

## MARKING GUIDE FOR HISTORY PAPER II 2016.

<p>1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of lives</li> <li>- Split of the Catholic Church/disrespect of the Catholic Church.</li> <li>- Fall of some regimes in Europe/political instability in Europe</li> <li>- Rise in status of some Philosophers</li> <li>- Introduction of reforms in the Catholic Church.</li> <li>- It led to the setting up of democratic governments/drawing up constitutions</li> <li>- Drawing up constitutions</li> <li>- Persecution/harassment of philosophers</li> <li>- Religious tolerance</li> <li>- Abolition of slave trade and slavery</li> <li>- Abolition of social classes and privileges</li> <li>- Education for all</li> <li>- Outbreak of revolutions</li> <li>- The rise of independent states</li> <li>- Spread of natural rights</li> <li>- Economic liberalism</li> <li>- End of feudalism</li> <li>- End of unfair tax system</li> <li>- Development of the press.</li> </ul>	<p>2. a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inter colonial congress of Philadelphia</li> <li>- Need for political independence</li> <li>- The Boston massacre.</li> <li>- The Boston tea party</li> <li>- Americans had enough manpower</li> <li>- Over taxation by the British</li> <li>- The British oppression against Americans.</li> <li>- Rise of Nationalism of Americans</li> <li>- The role of the press/mass media</li> <li>- The bad character of King George III of Britain</li> <li>- Able and determined leadership of Americans.</li> <li>- The support of France and other powers.</li> <li>- Trade monopoly against the Americans</li> <li>- The role of philosophers and their writings</li> <li>- Effects of the Anglo French war of 1767</li> <li>- Religious intolerance</li> </ul>
<p>2. b) - Loss of lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--Americans got their independence.</li> <li>- Led to the creation of the USA.</li> <li>- Led to food shortage</li> <li>- Led to unemployment</li> <li>- Rapid industrialization in the USA.</li> <li>- Ended the relationship between USA and Britain</li> <li>- It caused other revolutions like the French revolution of 1789</li> </ul>	<p>2. c) <b>The American Civil War</b> in the United States was fought from 1861 – 1865 between the Southern states (Slave states) and the Northern States. This was because 7 Southern States had declared independence from the US and formed the Confederate States of America.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Led to the surrender of confederate armies</li> <li>- Death of people and destruction of property</li> <li>- Slavery was abolished in the entire USA</li> <li>- It created unity among Americans</li> <li>- Assassination of President Lincoln</li> <li>- Creation of Liberia and Sierra Leone</li> <li>- Economic dependence of the Southern and Northern states</li> <li>- Unemployment in the Southern States.</li> <li>- USA became a world super power</li> <li>- Colonization of Africa</li> <li>- Refugee crisis</li> <li>- Terrorism of Ku-Klux-Klan against American slaves</li> </ul>

3. *How the French revolution of 1789 led to the rise of Napoleon to power*

- Abolished the discrimination of social classes
- Led to exile and death of senior army officers.
- His marriage to Josephine
- The role of the revolutionary army to which he was a part of.
- It brought him close to revolutionary leaders
- He carried out a coup d'état against the Directory Government

Other factors:

- His education
- Overwhelming ambition
- His luck, the role of his father, his propaganda
- The Annexation of Corsica

4. - Led to population increase

- The growth of cities
- Rural urban migration
- Improved transport systems
- Led to expansion of overseas trade
- Improvement of agriculture
- Improved standards of living.
- Development of cash crop economy in Africa
- Led to rise of child labour
- Led to formation of trade unions.

- Development of slums

- Increased death rates in industries
- Introduction of European products in Africa.
- Decline of local industries
- Abolition of slave trade
- Colonization of Africa.
- Environmental degradation
- End of feudalism
- High crime rate.

5. The first Sino-Japanese War (1894 – 1895) was fought between the Qing Empire of China and the Empire of Japan over the control of Korea. Due to the Meiji Restoration which opened up trade due to American intervention, Japan transformed into a modern state. Korea continued to exclude foreigners by refusing embassies from foreign countries and firing on ships near its shores. Japan turned its attention to Korea. It wanted to prevent any other power from dominating Korea yet Korea had been a tributary state of China's Qing Empire.

Causes of the war included:

- Japan had established trade contacts with Korea which annoyed China.
- The desire for raw materials
- Strong leaders in Japan/Japanese strong army.
- There was land shortage
- Fear of western domination of Korea
- The desire by Japan to expand elsewhere
- The assassination of Kim Ok-gyun in March 1894
- The strategic location of Korea/interest of Japan in Korea
- The influence of Meiji rebellion
- Tonghak rebellion.
- Weakness of Korea
- Japanese strong army
- Weakness of the Chinese army
- Spread of Japanese civilization
- Failure of negotiation between China and Japan.



- 6. - They invented the system of writing using symbols
- They invented the craft of paper making in about 100 AD.
- Invention of silk cloth
- They invented gun powder
- The invention of a clock
- Medicine (Brain Surgery)
- Decimal system in Mathematics.
- Irrigation system in agriculture
- Painting and art.
- Earth quake detector
- Use of fish remains and feaces as fertilizers.
- Wooden forks and tooth picks.
- Introduction of granaries
- Games and sports like karate
- Invention of the umbrella
- Studied Astronomy
- Introduce the wheel barrow
- Introduce the calendar
- Developed the magnetic compass
- Manufacture of clay plates.

<p>7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It led to the signing of the Versailles peace treaty in 1919</li> <li>- Formation of new independent states</li> <li>- Formation of the League of Nations in 1920</li> <li>- Outbreak of World War II</li> <li>- Led to the World Economic depression</li> <li>- Massive loss of lives</li> <li>- Destruction of property</li> <li>- Defeat of Germany and her allies</li> <li>- Change of governments</li> <li>- Rise of German Nationalism</li> <li>- Germany lost her overseas colonies</li> <li>- Decline of the Ottoman and Austria – Hungary empires</li> <li>- Decline of trade.</li> </ul>	<p>8. a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desire to maintain World Peace</li> <li>- To promote interstate economic cooperation</li> <li>- To stop drug trafficking</li> <li>- To reduce the production of weapons of mass destruction</li> <li>- To resettle world refugees</li> <li>- To improve on working conditions</li> <li>- To promote international health</li> <li>- To administer the mandates states.</li> <li>- To promote international justice</li> <li>- To promote economic recovery after WWI</li> <li>- To check on the rise of dictators.</li> <li>- To promote children’s rights.</li> </ul>
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- 8. b) - It managed to create world peace for 19 years
  - It promoted independence of new states like Poland, Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.
  - Reconciled France and Germany
  - Managed to solve health problems by creating the World Health Organization
  - Improved the economies of some countries like Germany
  - Managed to set up the International Court of Justice
  - It navigated big water to check on piracy
  - It set up the international transport network (High way code)
- 9. - Decline in international trade
  - Led to the closure of several banks
  - Caused massive unemployment.
  - Ended the gold standard system
  - Led to the collapse of the League of Nations.
  - It increased communism
  - Led to the outbreak of World War II
  - It led change of governments in Germany and Italy

- Powerful countries attacked others, like Japan attacked Manchuria, a province in China, Italy attacked Abyssinia (Ethiopia)
  - It led to hyperinflation in Germany and other countries
  - Rise of nationalism in Europe.
  - Devaluation of the Dollar.
10. - His character and personality (a great speaker and ambitious)
- The negative effect of the Versailles Peace Treaty on Germany
  - The negative effects of World War I.
  - The role of the Nazi Pat. (Brown shirts/Storm troopers)
  - Weakness of the Weimer Republic
  - Negative effects of the economic depression
  - The spread of communism which he resented
  - Death of President Hindenburg of Germany
  - His publications made him popular e.g. his the book, The Mein Kampf
  - His imprisonment after the Munich Putsch made him popular.
  - The role of the ex-serviceman (Freikorps) who supported him.
  - Weakness of the League of Nations which failed to control him.
  - His appointment as Chancellor.

N.B. 1. Please check for some introductions and conclusions in answers of previous years.  
 2. All History answers should be in essay form, please do not outline your answers.

**END**