



MARK RANGES / SCORE BOARD

00 - 05	(Very, poor, almost irrelevant essay).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The candidate does not understand the question. - The information presented does not reflect the demands of the question. - Cross question misinterpretation.
06-09	(Just to the point essay / Boarder line)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The candidate demonstrates little understanding of the question. - The work is sketchy, mere outline and mere mentioning the points. - Very few points / facts are given and no analysis presented.
10-12	(Generalized essay, "O" level type of essay)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - A clear stand point is a must where necessary.
16-18	(A good essay).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correct interpretation of the question. - Well-developed arguments with supportive examples / relevant examples. - Good coverage of expected facts. - The essay reflects the correct time frame. - A clear stand point is a must where necessary.
19-21	(A very good essay).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correct interpretation of the question. - Good analysis and a quality of arguments and reasoning with clear choice of words. - Good flow of ideas and presentation style remains good. - Adequate and specific examples are given / relevant. - 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)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correct interpretation of the question. - The work is well analyzed and in a systematic way. - Chronologic flow of facts and ideas are correctly presented. - High level of originality and creativity. - Wide range of relevant and specific examples are given. - Time frame is highly respected. - A very clear stand point where necessary. - A masterly and knowledge of historical facts. - Evidence of research is reflected.

1. "The flight of King Louis XVI to Varennes in 1791 sowed seeds for his death in 1793" Discuss.

Preamble

- A candidate is expected to give and explain the impact of the Varennes incident to the death of Louis XVI. Vis-avis other factors that led to the death of King Louis XVI in 1793.
- A clear stand point is needed.

CORE

This incident occurred on 20th June 1791 as the king attempted to escape into Austria fleeing away from the pressure of the revolutionaries.

- It exposed the inconsistence and weak character of King Louis XVI.
- It increased the force of republicanism in France against the monarchy.
- The king was seen as a traitor and anti-revolution.
- The king completely lost support from the people who were still loyal to him.
- Increased the mistrust and suspicion by the Parisians against the King.
- It partly caused the revolutionary wars between France and the neighbours
- It exposed his collaboration with emigres the enemies of the revolution
- The course of the revolution began to be hijacked by the political diehards who had no respect for the monarchy and the king.
- It partly caused the reign of terror in which the monarchy lost security and protection.
- Led to the formation of convention in government in 1792.
- The king was put under the watch and follow of the revolutionaries.
- It exposed his dependence upon Marie Antoinette which increased the hatred against him.
- Discovery of evidence in the King's drawers.

Other factors

- The Pilnitz declaration 1791.
- The Brunswick manifestal July 1792.
- The activities of the emigres abroad.
- The defeat of the French forces by Austria – Prussian army which was a humiliation upon the Nation.
- The death of Mirabeau in May 1791.
- The failure of the King to reform his character.
- The weakness of the 1791 constitution
- The declaration of the republic in France September 1792.
- The policies of the Girondins in the assembly.
- The rise of the extremists like Marat, Danton and Robespierre.
- The passing of the law of suspect.
- The effect of the revolutionary wars.
- The un-reforming character and behavior of Marie Antoinette.
- The state of lawlessness, insecurity and uncertainty in France .
- The increasing activities of the Paris mobs.
- The activities of the revolutionary tribunal.
- The increasing economic challenges in France.
- The flight of Lafayette into exile July 1792
- The question of the church and the civil constitution of the clergy.
- Impact of the master of women to Versailles.
- Refusal of the King to acknowledge the revolution any documents.
- The impact of Rossou's ideas.

(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

2. Examine the challenges faced by the restored monarchy between 1814 and 1830.

Preamble

- Candidates are expected to give and explain the challenges faced by the restored Bourbon Monarchy.

Points to consider.

