

**MARKING GUIDE OF OL HISTORY OF EUROPE AND REST OF THE
WORLD NATIONAL EXAM 2021-2022**

SECTION A: ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS (50 marks)

1) **Outline the reasons why industrial revolution began from England not elsewhere in the world.**

Industrial revolution started from England due to following reasons:

- **Presence of raw material which were cheap:** Britain had natural resources like coal, iron, and steel; swift flowing rivers that were used in running of machines
- **A large and qualified labor force:** Britain had a large labor force due to increase in population as well as influx of people from Spain and France.
- **Ready markets for finished goods:** Britain had ready markets for finished goods because of large population and people in the colonies.
- **Britain had a lot of wealth:** there was a lot of wealth accumulated in Britain from her trade with other countries and colonies this was invested in industrialization
- **A well-developed Banking and Insurance system:** Banks offered credits facilities and insurance companies provided security.
- **Lack of internal customs barriers:** Britain had no internal customs barriers that could discourage investors to invest in industrialization.
- **Presence of peace and stability:** Many European countries such as Italy, France and Germany were in wars while Britain enjoyed relative peace and stability. This encouraged her industrialization.
- **Good geographical location:** Britain was located at the centre of less industrialized states that provided market for her finished goods.

- **Existence of natural harbors:** those natural harbors could not freeze even in winter which facilitated the transportation of goods throughout the year
- **Presence of strong Naval Force:** Britain had a strong naval force that protected her from external attacks that encouraged foreign investors to come and invest in Britain.
- **Improved transport system and communication:** her transport systems were more developed than those of other countries were. She had different ways of transporting people and goods like railway line, bridges, roads, canals, ships and vehicles.
This eased connectivity in terms of sources of raw materials, transportation of workers, industrial center and markets
- **Renaissance:** Renaissance (re-birth of knowledge) resulted in some discoveries like the steam Engine of James watt, which was used in industries.
- **Favorable government policies (Lowered taxes):** the government of Britain lowered taxes on profits to support business class, this encouraged industrialization.
- **Impact of French revolution and napoleon wars:** the French revolution and Napoleonic wars discouraged industrialization in France. This necessitated Britain to industrialize to supply France.
- **Presence of capital**
- **Improved education**
- **Technological leadership**
- **Security**
- **Political stability**
- **Presence of hydro-electricity**
- **Britain had many natural harbours**
- **Presence of new entrepreneurs skills**
- **Good governance**
- **Constitutional monarchy**

- **Abolition of feudalism**
- **Advertising and marketing**
- **Favorable climate**
- **Unity of people**
- **Presence of water bodies**
- **Large land**
- **Slave trade from which they had a lot of profits**
- **England had many colonies that provided raw materials**

2. Explain how the characters of King Louis XVI influenced French revolution of 1789.

- ❖ ***He married a beautiful but less intelligent***, arrogant and proud Marie Antoinette from Austria. She was sheep brained and was not able to advise correctly the king for necessary reforms needed by the situation that was in France at the eve of the French revolution.
- ❖ ***He involved France into useless wars*** like the American War of independence where France lost massively in terms of finance and human resources like soldiers. This too increased hatred towards him from the masses.
- ❖ ***The king lacked firmness*** and sometimes shed tears during hot debates. This made people to lose confidence in him, making a revolution inevitable.
- ❖ ***Louis XVI was responsible for the financial crisis*** that hit France due to corruption, embezzlement and extravagancy that characterized his reign. This created a revolutionary mood among the masses against him.
- ❖ ***He signed a free commercial treaty with Britain*** to allow her sell her goods in France untaxed. This led to collapse of local industries and generated a lot of hatred from the middle class who also joined the revolution against him.
- ❖ ***He confined himself in the royal palace***, which made him unpopular, and he was always asleep and hunting during a crucial meeting.

