



福建中學

FUKIEN SECONDARY SCHOOL

S6 Mock Examination (2021-2022)

History Paper 1

(1 hour 45 minutes)

Date: 26th January 2022

Time: 8:30 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.

Name: _____

Class: _____ No.: _____

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of four data-based questions, of which candidates may attempt any **THREE**. 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

The paper consists of four data-based questions, of which candidates may attempt any **THREE**.

1. **Economic restructurings of Hong Kong in the second half of the 20th century**

Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A

The following table illustrates the rank of Hong Kong in the ten leading ports of the world as well as Hong Kong's container throughput in the period 1975-2000.

Year	Rank of Hong Kong	Number of containers processed (Hong Kong)*	Total number of containers processed (top ten ports)*	Rank of other Asian ports among the ten leading ports
1975	5	80.2	761.8	Kobe (3)
1980	4	146.5	1,187.8	Kobe (3); Kaohsiung (5); Singapore (6)
1985	3	228.9	1,766.9	Kaohsiung (4); Kobe (5); Singapore (6); Yokohama (7)
1990	2	510.1	3,021.5	Singapore (1); Kaohsiung (4); Kobe (5); Busan (6); Keelung (10)
1995	1	1,255.0	5,183.7	Singapore (2); Kaohsiung (3); Busan (5); Yokohama (7)
2000	1	1,810.0	7,980.3	Singapore (2); Busan (3); Kaohsiung (4); Shanghai (6)

* Unit: 10,000 containers

SOURCE B

The following is a news report about the development of Hong Kong spinning industry after the Second World War. This report includes an interview of a woman who once worked in this industry.

In the period 1947-1949, the number of spinning factories had increased to 17. The climax came in the 1950s to the 1970s. There were more than 30 factories. According to statistics, up to 20,000 people worked in this industry in the 1960s.

In the early 1950s, workers were mainly males. There were increasingly more females afterwards. 'Since women were more well-behaved and their limbs were smaller, factory owners thought that they could be easily controlled and tamed.'

However, at the beginning of the 1980s, spinning factories were badly affected by the factors of rising cotton price, rising running cost, Reform and Opening-Up of the mainland, and foreign competition from neighbouring regions such as South Korea. They began to suffer heavy losses. Many factories closed down in a short period and the number of workers dropped continuously. 'There was news of closure every week. Many workers could not receive their wage and severance payment. They went to the Labour Department and Labour Tribunal to file complaints.' ...A lot of labour ordinances enacted in the 1980s, such as wage payment to pregnant workers and the Protection of Wages on Insolvency Fund, were the achievements of these labour movements.

Many spinning factories opted to develop real estates in the low tide during the 1970s to the 1980s. Land sale and property development helped to settle the loss incurred in spinning or even generated huge profit. After conversion into commercial buildings, some spinning factories still retained one or two levels as 'Sample Room' for the purpose of accepting orders.

'Textile and spinning industries require much time and labour. The property market is not quite the same. You can earn a good fortune simply by constructing a building. Rent in Hong Kong is high. You can earn quick money in real estates and thus not many people work in the industrial sector.'