- A viable introduction
- After the defeat of Napoleon I at the battles of Nations and Waterloo in 1813 and June 1815, the statesmen in Europe resolved to restore aristocrats.
- In France Louis XVIII 1814 – 1824 and Charles X (1825 – 1830)
- Were known as restored Bourbons.
- By 1830 the Monarch was historically graved.
- The kings were un popular right from the start of restoration.
- Existence of several opposition parties e.g Republicans, Bonapartists e.t.c
- The impact of the white terror 1816 which led to the death of 7000 re known supporters of Napoleon I.
- The death of Louis XVIII in 1824 left the throne into Charles X who was a revengist.
- The incident of 1820 in which Duke De-Berri the son of Charles X was assassinated.
- Pressure of the middle class.
- Economic hardships
- Internal uprising.
- They challenged the 1814 constitutional character.
- The success of the earlier revolution.
- Rise of the revolutionaries e.g Adolf Thiers, Lafayette, Lamartin e.t.c.
- Lack of external support.
- Weakness of the Congress system.
- Outbreak of 1830 revolution was a climax of the last nail of the Bourbons coffin.
- Influence of the Bonapartist
- Return of Napoleon from Tiba 1814.
- Imposition of war Indemnity.
- Stationing army of occupation.
- Returns introduced by Napoleon 1.

(Mark as a whole – 25 marks)

3. Explain the causes and consequences of the downfall of Metternich in 1848

Preamble

- A candidate is expected to give and explain the factors (reasons that led to the collapse of Metternich and then the effects of his downfall).
- Clarity is needed.

The Core

- Background to the down fall of Metternich.
- Metternich's down fall was by 1848 revolution which occurred in Vienna.
- The administration autocracy in the empire of Hapsburg by 1848.
- The need for Liberal reforms in Vienna.
- Metternich's conservative and stagnant policies.
- The rise of intellectualism from the Vienna university scholars.
- The rise of the middle class in Vienna that opposed Metternich's policy.
- The spread of the French revolutionary ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity.
- The need for freedom of press and association.

- The grievances in the army especially the Vienna troops.
- The economic hardships in Austria.
- The weakness of the Hapsburg government that was inefficient and bankrupt.
- The impact of feudalism and wastage of economic resources.
- The failure to develop trade and industry by Metternich.
- The privileges of the Hapsburg nobility.
- The religious intolerance and persecution of non - Catholics.
- The impact of 1848 revolutions in France and Italian states.
- The land policy which did not favour the masses.
- The population pressure in Vienna.
- The labour exploitation by Metternich systems.
- The poor housing and unemployment.
- The decline in food production.
- The need to create a national guard as opposed to the imperial troops.
- The rise of Socialists ideas in Vienna.
- The impact of Socio - Economic crisis of 1847 – 1848.
- The policy of emperor Ferdinand I who sabotaged Metternich's policy and weakened the Hapsburg administration.
- The impact of the success of the 1830 Belgian revolution.
- Metternich had outlined his contemporary politics and his ideas were totally irrelevant.

Effects

- Austrian administration in Italian states was weakened.
- The Czechs in Bohemia and Prague also revolted against Austria.
- The emperor was forced to make a decree establishing a constitutional monarchy and an elected parliament.
- Led to the rise of a new chancellor Count Schwarzenberg who ruled with an iron hand and destroyed Liberal gains of 1848 – 1850.
- Ended feudalism and partly increased agricultural production.
- Facilitated the unification of Italy and Germany.
- Labour service and exploitation were abolished.
- Led to the rise of revolutionary committee of students and formation of a national guard.
- There was a lot of chaos in Vienna forcing emperor Ferdinand to escape to Innsbruck (Candidate to show both positive and negative effects).
- Contributed revolutionary emotions in other states.
- The Australian empire weakened.

(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

4. How successful was Bismarck in his domestic policy between 1871 – 1890?

- Candidates should show the extent to which Bismarck was successful in his domestic policy vis-avis his failure.
- A clear stand is required.

Points to consider

- A viable introduction
- Between 1870 and 1890, Bismarck after successful unification adopted internal policy aimed at promoting unity, education, political stability.
- Successfully established a new constitution for Germany.

