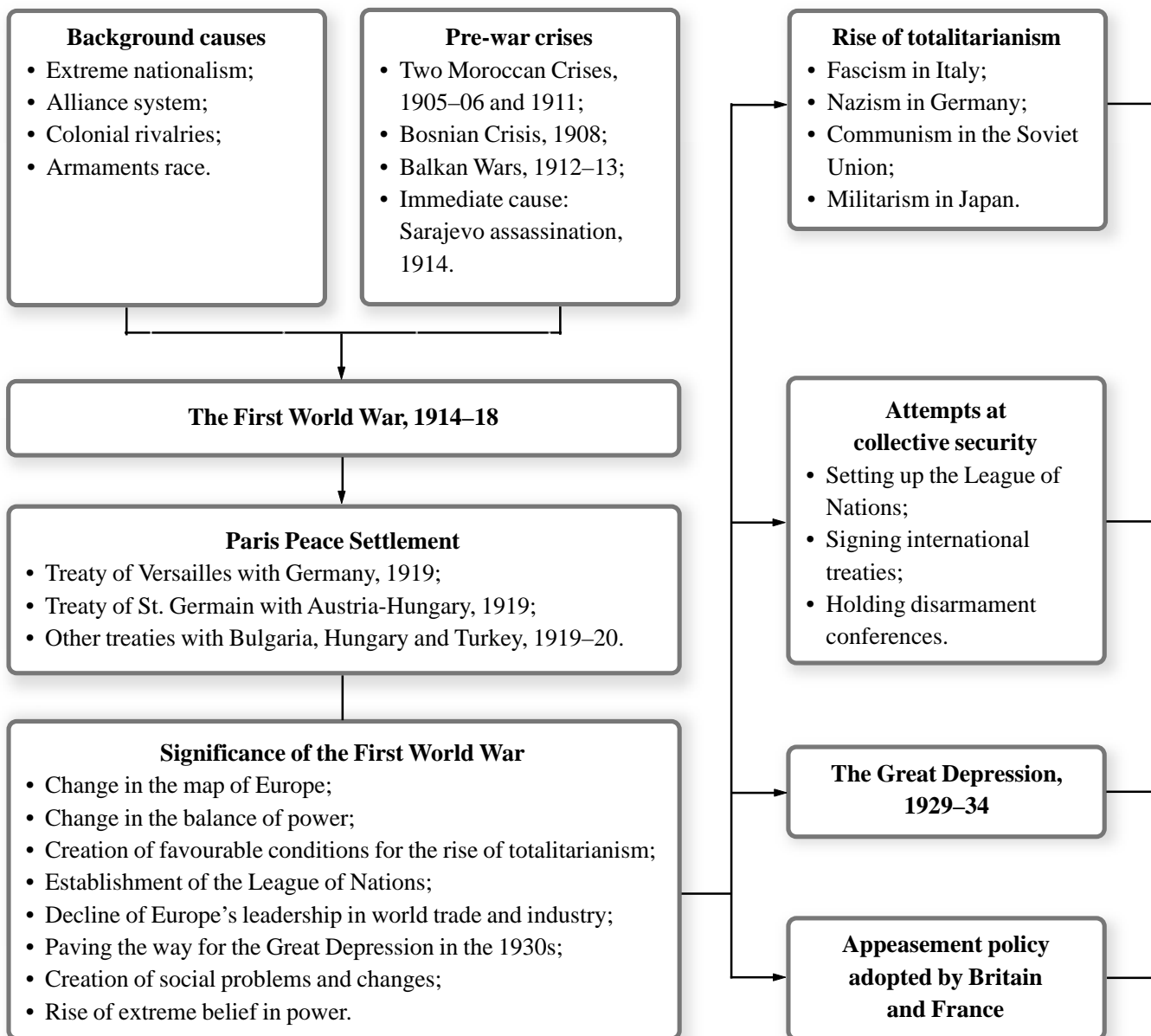
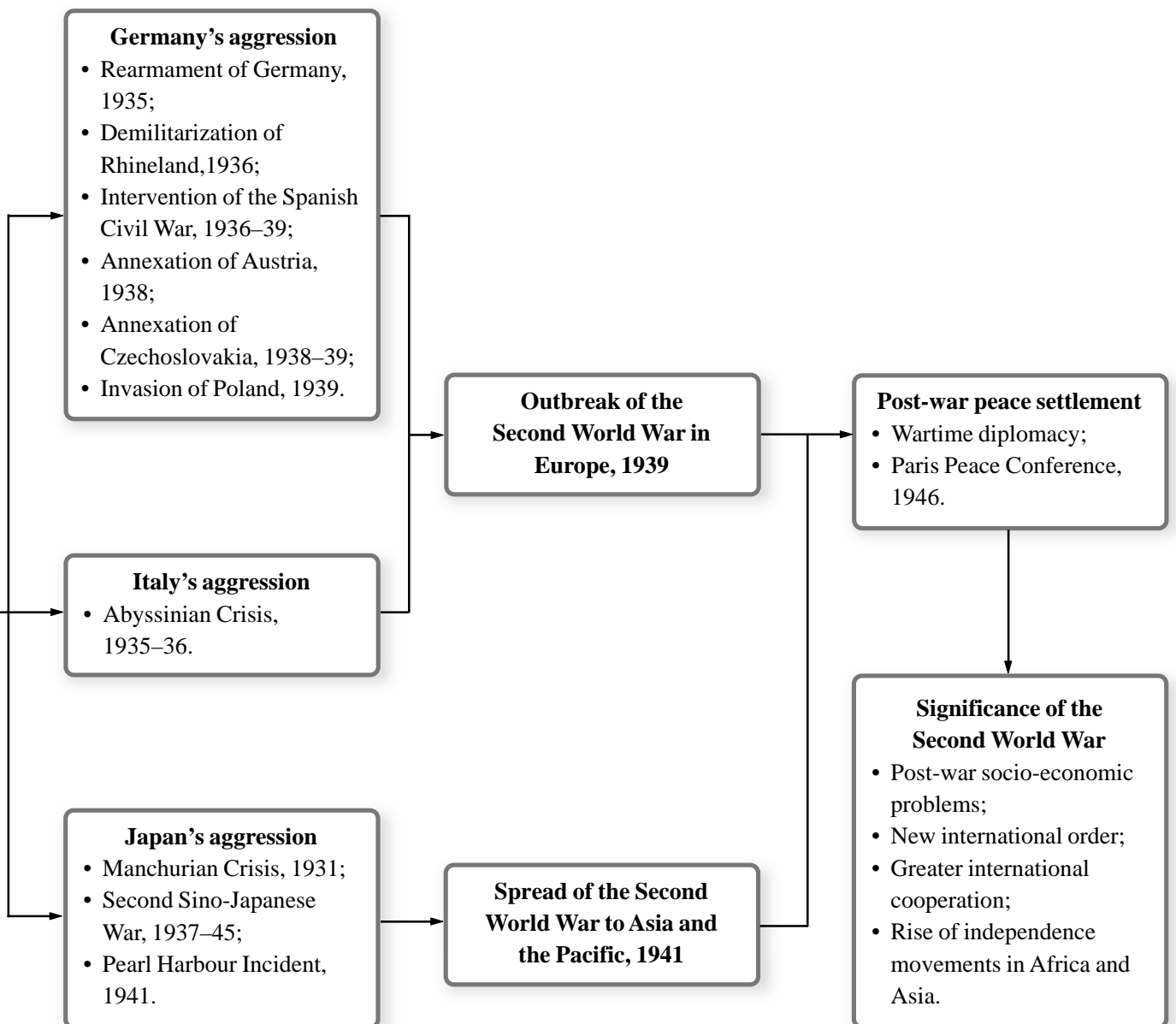


1 The Two World Wars and the Peace Settlements

Concept Map







- His oratory helped to build the image of the Fascist Party.
- With great popular support, Mussolini led the Black Shirts to ‘March on Rome’ (進軍羅馬) in 1922 and finally forced the king to appoint him prime minister.

B. The meaning and features of Fascism

Features	Ideas
Totalitarianism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fascists believed in ‘everything in the state, nothing outside the state and nothing against the state’.
One-party dictatorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fascist Party had absolute control over the state. • All other parties must be banned.
Anti-communism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fascists opposed communism because it encouraged class struggle and weakened society’s unity.
Anti-democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fascist opposed democracy because it only led to corruption and inefficiency.
Worship of the leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The leader was glorified as a saviour. • The individual should be absolutely obedient to the leader.
Glorification of war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fascists advocated expansionist foreign policy because they believed that war can achieve national glory.

Table 1.10 The meaning and features of Fascism



Reminder
Besides these features, the Fascists also aimed to develop the nation’s internal resources and depend less on imports, in order to make Italy economically strong.

C. Mussolini’s domestic policies

(a) The one-party dictatorship

- In 1923, Mussolini forced the parliament to pass a new electoral law, which automatically gave two-thirds of the parliamentary seats to the political party with the largest number of votes.
- The Fascist Party used violent methods to win the election of 1924 and dominated the parliament. Mussolini declared himself ‘Il Duce’ (leader) of Italy.
- In 1926, Mussolini declared all other political parties illegal. Italy now became a one-party dictatorship.



Reminder
He monopolized political power by making the Fascist Party supreme in Italy.

(b) Use of terror to suppress opposition

- Mussolini suppressed all opposition parties and press by force. Opponents were imprisoned, murdered or sent to concentration camps.
- Secret police was used to arrest and watch opponents.



Demonstration

PART A (DATA-BASED QUESTIONS)

1. Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A

The following is adapted from a historian's writing on the functions of the United Nations.

