) as its currency. As for the Treaty of Amsterdam of 1997, Britain also suggested adding the the 'emergency brake' clause, whereby member states could stop others from further cooperating due to 'important and stated reasons of national policy'. Its disagreements with other EU member states paved the way for Brexit in the 21st century.

7. 法國 France

心有多大，舞台就有多大
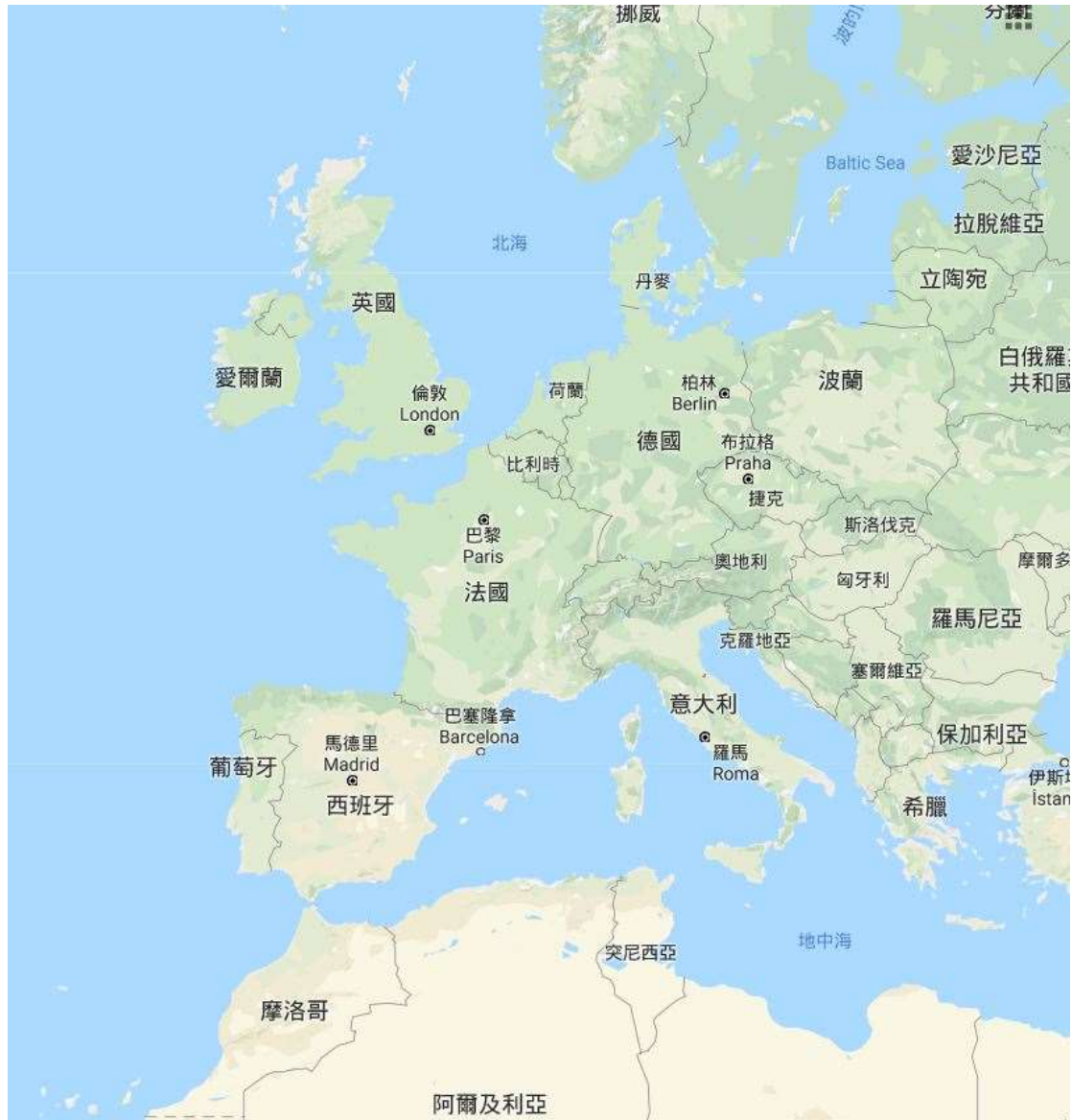
法國是位於西歐國家，是傳統的歐洲強國，被視為是歐洲五強之一。

Located in Western Europe, France has been a European power and was considered one of the five Great Powers in Europe.

法國自 1871 年普法戰爭敗予德國後，就萌生起對德國的復仇情緒，一路伺機報復。於 1894 年，法國與俄國結成法俄同盟以針對德國，兩國日後更於 1910 年代初時合作制定了「十七號計劃」及「十九號計劃」，計劃當與德國戰事爆發後，東西夾擊德國。除此以外，法國更於 1904 年與英國簽訂《摯誠協定》，互相承認對方的殖民地利益，以建立友好關係及防範德國。在 1914 年塞拉耶佛危機時，法國因支持俄國而捲入第一次世界大戰。

After its defeat by Germany in the Franco-Prussian War of 1871, the French got revengeful feelings on Germany and had waited for an opportunity to take revenge. In 1894, France and Russia formed the Franco-Russian Alliance (Dual Alliance) as a countermeasure against Germany. In the early 1910s, they also collectively formulated the Plan 17 and Plan 19, which were to engage Germany in a two-front war after the armed conflict between them broke out. In addition, France signed the Entente Cordiale with Britain in 1904 to recognize each other's colonial interests, ensuring their friendly relationship to protect itself from Germany. During the Sarajevo Incident of 1914, France was embroiled in the First World War in support of Russia.

戰後，法國作為巴黎和會的三巨頭，在制定對戰敗國條約時有極大的影響力。法國強烈要求嚴懲德國，使對德國的《凡爾賽條約》極為嚴苛，德國不但需要大量割地賠款，更需要承擔全部戰爭罪責，埋下了日後德國報復的心態。

After the war, France played an important role in formulating treaties for the defeated countries as one of the Big Three at the Paris Peace Conference. It demanded severe punishment for Germany and contributed to the extremely harsh Treaty of Versailles, which required Germany to cede huge parts of its territory, pay huge reparations and even accept sole responsibility for its 'war guilt'. This aroused revengeful sentiments among the Germans and paved the way for their revenge.

於兩次大戰期間，法國對德國戒心仍然，包括於德法邊界建造了其認為是全世界防守能力最強的馬奇諾防線，而且於 1932 年的日內瓦裁軍會議中堅決要求德國再次裁軍，法國才願意裁軍。至 1935-36 年，德國重新徵兵及重新派軍進駐萊茵

河區時，法國大為緊張，但由於未能取得英國的支持而未有採取行動。法國在此情況下，於 1935 年與蘇聯簽訂了《互助條約》，希望能夠再次箝制德國，但遺憾的是，法國對共產蘇聯的恐懼使兩國未能建立真正的合作關係，蘇聯於 1939 年與德國簽訂《互不侵犯條約》，標示反德同盟瓦解。

During the inter-war period, France kept a wary eye on Germany and built along the France-Germany border the Maginot Line that they claimed to be the world's greatest defensive line. At the Geneva Disarmament Conference of 1932, France insisted that it would disarm only when Germany had done so. From 1935 to 1936, Germany's reintroduction of conscription and remilitarization of the Rhineland greatly agitated France, which could do nothing without getting British support. Under these circumstances, France signed the Franco-Soviet Treaty of Mutual Assistance with the Soviet Union in 1935 with a view to holding Germany in check. Regrettably, France's fear of the communist Soviet Union prevented them from having genuine cooperation. In 1939, the Soviet Union signed the Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact, which marked the failure of the anti-Germany alliance.

於 1930 年代末，法國跟隨英國實行綏靖政策，至 1939 年德國突襲波蘭後再向德國宣戰。於戰爭初期，法國已經被攻陷，法國政府流亡到英國。至 1944 年，諾曼第登陸後，才陸續收復失地。

In the late 1930s, France followed Britain and adopted the appeasement policy. In 1939, France declared war on Germany after its sudden attack on Poland. At the beginning of the war, France was defeated and the French government went into exile in Britain. In 1944, the French recovered their lost territory step by step after the Battle of Normandy.

於戰後，法國屬於資本主義陣營，於 1949 年加入了北約。但是，由於法國不希望捲入美、蘇之間的冷戰，故未有與美國建立緊密合作，相反，法國更於 1966 年退出了北約的指揮機構。

After the war, France belonged to the capitalist bloc and joined the NATO in 1949. However, since France did not want to get involved in the Cold War between the US and the USSR, it did not build close ties with America but pulled itself out of NATO's integrated military command structure in 1966.

法國主張加強與歐洲國家的合作，以擺脫美、蘇的影響力。法國與西德、意大利、

比利時、荷蘭、盧森堡建立了「內六國」的合作關係，成立了歐洲煤鋼共同體(1952年)、歐洲經濟共同體(1958 年)等多個經濟合作組織。但值得注意是，法國於戰後與英國關係並不緊密。由於英國與美國關係友好，但法國卻不希望美國的影響力滲入歐洲，故於 1960 年代曾兩次拒絕了英國加入「內六國」的經濟合作。

France attached significance to its cooperation with other European countries to weaken the influence of the US and the USSR. France developed its relationships West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg under the Inner Six. Together they founded economic organizations such as the European Coal and Steel Community (1952) and the European Economic Community (1958). It was noteworthy that France did not maintain a close relationship with Britain after the Second World War. Britain and the US were close allies but France did not want strong American influence in Europe. For this reason, France vetoed Britain's application to join the Inner Six twice in the 1960s.

