

HISTORY PAPER 1

8:30 am – 10:30 am (2 hours)

This paper must be answered in English

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of **compulsory** data-based questions. The maximum mark for each question is indicated in brackets after each question. It is a guide to the length of answer required, which may vary from one to a few short paragraphs.
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.
3. Write your answers in the answer book. Start each question (not sub-question) on a new page.
4. The topic covered by each question is indicated at the beginning of each question.

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

Attempt *all* questions in this paper.

1. **Japan in the early 20th century**
Study Source A and B.

SOURCE A

The following events show the diplomatic activities of Japan in the period of 1918-37.

Time	Event
1918	Japan tried to intervene in the Russian Civil War by sending troops to Russia's Pacific provinces, sending troops to Russia's Pacific provinces.
1919	Japan participated in the Paris Peace Conference as one of the five great powers. Japan's delegate proposed the 'Racial Equality Proposal', but it failed to become part of the Treaty of Versailles.
1921	Japan signed the Washington Naval Treaty and agreed to the capital ship limit ratio, which is approximately 5:5:3:1.75:1.75 (UK: US: Japan: France: Italy).
1922	Japan withdrew troops from Russia and ended its intervention in the Russian Civil War.
1924	The US passed the Immigration Act, which barred Asians from immigrating to the US.
1931	Japan invaded Manchuria after the 918 Incident (Mukden Incident).
1932	In October, the League of Nations published the Lytton Report. It stated that Japan must withdraw from Manchuria, recognize Chinese sovereignty of Manchuria, and refuse to recognize the Japanese puppet state of Manchuguo.
1933	Japan withdrew from the League of Nations after the League of Nations Assembly had adopted a report blaming Japan for events in Manchuria.
1936	Japan and Germany signed the Anti-Comintern Pact, directed against the Communist International (Comintern).
1937	After the Lugouqiao Incident, Japan started a full-scale invasion of China.
1937	Japan bombed the US Navy gunboat Panay (<i>italic the boat name</i>) and three tankers

SOURCE B

The following is adapted from a history book. It shows the situation of Japan's political system in the 1910s - 30s.

The lack of jurisdiction over military affairs on the part of the Cabinet is emphasized by the long-standing rule that only generals and admirals can hold the portfolios of war and marine. This rule permits the army and navy to do several astonishing things, including the following: (a) to destroy a cabinet disliked by the militarists; (b) to participate in the formation of a cabinet; (c) to compel a cabinet to alter a policy disliked by the army or the navy; (d) to impair or even thwart a ministerial policy; and (e) to initiate and execute foreign policies independently of the cabinet.

On well-known occasions the Chukengumi, or Army Center, has wrecked cabinets that displeased the generals. In 1913 when the Cabinet of the renowned Saionji refused to provide two additional divisions of the army for garrison duty in Korea, General Uyebara resigned as Minister of War. Upon the army's refusal to permit any other general to take his place, the Saionji Cabinet itself was compelled to leave office. In more recent times, in 1937, the army forced the resignation of the Hirota Cabinet.

- (a) (i) According to Source A, describe *one* change in Japan's diplomacy in the period of 1910s-30s. (1 mark)
- (ii) With reference to historical facts in the period of 1910s-30s, explain one reason for the change in Japan's diplomacy you described in (a)(i). (3 marks)
- (b) According to Source B, identify one threat to Japan's political system in the 1910s-30s. (3 marks)
- (c) 'Japan's party government was weak in dealing with both internal and external problems during 1918-32.' Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer with reference to Source A and B, and your own knowledge. (8 marks)

2. **China in the second half of the 20th century**
Study Source C and D.

SOURCE C

The following map shows the special economic zones and open coastal cities after the first wave of opening.



SOURCE D

The following is adapted from the Joint Statement of the Meeting of Heads of State/Government of the Member States of ASEAN and the President of the People's Republic of China on 16 December 1997.

