

Level 5 Exemplar

Paper 1 Question 1

a) In my opinion, the main message of cartoon is to tell the serious corruption ~~is~~ and incapable of Hong Kong police. According to the cartoon, there are many ~~crim~~ criminals behind the police ~~whic~~ whose robbing ~~so~~ people. However, the police ignored those serious criminal ~~are~~ and insist to punish the person spitting.

Besides

Besides that, the salary of police ~~is~~ \$1000 but the police ask for a thousand dollars for the penalty ~~for~~ for spitting while the normal range should be 15 to 100 dollars. That showed the corruption of police.

b) The author of Source B held a positive ~~and~~ towards Hong Kong Police which appreciate and admire them.

(Royal) From the Source, "Generally speaking, the people of Hong Kong do appreciate the work of its police force, which acts in a civilised and friendly manner." showed that he think Hong Kong police are with good manner and civilised, which is nice to him.

Besides that, ~~he~~ also think Hong Kong police are helpful as shown in the case that the lawyer in Source 13 lost his identity card but it's quickly ~~recor~~ recovered from the police and return to him without any others.

c) I agree.

During the period 1967-97, government greatly improved its governance. According to Source A, originally ~~the~~, the police of Hong Kong had some problems of serious ~~incompetence~~ corruption and incapability. ~~This~~ as show by the police in the cartoon do not punish serious crime ~~but~~ but punish the spitter with a high penalty. That shows the early years in period 1967-97.

However, in 1997, the mainland Chinese reporter showed a different will which exemplified by the case of lawyer. In Source B, The lawyer's identity card was discovered soon and return to him by the police without any offers. The police even rejected the \$500 dollars from the lawyer. which showed a totally different view from the Source A. That show the police in late period of 1967-97 ~~is~~ obey to law and do not have corruption problems. Which show the improvement of the governance of the government.

With my own knowledge, at the early stage of period 1967-97, people in Hong Kong lived with a poor conditions. Many people lived in wood house and may easily burnt by fire. Besides that, those people ~~also~~ also had no enough necessities for daily life. and lived with a harsh conditions.

To improve this ~~situation~~ situation, ~~the~~ the colonial government proposed lots of scheme such as the ten year housing scheme, assistance from welfare (and plans) department ~~and~~ in 1970s. Under the (Social) assistance of the government, people gradually improve their living conditions. Many people can live in the government's house with low rent and receive economic assistance from the department. Which showed a great improvement of governance.

Moreover, in the educational aspect, in the early stage of the period, ~~most~~ people had to pay for their fee in studying. Government did not provide any welfare on this sector. Which led to many semi illiterate at this time. However, in the 1980s, the government proposed the nine years compulsory education. ~~which~~ children a chance to ~~to~~ study for free until secondary three. (provide) Which greatly improved the education level of Hong Kong.

Paper 1 Question 2

a) According to the source, the reform will bring a strong, united and new empire. (positive impact with a)

From the source, "For this disease, the remedy is forthcoming - .... into a solid unity" showed that the Empire is going to become a solid unity with jointed members which may ~~strenghten~~ strengthen the empire.

b) First, they risked their life to ~~not~~ join the revolution. From the source, "The Qing Government has been hunting them to do them to death!" showed that Qing Government used every method to kill those revolutionaries but they were still willing to participate in the revolution. That showed they are brave and should be admired.

Second, they did not ask for reputation. From the source, "Many of them for years have been China's real reformers, but led very low-profile lives." showed that most of the revolutionaries are sincerely contributed to the revolution in order to build a new China.

However, they didn't asked for reputation and willing to contribute

without reputation.

c) If I am a scholar in 1911 I would prefer to be a revolutionary. According to the source<sup>4</sup> the revolutionaries are brave to confront with the Qing in order to build up a new nation which is benefiting to the fellow-nationals. To become a revolutionary, I can help the revolution and contribute to a new and strong China.

