



**MARK RANGES/ SCORE BOARD**

- 00 - 05 (Very, Poor, Almost Irrelevant Essay).  
 – The candidate does not understand the question.  
 – The interpretation of the question is poor.  
 – The information presented does not reflect the demand of the question.
- 06 – 09 (Just to the point essay / boarder time line).  
 – The candidate demonstrate little understanding of the question.  
 – The work is sketchy, mere outline and mere mentioning of points.  
 – Very few points / facts are given and no analysis presented.
- 10 - 12 (Generalized essay, O' level type of essay.)  
 – Very narrative, mixed up points without supportive historical evidence and examples.  
 – The essay does not commit / reflect the time frame.  
 – No stand point where necessary.
- 13 - 15 (Fairly good essay).  
 – Correct interpretation of the question.  
 – The candidate does not present the essay in a logical sequence.  
 – Limited examples are provided.  
 – Little use of historical vocabulary.  
 – Communication and style of presentation is quite good.  
 – Fair coverage of the expected facts.  
 – The essay reflects the correct time frame.
- 16 - 18 (A good essay).  
 – Correct interpretation of the question.  
 – Well developed arguments with supportive examples.  
 – Good coverage of the expected facts.  
 – The essay reflects the correct time frame.  
 – A clear stand point where necessary.
- 19 - 21 (Very good essay).  
 – Correct interpretation of the question.  
 – Good analysis and quality of argument and reasoning with clear choice of words.  
 – Good flow of ideas and presentation style remains good.  
 – Adequate and specific examples are given.  
 – The essay reflects the correct and specific time frame.  
 – Wide coverage of the expected points.  
 – A clear stand point where necessary.
- 22 - 25 (Excellent essay).  
 – Correct interpretation of the question.  
 – The work is well analyzed and in a systematic way.  
 – Chronological flow of facts and ideas or correctly presented.  
 – High level of originality and creativity  
 – Wide range of relevant and specific examples are given.  
 – Time frame is highly respected.  
 – Avery clear stand point where necessary.  
 – Masterly and knowledge of facts.

1. “The weakness of the republican government in France made the outbreak of the 1792-1794 political turmoil inevitable” Discuss. (25marks)

### **Preamble**

Candidates are expected to explain the degree to which the weakness of the Republican Government contributed to the Political turmoil vis-a-vis other factors.

A clear stand point is required.

### **Core**

- A Republican Government was established in 1792 after the collapse of the ancient regime.
- The government was greatly responsible for political turmoil (the reign of terror)
- The government was headed/led by bloodthirsty revolutionaries like Robespierre, Danton, Marat etc. who created confusion.
- The government violated the 1791 draft constitution.
- It established revolutionary committee e.g. committee for public safety, security and revolutionary tribunal.
- It failed to adopt diplomacy to settle crisis.
- Failed to settle economic crisis that became corner stone of instability.
- Used Napoleon Bonaparte to support riots e.g. royalist uprising hence the Whipped of the Bastille.
- Promoted hostility between the conservatives and liberals.
- Encouraged confiscation of church property hence instability.
- Attracted external reaction against France.
- Formed anti-revolutionaries into exile hence the emigration.
- Failed to suppress street killings hence the state of lawlessness.
- Carried out execution of revolutionary enemies e.g. the Queen and King etc.
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### **Other factors.**

- The conflicts between the conservatives and Liberals.
- The role of emigrants.
- The weakness/ loopholes of the draft constitution.
- The weakness of King Louis XVI.
- The entirety death of court De Mirabeau.
- The starting of Bastille in 1789 motivated the masses to adopt violence.
- The role of the National Assembly.
- The threats from the neighbours.
- Made the revolution hostile.
- The 1790 civil constitution of the country led to conflicts with the church.
- The formation of political clubs with conflicting interest.
- The declaration of the rights of man 27<sup>th</sup> august 1789.
- Attempt by the revolutionaries to internationalise the revolutions e.g. motto of fraternity i.e. “War to Kings and Peace to people”
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*(Mark as a whole 25marks)*

2. Assess the achievements of the congress of AIX-La-Chapelle of 1818.

**Preamble**

Candidates are expected to critically analyse the achievements of the congress of AIX-La Chapelle visa-vie the failures.

