



**BY
HOK LAI L.
HIST 108 WEB
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PROF. REMI ALAPO**



FINAL EXAM (QUESTION 3)

**HISTORY OF HONG KONG AND MAJOR MOVEMENTS
IN THE 21ST CENTURY**

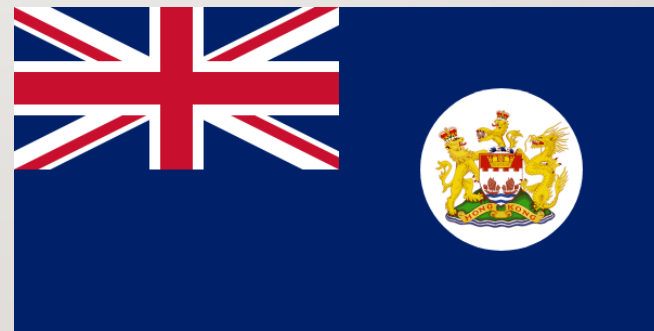
SOURCE:

[HTTPS://WWW.REDDIT.COM/R/VEXILLOLOGY/COMMENTS/C8CKDW/BRITISH_INSPIRED_HONG_KONG_FLAG/](https://www.reddit.com/r/Vexillology/comments/c8ckdw/british_inspired_hong_kong_flag/)



HISTORY OF HONG KONG (1842-1997)

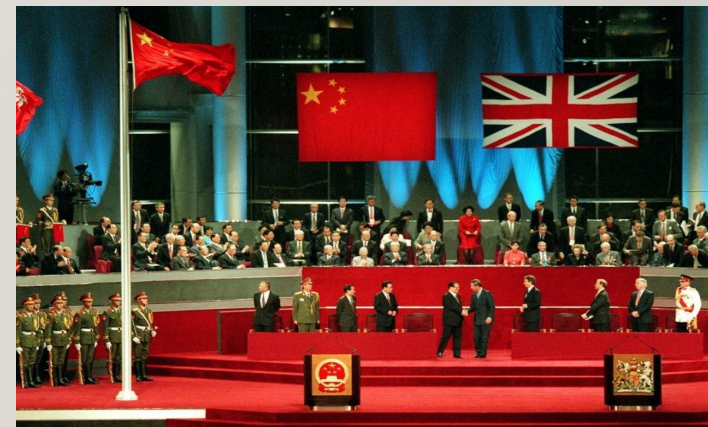
- Small fishing village until 1842
- Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories became British colony in 1842, 1860 and 1898 respectively.
- Handover of Hong Kong back to Chinese government in July 1, 1997



Top:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_Hong_Kong_\(1959%E2%80%9393|1997\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_Hong_Kong_(1959%E2%80%9393|1997))

Bottom: <https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/politics/article/2144200/government-rewriting-history-hong-kong-one-inconvenient>



FIRST OPIUM WAR AND OCCUPATION OF HONG KONG ISLAND (1842)

- Qing Dynasty army lost the first opium war against the British army
- Both parties signed the 'Treaty of Nanking'
- British government took over Hong Kong Island



Top: <https://www.history.com/news/hong-kong-china-great-britain>

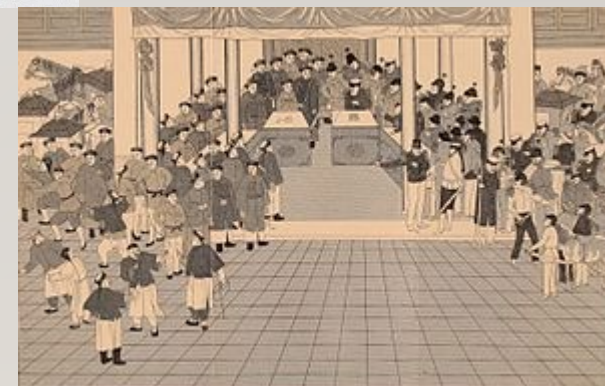
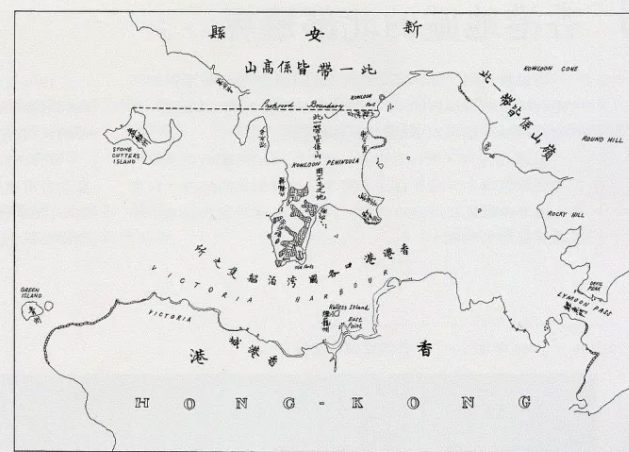
Bottom: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Nanking

