

(a)(i) According to source A, one anxiety of Hong Kong people is that they were afraid that Hong Kong will be under communist rule. As shown in source A, 70% of the people prefer maintaining a status as a British colony. However, only 4% of people prefer to be taken by China and under Chinese administrative where communist rule is adopted. This indicates that people is anxious about being ruled under Chinese communist government.

(published in 1990)

(ii) No, it didn't exist. As shown in source B, the lyrics saying "Difficulties and challenges we face bravely" and "I must stay confident, and build a solid foundation" and "overcome darkness". This reflects that Hong Kong people at that time no longer fear and feel anxious about the uncertainty on Hong Kong's future, and are willing to overcome it by confidence.

(b) I agree.

As shown in source A, people participate in survey showing 70% of the people prefer

Hong Kong maintain status quo as a British colony, meanwhile only 47% preferred to be ruled under communist rule. This reflected that Hong Kong people were not certain about Chinese government. To my own knowledge, during 1980s, there are Hong Kong people participate in movements that opposing the Chinese government. For example, there ten thousands of people oppose to the Chinese government on their act during the 6.4 Incident in 1989. This shows that due to the question of Hong Kong's future, in which will be rule under communist rule, raises people political awareness.

Also according to Sam B, the lyrics published on 1990s say people should overcome darkness with bravery and confidence, this shows that people put their hope on political situation into lyrics, this also shows that people political awareness is raised.

after 1997

Moreover, to my own knowledge, in order to maintain a democratic power in Hong Kong, people forms various political groups in HK during 1990s. For example, the Democratic group and Liberal group. This also

indicates people political awareness is raised due to the consideration of preserving democratic power after the 1997 handover.

All these shows that the question of Hong Kong's future enhanced Hong Kong's political awareness.

Paper 1 Question 2

(a) The author has positive attitude towards the USA. As shown in source C, the author says the US has been a pioneer model of democratic politics for backward China, and "the that binds together the two great nations of China and America". This indicates the author agrees with US values and described the US as a great nation.

(b) I would.

According to source D, the CCP chairman, Mao says that "to eliminate the Japanese aggressors, democratic reforms should be carried out" and he criticised KMT as "one party dictatorship". The CCP aim to establish a central government formed by representatives from the people from all aspects". As the aim is very convincing, which not only can eliminated Japanese aggressors, but also can bring freedom to China, being a reflected in 1945, I would believe that the CCP is the only way to save China and restore its freedom, therefore I would support.

(C) I agree.

As shown in source C, before CCP came into power, it praised the US as a model of democratic politics for backward China and saying that letting democracy and science to fit the US and China together. This indicates that CCP emphasis on democracy and science before 1949. However, to my own knowledge, after 1949, people do not have rights to elect the government, showing that democratic elements were limited. Also, intellectuals were controlled during the Cultural Revolution in 1969, which greatly hampered the development of science in China.

Also, according to source D, the CCP says one party dictatorship has its appeal and they will form a central government with representatives of people from all aspects. However, to my own knowledge, although there are several political parties in the central government, they act on the will of the CCP, supervisory was multi-party system, in fact one party dictatorship was established.

However, to source D, the CCP says that freedom

is something won through struggles by the people. Implying that if people undergoes struggle, they will get freedom. However, to my own knowledge, after 1949, although the CCP held various campaigns to implement taking class struggle as the key task in order to eliminate bureaucracies to bring freedom, in fact, limited freedom was actually being brought. At least people still have to participate in most measures ordered by the government but not by own personal will.

This shows that the CCP demonstrated drastic changes before and after 1949.

Paper 1 Question 3

(a) The main message starting France wants to control the peace settlement after the war.

As shown in source E, France saying "our affair" and let different countries like England and Italy to help him during war. Hours after the war ends, France closed the door requesting "The peace" and saying it was his affair. This indicates that France wants to control the peace settlement and act on his own will.

(b) According to source F, one general misunderstanding is the people thought the status of women had been raised brought by the WWI. As stated in source F, the author says women had been given the vote in most in Europe after WWI, as their war effort was being recognized. This led to the society have a misunderstanding that women's status at home and in the workplace was little change; and "franchise for women was given in 1944 and afterwards". This shows that have exaggerated the extent of social changes in Europe after WWI. In fact,

women's status still remain low after WWI and they still have to rely on their husband and being recognized as mother as her role.