- ❖ *He involved the France in useless wars that aggravated the economic crisis*
- ❖ *He spent most of his time in feasting and hunting while population was suffering the hunger*
- ❖ *Corruption*
- ❖ *Dismissal of financial reformist*
- ❖ *Nepotism*
- ❖ *He went to power when he was still young*
- ❖ *He failed to control Catholic Church*
- ❖ *Social inequality*
- ❖ *He failed to control the freedom of press*
- ❖ *He failed to pay back the money from middle class*

3.a) What does the term trade union mean?

a) This is an association of workers organized to perfect the working conditions of the members. They aimed at advocating for disadvantageous working conditions and harsh rules regulating the workers. / **1 mark**

b) Summarize the reasons for establishment of a trade union.

- The long working hours and days (12 to 14 hours a day, six to seven days a week with low wages)
- Difficult working conditions (dirty and dangerous)
- Low remuneration (salary& wages)
- The insecurity of workers because of accidents caused by unsafe machines
- Lack of insurance for workers
- Need to avoid women and child labor
- Absence of holidays
- Illegal dismissal of workers
- It was against law to form trade union or worker's associations
- Workers did not have right to vote
- Vacation or father studies were considered as leaving job

- Rules regulating workers were too harsh
- Maternal leave
- Sick leave
- No pension
- Rights for disabled workers
- Role of philosophers
- Role of media
- Sexual violence at work
- Lack of accommodation
- Corruption
- Gender unbalance
- Professionalism
- Advocacy of complains of workers' rights
- Lack of job facilities
- Lack of contract
- Lack of motivation
- Aggressiveness of employers towards employees
- Peaceful strikes

4. Discuss the role of African soldiers in the World War I.

The role played by African soldiers in World War I:

- They helped their colonial masters to fight their enemies.
- Supported the European colonial masters
- Made sacrifices for the European allies
- They fought on behalf of their colonialists
- African troops fought in the Middle East
- They helped in cooking
- They served as security guards
- Digging trenches
- They acted as spies
- They were used as guides

- They acted as porters of guns, food etc.
- They were used as reporters
- They constructed military camps
- They provided material resources
- They worked as traditional doctors
- They buried their fellow soldiers and colonial masters
- They mobilized in joining army

5. List the features that characterized the world economic crisis of 1929-1935.

The World Economic Depression (1929-1935) had following characteristics:

- low production,
- unemployment,
- low aggregate demand,
- low income,
- low prices,
- low investment and
- Low economic activities.
- Lack of basic facilities
- Deflation of the money
- Rise of dictators
- Lack of economic recovery funds
- Collapse of financial institutions of banks, insurances companies
- Immoral behavior
- Collapse of international relations
- Low purchasing power
- Price fluctuation
- Overproduction
- Inflation
- Devaluation of currencies

- Aggression of powerful countries to weak countries
- Protectionism/ Isolation
- Ban of immigration
- Closure of banks
- Human sufferings
- Heavy debt burden
- Loss of lives
- Displacement of people
- Famine
- Poverty
- Change in living style
- Low circulation of money
- Orphans
- Malnutrition
- Trauma
- Disability

6. Analyze the role played by political factors in causing the outbreak of World War II

Political aspects that played a role in the outbreak of the World War II are following:

- 1. The unrealistic Versailles Peace treaty of 1919:** The peacemakers in Versailles treaty were unrealistic and instead of creating peace whereby it dictated Germany to sign without negotiation, it imposed unfair penalties on Germany, she lost her territories.
- 2. The appeasement policy:** It was a deliberate move to satisfy the demands of aggressive powers. This was a policy adopted by France and Britain in order to appease Hitler when he occupied the Rhineland and Czechoslovakia. This encouraged Hitler to invade Poland and when he refused to withdraw as demanded by Britain and France war broke out.