8. 德國 Germany

心有多大，舞台就有多大

德國位於中歐地區，在未統一之前叫普魯士，在 1871 年普法戰爭擊敗法國後統一，是歐洲 19 世紀期間的新興強國，是當時的歐洲五強之一。德國國內的主要民族是日耳曼人。

Situated in Central Europe, Germany was called Prussia prior to its unification, which happened after its defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian War of 1871. The country was an emerging power and one of the five Great Powers in Europe in the 19th century. The German population was mainly composed of ethnic Germans.

德國在 1871 年統一後實行大陸政策，將利益重心投放於歐洲，不旨在向海外殖民地擴張。然而，至 1890 年德皇威廉二世上台後，改行世界政策，積極擴張海外殖民地及擴建海軍，導致了與英國關係交惡，間接促使了三國協約的形成，令德國外交狀況愈趨不利。在歐洲，德國支持其盟友奧匈帝國在巴爾幹的擴張，於 1914 年塞拉耶佛危機後，德國開出「空白支票」，無限量支持奧匈帝國，結果成為奧匈帝國與塞爾維亞爆發戰爭的催化劑，引致了第一次世界大戰爆發。

After its unification in 1871, Germany adopted the continental policy to put its focus on Europe and not aim at overseas colonial expansion. However, after ascending to the throne in 1890, German Emperor Wilhelm II adopted the 'Weltpolitik' policy for colonial and naval expansion, which led to its hostility with Britain and contributed to the formation of the Triple Entente. This was unfavourable to Germany's foreign relations. In Europe, Germany supported the territorial expansion of Austria-Hungary, one of its allies, in the Balkans. After the Sarajevo Incident of 1914, Germany offered the Austro-Hungarian Empire the blank cheque signifying unlimited support, which became the catalyst for war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia and led to the First World War.

德國在第一次世界大戰中戰敗，德皇亦在戰爭後期被推翻。戰後，新成立的威瑪共和政府一上台就簽訂了喪權辱國的《凡爾賽條約》，結果使其不得民心，同時埋下了德國人報復的種子。於 1933 年，納粹希特拉上台，德國開始重整軍備及進行侵略。德國於 1938 年就與奧地利合併，同年又取回居住了 300 萬德國人的蘇台德區，至 1939 年更加吞併捷克全境及突襲波蘭，最終觸發了第二次世界大戰爆發。

Germany was defeated in the First World War and the German Emperor was overthrown at the end of the war. After the First World War, the Weimar Republic

signed the humiliating Treaty of Versailles immediately after its establishment, losing popular support and paving the way for German revenge. In 1933 when Hitler rose to power as a Nazi, Germany began to rearm itself and start invasions. In 1938, it annexed Austria and reclaimed the Sudetenland with 3 million ethnic Germans. In 1939, it even annexed the whole of Czechoslovakia and launched a sudden attack on Poland that triggered the Second World War.

第二次世界大戰初期，德國取得了優勢。然而，1941 年德國實行巴巴羅薩作戰計畫突襲蘇聯及日本偷襲美國珍珠港後，美、蘇的參戰令戰況扭轉，最終德國敗陣，於 1945 年宣佈無條件投降。

At the beginning of the Second World War, Germany had an edge over its rivals. However, after the implementation of Operation Barbarossa and Japanese surprise attack on the American Pearl Harbour in 1941, America and the Soviet Union turned the tables on Germany with their involvement in the war. At the end, Germany was defeated and accepted unconditional surrender in 1945.

德國於投降後，按照《波茨坦協定》，德國需要劃分為 4 個區域，分別被美、蘇、英、法四國佔領，而柏林由於是首都，同樣地再劃分 4 個區域被上述 4 國佔領。至 1948 年，英、法、美合併三國在德國的佔領區，並進行貨幣及政治改革，此舉導致了蘇聯的不滿，最終引致「柏林危機」(1948-49 年)出現。及後，蘇聯為防止東德人民逃到西柏林，下命興建了「柏林圍牆」(1961 年)。

After the surrender, Germany was divided into 4 zones according to the Potsdam Agreement that were occupied by the US, the USSR, Britain and France respectively. As the capital, Berlin was similarly divided into 4 zones occupied by the above 4 countries. In 1948, Britain, France and the US merged their occupation zones in Germany and introduced currency and political reforms. This upset the Soviet Union and eventually led to the Berlin Crisis (1948-49). Afterwards, the Soviet Union ordered the construction of the Berlin Wall (1961) to prevent East Germans from escaping to West Berlin.

冷戰期間，由於資本主義與共產主義關係交惡，東德和西德維持了近半世紀的分裂，東德歸共產主義陣營，加入了經濟互助委員會及華沙公約組織，西德就加入了歐洲經濟共同體等的「內六國」組織及北約。至 1980 年代末，隨著冷戰結束，東、西德統一在望。1990 年 6 月，柏林圍牆正式被拆除，同年 10 月，東、西德

統一。

During the Cold War, East and West Germany remained divided due to the hostility between the capitalist and communist blocs. East Germany in the communist bloc took part in the COMECON and the Warsaw Pact, while West Germany joined the European Economic Community and other organizations within the Inner Six, together with the NATO. In the late 1980s, the end of the Cold War made possible the reunification of Germany. In June 1990, the Berlin Wall was demolished. In October of the same year, East and West Germany were reunited.

統一後的德國維持了西德時期的外交關係，屬於北約及歐洲共同體的會員國。

After the reunification, Germany maintained the diplomatic relations of West Germany and remained as a member state of the NATO and the European Community.

9. 意大利 Italy

意大利位於南歐，於第一次世界大戰前勉強才算得上是歐洲第六強國。

Italy is situated in Southern Europe. Though controversial, it was often considered the sixth largest power in Europe before the First World War.

第一次世界大戰前，意大利原本與德國及奧匈帝國於 1882 年結成三國同盟，然而，德皇威廉二世自 1890 年登基後，對意大利重視程度日益下降，加上意大利與奧匈帝國一直有領土問題，意大利認為奧匈帝國霸佔了原本屬於意大利的領土，包括阜姆和達爾馬西亞等地，令意大利與德、奧的關係愈走愈遠。

Before the First World War, Italy formed the Triple Alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1882. However, German Emperor Wilhelm II attached less importance to Italy after his succession to the throne in 1890. In addition, Italy had territorial disputes with Austria-Hungary and considered that the Empire occupied lands that should have belonged to Italy, including Fiume and Dalmatia. For these reasons, Italy drifted apart from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

於 1900 年，在法國伸出友誼之手的情況底下，意大利與法國簽訂了《法意諒解》，互相承認雙方的殖民地利益。至日後德、法爆發的兩次摩洛哥危機(1905 年及 1911 年)時，意大利均未有站在德國一邊。於 1914 年第一次世界大戰爆發後，意大利未有即時介入戰爭，至 1915 年英、法於倫敦會議中，以領土利誘意大利轉投協約國陣營，意大利才倒戈向德國宣戰。

In 1900, after France showed its friendliness, Italy forged the Franco-Italian Entente with it to recognize each other's colonial interests. During the two Moroccan Crises (1905; 1911) between Germany and France, Italy did not side with Germany. After the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, Italy did not immediately get involved in the war. At the London Conference of 1915, the country was promised territorial gains at the end of the war by Britain and France and persuaded to join the Allied Powers, declaring war on Germany as a defector.

於第一次世界大戰後，儘管意大利成為了戰勝國，但卻怨氣沖天。英、法未能兌現諾言，在戰後僅給予提洛爾及伊斯特里亞，卻未有給予阜姆及達爾馬，使意大利成為了最不滿的戰勝國，意大利政府也因未能成功爭取意大利的權益而備受責備。

After the First World War, resentment was prevalent among the Italians despite the

fact that the country was one of the victorious powers. Since Britain and France failed to keep their promise and gave Italy Tyrol and Istria instead of Fiume and Dalmatia, Italy became the most dissatisfied victorious power and its government was criticized for not being able to fight for the interests of the country.

強勢的墨索里尼乘勢而起，獲得了大量退伍軍人及人民的支持，於 1922 年發動「進軍羅馬」的政變，迫使意大利國王任命其為總理，令意大利逐步變成一個專制、獨裁的法西斯國家。於墨索里尼上台，意大利曾經進行多次擴張，包括於 1923 年炮轟科孚島、1924 年迫使南斯拉夫交出阜姆等，但隨著歐洲於 1920 年代末彌漫著一片和平氣候，意大利的侵略有所收斂。

Under these circumstances, Mussolini emerged as a strong leader and gained wide support from veteran soldiers and the general public. In 1922, he launched the March on Rome to force the Emperor to appoint him as Prime Minister, turning Italy into a Fascist country under autocracy and dictatorship. After Mussolini ascended to power, Italy made several territorial expansion efforts, including the bombardment of the Corfu Island in 1923 and the forcible annexation of Fiume from Yugoslavia in 1924. In the late 1920s, Italy's aggression was kept under control in the peaceful climate for Europe.

然而，在 1929 年經濟大蕭條出現及 1933 年納粹希特拉上台後，意大利亦蠢蠢欲動，於 1930 年代再次進行擴張，首站是 1935 年入侵阿比西尼亞，及後又於 1939 年入侵阿爾巴尼亞，最終成為了第二次世界大戰的其中一個侵略國。

However, after the Great Depression of 1929 and the rise of Hitler in 1933, Italy was poised for invasion and started its territorial expansion again in the 1930s. Its first move was the invasion of Abyssinia in 1935, followed by the invasion of Albania in 1939. Eventually, it became one of the aggressors in the Second World War.