**Core**

- The congeries of AIX-La-Chapelle was the first diplomatic meeting after the Vienna congress.
- War attended by representatives from Britain, Austria, France, Persia e.t.c.

**Achievements**

- Encouraged a diplomatic relationship among nations.
- Reconciled France with other European powers i.e. the formation of Quintuple alliance.
- Promoted the resolution of Nov-1815 on joint effort to maintain peace.
- Encouraged respect for the Jewish rights.
- Came up with suggestion to form a joint army.
- Promoted peace in Europe until 1854-56.
- Upheld the principle of the Vienna settlement.
- Laid formation for the future congresses.
- Protected the resorted legitimate rulers.
- Internationalized trade and navigation in water e.g. Duube and Rhine.
- Groomed Napoleon who became a rock of order in Europe.
- Suppressed Bonapartism in Europe /France.
- The army of occupation was removed from France.
- Britain came up with the idea of abolition of slave trade continuation.
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**Failures**

- The congress of Aix-la-Chapelle failed to provide permanent peace.
- Violated the original aim of isolating France.
- Failed to form a joint army that crippled the organization.
- Failed to promote the interest of smaller nations hence domination of by the big powers.
- Failed to come up with uniform stand on slave trade.
- Was characterized with disagreements that in the end led to the collapse of the congress system.
- Failed to establish principles to follow hence with time members could withdraw at will.
- Failed to suppress liberalism and nationalism hence 1830 revolutions.
- Failed to promote inter-state co-operation hence conflicts over Balkan region.
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*(Mark as a whole 25marks)*

3. To what extent was Charles X responsible for his down fall by 1830?

**Interpretation.**

A candidate is expected to analyse the role played by Charles X in the collapse of the Bourbon monarchy and on the second part show the role other factors in the collapse of the Bourbon monarchy and a clear stand point must be given.

- Charles X previously referred to as Conte de Antois, who ascended the throne after the death of his brother Louis XVIII.
- He ruled between 1824- 1830 when he was overthrown by 1830 frly zero whom

**His role**

- He destroyed the constitutional charter in 1824.
- He abandoned the moderate policy of Louis XVIII and completely favoured ultra Royalists.
- He revived the old alliance between the church and the state.
- He restored church control over education.
- He disappointed the middle class through his compensation scheme to the emignes.
- He abolished the National Guard.
- He imposed censorship a press.
- He dismissed matignac amoderate minister and replaced him with conservative poligance.
- He dissolved the chamber of deputies before it even sat.
- He rigged elections several times in order to reduce the moderate in the parliament.
- He issued the ordinance of St. Cloud by which he resorted to drastic measures.
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**Other factors**

- Role of Louis XVIII (weakness)
- Character of polignac.
- Role of the middle class.
- The effect of economic crisis s of 1829-1830.
- The role of writers e.g. Adolph Fliers.
- Napoleon's legacy.
- The return of Louis Philippe and his popularity.
- The desire to restore republicanism in France.
- The success of 1789 French revolution.
- The success of the July 1830 revolution.
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*(Mark as a whole 25marks)*

4. Examine the contribution of Giuseppe Mazzini in the Unification of Italy between 1830-1848.

**Preamble.**

Candidates are expected to analyse the contribution of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy between 1830 and 1848.

**Core**

- The unification of Italy was an attempt to amalgamate about 15 states into one under one long.
- Mazzini was one of the prominent architects of unification.
- He was regarded as a prophet of the revolution because he initiated the ideal of the unification.
- Born in Genoa in 1805, his father taught him revolutionary.
- In 1815 he involved in the protest against the Vienna arrangement which put Genoa under the Austrian dominance of Italian states.
- He condemned the Austrian dominance of Italian status.
- He strongly opposed to use foreign help due to intrigue.
- Joined the cabinet movement and participated in 1830s revolutions.
- He strongly opposed to constitutional monarchism.
- He advocated for a republican form of a government.
- Cooperated with Garibaldi in various unification wars and struggle,
- After the collapse of cabinet movement in 1830, Mazzini fled into exile.
- He formed the young Italian which was more vibrant.
- He attempted to overthrow Charles Albert in 1833 but failed.
- He fled into exile and opened up a pro- unification school at Tottenham road court district.
- Mazzini together with Garibaldi overthrown the pope in 1848 and established Roman republic under Daniel manin.
- He was frustrated when France under Napoleon III destroyed the republic and restored the pope.
- Mazzini sacrificed his life, resources to fight for the unification of Italy.
- The young Italian movement adopted a slogan "God and the people" which attracted many people by 1833 as the number rose to 600,000.
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*(Mark as a whole 25marks)*

