

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

Date: 11th June 2021

Time: 10:30 a.m. - 12:15 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 **11:15 a.m.** You should present your answers in essay form and in a clear and orderly manner.

Attempt *one* question.

1. Examine the relationship between Hong Kong and the mainland China in the first half of the 20th century. (25 marks)

2. Discuss the impact of the May Fourth Movement on China's modernization. (25 marks)

3. 'The reforms of the Nanjing government succeeded in turning China into a modernized nation.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to the historical development in the period 1927-1945. (25 marks)

Part B Data-based Questions (30 marks)

Answer *all* questions in this part.

4. Study Sources A and B.

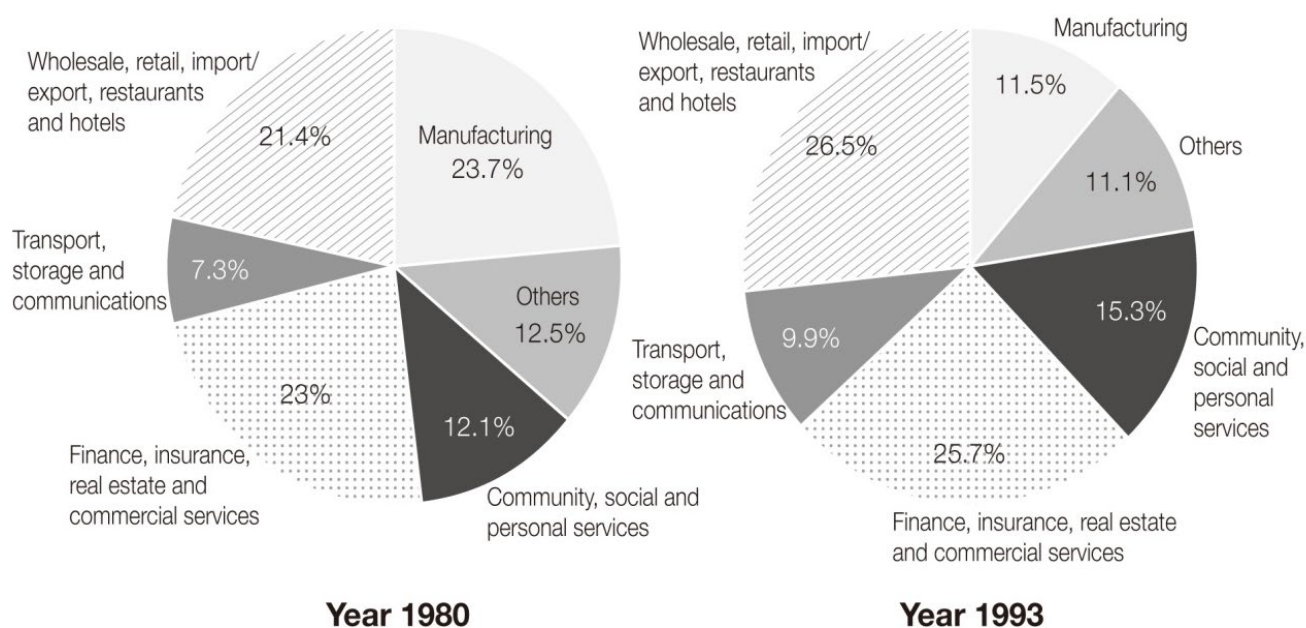
SOURCE A

The following passage is about the economic development of Hong Kong in the 1950s.

In the mid-1950s, the economy of Hong Kong developed rapidly. As Hong Kong underwent a relatively stable political environment, it attracted the inflow of a large amount of industrial capital from the mainland. Moreover, the embargo imposed on China by the United Nations in 1951. As a result of the embargo, the entrepot trade declined sharply in Hong Kong, which then changed to develop its light industry. In 1947, the first textile mill in Hong Kong, South China Textile Mill, was founded. Five cotton mills were also set up in the same year. In 1954, there were 560 registered textile mills in Hong Kong, employing more than 34,000 workers. Meanwhile, small-scale clothing industry also began to develop. In 1950, over 2,000 workers were employed in the clothing industry. By the end of 1959, the number had increased to 42,200, with 689 registered clothing factories.

SOURCE B

The following charts show the percentage of the working population employed in different sectors in Hong Kong in 1980 and 1993.



- (a) Identify **one** change that the economy of Hong Kong underwent in the 1950s. Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (3 marks)
- (b) Cite **two** clues from Source B, and explain how the clues you cite reflect that Hong Kong underwent economic transition during the period 1980-1993. (4 marks)
- (c) ‘The economic development of Hong Kong was mainly affected by the external factors in the second half of the 20th century.’ Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

5. Study Sources C and D.

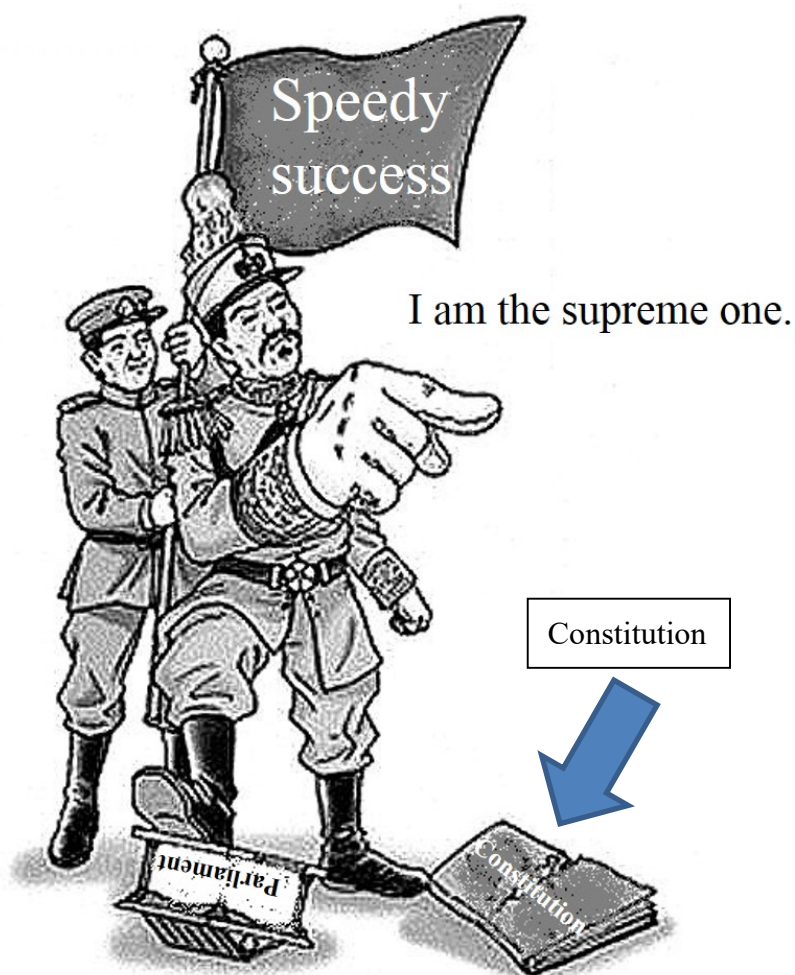
SOURCE C

The following extract is adapted from the declaration drafted by Sun Yixian for the establishment of the Tongmenghui.

- (1) Expel the Tartars: The cruelties and tyrannies of the Manchu government have gone too far, and the righteous army is poised against it. We must overthrow the government and restore our sovereign rights.
- (2) Restore the Chinese rule: China is the China of the Chinese. The government of China should be in the hands of the Chinese. After driving out the Tartars, we must restore our national state.
- (3) Establish a republic: All our people are equal and have the right of political participation. The president should be elected by the people. The parliament will be made up of members publicly chosen by the people. The elected members of the parliament were responsible for drafting the constitution. All our people should uphold the articles of the constitution. We should condemn someone if he proclaim himself emperor in our state.
- (4) Equalise land ownership: We should improve the socio-economic system and reevaluate the prices of the land. In order to protect the interests of the landowners, the values of their lands should not be lower than the revaluation prices. If the values of the lands after the revolution increased more than the revaluation prices, the values added on revaluation prices of the land should belong to the state and be distributed evenly to the public from the state.

SOURCE D

The following cartoon was published in *Republic Daily* in July, 1917. The soldier in the middle is Duan Qirui, the then-President of the Republic of China.



- (a) Explain, as reflected in Source C, how Sun Yixian's four principles adhered to National Consciousness, People's Rights and People's Livelihood. (3 marks)
- (b) What was the attitude of the cartoonist towards Duan Qirui? Cite *two* clues from Source D to support your answer. (4 marks)
- (c) Could the four principles of the Tongmenghui shown in Source C be achieved during 1912-1925? Explain your answer with reference to Sources C and D, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

END OF PAPER