

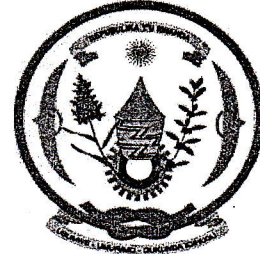
History II

007

14/11/2012

2 pm - 5 pm

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



RWANDA EDUCATION BOARD (REB)

ORDINARY LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2012

SUBJECT : HISTORY

PAPER I : HISTORY OF EUROPE AND THE REST OF THE WORLD

DURATION : 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your name and index number on the answer booklet as written on your registration form.
2. Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
3. There are 10 questions in this paper.
4. Answer only **4 questions** of your choice.
5. Each question carries **25 marks**.
6. All history questions should be answered in essay form.
7. Use only blue or black pen.

ATTEMPT ANY FOUR QUESTIONS.

1. Identify the ideas that were analyzed by the following philosophers in the area of enlightenment: John Lock, Bavon de Montesquieu, Jacques Rousseau, Voltaire and Denis Diderot. **(25 marks)**
2. Describe the effects of the American Revolution on 1776 on America and the World as a whole. **(25 marks)**
3. Give a detailed account of the reasons behind the 1789 revolution in France. **(25 marks)**
4. Examine the importance of Napoleon on the history of Europe. **(25 marks)**
5. Describe the Meiji era and its major reforms to modernize Japan. **(25 marks)**
6. Identify and describe the major causes of the First World War. **(25 marks)**
7. Why did the League of Nations fail to preserve peace in the inter – war period between 1919 – 1939? **(25 marks)**
8. Account for the causes of the world Economic depression of 1929. **(25 marks)**
9. Describe the characteristics of Nazism in Germany. **(25 marks)**
10. Describe the consequences of the Second World War on Europe and Africa. **(25 marks)**

END.

2012 HISTORY PAPER II

Answer to question 1

Introduction:

John Locke (1632 – 1704)

- He was an English man who believed that people should have their natural rights
- He also believed that if a rule violated those rights, people have a right to overthrow him/her or replace him with another.
- He believed that progress was possible for people if they would use their mind.
- He believed that people had the right to set up their own government and give it power to protect the natural rights.

Montesquieu

- He was a French noble and his doctrines were:
- Fighting for royal absolutism
- Separation and balance of power
- He was against divine rights
- He advocated for the participation of the intellectuals in government.

Jacques Rousseau. (1712 – 1798)

- He was born in Switzerland and he wrote a book called the Social Contract
- He advocated for liberty and equality of all people
- He also advocated for free elections and for republicanism.
- He emphasized on moral education.

Voltaire (1694 – 1778)

- He was a French philosopher who condemned religious intolerance
- He also condemned corruption in the church and slavery.
- He concluded that a leader should be able to rule (ability)
- He condemned despotism
- He advocated for the abolition of social class privileges.
- He was against unfair imprisonment and dictatorship.

Denis Diderot:

- He was a French philosopher and an encyclopedist.
- He spoke for tolerance and fought against superstition.

- He studied the natures of human beings and admitted that God does not exist.
- He was against slavery
- He wrote a book called the cradle land of Knowledge
- He advocated for liberty, equality and fraternity
- He called upon the participation of people in government and advocated education for all.

Answer to question 2

Introduction: The American war of independence was a revolution carried out by the 13 American colonies against British colonialism. From 1600, Britain began acquiring colonies from America but because of their dictatorship and general exploitation by the British, a revolution was organized against them. The effects of the revolution included the following:

- Massive loss of lives on both sides.
- The revolution led to the destruction of property. E.g roads, buildings, towns and cities
- America got independence from Britain in 1783 after the Paris conference in which the British recognized the 13 colonies of America to be free and independent.
- Americans achieved freedom of worship. They were no longer forced to be Protestants but were free to choose any religion they wanted.
- There was liberalization of trade and commerce in American states. This meant that Americans were free to set up their own industries and also to freely import and export manufactured goods.
- The status of women increased after the revolution (women emancipation) i.e. women got the rights to participate in political, social and economic affairs.
- The American Revolution made many people who were not popular to be known all over the world because of their role in the revolution. E.g. George Washington became the first president of the United States of America and the name Washington was given to the capital city of American.
- Blacks were given American citizenship because of the support they gave during the revolution.
- The revolution inspired the 1789 revolution. This was because French soldiers who returned to France and realized that they faced the same problems like the Americans.
- After the revolution, the 13 American states were confederated into USA. They realized that they had to work together to defend themselves.
- The revolution led to the colonization of African as an alternative. This was because Britain wanted to compensate for the loss of the American states and Africa was seen as the next target.
- The American revolution retarded Britain's economy because after the revolution, Britain lost raw materials, cheap labor etc. that they used to get from America since this was the time of industrial revolution.