With my own knowledge, the 1911 revolution successfully overthrown the long-lasting monarchy of China which was not good for the nations. Although the politics had to suffer a period of chaos, the nation is going to the appropriate way and could be improved by people step by step.

The reason that I don't want to become a reformer is that the reform is not effective enough. From Source C, the Qing officers still thought China was a great nation in the world and the problem is only the lack of communications. However, this is not make sense.

With my own knowledge, China at that time was a weak nation in different aspects, such as economy and military. To change China into a new nation, officers had to ~~do~~ ~~make~~ a strong reform in those <sup>and</sup> strong aspects but not only the connection of different places.

Besides, the reform of Qing is not sincerely. Due to the reform content, 7 of the 13 members of the cabinet are royal members. People also have no rights to vote for them. The power of provincial assembly is also limited. The power is still grab in the royals' hand. That show Qing need a complete revolution to overthrow this situation.

Paper 1 Question 3

a) The nature of the scouting at the time is to teach scouts about patriotism. From the source, "Country first, self second" should be your motto." showed that the scouts want those boys think about their country first and put country's interests at the most important things.

Also, from the source, "Remember it is going to be ... as your forefathers did before you." showed that the idea of sacrificing. This showed the idea of sacrifice yourself for the nation to keep the national glory.

In conclude, this the nature of Scouting is to indoctrinate patriotism.

b) The common concern is that Germany is a threat to peace. From the source, stand for the motion argue that "it was a challenge well calinted to provoke Germany, and so produce a nightmare in Europe" showed that provoke Germany will led to a serious consequence such as a war and become a nightmare to Europe. For the stand against the motion argued that "For Germany the one necessary policy was expansion." showed that Germany will expand and become an aggressors which may led to

~~local wars and conflicts.~~

~~BB~~

c) I agree.

According to source E, the patriotism advocated in scouting is it to remind boys ~~to~~ love their country and stay strong and united. "People say that we have ... only cared for armaments." showed that the ~~patriotism~~ patriotism is used to maintain the greatest of the empire ~~is~~ but it was not a must that ~~leads to~~ nationalism and finally led to a war. It was used to defense itself.

~~With~~ According to Source F, "it was a challenge well ... a nightmare in Europe" showed that the provoke by the Triple Entente was one of the cause of ~~the~~ the general war. The Alliance will make many ~~allied~~ (important) countries fall into a local war (system) one by one and finally led to a general war.

With my own knowledge, widespread nationalism help ~~to~~ the unity of ~~nations~~ and also ~~caused~~ led to friendship

between nations. Austria-Hungary and Germany were both Germanic countries, the relation between them even close under the nationalism.

~~In my~~ Besides, nationalism is a long lasted idea in Europe. But it never cause a general war by 1914. For example Prussia fought for their land and win over France to establish Germany. There were only local wars.

The nationalism only cause confrontation between.

Paper 1 Question 4

a) International politics was not valued by countries. From the Source, USA and USSR used these five countries used 248 vetoes in total in the period 1946 to 2000. That showed countries were not very passionate in joining international politics.

Besides, the international politics was basically around USA and USSR. These two countries used 193 vetoes in total in the period 1946 - 2000 while the total numbers of vetoes used were 248.

b) The process of designing new members of Security Council is not democratisation. The select process was not voted by the members of UN. "To my eyes, democratisation .... in international society" showed that ~~most~~ members of UN asked to democratisation in UN. Especially the member of some important council.

c) I agree.

According to Source G, China seldom used the vetoes in these years. It may because China adopted a conservative policy in diplomacy. which lead to the less willing of China to join in the international politics.

Besides that according to Source H, "The time :new reality....

full-fledged sovereign countries "exemplified a different view. Since those countries thought they were fully developed into a full-fledged sovereign countries, they ask for more right in international policies. which ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> benefit to the progress of international cooperation.

However, with my own knowledge, ~~countries~~ national interest always hindered international cooperation. For example North Korea afraid that if she gave up nuclear weapon, she had no says on the international society. So she designed to not ban nuclear test which is not facilitated to nuclear proliferation.

