

Level 5 Exemplar

Paper 1 Question 1

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- a) According to Kang Youwei, he thinks adopting constitutions and defining power of rulers and people are the things that made Western countries strong.
- b) They both think that revolution is the ultimate way to save China. According to Source A, Kang thinks that the end of Qin, Sui, Tang, Yuan dynasties will definitely appear in their times, which he thinks if Qing government don't carry out revolution, Qing will end soon.
- While Zou thinks that revolution will bring a better future to China. According to Source B, it mentioned that revolution must have done in order to break away from Manchu rule, gain equal status. He thinks that only revolution can bring progress to China and survive in the world.
- c) I agree with this statement. According to Source A, Kang Youwei thinks that revolution can save China from danger and disintegration. He mentioned that people will only care about their own nation and compete and annex one after another. And that China and the Qing Dynasty will fall as if Qin, Sui, Tang dynasties. Although he also mentioned the power of guns is power and it will cause serious casualties. Yet, by revolution, urging the government to adopt constitution, it's a way to strengthen and modernize China.
- Also, according to Source B, Zou Rong thinks that China cannot afford not to have revolution. In order to break away from Manchu

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rules, gaining independence and equal status, China must carry out revolution to survive in the world. And through revolution, it can also eliminates corruption and preserve goodness, which he thinks can strengthen China. While revolutions may be barbarous and violent, destroying the whole China like Boxer in 1990, some revolutions may destroy the old habits and construct a better China, which he thinks China needs a revolution which aims at destroy to construct, strengthen the national strength of China.

According to my own knowledge revolution did strengthen China. For example 1911 Revolution, it successfully end the absolute monarchy in China for more than 2000 years. People now are able to enter politics and express their own views, where the ruling power are no longer in the hands of emperor, but common people. Therefore China has transformed from a autocratic country to a republican country, facilitating political modernization.

Besides, 1911 Revolution also promote national unity. According to Sun, he advocates Five Races in Harmony, in which different races such as Huis, Tibetans, Mongols, Manchus, Hans are able to have equal political power and hence eliminate misunderstanding and hatred, favouring China of uniting the whole nation.

Last but not least, 1911 Revolution facilitates social progress. After 1911 Revolution, people are more willing to accept new ideas and started to get in touch with western knowledge, diversifying their knowledge.

Also, they started to abandon some old customs such as foot binding, keeping queues. Moreover, they enjoy freedom of speech under the protection of law. Therefore it facilitates social modernization where people are more liberal and open minded to new ideas and enjoy freedom. . . .

Undoubtedly, 1911 Revolution also bring serious casualty and it is actually a violent act, yet it bring huge progress in Chinas modernization which is match with the stance of Sun Yat-sen, A. and Sun Yat-sen. . . .

Paper 1 Question 2

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- a) The cartoonist held a pessimistic view towards the prospect of peace. First the title named as the 'Tall Bird', while the caption mentioned "Madam you are free", which is contradicting. And the statue symbolise "Peace" was actually holding a heavy bomb named as Treaty 1919, which implies that there won't be peace in the future and it's likely to have some disastrous effect which may threaten European peace.
- b) Clemenceau upheld a strong and harsh principle towards Germany. According to Source D, he thinks that Germany is a country without generosity and there is no room for negotiation. The peace treaty must impose harsh terms to prevent the rise of Germany in the near future which will threaten European peace. From that we can see that Clemenceau adopt a stiff attitude and aiming to weaken the power of Germany in order to protect the interest of France and Europe.
- c) The criticisms of the peacemakers is valid. According to Source C, the cartoonist noted that The Paris Peace Treaty signed in 1919, are aiming as peace, yet it bring Europe away from peace and actually bring actual threat towards European peace. Since the cartoon which symbolise peace are holding a heavy bomb and it is actually not freeing European peace but putting a serious threat.
- Also according to Source D, Clemenceau intended to punish Germany harshly. The peacemakers punishes him sees the issue in terms of France and Germany, which it's true. He only aim at weaken Germany and punish her harshly so as to satisfy her sense of revenge.

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after her loss in Franco Prussian war in 1870. But German neglected the interest of whole Europe and unable to bring Europe to a new order. Moreover, according to my own knowledge, the Paris Peace Treaty is actually posing a threat to Europe which directly lead to the outbreak of second world war. The Treaty of Versailles is too harsh. Germany is solely responsible for the outbreak of WWI, she needs to disarm down to 100,000, demilitarize Rhineland and pay huge £6 billion huge reparation. This is humiliating to Germany and also bring a hard life to Germans and therefore raises their sense of hatred and pave the way for rise of Hitler.

