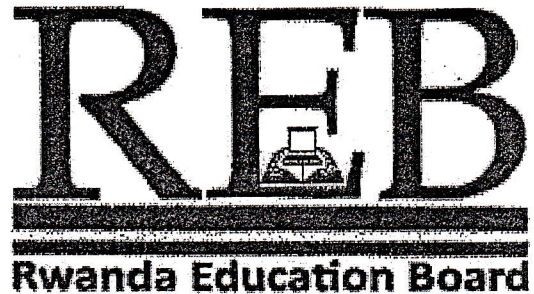


# History II

## 008

30/10/2014

2PM – 5PM



### ORDINARY LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2014

**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.

- It promoted education through science and research
- It helped to release prisoners of war like Nelson Mandela
- It promoted sovereignty of member states.
- It promoted international relations between African countries and the rest of the world.
- It helped to create jobs through setting up the African parliament and other organizations.
- It supported infrastructure development.
- It condemned coup d'états and promoted democracy.

*Conclusion:*

**ATTEPT ONLY FOUR QUESTIONS, (100 MARKS)**

1. Explain why there was a change in the course of the French revolution. **(25 marks)**
2. What were the factors that led to the downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815? **(25 marks)**
3. Examine the factors that led to the spread of the industrial revolution to other European countries. **(25 marks)**
4. Describe the contribution of Chinese civilization to modern world. **(25 marks)**
5. To what extent was World War I caused by Anglo-Germany rivalry. **(25 marks)**
6. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the League of Nations in the 1920s? **(25 marks)**
7. Describe the characteristics of Nazism in Germany. **(25 marks)**
8. "The 1919 Versailles peace treaty was very unrealistic in its attempt to bring lasting peace." Explain. **(25 marks)**
9. The world economic depression of 1919 – 1935 was a general economic decline in economic activities after World War I. how was it controlled. **(25 marks)**
10. Examine the consequences of the Second World War up to 1970. **(25 marks)**

**END**

## MARKING GUIDE FOR HISTORY PAPER II 2014

### Answer to question 1

*Introduction:* A revolution refers to a sudden change in the political, social and economic aspects of any society. The French revolution refers to a period of violence in France in 1789. It began peacefully and later changed into violence (reign of terror) due to the following reasons:

- The declaration of the civil constitution of the clergy made the Catholic Church an enemy of the revolution. Whoever didn't obey this constitution was killed or exiled. All clergy who opposed this constitution waged war against those who believed in it.
- Tension between Liberals and conservatives: the revolution destroyed the old order of despotism and brought a new one of liberalism. This brought direct conflict between liberals who wanted change and conservatives (nobles and clergy) who resisted change. E.g. nobles and clergy resisted abolition of privileges.
- The character of the king. He was against the revolution and refused to recognize the national assembly among others which annoyed the revolutionaries leading to the killing of his sympathizers hence the reign of terror.
- The presence of several revolutionary leaders like Robespierre, Danton, Marot etc who competed against each other led to elimination killings that contributed to the reign of terror.
- The presence of émigrés in the neighbouring countries that threatened the security of France also led to the terror when suspected collaborators were killed by the revolutionaries.
- The emergence of several political parties like Jacobins, Feuillants etc that began to eliminate themselves also led to the reign of terror.
- The execution of the king and his wife which annoyed other monarchs in Europe was another cause of the terror because the revolutionaries began to kill supporters of the king.
- The death of the committed and foresighted Mirabeau left the revolution in the hands of blood thirsty individuals who carried out the terror.
- The attack on the Catholic Church which annoyed strong Catholics made the revolutionaries begin to kill them so as to silence them hence the terror.
- The declaration of the war on France by the rest of Europe made the revolutionaries try to kill those who were seen to be the supporters of those European countries leading to the terror.
- The terror was also caused by hunger and other social economic problems that were being felt in the country side. Such problems led to the creation of the Paris mob under people like Robespierre who carried out the terror.
- The role of the Paris mob: due to economic hardships in villages, people were forced to move to towns. This led to formation of mobs and mob justice was the order of the day. The Paris mob was used by radical revolutionaries to eliminate their opponents causing the reign of terror.

*Conclusion:*

## Answer to question 2

*Introduction:* Napoleon Bonaparte, who later acquired the title of Napoleon the great, was born in 1769 at Ajaccio in the Italian island of Corsica. His birth came a year after the island had been annexed to France from Genoa (Italy) in 1768. Napoleon was therefore, an Italian by descent and a French man by birth. Factors for his downfall include:

- The first factor for Napoleon's downfall was his poor foreign policy especially the **continental system** where he engaged in many wars like in the Moscow campaign, wars in Portugal and Spain etc. The result of this policy was, it increased unpopularity both within and outside France.
- Napoleon's downfall also came as a result of **lack of strong navy**. He would have succeeded in controlling the whole of European waters during the continental system if he had a strong navy but he did not.
- The **declining economy of France** by 1815 was also a factor responsible for Napoleon's down fall. The economy had been weakened by successive wars since the French revolution and this made it impossible for Napoleon to carry out more conventional wars leading to his down fall.
- The **overwhelming ambition** of Napoleon also led to his down fall. He was too ambitious and wanted to control the whole of Europe as well as America and Asia. This led to his defeat and downfall.
- Napoleon also suffered a lot of **desertion by his senior commanders** during 1810 - 1813. The commanders who deserted him later taught his enemies his fighting tactics leading to his defeat and downfall.
- The **growth of nationalism** in Europe also led to the downfall of Napoleon. This nationalism came as a result of Napoleon using his friends and relatives as rulers in the conquered territories.
- Napoleon's **tax policy** in the empire also led to his decline. The conquered territories were made to pay huge indemnities to meet the administrative costs but in reality, it was to finance wars. This made the affected people to become Napoleon's enemies leading to his defeat.
- Napoleon's **domestic policy** also led to his downfall e.g. his education policy was against girls, code Napoleon was discriminative and he over centralized power which all turned people against him.
- The beginning of **European alliance system** did more harm than good to Napoleon. No single country acting alone would have defeated Napoleon but the coming together of European countries led to Napoleon's defeat.
- His **empire was too large to be ruled by him alone**. It included Italian states, Germany states, Russia, Holland and Spain. He failed to control them leading to massive opposition against him.
- The **imprisonment of the Pope** made him less popular among the Catholics in Europe. When he was attacked by the 4<sup>th</sup> coalition in 1814, all Catholics did not support him.
- Napoleon's age and too much work led to his down fall. Although he was just 45 by 1814, he could not make successful calculations and his military genius was disappearing. This is evidenced in the Moscow campaign.
- He created a new class of leadership made of his brothers who had high Government posts, ranks and ruled on his behalf in some parts of his empire like in Spain.

*Conclusion:*

### **Answer to question 3**

*Introduction:* It was a period of fast changes in the production of goods between 1750 – 1850 on a large scale.

- There was population increase in other countries and this facilitated industrialization because it provided cheap labour and ready market for manufactured goods.
- The unification of Germany and Italy created political stability which favored industrialization in those countries.
- Other European countries like France, Spain, Portugal, Germany etc. also acquired colonies for raw materials for their industries. This facilitated industrialization.
- There was development in the mining of different sources of energy e.g. coal in other European countries e.g. in Belgium which was an alternative source of energy.
- There was migration of artisans from Britain to other countries who helped to establish and operate the machines used in industries.
- There was presence of cottage industries like the traditional textile industry which were developed and emerged into big industries.
- Dynamic entrepreneurs in other countries like Belgium emerged. These offered capital and invested heavily in industrialization.
- Industrial progress in Britain attracted other countries to visit Britain and they copied the science and technology which was used.
- Other European countries developed their transport systems like roads, water transport, railways etc. all of which helped them industrialize.
- There was development of international trade where other European countries got raw materials and market for their finished goods. This increased the rate of industrialization in these countries.

*Conclusion:*

### **Answer to question 4**

*Introduction:* Chinese civilization evolved around river Yangtze and Hwang Hu in about 2130 – 1780 BC. Chinese civilization occurred in phases according to dynasties like the Hsia dynasty, Shiang dynasty, Chou dynasty, Chim dynasty and Han dynasty. The contribution of Chinese civilization to modern world includes:

- Introduction of karate in the field of games and sports.
- Manufacture of paper
- Manufacture of gun powder
- The Chinese invented the marine compass
- They started the study of astronomy
- They started the manufacture of clay (enamel) plates
- They started the use of silk clothes

- They started brain surgery
- They introduced the construction of wooden houses.
- They introduced writing using symbols. I.e. pictures were created to represent several objects which became a basis of modern Chinese writing.