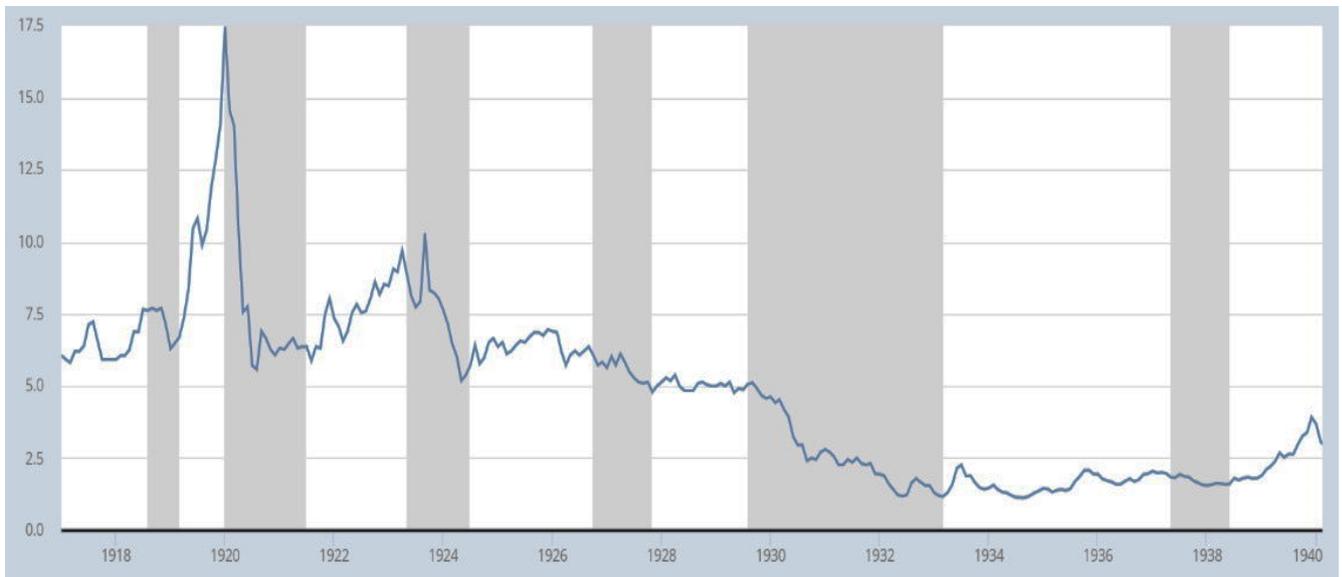
- (a) With reference to Source A, identify and explain the trend of the development of Hong Kong container industry in the period 1975-2000. (3 marks)
- (b) Infer from Source B *two* characteristics of modernisation of the Hong Kong society in the second half of the 20th century. Support your answer with clues in Source B. (4 marks)
- (c) 'The development in the mainland of China was a key factor of Hong Kong's economic development in the second half of the 20th century.' Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

2. Rise of Japanese militarism

Study Sources C and D.

SOURCE C

The following diagram illustrates the price of Japan's raw silk in the US in the period 1918-1940. The grey area stands for the period of recession in the US.



* Unit: US dollar

SOURCE D

The following is adapted from a passage written by a member of Japan's House of Representatives in 1939. This passage was written in English and its title was 'Some Questions for President Roosevelt'.

The world today now faces a great international crisis. This critical condition has developed chiefly from the conflict between those who would maintain the status quo and those who would alter it. To be precise, one group composed of countries which wish to hold and maintain the lands, material resources, and rights and interests they have conquered or acquired by the pursuit of Imperialism; while the other group composed of those countries which wish to place all lands, material resources, and markets at the disposal of all mankind. This latter group aims at the reconstruction of the world upon the basis of international justice and the lofty ideal of co-existence so that the true foundation of a lasting peace may be laid.

The total land area of the earth is estimated at approximately 50 million square miles, of which some 30 million square miles is in the hands of only four great powers, namely, Britain, France, the USSR, and the US. Moreover, these four great powers closed their doors to outside immigration and raising high tariff walls. ...All these great powers have always been imposing their will upon Asia. It is their idea that Asia should not only be for the Asians but for all the rest of the world.

- (a) Identify and explain the relationship between the price of Japan's raw silk and US recession with reference to Source C. (3 marks)
- (b) Conclude from Source D *two* political motives of that passage. Explain your answer with reference to Source D. (4 marks)
- (c) 'Economic factor was the most important factor leading to the rapid development of Japanese militarism in the 1930s.' Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer with reference to Sources C and D, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

3. Controversy over the League of Nations

Study Sources E and F.

SOURCE E

The following table extracts the commentaries of four scholars about the League of Nations. The brackets indicate the year of their publications.

