

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.

Not to be taken away before the
end of the examination session

Attempt *all* questions in this paper.

1. Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A

The following table shows statistics for the percentages of patients opting for Chinese and Western treatments and the number of operations in Tung Wah Hospital (a member hospital of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals) in the period 1912-36.

| Year | In-patients* | | | Out-patients^ | |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Chinese treatment | Western treatment | No. of operations | Chinese treatment | Western treatment |
| 1912 | 63.20% | 36.80% | 86 | 91.27% | 8.73% |
| 1916 | 49.31% | 50.69% | 244 | 86.47% | 13.53% |
| 1920 | 45.49% | 54.51% | 311 | 84.76% | 15.24% |
| 1924 | 45.75% | 54.25% | 366 | 75.65% | 24.35% |
| 1928 | 41.68% | 58.32% | 171 | 89.02% | 10.98% |
| 1932 | 46.22% | 53.78% | 701 | 84.46% | 15.54% |
| 1936 | 38.22% | 61.78% | 1,586 | 83.08% | 16.92% |

* In-patients: patients who stay in a hospital to receive medical treatment

^ Out-patients: patients who receive treatment at a hospital but are not hospitalised

SOURCE B

The following is a picture that shows the opening ceremony of the Kwong Wah Hospital (a member hospital of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals) on 9 October, 1911. Standing in the middle with a high hat is Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor of Hong Kong at the time, and the Chinese people around him include members of the Legislative Council, directors of the Tung Wah Hospital, and committee members of the Kwong Wah Hospital.



- (a) Describe *one* trend in medical development in Hong Kong as reflected in Source A. Support your answer with clues from Source A. (2 marks)
- (b) Cite *one* clue from Source B, and explain how the clue you cite reflects that the Kwong Wah Hospital enjoyed high social status at the time. (2 marks)
- (c) 'In the first half of the 20th century, Hong Kong was a city where tradition and modernity co-existed.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

2. Study Sources C and D.

SOURCE C

The following is adapted from a speech by Gidske Anderson, Chairperson of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, when presenting the Nobel Peace Prize 1990 in December 1990.

The award this year of the Peace Prize to the President of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, is very much in line with Alfred Nobel's own wishes and desires. Nobel wanted the prize to be awarded to someone who had worked to promote 'fraternity between nations'. That was the expression generally used in his day to refer to the replacement of conflict with international cooperation. Nobel also wished his prize to be given to someone who had actively promoted disarmament and negotiation.

The entire world is today watching the Soviet Union's dramatic and heroic struggle to overcome the huge economic, social and political problems which shake the country. The Norwegian Nobel Committee is also watching. It is our wish that the award of the Peace Prize to its President will be recognised as a greeting to all the peoples of the Soviet Union, and as a sign that the outside world is watching their struggle with a sense of brotherhood.

It has been suggested that the award of this year's prize to the President of the Soviet Union by the Nobel Committee was somewhat bold. Our boldness is, however, nothing like the boldness shown by Mikhail Gorbachev's reform initiatives, or the boldness shown by the many peoples of the Soviet Union in rewriting history.

SOURCE D

The following is adapted from a book on world history after the Second World War.

Why, then, was it all so apparently painless? Why, after decades of internal violence and foreign aggression, did the world's first socialist society disintegrate without even trying to defend itself? Part of the answer is Mikhail Gorbachev's unintended success in removing the administrative and repressive machine on which the Soviet state depended. Once the Party lost its grip, once it was clear that the army or the KGB (the intelligent agency of the USSR) would not be deployed without mercy to punish the regime's opposition, then the naturally decentralising tendencies of a huge land empire came to the surface. Only then did it become evident that the so-called communist society was only a dying state with its anxious citizens.

- (a) What was the view of the Nobel Committee on the situation of the USSR at the time? Support your answer with *one* clue from Source C. (2 marks)
- (b) Infer from Source D the nature of Gorbachev's governance. Explain your answer with reference to Source D. (3 marks)
- (c) Do you agree that Gorbachev was an able leader of the USSR? Explain your answer with reference to Sources C and D and using your own knowledge. (7 marks)

3. Study Sources E and F.

SOURCE E

The following is adapted from the memoir of a senior Chinese staff member of a large foreign firm in Shanghai, which tells the story about her and a Red Guard in the early phase of the Cultural Revolution.

I sat down by the kitchen table, and the cook placed coffee, toast, butter and a jar of jam in front of me.

A girl Red Guard came into the kitchen and sat down on the other side of the table. After I had drunk the coffee and put the cup down, she picked it up. There was still some coffee in it. She put the cup to her nose and sniffed.

Making a face of distaste, she asked me, 'What is this?' 'It's coffee,' I said. 'What is coffee? Is it foreign food?' She put the cup down loudly. 'I suppose you could call it foreign food.' I picked up a slice of toast and started to butter it.

She looked at the butter and picked up the jar of jam with its label in English. Then she leaned forward in her seat and stared at me angrily. 'Why do you have to drink a foreign beverage? Why do you have to eat foreign food? Why do you have so many foreign books? Why are you so foreign altogether? In every room in this house there are imported things, but there is not a single portrait of our beloved Great Leader. We have been to many homes of the capitalist class. Your house is the worst of all, the most reactionary of all. Are you a Chinese or are you a foreigner?'

SOURCE F

The following are two newspaper reports in 1990 about the opening of China's first McDonald's restaurant in Shenzhen. *Shenzhen Special Zone Daily* is an official newspaper run by the Shenzhen Party Committee of the Communist Party of China.

'McDonald's Opens in Shenzhen'

The first McDonald's in China officially opened yesterday morning in Xihuagong, Guanghualou, Jiefang Road, Shenzhen.

The 500-seat McDonald's, an investment of 40 million Hong Kong dollars, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of McDonald's Restaurants (Hong Kong) Limited. Its food and quality are the same as McDonald's in other parts of the world, including various kinds of hamburgers that fill nostrils with meat aroma, hot and crispy French fries, icy and smooth milk shakes and sundaes, etc.

Li Guangzhen, Shenzhen's Deputy Mayor, attended McDonald's opening ceremony and congratulated McDonald's on behalf of the city government. Other attendants of the ceremony included Wu Xiaolan, Deputy Team Leader of the Preparatory Team of the Municipal People's Congress, representatives of the US McDonald's and the McDonald's Restaurants (Hong Kong) Limited, heads of relevant divisions of the city government, as well as various Chinese and foreign guests. (*Shenzhen Special Zone Daily*, 9 October 1990)