- After the revolution, America got a constitution which observed human rights as a basis for other countries' constitution. E.g. in France during the declaration of the rights of man during the French revolution.

(For more effects of the American Revolution, see question 1 paper II 2015)

In conclusion, the USA gained a lot of positive changes from the revolution of 1776 in various aspects like leadership, human rights and the economy. However, credit goes to the brave men and women who lost their lives in the war.

Answer to question 3

Introduction: The French revolution refers to the social, political and economic changes that France experienced from 1789 up to the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799. It began as a peaceful reform movement but later turned violent into the reign of terror. The causes of the French revolution include:

- Corruption in the church and by other political leaders.
- Nepotism
- Influence of the middle class.
- Un paid debts from the middle class
- Unemployment
- Lack of a constitution
- The unfair political system or nature of the ancient regime.
- The role of political philosophers.
- Social class system
- The unfair land ownership system
- Unfair taxation
- Financial crisis (bankruptcy)
- Dismissal of reformist financial ministers.
- The effect of natural disasters.
- Influence of England.
- American war of independence.
- The role of King Louis XVI.
- The responsibility of the queen Marie Antoinette.
- Religious intolerance.

N.B: These casues of the French revolution should be well explained and linked to the question if a student is to achieve full marks. Consult your teacher for the explanations.

Answer to question 4

Introduction:

- He signed the **concordat** (agreement) with the Pope in 1801 where they agreed that the catholic religion was the state religion although people were free to worship other religions. This helped to reconcile the church and the state.
- Through **public works**, Napoleon beautified France and placed her above all the countries of Europe. Canals and bridges were constructed, communication lines were built and seaports were fortified.
- Napoleon further **re-organized the local government** of France by dividing the local government administration into departments, and communes. He directly appointed the heads of these departments (prefects) meaning there was no democracy.
- **Legion of Honor**. This was a form of award made to successful men in art, local government and trade but mostly in the military. This encouraged people to work harder.
- Related to the above but far more patriotic was a system of "**career open to talent**" which Napoleon also started. Through this, all Frenchmen were favored equally irrespective of their background.
- He **reorganized the education** system where secondary schools were constructed. He however abolished liberal subjects like history, Literature and political education and encouraged the study of science subjects and the University of Paris was founded in 1807.
- He **introduced reforms in trade and industry** where he set up industries and old one rehabilitated increasing production. He founded the National Bank to promote trade and commerce.
- He improved French laws by introducing the **Napoleonic code**. The code gave a summary of laws on such topics as marriage, education, family and preserving all changes of the revolution like equality before the law etc. This helped in maintaining law and order.
- Napoleon **modernized the army** by re- equipping it and training soldiers. The army was used to maintain law and order. France had one of the best armies in the whole of Europe.
- He improved agriculture by setting up agro based industries. Government expenditure on agriculture increased, swamps were cleared to increase land for agriculture leading to an increase in food production and reducing famine.
- He restored order in France in 1795 during the reign of the Directory Government. For example during the Whiff of Grapeshot.
- He destroyed European boundaries
- He used nepotism to overthrow legitimate rulers

- He exported revolutionary ideas
- He led to the formation of the Congress system
- He created a landless of people in France.

Conclusion:

Answer to question 5

Introduction: Define the Meiji are or revolution. The reforms included the following:

- Privatization of state enterprises.
- Development of industries. The essence of science and technology based on analysis empirical was widely graced by Meiji leaders.
- Judicial reforms.
- Compulsory military services
- Development of a modern army with modern weapons
- Infrastructural development like trains and telegraphs were imported from the west.
- Setting up a state currency with a new banking system
- Agricultural development.
- Creation of job opportunities.
- International relationship between Japan and other countries.
- Japanese imperialism
- Taxation system replaced tribute system.
- Development of a new constitution.
- Land reforms e.g. the Daimyo land was divided into prefectures that still exist today.
- On 1st January 1873, Japan adopted the Gregorian calendar.
- A new education system was established and universities were opened to all citizens

Conclusion:

Answer to question 6

Introduction: The First World War refers to the war that took place between 1914 and 1918. It was fought by Germany assisted by small nations namely Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Italy (**triple alliance**) against an allied power comprising of Britain, Russia, France and later USA (**triple entente**) in 1917. The major causes of the First World War include:

1. The most immediate cause of World War I was the **double assassination at Sarajevo**. Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne and his wife Sophie were killed at Sarajevo by Gavililo Princip, A Serbian National on 28th June 1914. This made Austria whose Archduke had been killed to issue an ultimatum to Serbia

