

## MARKING GUIDELINES

### Paper 1

- 1 (a) **One social problem Hong Kong faced at the time + explanation** *[1 + 3 marks]*
- Social problem:** *[1 mark]*  
- Housing congestion / family size too large / huge economic burden for families
- Explanation** *[3 marks]*  
**L1** Vague explanation, and ineffective use of relevant clues from Source. *[max. 1]*  
**L2** Clear explanation, with effective use of relevant clues from Source. *[max. 3]*
- (b) **Was the poster still appropriate for illustrating Hong Kong's social conditions by the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?** *[4 marks]*
- L1** Vague answer, without concrete examples to support views. *[max. 2]*  
**L2** Clear explanation, with concrete examples to support views. *[max. 4]*
- Appropriate**  
e.g. - Living cost was high in Hong Kong by the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with huge family expenditures (in education, housing, etc.). Burden remained high.
- Inappropriate**  
e.g. - Birth rate changed to be low in Hong Kong by the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Most of the families only had 1-2 children each. Therefore, the overpopulation issue as reflected in the poster became non-existent.  
- There were obvious improvement in Hong Kong's housing by the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Public housing and housing schemes such as Home Ownership Scheme gave effective solution to the housing congestion problem.

2. (a) **The meaning of ‘true solution of the Chinese question’** [2 marks]
- The replacement of the monarchy by a republic [1 mark]
- Clue: - ‘... the transformation of this out-of-date Manchu monarchy into a Republic of China.’ [1 mark]
- (b) **Limitations of Source B in reflecting Sun’s revolutionary ideas** [4 marks]
- L1** Vague answer, and fail to cite relevant facts as evidence. [max. 1]
  - L2** Clear answer, and substantiated by relevant facts. [max. 4]
- e.g. - The Source only reflects Nationalism of *sanmin zhuyi* – ‘a great national movement’.
- The Source only touches lightly the concept of ‘Republic’, without much discussion.
  - The Source does not mention Sun’s idea of Socialism, i.e., equalization of land ownership.
- (c) **Purpose of the cartoon** [3 marks]
- L1** Vague answer, only describing the cartoon, not inferring its purpose. [max. 1]
  - L2** Reasonable inference of the purpose, with effective reference to the Source. [max. 3]
- e.g. Purpose: - stimulate anti-warlord sentiment / let the government have a better understanding of the people’s difficulties.
- Clues: - The soldier at the left end of the cartoon holds a blood-stained sword, and locked a man with an iron chain. These reflect military despotism.
- The man at the right end of the cartoon was chain locked, reflecting the difficulties faced by the Chinese.
- 
- (d) **Would Sun have been satisfied with the development of China in the period 1912-20?** [8 marks]
- L1** Vague answer, ineffective in using both the Sources and own knowledge. [max. 2]
  - L2** Lack in balance, using Sources *or* own knowledge only. [max. 5]
  - L3** Reasonable and balanced answer, using *both* Sources *and* own knowledge. [max. 8]
- satisfied**
- e.g. - Accomplished the national revolution, resulting in the overthrow of the Manchu and the formation of a government primarily by the Han Chinese. (own knowledge)
- Accomplished a revolution of Democracy, replacing the monarchy by a republic. (own knowledge)
- not satisfied**
- e.g. - Democracy was underdeveloped. ‘[T]he form of government was altered and became unstable.’ (Source C)
- The Chinese’s livelihood was not improved. For example, the man in Source D shouldered a lot of burdens such as government bonds, land-poll tax, customs dues and military contributions. (Source D)
  - China was still under the threat of imperialism. For example, Japan presented the Twenty-One Demands, and the Powers supported the warlords in China. (own knowledge)