5. Examine the causes and effects of the Syrian question of 1831-1841

**Preamble**

Candidates are expected to analyse the causes and effects of the Syrian question explains both negative and positive effects generally in Europe and Ottoman Empire.

## Core

The Syrian question was the second violent event into Eastern question between 1831 and 1841. It was an open conflict between the sultan or Turkey and his vassal Mehemet Ali of Egypt. The failure of Sultan Muhammad II to compensate Mehemet Ali for his assistance during the Greek war or independence.

- The collapse of the congress system left empire as political orphans and therefore armed conflicts were inevitable.
- The weakness of Turkey that was already labeled the sick man of empire.
- The Belgium revolution of 1830- 1839 kept European powers divided and unable to address the Syrian question.
- The secret treaty of unkiar-skellesi 1833 also led to the conflict. The treaty demanded Turkey to use two entries to the Black sea to other powers except Russia. This made Britain enter the Syrian question to destroy the treaty or unkiarskellesi.
- Russian imperialism towards Ottoman Empire and European powers determined to check her led to war.
- France's military support to Egypt made Meheti determined to invade and occupy Syria hence the out break of war.
- Russia's military support to Turkey made her resist Mehemet Ali hence the Syrian question.
- Mehemet's invasion of Syria in 1831 sparked off the War.
- The fear among European powers of the military strengths of Mehemet Ali made them to interfere and save Turkey from collapsing.
- Determination of the sultan Muhammad II to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman Empire after loosing Greece led to resistance against Ali which accelerated the question.
- 1840 London conference failed to completely solve the Syrian question hence continuation of the conflict.
- The role of men on spot like Louis Philippe, Palmerstone and Tsar Nicholas I
- The weakness of mehemet and his inability to implement the policy of peace and to change.
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## Effects

- It contributed to unpopularity of Louis Philippe and the collapse of the Orleans monarchy by 1848.
- Mehemet Ali was declared hereditary ruler of Egypt and was given full control of Sudan by the 1841 London conference.
- Mehemet Ali's imperialism over Turkey was finally ended. He was deposed and forced to surrender by a combined force of Britain, Russia and Austria.
- The war exhausted Turkish military Ibrahim Pasha a military genius invaded Turkey and deposed her disastrously before the intervention of European powers.
- Egypt was able to regain her independence from Turkey although she lost Syria, Damascus to Turkey according to the 1841 convention.
- Destroyed the 1833 unkiar –Skellesi treaty and the 1841 straits convention resolved that Turkey should close the two entrances to the Black sea to the warships of all powers in time of wars (Russian incursion)
- Restored diplomacy among European powers in the 1840 and 1841 London conference.
- It shifted supremacy because diplomacy shifted from Vienna to London.
- Exposed the weakness of mehemet who failed to maintain peace and even diplomacy shifted from Vienna to Britain.

- Created tensions and conflicts among powers which destabilized European peace .
- Was a diplomatic victory to Palmer because Russian imperialism was checked including the French ambition to expand to Egypt.
- Contributed to the out break of the crime war because the straits convention of 1841 i.e. of Russia disappointed.
- Promoted Anglo – Turkish diplomatic relationship because in 1841 London conference Palmerstone supported Turkey to regain her lost territories of Crete and Syria.
- Justified that the Ottoman Empire was the sick man of Europe, she failed to contain Egyptian invasion until the intervention of other European powers.
- The war led to loss of lives and destruction of property i.e. arise the battle of Nezib 1839 and konial 1832, Turks were massively killed.
- Even after the defeat of sultan Muhammad died shortly. Towns like Beirnt, Acre were bombarded and destroyed by Egyptians.
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*(Mark as a whole 25marks)*

## 6. How did Word War I affect the politics and the economies of Europe?

### **Permeable.**

The question requires a candidate to clearly analyse both positive and negative effects of World War I economically and politically.

### **Core**

World War I began in 1914 and ended in 1918. It was between the members of the Triple alliance of Germany and Austria hanging with their allies against the members of Triple entent of France, Britain and Russia with their allies.

### **Political effects**

- Led to the signing of the Versailles covenant of 1919between in the Vanquised powers and the victors powers.
- Birth of the League of Nations that was meant to promote global peace, security and stability.
- Formation of the new Nations in the World history i.e. Rumania Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia.
- Triumph of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany.
- Rise of two World dictators in the name of Hitler Adolf and Benito Mussolini.
- Collapse of some governments in Europe and birth of new governments e.g. WeimenRepublic which replaced the Monarchial government of Keizer William II
- Led to the outbreak of the Russian revolution of 1917 and collapse of Tzardom.
- Rise of new super powers i.e. U.S.A, Japan which were not seriously affected by war.
- Serima was enlarged at the expense of Austria – hangar including Bosnia.
- Brought to an end of brutal colonial administration.
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**Economic effects**

- Decline of international trade since industries and infrastructures were destroyed.
- France regained her territories of Alsace and Lorraine.
- Out break of the 1919-1935 economic depression.
- Destruction of infrastructure transport and communication network, government administrations and other infrastructure establishment were left in shutters.
- Development of industries for instance manufacturing industries.
- It deprived Europe of the man power.
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*(Mark as a whole 25marks)*

7. Account for the end of the economic depression by 1935.

**Preamble**

Candidate is required to give the methods adopted by European countries to overcome the economic depression.

**Core**

- The economic depression was an economic slump characterized by mass unemployment, low purchasing power and general unrest in Europe between 1929-1935
- European countries devised different measures /methods to overcome the depression and demonstration i.e. Hitler's Germany, Mussolini of Italy and Hironito of Japan.
- Some countries raised tariffs to protect local industries from foreign goods.
- There was regional integration i.e. the Oslo block and the British common wealth.
- America abandoned Protectionism and opened her markets to foreign products.
- Violation of the harsh / unfair terms or the Versailles peace settlement by Germany.
- Conferences were organized i.e. the World economic conference of 1933 Genoa.
- Countries loans after realizing that it was a risky venture.
- Social, economic reforms were adopted to address the depression. Agriculture, industrial and social infrastructure were improved.
- Aggressive policies were adopted by Italy, Germany to acquire raw materials, markets and potential areas of Ethiopia.
- The Gold standard system was abolished and countries resorted to foreign currencies i.e. dollar, Pound.
- Economic research was done i.e. Jm Keynes a British economist carried out research and came up with economic solutions
- Nations adopted socialism i.e. Russian Cuba, Yugoslavia, China, Korea to end economic crisis.
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- *(Mark as a whole 25marks)*



8. Why did Nazism collapse by 1945?

**Preamble.**

A candidate is required to explain the reasons for the collapse of Nazism.

**Core**

- The Dictatorial policy of Adolf Hitler which made Nazism oppressive to Germans and Jews.
- Decline of the Germany economic during World War II brought economic disasters like famine, poverty and financial crisis.
- The collapse of fascism and the downfall of Mussolini in Italy the best ally and political friend of Hitler partly led to the collapse of Nazism.
- Hitler's violation of the Versailles peace treaty undermined his popularity in Europe and was isolated and sought by the prominent signatories of the peace settlement.
- Hitler's withdrawal of Germany from the League of Nations was a diplomatic blunder which led to isolation of Germany and down fall of Hitler.
- The size of the Germany Empire, huge and heterogeneous with different people of diverse cultures made Hitler fight two wars hence his defeat.
- Nazism lacked foresight and principle as it was dominated by soldiers and radicals whose chief concern was to restore German military glory.
- The out break of World War II was led immediate and the final nail in the conflict of Nazism.
- The death of Hitler on 30<sup>th</sup> April 1945 by committing suicide led to total collapse of Nazism.
- The collapse of the Thome- Berlin – Tokyo axis in 1945.
- The government lacked man support from Germany.
- The rise of nationalism by the non Germany nationals who were conquered i.e. Danes, poles, Czechs and Austrians
- Hitler's anti – Semitism policy made him so unpopular among the Jews he roomed toexterminate.
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*(Mark as a whole 25marks)*

9. Explain the strength and Weaknesses of the League of Nations in the preservation of world peace between 1920 and 1945.