- and when this ultimatum was not respected, Austria supported by Germany and other nations declared War on Serbia hence marking the beginning of World War I.
2. **Arms race:** This was competition by European powers in the manufacture of dangerous weapons e.g. the dreadnaught especially between Germany and Britain. By 1914 almost all the powerful nations of Europe had stocks of dangerous weapons that they needed to test thereby leading to the First World War in 1914.
 3. **The alliance system** (triple entente and triple alliance) that started as early as 1872. The alliance system gave courage to even smaller nations to wage war on others because they were assured of assistance from alliance members. Without the alliance system, the double assassination at Sarajevo would have not led to a world war.
 4. **Economic imperialism** in colonies created rivalries amongst European countries due to trade. This later led to hatred e.g. between France and Germany over the control of Togo and Cameroon, Italy and France rivaled over the control of Tunisia which eventually led to World War I.
 5. **German aggression** also led to world war. Germany had an aggressive emperor called Kaiser William II who failed to live peacefully with the neighbors since he tried to colonize as many territories as he could, he started the arms race and destroyed a US ship that was carrying passengers thinking it had weapons contributing to the outbreak of world war I.
 6. **The growth of nationalism.** By the beginning of the 20th century, nationalism had grown in Europe to the extent that it was expressed through movements like pan-Slavism (Russia), the great Serbian movement, pan-Germanism and the French revengist movement.
 7. **The Franco-Prussian war of 1871** in which France was defeated by young Prussia as well led to World War I. This war left France with the feeling of revenge against Germany and this was seen in 1914 when France participated in World War I against Germany.
 8. **Lack of an international peace organization** by 1914 also led to World War I. Lack of any peace organization in the World made European powers resort to use of force in order to solve problems thereby leading to the outbreak of World War I.
 9. **The role played by the press.** The press especially news papers like the London times, TVs, and radio became alarmist and exaggerated even smaller issues making countries go to War against each other in 1914.
 10. **Lack of peaceful states men in the world like Bismarck.** Bismarck had resigned his position by 1914 due to sharp differences between him and Kaiser William II yet he would have controlled a local affair between Serbia and Austria.

Conclusion:

Answer to question 7

Introduction:

- The most important factor for the failure of the League was absence of its own army yet it was supposed to deal with military conflicts.
- The League was also not joined by some powerful countries therefore leading to its failure. A country like USA never joined the League meaning that League missed the economic and military support of USA leading to its failure.
- Another reason for the failure of the League was the poor economic status of its members which had just come out of WWI. The operations of the league needed a lot of money which unfortunately could not be provided by its poor members hence leading to its failure.
- The world economic depression of 1929 that struck the world led to the failure of the League of Nations. The depression made powerful countries like Germany, Japan and Italy become aggressive there by making the League fail to achieve its objectives.
- It was also because of the ideological differences between the members of the League that it failed. Some members of the league led by Britain were following capitalist ideology while others led by Russia were following communism. Differences in ideology made members fail to work together there by failing the league.
- The mistakes of the Versailles peace settlement also affected the success of the League of Nations. Germany and her allies were mistreated at Versailles and this mistake later led to the rebirth of the arms race which led to the failure of the league.
- By 1920 when the League came into force, most of the countries of the world were still under colonialism and therefore saw no reason of supporting the League hence narrowing the League's chances of success.
- The League of Nations could also have failed because of lack of proper principles and guidelines that the members were supposed to follow in implementing the league's policies. In most cases the bigger nations acted in their own interests there by leading to the failure of the league.
- The appeasement policy of France and Britain made the League very weak because it gave chance to the rise of Hitler who is very much blamed for starting the Second World War.
- The league was slow in acting for example the Lytton report which was to investigate the Manchurian crisis took a year to be released.
- The death of its original founders
- No stable source of income
- Emergency of dictators.

Conclusion:

Answer to question 8

Introduction: An economic depression is a period of general decline in economic activities characterized by high prices, unemployment, hunger, low interest rate, inflation and other macro-economic hardships. The post world war I depression started in USA in 1929 and escalated to Europe from where it spread to the rest of the world. Causes included:

- The depression was caused by the destruction that took place during the four years of the First World War. Industries, communication lines, cities, airports etc were destroyed and this had a negative effect on the level of production and the ability of the population to purchase goods leading to the outbreak of the depression.
- The depression was also caused by the unrealistic terms of the Versailles peace treaty that imposed huge sums of money on Germany. This fine together with other restrictions made Germany not participate in international trade yet it had the largest economy in Europe. Germany and her allies were allowed to pay for the reparations in form of chemicals, ships, agricultural and industrial products. She was also not allowed to import or export from European countries. She also got loans from the USA to pay for the fine to victorious powers which created a vicious cycle of loans.
- The general reduction in the level of international trade during and after World War I led to the depression. The war made it difficult for countries to import and export goods and this explains why the depression began from USA whose manufactured goods could not be bought.
- The depression was caused by the emergence of young and weak nations after the war that could not support themselves financially. The powerful countries of the world like USA spent a lot of money on these young nations thereby reducing their production capacity hence causing the depression.
- The depression was caused by USA's insistence to have their money backed by the gold standard. (gold standard system) This created an exchange problem since other countries' currencies were not backed by gold and as such many countries failed to participate in international trade leading to the depression. The USA insisted on having its loans paid back in gold, not in paper money.
- The depression came as a result of general decline in agricultural activities after World War I because of rural-urban migration. This led to low agricultural productivity which directly affected agro-based industries and caused unemployment thereby leading to the depression.
- The poor trade policy the nations of the world adopted after World War I also caused the depression. Already the defeated countries were not allowed to export even though they could import and this selective trade policy made international trade come to a standstill leading to the depression. E.g the USA used the policy of isolationism and protectionism by charging high import duties to encourage exports and discourage imports.