法西斯意大利軍力尚弱，於 1943 年已經宣佈投降。戰後，意大利實行民主政體，並且建立了與法國、西德、比利時、荷蘭、盧森堡等五個國家的合作，成立了歐洲煤鋼共同體(1958 年)、歐洲經濟共同體(1958 年)等多個經濟合作組織。在軍事方面，意大利是美國在歐洲的重要盟友，參加了北約，而且美國於 1959 年亦曾於意大利佈署導彈基地，針對蘇聯。

Fascist Italy did not possess a strong army and surrendered as early as 1943. After the war, democracy was established in Italy. The country also built ties with France,

West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, founding economic organizations such as the European Coal and Steel Community (1958) and the European Economic Community (1958). In military aspect, Italy was an important ally of the US and a member of the NATO. In 1959, the Americans deployed missiles in Italy as a countermeasure against the Soviet Union.

10. 奧匈帝國 The Austro-Hungarian Empire (奧地利 Austria 及匈牙利 Hungary)

心有多大，舞台就有多大

奧匈帝國原於中歐，第一次世界大戰前是歐洲五強之一。奧匈帝國是一個多民族國家，其中人數最多的三大民族包括日耳曼人、匈牙利人及斯拉夫人。

Located in Central Europe, the Austro-Hungarian Empire was one of the five Great Powers in Europe. It was a multi-racial country with the three largest populations being the Germans, the Hungarians and the Slavs.

奧匈帝國於 19 世紀已經逐步衰弱，更曾敗於德國。至 20 世紀初，奧匈帝國由於國力下降，無力擴張海外殖民地，故將目光投放於巴爾幹半島上。1908 年，奧匈帝國宣布吞併波斯尼亞及黑塞哥維那，結果導致俄、塞的強烈不滿，引致了波斯尼亞危機。及後，至 1914 年奧匈皇儲斐迪南公爵到波斯尼亞首都塞拉耶佛閱兵，挑起了塞爾維亞極端民族主義分子普林西普的仇恨，刺殺了斐迪南，促使第一次世界大戰的導火線出現。

In the 19th century, the Austro-Hungarian Empire was on the decline and suffered defeat at the hands of Germany. In the early 20th century, the Empire, becoming too weak to establish colonies far abroad, shifted its target to the Balkans. In 1908, the Empire announced the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which greatly upset Russia and Serbia and led to the Bosnian Crisis. In 1914, the Austro-Hungarian heir presumptive to the throne Archduke Ferdinand visited Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, for a military parade. Provoked by the action, extreme Serb nationalist Gavrilo Princip assassinated the archduke and contributed directly to the First World War.

於第一次世界大戰後，由於奧匈帝國為戰敗方，結果被迫簽訂戰敗條約，將奧匈帝國一分為二，奧地利簽訂了《聖澤門條約》，規定奧地利禁止與德國合併，並且根據「民族自決」的原則，劃分領土出來成立捷克斯洛伐克及南斯拉夫兩個國家。至於匈牙利就簽訂了《特里亞農條約》，需要將特蘭西凡尼亞割讓予羅馬尼亞。

After the First World War, the Austro-Hungarian Empire was forced to sign a treaty for surrender as one of the defeated countries, splitting into two independent states. Austria signed the Treaty of St. Germain, which forbad its unification with Germany and stipulated its cessions to the newly established states of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia based on the principle of 'national self-determination'. As for Hungary, it signed the Treaty of Trianon to cede Transylvania to Romania.

奧地利有 600 萬人口，其中大部分均是日耳曼人。在 1938 年，德國希特拉要求奧地利總理舒施尼格答應德國的以下要求：特赦被囚禁的納粹黨員；任命奧地利納粹分子為內務部長及保安部長。同時，德軍壓陣於奧地利邊境，給予奧地利軍事壓力。舒施尼格知道無力抵擋德國的入侵，遂嘗試以全民公投的方法保持奧地利的獨立性。然而，在軍事壓力及德國政府的施壓底下，舒施尼格被迫辭職並由一納粹分子上任。於裡應外合的情況底下，德軍兵不血刃地迅速佔領了奧地利。於 3 月 10 日，宣佈德、奧合併。

Austria had a population of 6 million, most of whom were ethnic Germans. In 1938, Hitler from Germany presented Kurt Schuschnigg, the Chancellor of Austria, with a set of demands, which included granting amnesty to the imprisoned Nazis and appointing Nazi sympathizers as Minister of the Interior and Minister of Public Security. At the same time, the German army was stationed at the Germany-Austria border to put pressure on the Austrians. Understanding his inability to resist German invasion, Schuschnigg announced a referendum in an attempt to preserve the independence of Austria. However, under the pressure of the German army and government, Schuschnigg was forced to resign and replaced by a Nazi. Working in collusion with Nazis in Austria, the Germans annexed Austria without shedding a drop of blood. On 10 March, the Anschluss was announced.

至第二次世界大戰後，奧地利被盟軍及蘇聯分別佔領，直至 1955 年才獲得獨立，並宣佈成為永久的中立國。於 1960 年，奧地利與英國等外七國成立了歐洲自由貿易聯盟，及後於 1995 年退出並加入了歐盟。

After the Second World War, Austria was occupied by the Allies and the Soviet Union and did not gain independence until 1955, after which the country declared its permanent neutrality. In 1960, Austria, Britain and other countries from the Outer Seven established the European Free Trade Association. In 1995, Austria left the association and joined the European Union.

至於匈牙利，匈牙利於第二次世界大戰後成為了蘇聯的衛星國，加入了經濟互助委員會及華沙公約組織。於 1980 年代東歐自由化運動後，匈牙利廢除了一黨專政，走向多黨制，結束了共產黨的專政。匈牙利於冷戰結束後，在 1999 年加入了北約，再於 2004 年加入了歐盟。

As for Hungary, it became a satellite state of the Soviet Union after the Second World War, participating in the COMECON and the Warsaw Pact. In 1980s, amid the

liberalization of Eastern Europe, Hungary replaced one-party dictatorship with a multi-party system and ended the dictatorship of the communist party. After the end of the Cold War, Hungary joined the NATO in 1999 and the European Union in 2004.

心有多大，舞台就有多大

11. 波蘭 Poland

波蘭位於中歐，在 19 世紀至 20 世紀初時，波蘭的大部分領土都是屬於俄國。然而，在 1917 年俄國十月革命後，波蘭宣布獨立，成立了波蘭第二共和國。而且，對德國的《凡爾賽條約》中也將西普魯士及波森交予波蘭，以創建「波蘭走廊」。然而，「波蘭走廊」將德國本土與東普魯士分割開。

Poland is situated in Central Europe. From the 19th century to the early 20th century, most of the current Polish territory belonged to Russia. However, after the Russian October Revolution in 1917, Poland declared independence and the Second Polish Republic was established. Also, the Treaty of Versailles for Germany also stipulated the cession of West Prussia and Posen to Poland to create the Polish Corridor, which, nevertheless, separated the main body of Germany from East Prussia.

於 1925 年羅加諾會議中列明了德國的西邊邊界不作改動，然而，對於德國的東邊邊界卻未有提及。波蘭害怕德國將來會向東擴張，故與法國簽訂了《互助條約》，受到德國攻擊時互相提供援助。

At the Locarno Conference of 1925, it was clearly stated that the western borders of Germany shall remain unchanged, but there was no mention of its eastern borders. For fear of the German possible eastward expansion, Poland signed the Franco-Polish Warrant Agreement with France to guarantee mutual assistance in case of German aggression.

至 1939 年時，德國要求取回位於「波蘭走廊」北端的但澤市，同時允許德國有一條通過波蘭走廊到東普魯士的自由道路，但卻受到波蘭的拒絕。最終，德國在與蘇聯簽訂《互不侵犯條約》，協議了瓜分波蘭的情況下，在 1939 年 9 月 1 日突襲波蘭。德國突襲波蘭的舉動導致了英、法向德國發出最後通牒，及後於 9 月 3 日對德國宣戰，第二次世界大戰爆發。

In 1939, Germany requested the return of Danzig in the northern part of the Polish Corridor and the building of extraterritorial transportation lines from Germany to East Prussia through the Polish Corridor, but this demand was rejected by the Polish government. As a result, after signing the Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact with the Soviet Union with a protocol for dividing the territory of Poland, Germany launched a sudden attack on Poland on 1 September 1939, which was followed by an ultimatum from Britain and France. The two countries then declared war on Germany on 3 September, marking the beginning of the Second World War.

心有多大，舞台就有多大

於戰爭初期，納粹德國及共產蘇聯瓜分了波蘭。於 1941 年德國實施巴巴羅薩作戰計劃偷襲蘇聯後，納粹德國全面佔領了波蘭。後來，蘇聯在 1944 年攻入波蘭，並且建立了共產主義政權，波蘭成為了蘇聯的衛星國。

In the beginning of the war, Nazi Germany and the communist Soviet Union divided the territory of Poland. In 1941, after carrying out Operation Barbarossa for a surprise attack on the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany occupied the whole of Poland. In 1944, the Soviet Union conquered Poland and established a communist regime there. Poland then became a Soviet satellite state.

於冷戰，波蘭屬於蘇聯的陣營，參與了莫洛托夫計劃，也是經濟互助委員會及華沙公約組織的創始會員國。至 1980 年代末，在戈爾巴喬夫不干預東歐國家的自由化運動下，「團結」工會與共產政府談判成功，波蘭改為實行總統選舉制，廢除了一黨專政的管治。

During the Cold War, Poland belonged to the USSR-led bloc and participated in the Molotov Plan. It was also a founding member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) and the Warsaw Pact. In the late 1980s, with Gorbachev's non-intervention in the liberalization of Eastern European countries, the Polish labour union Solidarity had negotiations with the communist government that successfully led to the introduction of elected presidency and the abolition of one-party rule.

及後，在華沙公約及經濟互助委員會瓦解後，波蘭於 1999 年加入了北約，後於 2004 年加人了歐盟。

After the fall of the Warsaw Pact and COMECON, Poland joined the NATO in 1999 and the European Union in 2004.

心有多大，舞台就有多大

12. 捷克斯洛伐克 Czechoslovakia

* 現時捷克及斯洛伐克位置圖 Czech Republic and Slovenia (Current)

心有多大，舞台就有多大

捷克斯洛伐克位於歐洲中部，於第一次世界大戰後建國。

Situated in Central Europe, Czechoslovakia was a country established after the First World War.

第一次世界大戰前，捷克尚未建國。至第一次世界大戰後，根據「民族自決」的原則，奧匈帝國內的捷克和斯洛伐克領土分割出來，並成立了「捷克斯洛伐克」此一國家。

Before the First World War, there was no Czechoslovakia. After the war, based on the principle of nationalism self-determination, Czech and Slovenia were separated from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the sovereign state of Czechoslovakia was established.

於 1925 年羅加諾會議中列明了德國的西邊邊界不作改動，然而，對於德國的東邊邊界卻未有提及。捷克斯洛伐克害怕德國將來會向東擴張，故與法國簽訂了《互助條約》，受到德國攻擊時互相提供援助。

At the Locarno Conference of 1925, it was clearly stated that the western borders of Germany shall remain unchanged, but there was no mention of its eastern borders. For fear of the German possible eastward expansion, Poland signed the Franco-Czechoslovak Treaty of Mutual Assistance with France to guarantee mutual defense in case of German aggression.

至 1938 年，德國向捷克斯洛伐克發出最後通牒，藉捷克斯洛伐克差劣對待蘇台德區內的 300 萬日耳曼人為由，德國以「合法性防衛權」及「民族自決」為藉口，要求取回蘇台德區。結果，英、法、意、德四國召開了慕尼黑會議，會議將捷克斯洛伐克拒於門外，最後更將蘇台德區交予德國。

In 1938, Germany issued an ultimatum to Czechoslovakia and demanded the return of the Sudetenland under the pretext that the Czechs maltreated the 3 million Sudeten Germans, using 'legitimate defense' and 'national self-determination' as its excuses. Subsequently, Britain, France, Italy and Germany held the Munich Conference with Czechoslovakia excluded, and the three countries agreed to hand over the Sudetenland to Germany.

捷克斯洛伐克原本將國防建設大量設於位處德、捷邊界的蘇台德區，但捷克斯洛

伐克在失去蘇台德區後，國防猶如空設。1939 年 3 月，斯洛伐克 Slovakia 正值發生獨立運動，德國以保護捷克為由，派軍進駐斯洛伐克。及後，希特拉宣佈成立「波希米亞－摩爾達維亞保護國」，使兩地成為德國的保護國。

The Czechs built massive fortifications along the Czechoslovakia-Germany border in the Sudetenland. After losing the Sudetenland, the defensive countermeasure became completely useless. In March 1939, an independent movement started in Slovakia and Germany sent troops there on the pretext of protecting Czech. After that, Hitler announced the establishment of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, making the two regions a German protectorate.

於第二次世界大戰後，捷克斯洛伐克的共產黨取得了國家政權，實行共產主義政體，成為蘇聯的衛星國。捷克斯洛伐克後來也有加入經濟互助委員會及華沙公約組織。然而，捷克斯洛伐克曾於 1968 年嘗試進行民主化改革，史稱「布拉格之春」，但迅速受到蘇聯鎮壓。

After the Second World War, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia took over the country and established a communist regime. The country then became a satellite state of the Soviet Union, joining the COMECON and the Warsaw Pact. Nevertheless, a movement for democracy occurred in Czechoslovakia in 1968. Known as the Prague Spring, the incident was immediately suppressed by the Soviets.

至 1980 年代末，在戈爾巴喬夫不干預東歐國家的自由化運動下，捷克斯洛伐克爆發天鵝絨革命，迫使捷克斯洛伐克共產黨在 1989 年 11 月宣布放棄權力及取消一黨專政，捷克斯洛伐克逐步走向民主化。

In the late 1980s, with Gorbachev's non-intervention in the liberalization of Eastern European countries, the Velvet Revolution occurred in Czechoslovakia and was successful at making the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to renounce its rule and abandon one-party dictatorship. The country was then moving towards democratization.

在 1993 年 1 月，捷克和斯洛伐克分裂為兩個獨立國家。至 1999 年，捷克加入了北約，及後於 2004 年再加入了歐盟。斯洛伐克則於 2004 年加入北約及歐盟。

In January 1993, Czechoslovakia split into two independent states, namely the Czech Republic and Slovenia. The former joined the Warsaw Pact in 1999 and the European Union in 2004, and the latter entered both organizations in 2004.

13. 南斯拉夫 Yugoslavia(塞爾維亞 Serbia)

南斯拉夫位於巴爾幹半島上。

Yugoslavia was located in the Balkan Peninsula.

於第一次世界大戰前，南斯拉夫尚未建國，其前身乃是塞爾維亞。塞爾維亞的民族大多為斯拉夫人，同俄國屬於同一民族。在第一次世界大戰前，塞爾維亞希望建立更大的塞爾維亞國家，故積極向巴爾幹擴張。第一次世界大戰的導火線塞拉耶佛危機也是基於塞爾維亞的極端民族主義分子普林西普刺殺奧匈皇儲斐迪南公爵而導致。

Before the First World War, Yugoslavia was not yet a country and there was only Serbia. People in Serbia were mostly Slavs, who belonged to the same ethnic group as the Russians did. In the pre-WW1 period, Serbia was eager to create a greater Serb state and therefore made active territorial expansion effort in the Balkans. The Sarajevo Incident, the immediate cause of the First World War, was exactly caused by the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne, by extreme Serb nationalists.

至第一次世界大戰後，塞爾維亞為戰勝國，獲得了許多奧匈帝國的領土。1918年 12 月，塞爾維亞國王彼得一世宣布成立「塞爾維亞人—克羅地亞人—斯洛文尼亞人王國」，至 1929 年再改名為「南斯拉夫王國」。

After the First World War, Serbia acquired vast territories from the Austro-Hungarian Empire as one of the victorious powers. In December 1918, Peter I of Serbia announced the establishment of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, which was renamed as the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1929.

兩次大戰期間(1919-39 年)，克羅地亞人對於塞爾維亞人的管治抱有不滿，雙方政黨於國會的爭執不斷，更爆發流血衝突。最終，塞王亞歷山大於是解散了國會，實施專制統治。但到了 1934 年，亞歷山大遭到刺殺，雖然刺殺的真相未明，但當時推斷為克羅地亞的民族主義者所為。因此，兩次大戰期間，克羅地亞人與塞爾維亞人早已存有不和及敵視的心態。

During the inter-war period (1919-39), the Croats were discontented with Serbian rule and political parties representing the two races had repeated disputes in the National Assembly that ended in bloodshed. At the end, King Alexander dissolved the National Assembly and imposed authoritarian rule, but he was then assassinated in

1934. Although the truth of the assassination remained unclear, it was believed to be done by a Croatian nationalist. For this reason, hostility between the Croats and the Serbs emerged in the inter-war period.

到了第二次世界大戰期間(1939-45 年)，納粹德國於 1941 年 4 月進攻南斯拉夫，南斯拉夫迅速投降，而克羅地亞就乘機獨立，建立克羅地亞王國，並歸順軸心國，成為希特拉入侵南斯拉夫的先頭部隊。克羅地亞人取得了大量巴爾幹半島的土地，如波黑、斯洛文尼亞北部等，並對塞爾維亞人進行屠殺，將 70 萬人送到集中營。最終，克羅地亞王國隨著納粹德國的投降而瓦解，所有領土重歸南斯拉夫。鐵托所領導的共產黨於戰後建立了南斯拉夫的共產政權，管轄塞爾維亞、斯洛文尼亞、克羅地亞、波黑、黑山、馬其頓六個共和國(聯邦的主體)；塞爾維亞還管轄科索沃和伏也伏丁納兩個自治省。

During the Second World War, Nazi Germany invaded Yugoslavia in April 1941 and notched up swift victory with its surrender. The Croats seized the opportunity to declare independence and establish the Independent State of Croatia with allegiance to the Axis Powers, being at the forefront of the Nazi invasion of Yugoslavia. The Croats gained vast territories in the Balkan Peninsula, including Bosnia and Herzegovina and the north of Slovenia. They also carried out the massacre of the Serbs and sent 700 thousand of them to concentration camps. At the end, the Independent State of Croatia was overthrown soon after the surrender of Nazi Germany, and all its territory was returned to Yugoslavia. After the war, the Community Party of Yugoslavia led by Tito established a communist regime in charge of six republics, namely Serbia, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Macedonia (the main constituents of the federation), as well as the two autonomous provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina.

