



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.
- 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 example.
 - 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 current 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.
 - 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. Account for the increasing tension between the United States and China (1949-1970).

Introduction; after the success of the communist revolution in china in 1949 and the eventual establishment of china as a communist state, the relationship between China and the united states what because to be known as the Sino American relations worsened. From 1949 to the relationship between USA and America were never cordial. It was only a situation of hatred, suspicion and fear until after 1970 when relationships improved the issues that spoiled the relationships between china and USA i.e. Sino-American relations between 1949 – 1970 were as follows.

Causes of the increasing tensions between China and USA:

- i) Support given to the Kuomintang government by USA.
- ii) USA's failure to recognize the government of the communists.
- iii) Ideological differences.
- iv) The Sino- soviet treaty of friendship and Alliance.
- v) The Korean – war of 1950-53.
- vi) Blocking Chinese entry to the UNO.
- vii) The Vietnarn war.
- viii) The patrol of Chinese shoes.
- ix) The containment policy.
- x) United States policy of concluding alliances and treaties with the countries of south East Asia.
- xi) The test ban treaty of 1963.
- xii) Disagreements between India and China.
- xiii) The crisis over Quemoy and Matsu in 1958.
- xiv) The Cuban missile crisis.
- xv) Propaganda against USA.
- xvi)
- xvii)
- xviii)
- xix)
- xx)
- xxi)
- xxii)
- xxiii)
- xxiv)
- xxv)

2. Why did Canada emerge victorious in the Second World War?

In World War II Canada fought on the side of the Allied powers and the Axis powers were decisively defeated. It is therefore interesting for us to hear or give reasons that led Canada to become victorious after the Second World War.

- i) The economy of Canada.
- ii) The support given to Canada by the common wealth.
- iii) The support given to Canada from other parts of the world.
- iv) Underestimation of the axis powers to the Allied powers to the allied powers.
- v) The role of the mass media.
- vi) The superiority of the Allisin Air.
- vii) The formation of resistance movements.
- viii) The combined resources of the axis powers.

- ix) Lack of binding conditions.
- x) The overwhelming ambition of the axis powers.
- xi) Serious tactical intakes that were made by the powers.
- xii)
- xiii)
- xiv)
- xv)
- xvi)
- xvii)
- xviii)
- xix)
- xx)

3. Examine the problems being faced by the common wealth of independent states.

The common wealth of independent states is a loose integration of independent nations that were former republics of the Soviet Union. The CIS as it is commonly known as were formed shortly before the Soviet Union ceased to exist. On 8th December 1991. Yeltsin and the presidents of Belarus and Ukraine met in Minsk (Belarus). They announced that they had formed, a loose confederation called the common wealth of independent states (CIS). They declared that the Soviet Union had ceased to exist and invited the remaining republics to join the common wealth. Most of them soon did so. The member nations are Russia, Ukraine, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan Azerbaijan, Belarus and, Tajikistan.

The former states or republics have encountered a number of problems which we now turn over attention to problems;

- i) Territorial disputes.
- ii) Fear of Russia's domination.
- iii) Loss of its membership e.g. Azerbaijan in 1992.
- iv) Lack of a charter.
- v) Ethnic nationalism.
- vi) Lack of a governing body.
- vii) Economic constraints.
- viii) Economic
- ix) Sharing the of the former USSR.
- x) Violating the charter.
- xi) Lack of a joint military command.
- xii) The prestigious seat at the UNO.
- xiii) The conflicting foreign policy.
- xiv) Decision about Mikhail Gorbacher.
- xv)
- xvi)
- xvii)
- xviii)
- xix)
- xx)
- xxi)
- xxii)

4. To what extent did Nikita Khrushchev (1894-1971) promote the policy of peaceful co-existence with the western world?

Preamble; Nikita Khrushchev the soviet boss who replaced Josef Stalin after his eventual death in 1953, is closely associated with a number of changes which affected the soviet union and the entire world more especially the East – West elections. One such policy was the policy of peaceful co-existence which he launched, it was intended to change soviet foreign policy by improving relations with the western nations. It also armed ay increasing economic and political competition between the communist and non- communist countries of the world, Nikita Khrushchev is remembered for having promoted the policy of peaceful co-existence.