Besides, countries may not give up their economic interest for cooperation. Developed and developing countries always argue at environmental protection which who should bear more responsibility as they both don't want to sacrifice their own interests to improve environment.

Paper 2 Question 4

During the interwar period (1919-1939), countries tried a lots of method to prevent the Second World War. However, Second World War still took place on 1939. Obviously, this symbolized the uneffectiveness of the international peace-keeping efforts. These efforts can simply divided into peace-keeping body, peace conference, peace treaty, disarmament conference, appeasement policy & ~~etc~~. They will be discussed below.

Firstly, after the Paris Peace Conference, the US suggested the establish of the League of Nation as a peace keeping body. To solve conflicts between members and punished those aggressors together. Afterward, the LN was found. However, the US didn't joined in this organisation which made a declined of the power of LN. The LN also failed to achieve its goal make keeping peace. Although it successfully solved some local conflicts between small nations, such as the conflicts between Bulgaria and Greece and the bombardment of Italy on Corfu in 1923 and 1923 respectively. It failed to ease the tension among countries and punished aggressors. For example, in 1935, Italy invaded Abyssinia, the LN only made a economic sanction on her. After the withdrawal of Italy in 1937, the LN even had no right to punish Italy. This showed the uneffectiveness of the LN.

Secondly, the peace conferences were the attempts of powers to make peace. In the period, there were two conference which were Paris Peace conference and Munich Conference. However, both of them failed to maintain peace. In Paris Peace Conference, Treaty of Versailles was signed by Germany. This treaty tried to use harsh terms to limit the development of Germany, such as ceded 13% of land to neighbouring countries, limited army to 100,000 and no air force or navy was allowed. However, this sowed the seeds of revenge of Germany and provided a clause to Hitler's rise. Also, Munich Conference basically was a legacy of appeasement policy, this conference boosted Germany's ambition and confidence and led to further invasion which showed by the invasion of Germany to whole Czechoslovakia in 1939 with no casualties. So, the effectiveness of peace conferences were also zero.

Thirdly, peace treaties were signed during the period. They were Locarno Pact and Kellogg-Briand Pact in 1925 and 1928 respectively. These two treaties tried to bound the development of Germany by fixed its west boundaries and not allow any war-like actions. However, there were no punishments of both ~~the~~ treaties. This led to the low effectiveness of these treaties. Although in 1920s and early 1930s Germany obey the clauses, but after her remilitarized Rhineland

in 1936 and broke the Locarno Pact, no actions were done by other signatories. Beside that, the pact also created suspicions between Russia and the western countries. Russia thought they were diverting the peril to the east as there were not terms bound the eastern boundaries of Germany which help to the outbreak of the war.

Fourthly, Disarmament conferences were also failed to limit or ease the armament development. The Washington conference in fact receive a little effect. The ratio of Warship between signatories were fixed. However, in the later years, the conferences didn't have a good result. For example, the London Naval Conference in 1930 had only three signatories which were Japan, the US and Britain. Italy and France refused to sign the conference. Besides, the persist of France in Geneva Conference also led to the failure of the conference. France persist that she would disarm if Germany disarm first. These led to the limited effectiveness of the disarmament conferences.

Fifthly, appeasement policy adopted by Britain and France also had no effectiveness. In fact, appeasement policy may successfully delay delayed the war, however, this policy couldn't prevent war but encouraged war. While they adopting appeasement

policy, ~~the Germany~~ Germany broke the terms of Paris Peace Conference and reintroduced conscription in 1935. Britain and France did nothing to stop her. On the other hand the UK even signed Anglo-German Naval Agreement with Germany in the same year. This showed that the appeasement policy encouraged Germany expand her armaments and strengthened herself which facilitated the focal point of the war. 1938, ~~the~~ Anchluss occurred, the UK and France also did nothing to stop Germany which led to the later invasions.