During the Cold War, the UN served as an important broker between the Eastern Bloc and Western Bloc. Now, with only one superpower, and increasingly 'messy' conflicts around the globe, its function has become less clear. The UN is becoming irrelevant, a mere debating club. Several recent disastrous peacekeeping missions suggest that the UN has never by itself had sufficient muscle for effective peacekeeping or nation-building.

SOURCE B

The following is adapted from a historian's writing on the effectiveness of the UN resolutions.

The UN resolutions are hugely important, and worthy of enforcement with massive military force, if the White House says so. Otherwise, the resolutions have little or no significance, and they certainly can't be allowed to interfere with the flow of American economic, military and diplomatic support to any of Washington's allies. Today, several countries are continuing to ignore large numbers of resolutions approved by the UN Security Council since the early 1990s. Morocco remains in violation of more than a dozen such resolutions. So does Israel. And Turkey continues to violate quite a few.



Guidelines

When facing questions with two or more Sources, students should first read through them, notice their similarities and differences before attempting questions, which are set based on the understanding of the Sources.

- (a) Identify **two** functions of the United Nations, as reflected in Source A.

(2 marks)

- (b) What can you conclude from Source A about the writer's view of the United Nations?

(3 marks)



Guidelines

Identify the writer's negative view of the UN.



Practice

PART A (DATA-BASED QUESTIONS)

1. Study Sources A and B

SOURCE A

The following cartoon was published in Cambodia.



SOURCE B

The following extract is adapted from a historian's writing about Indonesia after independence.

Although Sukarno had achieved a major accomplishment in uniting so many diverse peoples and regions under one government and one language, his administration was marked by inefficiency, injustice, corruption, and chaos. The rapid expropriation of Dutch property and the ousting of Dutch citizens severely dislocated the economy and soaring inflation and great economic hardship ensued. A popular revolt, stemming from a desire for greater autonomy, began on Sumatra early in 1958 and spread to Sulawesi and other islands. The disorders led to increasingly authoritarian rule by Sukarno, who dissolved the parliament in 1960 and reinstated the constitution of 1945, which had provided for a strong, independent executive.

- (a) What is the cartoonist's view towards the future of Cambodia as shown in Source A? Explain your answer with reference to **one** clue from the Source. Hint 1 (1+1 marks)
- (b) Identify **three** political problems facing Indonesia, as reflected in Source B. (3 marks)
- (c) To what extent do Sources A and B adequately reflect how the leaders of Cambodia and Indonesia dealt with their problems? Explain your answer with reference to the Sources. Hint 2 (6 marks)

Mock Examination 1

HISTORY

2 hours

This paper must be answered in English

1. This paper consists of **PART A** and **PART B**. Part A carries 50 % of the subject mark, and Part B carries 30%. You are required to answer questions from both Parts. You are advised to spend approximately 1 hour and 15 minutes on Part A and 45 minutes on Part B.
2. **Part A** 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.
3. **Part B** consists of five essay-type questions, of which you may attempt any *one*. You are reminded of the necessity of presenting your answer in essay form and in a clear and orderly manner.
4. Where a question is divided into a number of sub-questions, you **MUST** also divide your answer into different parts accordingly. You risk mark penalties if you do not do so.

4 International Social and Cultural Cooperation

PART A (DATA-BASED QUESTIONS)

1. (a) Environmental problem	1
• Deforestation	
Two reasons	2
e.g. • Population growth created demand for the clearing of forests to make more farmland.	
• Timber trade is an important part of the revenue of many tropical regions.	
(b) The best solution to environmental problems	4
• To fully develop an environmental education system.	2
• The education should focus on children because they are the hosts of the world in future.	2
(c) Usefulness and limitations of the Sources in reflecting the environmental problem and its solution	6
L1 An answer confined to <i>either</i> usefulness <i>or</i> limitations of the Sources.	[max. 4]
L2 Comprehensive answer covering <i>both</i> usefulness <i>and</i> Limitations of the Sources.	[max. 6]
Usefulness:	
e.g. • The Sources show the problem of global warming and deforestation, while the solution is to develop an environmental education system.	2
Limitations:	
e.g. • Other environmental problems such as pollution and desertification are omitted.	2
• Other solutions to environmental problems are omitted. Only through international agreement and cooperation could valuable resources, plants and animals be saved for the future generation.	2
2. (a) Examples	2
e.g. • Natural disaster such as flooding, droughts.	
• Man-made disaster such as wars.	
(b) Three major problems confronting the worlds	3
e.g. • Hunger	
• Increase in world population	
• Stress on natural resources	
(c) The author's view of world food problem	4
L1 Merely identifies the author's view with no explanation/relevant evidence from the Source.	[max. 2]
L2 Identifies the author's view and elaborates the answer with relevant evidence from the Source.	[max. 4]
Author's view:	
e.g. • The author thinks the world food problem is serious and needs to be dealt with immediately. This can be seen from words such as 'intolerable' and	