Assessment Schedule - 2021

Social Studies: Describe how cultures change (91039)

Assessment Criteria

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<u>Describe</u> typically involves giving an account of:	Describe in depth typically involves giving an account of:	Comprehensively describe typically involves giving an account of:
 the change involved the individuals / groups / societies involved points of view about the change the use of relevant social studies concepts. 	 the processes that led to the change the processes that led to the change. 	why the processes that led to the change were important for the individuals / groups / societies involved.

Evidence

А3	A4	M5	М6	E7	E8
Gives a limited or partial description of how cultures change as a result of leadership (may include one or more relevant points of view about the change).	Describes, in detail, how cultures change as a result of leadership, and relevant points of view about the change.	Gives a limited or partial description of the contrasting points of view about the change and / or the processes that led to the change as a result of leadership.	Describes, in detail, the contrasting points of view about the change and the processes that led to the change as a result of leadership.	Gives a limited or partial description of why the processes that led to the change as a result of leadership were important for the individuals / groups / societies involved.	Describes comprehensively why the processes that led to the change as a result of leadership were important for the individuals / groups / societies involved.
Includes some specific evidence and uses relevant social studies concepts.	Includes specific evidence and uses relevant social studies concepts.	Includes some specific and relevant evidence and uses relevant social studies concepts.	Includes specific and relevant evidence and uses relevant social studies concepts.	Includes some specific and relevant evidence consistently and uses relevant social studies concepts.	Includes specific and relevant evidence consistently and uses relevant social studies concepts.
See Appendix for sample evidence.					

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Cut Scores

Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
0 – 2	3 – 4	5 – 6	7 – 8

N2 = Attempts to describe several aspects of how cultures change.

 $^{{\}bf N1}$ = Attempts a relevant response for an aspect(s) of the task (may be a sentence or two).

 $[\]mathbf{N0}$ = No response; no relevant evidence.

Appendix – Sample Evidence

Note: Plain text denotes Achievement evidence; <u>underlined</u> text is for <u>Merit</u>; and *italics* is for *Excellence*. (Understanding of the Social Studies concepts 'government', 'democracy', 'activism', and 'change' are demonstrated throughout the response below.)

Task	Expected Coverage (not limited to these examples)
(a)	Describes the cultural change that has occurred as a result of leadership, and the individuals / groups / societies involved, e.g.:
	The former British colony of Hong Kong returned to Chinese rule in 1997 with the promise of wide-ranging autonomy and freedoms. However, pro-democracy activists believe this autonomy and these freedoms are being whittled away by Communist Party rulers in Beijing.
	Before 2012, most students in Hong Kong had a culture of keeping their heads down and getting good grades at school, rather than challenging government policies. Yet, as Communist China began to increase its attempts to control policy in Hong Kong, 14-year-old student Joshua Wong started a pro-democracy student activist group called 'Scholarism' to initiate cultural change.
	In 2012, members launched an occupation protest at the Hong Kong government headquarters to force the government to stop its plans to introduce "Moral and National Education" as a compulsory subject. The controversial subject ignored the Tiananmen Square Massacre and tried to present the Communist Party of China in a favourable light. Joshua was strongly against the "Moral and National Education" curriculum being implemented in Hong Kong schools in 2012, saying, "We don't want the next generation of Hong Kong people to be brainwashed."
	The protest lasted until September 2012 and attracted international media attention. At the height of the event, 120,000 students and members of the public attended the demonstration, forcing the government to retract its plans to introduce " Moral and National Education" as a compulsory subject in schools. On 8 September 2012, then-Chief Executive C.Y. Leung announced that he would give schools discretion on whether to implement the curriculum, rendering it effectively dead.
	Achieving the desired outcome in the 2012 protest led to a cultural change for many of the citizens of Hong Kong (particularly students). As a result of Joshua Wong and Scholarism's activism, they now believed that civil disobedience was a way they could successfully influence their government and restrict the influence of Communist China. It would become a stepping stone towards their response in the pro-democracy actions taken in 2014, referred to as the "Umbrella Revolution", which brought central Hong Kong to a standstill for 79 days.
(b)	Describes TWO contrasting points of view about the cultural change, e.g.: Associate Professor of Social Science at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Ming Sing's point of view on the increase in people standing up against the control of Communist China is expressed as, "Freedoms, equality before the law, and judicial justice are widely shared values among Hong Kong people across generations." He believes that because of this, the people of Hong Kong will take action to stand up for their beliefs saying, "Beijing's suppression of values will invite persistent resistance."
	A contrasting point of view is that of Wong Chi Man, who directs the National Education Services Centre. He supports the new curriculum focus saying "Hong Kong's future and China's future are inseparable. We will never be independent, so we should learn to think the same way as China. Teachers should lead our children to think about Hong Kong's future."

(c) Describes the processes that led to the change, and why they were important for the different individuals / groups / societies involved, e.g.:

The key process involved that led to the cultural change in Hong Kong was civil disobedience. Joshua Wong's student group 'Scholarism' initiated protests by camping out in Civic Square at the front of the government buildings. They were joined by tens of thousands of people who took to the streets to protest the introduction of Chinese national education in Hong Kong schools, a day after the city's education minister warned that such displays would not stop or delay the process. Protesters waved flags showing a cartoon brain with a line crossed through it and chanted, "No thought control! Preserve one country, two systems!" (referring to the agreement that gives Hong Kong political rights that are not allowed in mainland China).

Civil disobedience and protest have been very important for students and pro-democracy supporters in Hong Kong. They believe that despite Beijing's guaranteeing 50 years of effective self-rule that would leave Hong Kong's way of life unchanged, since Britain handed control of the territory to China in 1997, Beijing increasingly attempted to exert greater control over Hong Kong's population. The success of the 2012 protest and the later failure to influence policies supportive of Beijing's demands in 2014, led Joshua and the 'Scholarism' group to disband and create a political party aimed at better influencing change through the Legislative Council in Hong Kong. Although the protests have led to Joshua and 47 others being charged and jailed under the new national security law in 2020, the protests have been successful in bringing the attention of the world to Hong Kong and the challenges it faces to maintain autonomy in the face of significant pressure from leadership in Communist China.