- The constitution provided two chamber i.e the Reichstag of 400 members and the Bundesrat of 58 members.
- Both houses were dominated by Prussians.
- The king of Prussia became the king of the united Germany with Bismarck as the chancellor.
- He re-organised the administration through introduction of federation of 25 states.
- Encouraged industrialization of Germany.
- Promoted modern agriculture.
- Introduced insurance act to deal with accidents in industries.
- Introduced state socialism.
- Introduced Pension scheme of old age.
- Established a strong army only second to that of Britain.
- In public works, he introduced the building of infrastructures like roads, bridges e.t.c.
- Suppressed the conservatives.
- Partly controlled the socialists.
- Partly suppressed Catholicism in Germany.
- Promoted education i.e. schools and universities were built.
- Defeated the Centre party and papal infallibility dogma.
- Turned Berlin centre of European diplomacy.
- Germanisation policy was promotion of internal trade.
- Reforms in France.

Failures

- Failed to curb down socialist states.
- Failed to suppress completely the Catholic Church.
- Failed to improve the worker's conditions.
- Failed to establish good relations with the King Kaiser William II.
- Failed to ensure total cohesion.
- Failed to create democratic system.
- Failed to establish internal stability.
- Censored the press.
- Carried out unbalanced development.

(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

5.

Assess the contribution of Russia to the gradual disintegration of the Ottoman empire in the 19th Century.

Preamble

- A candidate is expected to give and explain the role of Russia to the collapse of the Turkish empire visa – vis other factors.
- A clear stand point is required.

The core

- Background to the event.
- Russia supported the growth of liberalism e.g Tzar Alexander I supported the Serbian revolt of 1816.
- Russia housed the opponents of the Turks e.g Greek exiles.
- Russia directly supported the Greek war of independence.
- She supported the Orthodox Christian against the Sultans.
- Russia was part of the allied forces that destroyed the Turk – Egyptian forces at Navarino Bay on 27th Oct 1827.
- Russia declared war against Turkey in 1828.
- She signed the treaty of Adrianople in 1829 which granted semi – independence to Greece.

- Russia force fully occupied the Turkish states of Walachia and Moldavia in 1853.
- Russia violated the straits convention of 1841 which had protected Turkey.
- She destroyed the Turkish fleet at Sinope 1853.
- Supported the creation of the independence of Serbia.
- Violated the Black Sea clauses of 1870 during the France – Prussian war.
- Was behind the Balkan revolts of 1875.
- Was part of the Constantinople conference of 1876.
- Russia defeated Turkey in 1877 and forced her to sign the San Stefano treaty of 1878.
- Extended imperial interest in Ottoman Empire.
- Tzar Nicholas I was interested in partitioning Turkey which he described as the ~~sic~~ man of Europe.
- Russia partly caused the Crimean war of 1854 – 1856.
- Russia supported the Bulgarians against the Turkish administration.
- Russia signed the treaty of Unkialis Sikulussie.

Other factors

- The weakness of Turkish administration.
- The military decline of Turkey.
- The growth of nationalism in the Balkan states.
- The strategic location of Turkey.
- The religious conflict within the empire.
- The British economic interest in the Ottoman empire.
- The interest of France in the empire.
- The rise of Austro – Hungarian influence in Turkey.
- The economic decline of Turkey.
- The growing strength of some vassal states e.g. Egypt under Mehmet Ali.
- The size of the empire.
- The composition of empire.

6. How far did the Balkan Question 1908 – 13 contribute to the occurrence of World War I in 1914? (mark as a whole 25 marks)

Preamble

- A candidate is required to show the impact of the Balkan Question in causing World War I vis a vis other factors.
- A clear stand point is required.

Core

- The First World War occurred in 1914 to 1918 and was fought by the states of triple entente of Britain, France and Russia supported by Italy and USA against the states of the triple alliance of Germany, Austria – Hungary supported by Turkey and Bulgaria.
- The Balkan crisis involved the 1908 Austrian Hungarian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the 1912 first Balkan war and the second Balkan war of 1913.
- The Balkan Question accelerated Turkish disintegration and collapse.
- It increased Serbian desires for pan Slavism.
- The Balkan question increased conflicts between Serbia and Austria.
- Partly led to the double murder of the archduke at Sarajevo 28th June 1914.
- Led to the granting of independence to some states like Rumania, Macedonia by the treaty of Bucharest (Extreme nationalism)
- Led to the worsening relations between Russia and Germany.
- Widened the gap between Russia and Austria – Hungary.