(C) No.

According to source E, the peace talk was held by France; who saying "My affair". This indicates that France dominate the peace conference after WWI. To my knowledge, due to the retribution of France, she punished Germany heavily, such as giving up all her colonies and bear the sole responsibility of war. Germany was greatly weaker and her economy collapsed. This made the Germans hate the French. Therefore, Germany and France were still hostile to each other during 1920s and, diplomatically, Europe was in tension and the war did not bring a better Europe.

Also, regarding to women status, source F shows that their status did not rise dramatically, in fact still being low status in home and workplace. This shows that WWI didn't bring true gender equality

and thus did not bring a better Europe.

Moreover, to my own knowledge, people lost faith in democracy after WWI. Especially those in Germany and Italy. They thought that the democratic government shows a sign of weakness after WWI and thus believe in power and autocratic rule. For example, Italy adopt Fascism rule in 1924, this paved the way to instability in Europe. Therefore WWI did not bring a better Europe.

(a) The justification is that Britain will bring US influence to the EEC due to her special relations with the US. As stated in source G, Gaulle says that the community would face problems of economic relations with other countries, especially with the US, and would appear as a "colossal Atlantic community under American direction". In G, he said that British would assure that the defense policy should be carry by their own, but not by the US. This shows that Gaulle thinks the influence of Britain will bring negative impact to the EEC, and under the US influence.

(b) The trifling condition is that accepting the demands given by France. As shown in source H, the flag of Britain was being replaced and replaced by the flag of France. Also there are a van labelled "Removals" "Paris and London". Also, French soldiers are marching into British palace. This indicates that Britain has to totally accept France's demands.

(c) According to some G, one factor is that mutual suspicous. As stated in some G, Badde rejects Britain's application for entry, the EEC, fearing that Britain will bring less influence into the EU. This shows that there are suspicous between European countries at that time. Also, to my own knowledge, Britain also fear that EEC would make her lose her sovereignty and her position in the common wealth market, thus establishing EFTA to confront the ECSC in 1958. This shows that mutual suspicous hinder economic cooperation in Europe.

(According to some H, Harold Wilson described that angry France demands was "trifling conditions" this shows that although she enter the EEC, she still suspicious to France.)

To my own knowledge, another factor is cold war as during 1950s to 1970s, europe was separated into two bloc. Therefore more less economic activities between the bloc. Thus hindering the economic cooperation in Europe.

Paper 2 Question 1

The characteristics of the relationship between Hong Kong and mainland China in the first half of the 20th century could be divided into various aspects, including political, economic and social. It is known that Hong Kong and mainland China had a close relationship, and the characteristics will be discussed below.

Firstly, in political aspects, one characteristic is that Hong Kong act as a base of revolutionary against China during first half of 20th century. During 1900s, Sun Yat-sen founded the Tongmenghui in Hong Kong to gather revolutionaries to overthrow the Manzhu dynasty in China. They raised funds and discussed plans for revolutions in Hong Kong. During that period, the relations between Hong Kong and mainland China was quite hostile, as the Manzhu sent assassins to kill revolutionists in Hong Kong frequently. Moreover, due to the Westernization of the Hong Kong society, many revolutionists, especially

Sun were inspired and leading to the raise of their revolutionary thoughts to overthrow China. Thus, we can see that Hong Kong act as a revolutionary base against China during 1900s and the relationship was hostile.

Secondly, during 1940s, Hong Kong act as a base for anti-Japanese operations. After the fall of Hong Kong in 1941, anti-Japanese militants from Hong Kong as well as Guangdong formed the Dongjiang forces to fight guerrilla war against the Japanese. At that time, Hong Kong people received help from China, especially by CCP, to conduct guerrilla fighting in the New Territories and Zhujiang Delta. This shows that the relations changes from hostile in 1900s to friendly in 1940s, in which Hong Kong served as a base for anti-Japanese operation in the Zhujiang Delta.

Regarding the economic aspects, the relations between Hong Kong and mainland China in the

first half of 20th century was trade partners. Since China was still isolated from the outside world during 1900s, Hong Kong served as the major trading partner during that period. Also, Hong Kong act as an entrepot to import goods from other countries to China. The trading during the first half of 20th century of Hong Kong and China was prosperous. Therefore, we can see that the relationship between Hong Kong and mainland China was friendly in the economic aspects, and they are trade partners.

Finally, regarding to the social aspects, Hong Kong served as a shelter for Chinese people during the 20th century. Due to the sound legal system and freedom environment in Hong Kong, many mainlanders choose Hong Kong to migrate in order to escape from the chaotic situation in China. For example, during the 1911 revolution, many mainlanders fled to Hong Kong to escape from the chaotic condition. The population of Hong Kong rose to drastically. Also, during the

Second Sino-Japanese War in 1940s, again loads of mainlanders fled to Hong Kong, leading an increase in population over 300 thousand. Therefore, we can see that Hong Kong act as a shelter for mainlanders during the first half of 20th century, however still having benefits for the Hong Kong society.

To conclude, the relation turned from hostile to friendly in the political aspects, and friendly in economic aspects and finally not as a shelter in the social aspects.

(However, the mainlanders provided labour forces for Hong Kong to continue a developing her entrepot trade. thus it still benefits Hong Kong though giving a heavy impact on Hong Kong disturbance of resources.)

The USSR affected the development of the cold war in the period 1946 - 91 in both passively and actively. I will divide the cold war period into 4 stages, the hostility (1946 - 1960s), the defiance (1960s - 1979), the restart (1979 - late 1980s) and finally the end of cold war (1989 - 91), and discuss in what ways did the USSR affect these developments.

Firstly, in the stage of hostility (1946 - 1960s), USSR passively affected the development of this stage. In 1946, the 'Iron Curtain' Speech ordered the USSR invading Eastern Europe. And in the coming year, the Truman Doctrine marked the change in US policies to hold against communism expansion and initiate the start of cold war. In fact, the USSR did not hold any speech that openly claiming that they went a hostile relationship with the West. Moreover, during the Korean War in 1950s, UN troops, formed by the US, actively participate in the war, leading to the increase in tension

between the communist bloc and capitalist bloc. In fact, the USSR only support the North Koreans by sending aircraft pilots and resources, but did not actively participate into it. In addition, a US spying aircraft U-2 was shot down in the Soviet territory in 1960. However, it should be noted that the US has the one who sent spying aircraft to USSR and resulted in the increase of suspicion between the USSR and the West. Although the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962

caused further tensions, it should also be noted that USSR was the one who retreat first to prevent a nuclear war. Therefore, we could see that the hostility during 1946 - early 60s was mainly caused by the West, and USSR passively affected the development of this stage.

(by making a friendly relationship with the West)

Secondly; during the stage of detente (1960s - 79), it was actively promoted by the USSR. During late 1960s, due to the split of Sino-Soviet friendship, the USSR failed to repair hostile relationship with the US. For example, Brezhnev visit the US in 1973, also

SALT 1 and 2 were held to reduce strategic weapons during 1970s. Moreover, as the armament race greatly affected the economic development of USSR, in which only 1% grow in GDP each year, the USSR start trying to retain a more friendly relationship with the West in order to reduce her military expenses. The tension on Europe and also between the US and USSR became less tense. Therefore, we can see that USSR actively promote a friendly relationship with the West, thus leading to the detente period during 1960s - 1979.

In the stage of restored hostility (1979 - late 1980s), the USSR actively promote such development by invading Afghanistan in 1979. The West considered such military action was aimed to spread communism in the Middle East, thus became hostile to the USSR again and leading to the increase in tension consequently. The USSR boycott the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic and also started to increase her military expense again. Therefore, we can see that the USSR pursue such development.

Finally, in the stage of 1989-1991, the USSR actively ended the cold war by reforming herself. Gorbachov introduced 'Glasnost' and 'Perestroika' during late 80s, in which people were given political freedom and enterprises could buy and sell products freely. However, such political openness lead to the independence of several ethnic states. For example, the East Germany and Poland in 1989. This led to the collapse of the communist bloc. Meanwhile, the relationship between the USSR and the West improved as the USSR started to retreat her military bases in Eastern Europe. Besides, as the fail of Gorbachov's reform, this led to the dissolution of the USSR, leading to the end of cold war consequently. Therefore, we can see that USSR actively promote the end of cold war, and lead to such development by political reforms.

In conclusion, the USSR suffice the development of cold war in the ways mentioned above.