



香港考試及評核局  
Hong Kong  
Examinations and  
Assessment Authority

# 2023 HKDSE HISTORY

## Briefing Session

**Paper 2 Question 7**



# Good performance 表現良好

Able to examine the changes and continuity in the progress from hostilities to collaboration in the period concerned, supported by relevant historical examples

能探討有關時期的轉變與延續，並列舉相關史實佐證

In terms of Europe, the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was full of hostilities. In the 1900s, Europe had hostile relationships between powers. For example, First Morocco Crisis in 1905-06 worsened Franco-German relations as Germany was dissatisfied with France colonizing Morocco. The 1908 Bosnian Crisis also saw Austria-Hungary annexing Bosnia-Herzegovina, which aroused the hatred of Serbia and Russia as they also wanted to control the Balkan Peninsula. In the 1910s, Europe's hostility was further escalated in 1911 Second Morocco Crisis, which Britain and France threatened to go to war with Germany in response to her

and France. After WWI, France also took revenge of Germany by imposing harsh treaty terms in the Treaty of Versailles in Paris Peace Conference 1919, including 6.6 billion pounds reparation and war-guilt clause. In the 1920s and 1930s, Europe attempted

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example, Italy's hostility towards the territorial arrangements in Treaty of Saint Germain led to Bonarot Crisis in 1923 and ceding of Fiume in 1924, which revived hostilities in Europe. Also, Britain and France attempted to collaborate with Germany through Geneva Conference in 1932. However, no disarmament treaties were signed and Germany even quit the League in 1933. Thus, Germany showed her hostilities later by Anschluss in 1938 and invasion of Poland in 1939, thus starting the Second World War. This

In the second half of 20<sup>th</sup> century however, Europe progressed from hostilities to collaboration. The damage and casualties of the two world wars made Europe attempt to improve relations through collaboration as they could not afford to start another global war. Thus, Europe started to collaborate economically. For example, Europe started ECSC in 1952 to pool steel resources, which resulted in a 50% increase in steel



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production. This provided a successful model of collaboration in Europe, thus the inner six, namely Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy and West Germany started EEC in 1958 to further collaborate. At this point, hostilities gradually progressed to collaboration due to the success of EEC, as evidenced by it becoming the largest raw material exporter in 5 years. Even in Eastern Europe with collaboration. The establishment of EC in 1967 and its expansion since 1973 brought a wider scope of economic cooperation. Meanwhile, the signing of Single European Act in 1986 and Maastricht Treaty in 1992 pushed Europe into further non-economic integration through free and common market and common foreign policies. Lastly, the establishment of EU in 1993 marked the collaboration of the whole Europe after the dissolution of USSR in 1991, as more Eastern European countries from the previous communist bloc joined the organization, including Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. This shows that Europe in the 20th century was progressed

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was also full of hostilities. In the 1900s, the Boxer Uprising in China in 1900 caused a power expedition, which humiliated China with Boxer Protocol in 1901, and marking that hostilities... already existed at the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century. In 1905, the Russo-Japanese War also saw two strongest power in Asia competing to increase their sphere of influence in Asia, thus worsening Russo-Japanese relations. In 1910s Japan annexed Korea, further escalating Korea's hostility towards Japan. In 1915, Sino-Japanese relations also worsened when Japan issued 21 demands to China, forcing her to be Japan's protectorate. The hostility from China was further increased when Japan took Shandong from China during the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, thus making strong boycotts from Chinese towards Japanese products and goods at that time. In

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Manchurian Crisis in 1931 and even invaded China through the Lugouqiao Incident in 1937. This further worsened Sino-Japanese relations and created hostilities as Japan fully invaded China and also Hong Kong in December 1941. This shows that Asia in the first half of the 20th century was full of hostilities. Japan's constant invasions of China and that of Korea in 1910 made countries' relation with Japan worsened. The growing hostility of Chinese and Koreans, and Japan's aggression before and during WW2 reinforces that Asia was full of hostilities at first.

Yet, they were only internal hostilities. Asia after the Second World War was more willing to collaborate with other countries in the war. For example, Japan was once hostile towards the US, as exemplified

ANSWER



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World War. However, Japan experienced 7-year occupation from the US and slowly progressed from a hostile attitude towards the west to a collaborative one. In the 1950s, US's participation on the Korean War marked the collaboration of the US and Japan as Japan exported military supplies to the US army in Korea, thus increasing her exports 5 times post-war. In the 1960s, Japan further its collaboration with the world by organizing the Tokyo Olympic Games in 1964. This reflect that Japan was already not hostile and now undergoing but willing to globalize itself by organizing its Olympic Games and also exporting modern cars and home appliances like TV to foreign countries. In addition to this, Japan's willingness on collaboration was seen in the 1980s as they exported 6 million cars to foreign countries. This

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hostilities were also not existing but collaboration was more important. Therefore, Asia also progressed from hostilities to collaboration as shown by the tension of Asia in the first part of 20th century, but they were eased through collaboration.

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# Improvement 有待改善

Only narrated the development of the Cold War, the conditions of a specific country/region and lacked analysis, or misunderstood the question word and keywords

只敘述了冷戰發展、個別國家／地區的情況而缺乏分析，或誤解了考題的用語及關鍵詞

首先，在1940-50年代為冷戰的敵對時期。就我所知，在1946年，蘇聯建立了柏林封鎖和鐵幕演說，以封鎖東西柏林的交通、通訊等聯繫，而美國當時提出杜魯門主義，以經濟、外交等手段來對抗共產主義擴張，在美蘇關係緊張。加上當時美國正重建經濟，於1947年提出馬歇爾計劃，給予130億美元的資金援助，蘇聯有見及此，亦提出了莫洛托夫計劃給予阿保利亞和保爾巴利亞50萬美元以600萬美元的貸款，在美蘇一直處於敵對關係。可見冷戰在1940-50年代美蘇為敵對關係。

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其次，在1960-70年代為冷戰的告  
別時期。就我所知，當時美蘇簽訂了  
禁止核武器條約、不擴散核武器條約、  
第一和第二阶段限制武器數量條  
約，令兩國都不能夠使用核武等危險  
性和破壞性極高的武器，條約亦令  
兩國的軍事實力下降，減少發生軍  
備競賽的機會，可見美蘇為維持的  
平衡合作。另外，當時美蘇領導人更

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有互訪，美國到訪莫斯科，而蘇聯則到訪華盛頓，在兩國的關係友好，冷戰得以緩和。可是冷戰在1960-70年代中，美蘇仍合作的關係。

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再者，在1970-80年代為冷戰再臨的時期。就我所知，在1979年，蘇聯為想獲得阿富汗的天然資源而入侵阿富汗，令美國深感不滿，並透過公開批判並拆毀莫斯科奧運會以表達其不滿情緒高漲，令美蘇關係變為一冷一熱，在1983年，美國提出星球大戰計劃，以可實行在太空欄截身彈，蘇聯因而感到受到威脅，不斷加強自身的軍事實力和提升其軍備武器，令美蘇處境對立關係。可見冷戰在



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最後，在1980年代至20世紀末前為冷戰結束，美蘇合作的時期。就我所知，冷戰期間因古巴未站及東歐國家的不滿，令蘇聯解體，冷戰亦因蘇聯解體而隨即結束。是

國和蘇聯解體之敵對的關係，令其走向合作。可是在1980年代至20世紀末前，美蘇合作關係。  
冷戰

總括而言，冷戰在20世紀中的歷史發展是美國和蘇聯由敵對走向合作的歷程。