- The Balkan Question worsened the political atmosphere in Europe and increases tension among the powers.
- The Balkan Question tightened the Austro – German alliance as the Kaiser of Germany promised Austria military support.
- The Balkan issues increased arms race in the Balkans between Serbia and Bulgaria during the 1913 Balkan wars.

Other factors

- The impact of the Franco- Prussian war 1870 – 71.
- The rise of Nationalism in Europe.
- The impact of alliance system.
- The effect of economic imperialism.
- The arms race in Europe.
- The character of Kaiser William II of Germany.
- The role of Public opinion and press.
- The effect of military and political chauvinism (racial rivalry)
- The Morocco crisis of 1911 -12
- The effects of the collapse of diplomacy.
- The absence of the international peace keeping organization.
- The double murder of Sarajevo 28/June/1914.
- The 23rd July 1914 Austrian ultimatum to Belgrade the capital of Serbia.
- The weakness of European internationalism mainly the Hague tribunal.
- German invasion of Belgium 3rd August 1914 which transformed the European war into world war.
- Rule of the press.
- Mutualism
- Berlin congress 1878.
- Resignation of Bismarck 1870.

(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

7. Examine the contribution of the Asian war to the collapse of the Tzardom regime in Russia in 1917.

Permeable

- A candidate is expected to analyze the effects of the Russo – Japanese war 1904 – 1905 to the collapse of the Tzardom.
- Visa- vis other factors
- A clear stand point is required

Core

- The Tzardom was the ruling aristocracy in Russia for many years that collapsed in 1917 during the Tsar Nicholas II 1894 – 1917.
- The Asian war was the Russo – Japanese war in which Japan defeated Russia at Mukden and Tshotshima battles.
- Russia lost control of port Authur.
- It badly affected Russian commercial shipping leading to unemployment.
- Russia lost Korea to Japan damaging the image of the government.
- It exposed the weakness of the Russian army.
- It influenced the occurrence of the Russian revolts in 1904 which weakened the Tzardom.
- It exposed the inefficiency of the Tzardom regime.
- It made the Russians demand for a parliamentary system of governance.
- Caused strikes in St. Petersburg like the Red Sunday event.

- Russia was compelled to withdraw from Manchuria which caused both Nationalistic and patriotic feelings.
- Increased levels of discontentment in Russia against Tzardom.
- Increased demand for freedom of speech, association, fair trial and the policies of the secret police.

Other factors

- Weakness of Nicholas II since 1894.
- The short comings of the Tzardom regime.
- The effects of industrialization in Russia.
- The effects of World War I in Russia.
- The economic and administrative inefficiency in Russia.
- The impact of the increasing population increase.
- The rise of Nihilism in Russia.
- The influence of the Monk – Rasputin.
- Absence of freedom in Russia.
- The mutiny of Cossack regiment.
- Influence of the Russian Dumas.
- The destruction of the Ukraine region.
- The democratic and liberal revolutionary movements of Western Europe.
- Rise of urbanization.
- Influence of the Russian writers and intellectuals.
- Impact of the natural disasters and calamities.
- The blockade of the Baltic sea by the western powers.
- The financial embarrassments faced by the Tzardom.
- The influence of the Tsarina.
- Assassination of Stolypin.
- The rise of revolutionary personalities e.g. Lenin.
- Influence of foreign powers like Germany.
- The social differences in Russia.
- The land problems in Russia.
- Formation of political parties.

9.

(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

8. Discuss the factors that undermined the survival of the liberal administration in Italy by 1922.

Preamble

- A candidate is expected to give and explain the reasons as to why the fascist revolution under Mussolini occurred against the liberal Italy in 1922.

Core

- The liberal administration was headed by King Emmanuel III.
- The liberal government was full of political distress and dissatisfaction.
- The appalling poverty in Italy.
- The failure of the previous government to improve the social welfare of the people.
- The Italian liberal government lacked the support of the people.
- The existence of multiplicity of evils like bribery, negligence, corruption and intrigue.
- The impact of the World War I on Italy.
- The effect of general violence of strikes, demonstrations, robbery and others.
- The dangers of unemployment.
- The socio-economic anarchy like inflation, increased taxes, rise of prices, decline of wages, urban congestion and others.