*Conclusion:*

### **Answer to question 5**

*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 among others. To a less extent, the First World War was caused by Anglo-Germany rivalry in the following ways:

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

To a large extent, the First World War was caused by other factors that included the following:

- **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.
- **The growth of nationalism.** By the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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.
- **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.

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- 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 28<sup>th</sup> 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.

*Conclusion:*

### **Answer to question 6**

*Introduction:* The League of Nations was an international organization of independent states that was formed during the Versailles peace treaty of 1919. The League of Nations was adopted from President Wilson Woodrow of USA: its strengths included:

- In 1921 the League managed to form an international court of justice to solve the problems that would arise among the member states. By 1926 this court had peacefully settled 26 cases, delivered 2 judgments and recorded 13 advisory roles.
- In 1926 the League settled a border dispute between Greece and Bulgaria. Greece had invaded and occupied Bulgaria's territory claiming that it was hers since it had some Greek speaking people. The League intervened and persuaded Greece to withdraw from the occupied territory.
- In the same year 1926, the League settled a dispute between Turkey and Iraq over the control of rich oil centre of Mosul lying at the border between the two countries. This territory was given to Iraq.
- The League as well solved a political dispute between Sweden and Finland over the control of Aaland Island. The League intervened and settled this dispute by giving the territory to Finland.
- Another success of the League was in exchange of prisoners of war and taking good care of them before repatriation. From 1920-1925 the League returned all prisoners of World War I with the majority of them going to Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey. The League helped return 400 000 prisoners of war to their own countries and found homes for countless refugees.
- The League as well undertook to administer the German port of Danzig and the Saar coal fields. These territories were of great strategic importance so they could not be given to any single Nation. They were grabbed from Germany as punishment by the Versailles peace makers.



- The League also offered loans and grants to the weaker members in order to help them reconstruct their economies that had been destroyed by World War I. e.g Austria and Estonia
- On the side of the welfare of the citizens of the member states, the League formed an international labor organization that inspired the formation of trade unions which were to cater for the welfare of the citizens.
- The League as well stopped slave trade and slavery that was still going on in some parts of the World by setting up anti-slavery commissions for example in the Arab world.
- It also reduced drug trafficking especially in the Far East and Latin American countries.
- The League succeeded in dealing with matters of human welfare by forming the International Labour Organization formed to improve on the welfare of workers. The *International Labour Organisation* was set up to **improve workers' rights and working conditions** across the world. Its main achievement was to **limit child labour** in some countries.
- The League recorded some success in health by controlling the spread of epidemic diseases and organizing campaigns against malaria, leprosy and rabies.
- The financial commission of the League succeeded in negotiating for loans for the reconstruction of the economy of Austria after World War I.
- The League *Secretariat* also **helped revive the world economy**, by arranging world conferences on tariffs and trade agreements.

*Its weaknesses included:*

- It failed to stop Japanese aggression in Asia when in 1931 Japan invaded and annexed the Chinese province of Manchuria. The Japanese ruled this territory until their defeat in World War II in 1945.
- The League also failed to stop the outbreak of another World War yet it was formed to maintain peace in the World. World War II broke out in 1939 exposing the League as a failure.
- The League as well failed to stop German aggression on her neighbors. Germany invaded the Rhineland in 1934, Austria in 1935 and Czechoslovakia in 1936 but the League did nothing to stop her.
- The League also never brought all the countries of the world together under its organization and even some powerful countries of the world like USA never joined it. The participation of Germany and Italy as well as Russia was very minimal.
- The attempt by the League to improve the economy of the member states under the economic recovery program was also a failure. Only the countries of Europe were able to receive the loans and grants while those from Africa, Latin America and Asia were not assisted in any way.
- The League of Nations also failed to disarm the member states but only succeeded in disarming Germany and her allies. The major powers like USA, Britain, Italy and Russia did not lose their weapons. This later led to the arms race when Germany started rearming its self.

- The welfare of member states was not elevated in some states. The League organized the formation of trade unions throughout member states but the leaders of these trade unions were representatives of governments and therefore served the interests of their bosses not the workers.
- Even though slave trade ended, slavery continued in some parts of the world like the Arab countries as well South Africa yet the League was formed to stop such activities but failed to do anything.
- The league failed to form a joint international army that would have been used in checking the activities of dictators.
- The League failed to check and control the activities of world dictators like Benito Mussolini of Italy and Adolf Hitler of Germany which led to the outbreak of WWII.
- The League failed to put in place rules for membership and withdrawal of nations. Countries were free to enter and leave without penalty and by 1935; many countries had withdrawn which weakened the League.

