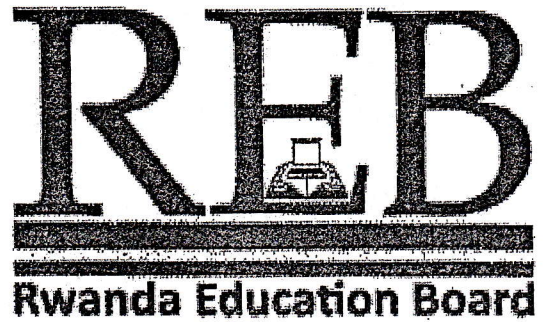


History II

008

12/11/2015

2PM – 5PM



ORDINARY LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2015

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 and **DO NOT** write your names and index number on additional answer sheets of paper if provided.
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 ANY FOUR QUESTIONS.

1. Describe the effects of the American Revolution from 1776 – 1783. (25 marks)
2. Describe the causes of the Meiji rebellion of 1868. (25 marks)
3. Explain the problems faced by the Directory government in France between 1795 – 1799. (25 marks)
4. Describe the impact of the First World War of 1914 – 1918 on Europe and the rest of the World. (25 marks)
5. Describe the impacts of the Versailles Peace treaty of 1919 on Europe and the whole world. (25 marks)
6. Explain the factors which helped Benito Mussolini to come to power in Italy in 1922. (25 marks)
7. Describe the aims of the League of Nations during the inter – war period (1920 – 1939) (25 marks)
8. Explain the major causes of the Second World War. (25 marks)
9. Describe why the United Nations Organization was formed in 1945. (25 marks)
10. Explain the major causes of decolonization since 1945. (25 marks)

END

Answer to question 1

Introduction:

- Led to loss of lives and destruction of property.
- The revolution led to political independence in 1783
- The revolution led to the creation of USA
- The revolution led to rapid industrialization in the USA
- It led to other revolutions like the French revolution of 1789
- It ended the trade monopoly of the British in America.
- Led to the rise of power of George Washington
- Washington became the capital of USA.
- There was the introduction of the Dollar
- It led to colonization of Africa.
- Creation of a new American constitution
- Blacks became citizens of America
- Monopoly of the protestant church was removed (freedom of worship)
- There was women emancipation
- Abolition of the unfair tax system
- Diplomatic relationship between France and America

Conclusion:

Answer to question 2

Introduction:

- Heavy taxation
- Expulsion of foreigners
- Hereditary leadership
- There was forced labour
- Desire for western type of rule was democratic
- Unemployment problem due to few industries
- No freedom of speech and press
- Imprisonment without trial
- Need to modernize the army
- Nepotism
- Rise of Mutshito (able leaders)
- Social class discrimination
- Activities of Mathew .C. Perry
- Opium war of 1863
- Restoration of imperial rule
- Desire to end the influence of the Samurai

Conclusion:

Answer to question 3

Introduction:

- 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 4

Introduction:

- Massive loss of lives and destruction of property
- Defeat of Germany and her allies
- It led to the signing of various treaties to end the war. E.g. the Versailles Peace treaty
- Led to the formation of the League of Nations in 1920.
- Some states gained their political independence.
- Change of governments in Europe.
- Readjustment of territories in Europe
- Led to the Russian revolution of 1917
- Rise of dictators in Europe
- Led to the economic depression of 1929
- Rise of Japan and USA
- Outbreak of the Second World War.

Conclusion:

Answer to question 5

Introduction:

- Peace was restored in Europe
- Gave rise to independent states like Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia etc.
- It was the beginning of world diplomacy in form of the League of Nations
- France gained her lost territories of Alsace and Lorraine

- The treaty sowed seeds of hatred between France and Germany due to territorial losses hence leading to World War II.
 - The treaty disintegrated Germany by giving its population to other countries.
 - It crippled Germany economy by imposing a heavy war indemnity of 6.6bn pounds.
 - Led to the rise of dictators who wanted to revenge the treaty like Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini
 - It led to the outbreak of WWII because of the way it treated Germany
 - It led to the World economic depression of 1929.
 - It encouraged international trade
 - Unpopularity of the Weimer republic
 - Germany was forced to cancel the treaty of Brest Litovsk treaty.
- Conclusion:*

Answer to question 6

Introduction:

- Negative effects of the First World War.
 - Influence of the socialist party
 - The weakness of King Victor Emmanuel III
 - Disunity among his political opponents
 - His personality
 - The role of the fascist party
 - Negative effects of the Versailles peace treaty.
 - Failure of parliamentary democracy in Italy
 - The threat of communism
 - The role of his black shirts
 - Role of the press and mass media
 - The march of the Fascist from Milan to Rome in 1922
 - Support from the catholic church
 - Weakness of the League of Nations
 - Strong support from Italian masses
 - Failure of Italian imperialism in Africa
- Conclusion:*

Answer to question 7

Introduction:

- Need to promote peace
- To promote economic cooperation
- To reduce human trafficking
- To reduce the production of harmful weapons
- To improve on the general working conditions of employees
- To reduce sea pirates

- To solve the problem of refugees
- To protect mandated states
- To promote international justice
- To reduce drug trafficking
- To promote international health
- To prevent the rise of world dictators
- Protect or implement the achievements of the Treaty of Versailles
- Grant independence to member states

Conclusion:

Answer to question 8

Introduction:

- German invasion of Poland in 1939
- Negative effects of the First World War
- Negative effects of the Versailles peace treaty of 1919
- Negative effects of the great World economic depression on 1929
- Revival of the arms race
- Revival of the alliance system
- Rise of dictators to power
- Appeasement policy
- Role of the press and mass media
- Weakness of the League of Nations
- Anti Semitism
- Economic rivalry/imperialism
- The threat of communism
- The US isolationist policy.
- The Spanish civil war
- The rise of nationalism in Europe

Conclusion:

Answer to question 9

Introduction:

- To keep world peace
- To check on the world aggressive leaders
- To promote health
- To stop drug trafficking
- To stop arms race
- To promote economic cooperation among states
- To look after refugees in the world
- To look after refugees in the world
- To promote human rights
- To protect rights of women and children.

- To grant independence to smaller states
- To promote education in the world
- To improve the working conditions
- To protect the environment.
- To promote equality between men and women
- Need to promote democracy
- Promotion of culture through UNESCO
- To stop racial segregation
- Reconstruct areas destroyed by war.

Conclusion:

Answer to question 10

Introduction:

- Effects of the Second World War.
- the role of UNO in 1945
- The rise of USA and USSR as super powers
- The 1941 Atlantic charter
- The Bandung conference of 1955
- Manchester conference of 1955
- Western education
- Colonial oppressive rule
- Religion/Christianity
- Formation of political parties
- Rise of independent churches
- Pan African movement
- Russian revolution
- The 1956 Suez Canal crisis
- Independence of Ghana in 1957
- 1952 Egyptian revolution
- Role of OAU.
- Anti colonial parties in Europe e.g. Labour party in Britain

Conclusion: