

FUKIEN SECONDARY SCHOOL
S5 Final Examination (2020-2021)
History Paper 1
(2 hours)

Date: 8th June 2021

Time: 8:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

Name: _____

Class: _____ No.: _____

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.
4. The topic covered by each question is indicated at the beginning of each question.

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

Attempt ***all*** questions in this paper.

1. Urbanisation of Hong Kong

Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A

The following are related to the history of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, which is now known as the East Rail Line of the MTR.

Kowloon-Canton Railway (British Section)

TIME TABLE

On and after 1st March, 1911

To: LOWU					To: KOWLOON ¹				
Name of Station	Weekdays		Sundays		Name of Station	Weekdays		Sundays	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Kowloon ¹	8:00	2:30	10:00	3:00	Lowu	9:30	4:15	11:30	5:00
Hung Hom ²	8:05	2:35	10:05	3:05	Fan Ling	9:37	4:22	11:37	5:07
Yaumatei ³	8:11	2:41	10:11	3:11	Taipo Market	9:49	4:35	11:48	5:18
Shatin	8:23	2:53	10:23	3:23	Taipo ⁴	10:00	4:46	12:00	5:30
Taipo ⁴	8:40	3:10	10:40	3:40	Shatin	10:14	5:00	12:14	5:44
Taipo Market	8:50	3:18	10:45	3:45	Yaumatei ³	10:27	5:13	12:27	5:57
Fan Ling	9:02	3:30	10:57	3:57	Hung Hom ²	10:32	5:18	12:32	6:02

Note

1. Situated near the Star Ferry Harbour of Tsimshatsui nowadays. Demolished in 1975.
2. Demolished in 1921 and re-opened in 1975.
3. Nowadays Mongkok (East) Station.
4. Renamed as Tai Po Kau Station in the 1960s and demolished in 1983.

New stations (opening years shown in brackets):

Kowloon Tong (1982), Tai Wai (1983), Fo Tan (1985), Race-Course (1985), University (1956), Tai Wo (1989), Sheung Shui (1930)

SOURCE B

The following passage is adapted from a history book. It talks about the housing policy of Hong Kong government in the mid-20th century.

(Government report in 1935) stated that it had to offer more housing and move residents to less densely populated areas so that the housing problem of the poor people could be addressed... The July Seventh Incident broke out shortly after the completion of this report. Japan launched a full-scale attack upon China. Guangzhou fell in 1938 and a great deal of refugees flocked to Hong Kong. The Hong Kong government opened refugee camps and the Tung Wah Group of Hospital arranged the check-in of these people... Facing this tense situation, the Hong Kong government halted the plan of housing improvement. In the postwar era, reconstruction was imminent. The government had once planned to build subsidised residence... Hong Kong was in its years of turbulence. The civil war between the Communist Party of China and Kuomintang caused many people to flee and it brought Hong Kong a big population that was hard to handle. These people might stay in Hong Kong permanently, or they might return to the mainland after the political condition became stable.... The Korean War broke out in 1950. The United Nations imposed an embargo upon China and the entrepot trade of Hong Kong took a big hit. Therefore, the government became more cautious towards large-scale public works...

- (a) Did Hong Kong have a close economic tie with mainland China in 1911? Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (3 marks)
- (b) Why did the Hong Kong government face a dilemma in making its housing policy in the mid-20th century? Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)
- (c) Was the Hong Kong government interested in the urbanisation work of the New Territories before the end of the 1950s? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

2. Late Qing Reform of China

Study Sources C and D.

SOURCE C

The following cartoon was published in Japan in 1908.



Cracking of earthen jar: The Chinese officials try to stop the leak of ‘revolutionary honey’ and ‘anti-Qing honey’, but their efforts are useless.

SOURCE D

The following is adapted from a commentary written by the American political scholar and statesman Paul S. Reinsch in 1909 regarding the contemporary situation of China.

The last three years have been full of nervous and reactionary actions. Attempts to arrive at clear ideas with respect to great questions of policy have been interrupted again and again by personal controversy, court intrigues, and the panicky fear of revolutionary movements. The forces which the government has to deal with are complex in the extreme. The imperial clan itself, being non-Chinese, must avoid the appearance of following a mere family or clan policy...The government, acting through its high Chinese and Manchu officials, has to deal, further, with all the interests, desires, and tendencies among the 400 million people of the 18 provinces and of the dependencies. That the desire for a unified national life and for an effective expression thereof has become so strong that resistance to it would invite revolution, is fully recognised.

