

FINAL MARKING SCHEME FOR O'LEVEL HISTORY EXAMS

2014

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

1. Explain why there was a change in the course of the French Revolution /25Mks

Introduction

- Definitions of the question's key words;
- Time;
- Location;
- Participants;
- Context

e.g The 1789 French Revolution changed from a peaceful dimension and took a violent and radical trend from 1793 to 1794 and the causes of the reign of terror explain why the course of the revolution changed.

Reasons:

- The civil constitution of the clergy (It made enemies of the revolution);
- Death of Mirabeau;
- Role of the Paris mob that was used;
- Death of King LOUIS XVI and his wife which escalated violence;
- Weakness of King LOUIS XVI as he refused to accept reforms proposed by revolutionaries;
- Economic crisis;
- Role of political parties;
- Role and character of revolutionary extremists;
- The worship of reason where HERBERT and his followers started arresting priests;
- The downfall of Girondins.
- New coalition against France;
- Threat of the émigrés;
- Flight of army officers like LAFAYETTE;
- King's attempt to escape France;
- Invention of guillotine machine;
- King's association with the émigrés;
- Rise of CARNOT and his militaristic policies;

- King's attempt to suppress all revolutionary activities;
- Role of Public Safety Committees;
- Issuing of Brunswick Manifesto;
- Declaration of the rights of Man;
- Conflict between liberals and conservatives.

Conclusion

At least two of the following elements:

- Summary;
- Advice;
- Point of view;
- Causes and Effects.

Marks awarding:

- Introduction (Definition x 1.5 mks+ Context x 1.5mks) =3Mks
- Body: 10 points explained x 2Mks=20Mks
- Conclusion x2Mks

2. What factors led to the downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815? /25Mks

Introduction

- Definitions of the question's key words;
- Time;
- Location;
- Participants;
- Context

e.g : By 1800, Napoleon was so dominant in the French as well as in European affairs that no one could prophesise about his downfall. However, between 1808 and 1815 there were intense resistances against Napoleon and these made his downfall inevitable.

Factors:

- Continental system;
- Naval weakness;
- Overwhelming ambition;
- Rise of European nationalism;
- Desertion and leakage of Napoleon's military secrets and strategies;

- Exhaustion and fatigue;
- Lack of internal support (Poor domestic policies and lack of internal support);
- Code Napoleon (against women's rights);
- Decline of French economy;
- Composition and quality of the French army after 1807;
- Alliance system (4th coalition).

- Poor compensation of people when undertaking public works like roads;
- Big size of French Empire;
- Imprisonment of the Pope PIUS VII;
- Abolition of liberal subjects like Philosophy, History, Political science, etc.;
- Moscow campaign of 1812;
- Peninsula war (Spanish war);
- Nepotism;
- Dictatorship;
- Miscalculation of attacking Britain knowing it was superior in naval wars;
- Determination of European coalition to defeat Napoleon Bonaparte.

Conclusion

At least two of the following elements:

- Summary;
- Advice;
- Point of view;
- Causes and Effects.

Marks awarding:

- Introduction x 2Mks
- Body: 7 points explained x 3Mks=21Mks
- Conclusion x 2Mks

3. Examine factors that led to the spread of industrial revolution to other European countries/25Mks

Introduction:

- Definitions of the question's key words;
- Time;
- Location;
- Participants;
- Context

Factors

- Population increase in other countries facilitated industrialisation in other countries;
- Unification of Italy and Germany led to the period of relative peace which was conducive for industrial development;
- Development of international trade where other countries also got access to raw materials and market;
- Development of transport systems in other countries also helped in the spread of industrialisation in other countries;
- Industrial progress in Britain made other countries to visit Britain and they copied the science and technology used which led to industrial development.
- Availability of raw materials;
- Use of new sources of energy (i.e Petroleum, thermal gas, etc.);
- Improvement of banking and insurance system;
- Availability of skilled labour;
- Encouragement policies made by some governments;
- Entrepreneurs for investment;
- Presence of capitals;
- Economic competition among European countries;
- Development of agriculture;
- Role of the press/Mass media;
- Increase of migration;
- Enough land at that time (Fertile soils & Good climate);
- Political stability;
- Low taxation (Government policy).

Conclusion

At least two of the following elements:

- Summary;
- Advice;
- Point of view;
- Causes and Effects.