Also, it bring hatred from Italy. After the Conference, although Italy is a victorious country, it did not reward a reasonable compensation, in which the army did not offer the land Fiume and Dalmatia which they promised before and therefore leading Italian discontent, paving the way for the rise of Mussolini, threatening the world peace.

Therefore the claim is valid.

### Paper 1 Question 3

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a) Matsushita's dream for Japan is to move forward with Japan and bring a new age <sup>and advancement</sup> to Japan. According to source E, it mentioned relentlessly the New Japan and moving forward with time, which infers that it hoped Japan can move forward and have a great progress and become a strong world power again.

b) To a small extent, I agree. According to source E, Matsushita these electronic appliances producing companies has contribute a lot to Japan's economy, Japan has become a mature industrial industry and that it is the major exporting country of electronic appliances such as color TV, washing machines etc. This has contribute a lot to Japan's GDP and leading to different booms in that period such as Jinmu Boom, Inato Boom.

However, Japan's economic development is not solely influenced by internal factors. The decisive factor is the aid of U.S.

For the period 1945-1954, the SCAP government has introduced several policies to save Japan from economic blunder. For example Land Reform, the government buy land from the landlord and sell it at a low price to farmer, which farmers can pay by installment. This help boost farmers incentive and productivity. Also it has introduce till production, using steel and combs the targer of till production. The current approach save her from economic blunder but economic recovery. Also the SCAP forces the zaibatsu to dissolve, in which favor free competition

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and the growth of small business). Last but not least it introduce Dodge plan, in which the exchange rate is fixed at 1 US\$ : 360 Yen, this stabilize the Yen and attract investment.

In the period of 1950s to 1970s, Japan's economy has a rapid economic growth. First US fully open the market for Japan and offer a 5% preferential tariff for Japan's goods. While Japan will collect a 15% tariff a US goods, this enables Japan to have a trade surplus. Moreover in 1951, US signed a Treaty of Mutual cooperation and security between US and Japan, which states that in Japan and that Japan need not worry about their national security. Also US help Japan to recruit with foreign countries and joining different international organization, e.g. Treaty of Sanfrancisco, joining IMF in 1952, GATT in 1955 and United Nations in 1950. All these help Japan to obtain foreign market and facilitate her trade.

Compare with internal factor, although the high-tech products enhance Japan's competitiveness, however if Japan don't have foreign market, Japan economy won't be able to flourish. If US helped Japan establish a good relationship with foreign markets, expanding her business opportunity, then the external factor is also important and even more decisive than internal factor in leading to economic development. Therefore I agree in a small extent.

## Paper 1 Question 4

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a) Cold War has divided into two opposing camp. According to source F, the human which represent US and USSR has separated by a wall, while US have allies like West Germany. It symbolizes that both camps have different ideologies and their relationship are tens. Also, there is a conflict towards Cuba and some undesirable war may appear. According to source F, the undesirable branch marked as Cuba are threatening US security since it lies to US side. It infers that US may would have done some counter measure, <sup>e.g.</sup> naval blockade of Cuba for their national safety and that the Cuban Missiles Crisis is likely to further deteriorate the relationship of both US and USSR.

b) USSR was more threatening to peace in Cold War. According to source F, USSR transfer missiles to Cuba and have a close relationship with the communist government in Cuba, since Cuba is close to US, the missiles is likely threaten the national security of US and therefore US immediately blockade in Cuba and demand USSR to dismantle the missiles immediately. We can see that its USSR took the initiative to provoke disputes.

Also, according to source G, Khrushchev, the ruler of USSR are trying to use his speech to smear the image of capitalism and consolidate the image of communism. He described capitalist countries are behaving like a weak and greedy old man and they are blinded by class hatred. From that we can see that Khrushchev

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are trying to distort the image of capitalism to show the superiority of communism, further leading to the opposition of the two camps and either capitalism will lead to asset class which is unfair to peasants and farmers, which further intensify the confrontation between the two camps.

According to my own knowledge, after 1945, USSR has been actively invade different countries such as Poland, Yugoslavia, to build up communist regime and have their satellite country there to strengthen the national strength of USSR, in which leading to US suspicion and further leading to hostility. For example the Great Civil War in 1947, USSR would like to establish a communist regime in Greece and that US feel threaten and introduce Truman Doctrine, providing 400 million for Greece to settle the uprising of communist regime. And this marked the start of Cold War and make US change her national policy to containment policy, in which she will do anything to help counteract the spread of communism.