3. **The Alliance System:** these were the two axis powers (Italy, Germany and Japan) and Allied democratic powers formed by Britain, France, USA and later Russia among others. The alliance system divided the world into two hostile camps, which created enmity fear, mistrust and suspicion leading to the war.
4. **Arms race led to World War II:** like in the World War I, arms race contributed to World War II. Adolph Hitler got an excuse to re-arm Germany because other powers did not disarm themselves. The same was done by other axis power, which made them to adopt a foreign aggressive policy leading to World War II.
5. **The imperialism of some countries**
6. **The rise of dictators and totalitarian regimes in Europe.**
7. **The domination of League of Nations by the Great powers**
8. **The absence of USA in league of nations**
9. **The birth of the alliance systems (axis powers & antikomintern pact)**
10. **Germany's invasion of Poland on September 1st 1939 led to the outbreak of World War II:** with false impression of Germany, Adolph Hitler attacked Poland knowing that France and Britain would not intervene because of the appeasement policy. Britain and France gave an ultimatum of 48 hours to withdraw from Poland, which was neglected, leading to World War II.
11. **Fear of spread of communism**
12. **Antisemitism**
13. **Aggressiveness/ Invasions**
14. **Imperialism**
15. **Role of media**

7. Enumerate different types of states and forms of government.

Types of states and basic forms of the government

1. Types of states

- **Sovereign states:** these are states that are dependent or not subjected to any other power or state
- **Federated states:** these are states that participate in federal union, in that way they transfer a portion of their sovereignty to a federal government
- **Heterogeneous states:** these are states which are made up of many states that are interrelated, interacting and interdependent.
- **Centralized states:** these are states in which all powers of the government emanate from one location, it has central authority
- **Decentralized states:** these are states in which powers have been redistributed to different people.
- **Dictatorship or one political party states:** these are states that are often ruled by one person or small group of people, they do not have complicated system of operations, always working with the initial, unaltered ways of administration.
- **Monolithic**
- **Technocracy**
- **Authoritarian government**
- **Monarchy**
- **Oligarchy**
- **Gerontocracy**
- **Democratic government**
- **Anarchy**
- **Theocracy**
- **Gerontocracy**
- **Junta**

2. Basic forms of the government

Monarchy: this is a form of government that is headed by a king or a queen. By this form a single family rule from generation to generation.

Absolute monarchy exists when the monarch has no or few legal limitations in political matters.

Constitutional monarchy exists when a monarchy retains a distinctive legal and ceremonial role but with limited or no political power.

- **Democracy:** is the system of government in which people exercise power directly or through elected representatives.

Direct democracy: is the system whereby all eligible citizens have direct participation in decision making of the government

Representative democracy: is the system whereby citizens exercise their power through elected representatives.

- **Authoritarianism:** is the system whereby a single power holder or a small group of political leaders monopolizes political power.
- **Republic**
- **Plutocracy**
- **Kleptocracy**
- **Mixed government**
- **Communism**
- **Capitalism**
- **Bureaucracy**
- **Transitory government**
- **Tyranic government**
- **Technocracy**
- **Gerontocracy**

8. Outline the different organs and institutions that contribute to conflicts resolutions in our society.

In Rwanda, there are different legal mechanisms and organs that play a big role in conflict resolutions. These are the following:

- ✓ **Constitution and other relevant laws:** the constitution is a set of laws governing the country. The role of the constitution is to protect rights,

establish rules for peaceful change of government, ensure the predictability of state action and the security of private transactions through legal system, as well as establishing procedures for the settlement of disputes.

- ✓ **National commission for human rights:** the national commission for human rights improves both analysis and practice involved in moving from violence to sustainable peace in Rwanda.
- ✓ **National unity and reconciliation commission:** this was created after the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi for reconciliation and transforming the conflict situation into a peaceful period.
- ✓ **The office of the ombudsman:** the ombudsman has the power to investigate a citizen's complaints of maladministration and administrative in justice.
- ✓ **Rwanda national police:** conflict transformation by the police involves the use of authority and prevention of criminal activity. It also builds trust and understanding among the community members.
- ✓ **Abunzi committee:** Abunzi reduced the number of cases introduced in ordinary courts because many problems are resolved in local community.
- ✓ **The transparency Rwanda**
- ✓ **Abunzi committee**
- ✓ **Umugoroba w'ababyeyi**
- ✓ **Family**
- ✓ **Religious group**
- ✓ **Inteko z'abaturage**
- ✓ **Transparency Rwanda**
- ✓ **Inshuti z'umurango**
- ✓ **Haguruka**
- ✓ **RIB**
- ✓ **Isange One Stop Center**
- ✓ **Elders committee**
- ✓ **Njyanama**
- ✓ **DASSO**
- ✓ **Irondo ry'umwuga**