The various ways in which he promoted the policy of peaceful co-existence;

- i) The hotline.
- ii) Criticism of Stalin's aggressive foreign policy.
- iii) Allowing of foreign visitors and diplomats to come to USSR.
- iv) Increased personal contacts Nikita Khrushchev and the outside world.
- v) Support given to theprogram.
- vi) Relaxation of soviet rigid control over her satellite states.
- vii) The Cuban Missile crisis.
- viii) The Geneva settlement of 1957.
- ix) Withdrawal of troops from Austria and Finland.
- x) Abandoning the ideas of spreading communism by force.
- xi)
- xii)
- xiii)
- xiv)
- xv)
- xvi)
- xvii)
- xviii)

However he on the other have contradicted his peaceful policy of co-existence in the following ways;

- i) The Cuban missile crisis.
- ii) Construction of the Berlin wall.
- iii) America's U-Z spy plane incident.
- iv) Crushing of communist protects in Eastern Europe.
- v) Formation of Warscew part in 1955.
- vi) Support given to revolutions abroad.
- vii)
- viii)
- ix)

5. "The Modernizer" is this an accurate description of Emperor Haile Selassie 1892-1974? Introduction.

Emperor Haile Selassie was born in July 1895 to Emperor Manelik of Ethiopia, at the age of 5 he was taken to school and at the age of 7 he had learnt French at the age of 14 he was made a governor of GaliHielela and at the age of 24 he was

made a re-agent, the 1930 he was crowned Emperor with the most Dignity of trinity, leader of Rastafarian movement.

Dr. Dag Hammarskjöld the by then United Nations Secretary General said that Haile Selassie was a prophet of the 1930's and commented that "If you are to talk about the modernization of Ethiopia you need to talk about the man Haile Selassie as "the modernizer". This description of Emperor Haile Selassie is true to a large extent in the following senses;

- i) Improvement in education he established schools from primary level to the university level and gave out scholarships to many students to study abroad.
- ii) Replacement of the obsolete defence system.
- iii) The enactment of a constitutional decree in 1931.
- iv) The improvement of health standards of Ethiopians establishing hospitals and dispensaries.
- v) The introduction of modern political structure in Africa.
- vi) The upsurge of radical African nationalism as a form of modernization from colonial rule to independence.
- vii) Improvement in sports and games.
- viii) The broadening of good relations with many countries and even his people.
- ix) Securing a post in the League of Nations and the United Nations organization.
- x) Support the church as a copied Orthodox.
- xi) The cultural revival where he encouraged Ethiopians to modernise their traditional norms and adopt a new ones through they were to be morally upright.
- xii)
- xiii)
- xiv)
- xv)
- xvi)
- xvii)
- xviii)
- xix)
- xx)
- xxi)

However when one gives a proper historical analysis of Emperor Haile Selassie he was not totally a moderniser because of the following.

- The autocracy of the government.
- Long standing monarchism.
- Severe economic crisis.
- The 1972 severe famine.
- Eritrea secession.
- The economic mismanagement of Ethiopia by the dynasty of Selassie.
- Influence of the secessions movements elsewhere on the African soils.
-
-
-
-

Conclusion: largely Emperor Haile Selassie was a moderniser the mistakes and loopholes that he had during his rule cannot be compared to his modernizing role: Haile Selassie showed with maximum justification he deserved as moderniser.

6. (a) Examine the causes and consequences of the 1973 Yom Kippur war in the Middle East.
Introduction.

This was the last direct confrontation between Arabs and Israel in open battle. Unlike in 1967 war, the 1973 was by two Arab states of Egypt and Syria confronting the state of Israel. The battle began in October 1973 and it was just a surprise attack. The Arab force timed on the day of the feast of Yom Kippur, which is a Jewish religious festival with a hope of catching the Jews with pants down and leap frog them.

Causes.

- i) Presence from PLO led by Yasser Arafat.
- ii) Egypt and Syria had required their armies with Russian (soviet) help.
- iii) The desire by Egypt and Syria to regain land lost to Israel.
- iv) Encouragement from the Soviet Union.
- v) Expectation of an easy battle because of the timing.
- vi)
- vii)
- viii)
- ix)
- x)
- xi)

Consequences.

- i) Cutting of oil supply by 7 Arabs oil producing countries.
- ii) Lesson that oil was not an unlimited resource.
- iii) OPEC-countries raised oil prices.
- iv) Destruction of the invisibility of Israel.
- v) Increasing super influence in the Middle East.
- vi) Intensification of PLO terrorist activities.
- vii) Escalated the dumping of super explosive.
- viii) Egypt gave up all military expedition against Israel.
- ix)
- x)
- xi)
- xii)
- xiii)
- xiv)
- xv)
- xvi)
- xvii)

7. Why did Japan take a lead in economic and industrial progress a head of other south East Asian nations. The Second World War left Japan completely defeated, her economy ruined and industries and allies destroyed. However the Japanese people learnt and worked hard to overcome effects of the war, Japan made a remarkable economic recovery in the 25 years after world war II ended. By the late 1960's she had become a great industrial nation by passing Britain.
- ✓ According to a world Bank report, Japan has the highest rate of economic growth among the leading industrial nations and few people lead better life than the Japanese in the whole world. Japan was able to take a lead in economic and industrial

growth/progress a head of other nations more especially those of south East Asia because of the following reasons;

- i) The Mashal Aid plan.
- ii) Japanese economic nationalism.
- iii) Her geographical location.
- iv) Transport and communication.
- v) High level of technology.
- vi) Large domestic and external market.
- vii) Limited expenditure on defence.
- viii) The democratic constitution.
- ix) The cold war politics.
- x) The triumph of the Chinese revolution.
- xi) The circumcission of trade union activities.
- xii) The re-emergence of Ziabata business family.
- xiii) The nature of Japanese Education system.
- xiv) Nature and quality of Japanese goods.
- xv) Cheap profit – making products.
- xvi) Introduction of good reforms.
- xvii) Free market economic policies.
- xviii) Japanese foreign policy.
- xix) Importation of cheap raw materials from poor countries.
- xx) Availability of alternative sources of power.
- xxi) The exemption of Japan from war reparations.
- xxii) The end of world war II
- xxiii)
- xxiv)
- xxv)
- xxvi)
- xxvii)
- xxviii)
- xxix)

8. What were the causes and effects of the 1950-53 Korean War?

The Koreau war was part and of the cold war politics which The world after world war 11. The Korea war began on 25th June 1950 when troops from communist North Korea invaded South Korea. The UN called the invasion a violation of international peace and demanded that communist withdraw from South Korea which they turned a deaf ear to and the United Nations with the assistance of USA and other powers joined the war which lasted up 1953.

Causes of the war.

- i) Kim 11 sung's desire to re-unite Korea.
- ii) American policy of containment.
- iii) Desire to take over developed South Korea by North Korea.
- iv) Military support given to the two Koreas by the super powers.
- v) Failure of the Berlin Blodeade.
- vi) The resolution of the United Nations organization.
- vii) False anticipation of military weakness of the USA by Kim 11 sung.
- viii) Stalin's desire to display soviet's military process.
- ix) Failure of the 1948 general elections.
- x) Stalin's desire to frustrate capitalist and imperialist interests in South East Asia.
- xi) Failure of the joint occupation of Japan.
- xii) Desire for independence.

- xiii) Weakness of the UNO.
- xiv) The role of the leaders.
- xv) Provocative actions of China white paper.
- xvi) Ideological differences.
- xvii) Need to implement the true man doctrine initiated in 1947.
- xviii) Different levels of development.
- xix) Dean Acheson statement.
- xx) Encouraging by the Chinese government.
- xxi) Communist claim.
- xxii)
- xxiii)
- xxiv)

Effects of the Korea war.

- i) Permanent division of Korea.
- ii) Intensification of cold-war politics.
- iii) Formation of supra-national economic bodies.
- iv) Election of president Eisenhower.
- v) Sino American insecurity.
- vi) Destruction of life and property.
- vii) The refugee problem.
- viii) Containment of communism.
- ix) Denouncing the UNO as an imperialist tool/organization.
- x) Exalted the military strength of China.
- xi) Re-alignment of cold war politics.
- xii) A period of In the cold war.
- xiii) USA'S dominance as a super power.
- xiv) Lack of freedom for both the people of Korea's.
- xv) The Sino soviet conflict.
- xvi)
- xvii)
- xviii)
- xix)
- xx)
- xxi)
- xxii)
- xxiii)
- xxiv)
- xxv)

9. Examine the impact of the Second World War on Germany.

Introduction.