SECOND OPIUM WAR AND OCCUPATION OF KOWLOON (1860)

- British empire started the Second Opium War in 1856
- Qing Dynasty army was defeated again
- Forced to sign the Convention of Peking
- Kowloon was ceded to British Empire in 1860

Top: <https://www.history.com/news/hong-kong-china-great-britain>

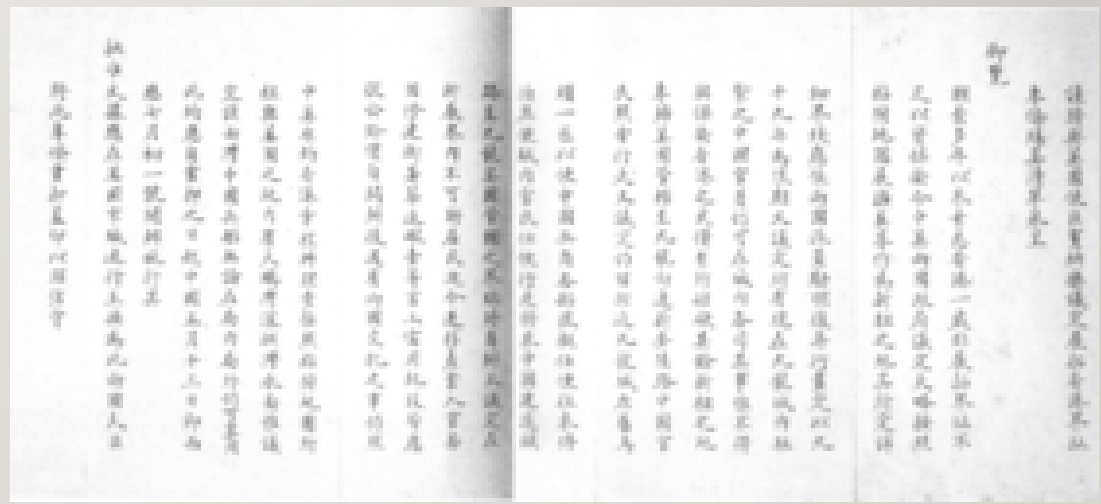
Bottom: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convention_of_Peking



CONVENTION FOR THE EXTENSION OF HONG KONG TERRITORY (SECOND CONVENTION OF PEKING) (1898)

- British Empire negotiated with Qing government
- ‘Leasing the New Territories between Boundary Street and Shenzhen River’ (Little)
- Entire Hong Kong had taken over by British Empire

Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convention_for_the_Extension_of_Hong_Kong_Territory



JAPANESE OCCUPATION (1941-1945)

- Hong Kong occupied by Japanese army during WWII
- ‘Imperial Japanese troops in Guangdong stole over the border into Hong Kong’ (Letters)
- Japanese army surrendered on August 15, 1945
- British Empire took over Hong Kong again on August 30, 1945



Top & bottom: <https://www.scmp.com/magazines/post-magazine/long-reads/article/2054842/battle-hong-kong-through-eyes-people-who-lived>

MODERN HONG KONG (1950S-1997)

- ‘Transformed into a commercial and financial hub boasting one of the world’s busiest harbors’ (AFP)
- Rise of industrial age (clothing, artificial flowers, shoes)
- Foundation of Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC)

Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Hong_Kong#cite_note-Wordie-18



FORMATION OF HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION REGION (1997-PRESENT)

- ‘Sino-British Joint Declaration’: One Country, Two Systems
- ‘Hong Kong would continue ... to have a right of speech... at least until 2047’ (Little)
- Adopted the Hong Kong Basic Law

Source:

<https://twocountriesonecistern.blogspot.com/2013/11/one-barren-rock-under-groove-hong-kong.html>



HONG KONG BASIC LAW ARTICLE 23

- Government planned to implement the Basic Law Article 23
- Prohibits all kinds of behaviors that are against the Central People's Government
- Created controversies and resulted in massive demonstration against this law
- 'Half a million residents took to the streets in protest, and officials were forced to shelve it' (Ng)

Source: <https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/politics/article/2121035/fear-and-loathing-which-way-forward-article-23-national>



OUTBREAK OF SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME (SARS)

- A kind of respiratory diseases that may results in fever and pneumonia
- Source of outbreak: Southern China
- According to World Health Organization (WHO), deaths caused by SARS in China and Hong Kong: 349 and 299 respectively
- Huge influence on hygiene policy and knowledges

Source: <https://www.cnn.com/2012/10/08/world/asia/hong-kong-boy-virus/index.html>



UMBRELLA REVOLUTION (SEPTEMBER 26, 2014- DECEMBER 15, 2014)

- Controversies about the proposed electoral system of the Chief Executive of Hong Kong
- Massive demonstrations around the busy areas of Hong Kong
- Police violence has become controversial in the society
- ‘People in Hong Kong were shocked by what they saw as a harsh response by police officers’ (Tatlow)

Top: <https://www.diggitmagazine.com/papers/social-movements-digital-age>

Bottom: <https://sinosphere.blogs.nytimes.com/2014/09/29/images-of-hong-kongs-umbrella-revolution-tell-a-story/>



MONGKOK CIVIL UNREST (2016) AND DECLINING SOCIAL IMAGE OF HONG KONG POLICE

- Took place right after the Chinese New Year
- Government crackdown on unlicensed street hawkers
- Rage between civilians and police escalated and ended up in rioting, vandalism and arson
- 'It ended in the worst outbreak of rioting since the 1960s.' (The Economist)

Top: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2016_Mong_Kok_civil_unrest#cite_note-economist21692930-13

Bottom: <https://www.economist.com/china/2016/02/13/street-violence-and-politics>



PROTESTS IN 2019 (JUNE 9, 2019- ONGOING)

Anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill

- Triggered by the proposed Hong Kong Extradition Bill
- ‘The bill would allow Hong Kong to detain and transfer people wanted in countries and territories with which it has no formal extradition agreements, including Taiwan and the Chinese mainland.’ (Ives)
- Controversies about the effectiveness of the Hong Kong Basic Law
- A series of demonstrations occurred because of the fear towards the Chinese Communist Government




Source: <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/06/10/world/asia/hong-kong-extradition-bill.html>



PROTESTS IN 2019 (JUNE 9, 2019- ONGOING)

Implementation of Anti-Mask Law

- Prohibits protesters from covering faces during demonstrations
 - Rage arose between protesters and police
 - Police started to use water cannons, rubber bullets, tear gas and live bullets
 - A series of triad gang attacks on protesters who are against the protests
 - Molotov cocktails were used by protesters against police
 - Vandalism occurs at subway stations, stores invested by Mainland China and chain stores with owners who claimed to oppose the protest or support the police
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PROTESTS IN 2019 (JUNE 9, 2019- ONGOING)



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Hong_Kong_protests#General_strike_and_escalation



HOW THE SOCIAL MOVEMENTS SHAPE THE SOCIETY OF HONG KONG?

- Controversies about breaching the high degree of autonomy of Hong Kong
 - Negatively impacts the national identity of Hong Kong people- don't like to be referred as Chinese
 - Relationship between law enforcers and civilians has become worse
 - Economy has been affected due to various protests and riots
 - Creditability of Hong Kong government decreased
 - Civilians want to care more about politics of Hong Kong
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