- ✓ **Presidency**
- ✓ **Parliament**
- ✓ **Media and press**
- ✓ **Supreme court**
- ✓ **Reserve forces**
- ✓ **Community policing**
- ✓ **Local authorities**
- ✓ **Human Rights Watch**
- ✓ **RDF**
- ✓ **NGO'S**
- ✓ **Itorero ry'igihugu**
- ✓ **Disciplinary committees**
- ✓ **Regional integration**
- ✓ **Sports and entertainment**
- ✓ **Joint Operations Committee (JOC)**
- ✓ **Judiciary**
- ✓ **Executive**

9. How did the industrial revolution lead to urbanization?

- Industrial revolution led to urbanization (Urban centers developed due to industrial activities)
- Many people moved to cities, which forced government and investors to build infrastructures to accommodate them leading to the growth of cities.
- Markets are built to facilitate life in urban centers
- People near industrial areas need different public infrastructures like hospitals, schools and banks for life and financial services
- Workers need place to lodge
- All these contributed to the growth of towns (urbanization).
- Availability of social services
- Birth of new businesses
- Birth of slums

- Tourism
- Trips/adventurism spirit
- Presence of market
- Advanced technology
- Improved standards of living
- Presence of capital
- Increased population
- Presence of security
- Hospitality
- Improvement of trade
- Development of master plan project
- Production of modern construction material
- Role of urban migration
- Investments
- Building infrastructures
- Presence of administrative offices
- Presence of entrepreneurial skills
- Improved agriculture
- Entertainment
- Presence of media
- Availability of religious activities

10. List the main causes of conflicts and misunderstandings between parents and children.

- **Income level of parents:** when children's needs are not met by their parents regularly, it creates misunderstandings
- **Some parents do not allow their children to participate in sporting activities,** their children feel that they had been denied their right
- **Some parents lack ways of motivating their children who do not perform well at school** because parents expect good result from their children, this creates misunderstanding

- **Some Rwandan parents are authoritarian while others are permissive,** children whose parents are authoritarian feel restricted while those whose parent are permissive feel neglected
- **Most Rwandan parents stop their children from having relationship with their peers of opposite sex,** children feel offended, leading to misunderstanding
- **Divorce and separation** make children blame their parents for not being able to solve their problems, divorce makes children to hate one of the parents
- **Parents tend to choose friends for their children** because of the worry about bad influence, this causes conflicts between parents and their children
- **Parents do not like clothes young people want to wear,** this causes conflicts between parents and their children
- **Some parents like to choose schools, options and institutions for their children** while children have their preferences, this leads to misunderstandings among them
- **Parents do not like bad habits of teenagers** like smoking, drinking alcohol, etc, children tend to disobey parents, this leads to misunderstanding
- **There are conflicts about housework and home duties,** this causes conflicts between parents and their children
- **Lack of transparent management of the familial wealth**
- **Conflict between mother & father leading to children to choose on side and to hate another side**
- **Religious belief**
- **Misinterpretation of children's rights**
- **Misinterpretation of women's rights**
- **Land based conflicts**
- **Polygamy**
- **Disability**

- **Diseases**
- **Cultural differences**
- **Living areas**
- **Conservative of parents**
- **Dishonest**
- **Peer pressure**
- **Favoritism**
- **Step parents conflicts**
- **Laziness**
- **Generation conflict**
- **Polyandry**
- **Mismanagement of resources**
- **Drugs abuse and alcoholism**
- **Prostitution**
- **Disobedient**
- **Poverty**
- **Poor communication**
- **Acculturation**
- **Lack of parent affection**
- **Late marriage**
- **Early marriage**
- **Unemployment**
- **Ignorance**
- **Corruption**
- **Unwanted pregnancy**
- **Harassments**
- **Misinterpretation of government policies**
- **Press and Media**
- **Poor family leadership**
- **Education background**
- **Unlimited children**

- **Lack of real identity**
- **Abortion**
- **Irresponsibility of parents**
- **Harsh punishment**
- **Rumours**
- **School drop out**
- **Bad names given to little children**