Before 1939	
Scholar A (1927)	Scholar B (1932)
<p>‘The executive side of the League is quite imperfectly developed. The duty of enforcing the laws of the League is left to the individual members. (However, the League) is one of the most important events in all history.’ Scholar A fully expected that the League would naturally evolve into a superstate and would iron out its problems.</p>	<p>Scholar B commented at length on the inherent problems and need to reshape and strengthen the League to facilitate the joining of the US, which he regarded as the act that would secure completion of the League. He acknowledged that any future without an international organization was absurd.</p>
After 1945	
Scholar C (1974)	Scholar D (1984)
<p>Scholar C addressed the point of the League being more a ‘League of victors’ collectivising to protect the status quo than one of equal nations. ‘The League of Nations has not been tried and found wanting; it has been found inconvenient and not tried. The League was an ineffective safeguard of the peace of the world.’</p>	<p>Scholar D asserted that the entire philosophy of the post-war settlement in the Versailles Treaty was the contributing factor to the outbreak of the Second World War. ‘Given the unstable and impoverished condition of large parts of Europe after 1919, and the growing antagonism between Britain and France, it is hardly surprising that the League should have failed to make a significant political impact.’</p>

SOURCE F

The following figures represent the military expenditure of the major powers in the 1930s (in million in their own national currencies).

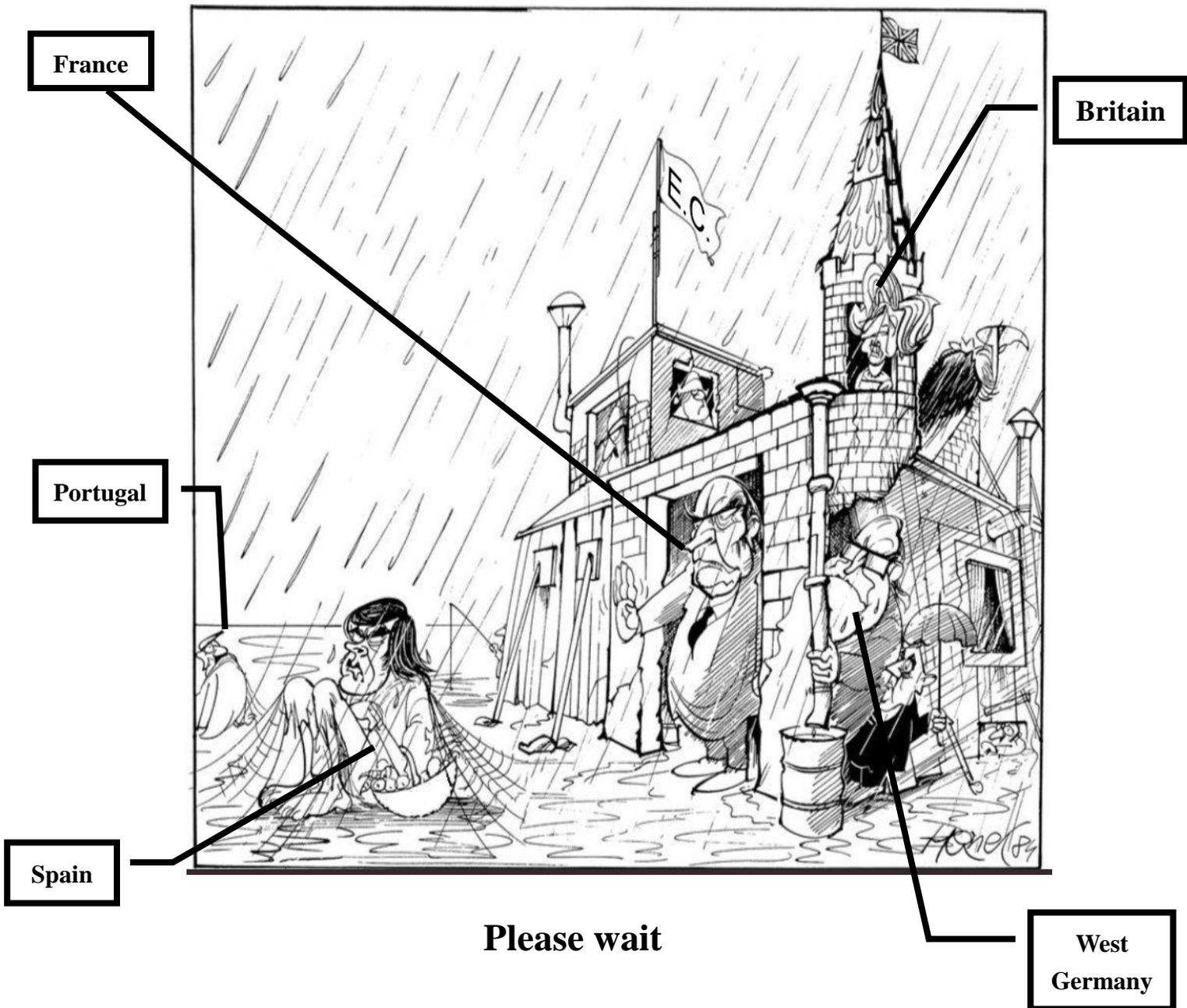
Year	Germany (mark)	Italy (lire)	Japan (yen)	Britain (pound)	France (franc)	US (dollar)	USSR (ruble)
1931	610	5,034	434	107.5	13,852	733	1,790
1932	720	5,049	733	103.3	13,814	703	4,034
1933	750	4,575	873	107.6	13,431	648	4,299
1934	4,093	5,317	955	113.9	11,601	540	5,393
1935	5,492	12,108	1,032	137.0	12,800	711	8,174
1936	10,271	13,078	1,105	185.9	15,101	914	14,858
1937	10,963	12,282	3,953	256.3	21,580	937	17,481
1938	17,247	13,446	6,097	397.4	29,153	1,030	23,200
1939	38,000	24,689	6,417	719.0	93,687	1,075	39,200
1940	55,900	63,235	7,266	2,600.0	---	1,498	56,752