Moreover, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has ended the detente period and intensify US and USSR relationship again. The invasion in 1979 has irritate US since soviet act will harm US interest in Middle East. Therefore US withdraw all the arms limitation e.g. Strategic Arms Limitation Talk and reintroduce armaments race e.g. Star Wars program in 1983 to counteract USSR.

From that, we can conclude that USSR that provoke disputes e.g. Cuban Missile Crisis, Greek Civil War and invasion of Afghanistan, threaten US and make them fear of communism, and therefore doing a lot of measure to counterbalance USSR. Therefore USSR is the active side and what US has done is only a defensive measure, from that USSR play a more important role in threatening peace in Cold War.

## Paper 2 Question 2

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Mao Zedong has undergone different period such as first five years plan, Great leap forward and Cultural Revolution. This leader has indeed did more negative impact on China's development than that of positive, hindering China's modernization.

Firstly, during Great leap forward, Mao's industrial policy has lead to large scale famine and huge economic losses. Mao encourage the whole nation to do national refinement, promoting the idea of making steel as key item and catch up with US and overtake Britain in 15 years. This made 90 million people undergo national refinement and abandon their farming work. The result is unsatisfactory, among 110 million tonnes of steel, 30 million tonnes of steels are useless for industrial production and this resulted in waste. Moreover, the imbalance between agricultural and industry has lead to a sharp decrease in food production e.g. port dropped for 50%, crop dropped for 26%. This resulted in 12 thousand people die due to famine. While .....

Also, Mao's agricultural policy in Great leap forward has also lead to peasants decline in productivity and kind of exaggeration. Mao established People's Communes in 1958, in which all the farmland and farming tools are equally distributed and allocated by government, farmers income would be rewarded in terms of working hour. This result in decrease in incentive since payment is not allocate by contribution, and therefore productivity decline. Also, his policy

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also lead to wind of exaggeration. Provincial government has exaggerated the farm yield in order to get promotion. For example a farm in Hubei has exaggerated the food yield to 32 thousands catty which far exceeds normal food yield for 20 times. Due to the prevalence of this trend, the government unable to formulate policy according to accurate food shortage, resulting in large scale famine, leading people having a hard life.

Besides, Mao's initiation of Cultural Revolution during 1966-1976 has emerged a lot of problems, seriously hinder China's modernization and process.

First, it hinders China's political development and lead to political chaos. Mao initiate great purge to arrest all the capitalist roaders which held different view with his. Linshaoqi these officials are removed from offices and being purge. Regional officials, fearing of purge, join the Red Guards to purge others, neglecting their regional affairs. This lead to regional and central government having internal chaos and hinder its normal operation.

Second, Mao's introduction of Red Guards has challenged the legal system in China. Red Guards are allowed to purge capitalist roaders who ever they want, those who are being purge are need not receive verdict and go through any legal procedure. People who are critized will not receive basic necessities and medical service. And that during

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This period, the death toll has reached 10 million, which seriously challenged the validity of legal system as well as over empowered Red Guards.

Secondly, Mao's model play and the idea of destroying four olds has hindered social modernization. Those books, literature which contradicts with Mao's thought are strictly forbidden. In order to prevent the spread of western ideas or other ideology, he even destroying all the old habits, customs, culture, literature. This narrow down the cultural diversification. Moreover, Mao also introduce model play to consolidate his rule and spread his thoughts to the whole nation, aiming at brainwashing the people and building up a personal cult. This has made people being obedient to the state and therefore lose the function of monitoring government, deterioration of citizens' quality.

Thirdly, Mao's art has hinder the education modernization. During Mao period, education no longer serve as the purpose of nurturing talents. People no longer need to pass examination to get into university. The consideration will only be their economic condition and their loyalty to Mao. This lead China lost a lot of potential talents. Moreover, Mao would like to consolidate his rule through amending the curriculum. The curriculum was much narrowed. Instead of teaching western knowledge and some practical subjects, they

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learn about Mao's thought, which lead to deterioration of students and narrow down their mind.

While Mao's reform and movement has some positive impact. For example in Great Leap Forward, he alleviate unemployment problem in urban area by proposing the idea of walking on two legs. In culture revolution he did something to improve the rural area. For example, asking students to move to rural area, it lead to a popularization of education. There were also several breakthrough in industry and technological field, stimulating heavy industry.

Undoubtedly, Mao has done something which is positive. However the impact and effect is relatively small scale compare of that of negative impact. Also, although there is a popularization education in rural areas, however the students are actually are good at their knowledge but not in farming field. This lead to a waste of talents. In addition to that, although there were breakthrough in technological field, stimulate heavy industry, however the overall industrial production has actually dropped for 10%. Therefore we can conclude that the negative impact can outweigh the positive impacts and the scale for positive impact is small, and the benefit one temporary -

Therefore his impact was not more positive than negative.