Marks awarding:

- Introduction x 2Mks
- Body: 7 points explained x 3Mks=21Mks
- Conclusion x 2Mks

4. Describe the contribution of Chinese civilization to modern world/25Mks**Introduction:**

- Definitions of the question's key words;
- Time;
- Location;
- Participants;
- Context

Contributions:

- Games and sports e.g Karate;
- Manufacture of paper and ink;
- Manufacture of gun powder;
- Invention of the marine compass;
- Study of astronomy (Calendar, year duration calculation-365 days);
- Manufacture of clay plates (pottery);
- Use of silkworms for clothes;
- Medicine (Brain surgery);
- Construction of wood houses;
- Writing using symbols.
- Religion and philosophy like Confucianism and Taoism;
- Irrigation system;
- Painting;
- Arts (printing);

- Architecture (construction of the Great Wall);
- Acupuncture to treat patients by pricking on certain parts of human body;
- Trade;
- Harness horses;
- Earthquake detector;
- Agriculture e.g rice cultivation;
- Use of fish remains and human faeces as artificial fertilizers;
- Decimal system in mathematics;
- Wood forks and tooth sticks.

Conclusion:

At least two of the following elements:

- Summary;
- Advice;
- Point of view;
- Causes and Effects.

Marks awarding:

- Introduction x 2Mks
- Body: 7 points explained x 3Mks=21Mks
- Conclusion x2Mks

5. To what extent was World War I caused by Anglo-German rivalry? /25Mks

Introduction:

- Definitions of the question's key words;
- Time;
- Location;
- Participants;
- Context

Extents:

- The scramble and partition of Africa and some parts of Asia like China worsened the Anglo-German relationship;
- Kaiser William's congratulatory message to Paul Kruger of Transvaal widened the gap between Britain and Germany;

-Anglo-Germany scramble for military (Naval supremacy intensified arms race and alliance system);

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- The scramble to exploit oil resources in the Persian Gulf made Germany to embark on Berlin-Bagdad railway project which was opposed by Britain;
- Rivalry to dominate the Balkans;
- However side i.e role of other factors: imperialism, Nationalism, Franco-Prussian war, alliance system, arms race, absence of international organization, capable statesmen and the Sarajevo incident.
- Austrian ultimatum;
- Militarism (Sarajevo Double murder);
- Violation of 1839 London Treaty (Belgium as a neutral barrier was attacked by Germany);
- London press (Media) and public opinion;
- The character of Kaiser William who supported Arab states against British domination.

Conclusion

At least two of the following elements:

- Summary;
- Advice;
- Point of view;
- Causes and Effects.

Marks awarding:

- Introduction x 2Mks
- Body: 7 points explained x 3Mks=21Mks
- Conclusion x2Mks

6. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the League of Nations in the 1920's? /25Mks

Introduction:

- Definitions of the question's key words;
- Time;
- Location;
- Participants;
- Context

e.g : In some ways, the League of Nations was strong. By the 1930's about 60 countries had signed the Covenant. The League's main strength came from the fact that it was set up by the Treaty of Versailles. Also, the League had means.

Strengths:

- Settling conflicts (e.g in 1925, the Greeks stopped invading Bulgarians when the League condemned them);
- Arbitration (e.g Between Finland and Sweden over the Aaland Islands in 1921);
- League of Nations was one of the world's first humanitarian organizations;
- The League created and directed several agencies that were meant to improve the living conditions for the world's people (It aided refugees, tried to end slavery and drug trade, set standards on working conditions, constructed better transport and communication networks, gave financial assistance and advice to some member countries, administered the permanent court of justice-today's International court of justice, tried to prevent malnutrition and diseases such as leprosy and malaria-World health organization, promoted culture preservation and scientific advancement-UNESCO).
- Release of war prisoners;
- Establishment of Mandate system;
- Provision of independence to some states like Czechoslovakia, Poland, etc.;
- Disarmament of Germany for some time.

Weaknesses:

- Absence of world powers membership to the League of Nations;
- It was hijacked by super powers (USA, Russia, etc.).
- Failure to end sea piracy;
- Failure to disarm victor powers;
- Failure to create a strong standing army;
- Failure to collect financial means of its own;
- Failure to prevent World Economic Depression;
- It was not universal;
- Failure to win membership of some countries e.g USA;
- Failure to control the rise of dictators.

Conclusion

At least two of the following elements:

- Summary;
- Advice;
- Point of view;
- Aims and objectives.

Marks awarding:

-Introduction x 3Mks

-Body: (5 strengths and 5 weaknesses) = 10 points explained x 2Mks = 20Mks

-Conclusion x 2Mks

7. Describe the characteristics of Nazism in Germany/25Mks

Introduction:

- Definitions of the question's key words;
- Time;
- Location;
- Participants;
- Context

Characteristics:

- Racism (no intermarriages, no employment given to Jews, no extra marital relationship);
- National expression;
- Anti- capitalism;
- Anti-communism;
- Press censorship;
- One political party system;
- Strong spy network;
- Violence against opposition;
- Imperialism (imperialistic nature);
- Rampant sexism;
- Corruption;
- Widespread propaganda;
- Cult of personality;
- Suppression of trade unions;

- Control of education;
- Control of religious matters;
- Logo or Nazi flag;
- Self-sustained economy;
- Strong army (Forced military conscription);
- Extreme patriotism;
- Nepotism;
- Anti-democracy (Dictatorship)

Conclusion:

At least two of the following elements:

- Summary;
- Advice;
- Point of view;
- Downfall and Effects.

Marks awarding:

- Introduction x 2Mks
- Body: 7 points explained x 3Mks=21Mks
- Conclusion x 2 Mks

8. «The 1919 Versailles Peace Treaty was very unrealistic in its attempt to bring lasting peace». Explain/25Mks

Introduction

- Definitions of the question's key words;
- Time;
- Location;
- Participants;
- Context

Explanations:

- The treaty was too harsh on Germany in terms of disarmament;
- The financial provision of the treaty was unfair;
- The chairmanship and place of the conference was unfair;
- The composition of the treaty was also unfair;
- The time of signing the treaty was also unfair;
- The war guilty clause was also unfair;

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- The territorial adjustment with the aim of redrawing the map of Europe made Germany to lose 6.5 million people;
- The confiscation of German territories in Africa was seen as a way of making victorious powers rich.
- Rejection of 14 points proposed by the President of USA, Prof. Thomas Woodrow Wilson;
 - Poorly rewarding Japan and Italy

Conclusion:

At least two of the following elements:

- Summary;
- Advice;
- Point of view;
- Effects.

Marks awarding:

- Introduction x 2Mks
- Body: 7 points explained x 3Mks=21Mks
- Conclusion: x2Mks

9. The world Economic Depression of 1929-1935 was a general economic decline in economic activities after World War I. How was it controlled? /25Mks

Introduction:

- Definitions of the question's key words;
- Time;
- Location;
- Participants;
- Context

How it was controlled:

-Germany on her part attempted to solve the depression by violating the Versailles peace terms. She stopped paying the war indemnity and started serious industrialization thus solving the depression;

-World Economic Conference was held in Geneva-Switzerland in 1933 in which they resolved to remove obstacles to free trade and implementing a uniform tax on imports and exports;

-World powers attempted to solve the depression by using an aggressive policy where they invaded weak states so as to solve the problem of market for their goods;

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- America (USA) depreciated the value of her dollar so as to increase the purchasing power;
- European countries formed regional economic integration for example the EEC (European Economic Community);
- The Gold standard system which had caused the depression was abandoned;
- Socio-economic reforms were also used to solve the depression for example agriculture;
- Industrialisation was modernized;
- Trade Unions were given more powers to bargain for rights of workers;
- Powerful countries like Britain, France and USA started providing unemployment benefits to their nationals which was free money (unemployment scheme) given to anybody above 18 years old for purpose of surviving.

- “New Deal” of Franklin Roosevelt;
- Lending and Borrowing money were stopped;
- Nationalization of banks (USA);
- Increase of taxes on the middle class (wealth redistribution);
- Public works providing employment

Conclusion:

At least two of the following elements:

- Summary;
- Advice;
- Point of view

Marks awarding:

- Introduction x 2Mks
- Body: 7 points explained x 3Mks = 21Mks
- Conclusion x 2Mks

10. Examine the consequences of the Second World War up to 1970 /25Mks

Introduction:

- Definitions of the question's key words;
- Time;
- Location;
- Participants;
- Context

Consequences:

- The war resulted into massive destruction of lives;
- The war resulted into massive destruction of properties;
- Displacement of people;
- A large influx of homeless refugees;
- Change in balance of power (Rise of USA and USSR as new world super powers);
- Cold War;
- Economic decline (agriculture, trade, transport means destroyed);
- Stimulation of scientific innovations;
- Defeat and downfall of great military dictators of Europe (Adolph Hitler and Benito Mussolini);
- Japan became a physical ruin, an economic desert and a centre of political turmoil/confusion;
- The formation of United Nations Organization to replace the League of Nations;
- Rise and growth of nationalism in the Middle East, Asia and Africa.
- Famine;
- Establishment of Nuremberg tribunal to judge the Nazi criminals;
- Poor hygienic conditions that led to the diseases;
- Human rights charter in 1948;
- Rise of merry making;
- Change in status of women;
- Creation of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) in 1949 and Warsaw Pact signing in 1955;
- Traumatism;
- Creation of Israel in 1948;
- Non Alignment movement;
- Over exploitation of African resources;
- Genocide of Jews (6 million Jews);
- Degradation of environment;
- Occupation of Japan by USA for about six years;

- Establishment of Marshall and Molotov Plans;
- Partition of Korea and China;
- Unemployment;
- Poverty;
- Orphans;
- Widows;
- Territorial readjustment;
- Intermarriage in refugee camps;
- Many other consequences (they can be endless).....

Conclusion:

At least two of the following elements:

- Summary;
- Advice;
- Point of view;
- Causes and Effects.

Marks awarding:

- Introduction (Definition x 1.5mks+ Context x 1.5mks) =3Mks
- Body: 10 points explained x 2Mks=20Mks
- Conclusion x2Mks

The end