

Level 5 Exemplar and comments

Paper 1 Question 1

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11(a) The two characteristics of modernization in Hong Kong were the outward style of Hong Kong and the diversity in business.

Firstly, when Hong Kong worked on modernization, she tended to increase its economic activities with the outside world. In Source A, we can see that one of the largest chain store in China was set up in Hong Kong and it introduced parcel delivery services to Hong Kong. It shows that Hong Kong worked closely to the mainland China in economic modernization.

Secondly, Hong Kong had diversity in business. In Source A, we see that Hong Kong had established different types of business, such as life insurance, hotels, aerated water production, chain store. It shows the diversity on ~~economic~~ economic development.

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1cb) Hong Kong provided a channel to enter the market in mainland China, and a place where freedom of speech, religion were respected. From Source A, we can conclude that Hong Kong act as part of the chain for a chain department store of China. According to my own knowledge, Hong Kong was selected by this store because she had an geographical advantage which allowed her to have economic relationship with ~~the~~ different countries. Through Hong Kong, the business in China can further develop in other part of Asia. Also Source B tells us that Hong Kong acted as a gateway to China market. In the early 20th century, China was not yet fully opened. Through successful business in Hong Kong, the businessmen could further develop branches in mainland. That's why the overseas Chinese in Source B said they would set up branches in Guangzhou and Shanghai.

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after their success in Hong Kong.
 Moreover, Hong Kong provided a place where all religion and races were accepted. Source B tells us some businessmen would love to work in Hong Kong because they can practice their religious activities, and hire women, talk about equality among people. These qualities made people felt welcomed and easy to adapt. Therefore, according to my own knowledge, many companies overseas would love to set up branches to expand the market in Hong Kong.

In a whole, Hong Kong provided a favorable place for ~~the~~ Chinese businesses and other Asian businesses to ~~work~~ interact and carry cooperation, which helped develop better cooperation and economic relations in Asia!

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2(a) Hitler was not a man of 'good faith' because he had broken many promises. According to Source C, Hitler signed the Treaty of Versailles, then he broke it. After that, he promised to keep the Treaty of Locarno and promised not to interfere other territories in Europe. But then, ~~he~~ he broke the promises one by one, by entering other countries by force. He didn't keep his promises, he had no 'good faith'.

(b) The purpose of the appeasement policy was to divert German's aggression to the east, instead of the west. In Source E, the British man gave ~~Czechoslovakia~~ Czechoslovakia to the wolf representing Germany, while another British man held a flag asking it to go east. It implies that the West didn't care what Germany do with Czechoslovakia and gave her what she wanted because they wanted to make ~~the~~ Germany

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occupied with her new interests, so that she would leave them alone.

2c) Source D has the least negative view. It shows a man trying to pull the earth to a land with peace. It implies that appeasement policy was aimed at peace to the world. The purpose was good, and they were almost there. However, Source D shows the danger of the broke of of Czechoslovakia crisis which might lead to the world's fall into the war. In general, Source D shows the ~~right~~ direction of the appeasement policy was right, just there was a chance of danger of war.

Source C shows the hope of appeasement policy failed. The writer of Source C expressed how Hitler broke the promises made him lost trust towards appeasement. He strongly indicated that he would ~~not~~ feel ashamed if he encouraged Czechoslovakia to accept Germany's demands and he acted like nothing

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serious happened. He believed appeasement policy at last would bring miserable outcomes. Source C is not like Source D, which has hope the whole time. Source C shows lost of faith, trust and changed of heart toward appeasement, while source D believes it ~~is~~ had a right goal after all.

Source E shows the most negative view towards appeasement, not only did the cartoonist described Germany as a wolf. It also indicated that, after ~~the~~ Germany wolf eat Czechoslovakia, it is possible it eat the British men too. It implies that appeasement policy would not satisfy German's wants and it might bring hostility of German towards the West. Comparing these three sources, Source B has the least negative view.

Paper 1 Question 3

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3ca) Source F portrayed that People's Commune could bring fruitful results. Source F shows that the people ~~are~~ are joyfully holding a basket of production in heavy industry, agriculture. It implies that People's Commune ~~will~~ would have good results that everyone who hold that basket could enjoy and share the positive results.

cb) China's national income ^{agriculture, industry, commerce} decreased from 1953-1962, then they greatly increased during the readjustment period (1963-65). After that, they increased steadily. For example, the national income fell sharply from 8.9% in 1953-57 to -3.17% in 1958-62. But, then it increased fastly to 19.7% in 1963-65.

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3(c) Yes, I agree that both movements had good intentions but with terrible results. The objectives of the Great Leap Forward were good. For example, the People's Commune in Soure F was intended to bring down poverty and bring prosperity among its people equality. It was hoped that different levels of people could all enjoy the benefits from better productions in industry and agriculture. Also, according to my knowledge, the Great Leap Forward was also designed to improve China's status in ~~leaving~~ iron production to replace Britain. The aims were good and they were healthy to the growth of the country.