**Preamble**

Candidate are expected to identify and explain the strength and weaknesses of the League of Nations between 1920and 1945.

**Core**

- The League of Nations was a product the Versailles settlement and the way the brain child of Woodrow Wilson.
- Was extracted from the 14<sup>th</sup> paid where suggested the need for international peace organizationof world peace, defending the principle of Versailles settlement e.t.c.
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**Strength.**

- Had a well organized structure which enhances its effect operation.
- Came with an international Parliament the General assembly.
- Provided for international labour organization which improved the working conditions.
- Established the international court of justice which enhanced justice through arbitration.
- Had a permanent secretariat that did a lot of administration.
- Provided the commission for health i.e. W.H.O.
- The league had commission drug trafficking which did a lot of sensitization.
- Established commission for mandate states which regulated the administration of those states.
- Established the commission for social and economic affairs.
- The league provided for the economic commission for the refugees that worked to solve the problems associated with refugees.
- Had a commission for disarmament which played a great role in reducing manufacturing of Weapon.
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**Weakness**

- The league had several weakness that contributed to its failure.
- It lacked a joint army.
- It lacked principles and protocol to follow.
- Was dominated by few powers i.e. Britain and France.
- Did not attract powerful states e.g. U.S.A, Japan, Germany e.t.c.
- The revival of alliance system was a testimony of its weakness.
- Failed to revise the unrealistic term of the Versailles.
- Some members adopted efficient policy that became disastrous.
- Lacked world wide support especially from among European states.
- It's failure to devise solution to World economic depression 1929-1935.
- Its failure to expand the men.
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*(Mark as a whole 25marks)*

10. Evaluate the performance of the U.N.O from 1945-1970.

**Preamble.**

The question requires the candidate to critically analyse the achievements and failure of the U.N.O.

A clear stand point is required.

**Core**

The United Nations organization (UNO) is a peace keeping organization that was formed to establish world peace.

Its origin can be traced from 1941 Churchill Winston and Roosevelt of U.S.A issued Atlantic charter demanding nations to work for peace.

- Promoted world peace by regularizing the cold war effort which prevented the occurrence of the outbreak of world War III.
- Checked on the aggressors for instance Ho-Chir Minh of North Vietnam.
- Improvement in the World health through W.H.O.
- Promoted economic progress especially in poor and developing nations.
- Provided relief aid to affected countries like Somalia.
- Protected children's rights. It established measures to protect children who suffered from various abuse like child labour, sex abuse, child trafficking e.t.c.
- It established homes for the displaced people i.e. in 1947; the Jews were resettled in the Palestine.
- Protected women from abuse. It supported emancipation of women politically, economically and socially.
- Promoted self determination through the trusteeship council, African countries were successfully guided to attain independence.
- Promoted environmental protection by sensitizing the masses on dangers of environmental destruction.
- Increased membership. In 1945 only 52 members of the victor powers but by 1960 about 100 states had become members.
- Restored the interstate economic cooperation UNO set up IMF and World Bank to ensure smooth international trade.
- Insured cultural tolerance.
- Improved on workers' welfare through I.L.O.
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### **Failures**

- Failed to reduce arms race UNO failed to reduce the invention of nuclear weapons despite the formation of SALT.
- Failed to arbitrate over in the national conflict e.g. Turkish invasion of Cyprus, India and Pakistan e.t.c.
- Failed to adopt fair economic policies to developing countries.
- Failed to uplift Africa from poverty.
- Failed to convince the developed countries to provide conducive economic conditions to poor countries.
- Failed to end civil wars. It failed to save the world from horror of civil wars. E.g. Libya and Chad 1965-1988, Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Failed to end drug trafficking.
- Failed to suppress aggressive acts world wide for instance U.S.S.R in 1956 invaded Hungary.
- Failed to stop exploitation of developing countries. The loans and grants from I.M.F and World Bank have negative impact in the economies of developing countries.

*(Mark as a whole 25marks)*

**END**

