

History II

007

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1.30pm – 4.30 pm

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



RWANDA EDUCATION BOARD (REB)

ORDINARY LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2011

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.

ATTEMPT ONLY FOUR QUESTIONS OF YOUR CHOICE.

1. What was the significance of the storming of the Bastille? **(25 marks)**
2. What problems did the directory Government inherit in France in 1795? **(25 marks)**
3. Why was Europe at war with revolutionary France between 1793 – 1802? **(25 marks)**
4. Why did the industrial revolution begin in England? **(25 marks)**
5. Explain the events in Europe that led to the Berlin conference of 1884 – 1885. **(25 marks)**
6. Why did attempts to unify Italy fail in 1850? **(25 marks)**
7. What were the economic consequences of the First World War in Europe? **(25 marks)**
8. How did the Versailles settlement contribute to the outbreak of the Second World War? **(25 marks)**
9. What was the impact of the economic crash on USA and world economies? **(25 marks)**
10. Assess the role of the United Nations Organization (UNO) in maintaining world peace up to 1970. **(25 marks)**

END

PAPER II HISTORY 2011 MARKING GUIDE

Answer to question 1

Introduction: The storming of the Bastille of July 14th, 1789 was one of the steps that made up the French revolution of 1789. The Bastille was one of the state prisons where those arrested under the infamous lettres de cachet were imprisoned. The dismissal of Necker on 11th July 1789, who was the Financial Minister and the only hope for the 3rd class members sparked off violence. On 14th July 1789, people attacked the Bastille prison. The significance of storming the Bastille was:

- The success of the revolutionaries bonded the third Estate together and gave them courage to fight for more reforms. It became a day for liberty in France. The day is still celebrated as a public holiday in France up to today.
Troops from Austria were immediately withdrawn.
- Necker was reinstated as a controller of general finance.
- It marked the end of despotism (dictatorship), the end of letter de cachet and other forms of oppression in France. This was because the Bastille was a symbol of despotism.
- The Royalist flag was removed and was replaced with the tri-color flag of white, red and blue. This symbolized the change from the Bourbon monarchy to the revoltion.
- Most of the Nobles and Clergy feared and went to exile and were called émigrés under the leadership of Comte-de-Artois).
- There was a change of guards from Royalist guards to National guards under the control of Lafayette, the hero of the American war of independence. The national guard was to protect the revolution and all that it stood for (its achievements)
- Its fall led to the release of prisoners most of whom were innocent. Freed prisoners had to revenge against the nobles who had imprisoned them.
- The fall of the Bastille led to wide spread violence in Paris and other surrounding provinces. Revolutionaries acquired more arms, which they used against the hated nobles and clergy.
- The storming of the Bastille was followed by an almost new complete government to govern Paris only while the King was in charge of Versailles. Appointed royal attendants were replaced by elected council leaders signifying democracy.

Conclusion:

Answer to question 2

Introduction: The Directory Government was a conservative middle class government that ruled France from 1795 – 99. Administration was in the hands of 5 directors, each director ruling for one year. Directors were assisted by a council of 500, composed of persons of 30 yrs and a council of 250 elders of 45 yrs. These elders were responsible for making and amending the constitution.

- Hostility from the Catholic Church.
- There was a problem of refugees and internally displaced people
- Hostility from neighbouring countries
- Irreligiousness (lack of respect for religion)
- Financial crisis
- Corruption and embezzlement
- Misunderstandings between directors
- Popularity of Napoleon
- Inflation
- Threat from émigrés
- Problem of royalists
- Rising influence of Socialism
- Weak and disorganized army.

Conclusion:

Answer to question 3

Introduction: Revolutionary France was at war with other European countries like Britain, Austria, Holland, Spain and Russia because:

- The opposition and counter revolution of the émigrés: They fled France after the storming of Bastille, nationalization of Church property and declaration of civil constitution of the clergy. While abroad they mobilized for support from other countries like Austria to fight against the revolutionaries in France.
- Some revolutionaries wanted to export revolutionary ideas of Equality, Liberty and Fraternity to the rest of Europe especially the Girondins club who wanted to destroy all despotic kings so as to restore peace among people.
- Royalists in Austria and Britain also wanted war against France because any military success could help them restore monarchical rule in France with their privileges.
- The negative consequences of the reign of terror like destruction of property, political instability and death of the king horrified the rest of Europe. Other despotic rulers in

Europe united to fight against the revolution to prevent similar incidences in their home governments.

- The economic imperialism made Britain to declare war on France. This was because France declared war on Britain's trading partners like in the Egyptian Campaign when the DG sent Napoleon to weaken British economic interests there.
- The unfavorable balance of power made other countries to wage war against France. By 1794, Belgium was under France and by 1795 Spain had been taken over by France. France had expanded without considering the interests of other powers.
- The civil constitution of the clergy forced the catholic states to fight France. It undermined the powers and privileges of the Catholic church and the clergy in France. Catholics in Europe asked their governments to fight France in order to liberate their fellow brothers and sisters in faith. The pope also condemned it and asked for alliance of the catholic states against France.

Conclusion:

Answer to question 4

Introduction: The industrial revolution was a period of fast changes in the production of goods on a large scale between 1750 and 1850. It began in England because of the following reasons:

- Britain had natural resources like coal, iron, steel, swift flowing rivers that were used in running machines.
- Britain had a large labour force than other European countries due to an increase in population as well as an influx of people from France and Spain.
- Britain had ready market for her finished products than other European countries due to a large population and people in its colonies.
- Britain had accumulated a lot of wealth from trade with other European countries and later in her colonies which was invested in industrialization.
- Britain had access to raw materials than other European countries from her colonies in Asia, Africa and America.
- Britain had a well developed banking and insurance system where banks offered credit facilities and insurance companies provided security.
- Britain has no internal customs that would have affected the industrialization process. (i.e free import and export)
- Unlike many European countries like Italy, France and Germany which were involved in wars, Britain enjoyed a period of relative peace and stability which encouraged industrialization.
- Britain had a strong naval force which protected her from external attacks which encouraged investors to come and invest in Britain more than any other country.
- Improvement in transport favored industrial activities. The British transport system was more developed than any other European country which facilitated industrial activities.
- The gov't of Britain lowered taxes on profits which attracted investors to come to Britain than any other European country.

- Britain gave patent rights to investors which attracted them to this country than any other European country.
- Renaissance (re-birth of knowledge) began in Britain which resulted in the discoveries like that of the steam engine of James Watt which was used in industrialization.

Conclusion:

Answer to question 5

Introduction: The Berlin conference was called in October 1884 and the actual conference took place from November 15th 1884 and was signed on 26th February 1885. The major powers that attended were France, Britain, Germany, Portugal and Belgium. Events that led to the Berlin Conference of 1884 – 1885 include:

- To harmonize the idea of partitioning Africa since from the 1870's, the race for colonies in Africa had intensified thus making Africa a hot bed.
- To make Germany prestigious since the negative attitude towards colonies in Germany had turned positive by 1880.
- To stop slave trade and offer protection to missionaries.
- To settle conflicts over river Niger and River Congo. This forced Leopold to attend as he wanted to be recognized in his new sphere of influence.
- To divert French intention of revenge to regain Alsace and Lorraine.
- Bismarck wanted to be recognized as a man of peace.
- Views from Explorers e.g. Karl Peters who pressurized Bismarck.
- The effects of the industrial revolution in Europe.
- Britain with her traditional free trade policy was not happy with the tight protectionist policies of European powers.
- Other historians state that the possibility for Anglo – French alliance overseas had subsided and Bismarck was aware of that e.g. the French and British bitterly conflicted over Egypt.

Answer to question 6

Introduction: The unification of Italy refers to the amalgamation (union) of various Italian states to form a single one in 1870. The various states that formed a united Italy included; Piedmont (Sardinia), Lombardy, Venetia, the central Italian Duchies of Parma, Modena and Tuscany, Papal States, Naples and Sicily. Attempts to unify Italy had failed in 1850 because:

- The Metternich system which was characterized by his divide and rule policy kept Italians divided and disunited coupled with his efficient spy network which exposed activities of Italian nationalists.
- The Vienna settlement and the congress system which repartitioned Italy into 12 smaller states instead of the 3 Napoleon created making it difficult to unify the country.