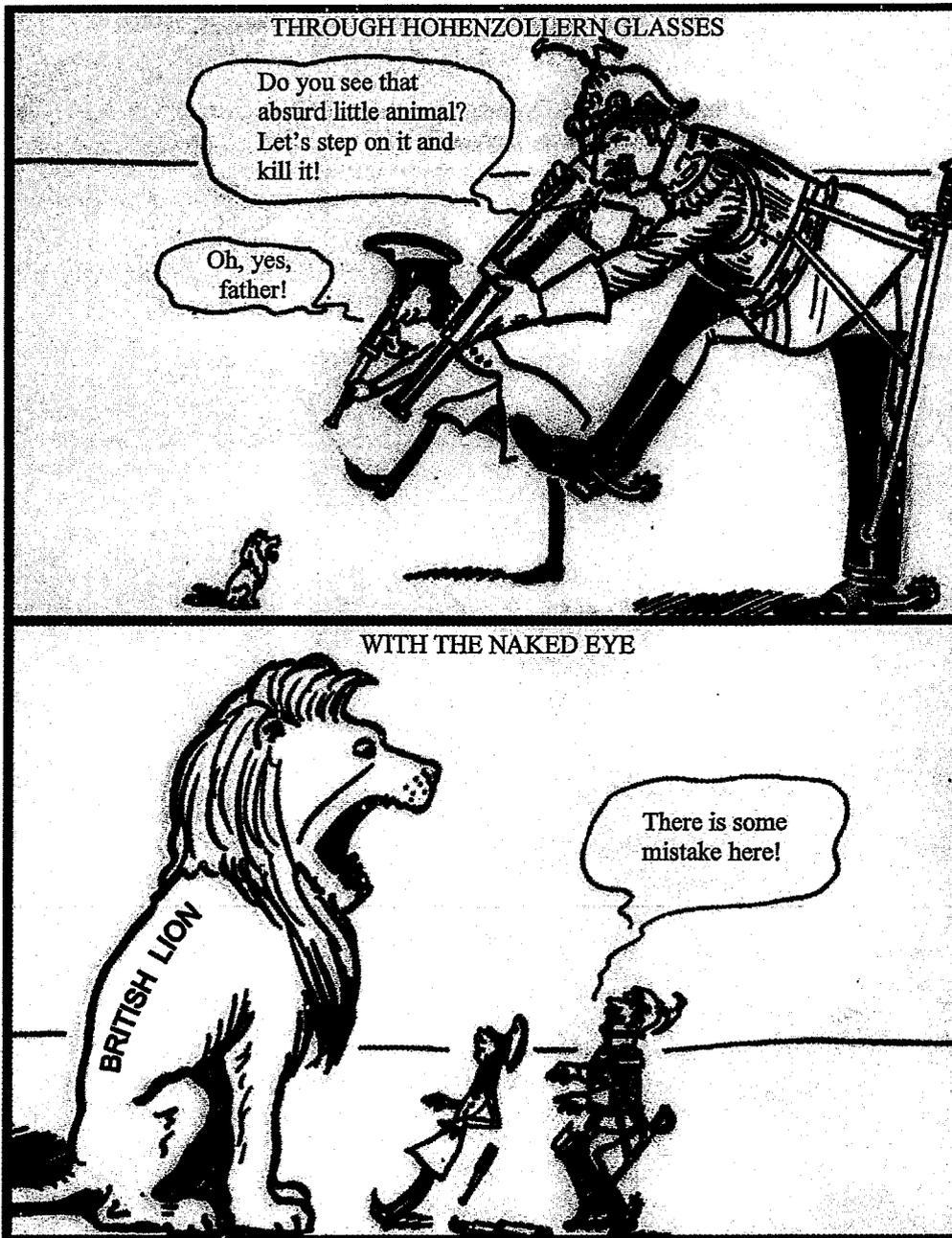
Shenzhen residents already knew about McDonald's. Its opening yesterday attracted many of them to visit and try out new things, resulting in congestions in nearby roads. Within the first three hours of its opening, the eager Shenzhen customers had already eaten up foods that McDonald's had prepared for a week's consumption, and so its staff had to urgently transport supplies from Hong Kong. (*Wen Wei Po*, Hong Kong, 9 October 1990)

- (a) Infer *one* characteristic of the Red Guards in the Cultural Revolution. Support your answer with one clue from Source E. (2 marks)
- (b) What can you conclude from Source F about the Shenzhen government's attitude towards the entry of McDonald's into China? Explain your answer with reference to Source F. (3 marks)
- (c) Do you agree that the Reform and Opening-up policy of China after 1978 transformed China? Explain your answer with reference to Sources E and F and using your own knowledge of China's development up to 2000. (8 marks)

4. Study Sources G and H.

SOURCE G

The following is a cartoon published in a British newspaper in October 1914.



* Hohenzollern: Germany's ruling family

SOURCE H

The following is adapted from the memoir of a German politician about the atmosphere in Germany on the eve of Germany's entry into the First World War.

At express speed I had returned to Berlin. Everywhere people's conversations were of war and rumours of war. There was only one topic of conversation – war. The supporters of war seemed to be in a great majority. Why were these warlike fellows, young and old, out of their mind? Why were they so ignorant of the horrors of war? Vast crowds of demonstrators paraded. Schoolboys and students were there in their thousands; veterans of the German-French War (1870-71) were there too in huge numbers.

Patriotic demonstrations excited the war-mongers to excess. 'A call like the voice of thunder.' 'In triumph we will hit France to the ground.' 'Hurrah! Hurrah!'

'It is the hour we yearned for – our friends know that,' 'another forty years of peace would be a national misfortune for Germany,' shouted the Pan-German papers that had for years been shouting for war.

- (a) Suggest a caption for the cartoon in Source G. Justify your choice with reference to Source G. (3 marks)
- (b) Do you think that the author of Source H would support Germany's participation in the war in 1914? Explain your answer with reference to the language used in Source H. (3 marks)
- (c) 'The First World War was caused primarily by the miscalculations of the European powers.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources G and 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.