SECTION B: ATTEMPT ONLY TWO QUESTIONS (50 marks)

11. Account for the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1776.

Introduction

Causes of American revolution

- **The rise and growth of nationalism:** For longtime the Americans had lost their independence and had been exploited and dominated by Britain. Thus desire to gain self-rule made the Americans to rise up in 1776 against the British.
- **The effects of Anglo-French war of 1756-63:** France which had controlled Canada came into war with Britain and at the end, France was defeated. The war left Britain in a state of financial crisis. To solve this problem, the British government increased taxes on Americans, which they protested against during revolution.
 - Because of this war, France helped the Americans in their war of independence against Britain.
- **The character of King George III of Britain:** he came to power in 1760, he was a rigid man who refused to change the taxation system and introduced a number of harsh laws that Americans protested against.

- **Oppressive rule of British colonial government:** they did not allow freedoms such as speech, press and worship; there were no fair trials in courts. All these annoyed the Americans leading to revolution
- **The Boston massacre of 1770:** this had been happen after the town shed act, where Americans started shouting and throwing snow and ice to the English troops, who decide to fire and killing some of them; ***this was known as Boston massacre***. Leading to war of independence
- **The second inter-colonial congress at Philadelphia** in 1775, this meeting was considered as immediate cause of American war of independence. In this meeting, representatives from colonies decided to stop trading with Britain, to prepare for defense and George Washington was chosen as the leader of revolution.

The soldiers known as Minutemen were trained

They started to look for assistance from other countries

- **Trade monopoly by the British colonial government:**

The British government had controlled trade in American colonies

All European goods imported to the colonies had to pass through England and taxes got were to help Britain and not America.

American colonies had bought items made in England

- **The poor economic policy of the Britain:** The American was not allowed to set up industries in American. Americans could always buy manufactured goods from Britain which were expensive. Parliament gave the East India company the monopoly or sole right to bring tea into the colonies, American merchants were not allowed to buy tea and then sell it in the colonies

- **Heavy and unfair taxation system through passing of intolerable acts**

Examples:

In 1764, parliament passed the sugar act which taxed sugar and other goods brought into the colonies

In 1765, parliament passed the stamp act which started that all printed materials and commercial documents like newspapers, pamphlets, Bills,

licenses and marriage certificates had to have stamps, this created discontent among merchants and clergymen and forced them to revolt.

Later, the stamp act was replaced by the **Town shed Act** which taxed trade.

All these acts were responded with boycotts and many angry mobs were formed in

many cities, leading to American Revolution.

- **The Boston Tea Party of 1773:** with this event, the English ships loaded with tea came to the Boston harbor and at night some Americans climbed the ships and dumped the boxes of tea into water.

The British government responded by closing the Boston harbor until tea was to be paid back. This forced Americans in the revolution.

- **Role of philosophers:** These were writers who exposed the wrongs of the British government which helped in creating the war atmosphere among the Americans. The works of philosophers inspired and awakened Americans to fight for their independence.

For example: John Lock in 1688, wrote that the government exists by the will of people governed and the people governed had the right to reject the rules who oppress them. While Americans were oppressed by British

John Lock also wrote that people had certain natural rights, chiefly **right to life, liberty and property**. When people set up a government, they give it the power to protect these rights. If a government did not protect their rights, Locke said, the people could set up a new government.

He called this agreement between people and the government **a social contract**.

- **Religious intolerance:** British forced Americans to adopt British Anglicans while Americans were Lutherans, Puritans, Huguenots and Presbyterians. Americans joined revolution in order to get freedom of worship.