- Disunity and ideological differences over the strategy to achieve a united Italy. E.g. Mazzini was against foreign assistance while Italian kings wanted a republican government headed by an elected king.
- Economic backwardness of Italian states. There was no developed transport and communication system for effective mobilization and flow of ideas. Poor states could not finance the unification programme that needed a modern army.
- The strength of the Austrian empire by 1848 in Europe. It was a combination of races like Italians, Germans, Magyars, Austrians and Hungarians. Due to this high population, Austria had a large army that defeated the Italian nationalists.
- Lack of an army also slowed Italian unification. Italian freedom fighters resorted to secret movements like the Carbonari which were ill equipped and ill trained. These could not match the strong Austrian army.
- Lack of foreign assistance. By 1850 most European powers were monarchs and not ready to assist Italians against a fellow Austrian monarch. E.g. France and Britain maintained their isolationist policy.
- Napoleon III's intervention in Rome in 1849. Garibaldi and Mazzini had overthrown the pope and established a Roman republic in Rome. This forced Napoleon III to send French soldiers to restore the Pope. This denied Italians a base to mobilize themselves.
- By 1850, most Italians were ignorant about the advantages of a united Italy. They were not able to read and write programmes that were about unification. This is why the struggle was confined in urban areas.
- The role of religion: most Italians were Catholics and Papal States were ruled by the Pope who was political and spiritual leader. Most Popes were conservatives, anti-liberal and strong allies of Austria.
- Lack of a common language delayed the unification process of Italy. Latin was used in schools, universities and churches. In Piedmont, Naples and Sicily, they used French or local languages. This made it difficult to mobilize the masses.
- Topographical nature of Italian states. Italians were scattered with a rugged landscape that hindered mobilization. Most parts of Italy were mountainous with a long coast line.

Conclusion:

Answer to question 7

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. The economic consequences of the First World War in Europe include:

- The War as led to destruction of a lot of property in terms of buildings, road networks, airports, bridges and industrial centers, mines, hospitals, shops, hotels etc.

- The First World War as well led to loss of human lives and in general terms up to 13 million people lost their lives during World War I.
- Germany was as well deprived of all her territories in Africa, Middle East and Asia as punishment for starting the War. These colonies later formed what came to be known as the mandate territories that were ruled by the victor powers on behalf of the League of Nations.
- World War I created an environment that led to social changes in Europe like women emancipation. Because Men were mainly concerned with the War, Women and children for the first time in the history of Europe got employed in the industrial sector.
- The War as well made France regain her lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine that had been taken up by Germany during the 1871 Franco-Prussian War. It was during the Versailles peace settlement that Germany was forced to hand back the two territories to France.
- The war led to the rise of a new class of people in Europe that I the refugees who ran away from their homes and became a problem for European countries.
- The war led to an economic decline. Huge chunks of money were used to finance the war and economic recovery programmes. Mines and industries were also destroyed.
- Britain that had dominated trade as the workshop of Europe suffered greatly due to the war. She concentrated on the production of war materials which made her customers to switch to other countries for essential commodities.
- Germany's economy suffered most as she was deprived of all her colonies in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. She was disarmed and asked to pay a heavy war indemnity of 6.6 billion Pounds. This made her to be on top of the economic crisis in Europe.
- *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 28th June 1919 in the hall of mirrors at Versailles. It contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War 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 like Germany who wanted revenge.
- 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 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. Hitler wanted to reclaim this land back leading to World War II.
- 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 League of Nations that Versailles created was too weak to handle the task ahead. The Versailles never gave the League an independent army so its only weapon against aggression was economic sanction that failed to work hence the League's failure and causing the Second World War.
- 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.
- The allied powers lacked the necessary resources to enforce their decision. There was insufficient funds and logistics to implement the settlement. Allied power ignored the need to create an army and so could not stop dictators like Mussolini who cause the Second World War.

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's impact on USA and world economies include:

- The depression led to the overthrow of several governments in Europe and America because various citizens blamed their governments for the prevailing economic hardships. The governments that were overthrown include the Weimer republic in Germany, the republican government in USA as well as the governments in Belgium and France.
- The depression also led to increased aggression in the world because powerful countries undertook to solve their economic problems by trying to colonize weaker ones e.g. Japan invaded China in 1931, Germany invaded Rhineland in 1934 and Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935.

- It also led to the rise of militarism in Europe as people began to despise democratic leaders and longed for military dictators who promised radical changes. In Germany it led to the growth of Nazism while dictators also rose up in Spain and Italy.
- The depression also made the countries of Europe to abandon the gold standard of currencies and undertook to issue money that was not backed by gold (fiduciary issue).
- There was also general decline in world trade as a result of the depression. Trade declined partly because of the protectionist policy that most countries of the world adopted.
- The depression also led to the formation of economic blocks by world powers as a mechanism to combat the depression. E.g. the European Economic Community, European Union and organization of American states.
- The depression had negative impact on the League of Nations making it unable to stop world aggression. The depression weakened the economic status of the member states of the League making it become financially bankrupt.
- It also directly and indirectly affected income of the people and governments thereby leading to a decline in the standards of living of the people.
- It led to the general suffering of people in the world since they were unemployed and others with low incomes.
- It led to the outbreak of the Second World War due to the rise of dictators and the weakening of the League of Nations.
- It led to the collapse and closure of financial institutions like the 4200 banks that were closed in the USA.
- Due to the depression, many factories made heavy losses because many investors were no longer buying shares but selling them to recover their money.

Conclusion:

Answer to question 10

Introduction:

- The role of the ILO and trade unions in diffusing tensions between employers and employees.
- The UN has fought against the abuse of children and women.
- The sale and consumption of toxic drugs have been condemned.
- The role of the trust ship council in peaceful transition from colonialism to independence and democracy.
- Cultural tolerance and co-existence between races through UNESCO
- The Security Council has solved the Kashmir crisis, Korean crisis 1953, Suez crisis (canal) 1956 and the Berlin blockade in 1948.
- Disarmament policy especially of super powers.
- The UN also contained the cold war.

- It has extended assistance to poor countries
- It imposed sanctions to aggressors like Germany under Hitler.
- It has tried to solve international disputes.
- It has helped refugees by resettling them, feeding them and resettled displaced people.
- It regulated the manufacture of dangerous war weapons.
- It has also protected human rights through the UN charter.
- Promotion of world health through the WHO.
- It has also protected the environment.

Weaknesses/failures of the UNO in maintaining world peace.

- UNO has **not been successful in the field of disarmament** despite the various attempts that have been made. By 1945 when UNO was formed, it was only USA that had an atomic bomb but now many countries have it on top of nuclear weapons.
- UNO also **failed to prevent the outbreak of the cold** war between the communists and the capitalists. The destruction caused by the cold war was almost as great as that caused by the Second World War.
- The economic **recovery program of UNO through IMF and the world bank have not fully succeeded either**. Loans and grants have been given to the member states but some of them are actually becoming poorer than before due to corruption.
- In the **field of world politics**, UNO has failed in several circumstances e.g. in the political crisis of Congo, UNO sent a peace keeping force that never kept peace until the murder of Patrice Lumumba and the same applies to the Arab-Israel conflict that is still going on to date.
- **International crime has been going on** and even increasing despite the presence of UNO. In the 1970s and 80s there was increase in hijacking of planes, assassinations and setting of time bomb especially in Asia, middle east and even Europe yet UNO is supposed to stop such.
- UNO has **failed to maintain world peace** even though another world war has so far been avoided. Several wars have been fought among world countries ever since 1945 e.g. the Korean war of 1949, the Vietnam war of 1967-1973, Iran-Iraq war of 1981 and many others.
- UNO has also **failed in its aim of eradicating the consumption of drugs and their sale**. The consumption of opium, marijuana, cocaine and others still continue in the world.
- The **UNO has failed to eradicate terrorism** in the world which has involved plane hijackers like one which occurred in the USA in 2001 when Osama Bin Laden hit the Twin Towers, planting of bombs and land mines.
- The UNO has **also not done well in the field of health** because diseases like HIV/AIDS still has no cure and its one of the major killers of people in Sub-Saharan

Africa. Low developed countries spend a lot of money to treat people with this disease.

- The UNO has also **registered little progress in achieving better standards of living** for people. This is because the gap between the developed countries and the developing countries is still large.
- The UN has also failed to create its own army. It relies on armies of member countries.