In conclusion, although powers had ~~had~~ made a lots of efforts on keeping peace but those efforts were not effective at all and even became an encouragement to the aggressors. So we can say the effectiveness of international peacekeeping efforts in Europe was low.

Paper 2 Question 2

As a great leader of a country, he should be able to lead the country into a <sup>to</sup> political stable, economic prosperity and civilised social state. As for these standard, I think Sun Yat-sen was a greater Chinese leader. It will be compare below in these aspects.

For the political stable, Sun was called the father of China. As under his leadership, revolutionaries successfully overthrew the long-last monarchy system and built up a new nation - Republic of China. Although ~~is~~ after the establishment of the Republic of China, there were still many warlords and the general Yuan Shikai. Sun made his greatest effort to train more new army to confront with those difficulties to achieve a stable China. So as that, he established the Whampoa military academy to train army for the unity of China. He also hope to build a democratic ~~post~~ China.

For Mao, although in the first few years he advocated multiparties system, and democracy. ~~However~~ He changed the direction after some years of the establishment of People Republic China. Especially in 1966, he started the cultural revolution which advocated purge all capitalist roaders and reactionaries. More than 2.3 million catres were ~~g~~ in investigated which is mere 19.2% of all

catres. This led paralyzed many important department and local government and led to a great instability in China last for 30 years. Comparatively speaking, Mao ~~had~~ started the cultural revolution which directly caused a lots of talented officers dead and also paralyzed government. Although Sun did not achieve much in unity of China ~~and~~, he still ~~brought~~ brought China a brand new hope and a stable system. Besides, people ~~were~~ adopted different policy according to his 'fundamentals of country construction'. So in this aspect Sun was a greater leader than Mao.

In the economic prosperity aspect. Although Sun successfully ~~overthrew~~ overthrown the Qing Government, ~~but~~ the poor economic conditions still exist and didn't improved much. He proposed some economic changes such as the exchange act which helped the development of industries and commerce. However, 90% of population were engaged in the agriculture with poor mechanization and backward planting methods. This showed the backward of the economy. In fact Mao did not do better than him, although in the first five year plan Mao had boosted the development & economies by collectivization. He ~~followed~~ started the Great leap forward following in 1958. In 1958 to 1960, more than 80 million people joined to refine steel, but half

of the steel were below standard. In 10.7 million tons of steel, ~~only~~ only three fourth could be used, which caused waste of human power and productions. Besides, the total loss cause by cultural revolution estimated more than 500 billion which exceed the total GNP of the first 30 years of the country. In comparison, although Sun did not contribute much to the economic development, he did not led to loss of economies at the same time. However, Mao destroyed the economic development by his own. So in this aspect, Sun was also a greater leader.

~~Sun~~

In the civilized Social aspect, Sun ~~Ku~~<sup>also</sup> ~~did~~ made a lots of effort to improve civilization level of people. For example, he forbidden foot-binding, slavery and opium smoking. However, the class concept still exist, people always call superior people "lao ye" or "da ren". ~~So~~ We can see, although he tried to forbidden some ~~evil~~ evils and superstitions, there were still kinds of bad habit (social) exist. For Mao, he actually didn't ~~contribute~~ contribute. Besides, he also tried to promote education; the enrollment rate raised from merely 10% to 20% in his time. But for Mao, he believed in class struggle. He advocated the proletarians should led struggle against bourgeoisie class. Which led

to the cultural revolution. During these period people purged others even their ~~father~~ parents. This was because they believed that "Parents may love me, but not as much as ~~the~~ Chairman Mao." This led to a destruction of moral. At the same time, he also advocated "studying is useless, the more you study, the more foolish you become" this led to ~~the~~ many semiliterate or illiterate in this ten years. In comparison, although Sun's actions may not strong enough to regulate all the social evils, Mao even destroyed the moral and tradition of China. So I think Sun was a greater leader.

In conclusion, Sun may not be ~~as good as~~ achieve much as other leaders, however when compare to Mao, He didn't make some backward on those aspect. So I think Sun is a greater leader.