Government structure
- Hong Kong Governor as head of the government, leading:
  - Decision-making system headed by the Executive Council
  - Consultative system headed by the Legislative Council
  - Administrative system headed by the Colonial Secretariat
  - Judicial system headed by the Supreme Court
  - Military system headed by the Headquarters of the British Forces in Hong Kong

Major characteristics and trend of development of Hong Kong’s political system

Governor as the core of the government
- Governor exercising executive, legislative, appointment and many other powers
- His exercise of power being constrained by British government, civil service system, conventions and British merchants in Hong Kong

Government officials and council members being all appointed
- Governor and high-ranking officials being appointed by British government
- Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils being appointed by Governor

An executive-led government
- Governor holding all powers
- Government Secretariat holding the power to initiate legislation
- Coordination between Executive and Legislative Councils

Consulting Chinese leaders and associations for efficient administration
- Absorption of Chinese elites into Executive and Legislative Councils
- Establishing communication with Chinese associations such as district societies, clan associations, Tung Wah Group of Hospitals and Po Leung Kuk through Secretariat for Chinese Affairs
- Recognition of rural associations, such as Heung Yee Kuk N.T. as government’s advisory bodies

Adoption of both oppressive and conciliatory measures over Chinese people

Fall of Hong Kong
- On 8 December 1941, Japan invaded Hong Kong.
- On 25 December 1941, Governor Young surrendered to the Japanese. This marked the beginning of the 3 years and 8 months of Japanese Occupation of Hong Kong.

Japanese rule of Hong Kong

Rule by martial law
- Japanese army imposed martial law after it occupied Hong Kong right until its surrender
- Set up regional district offices to control the local Chinese

Use of Chinese to control Chinese
- Enticed the local Chinese elite to help carry out policies
- Implemented a repatriation policy to force the local Chinese to return to their homes in the mainland, causing a sharp fall in local population

Implementation of Japanisation policies
- Changed the official language from English to Japanese
- Promoted Japanese language and culture education in schools
- Removed traces of British culture in Hong Kong

Introduction of oppressive measures
- Printed a large number of military notes, causing hyperinflation
- Established strict rules and regulations
- Destroyed landmark buildings and confiscated private property

Surrender of Japan
- On 15 August 1945, Japan declared unconditional surrender.
- Britain restored its rule of Hong Kong, and this marked the end of the Japanese Occupation of Hong Kong.
British rule (after WWI)

Major political and institutional changes in 1945-1978

Background
- A global trend towards decolonisation
- Rapid population growth
- Rise of Chinese businessmen and the middle class
- Impact of the two riots in the 1960s

Political changes
- Proposal of the Young Plan
- Raising the political status of local Chinese and declaring Chinese as an official language

Institutional changes
- Implementation of cultural and educational, anti-corruption, and social welfare policies
- Expansion and specialisation of government departments, e.g. reform of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs and introduction of City District Office Scheme
- Huge expansion of government structure, resulting in a continued increase in the number of civil servants
- Localisation of the civil service
- Establishment of an extensive consultation system

Major political and institutional changes in 1979-1997

Background
- Continuous economic development and rise of the middle class
- Rise in educational standards leading to a growing public demand for the right of political participation
- Question over the future of Hong Kong speeding up democratisation in Hong Kong by British government

Political changes
- Establishment of a structure of representative government at the district level by introducing electoral systems to the Urban Council, Regional Council and District Boards
- Introduction of an electoral system to the Legislative Council as further development of representative government
- Emergence of political commentary groups, such as trade unions, pressure groups and political parties

Institutional change
- Continued localisation in the civil service
Government structure
- Hong Kong Governor as head of the government, leading:
  - Decision-making system headed by the Executive Council
  - Consultative system headed by the Legislative Council
  - Administrative system headed by the Colonial Secretariat
  - Judicial system headed by the Supreme Court
  - Military system headed by the Headquarters of the British Forces in Hong Kong

Major characteristics and trend of development of Hong Kong’s political system

**Governor as the core of the government**
- Governor exercising executive, legislative, appointment and many other powers
- His exercise of power being constrained by British government, civil service system, conventions and British merchants in Hong Kong

**Government officials and council members being all appointed**
- Governor and high-ranking officials being appointed by British government
- Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils being appointed by Governor

**An executive-led government**
- Governor holding all powers
- Government Secretariat holding the power to initiate legislation
- Coordination between Executive and Legislative Councils

**Consulting Chinese leaders and associations for efficient administration**
- Absorption of Chinese elites into Executive and Legislative Councils
- Establishing communication with Chinese associations such as district societies, clan associations, Tung Wah Group of Hospitals and Po Leung Kuk through Secretariat for Chinese Affairs
- Recognition of rural associations, such as Heung Yee Kuk N.T. as government’s advisory bodies

**Adoption of both oppressive and conciliatory measures over Chinese people**

---

**Fall of Hong Kong**
- On 8 December 1941, Japan invaded Hong Kong.
- On 25 December 1941, Governor Young surrendered to the Japanese. This marked the beginning of the 3 years and 8 months of Japanese Occupation of Hong Kong.

**Japanese rule of Hong Kong**

**Rule by martial law**
- Japanese army imposed martial law after it occupied Hong Kong right until its surrender
- Set up regional district offices to control the local Chinese

**Use of Chinese to control Chinese**
- Enticed the local Chinese elite to help carry out policies
- Implemented a repatriation policy to force the local Chinese to return to their homes in the mainland, causing a sharp fall in local population

**Implementation of Japanisation policies**
- Changed the official language from English to Japanese
- Promoted Japanese language and culture education in schools
- Removed traces of British culture in Hong Kong

**Introduction of oppressive measures**
- Printed a large number of military notes, causing hyperinflation
- Established strict rules and regulations
- Destroyed landmark buildings and confiscated private property

**Surrender of Japan**
- On 15 August 1945, Japan declared unconditional surrender.
- Britain restored its rule of Hong Kong, and this marked the end of the Japanese Occupation of Hong Kong.
Hong Kong from Early 20th Century up to 1997

**British rule (after WWII)**

**Major political and institutional changes in 1945-1978**

**Background**
- A global trend towards decolonisation
- Rapid population growth
- Rise of Chinese businessmen and the middle class
- Impact of the two riots in the 1960s

**Political changes**
- Proposal of the Young Plan
- Raising the political status of local Chinese and declaring Chinese as an official language

**Institutional changes**
- Implementation of cultural and educational, anti-corruption, and social welfare policies
- Expansion and specialisation of government departments, e.g., reform of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs and introduction of City District Office Scheme
- Huge expansion of government structure, resulting in a continued increase in the number of civil servants
- Localisation of the civil service
- Establishment of an extensive consultation system

**Major political and institutional changes in 1979-1997**

**Background**
- Continuous economic development and rise of the middle class
- Rise in educational standards leading to a growing public demand for the right of political participation
- Question over the future of Hong Kong speeding up democratisation in Hong Kong by British government

**Political changes**
- Establishment of a structure of representative government at the district level by introducing electoral systems to the Urban Council, Regional Council and District Boards
- Introduction of an electoral system to the Legislative Council as further development of representative government
- Emergence of political commentary groups, such as trade unions, pressure groups and political parties

**Institutional change**
- Continued localisation in the civil service