

HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AND ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY
HONG KONG DIPLOMA OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION 2017

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 is extracted from a survey concerning the question of Hong Kong's future, conducted by a pressure group of Hong Kong in 1982, when the talks between China and Britain about the future of Hong Kong were about to begin.

<u>Preferred Situation of Hong Kong after 1997</u>	
To maintain status quo as a British colony	70%
To become a trust territory*	15%
To be taken back by China and under Chinese administration	4%
None of the above	2%
Don't know	9%

* Trust territory: a non-self-governing territory placed under the United Nations

SOURCE B

The following extract is the translated lyrics of a song from 1990 by Sam Hui, a Cantonese pop singer.

While determined to stay on board this boat,
Let's together keep it undamaged.
Difficulties and challenges we face bravely,
To ensure the boat never overturns.

Hong Kong is my heart, a determined heart.
I am extremely reluctant to migrate overseas to become a second-class citizen.
I must stay confident, and build a solid foundation.
By doing my part with best efforts, I'll surely break through and overcome darkness.

- (a) (i) Infer from Source A *one* anxiety among the Hong Kong people about the future of Hong Kong. Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (3 marks)
- (ii) Did the anxiety you inferred in (a)(i) still exist in 1990? Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (2 marks)
- (b) 'The question of Hong Kong's future enhanced Hong Kong people's political awareness.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge of the development of Hong Kong up to 1997. (7 marks)

2. Study Sources C and D.

SOURCE C

The following is adapted from an article in a party newspaper of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), which was published on the Independence Day of the USA in 1943.

The United States has been a pioneer model of democratic politics for backward China, enabling us to understand that boldness, fairness, and honesty are necessary for establishing a democratic and free China. In despair and hardship, we yearn for the West. Let democracy and science be the tie that bonds together the two great nations of China and America. Glory will forever belong to the fair and honest nations and people.

SOURCE D

The following is adapted from the political report delivered by Mao Zedong at the Seventh National Congress of the CCP in 1945, on the eve of the victory against Japan.

In order to completely eliminate the Japanese aggressors, we must carry out democratic reforms across the whole country. To do so, it is impossible not to abolish the one-party dictatorship of the Kuomintang (Guomindang) and establish a democratic coalition government. One-party dictatorship has lost its appeal to the people, and all its prestige has been swept away. In China, nobody has the courage to say any good thing about one-party dictatorship.

Let's immediately proclaim the abolition of the Kuomintang's one-party dictatorship, establish a central government formed together by representatives from the Kuomintang, the CCP, the Democratic League, and non-party elements, and promulgate a democratic policy agenda, so as to restore national unity and defeat the Japanese aggressors.

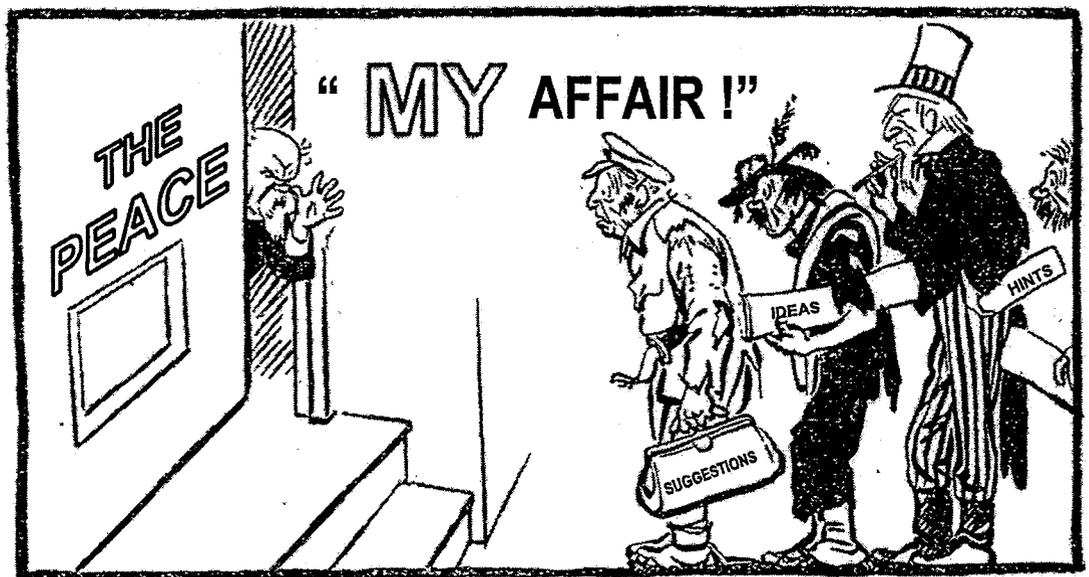
Freedom is not something bestowed by anyone, but won through struggles by the people. The more freedom that the Chinese people win through struggles and the stronger are the organised democratic forces, the more likely will it be for a united provisional coalition government to be established. Without people's freedom, there will be no national assembly that is truly elected by the people, nor will there be a government truly elected by the people.

- (a) What was the attitude of the author of Source C towards the USA? Support your answer with *one* clue from Source C. (2 marks)
- (b) If you were a Chinese intellectual in 1945, would you support the CCP? Explain your answer with reference to Source D. (4 marks)
- (c) 'After it came to power in 1949, the guiding principles of the CCP demonstrated drastic changes when compared to those it held before coming to power.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources C and D, and using your own knowledge of the development of China up to 1978. (7 marks)

3. Study Sources E and F.

SOURCE E

The following is adapted from a cartoon published in Britain in July 1923. Its caption is 'Then and Now'.



SOURCE F

The following is adapted from a book on modern history.

We should not exaggerate the extent of social change in Europe during the first half of the twentieth century. The position of women in society underlines the point. Before the First World War, feminist movements had been relatively strong, especially in pressing for the vote for women, in Northern Europe and Britain. But movements for women's rights had been far weaker in Catholic parts of Europe, notably in the east and south of the continent. The First World War had brought about the breakthrough in many countries. The recognition of the vital contribution by women in the war effort had led to a change in the attitude towards women's suffrage, and after the war women had been given the vote in most of Europe. But France extended the franchise to women only in 1944, Italy in 1946, Romania and Yugoslavia the same year, Belgium in 1948.

Beyond voting rights, women's status at home and in the workplace was little changed. Society was still completely male-dominated. In Britain, the wife was dependent on her husband's social insurance contributions and benefits, while the French Constitution of 1946 still emphasised a woman's fulfillment of her role as mother. Women remained largely discriminated against in the labour market.

- (a) What, in your opinion, was the main message of the cartoon in Source E? Explain your answer with reference to Source E. (3 marks)
- (b) Identify *one* general misunderstanding of the impact of the First World War on women's status, according to the author of Source F. Explain your answer with reference to Source F. (3 marks)
- (c) Did the First World War bring about a better Europe? Explain your answer with reference to Sources E and F, and using your own knowledge of the development of Europe up to 1929. (7 marks)

4. Study Sources G and H.

SOURCE G

The following is adapted from two speeches made by Charles de Gaulle, President of France (1959-69), in 1963 and 1967 respectively, when Britain's applications for entry to the European Economic Community (EEC) were rejected.

1963

The entry of Great Britain, and then these European Free Trade Association (EFTA) States, will completely change the whole of the actions, agreements and rules which have already been established between the Six. Then it will be another Common Market that would no longer resemble the one which the Six built.