- The depression was brought about by lack of welfare services by the countries of the World whose population growth was so high. The rate of population growth was higher than that of economic development leading to unemployment and consequently economic depression.
- The First World War affected the efficiency of labor and as a result the productive capacity of industries also reduced leading to shortages and consequently economic depression. During the war, a number of experienced labour force was either killed or displaced. Women and children who were inefficient were employed in farms and industries.
- The depression was caused by the problem of war debts that were incurred by the major powers of the world from USA. This made them fail to participate in international trade because the money they could get was used for servicing the debts instead of buying goods hence leading to the depression in those countries.
- The weakness of the League of Nations led to the depression. The League failed to promote economic cooperation in the world because there was trade protectionism and no free trade. E.g. the USA. The League also failed to come up with clear ways of handling currency circulation which was determined by the gold reserve, hence creating a rigid economic situation.
- The Wall Street Crash of 1929 in the USA led to the depression. The closure of the World stock market of the USA paralyzed economies because USA was unable to lend any more money. It also led to the closure of 4200 banks in the USA.

Conclusion:

Answer to question 9

Introduction:

- Racism e.g. they were anti-Jewish which eventually led to the killing of the Jews.
- To create a master race in the world.
- To believe in superiority of the white, Germanic races.
- Anti- communism.
- The rejection of democracy with eliminating all political parties, labor unions and a free press.
- To have a belief in leadership principles and a rise in ranks.
- To defend German blood and soil represented by the red and black colors in the Nazi flag.
- To create a lebensraum (living space for the Germans by expanding German land)
- Self sustained economy
- Wide spread propaganda
- Suppression of the mass media

- Use of secret spy network
- One political party system
- Suppression of intellectuals
- Creation of a strong army
- Advocating for patriotism

Conclusion:

Answer to question 10

Introduction: The Second World War started with the German invasion of Poland on 1st September 1939 and ended with the surrender of Japan on 4th August 1945. The war was fought between the Axis powers of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis and the World allied powers led by Britain, France, Russia and USA

- World War II **led the downfall of great military dictators** of Europe like Mussolini of Italy, Hitler of Germany as well as the Japanese dictator who also lost power as a result of the war
- The War also led to the **formation of the United Nations Organization** with several branches like the Security Council, the Secretariat, the General assembly and many others. This was an international peace keeping organization that replaced the League on Nations.
- It **contributed to the process of decolonization** in the Middle East, Asia and Africa. Many African countries attained their independence in the 1950s and 60s while in the Middle East Palestine, Kuwait and Israel were created as new countries.
- The second World War led to the **start of the Cold War** because it intensified the conflict between the capitalist powers and the communists leading to the cold war.
- **Japan lost her independence** at a time when other countries were becoming independent. Japan was to be controlled by USA following her participation in the war against USA that began with her destruction of the USA fleet at pearl harbor in 1944
- World War II also led to **division of Germany into two parts** by the victor powers. The victors realized that Germany had become aggressive because of her big size and therefore decided to split it into two with West Germany remaining capitalist while the east was communist under USSR.
- The **war as well led to the formation different world alliances** e.g. North Atlantic Treaty organization (NATO) was formed by USA and the her western allies while USSR and her allies also formed the Warsaw pact and other countries formed the non aligned movement led by India
- The **war led to the loss of many lives** e.g. Russia lost 25000 men while Germany also lost 73000 men in just one battle in 1942. In total Germany lost 3.25 million fighters, Russia lost 3 million and Japan lost 1.5 million people

- World War II as well led to the **destruction of a lot property** in terms of roads, buildings, telecommunication lines farms and other properties.
- The war led to massive **scientific innovations** and developments like military discoveries e.g. the use of nuclear arms.
- The war gave birth to a class of **African ex-service men** that became instrumental in facilitating the growth of nationalism and self- rule.
- The Second World War gave birth to **USA and USSR as the new world super powers** shutting down Britain and France that had been dominant. This was because these countries had been affected more by the war and they took charge of the new world politics.
- There was **economic decline** because agriculture, trade, transport and industries were destroyed. This caused famine.

Conclusion: