

FUKIEN SECONDARY SCHOOL
S4 First Term Examination (2020-2021)
History
(1 hour 45 minutes)

Date: 4th January 2021

Time: 11:00 a.m. – 12:45 p.m.

Name: _____

Class: _____ No.: _____

Instructions to Candidates:

1. The full mark of this paper is 55.
2. This paper consists of 2 parts. Answer ONE question in Part A, and answer ALL questions in Part B.
3. Write all answers on the single-lined paper provided.
4. Hand in both the question paper and the single-lined paper at the end of the examination.

Part A Essay-type Questions (25 marks)

Please finish Part A within the first **45 minutes** of the examination as the answer scripts of Part A will be collected at **11:45 am**. You should present your answers in essay form and in a clear and orderly manner.

Attempt **one** question.

1. Discuss the major political and institutional changes of Hong Kong from 1967-1978. (25 marks)

2. Examine the background of the Hong Kong government in accelerating the pace of democratisation from the 1980s to the 1990s. (25 marks)

Part B Data-based Questions (30 marks)

Answer *all* questions.

3. Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A

The following extract is adapted from the speech given by the Governor Hennessy at the Legislative Council in 1881.

Our Legislative Council, as constituted at this moment, represents the community. We have now, and have had for some time past, a Chinese member sitting in this Council Chamber. No one, I am sure, will deny that I was justified in recommending the Queen to appoint a Chinese member on the Legislative Council in a Colony where so much of the commercial life is conducted by the Chinese – where the wealthiest merchants are Chinese – where the Chinese possess so much property – where they are the permanent inhabitants, and where nine-tenths of the Government revenues are contributed by them. We have, I am happy to say, a representative here of the old house of TURNER & Co., and a representative of the great house of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., – and the official members of the Council, they also represent something more than the Government; so that, as far as this body is concerned, it has, I think, every requisite a legislative body should possess for the proper conduct of public business.

SOURCE B

The following passage shows the racial discrimination against the Chinese in the early 20th century of Hong Kong.

In 1901, a group of Europeans petitioned the colonial government for a separate school for Europeans, arguing that integrated education harmed the morality and character of European children. Although one Chinese resident complained in the local press that ‘to exclude the Chinese from certain schools means to go against the law of nature and to aggravate the hatred between the Chinese and foreigners’ and Secretary for the Colonies Chamberlain condemned the proposal, it enjoyed great support among European parents and the colonial government. Ironically, the new school, the Kowloon British School, had originally been built and presented to the colonial government by the Eurasian Robert Ho Tung, as a school for all races.

- (a) With reference to Source A, identify ***one*** reason for Hennessy to absorb the Chinese into the Legislative Council. (3 marks)
- (b) What policies did the Hong Kong government adopt in governing the Chinese? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B. (4 marks)
- (c) ‘Under the colonial rule in the early 20th century, the Chinese had a lower social status as compared with Europeans.’ Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

4. Study Sources C, D and E.

SOURCE C

The following cartoon is adapted from a Hong Kong newspaper published in 1984. The Sino-British Joint Declaration was just signed.



SOURCE D

The following table shows the composition of the Legislative Council during 1983-1995.

Year	Official members	Unofficial members	Elected members			Total number
			From electoral college	From functional constituencies	From direct election	
1983	29	29	0	0	0	58
1984	29	32	0	0	0	61
1985	11	22	12	12	0	57
1988	11	22	12	14	0	59
1991	3	17	0	21	18	59
1995	0	0	10	30	20	60

SOURCE E

The following passage shows the reaction of Hong Kong's society on the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration.

For the PRC government, the Joint Declaration was a way to prepare Hong Kong for reunification as smoothly as possible and to assure Hong Kong people that their way of life would not change. Still many people in Hong Kong were frustrated, and they resented the way that the negotiations had been conducted, without their having any say in the process. ... This sense of frustration and resentment helps explain the blossoming of new political groups in the early 1980s, such as the Hong Kong Prospect Institute, the New Hong Kong Society, the Meeting Point, the Hong Kong Forum, the Hong Kong Affairs Society, the Hong Kong People's Association, the Association for Democracy and Justice, and the Hong Kong Policy Viewers. ... Strongly committed to nationalism, democracy, and welfare capitalism, these groups used legal channels such as public seminars, news conferences, and position papers to broadcast their goals.

- (a) According to Source C, what was the cartoonist's view on the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration? (3 marks)
- (b) According to Source D, identify *two* changes in the composition of the Legislative Council after the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration. Explain your answer with reference to Source D. (4 marks)
- (c) 'Hong Kong enjoyed an increasing political democratisation during the transitional period of the Handover (1984-1997).' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources D and E, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

END OF PAPER