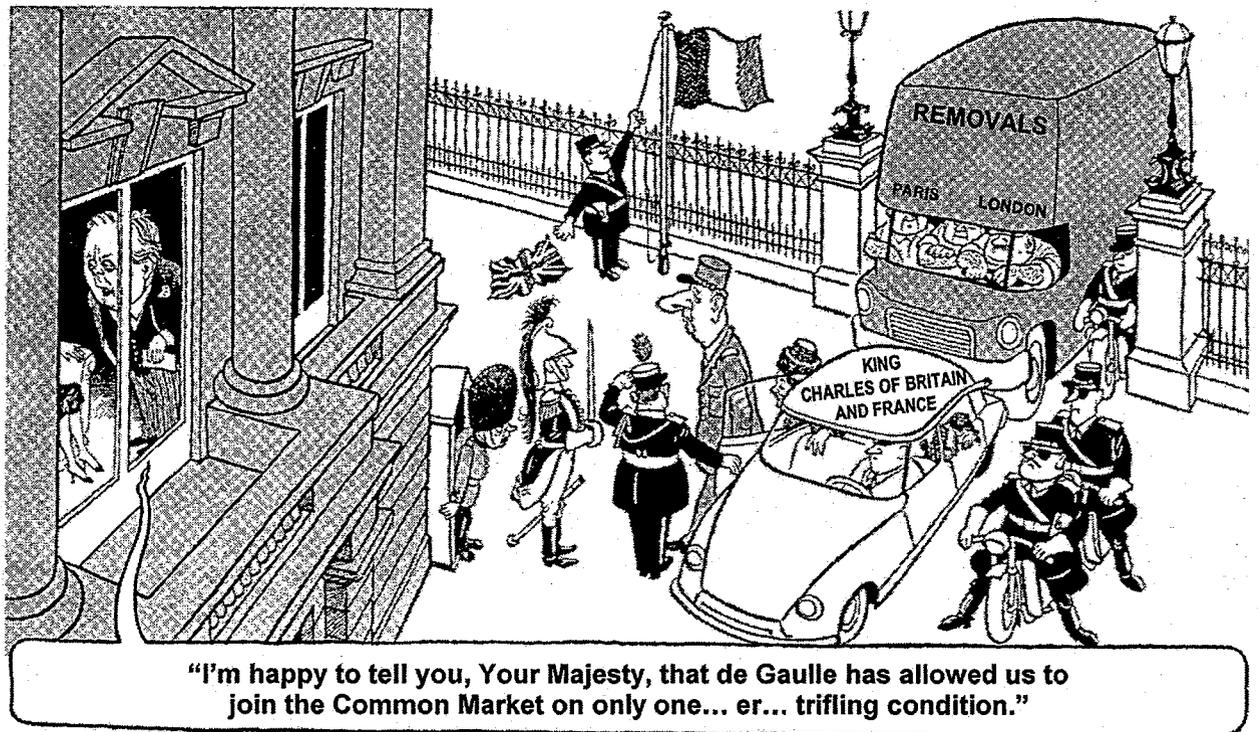
Further, this community would see itself faced with problems of economic relations with other countries, and first with the United States. It is to be foreseen that the cohesion of its members, who would become very numerous and diverse, would not endure for long, and that ultimately it would appear as a colossal Atlantic community under American dependence and direction, and which would quickly have absorbed the community of Europe.

1967

Considering the special relations that link the British with America, with the advantage and also the dependence that result for them; considering the existence of the Commonwealth and their preferential relations with it; considering the special commitment that they still have in various parts of the world and which, basically, distinguishes them from the continentals, we see that our policy of forming a truly European union would undoubtedly concur, in certain cases, with Britain's policy. But we cannot see how both policies could merge, unless British assumed again, particularly as regards defense, complete command of themselves, or else the continentals would have to renounce forever a European Europe.

SOURCE H

The following cartoon was published in Britain in 1966. The figure with a big nose in the middle of the cartoon is Charles de Gaulle, and the one speaking in the palace is Harold Wilson, then Prime Minister of Britain.



- (a) Identify *one* justification that was used by Charles de Gaulle in both speeches to reject Britain's application to join the EEC. Support your answer with two clues from Source G, one from 1963 and one from 1967. (3 marks)
- (b) What was the 'trifling condition' mentioned in Source H? Explain your answer with reference to Source H. (3 marks)
- (c) What factors hindered economic cooperation in Europe from the 1950s to the 1970s? Explain your answer with reference to Sources G and H, and using your own knowledge. (6 marks)

END OF PAPER

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