The Second World War was the most destructive war that planet earth has ever witnessed and had disastrous effect on Germany. This was because Germany had feared the war so it affected the social, political and economic spheres of life in Germany and even up to now marks of the Second World War leave never left Germany and therefore it remains a puzzle if Germany will ever forget and forgive Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party. All this is said and done the following effects deserve mention.

Effects;

- i) Destruction of the German economy.
- ii) The defeat of Germans.
- iii) War reparations.

- iv) Occupation of Germany.
- v) Division of Germany.
- vi) Germany loss of territory.
- vii) Battle field for cold war politics.
- viii) De- industrialisation of Germany.
- ix) Germany under military administration.
- x) Nazism was destroyed in German.
- xi) German name was painted black internationally.
- xii) Demobilisation of German soldiers.
- xiii) Loss of life and property.
- xiv)
- xv)
- xvi)
- xvii)
- xviii)
- xix)

10. Account for the disintegration of Yugoslavia after the death of Marshal Tito in 1980.
- It should be noted that from 1940 to 1991 Yugoslavia had become a federal state with six republics in 1946. These included Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and the autonomous two provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina.
 - But after the death of Tito in 1980 and afterwards the country broke up in 1991 and now as we talk the country consists of Serbia and Montenegro. The other four republics have broken away while Kosovo and Vojvodina are self-ruling. The United Nations and other countries have even failed to recognize the country.
 - There are a number of reasons/factors to explain why Yugoslavia disintegrated after the death of Tito.
 - i) Economic decline.
 - ii) The death of Tito.
 - iii) Desire of Kosovo to unite with the Albanians.
 - iv) Worsening unemployment.
 - v) Over domination of the union by Serbia.
 - vi) Manipulation of Serbia and Croatian resources to develop Yugoslavia.
 - vii) Rise of Ethnic nationalism.
 - viii) Dismantling of USSR.
 - ix) Minimizing of the referendum.
 - x) End of the cold war.
 - xi) Abandoning the idea of collective presidency.
 - xii) Role of Slobodan Milosevic.
 - xiii)
 - xiv)
 - xv)
 - xvi)
 - xvii)
 - xviii)
- 11 Explain the effects of the end of the cold war after 1991.
- In 1991 with the disintegration of the Soviet Union a good number of historians came to an agreement that cold war had come to end. This event led to a number of effects in global politics which we turn our attention to;
Effects:
 - i) The world has become a uni-polar system.

- ii) Reduced flow of aid to third world countries.
- iii) Unveiling of dictators in the third world countries e.g. polpot of Cambodia.
- iv) Accountable leadership.
- v) The move to multiparty democracy.
- vi) Effectiveness of the United Nations organization.
- vii) Increased strength of NATO.
- viii) The structure of the G.7
- ix) Building of the global village.
- x) Economic cold war.
- xi) Africa has got a place in the sun.
- xii) The of military coup detats.
- xiii) End of military coup detats.
- xiv) Relative political stability in the third world.
- xv) Reduction in proxy wars.
- xvi)
- xvii)
- xviii)
- xix)
- xx)
- xxi)
- xxii)
- xxiii)

12. Discuss the challenges faced by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization since its inception in 1949.

- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization provides united leadership for the common defence of 16 western nations. NATO was established in 1949 by the nations. Alliva by the north Atlantic treaty, which provided for collective defence against a possible attack by the Soviet Union or any other aggressor. The Provided that an armed attack against any one or more member nations in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack on all member.
- Like any other international/regional organization NATO has encountered a number of challenges which can be seen below;
 - i) Failure to secure unity and co-operation.
 - ii) Failure to completely contain communism in Western Europe.
 - iii) Failure to maintain absolute peace and security.
 - iv) Failure to contain communication in the third world countries.
 - v) Formation of Warsaw pact in 1955.
 - vi) Withdraw of some number
 - vii) The denomination of USA.
 - viii) The formation of alliances.
 - ix) Failure to control the foreign involvements of member nations.
 - x) Failure to solve international crises.
 - xi) Failure to observe the principles of collective action.
 - xii)
 - xiii)
 - xiv)
 - xv)
 - xvi)
 - xvii)
 - xviii)

END