## Paper 2 Question 3

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Militarism has rose in Japan in 1930s. Its rising are lead by several reasons which explained why militarism did not rise in early times.

First before 1930s, Japan are having a stable economy. Her heavy industry flourished, she achieve self sufficiency and even become the export country of steel. Moreover, after WWI, Japan are able to seize the market from European powers and therefore her export trade volume has increased 1.9 times than the pre-war period. Therefore people are generally satisfy with the government.

However in 1930s, Japan suffer from Great Recession. First, affected by the Great Depression in US, Japan's economy plunged into recession. With major export dropped for 5%, total export dropped for 31.6%, stock market and commodity price dropped for 4% and 30% respectively. This was called "Shōwa Panic". Besides, there is a national sentiment in China, whom the Nanjing government would like to retrieve the extra territorial right, whom will harm Japan's economic interest. Due to the economic procurement, people support foreign expansion and therefore leading to rise of militarism. In fact, Japan has reversed its economic recession by foreign invasion. For example, 1894 First Sino Japanese war, 1905 Russo Japanese war, in which Japan gained a vast territory and have a handy materials supply. Therefore people support militarism to reverse the economy.

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Secondly, before 1930s, Japan enjoy high international status. Even since 1894, Japan has won several world war(s). Russo Japanese War 1905, First World War 1914. And that she gained national glory and wash the humiliation in early 1800s. Also she is able to establish an equal footing with western power and restore sovereignty by abolishing preferential tariff etc. She was also invited to join Paris Peace Conference in 1919 to discuss the post war arrangement and are able to succeed Germany's special right in Shandong. In addition to that, she was also one of the permanent member of League of Nation with Britain, France and Italy. Due to the high international status, Japanese feel proud of themselves and therefore support the government.

However in 1930s, Japan has suffered several diplomatic oppression for example, Japan propose racial equality in LN and was rejected. She also signed the London Conference in 1930 to disarm, in which Japanese think it's a coward act and harm the interest of Japan. Moreover Japanese invasion of China in 1931 (918 Incident) has condemned by the League of Nations as an act of aggression. This has made Japanese feel humiliated and would like to have a strong leader to strive for national glory and to overthrow the incompetent government. While the military has help Japan to gain national glory in several world war, people turn to support the military men.

Thirdly, before 1930s, the government is competent and are

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able to tackle problems effectively. But in 1890, the government has carried out Meiji Constitution, transforming Japan from a heat power to a world power. The constitution has made a huge progress in terms of political, economic, educational, diplomatic modernization. For example, it carry out educational reform and divide Japan into 8 education region. Each region consist of 1 university, 56 secondary school and 200 elementary school. It has also introduced compulsory education and the enrollment rate reach 91% in early 1900s. The curriculum has also not subject to Japanese culture and traditions, but western knowledge. Due to comprehensive education reform, Japan are able to cultivate talents in different aspect. Moreover although in 1890s - 1917, Japan has not under party politics, yet the effective ruling of the government and prime minister Ito, Katsuro Taro has enhance the overall strength of Japan. In 1918, Japan entered the era of party politics which the cabinet was formed by the majority party in the Diet, people enjoy more political right. In fact Japan is the first country in Asia to carry out democratic election. Therefore Japanese are generally satisfy with the government and therefore they did not support militarily.

However in 1930, the party is incompetent and corrupt, this made Japanese outrage and irritated and turn to support militarily. The political parties bribed to have their votes. In 1924, there were 15000 cases

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of violating electoral law. Also the political parties are having close relationship with zaibatsu and thus their policies are inclined to the zaibatsu. For example Good Governance Party receiving 3 million from zaibatsu, Seiyukan received 5 million. Their corruption also has a big contrast with Militarism, who will sacrifice their personal interest for the good sake of the whole nation. Therefore people turned to support militarism, due to their military spirit.

Fourthly, the success of totalitarian states also lead to rise of militarism. Japan has longed to establish equal footing with western countries. These western countries are mostly adopting democratic system. To learn from the western countries, Japan adopted democratic system before 1930. However after WWI, these democratic country are devastated by the effect of war and that their economic recovery is slow. While Mussolini advocate法西斯 in 1922 and solve economic problems effectively through extreme measure. People then start to support the rise of militarism.

The incompetence of government, economic recession, the success of totalitarianism and diplomatic oppression are the phenomena happen in 1930 but not in the early period, that militarism appear in 1930.