

HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AND ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY
HONG KONG DIPLOMA OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION 2012

HISTORY PAPER 1

8.30 am – 10.15 am (1 hour 45 minutes)
This paper must be answered in English

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of *compulsory* data-based questions. The maximum mark for each question is indicated in brackets after each question. It is a guide to the length of answer required, which may vary from one to a few short paragraphs.
2. Where a question is divided into a number of sub-questions, you **MUST** divide your answer into different parts accordingly. You risk mark penalties if you do not do so.
3. Write your answers in the answer book. Start each question (not sub-question) on a new page.

Attempt *all* questions in this paper.

1. Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A

The following extract is adapted from a commentary written in 1924 by Yoshino Sakuzo, an influential Japanese political scientist. The commentary expressed his view on a coalition cabinet that was soon to be established.

Doubtless, the Japanese public's greatest hope is that the forthcoming cabinet will be strong, regardless of whether it is formed by a single party or a coalition. But the word 'strong' can have two meanings. One is that the cabinet should govern by controlling a majority in the House of Representatives, without hostile opposition from the House of Peers and Privy Council, or from the military and genro. The other meaning is that it should bravely confront unreasonable opposition from these quarters. Which of these meanings do I base my hopes on for the forthcoming cabinet? ... A cabinet that tries to please everybody by deferring actions is utterly useless. The cabinet I seek must be determined to fight and repel any enemies of its beliefs, irrespective of whether such enemies have the support of genro, the House of Peers or the military. That is the only way for a cabinet to be welcomed for the first time as the people's true friend.

SOURCE B

The following extract is adapted from a manifesto issued by the Cherry Blossom Society, a Japanese ultranationalist organisation, in 1930 when it was founded.

The party politicians have forgotten basic principles, lack the courage to carry out state policies, and completely neglect the spiritual values that are essential for the ascendancy of the Yamato people. They are wholly preoccupied with their selfish pursuit of political power and material wealth. They deceive both the Tenno and the people. Political corruption has become worse. Now, the poisonous sword of the thoroughly degenerate party politicians is being pointed at the military. This was clearly demonstrated in the controversy over the London Naval Treaty. It is obvious that the party politicians' sword, which was used against the navy, will soon be used to reduce the size of the army. Hence, as the mainstay of the army, we must arouse ourselves and wash out the bowels of these completely immoral politicians.

- (a) What, according to Yoshino Sakuzo, should a strong cabinet do? List *two* of his suggestions, and support your answer with relevant clues from Source A. (4 marks)
- (b) According to Source B, what was the attitude of the Cherry Blossom Society towards the party politicians of Japan? Explain your answer with reference to the language used in Source B. (4 marks)
- (c) Who – party politicians or the military – were more responsible for the failure of party politics in Japan in the 1930s? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (7 marks)

2. Study Sources C and D.

SOURCE C

The following extract is adapted from a speech delivered by Winston Churchill to the House of Commons in 1938, three days after Germany's annexation of Austria.

The gravity of Germany's annexation of Austria should not be underestimated. Europe is confronted with a programme of aggression, nicely calculated and timed, unfolding stage by stage. There is only one choice open to us and to other countries: either to submit, like Austria, or else to take effective measures to cope with it. Resistance will be hard, yet I am persuaded that His Majesty's Government will play a great part in the effort to preserve the peace of Europe, and, if it cannot be preserved, to preserve the freedom of the nations of Europe.

SOURCE D

The following cartoon was published in Britain in April, 1939.



HITLER: 'GERMANY SHALL NEVER BE ENCIRCLED'

- (a) What can you infer from Source C about the situation in Europe in 1938? Support your answer with *two* relevant clues from Source C. (3 marks)
- (b) Does Source D reflect a bias against Germany? Explain your view with reference to Source D and using your own knowledge. (4 marks)
- (c) If you were a spokesman of Nazi Germany at that time, how would you respond to the accusations about Nazi aggression contained in Sources C and D respectively? Explain your answer with reference to Sources C and D, and using your own knowledge. (7 marks)

3. Study Source E.

SOURCE E

The following poster was published in China in 1967. The people wore arm bands with Chinese characters meaning 'Red Guard' or 'rebel faction'; some of them held in their hands *Selected Works of Mao Zedong*. The two-headed beast under the foot of the man in the foreground is meant to represent Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping.



- (a) Infer the purpose of the poster. Explain your answer with reference to Source E. (4 marks)
- (b) With reference to Source E and using your own knowledge, discuss the short-term and long-term impact of the Cultural Revolution on China. (6 marks)

4. Study Sources F and G.

SOURCE F

The following extract is adapted from a speech delivered in 1988 by Margaret Thatcher, British Prime Minister.

To try to suppress nationhood and concentrate power at the centre of the European Community would be highly damaging and would jeopardise the objectives we seek to achieve. Working more closely together does not require power to be centralised in Brussels. Indeed, it is ironic that just when those countries such as the Soviet Union are learning that success depends on dispersing power, some in the Community seem to want to move in the opposite direction. Certainly we want to see a more united Europe, but it must preserve the different traditions, parliamentary powers and sense of national pride in one's own country.

SOURCE G

The following extract is adapted from a speech delivered in 1989 by Jacques Delors, President of the Commission of the European Economic Community.

Our present concern with European integration offers a golden opportunity for the joint exercise of sovereignty while respecting diversity. The twelve members of the European Community do open their doors to other European countries willing to accept the terms of the Single European Act (1987) in full. Our task is to unite old nations with strong traditions and personalities. Nobody is being asked to renounce legitimate patriotism.

- (a) What was Margaret Thatcher's worry about the prospect of European integration? Explain your answer with reference to Source F. (3 marks)
- (b) Do you think Jacques Delors would share Margaret Thatcher's worry, as you identified it in (a)? Explain your answer with reference to Source G. (3 marks)
- (c) Did developments in Europe after 1988 justify Margaret Thatcher's worry, as you identified it in (a)? Explain your answer with relevant historical facts from the period 1988-2000. (5 marks)

END OF PAPER

Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the *Examination Report and Question Papers* published by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority at a later stage.