

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 is adapted from an advertisement in a newspaper published in Hong Kong in the early 1930s.

First and Largest Chain Department Store in China
Other Businesses: Cosmetics and Aerated Water Production;
Flood, Fire and Life Insurance; Hotels, etc.

Sincere Company Limited

Founded in 1900, Sincere was the first department store in the Far East. The first shop was set up in Hong Kong, and now the Sincere flag can be seen in the major cities, with a total of 35 places of business and a combined capital of 15 million yuan. For the convenience of faraway customers, we have introduced parcel delivery services in our Hong Kong and Shanghai branches. Delivery will be safe and fast, and your satisfaction is guaranteed.

Note:

Aerated water: carbonated water
 Saigon: now Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam
 Siam: now Thailand

Beiping: now Beijing
 Shiqi: located in Guangdong Province
 Yingkou: located in Liaoning Province

SOURCE B

The following narrates the early development of Sincere Company Limited.

There were four major department stores in China: Sincere, Wing On, The Sun and Sun Sun. The founders of these four large companies were all natives of Zhongshan, Guangdong, who at one time lived in Australia. The time from the early 20th century to the eve of the Sino-Japanese War was a period of vigorous growth of Chinese department stores. They were funded by capital from overseas Chinese, with their prototype set up in Hong Kong. As soon as business proved successful, branches would be set up in Guangzhou and eventually Shanghai, which marked the peak of their prosperity. Their business objective was: 'To supply everything, with nothing unavailable'.

Ma Yingbiao, founder of Sincere Company, became rich in his middle age. He assisted Dr. Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary activities by generously donating money. After the success of the Revolution, he disregarded fame and wealth, resigned from high and lucrative posts, and put his best efforts in running Chinese-owned industrial and commercial businesses.

Ma was a Christian. His companies closed on Sundays so that his employees could go to church, where he would preach in person. Ma also made use of such chances to advocate Dr. Sun's revolution by propagating democratic ideas and promoting equality among people, including equality between men and women.

Some old people recalled that Ma was the first person in Hong Kong to stage shows featuring female models for advertising his company. However, such actions were blamed as morally offensive. Ma was also the first person to invite female cosmeticians from Max Factor, an American cosmetic company, to come to Sincere to do make-up for its customers.

- (a) Identify *two* characteristics of modernisation in Hong Kong in the early 20th century. Support your answer with clues from Source A. (4 marks)
- (b) What contributions did Hong Kong make to the development of Asia in the early 20th century? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (7 marks)

2. Study Sources C, D and E.

SOURCE C

The following is adapted from a speech of resignation made to the Cabinet by Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty of Britain, in 1938.

When Mr. Hitler broke the Treaty of Versailles, he promised to keep the Treaty of Locarno, and when he broke the Treaty of Locarno, he promised not to interfere further or to have any territorial aims in Europe. When he entered Austria by force, he assured us that he would not interfere with Czechoslovakia. That was less than six months ago. Still the Prime Minister believes that he can rely upon 'the good faith of Hitler'.

The Prime Minister may be right. I hope and pray that he is right, but I cannot believe what he believes. I wish I could. Therefore, I can be of no assistance to him in his Government. It is much better that I should go. I remember when we were discussing the German demand for Sudetenland, I said that if I were a party to persuading the Czechoslovak Government to accept the demand, I should never be able to hold up my head again. I have forfeited a great deal. I have given up an office that I loved. I have ruined, perhaps, my political career. But that is a little matter; I have retained something which is to me of greater value – I can still walk about the world with my head erect.

SOURCE D

The following cartoon was published in 1938.



SOURCE E

The following cartoon was published in the USSR in 1939.