Regarding the objectives of the Cultural Revolution, it too had good intentions. It aimed to arise people's patriotism, expand the scope of education received by the lower cast people. It was good to innovate people and to expand

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The knowledge of people.

However, both movements came to failures.

The Great Leap Forward failed to achieve ~~prosperity~~ prosperity to its people. Source G shows how ~~the~~ greatly the income, agricultural and industrial production declined. It was so severe that most of these growth rate were negative.

According to my own knowledge, the results was so poor that many people even starved to death because of the declining agricultural products. Also, the iron produced were of low quality that made them wasteful.

The Cultural Revolution had the same poor results. It aimed to bring more people to become knowledgeable. But, instead, it made lots of talented, educated people became less educated that they should be. It was because they were sent to the country side to work instead of studying. Also, the lower class could not become ^{as} educated as

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as wished because they were mainly taught of Mao's ideas, lacking the diversity in knowledge.

Both movements had good intentions but they all came to bad results.

Paper 1 Question 4

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4(a) 1954 was the year that UNESCO extended its scope of cooperation. That year, USSR entered UNESCO. Before 1954, the UNESCO had bias on the superpower, the US. According to Source H, the projects of UNESCO carried out were costly but they were still carried out because they were suggested by the US. But after 1954, the enter of another superpower, UNESCO could not have bias on the US. UNESCO had more countries to give advice and provide knowledge and technology.

(b) The ideological factor was the most important factor that affected the international cooperation. Those countries who had similar ideologies worked together to oppose the countries with opposing ideologies.

For example, in Source H, the US would not allow Communist China to enter UNESCO and the USSR would

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not become an UNESCO earlier because of the differences between capitalist US and communist USSR.

But they both worked with certain countries under ideology factor. For instance, the US promoted Marshall Plan in 1947 to unite the capitalist countries in resistance of the Communist threat. This ideology factor urged the US to work closely with the Western Europe in economical means. For the same reason, the USSR established the Molotov Plan, COMBLOC to help its Communist countries to avoid capitalist's temptation. Therefore, it encouraged the Eastern Europe and the USSR work closer.

Also, the international cooperation in military was also encouraged by ideological factor. NATO was set up among the capitalists to resist military threat of Communism; while Warsaw Pact was set up among communist countries to avoid capitalist influence in the

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Eastern Europe. So, ideological factor was the most important factor. Less important factor, like the realize of danger of nuclear power. The US and the USSR realized the threat of nuclear war after the Cuban Missile Crisis. They worked closer to ban the test of nuclear, which later brought disarmament talks (SALT 1 and 2). This was an example of other factor to international cooperation.

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2. I agree that the Qing government failed to transform China in the period 1900-12, but I disagree that the Nanjing government succeeded in this in 1927-37.

The Qing government carried out the late Qing Reform in 1901-11, and it was a total failure for sure. Though the Nanjing government made improvement and enjoyed small success, it actually failed as a whole in transforming the country.

Both governments tried to transform the country through political, economic, social, military and diplomatic means. In political aspect, both governments had total failure. The Qing government wanted to carry out constitutional reform to change the government from bottom up. But, in fact, nothing had changed or transformed constitutionally. The Qing government just mentioned the change ~~might~~ would be taken 9 years later after studying the methods

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and ways to adapt such constitutional changes. It did not do anything on constitutional change after that. The Late Qing Reform ceased in 1911 and the plan dropped. Also, the Qing government tried to transform the government with more ethnic group involved in it. However, it failed because of its insincerity. It established a Responsibility Cabinet with 13 members, which 8 of them were Manchus. The cabinet did not reach its goal in transformation, instead it further showed the insincerity and unwillingness of the Qing government in taking action to be more widely accepted to other ethnic groups. Thus, it made political transformation seem impossible under Qing government's rule.

The Nanjing government made more attempts in political changes. Yet, it failed at last. The Nanjing government drew a three-stage plan on political transformation,

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to pave the way for its goal on a constitutional government. Sadly, the plan stopped after stage two 'political tutelage' took place. The government did not further go to stage 3, it ceased and it did reach its goal. Moreover, the Nanjing government tried to transform the government with separation of powers. It, indeed, took action and developed five yuan on dealing with different matters. But, the real power was still in hand of the Guomindang (GMD). GMD had high concentration of power and the executive yuan was directly reported to GMD. Therefore, the separation of powers was only superficially achieved, the GMD still dominated the government.

In short, both governments failed to transform or modernize the country politically.

In economic aspect, the Qing government had a more severe failure than the Nanjing government's. The Qing government

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tried to strengthen China and promote enterprises by building railways and pass the Commercial Law. However, the Qing government faced difficulties financially because she needed pay huge indemnity of the treaties with the West. She was so poor, and lack of capital to encourage economic growth. Besides, corruption was serious in the government, the budget was not wisely and effectively used on infrastructure. For example, it nationalized Shandong Railway, selling it to the West for capital, hindering the progress of railway. The decay of the Qing government led to economic reform failure.

For the Nanjing government, she enjoyed a bit of success with national railways built and reform of the currency, which encouraged business and economic activities all over the countries. Yet, people's life was hard because of the heavy taxation. Some warlords remained and had control over several places, where

宮松濤田山岳的管安 收丁了部照

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taxation was high. But, the Nanjing ~~at~~ government did not and could not do anything to stop the warlords or bring reform to these people who suffered. So, generally, many people could not enjoy the ^{economic} changes that the government tried to bring. Therefore, we can say the Nanjing government fail to bring economic benefits all over the country.

In social aspect, the Qing government could only simply stop women from binding foot, this kind of tradition. It did not cultivate its people deeply. For example, women's status was still low, many people could not receive enough education. The Qing government did not turn a new leaf in social aspect for its people.

The Nanjing government did more on education. For example compulsory education, development of tertiary education. It also promoted New Life Movement to cultivate its people to be good persons of

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good deeds. However, other social problems remain unchanged. For instance social inequality, discrimination, etc. It did not transform the country socially wholly. It was not ~~the~~ successful.

In diplomatic aspect, the Nanjing government was more successful than the Qing government, yet it was not successful. The Qing government could not bargain, she still needed to pay the heavy reparation, and gave privilege to the Western countries. China could not improve her social status. On the contrary, the Nanjing government was able to gain back some lost territories in the unequal treaties, like Xiamen. She helped regain some dignity to the country by abolishing some treaties. However, we could not say she is successful because she could not transform the country with equal status as the West. Some demands were still requested by the West. China could not enter major international ^{cooperation}.

As a whole, the Nanjing government did better job. But, both government failed to transform China.

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5. I agree that the USSR posed more challenges for the US to respond than the US posed challenges to the USSR. In many incidents during the Cold War, the US took action because of the threat of the USSR. Only very few times were US threats urged the USSR to take action.

The first USSR challenges to the US was the beginning of the spread of Communism. The Communism was spread to Greece, making two opposing governments there. One was communist, the other anti-communist. The Greek Civil War worried the US that the communist Soviet would expand its influence if Greece fall into communist threat. So, ~~the~~ the US declared the Truman Doctrine in 1947 to offer help to any countries who were threatened by the USSR. If the Greek Civil War did not involve Communist, the US would not give help. But, because she ~~is~~ felt threatened by the USSR,

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she took the initial to oppose the USSR.

Another concrete example of the USSR challenges was the Berlin Blockade in 1948-49. The US, the USSR and two other western countries co-supervised Germany and Berlin. The US and two other countries, Britain and France wanted carry out reform in Germany to help her recover. But, the USSR wanted Germany remain weak, so she objected them ~~the~~ when they carried out reform in their regions without the USSR consent. The USSR blocked and cut links between Berlin and the Western Germany, a Berlin Blockade. The US was greatly discontented that the supply in its Berlin zone was running low. The USSR posed a challenge to the US by isolating Berlin from the West Germany. It also created tension between the USSR and the other Western Countries. The US responded by sending airlifts to drop the supply to Berlin. The US once again needed to do something because of the USSR.

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Years later, in 1962, the USSR once again gave the US a challenge by setting up ~~up~~ missile base in Cuba. It is known as the Cuban Missile Crisis. Cuba was so close to the US, it was on the south of Florida. The range of ~~of~~ the missile covered most of the territory of the US. Therefore, the US was threatened. She responded by setting up missile base in Turkey and a naval blockade. The USSR challenged the US again, the US would not set up missile bases near the USSR if the USSR did not do so. The USSR gave the US ~~challenge~~ challenge.

Another USSR challenge was its invasion in Afghanistan in 1979. The ~~the~~ US and the USSR were having détente and disarmament ~~aggre~~ agreements. But, the USSR ignited the US again by invading Afghanistan, where had much oil supply to the US. The US felt threatened again, so she stopped the disarmament talks and decided not to

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sign the treaty in SALT 2. The USSR posed a challenge again on the US, making her back down on improving their relationship.

The USSR challenged the US mainly, but there were a few times where the US challenged the USSR.

For example, the US set up NATO in 1949 to resist Communist threat. The USSR did not feel threatened at first. But, when NATO accepted West Germany's entry, it worried the USSR. West Germany was so close to the USSR's sphere in East Germany and Eastern Europe. She afraid the US might attack her easily through West Germany. Therefore, the USSR saw this as a challenge and responded by setting up Warsaw Pact with its Communist countries in 1955.

Another example was Star War, the arm race took place in the space. The US invented how to tackle missiles

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from other countries in the space. It aroused the suspicion of the USSR, making her invent her bases in the space too. The US posed a challenge to the USSR in military means. It urged the USSR to respond quickly to secure herself, defense herself.

Both the US and the USSR posed challenges to each other. But, the USSR posed more challenges to the US than the US did to her.

Comments

The script demonstrates comprehensive knowledge of the curriculum content. In Paper 1, the candidate generally managed to answer questions at different levels of difficulty, sometimes performing excellently (such as with Q.3). In Paper 2, the candidate provided logical answers to the questions.