ASEAN-CHINA COOPERATION TOWARDS THE 21ST CENTURY

1. The Heads of State/Government of the member states of ASEAN and the President of the People's Republic of China expressed satisfaction with the rapidly developing relations between ASEAN and China as well as between individual ASEAN member states and China. They agreed that the consolidation of these relations served the fundamental interests of their respective peoples as well as the peace, stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region.
2. They affirmed that the Charter of the United Nations, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, the Five principles of Peaceful Coexistence and universally recognized international law should serve as basic norms governing their relations. They reaffirmed in particular their respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.
3. They undertook to promote good-neighbourly and friendly relations, increase high-level exchanges, strengthen the mechanism of dialogue and cooperation in all areas to enhance understanding and mutual benefit.
4. They agreed to enhance cooperation at the ASEAN Regional Forum and other regional and international organisations and fora.

- (a) According to Source C, identify one characteristic of economic reform. (3 marks)
- (b) How useful is Source D in understanding China's relations with other countries in the 1980-90s? Explain your answer with reference to Source D and using your own knowledge. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss the significance of Reform and Opening Up for China's modernisation in the late 20th century in economic and diplomatic aspects. Explain your answer with reference to Sources C and D, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

3. **Europe in the interwar period**

Study Source E and F.

SOURCE E

The following extract is adapted from a message to Congress in 1937, President Roosevelt summarized the consensus in U.S. foreign policy at the time.

1. Both sides agree that the first concern of the United States must be its own peace and security.
2. Both sides agree that it should be the policy of this Government to avoid being drawn into wars between other nations.
3. Both sides agree that this nation should at all times avoid entangling alliances or involvements with other nations.
4. Both sides agree that in the event of foreign wars this nation should maintain a status of strict neutrality, and that around the structure of neutrality we should so shape our policies as to keep this country from being drawn into war.

SOURCE F

The following cartoon was published in 1938.



- (a) Conclude one principle upheld in US diplomatic policy. Explain your answer with reference to Source E. (3 marks)
- (b) Was the cartoonist optimistic about the appeasement policy? Cite *two* clues from Source F to support your answer. (4 marks)
- (c) To what extent was the appeasement policy a rational response to the international context in the 1930s? Limit your discussion up to 1938. Explain your answer with reference to Sources E and F, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

4. **Social cooperation in the 20th century**

Study Source G and H.

SOURCE G

The following passage is adapted from a scholar's work. It discusses the USSR's changing approach to international scientific cooperation and its involvement in the IAEA during the Cold War.

Soviet nuclear scientists also wanted to restore contact with Western scientists. Meetings with foreign scientists had been rare since the early 1930s and many Soviet scientists understood that this was harmful to Soviet science. The journals were available, but personal contacts and visits to universities and research institutes abroad would provide new knowledge and the stimulus for new research. That was one of the most important motives in Soviet policy toward the new agency (IAEA), which it was believed would provide opportunities for acquiring scientific-technical information in the field of atomic energy and for establishing contacts with scientists and engineers in other countries. This was written into the instructions for the Soviet delegation at the Washington working level meeting on the IAEA Statute in 1956.

SOURCE H

The following table shows the membership change of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) over the period 1980 - 2000.

Year	Number of Members	Membership changes (since the previous year)
1980	153	-
1985	158	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Antigua and Barbuda and more joined.
1990	159	Djibouti, Kiribati and more joined. Unification of Germany reduces the number of members by 1.
1995	184	North Macedonia, Czech Republic, Slovakia... and 15 former Soviet republics (including Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova and more) joined.
2000	188	Pulau, Nauru and more joined.

- (a) What was the change of attitude of the USSR towards international atomic cooperation over time? Explain your answer with reference to Source G. (4 marks)
- (b) Identify the trend of state participation in UNESCO between 1980 and 2000. Explain your answer with reference to Source H. (3 marks)
- (c) 'The ideological factor was a major factor that undermined global social cooperation efforts in the 20th century.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources G and H, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

END OF PAPER

Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged on the official website of Recurso (recurso.com.hk) at a later stage.