

HISTORY PAPER 1

(SAMPLE PAPER)

Time allowed: 1 hour and 45 minutes
This paper must be answered in English

1. This paper carries 50% of the subject marks. It consists of data-based questions, *all* of which are to be answered. The mark allocation is shown in brackets at the end of each question. It is a guide to the length of the answer required, which may vary from one sentence to a short paragraph. You should plan your time accordingly.
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.

Not to be taken away before the
end of the examination session

Attempt *all* questions in this paper.

1. Study Source A.

SOURCE A

The following is a poster issued by the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong in 1966.



- (a) Identify *one* social problem that Hong Kong faced at the time, as reflected in Source A. Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (1 + 3 marks)
- (b) Do you think that the poster was still appropriate for illustrating Hong Kong's social conditions by the end of the 20th century? Explain your answer using your own knowledge. (4 marks)

2. Study Sources B, C and D.

SOURCE B

The following passage is adapted from 'The True Solution of Chinese Question', written by Sun Yat-sen (Sun Yixian) in 1904.

Now it is evident that a new, enlightened and progressive government must be substituted for the old one. Carefully thought-out plans have long been drawn up for the transformation of this out-of-date Manchu monarchy into a Republic of China. The general masses of the people are also ready to accept a new order and are longing for a change for the better so as to uplift them from their present deplorable condition of life. China is now on the eve of a great national movement. A new era would dawn on our beautiful country.

SOURCE C

The following passage is adapted from 'Lessons Learnt from the Past Five Years', written by Liang Qichao in 1916 after Yuan Shikai's death.

I have been pondering the purpose of setting up the Republic, which took place five years ago. This change in the form of government was originally meant to remedy the political ills of the time. However, in the past five years, the form of government was altered and became unstable. This is because none of the political ills have been eliminated, and many have even worsened. Indeed, nothing of what happened in these years lives up to our expectations.

Any obsession with the idea of restoring the past has no place in today's world. Let's look at what Yuan Shikai did after 1914. He resorted to every conceivable means to promote old ideas and institutions. Apart from restoring the monarchy, what did he bring about?

SOURCE D

The following cartoon is taken from a Shanghai magazine in 1918. The magazine was published by a group of radical intellectuals.



- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| A | foreign debt | E | <i>likin</i> , miscellaneous taxes |
| B | government bonds | F | salt tax |
| C | customs dues, tribute grain tax | G | military contributions, stamp duty |
| D | land-poll tax | H | people's freedom |

- (a) According to Source B, what was the 'true solution of the Chinese question'? (2 marks)
- (b) Discuss the limitations of Source B in reflecting Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary ideas in the first decade of the 20th century. (4 marks)
- (c) What can you infer from Source D about the purpose of the cartoon? Explain your answer. (3 marks)
- (d) Do you think that Sun Yat-sen would have been satisfied with the development of China in the period 1912-20? Explain your answer with reference to Sources C and D, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

3. Study Sources E and F.

SOURCE E

The following extract is adapted from a speech given by Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister of Britain, on 3 October, 1938 in response to the Munich Agreement.

Today we all meet in joy and thankfulness that the prayers of millions have been answered.

My main purpose has been to work for the pacification of Europe, for the removal of those suspicions and animosities¹ which have so long poisoned the air. The path which leads to appeasement is long and bristles with² obstacles. The question of Czechoslovakia is the latest and perhaps the most dangerous. Now we have got past it, I feel that it may be possible to make further progress along the road to sanity³.

- ¹ animosities: hostilities
² bristles with: is full of
³ sanity: rational state of mind

SOURCE F

The following extract is adapted from a speech given by Winston Churchill, member of the UK Parliament, on 5 October, 1938 in response to the Munich Agreement.

I cannot myself express my agreement with the steps which have been taken.... I have always held the view that the maintenance of peace depends upon the accumulation of deterrents against the aggressor, coupled with a sincere effort to redress grievances. Mr. Hitler's victory, like so many of the famous struggles that have governed the fate of the world, was won upon the narrowest of margins.

Britain should declare straight out and a long time beforehand that she would, with others, join to defend Czechoslovakia against an unprovoked aggression. His Majesty's Government refused to give that guarantee when it would have saved the situation.

All is over, silent, mournful, abandoned, broken. Czechoslovakia recedes into the darkness.

- (a) According to Source E, what was Chamberlain's attitude towards the Munich Agreement? Explain your answer with reference to Source E. (1 + 2 marks)
- (b) Do you think Churchill would have supported the Munich Agreement? Explain your answer with reference to the language and argument used in Source F. (2 + 2 marks)
- (c) If you were a British in 1938, whose view – Chamberlain's or Churchill's – would you support? Explain your answer with reference to Sources E and F, and using your own knowledge. (7 marks)

4. Study Sources G and H.

SOURCE G

The following cartoon was published in 1962.



SOURCE H

The following extract is adapted from a history book.

Khrushchev hoped to improve relations with the West. The ending of the Korean War in 1953 helped ease tensions. In 1955 the USSR recalled its army of occupation from Austria, and there was a friendly summit meeting of the main powers at Geneva. Although the Hungarian rising and the Suez crisis damaged relations, Khrushchev continued his policy of co-existence with the West, embarking on a series of visits to countries outside the eastern bloc—including the USA. He was able to boast of Soviet achievements in space, especially the launching of the world's first satellite, Sputnik, in 1957. However, co-existence proved hard to sustain in the face of recurrent crises over such unresolved issues as Germany and the arms race.

- (a) What is the cartoonist's view of the USSR's policy towards the West in 1962? Explain your answer with reference to Source G. (4 marks)
- (b) Is the cartoonist's view you identified in (a) applicable to the USSR's policy towards the West in the period 1953-64? Explain your answer with reference to Source H, and using your own knowledge. (7 marks)

END OF PAPER