

WILD BOAR

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TIMELINE: BEFORE THE HONG KONG HANDOVER

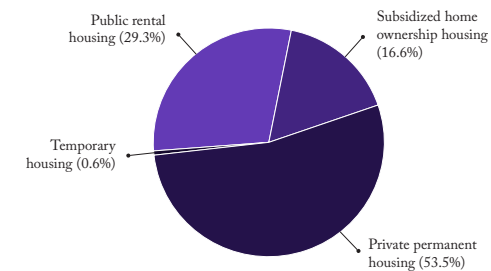
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| <p>Pre-1842 The tiny island of Hong Kong is a fishing community under China's rule, but lightly populated and largely ignored by China's leaders.</p> <p>1842 The Queen of England and the Emperor of China sign the Treaty of Nanking. The peace deal ends the first Opium War and cedes Hong Kong Island to Britain in perpetuity.</p> <p>1860 Under the Peking Convention of 1860, China cedes the Kowloon area, on the mainland opposite Hong Kong island, to Britain in perpetuity.</p> <p>1898 After the Second Opium War, China leases the New Territories — comprising the mainland area adjacent to Kowloon and 235 islands — to Britain for 99 years.</p> <p>1937 With the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, Hong Kong becomes a refuge for thousands of mainland Chinese fleeing before the advancing Japanese.</p> <p>1941 Japan invades and occupies Hong Kong. Many Hong Kong residents are driven by food shortages to flee to mainland China.</p> <p>1945 Following Japan's defeat, Britain resumes control of Hong Kong. But by the end of the Second World War, Hong Kong's population had dropped from 1.6 million in 1941 to 650,000.</p> | <p>1946 Britain re-establishes civil government. Hundreds of thousands of former residents return to Hong Kong.</p> <p>1949 In a struggle for control of China, the Communists defeat the Nationalists. This civil war drives hundreds of thousands of refugees to flee to Hong Kong. Huge squatter villages develop on the city's edges.</p> <p>1950s Hong Kong enjoys an economic revival based on light industries such as textiles, which help provide work for many refugees.</p> <p>1960s Social discontent and labour disputes grow increasingly common among Hong Kong's poorly-paid workforce.</p> <p>1967 Hong Kong is hit by major riots, which are mainly instigated by followers of China's Cultural Revolution.</p> <p>1970s Hong Kong is established as an "Asian Tiger" — one of the region's economic powerhouses — with a thriving economy based on high-technology industries.</p> <p>1976 China's chairman, Mao Zedong, dies. Deng Xiaoping comes into power.</p> | <p>1982 Britain and China begin negotiating Hong Kong's future: if the New Territories are returned to China at the end of Britain's 99-year lease, this could compromise property rights and contracts in Hong Kong.</p> <p>1984 The British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, and China's premier, Zhao Ziyang, sign the Sino-British Joint Declaration. Britain is to transfer sovereignty over Hong Kong to China at midnight of June 30, 1997.</p> <p>1989 After China's violent military crackdown on Tiananmen Square protesters, more than 1 million people in Hong Kong take to the street to demonstrate.</p> <p>1990 China formally ratifies Hong Kong's post-handover mini-constitution, known as the Basic Law.</p> <p>1992 Hong Kong's British governor, Chris Patten, announces proposals to introduce democratic reforms to Hong Kong's upcoming elections. China denounces the move as undermining a smooth handover.</p> <p>1994 Hong Kong's legislature introduces a stripped-down version of Chris Patten's democratic reform package.</p> <p>1997 Hong Kong becomes a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.</p> |
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For a timeline of Hong Kong in the 20 years since its handover, please refer to your program booklet.

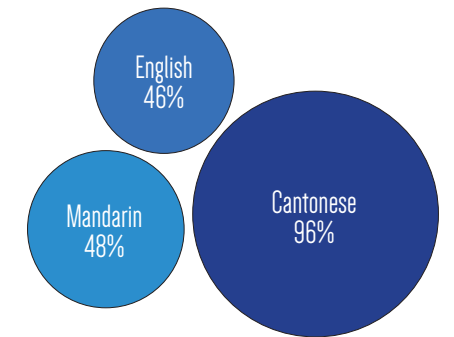
POPULATION DENSITY

	HONG KONG	CHICAGO <i>For comparison</i>
LAND AREA	1,063 mi ²	234 mi ²
POPULATION	7.35 million	2.71 million
DENSITY	17,309/mi ²	11,898/mi ²

HOUSING IN HONG KONG



LANGUAGES OF HONG KONG



INCOME LEVELS IN HONG KONG