雖然鐵托領導的南斯拉夫屬於共產主義政權，但鐵托就不希望受到蘇聯的控制。最終，南斯拉夫與蘇聯的關係決裂，而 1949 年蘇聯領導的共產黨情報局更抨擊南斯拉夫為「已完全蛻化為法西斯主義並投入世界帝國主義陣營」。南斯拉夫為避免捲入冷戰的紛爭之中，更與印度、埃及等國發起「不結盟運動」，意即不加入美、蘇兩方的陣營。

Despite the fact that communism was the ruling ideology of Yugoslavia under Tito's rule, he did not want the country to be under Soviet control. This eventually resulted in the Yugoslav-Soviet split. In 1949, the USSR-led Communist Information Bureau

(Cominform) criticized Yugoslavia for moving to Fascism and joining the imperialist camp. In order to prevent from getting involved in the Cold War, Yugoslavia started the Non-Aligned Movement with India, Egypt and other countries, stating its intention of aligning with neither the US nor the USSR.

隨著鐵托於 1980 年逝世，南斯拉夫失去了強而有力的領袖，加上 1980 年代末東歐變天及蘇聯解體，東歐衛星國的共產黨紛紛相繼倒台，脫離蘇聯控制。因此，位於巴爾幹的南斯拉夫無可避免也受到獨立浪潮的波及，南斯拉夫境內的共和國希望獲得獨立，故導致了 1990 年代巴爾幹半島的衝突出現，最終南斯拉夫亦告瓦解。

After the death of Tito in 1980, there was no longer a strong leader in Yugoslavia. In addition, the political upheavals in Eastern Europe and dissolution of the USSR in the late 1980s led to the fall of communist regimes in Eastern European satellite states and their independence from Soviet control. In the Balkans, Yugoslavia was inevitably affected by the wave of independent movements with republics in the federation trying to seek independence. This led to the Balkan conflicts in the 1990s and eventually the collapse of Yugoslavia.

心有多大，舞台就有多大

14. 阿爾巴尼亞 Albania

* 現時阿爾巴尼亞位置圖 Albania (Current)

心有多大，舞台就有多大

阿爾巴尼亞位於歐洲巴爾幹半島之上。

Albania is situated in the Balkan Peninsula of Europe.

阿爾巴尼亞自 1415 年起就受到鄂圖曼帝國的管治，直至 1912 年巴爾幹聯盟(希臘、保加利亞、塞爾維亞)向鄂圖曼帝國發動戰爭，於第一次巴爾幹戰爭中擊敗了鄂圖曼帝國，阿爾巴尼亞在戰後得到獨立。

Albania was ruled by the Ottoman Empire from 1415 to 1912, the year when the Balkan League (Greece, Bulgaria and Serbia) declared war on the Ottoman Empire and defeated it in the First Balkan War. Albania gained independence after the war.

至第一次世界大戰後，阿爾巴尼亞成為了意大利侵略的目標。在 1922 年墨索里尼上台後，墨索里尼對阿爾巴尼亞虎視眈眈，於 1925 年開始積極干預阿爾巴尼亞的經濟，提供大量貸款。及後，於 1926 年及 1927 年先後簽訂兩次《地拉那條約》，使阿爾巴尼亞成為意大利的保護國。至 1939 年，墨索里尼更加舉軍進攻阿爾巴尼亞，使阿爾巴尼亞管到意大利統治下。

After the First World War, Albania became a target for Italian aggression. After rising to power in 1922, Mussolini ached for Albania and made active efforts to intervene in its economy by offering large loans starting from 1925. In 1926 and 1927, the two Treaties of Tirana were signed respectively to make Albania an Italian protectorate. in 1939, Mussolini even launched an invasion of Albania to bring it under Italian rule.

於第二次世界大戰後期，蘇聯反攻德、意等軸心國，同時扶植巴爾幹各國的共產主義勢力。阿爾巴尼亞共產黨成為了抵抗軸心國的主要力量，更於 1944 年底解放了阿爾巴尼亞。至 1946 年 1 月 11 日，阿爾巴尼亞人民共和國正式成立，為一社會主義國家。

Towards the end of the Second World War, the Soviet Union mounted a counteroffensive against the Axis Powers such as Italy and Germany while establishing communist regimes in the Balkans. The Communist Party of Albania played an important role in resisting the Axis Powers and liberated the country at the end of 1944. On 11 January 1946, the People's Republic of Albania was established as a socialist country.

儘管阿爾巴尼亞是屬於東歐共產主義陣營，但其與蘇聯的關係並不緊密。於 1947 年推行的莫洛托夫計劃中，阿爾巴尼亞均未有參與。此外，阿爾巴尼亞也於 1961 年與蘇聯斷交及停止參與經濟互助委員會的運作，及後又於 1968 年退出了華沙公約組織。

Despite its affiliation with the Eastern European communist bloc, Albania did not have a close relationship with the Soviet Union. It did not participate in the Molotov Plan introduced in 1947. In addition, it suspended diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and its engagement in the COMECON in 1961. In 1968, it even left the Warsaw Pact.

阿爾巴尼亞維持了長期的外交孤立局面，直至 1990 年代，阿爾巴尼亞才重新與蘇聯復交，及後又於美國建交。同時，阿爾巴尼亞也放棄了一黨制，實行多黨制，逐步走向民主化。

Since then, Albania faced diplomatic isolation for a long period of time. It was not until the 1990s that the country re-established its diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the US. At the same time, Albania replaced the one-party system with a multi-party system, showing signs of democratization.

15. 摩洛哥 Morocco

心有多大，舞台就有多大

摩洛哥位於非洲西北部，曾經是法國殖民地。

Morocco is a Northwest African country that used to be a French colony.

法國與摩洛哥的位置相近，法國一直都希望佔有摩洛哥，將其殖民地化，因此法國自 19 世紀起已經加強對摩洛哥的經濟控制，同時在外交上尋求國際上承認摩洛哥是其勢力範圍。例如在 1904 年英國和法國簽訂的《摯誠協定》中，英國就承認了法國於摩洛哥的利益。

France always wanted to occupy and colonize Morocco due to their proximity. Therefore, since the 19th century, France strengthened its economic control over Morocco and sought international recognition of its sphere of influence in Morocco by diplomatic means. For example, in the Entente Cordiale of 1904 between Britain and France, the former recognized the interests of the latter in Morocco.

然而，在 1905 年時，德皇親訪摩洛哥，並倡言摩洛哥應對各國機會均等及開放門戶。德皇的舉動使法國大為最不滿，局勢變得緊張起來。及後，德國提出召開阿爾及西勒會議討論摩洛哥問題。但是次會議以法國獲勝，法國獲得了在摩洛哥的多項利益。

However, in 1905, the German Emperor visited Morocco, proposing that Morocco shall provide equal opportunity for and open itself to other countries. The Kaiser's visit greatly upset France and added tension to the situation. As a solution, Germany proposed to convene the Algeciras Conference to discuss the Moroccan problem. But the winner of the conference was France that obtained several concessions in Morocco.

至 1911 年摩洛哥發生暴動，法國出兵摩洛哥首都非斯 ，德國旋即表示不滿。德國擔心法國出兵摩洛哥會使摩洛哥成為法國的保護國。因此，德國派出炮艦黑豹號到阿加迪爾港口抗議。最終，德、法就摩洛哥問題達成協議，法國願意以部分剛果利益以換取德國承認法國於摩洛哥的利益。同時，在德國的不反對下，法國與摩洛哥簽訂了《非斯條約》，摩洛哥成為了法國的保護國。

In 1911, riots took place in Morocco. To quell riots there, the French sent their troops to Fez, the capital of Morocco. The German immediately expressed their concern for fear that France would make Morocco its protectorate with its army. In response, Germany sent the gunboat Panther to the port of Agadir in protest. Finally, they

reached a consensus on the Moroccan problem. France agreed to give up part of its concessions in Congo in return for Germany's acceptance of its position in Morocco. Meanwhile, in the absence of German opposition, France and Morocco signed the Treaty of Fez, which made Morocco a French protectorate.

至 1956 年，法國願意廢除《非斯條約》，摩洛哥重新獲得獨立。

In 1956, France agreed to abolish the Treaty of Fez and Morocco regained independence.

16. 阿比西尼亞 Abyssinia (今：埃塞俄比亞 currently known as Ethiopia)

* 現時埃塞俄比亞位置圖 Ethiopia (Current)

心有多大，舞台就有多大

阿比西尼亞即現今埃塞俄比亞，位於非洲東部。

Abyssinia, currently known as Ethiopia, was situated in East Africa.

阿比西尼亞帝國自 1270 年起一直統治著此地，但 19 世紀列強的殖民地化運動盛行，阿比西尼亞亦成為了列強的目標。當時意大利曾經迫使阿比西尼亞簽訂殖民地條約，但及後因條約內容出現問題，阿比西尼亞國王孟尼利克二世否認條約，結果導致兩國爆發戰爭。最後，阿比西尼亞打敗意大利的軍隊，意大利承認阿比西尼亞的獨立。

Abyssinia had been ruled by the Ethiopian Empire since 1270. However, in the wave of colonization in the 19th century, the country became a target for the powers. At that time, the Italians forced the Abyssinians to seal a colonial treaty, which was rejected by the Abyssinian Emperor Menelik II due to their dispute over its content. As a consequence, there was a war between the two countries, which ended in favour of the Abyssinians. The Italians therefore recognized Abyssinian independence.

至 1935 年，法西斯墨索里尼統治下的意大利捲土重來，再次入侵阿比西尼亞。在戰爭初期，英、法希望犧牲 2/3 阿比西尼亞予意大利，換取意大利停止侵略。然而，意大利不接納英、法的方案，同時無視國聯的經濟制裁，更違反了 1925 年簽訂的《日內瓦議定書》，使用了芥子毒氣，最終侵佔了整個阿比西尼亞，迫使阿比西尼亞皇室逃亡到英國。

In 1935, Italy under Fascist rule by Mussolini made another attempt to invade Abyssinia. At the beginning of the war, Britain and France intended to hand over two-third of Abyssinia to Italy in exchange for its withdrawal. However, Italy turned down their offer and continued its conquest regardless of the sanctions imposed by the League of Nations. Worse still, it breached the Geneva Protocol of 1925 by using sulfur mustard in the war. At the end, Italy occupied the whole of Abyssinia, and the Abyssinian Royal Family had no choice but to live in exile in Britain.

第二次世界大戰期間，英軍在 1941 年解放了阿比西尼亞，阿比西尼亞皇帝恢復統治。然而，至 1974 年，受蘇聯支持的共產主義軍官門格斯圖發動政變，推翻了阿比西尼亞皇室，建立社會主義政權。

During the Second World War, the British Army liberated Abyssinia in 1941 and the Abyssinian Emperor resumed his reign. In 1974, however, the USSR-backed communist General Mengistu overthrew the throne of Abyssinia in a coup and established a socialist regime in the country.

在 1991 年，埃塞俄比亞人民革命民主陣線透過武裝鬥爭方式推翻了門格斯圖政權，建立了埃塞俄比亞，並執政至今。

In 1991, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front ousted Mengistu's regime and established the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. It has been the ruling political coalition since then.

17. 朝鮮 Korea (南韓及北韓 South and North Korea)

* 現時朝鮮半島位置圖　The Korean Peninsula (Current)

南韓及北韓在未分裂之前名為「朝鮮」，位於中國的東北方及日本的西方。

South and North Korea, together known as Korea before their division, are located to the northeast of China and to the west of Japan.

朝鮮傳統上是中國的藩屬國，但自 1894-95 年甲午戰爭，中國敗給日本後，朝鮮半島正式成為了日本的勢力範圍。至 1910 年，日本更迫朝鮮簽訂了《日朝合併條約》，將朝鮮主權歸到日本管治，正式成為日本的領土。

Traditionally, Korea was a tributary state of China. However, after the defeat of China in the First Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95, the Korean Peninsula came under the Japanese sphere of influence. In 1910, the Japanese forced the Koreans to sign the Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty in order to introduce Japanese rule to Korea, officially making it part of Japan.

至第二次世界大戰期間，盟軍打敗了日本，日本被迫放棄了對朝鮮的管治。戰後，朝鮮在 1945-48 年間由蘇聯和美國分別接管，以北緯三八線為界限。蘇聯接管的地方即為朝鮮，美國接管地區則為南韓。

During the Second World War, Japan was defeated by the Allies and forced to give up its control over Korea. In the post-war period of 1945-48, the US and the USSR each occupied a portion of Korea with the boundary between their zones of control along the 38th parallel. The USSR-occupied part was North Korea and the US-occupied one was South Korea.

1950 年，朝鮮在得到蘇聯默許下，向南韓發動了襲擊，導致韓戰爆發。在戰爭初期，朝鮮取得了優勢，但隨著美國透過聯合國派兵介入韓戰，戰局逐步扭轉。後來，朝鮮要求中國出兵支援，在中國派人民志願軍參戰的情況下，戰局一直僵持不下，維持著膠著狀態。至 1953 年，經過多次談判後，交戰雙方在板門店簽訂了《朝鮮停戰協定》，朝鮮和南韓沿三八線非軍事區劃分各自的領土，韓戰暫時結束。

In 1950, North Korea attacked South Korea with tacit consent from the USSR, marking the beginning of the Korean War. At the beginning of the war, North Korea had an edge over its rival; however, with American military involvement through the United Nations, the tables were gradually turned. In response, North Korea requested Chinese intervention into the war. After the People's Volunteer Army of China joined the war, the two sides reached a deadlock. In 1953, after repeated

negotiations, the two belligerent nations signed the Korean Armistice Agreement in Panmunjom. North and South Korea agreed to remain their boundary at the demilitarized zone along the 38th Parallel. The Korean War was halted with a ceasefire.

在韓戰後，共產主義的朝鮮向中、蘇等共產主義靠攏，南韓則成為了美國對抗共產主義在亞洲擴張的重要屏障。往後，隨著冷戰緩和及結束，南韓與蘇聯及中國分別於 1990 年及 1992 建交，關係正常化。然而，朝鮮基於核問題，一直不願放棄發展核武，使朝鮮與資本主義國家遲遲亦未能正常化。

After the Korean War, communist North Korea allied with other communist countries such as China and the Soviet Union while South Korea became an important shield against communism in Asia for the US. After the relaxation and end of the Cold War, South Korea established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China in 1990 and 1992 respectively, symbolizing the normalization of their relations. However, North Korea still had a long way to go before achieving diplomatic normalization due to its nuclear capabilities and unwillingness to denuclearize.

18. 越南 Vietnam

* 現時越南位置圖 Vietnam (Current)

越南位於東南亞，曾經是法國殖民地，現時是一個社會主義國家。

Situated in Southeast Asia, Vietnam was once a French colony and is now a socialist country.

越南曾經是中國的藩屬國，但自 1885 年中法戰爭後，越南正式成為法國的殖民地。

Vietnam used to be a tributary state of China but it became a French colony after the Sino-French War of 1885.

至第二次世界大戰時，日本佔領了越南，趕走了法國殖民政府。與此同時，越南共產主義亦迅速滋長，越南共產主義革命家胡志明於 1941 年就成立了「越南獨立同盟」(越盟)，希望透過武力方式趕走日本及法國的管治。

During the Second World War, Japan occupied Vietnam and ousted the French colonial government. At the same time, communism sprouted in Vietnam. Vietnamese Communist revolutionary leader Ho Chi Minh founded the League for the Independence of Vietnam (Viet Minh) in 1941 in the hope of getting rid of Japanese and French rule by military means.

至第二次世界大戰日本戰敗後，越盟成功發動起義，推翻了越南末代君主保大帝。然而，法國希望重新扶植保大帝以再次控制越南，結果雙方爆發戰爭，最終在 1954 年奠邊府戰役中，越盟擊敗法軍，並且在日內瓦召開了會議，確立了以越南以北緯 17 度線為北越(越盟)和南越(保大帝及法軍)的臨時軍事分界線。

After the defeat of Japan in the Second World War, the Viet Minh started a revolution that successfully overthrew Emperor Bao Dai, the last emperor of Vietnam. But the French wanted to reinstall Bao Dai as the head of state in order to resume control over Vietnam. A war broke out between the two sides as a result. Finally, in the Battle of Dien Bien Phu of 1954, the Viet Minh defeated the French army. At a conference in Geneva, they confirmed the temporary division of the country at the 17th Parallel into North Vietnam (controlled by the Viet Minh) and South Vietnam (controlled by Emperor Bao Dai and France)

後來，隨著法國國力在二次大戰後急劇衰退，無力再對抗共產主義北越，結果美國介入，支持南越，彌補法國退出的勢力空缺。越南問題於 1960 年再次惡化，

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並於 1961 年爆發全面戰爭。美國開始逐步增派軍隊介入越戰，由 1965 年至 1973 年，共投入約 300 萬美軍參戰。然而，美國支持的南越未能取得勝利，美國更因此而付上沉重的代價。美軍死亡人數達 5.8 萬人，軍費開支達 1715 億美元。最終，美國於 1973 年宣佈退出戰爭，後來北越於 1975 年擊敗了南越，統一越南政權，建立越南社會主義共和國。

With the fall of France after the Second World War, the French were no longer capable of resisting the communists in North Vietnam. This resulted in American involvement in favour of South Vietnam with a view to filling the power vacuum after France left. The Vietnam problem worsened in 1960 and a total war between the two Vietnams broke out in 1961. The US intervened in the Vietnam War by gradually deploying troops, which amounted to 3 million soldiers in the period 1965-1973. However, South Vietnam did not win even with American support and the US had to pay a heavy price for its involvement, which included 58 thousand American deaths and US$171.5 billion in military spending. At the end, the US announced its withdrawal from the war in 1973. In 1975, North Vietnam defeated South Vietnam and established the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, marking the unification of Vietnam.

社會主義的越南於建國初期未能與周遭的東南亞國家建立緊密的合作關係，至 1990 年代冷戰結束後，越南與其他國家的合作亦愈趨緊密。於 1995 年，越南成功加入東南亞國家聯盟。

At the beginning of its establishment, socialist Vietnam failed to build close ties with the neighbouring Southeast Asian countries. After the end of the Cold War in the 1990s, Vietnam had increasing cooperation with other countries. In 1995, it joined the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

19. 古巴 Cuba
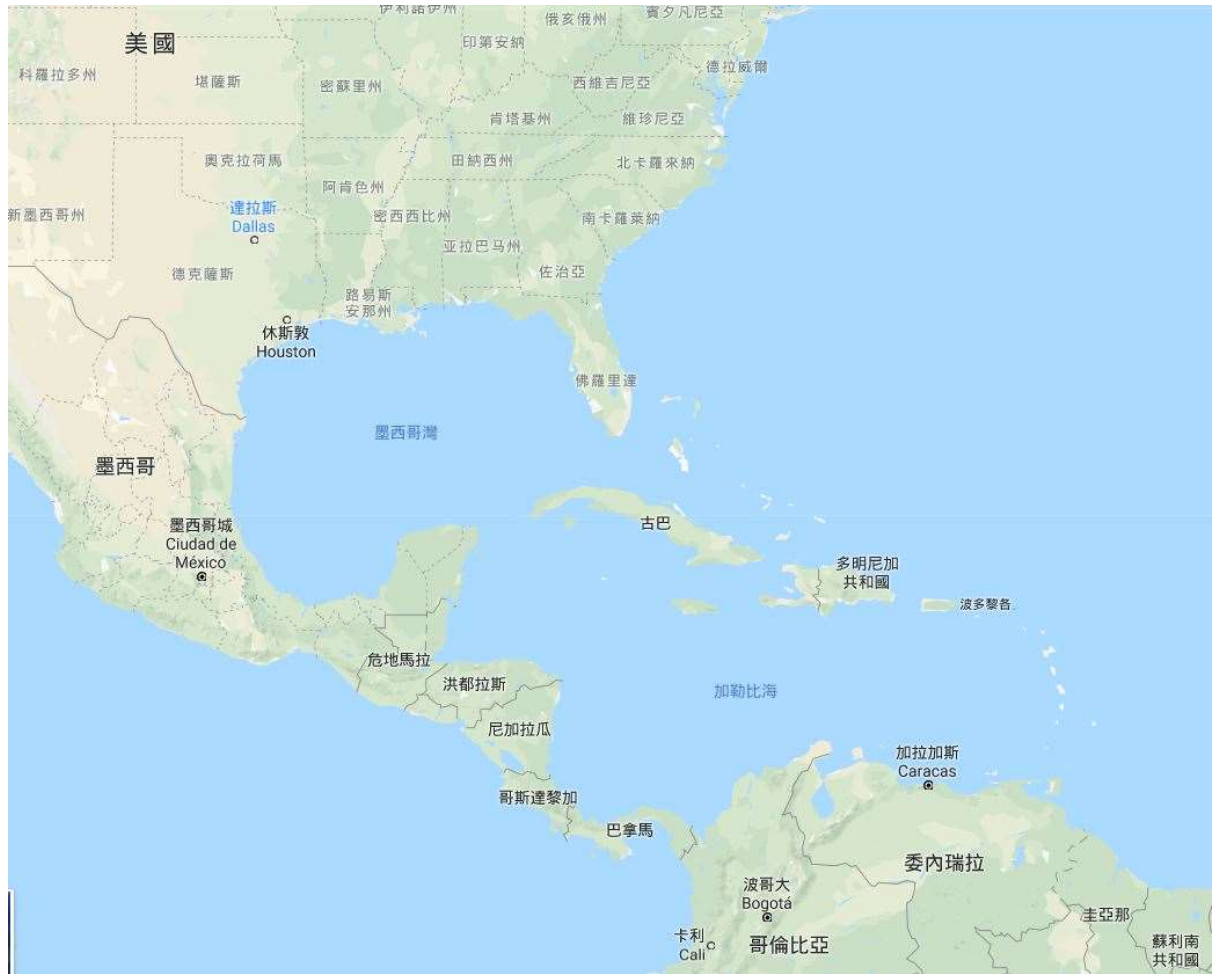
* 現時古巴位置圖 Cuba (Current)

古巴位處美洲加勒比海，是美國下方的一個群島國家。

Located in the Caribbean between the two Americas, Cuba is an island nation south of the US.

自 1959 年 1 月古巴共產黨領袖卡斯特羅帶領革命軍推翻古巴的獨裁政府，建立古巴革命政府後，古巴隨即成為一個共產主義國家，並維持至今。

Cuba has been a communist state since Fidel Castro, the leader of the Communist Party of Cuba, led the revolutionary army to overthrow the authoritarian government in Cuba and established the Cuban revolutionary government in January 1959.

卡斯特羅建立革命政府後，美國戒心隨即大增，因美國一方面擔心古巴會成為共產主義在美洲擴散的發源地，同時亦擔心位處美國下方的古巴會對其構成國防威脅。因此，美國千方百計想推翻革命政府。於 1961 年 4 月，美國中央情報局協助逃亡到美國的古巴人，在古巴豬灣發動反古巴革命政府的進攻，史稱「豬灣事件」。然而，事件失敗告終，美國與古巴革命政府的關係愈趨敵對。

After the establishment of the revolutionary government by Castro, the US kept a warier eye on Cuba than ever for fear that it would become the origin of communist expansion in the Americas and threaten American national security due to their proximity. For this reason, the Americans tried different methods to subvert the revolutionary government. In April 1961, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) assisted Cuban exiles in America in launching a counter-revolutionary attack in the Bay of Pigs, which was known as the Pay of Pigs Invasion. Nevertheless, with the failure of the invasion, the relationship between the US and the Cuban revolutionary government became increasingly hostile.

為了抗衡美國，古巴與蘇聯關係日益緊密。於 1962 年，蘇聯更於古巴建立導彈基地，佈署了針對美國本地的導彈。蘇聯在古巴佈署導彈的行為被美國 U-2 型偵察機所發現，及後，美國宣佈進入警備狀態。總統甘迺迪要求蘇聯撤回飛彈並封鎖古巴，導致「古巴導彈危機」出現。儘管危機最終因美、蘇的談判成功而落幕，但美國與古巴關係持續交惡，美國持續對古巴實行禁運，兩國在 2015 年前並未有建立外交關係。

In order to challenge the American presence, Cuba had an increasingly close relationship with the Soviet Union. In 1962, the Soviets even built a missile base in Cuba and installed missiles that were capable of reaching the United States, but the Soviet missile deployment was spotted by an American U-2 spy plane. After the incident, the US raised alert status. President Kennedy demanded withdrawal of the missiles deployed and imposed a blockade on Cuba, contributing to the Cuban Missile Crisis. Although the crisis ended after successful negotiations between the two superpowers, the American embargo against Cuba continued and US-Cuba relations remained hostile, with no formal diplomatic relations established between them until 2015.

20. 土耳其 Turkey
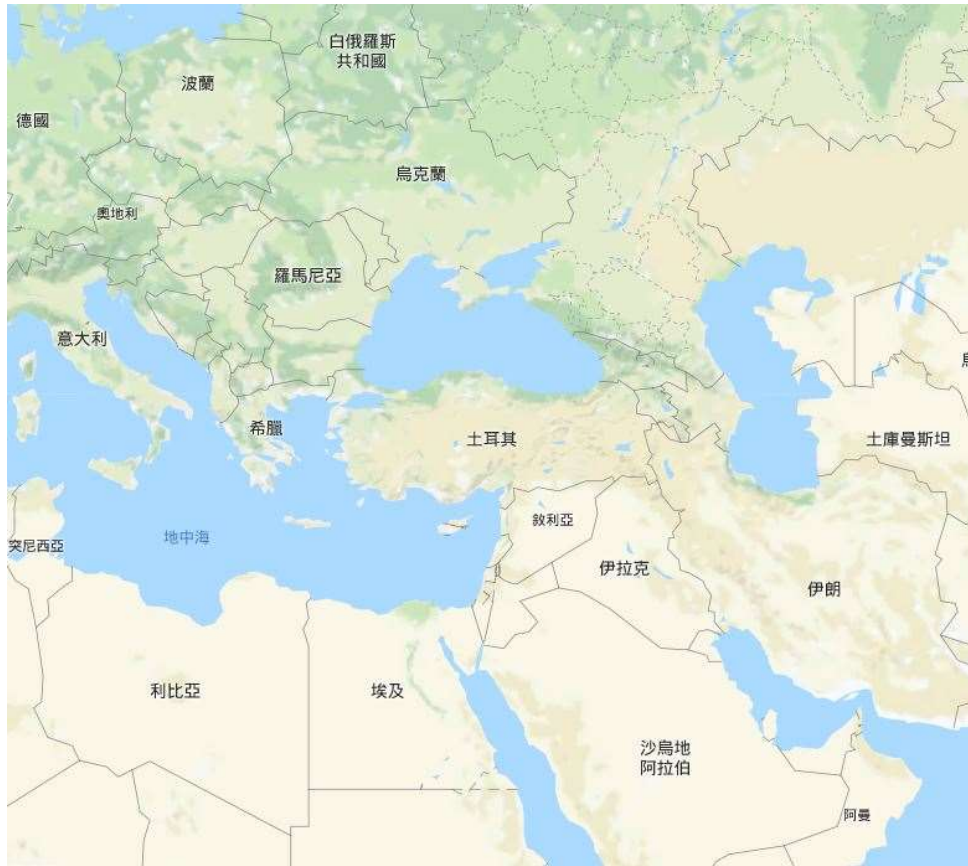
* 現時土耳其位置圖 Turkey (Current)

* 1913 年的鄂圖曼帝國版圖 Ottoman Empire (1913)

土耳其於第一次世界大戰前原名為「鄂圖曼帝國」，是歐洲的四大帝國之一 (另外 3 個帝國包括德意志帝國、俄國、奧匈帝國)，其版圖曾經橫跨歐亞兩洲。於第一次世界大戰前，鄂圖曼帝國已經急速衰退，被稱為是「歐洲病夫」。

Turkey was originally known as the Ottoman Empire before the First World War. As one of the Four Empires in Europe (the other three were the German Empire, the Russian Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire), the Ottoman Empire straddled Europe and Asia. Before the First World War, the Empire was in serious decline and was referred to as 'the sick man of Europe'.

及至第一次世界大戰時，鄂圖曼帝國加入了德國的陣營，但隨著戰敗，鄂圖曼帝國(土耳其)簽訂了《賽佛爾條約》，喪失了對於鄰近領土的控制，例如埃及和蘇丹脫離土耳其，成為新的獨立國家。巴勒斯坦、敘利亞、黎巴嫩、伊拉克等地交由英、法託管。結果，土耳其於戰後的國力大大衰退，已經變成了一個中等國力的國家。

During the First World War, the Ottoman Empire allied with Germany. Losing the war, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) signed the Treaty of Sèvres and lost its control of the surrounding areas. For example, Egypt and Sudan left Turkey and became independent, while Palestine, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq were mandated by Britain and France. As a result, Turkey was greatly weakened and regressed to a middle power after the war.

於第二次大戰時，土耳其共產黨的勢力迅速擴張。為了協助對抗土耳其共產派系，美國於 1947 年發表了「杜魯門主義」，提供 4 億美元予土耳其及希臘，並派軍事專家支援兩地的政府軍，最終使土耳其免受赤化。

During the Second World War, the Communist Party of Turkey experienced rapid expansion. In order to support resistance against communist fractions in Turkey, the US announced the Truman Doctrine in 1947 to provide US$400 million in aid to Turkey and Greece and professional military support to their government armies. Such effort succeeded in saving Turkey from communization.

於冷戰時期，土耳其加入了美國的資本主義陣營，成為美國在歐亞地區對抗蘇聯的重要盟友。土耳其於 1952 年加入了北約，及後美國也於 1959 年起於土耳其佈署導彈，以針對蘇聯。

During the Cold War, Turkey joined the US-led capitalist bloc and became an important ally of America in Europe and Asia against the Soviet Union. After Turkey entered the NATO in 1952, the US deployed missiles to Turkey in 1959 as a countermeasure against the Soviet Union.

至於與西歐國家的經濟方面，土耳其先 1959 年已經申請加入歐洲經濟共同體，然而，由於土耳其只有約 5%領土位於歐洲，加上土耳其政府打壓庫爾德族人，缺乏民主、人權，使土耳其遲遲未能獲得批准加入西歐的經濟統合。

In terms of its economic cooperation with Western Europe, Turkey had applied for membership in the European Economic Community as early as 1959. However, with merely 5% of its territory located in Europe and its oppression of the Kurds that demonstrated its lack of democracy and human rights, it took a long time for Turkey to be granted access to economic integration in Western Europe.

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21. 比利時 Belgium
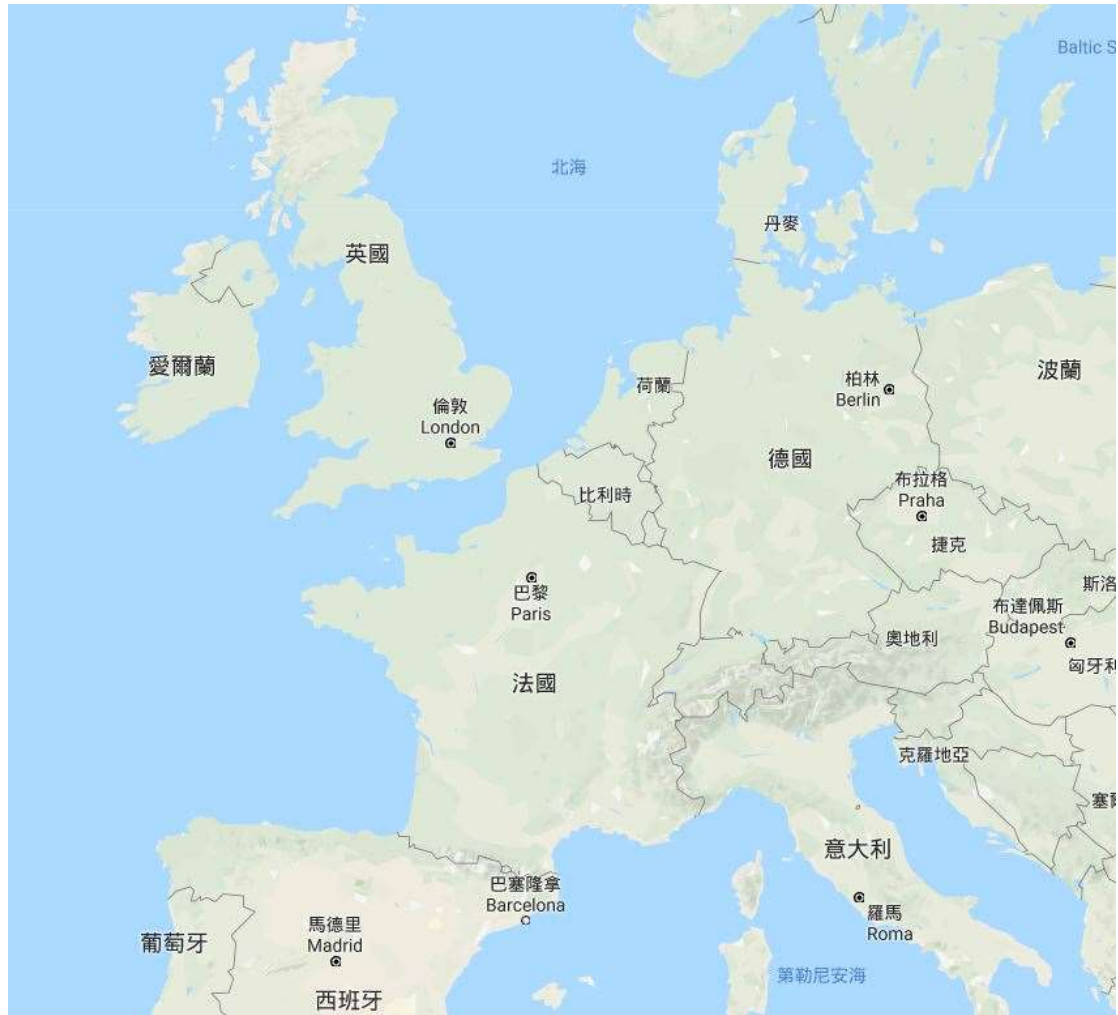
* 現時比利時位置圖 Belgium (Current)

比利時是歐洲大陸國家，位於歐洲的中心位置，首都布魯塞爾是歐盟及北大西洋公約組織的總部所在地。

Belgium is a European country situated at the heart of the continent. Its capital, Brussels, is where the European Union and the NATO are headquartered.

比利時具有重要的地緣政治價值，其位於德國與法國之間，同時位置接近英倫海峽。第一次世界大戰前，德國制訂的施里芬計劃就是利用比利時作為避開法國堅固防線的缺口，繞道比利時攻打法國。同時英國亦深恐德國取得比利時等同於取得針對英國的海軍基地，因此於德國實行施里芬計劃後，就向德國開出最後通牒並對之宣戰。

Located between Germany and France with close proximity to the English Channel, Belgium has a favourable geopolitical setting. Before the First World War, the German Schlieffen Plan was to bypass French robust fortifications by attacking France through Belgium. For fear that Germany would use Belgium as a naval base against the British territory, Britain issued an ultimatum to Germany and declared war on it right after the implementation of the Schlieffen Plan.

於第二次世界大戰時，儘管法國在德、法邊界之間建立其法國人引以為傲的馬奇諾防線，但德國再一次繞道比利時攻打法國，結果令法國防線迅速被撕破。

During the Second World War, despite the fact that the French built along France-Germany border the Maginot Line that they took pride in, the Germans bypassed the Line by invading France through Belgium. The French defensive line therefore immediately became useless.

由於比利時是小國，本土資源較缺乏，因此更積極尋求鄰近國家在經濟上的合作，早於 1921 年已經與盧森堡組成比盧經濟聯盟。

With a relatively small territory and the inadequacy of natural resources, Belgium has been eager to seek economic cooperation with the neighbouring countries. As early as 1921, it formed the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union with Luxembourg.

至第二次世界大戰後，由於比利時所獲得的美國貸款較小，在急需尋求經濟復甦的情況底下，比利時、荷蘭、盧森堡三國於 1948 年建立了比荷盧聯盟，減低會員國間的關稅，促進資源運用及出口。及後，法國、西德、意大利聯同比荷盧聯

盟的三國建立了「內六國」的關係，往後共同成立了「歐洲煤鋼共同體」(1952年)、「歐洲經濟共同體」(1958 年)、「歐洲共同體」(1967 年)及歐盟(1993 年)等經濟合作組織，比利時首都布魯塞爾更是上述多個組織的總部所在地。

After the Second World War, Belgium received relatively small loans from America. In pursuit of speedy economic recovery, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg established the Benelux Union in 1948 to reduce tariffs, facilitate resource allocation and promote exports between the member states. Afterwards, France, West Germany, Italy and the Benelux Union developed their relationships under the Inner Six, founding economic organizations such as the European Coal and Steel Community (1952), the European Economic Community (1958), the European Community (1967) and the European Union (1993). Brussels, the capital of Belgium, is even where the above organizations have been headquartered.

在軍事方面，早於 1948 年 3 月比利時已經與法國、盧森堡、荷蘭以及英國簽訂《布魯塞爾條約》。條約雖然表面上針對德國，防止德國報復，但實質指向蘇聯，以防禦性的條約方式防範蘇聯。及後，至柏林危機發生後，美國聯同西歐國家成立了北大西洋公約組織以防範蘇聯，其總部亦是設於比利時的布魯塞爾。

In military aspect, as early as March 1948, Belgium signed the Treaty of Brussels with France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Britain. Seemingly targeted against Germany for its possible revenge attempts, the treaty was actually targeted at the Soviet Union by forming a defensive military alliance against it. After the Berlin Crisis, the US and Western European countries formed the NATO as a bulwark against the Soviet Union, and the organization's headquarter has also been located in Brussels of Belgium.

K . W . HO
HISTORY

歷 史 。 地