

MARKING GUIDE FOR HISTORY PAPER I 2017.

1. How society in ancient China was organized.

<p>Socially:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There was family - Religiously, they believed that many gods and spirits lived in nature. They presided over heaven and the other gods. - There were social classes like: nobles, artisans, merchants, peasants - Families lived in dozens which promoted solidarity - Sports and games enhanced social interaction - Family names were respected like Lee, Chiang etc. - Chinese language - Dressing of silk clothes - Painting and pottery - Art and craft - A family was a central institution 	<p>Politically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Centralized system of administration - Succession to the throne was hereditary - Organized army - Feudalism - Construction of great wall for defense <p>Economically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture was practiced - Iron working and bronze making - Trade was carried out - Land was unfairly distributed - Animal breeding was practiced - Hunting - Art and craft - Silk weaving - Transport and communication - Use of paper money
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2. Effects of the industrial revolution which started from Great Britain in the 1760s?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased child labour - Trade unions were created - Improved standards of living - Population increase - High death rates in industries - Development of a cash crop economy - Poor working conditions in Europe - Agriculture modernization - Expansion of international trade - Unemployment - Led to the need for - raw materials and markets - Urbanization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural urban migration - Development of classes of people - Environmental degradation - Over exploitation of resources - Development of slums - Abolition of slave trade - Development of capitalism and socialism - Development of education - Increased production of weapons - Brain drain - Improvement of health services - Collapse of feudalism.
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3. Major effects of the French Revolution of 1789.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of lives - Destruction of property - Rise of Napoleon I - Political instabilities on the European continent - Spoilt the relationship between France and Europe - Ended class discrimination in France - Refugee crisis - Disrupted trade and commerce in Europe - Fall on the Bastille prison - Formation of a constitution for France 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End of monarchism - Spread of revolutionary ideas - Reduction of the Church's power - Ended feudalism and serfdom - Creation of the national guard - Led to the reign of terror - Led to the change of the national flag - Creation of a national anthem - Change of the capital from Versailles to Paris - Rise of the Directory Government - Economic decline - Led to revenge of ultra-royalists and émigrés
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4. The importance of Napoleon I in the history of France.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He restored order in France in 1795 - Reconciled the state and the Church by signing the concordat - Restructured the French law (Napoleonic code) - Introduced a policy of career open to talent - Developed the Education system in France - Carried out public works like road, canal and bridge construction. - Built a strong army for France - Promoted the pride and glory of France in Europe - Expanded the boundaries of France - Improved the industrial sector of France 	<p>However, he had some failures in some fields such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He limited women's opportunity - Created enmity between him and the Catholic church by imprisoning the pope - Disorganized commercial activities through his continental system - Created a landless society through his public works - By 1810, he became a dictator by creating state prisons - Created a new class of leadership (Bonapartists) - Napoleonic code was too harsh to women
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5. Factors that facilitated the growth and expansion of USA during the 18th Century?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fertile soils - Oil fields - Wide range of industries - Nationalism and patriotism - Development of science and technology - Strength of their currency - They were less involved in wars - Military strength 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influence of foreigners in America e.g Russians, British, Jews, Cubans etc. - Mineral wealth - Unity in administration - Abundant water ways - Participation in trade - America's geographical location - Massive investments - Role of slave trade.
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6. Major causes of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904 – 1905.

- Desire for colonies
- Power struggle between Japan and Russia
- Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902 gave strength to the Japanese military
- Desire for respect by Russia at home by Nicholas
- The poor character of the 2 kings
- Need by Russia to construct a railway line in areas of Asia
- Weakness of the Russian forces in the far east
- Czar Nicholas II refused to make concessions to withdraw from Manchuria and Korea
- Over population in Japan
- Influence of the Sino-Japanese war
- Meiji revolution
- Korean revolution
- Triple intervention of France, Germany and Russia
- Need for raw materials
- Need to control port Arthur

7. Terms of the Versailles peace treaty of 1919?

- The Saar basin was to be held by an inter-allied force for 15 years
- The Rhine land was to be a demilitarized zone
- Germany had to accept the blame for starting the war
- Germany had to pay 6600million pounds
- German's overseas colonies like Rwanda, Burundi and Tanganyika were taken away from it.
- Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France
- German's armed forces were limited to 100,000 men
- Western Prussia and Posen were given to Poland
- The Port of Danzig was run by the League of Nations
- A League of Nations was formed to maintain peace in the world
- No more military alliances
- Prisoners of war were to be released
- Balance of power was to be restored in Europe
- Conscription was banned, soldiers had to be volunteers
- Weak and small states were given independence

8. Major effects of the World economic depression of 1929 – 1933 on the United States of America and Germany.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Rise of dictators like Adolf Hitler- General economic suffering- Decline of world trade- Formation of the European Economic Community (EEC) to promote trade- Signified the failure of the League of Nations- Led to massive unemployment- Led to the abandonment of the gold standard system- Breakdown of international relations between USA and European nations- Led to World War II	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Heavy losses made by factories- Collapse of financial institutions- USA stopped lending money- USA resorted to protectionism- Germany stopped the terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty- Increased popularity of economists like Keynes- Devaluation of the Dollar- USA started giving unemployment benefits
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9. Characteristics of Fascism in Italy.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Powerful expression of Nationalism- Supremacy of the military- Identification of enemies- Control of the mass media- Obsession with national security- Rampant sexism- Religion and ruling elites tied together- Protection of powerful corporations- Power of labour was suppressed- Obsession with crime | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Fraudulent elections- Patriotism and nationalism- Autocracy- Collectivism- Opposition to political and economic liberalism- Cult personality- Control of education- Economic self-reliance- One political party system- Use of propaganda |
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10. Main events of the Second World War of 1939 – 1945.

- German invasion of Poland, 1st Sept 1939
- Protest of Britain and France demanding Hitler to withdraw from Poland
- Hitler attacks Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Sweden and Norway
- Hitler attacks Belgium, Luxemburg and Holland. He used paratroopers to defeat them.
- Next, Hitler invaded France from the North driving the allied troops to port Dunkirk on the English Channel.
- The fall of France; German forces threatened for Paris and the new French Prime minister Marshal asked peace terms and ceasefire in June 1940.
- Operation Sea lion. German invasion on Britain. This was a failure because the British were strong
- Hitler's surprise attack on Russia on 22nd June 1941, he faced unexpected Russian resistance due to winter.
- Japanese bombing of the Pearl Harbor on the Pacific Island of Hawaii in Dec 1941, making the USA join the war on the side of the allied forces.
- An Anglo-American troop launched an attack against axis forces in North Africa in 1942. Axis powers were defeated
- Allies started to recover ground in the Far East (Asia), hitting their base in India. Japan was defeated in 1944.
- On 6th June 1944, the Anglo-American troops entered the European continent through Normandy and started liberation of France, Belgium and Holland
- 1944 ended with total liberation of Russia from German
- On 25th April 1945, Russian troops met with allied troops in Berlin, ending the war on the European front
- On 30th April 1945, after the news of Mussolini, Hitler committed suicide with his wife Eva, hence the surrender of German troops.
- Japan had remained the only country resisting axis powers and on the morning of 6th Aug 1945, an American B-52 Bomber plane released an atomic bomb (Little boy) on the Japanese city of Hiroshima but Hirohito refused to surrender which made the USA release another atomic bomb (Fat man) on 9th Aug 1945 on Nagasaki.
- The surrender of the Japanese emperor on 14th Aug 1945 marked the end of WWII.