3. (a) **Chamberlain's attitude towards the Munich Agreement + explanation** [1+2 marks]
- Attitude: [1 mark]  
 - appreciate / support
- Explanation [2 marks]  
 L1 Vague explanation, and ineffective in using relevant clues from Source. [max. 1]  
 L2 Clear explanation, and effective in using relevant clues from Source. [max. 2]
- Clues:  
 - 'Today we all meet in joy and thankfulness...'  
 - 'I feel that it may be possible to make further progress along the road to sanity.'
- (b) **Would Churchill have supported the Munich Agreement?** [2+2 marks]
- No.
- L1 Explanation lacks balance, only referring to language *or* argument of Source. [max. 2]  
 L2 Clear explanation, referring to *both* language *and* argument of Source. [max. 4]
- Language:  
 e.g. - Use pessimistic phrases – 'silent, mournful, abandoned, broken' – to describe the situation after the signing of the Munich Agreement.  
 - Describe the Munich Agreement as being 'won upon the narrowest of margins'.
- Argument:  
 e.g. - Czechoslovakia entered an era of darkness after the signing of the Munich Agreement.  
 - The Munich Agreement failed to provide 'accumulation of deterrents against the aggressors', neither was it 'a sincere effort to redress grievances'.
- (c) **If you were a British in 1938, whose view – Chamberlain's or Churchill's – would you support?** [7 marks]
- L1 Vague argument, ineffective in using both Source and own knowledge. [max. 2]  
 L2 Unbalanced argument, using Source *or* own knowledge only. [max. 4]  
 L3 Reasonable and balanced argument, using both Source and own knowledge. [max. 7]
- Chamberlain:  
 e.g. - The Munich Agreement could remove 'those suspicions and animosities which have so long poisoned the air.' (Source E)  
 - Churchill was over-pessimistic by stating that the Munich Agreement had made 'Czechoslovakia recede into the darkness' (Source F), as the Agreement only allowed Hitlerite Germany one-third of Czechoslovakia (Sudetenland). This condition remained until the end of 1938. (own knowledge)  
 - Britain never recovered from the Great Depression, and the appeasement policy best suited its national interest. (own knowledge)  
 - A stronger Germany would deter the Soviet Union from expanding to Western Europe. This would help Britain to recover stably. (own knowledge)
- Churchill:  
 e.g. - To maintain peace, one should pursue 'accumulation of deterrents against the aggressors, coupled with a sincere effort to redress grievances' rather than seeking compromise with Hitler. (Source F)  
 - As a European power, Britain should 'declare straight out and a long time beforehand that she would, with others, join to defend Czechoslovakia...' (Source F)  
 - Chamberlain thought that the Munich Agreement had successfully dealt with the question of Czechoslovakia which was 'the latest and perhaps the most dangerous', but it actually had made "Czechoslovakia recede into the darkness". (Source F)  
 - Britain was a democratic and peace-loving country, and should not cooperate with the Nazi autocracy. (own knowledge)  
 - Hitler, after gaining ascendancy, aimed at expanding German territory. His ambition might not be satisfied by the Munich Agreement, and would sooner or later give new threat to peace of Europe in which Britain was a part. (own knowledge)

4. (a) **Cartoonist's view of the USSR's policy towards the West in 1962** [4 marks]

View: [1 mark]

- The Soviet Union lacked sincerity / was inconsistent in its policy of reconciling with the West.

Explanation: [3 marks]

L1 Vague explanation, ineffective in using relevant clues from Source. [max. 1]

L2 Clear explanation, effective in using relevant clues from Source. [max. 3]

Clue:

- Khrushchev was in a smile when saying 'the door to negotiations remains open', but the opened door led to a wall instead of an outlet.

(b) **Is the cartoonist's view applicable to the USSR's policy towards the West in the period 1953-64?** [7 marks]

L1 Vague argument, ineffective in using both Source and own knowledge. [max. 2]

L2 Unbalanced argument, using only Source *or* own knowledge. [max. 4]

L3 Reasonable and balanced argument, using *both* Source *and* own knowledge. [max. 7]

Applicable

- e.g.
- In the period 1953-64, the Soviet Union made efforts to improve relations with the West. For example, it ended the Korean War, recalled its army from Austria, and participated in a friendly summit meeting at Geneva. (Source H)
  - However, the Soviet Union remained competitive and even hostile to the West in the period. The Warsaw Pact Organization, headed by the Soviet Union, was antagonistic to the NATO of the Western countries, both institutions being military in nature. (own knowledge)
  - The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962, though ended by Khrushchev's willingness to yield to the US, showed the Soviet Union's intention to have a missile base just at the doorstep of the US. (own knowledge)

\* Candidates in general will hold the view that the cartoonist's view is applicable to the USSR's policy towards to the West in the relevant period. However, marks may be awarded to answers that reflect other views and are presented logically.