*Conclusion:*

### **Answer to question 7**

*Introduction:* The **Nazi party** was a short form for the *nationalist socialist party* that came up in 1931 under Adolf Hitler. Hitler was born in Austria at Braunau in 1889 to middle class parents. He worked for some time as a sign painter in Vienna and because he was not happy with his work, he joined the German army in 1912 and served up to 1919. Characteristics of Nazism in Germany were:

- 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 8**

*Introduction:* Versailles peace treaty was an agreement signed between the victorious powers of World War I and the defeated powers in 1919 at Versailles, one of the ancient French cities. The treaty was signed with Germany on 28<sup>th</sup> June 1919 in the hall of mirrors at Versailles: The treaty was unrealistic in the following ways:

- The Versailles was dominated by only four powers that included Britain, France, USA and Italy. The treaty failed to bring on board all the countries of Europe and this therefore made it to be disliked by other countries.
- The settlement also failed in its war guilt clause because according to this clause, the First World War was caused by only Germany which was wrong. This war guilt clause created future problems between Germany and the big four powers.
- The Versailles was also failure because it imposed an unrealistic war indemnity on Germany totally to 6.5 billion pounds including other punishments. This amount was too great for any country to pay and it partly led to the World economic depression.
- The Versailles disarmed only Germany and her allies which was a failure because this selective punishment later led to the arms race which contributed to the outbreak of World War II
- The treaty ignored the spirit of nationalism by giving 2.5 million Germans to Poland, 3 million Germans to Czechoslovakia and 2 million Germans to Yugoslavia. Other countries also lost some of their people to their neighbors.
- In the colonial field, the Versailles removed all the colonies of Germany and gave them to the victor powers. This was wrong because Versailles did not remove colonies of the victor powers and therefore created enmity between the two sides.
- The Versailles was also a failure as seen in the differences amongst the members for example when Woodrow Wilson presented his 14 points program to the members, Clemenceau the French leader cynically remarked "the good lord had only 10 but Wilson has given us 14"
- The League of Nations that Versailles created was too weak to handle the task ahead. The Versailles never gave the League an independent army so that its only weapon against aggression was economic sanction that failed to work hence the League's failure
- The Versailles was also very slow in its activities. It took too long to finalize the process of peace making. The first treaty under the Versailles was signed with Germany on 28<sup>th</sup> June 1919 but the last one was signed as late as the 6<sup>th</sup> August 1923. This means that the peace process took a longer period than the war itself.
- The chairmanship and place of the conference was also unfair. France hosted it and George Clemenceau hated Germany which made the treaty unfair.

- The confiscation of Germany territories in Africa was seen as a way of making victorious powers rich which made Germany even more aggressive leading to WWII.

*Conclusion:*

### **Answer to question 9**

*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. It was controlled in the following ways:

- Germany on her side attempted to solve the depression by violating the terms of the Versailles peace treaty. She refused to pay her debt, occupied the Saar coal field and started rapid industrialization.
- Other countries also attempted to solve the depression by starting regional integration. They formed economic blocks through which free trade was conducted in order to increase the volume of international trade.
- The depression was also solved by the provision of unemployment benefits which was taken as survival income. This policy started from Britain and USA though later all the developed countries adopted it and helped boost the purchasing power of the people hence solving the depression.
- USA had to abandon the gold standard of money in order to solve the depression. As a result even countries whose money was not backed by gold began to participate in world trade there by solving the depression.
- Some powerful countries of Europe tried to solve the depression by undertaking aggression eg Japan invaded China in 1931, Italy occupied Ethiopia in 1935 while Germany invaded her neighbors within the same period.
- USA also tried to solve the depression by breaking her isolationist policy. This policy had led to the depression and therefore in order to solve the depression, USA had to abandon it.
- Countries of the world also undertook to increase the agricultural productivity in order to enlarge the volume of trade. From the increased agriculture, agro-based industries arose and provided jobs thereby solving the depression.
- America depreciated the value of the dollar to increase the purchasing of its citizens and people in other countries.

*Conclusion:*

### **Answer to question 10**

*Introduction:* The Second World War started with the German invasion of Poland on 1<sup>st</sup> September 1939 and ended with the surrender of Japan on 4<sup>th</sup> 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. The war had the following consequences:

- 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:*