- **Foreign support:** Americans got military, moral and financial support from France, Germany and Spain, which increased Americans' determination to fight for their independence.
- **Lack of freedom of press**
- **Land alienation**
- **Violation of human Rights**
- **Forced growing of cash crops**
- **Unity of 13 colonies**
- **Unfair representation in British parliament**
- **Overexploitation of American resources**
- **Social discrimination between colonies and British**
- **Support of France to 13 colonies**
- **Multi-social character of 13 colonies population**

Conclusion

12. Evaluate the impact of the 1925-1939 world economic depression

Introduction:

Body:

1. The world economic depression led to **human suffering** due to unemployment, low incomes and lack of basic facilities.
2. The economic depression led to **the rise of dictators in Europe** such as Adolph Hitler in Germany, Benito Mussolini in Italy and General Franco in Spain.
3. The Economic depression contributed to **the weakness of the League of Nations** as various member states could not meet the financial obligations of the League.
4. The economic depression led to the **international aggression** by powerful countries against the weaker ones as a way to solve their economic problems, for example, Japan occupied Manchuria a province of China, Italy attacked Ethiopia, and Hitler attacked Rhineland.

5. The economic depression led to **the decline in the world trade** as the affected countries started trade protectionism, for example USA.
6. The economic depression led to **the formation of the regional economic integration** as a way of promoting trade among different countries. For instance, The Scandinavians formed the OSLO block.
7. It caused the severe **fall in the standards of living of people** as the cost of living became high after the closure of many businesses and this affected production levels.
8. It led to the **hardworking**, after economic depression countries worked hard and improved their monetary policies.
9. The world economic depression led to **the outbreak of the Second World War** because of the rise of dictators, and weaknesses of the League of Nations which failed to check aggression.
10. World Economic depression led to **Street beggars**
11. World Economic depression led to **New deal policies**
12. World Economic depression led to **Hunger and famine**
13. World Economic depression led to **Migration of people**
14. World Economic depression led to **Loss of lives**
15. World Economic depression led to **Break down of international relations**
16. World Economic depression led to **Change of leadership**
17. World Economic depression led to **Orphans**
18. World Economic depression led to **Widows**
19. World Economic depression led to **Prostitution**
20. World Economic depression led to **Unemployment benefits**
- World Economic depression led to **Increasing of crimes**
21. World Economic depression led to **Diseases**

13. a) Identify different categories of human rights.

Introduction:

Body:

- **Civic and political rights:** These include right to life, freedom, individual safety, and freedom from torture and slavery, involvement in political activities, freedom of opinion, freedom of expression, freedom of thoughts, consciousness and religion, freedom of association among others.
- **Economic and social rights:** These rights are social security oriented. Examples include the right to work, education, improving one's standard of living, feeding oneself and health care benefits.
- **Cultural rights**
- **Civic and political rights**
- **Individual freedom and safety**
- **Right to privacy**
- **Right to marriage and family**
- **Right to nationality**
- **Right to ownership**
- **Right to be recognized by law**
- **Freedom of meeting and association**
- **Freedom of movement**
- **Right to participate in public affairs**
- **Collective rights**
- **Reproductive rights**
- **Children rights**
- **Women rights**
- **Natural rights**
- **Disabled people rights**
- **Minority rights**
- **Right to worship**
- **Right to expression**

- **Right to Education**
- **Right to shelter**
- **Right to food and drinks**
- **Cultural Rights**

b) Propose measures of preventing human rights violation.

1. Sensitizing people about human rights: this can be done through formal or informal education. It is important that we educate everyone around us about human rights, As soon as we all know our rights, know where and how to seek redress when violated, know who and where to report violations, certainly, we can live a life free from human right violations.

2. Avoid corruption: people who give bribe for favor easily fall prey to violators because they can be asked to do things that violate their rights just to earn what they are looking for

3. Insist on your rights: by doing this, you make others accountable for your demands that cause them to respect your rights and that of others after knowing that they are accountable for

4. Educate the violator: when people do wrong things many times they later think that such acts are right, when you educate a violator, you are indirectly appealing to his or her low emotions and raising his/her dead conscience.

5. Never let go when violated: you can do this by writing letters, short notes on social media, talking to media, approaching the authority to complain or seeking redress. Note that accepting violation is like accepting failure.

6. Never violate others: as we feel bad when violated, we should also try to avoid making others go through what we do not want to go through

7. Follow up until the end: when you report a violence case to higher authorities, you must follow it up to get justice, not to follow it up; it is to help the violator to continue committing other violence cases.

8. Role of media: media plays a big role in preventing human rights violation, for instance:

- Inform relevant authorities violation cases

- Inform the public the possibility of the occurrence of certain violation
- Expose what could have gone unnoticed by many people
- Educate people on how to avoid being victims of violation acts

9. Role of National police: police plays a big role in preventing human rights violation, for instance:

- When reported, police investigate and in some cases arrest the violator
- Police helps to prevent violation when is alerted before the occurrence of violation cases
- Police officers take part in educating the public of their rights and obligations.

10. Enacting laws to protect or prevent human rights violations

11. Imposing stiff penalties on violation of human rights

12. Supporting media as advocacy against violations by insuring a free reporting of cases of violations and acting on the same case if reported

13. Educating the public in schools through mass media and other programs including supporting NGO'S acting against violation

14. Promoting positive values

15. Promoting good governance

16. Don't violate others

17. Respect laws

18. Fighting against discrimination

19. Role plays by ombudsman office

20. Creating clubs advocating for human rights

21. Promotion of gender balance

22. Contacting RIB

23. Rewarding those who protect human rights

24. Avoiding corruption

25. Avoiding favoritism

26. Encouraging inclusiveness

27. Avoid drug abuse

28. Recording violation cases

29. Avoiding injustice
30. Establishment of toll free
31. Avoiding unsecured areas
32. Promotion of peacekeeping organs

14. Explain the challenges to social cohesion.

Introduction:

Body:

1. **Discrimination:** *people complain discrimination based on place of origin, sex, age, religion or political affiliation;* when people are discriminated against, they become bitter and develop hatred. This hinders social cohesion
2. **Stigma:** disabled people, those who actively participated in genocide, those affected by genocide, HIV positive people etc.... face stigma. All these hinder their full integration in society which negatively affect social cohesion
3. **Prejudice:** this is a negative general view about an entire category of people. Example women were said to be weak compared to men; this was not true, such kind of prejudice hinders social cohesion as the victims feel left out.
4. **Income levels:** where there is a gap between the rich and poor, a very big social gap is created which hinders social cohesion, it also creates hatred between the two groups.
5. **Individualism**
6. **Family conflicts**
7. **Cultural indifferences**
8. **Corruption**
9. **Different political views**
10. **Ignorance**
11. **Poor time management**
12. **Bullying and harassment**
13. **Cultural differences**
14. **Generational conflicts**

15. **Effects of 1994 Genocide against Tutsi**
16. **Geographical location**
17. **Education level differences**
18. **Sexual differences**
19. **Family conflicts**
20. **Poverty**
21. **Religious differences**
22. **Diseases**
23. **Disability**
24. **Regional identity**
25. **Race segregation**
26. **Intolerance**
27. **Divorce and separation**
28. **Mistrust**
29. **Misunderstanding**
30. **Bad government**
31. **Banditism**
32. **Acculturation**
33. **Rumors**
34. **Nepotism**
35. **Immoral behavior**
36. **Conflicts between children and parents**
37. **Unemployment**
38. **Jealousy**
39. **Civil wars**
40. **Drug abuse**
41. **Alcoholism**
42. **Historical background**
43. **Polygamy/ Polyandry**
44. **Rejection**
45. **Exclusion**

46. **Land shortage**
47. **Early marriage**
48. **Large family**
49. **Hazards**
50. **School drop out**
51. **Social injustice**

15. Assess the consequences of the Second World War.

Introduction:

Body:

- **It led to loss of lives**, that is, during the war, it is estimated that about 62,000,000 to 76,000,000 people died, 45,000,000 people wounded and about 21 million people were displaced from their homes.
- **Massive destruction of infrastructure**, especially in France and in Japan due to heavy bombing of major cities
- World War II paved way to **formation of United Nations Organization (UNO)** in 1945 to replace the League of Nations that had proved incapable of controlling world peace.
- World War II led to **production of nuclear weapons** which up to now have disorganized world politics
- The war led to **the defeat and downfall of dictators in Europe**, for example, Adolph Hitler who committed suicide and Benito Mussolini who was killed by his own soldiers towards the end of the war.
- There was **economic decline** since agriculture, trade, transport, and industries were destroyed, which brought famine, starvation, inflation and unemployment among European countries.
- The war changed balance of power in the world because of **the rise of new superpowers**, that is, USA and USSR.