- (a) Did scholar A and scholar B in Source E hold similar view towards the League of Nations? Explain your answer with reference to Source E. (4 marks)
- (b) Which country should bear the greatest responsibility in causing the armament race in the 1930s? Explain your answer with reference to Source F. (3 marks)
- (c) ‘The League of Nations was doomed to fail to prevent the outbreak of the Second World War.’ Discuss the reasons that agree and disagree with this statement with reference to Sources E and F, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

4. **European economic integration after the Second World War**
Study Sources G and H.

SOURCE G

The following is adapted from a cartoon of West Germany published in 1984, when there was a discussion among members of the European Community on whether to accept new member nations. In the cartoon, the man representing Spain is holding a basket of fruit and vegetables.



SOURCE H

The following is adapted from a speech delivered by the President of the Commission of the European Community on 29th October 1985. The European Monetary System (EMS) was founded in 1979. It was a multilateral adjustable exchange rate agreement in which most of the nations of the European Community (EC) linked their currencies to prevent large fluctuations in relative value. It ceased to function when the new currency, the Euro, appeared in 1999.

The European Monetary System is founded on common discipline in economic and exchange rate policies. Even those who were doubtful in 1979 today agree that the system's record is a positive one. More and more of us feel, therefore, that the EMS would be strengthened if it could count on the British pound in the exchange rate mechanism, which is the heart of the system.

Of course that decision is for the British Government alone. ...British businessmen have understood that full participation by your country in the process of monetary cooperation would serve the interest both of producers, who would substantially enlarge their potential market, and also of consumers, who would gain access to the most efficient producers.

British businessmen and workers would see this move as a firm political commitment to the continuance of anti-inflationary financial policies. By supporting the anti-inflationary expectations of the market, the entry of British pound should contribute to better control of costs.

- (a) What, in your opinion, is the main message of the cartoon in Source G? Cite *one* clue from Source G to support your answer.
(3 marks)
- (b) Did the speaker of Source H welcome the entry of British pound into the European Monetary System? Explain your answer with reference to the language and argument of Source H.
(4 marks)
- (c) 'Western European countries were committed to economic integration.' Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer with reference to Sources G and H, and using your own knowledge.
(8 marks)

END OF PAPER