- (a) What, in your opinion, was the main message of the cartoon in Source C? Explain your answer with reference to Source C. (3 marks)
- (b) According to Reinsch, was the Late Qing Reform going smooth? Cite *two* clues from Source D to explain your answer. (4 marks)
- (c) ‘The failure of the Late Qing Reform was primarily caused by the Qing government itself.’ Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources C and D, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

3. The rise of Japanese militarism in the 1930s

Study Sources E and F.

SOURCE E

The following extract is adapted from the commentary on the relationship between Japanese zaibatsu, the government and the political parties.

Before the Second World War, there were about 10 to 20 large business conglomerates called zaibatsu. And the four zaibatsu, Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Yasuda had controlled the Japanese economy undoubtedly. These zaibatsu were supplemented by the large banks and expanded their business throughout commerce and industry...The development of these major business companies was fostered by the government as it believed that large conglomerates were important to the heavy industry, foreign trades and its colonies. The government officials were closely tied up with the large business conglomerates. More and more senior executives occupied the senior positions in the government. The zaibatsu also built up links with the political parties by providing enormous financial assistance. Therefore, the government and political parties did not tend to control the growth of these zaibatsu by legislation.

SOURCE F

The following passage is about the relationship between the Japanese zaibatsu and the military.

The new zaibatsu emerged when the Japanese government adopted monetary policy in munitions and promoted economic militarization after 1931. The main traditional zaibatsu including Mitsui and Mitsubishi, which focused on the investment in light and civilian industries, did not want Japan to be involved in the international conflicts too early although they were not against wars.

The traditional zaibatsu resisted the intervention of the military in politics through the Cabinet, political parties and the media. Simultaneously, the military had the intention to exclude the zaibatsu. For example, the Kwantung Army and the General Sadao Araki rejected the injection of the zaibatsu's capital into Manchuria.

The purpose of "Zaibatsu volte face" was to relieve the anti-zaibatsu atmosphere in society and pandered to the military. Besides, the zaibatsu would like to reform its closed family system, which was not adapted to the expansion of business.

In 1934, the Control Faction became dominant in the Army. They thought that the coordination of the military and zaibatsu was important as building a high security country had to rely on the support of the zaibatsu. The Army's booklet clearly stated that if the zaibatsu did not violate the

requirements, they could satisfy their wants in individual creation and business start-up. The Kwantung Army also recognized that developing Manchuria required the funding from the zaibatsu. As a result, they did not reject their investment.

From the second half year of 1934, the mainstream of zaibatsu did not support the coalitions of the two parties. In the middle of February in 1936 the General Election, Mitsui did not provide financial backing to the political parties and from now on, military-zaibatsu collusion formed.

- (a) According to Sources E and F, how did the Japanese zaibatsu maintain their influences? Explain your answer with reference to Sources E and F. (4 marks)
- (b) What was the importance of the zaibatsu to Japan in the 1930s? Explain your answer with reference to Source F. (3 marks)
- (c) 'Zaibatsu played an indispensable role in leading to the rise of Japanese militarism in the early 20th century.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources E and F, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

4. Attempts at making peace in the Paris Peace Conference

Study Sources G, H and I.

SOURCE G

The following is adapted from the speech given by the President of the US, Woodrow Wilson, in the parliament in 1917.

It must be a peace without victory..... Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress as an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand.

SOURCE H

The following is adapted from the speech given by the President of Britain, Lloyd George, in 1917.

There is no security in any land without certainty of punishment. There is no protection for life, property, or money in a state where the criminal is more powerful than the law.

...There have been many times in the history of the world criminal states. We are dealing with one of them now. And there will always be criminal states until the reward of international crime becomes too precarious to make it profitable, and the punishment of international crime becomes too sure to make it attractive.

SOURCE I

The following is a German cartoon published in 1919. It was titled ‘The vampire Clemenceau’.



- (a) Did Wilson and Lloyd George hold the same view on achieving peace? Explain your answer with reference to Sources G and H. (4 marks)
- (b) Which country did the cartoonist of Source I possibly come from? Explain your answer with reference to Source I. (3 marks)
- (c) Could the Paris Peace Conference achieve ‘peace without victory’ which was suggested by Wilson in Source G? Explain your answer with reference to Sources H and I, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

END OF PAPER