- The war led to **the rise and growth of nationalism in the Middle East and in Africa** leading to decolonization process.
- **It led to partition of Germany into two zones till 1989**; East Germany, known as Democratic Republic of Germany, was controlled by Russia; and West Germany, known as Federal Republic of Germany, controlled by USA, Britain and France.
- It led to **the outbreak of “cold war”** which was a non-violent confrontation between the western capitalists led by USA and eastern communists led by USSR.
- Merry making: This was the satisfaction of poorest life which has enjoyment and pleasure after the world war. E.g. dancing and drinking
- Famine: The destruction of properties including crops during the world war II led to hunger of long period in different countries of Europe and Asia
- Poverty: the unemployment and low purchase power led to the sufferings of different people during and after Second World War.
- Spread of disaster: after the second world the different natural disasters and infectious diseases result in widespread disruption to human health and livelihood.
- **Environmental degradation:**
- **Trauma:** After the World War II there was emotional response to terrible events like death of many people, rape that shocked a large number of people.
- **Separation of families:** Due to disappearance during the war and displacement of people, members of one family were scattered in different countries.
- **War prisoners:** many soldiers on both sides became prisoners of war in case their enemy captured them. In order to put a point to this problem Allied power and Axis power exchanged war prisoners between them.
- **Refugees:** These were people who fled the war and flee the borders of their countries and did not want to return home because of trauma, fear and persecution

- **Disabilities:** During the second world war people have developed disabilities from injury, illness, accidents and arms
- **Widows/ Widowers:** During second world war husbands lost their wives vice versa
- **Displacement of people:** These were internal forced movement of people to leave their home to escape the war and stay within their home countries.
- **Raping:** This was the sexual abuse perpetrated by different belligerents against vulnerable people. E.g.: mainly women and girls
- **Child soldiers:** due to the high demand of many soldiers by the second world war children were recruited and enrolled in armed conflicts by many countries
- **Baby boom:** In some countries after the Second World War, there was increase in birth rate between 1946 and 1964. E.g.: in USA
- **Orphans:** During the war many children lost their parents and became orphans
- **Children parent:** In case children lost their parents on early age, those children took the responsibilities of being managers of their families
- **Women emancipation:** Men were going to the battlefield then women were taking care of families and working in war industries to produce arms.
- **Collapse of Axis Powers:** From the entry of USA in the second world war on the side of allied powers, had led to many defeats of Axis powers where their decline.
- **Rise of Zionism:** After the genocide against Jews, all Jews were **created** a new state of Israel as new home for them.
- **Application of Marshall Plan:** This was a plan launched by USA after the Second World War to confirm its supremacy through different aid to other countries.
- **Formation of NATO and WARSAW pact:** These were capitalist and communist military alliances respectively after the Second World War.

- **Scientific innovation:** After the second world war, many research were carried out in order to overcome the effects of the second world war and to manufacture the nuclear weapons.
- **Increased street children:** The second world war caused many street children because losing their parents and they lacked the people to cater for them.
- **Change in population structure:** During the Second World War, the active population mainly soldiers died at battlefield as effects the youth and old people dominated the European population structure.
- **Increase of terrorism:** due to the use of suicide kamikazes by Japanese, this led to proliferation of terrorist actions in the worldwide especially used by Muslim extremists
- **Rise of new economic super powers** like Canada and USA because Second World War weakened Britain, France and Russia
- It led to formation of non-alignment movement (NAM) by the countries who never wanted to participate in cold war: Kenya, Egypt, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan.
- It led to decline of European economies because the war destroyed industries
- It led to the formation of economic development. E.g: European Free trade Association (EFTA), oil companies such as Shell and CALTEX, organization of European economic cooperation and dropout, European coal and steel community.
- It led to liberation of small states such as Poland, Austria and Manchuria.
- It led to independence of Asian colonies. E.g.: Vietnam and Singapore