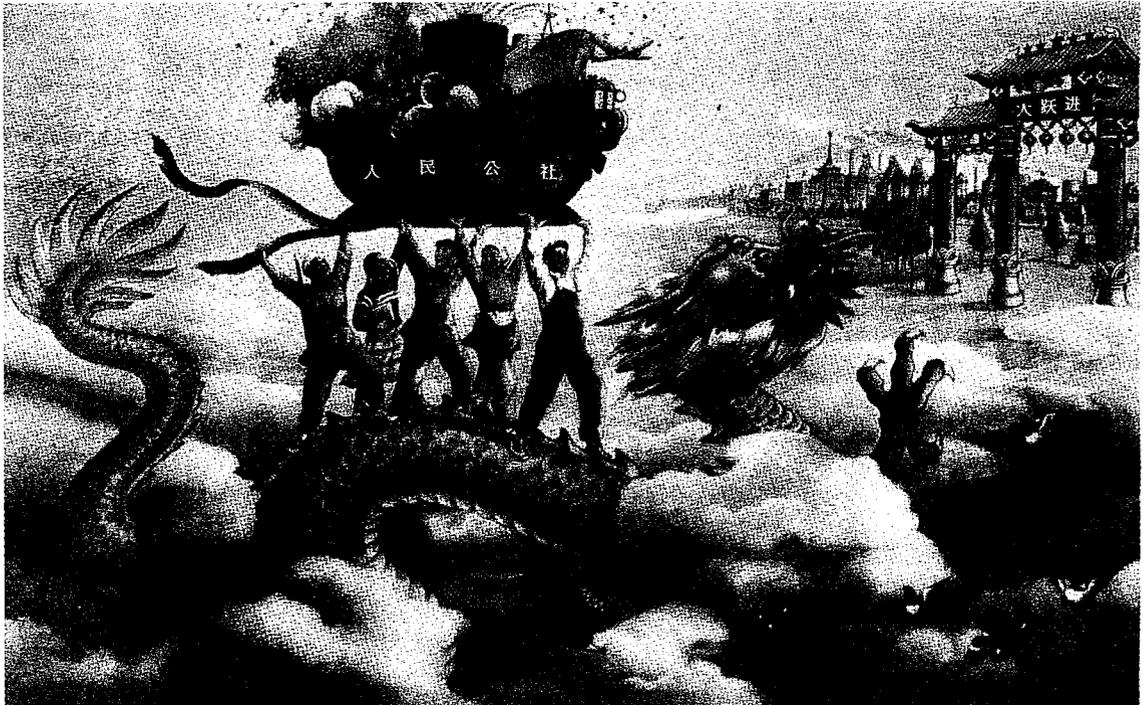


- (a) According to Source C, why was Hitler not a man of 'good faith'? Explain your answer with reference to Source C. (3 marks)
- (b) According to the author of Source E, what was the purpose of the appeasement policy? Explain your answer with reference to Source E. (4 marks)
- (c) Which Source do you think has the least negative view towards the appeasement policy in the 1930s? Explain your answer with reference to Sources C, D and E. (8 marks)

3. Study Sources F and G.

SOURCE F

The following is adapted from a painting that appeared in the People's Republic of China in 1959.



* 大跃进: Great Leap Forward
人民公社: People's Commune

SOURCE G

The following table shows the growth rates in percentage (%) of some economic sectors of the People's Republic of China in the period 1953-75.

	National Income	Agriculture	Industry	Commerce
1953-57 (First Five-year Plan)	8.9	3.7	19.6	8.0
1958-62 (Second Five-year Plan)	-3.1	-5.8	1.8	-4.3
1963-65 (Readjustment Period)	14.7	11.5	21.4	2.9
1966-70 (Third Five-year Plan)	8.3	3.0	12.3	9.3
1971-75 (Fourth Five-year Plan)	5.5	3.5	8.3	2.1

- (a) Identify *one* view regarding the People's Commune, as portrayed in Source F. Explain your answer with reference to Source F. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe *two* trends in China's economic development in the period 1953-75 as shown in Source G. (4 marks)
- (c) 'Both the Great Leap Forward Movement and the Cultural Revolution had good intentions but yielded bad results.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources F and G, and using your own knowledge. (7 marks)

4. Study Source H.

SOURCE H

The following extract discusses the development of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) up to the late 1950s.

For many scientists, international cooperation represented a means of not only continuing their anti-Fascist commitment but also preventing the destructive use of science in the post-war era.

In the spring of 1948, finding a new Head of Natural Sciences at UNESCO proved difficult. The United States vetoed candidates suggested by the original Head, and the UNESCO Director-General refused candidates suggested by the United States. Despite the persistent hostility of the United States to costly projects, the UNESCO maintained a bias towards the West. Membership was denied to the People's Republic of China, and the Organization voiced its support for American intervention in Korea. A major conference between Eastern and Western intellectuals was refused.

With the advent of the Cold War, powerful countries invested massively in research and nationally organised development. However, a large part of research was excluded from international exchange. The Cold War inevitably complicated the relationships between scientists and governments and diminished the role of international organisations such as UNESCO.

The eighth session of the General Conference marked the beginning of UNESCO's consolidation phase, and the gradual thawing of Cold War hostilities. The most important indicator of change was the conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy (Geneva, Switzerland, August 1955). The USSR finally became a Member State in 1954, and a Russian was appointed as Director of Natural Sciences Department in 1959. There was also a sense of peaceful competition, exemplified by Polar expeditions and the first International Geophysical Year (1957-1958).

- (a) In what way was the year 1954 a turning point in the history of UNESCO? Explain your answer with reference to Source H. (3 marks)
- (b) Was ideological factor the most important factor that had affected international cooperation in the period 1945-2000? Explain your answer with reference to Source H, and using your own knowledge. (7 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.