



## **PROMISE MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2023**

### **P210/3 HISTORY MARKING GUIDE 2023**

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#### **Mark/score ranges**

- 00 – 05, Almost irrelevant/ very poor
  - 06 – 09, Just to the point/ boarder line/poor
  - 10 – 12, “O” level/Generalized
  - 13 – 15, Fairly good
  - 16 – 18, Good
  - 19 – 21, Very good
  - 22 – 25, Excellent
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#### **1. Account for the collapse of the Bourbon Monarchy in France by 1793.**

##### **Approach**

- A candidate is expected to briefly introduce the Bourbon Monarchy
- Explain the factors that led to the collapse of the bourbon monarchy
- Conclude logically

NB. Explanations should focus on the collapse of the bourbon monarchy not the causes of the French revolution.

##### **Points to consider**

1. The outbreak of the French revolution of 1789
2. The calling of the estate general meeting
3. The destruction of the bastille in July 1789
4. The abolition of feudalism in august 1789
5. The declaration of the rights of man
6. The civil constitution of the clergy
7. Negative character of Marie Antoinette
8. Existence of several political clubs
9. The new constitution of 1791
10. Establishment of national convention in 1792
11. Bankruptcy of the French monarchy
12. Violent action of Paris mobs
13. Threats of the emigres

14. The role of Robespierre
15. The death of count Mirabeau
16. The attempted flight of the king to Varennes
17. The weakness of King Louis XVI
18. The execution of King Louis XVI on Jan 1793
19. The failure of the army to support the monarchy
20. The role of the political philosophers
21. The influence of American war of independence

## **2. To what extent did Britain contribute to the downfall of Napoleon in 1815**

### **Approach**

- A candidate is expected to briefly introduction to Napoleon
- Explain the role of Britain in the defeat of Napoleon vis-avis the role of other factors
- This is a double sided question
- A clear standpoint is required

### **Points to consider**

1. Britain defeated napoleon at the battle of 1805 & exposed his navy inferiority
2. Britain joined the 4<sup>th</sup> coalition that defeated napoleon at the battle of all nations
3. The naval superiority of Britain
4. Britain supported Spain at the peninsular war of 1808
5. Britain financed other European powers e.g Prussia, Russia to fight napoleon
6. Britain persuaded Russia, Denmark & Prussia to form a league against napoleon
7. Britain was instrumental in the defeat of napoleon at the battle of waterloo

### **Other factors**

8. The continental system
9. His overwhelming ambition
10. Imprisonment of the Pope in 1808
11. The rise of nationalism
12. The negative impact of the peninsular war of 1806
13. The impact of the Moscow campaign of 1812
14. Despotism
15. The betrayals of the French officers e.g Marshal Ney
16. The formation of the 4<sup>th</sup> coalition
17. Fatigue
18. The divorce of Josephine
19. Improved military quality of the allied powers
20. The heterogeneous nature of the French army
21. Decline in home support due to loopholes in education reforms

## **3. How was Prince Metternich able to control liberalism in Europe between 1815 and 1848?**

### **Approach**

- Give a brief introduction of Prince Metternich
- Discuss the methods he used to control the forces liberalism in Europe.
- Conclude, no stand point is required

#### **Points to consider**

1. He centralised all postal communications in Vienna
2. He imposed harsh fiscal policy (tax)
3. He prohibited publications of debates
4. He used divide and rule
5. He effectively controlled universities
6. He banned the teaching of liberal subjects
7. He used religious intolerance
8. He used catholic religion to strengthen his system
9. He exploited the weakness of European states
10. He discouraged free movement of the masses
11. He maintained a large and strong police and army
12. He banned students association
13. He used decrees to suppress liberalism
14. He supported ultra regimes in France (Charles X)
15. He used/chaired Vienna congress
16. He controlled the congress system

#### **4. Describe the course of the unification of Italy upto 1870.**

##### **Approach**

- Briefly introduce the unification of Italy
- Describe the stages through which the unification was achieved.
- Conclude, no stand point required

##### **Points to consider**

1. The occurrence of the french revolution and Napoleonic era 1789 - 1814
2. The Vienna settlement and Genoa added to Piedmont
3. Piedmont - sardinia recognised as kingdom
4. The creation of secret societies
5. The Carbonary revolt in Naples
6. The revolutions of 1820
7. The 1830 revolutions in Italy, Mazzini and Young Italian movement
8. The 1833 revolts in Piedmont
9. The 1848 liberal reforms by Pope Pius IX
10. The rise of Piedmont as a leading state
11. The 1854 - 56 Piedmont and the Crimean war
12. The 1858 Cavour and the Plombiers pact
13. The 1858 Orsini incident
14. The Austro-Piedmont war of 1859 (liberation of Lombardy)
15. 1860 garibaldi and the red-shirts
16. Liberation of the central duchies ---to formation of kingdom of Italy
17. The 1866 Austro - Prussian war (liberation of venetia)

18. The Franco Prussian war 1870 - 71 (liberation of Rome)

**5. Assess the impact of the 1854 - 56 Crimean war on Europe.**

**Approach**

- Briefly introduce the 1854-56 Crimean war
- Explain the impacts of the war on Europe both positive and negative.
- Conclude
- Stand point is a must (positive & negative)

**Points to consider**

**Positive impacts**

1. Russia was defeated by the allied powers
2. Russia's influence was reduced in the region
3. The black sea was demilitarized
4. Retained the territorial integrity of the ottoman empire
5. Denied Russia's claims over the protection of the orthodox Christians
6. Free navigation on R. Danube & put under international control
7. France gained control of the holy places
8. Facilitated the unification of Italy (foreign support)
9. Shifted the balance of power in favour of France
10. Tsar Nicholas I introduced new reforms
11. Led to the formation of red cross by Florence Nightingale
12. Powers learnt that they were still backward in terms of weapons
13. Sultan was made to promise fair treatment of orthodox Christians

**Negative impacts**

14. Loss of lives eg over 67,500 people perished
15. Destruction of property
16. Strained Austro-Russian relations
17. Laid foundation for further conflicts in the Balkans 1875-78
18. Ended 40 years of peace in Europe
19. Promoted disintegration of Turkish empire.

**6. Account for the failure of the 1919 Versailles Settlement to usher lasting peace in Europe.**

**Approach**

- Briefly introduce the Versailles settlement of 1919
- Give reasons that made the settlement unable to bring lasting peace in Europe
- Conclude, single sided question therefore no standpoint

**Points to consider**

1. It was dictated on Germany
2. The venue was unrealistic
3. It created weak states eg Poland, Czechoslovakia
4. It was a treaty of revenge

5. It lacked resources and finance
6. Lacked commitment (peacemakers)
7. Isolation policy of USA
8. Wrong timing I.e immediately after world war
9. The war guilt clause was unfair to Germany
10. The disarmament clause was not fair to Germany
11. Only promoted french interest
12. Led to economic depression
13. War reparation clause was unfair to germany
14. Territorial adjustmeent clause was unfair
15. Selfish interest, mistrust and disagreement among members

**7. “Economic factors were primarily responsible for the outbreak of the 1917 Russian revolutions” Discuss**

**Approach**

- Briefly introduce the Russian revolutions of 1917
- Explain how Economic factors led to the revolution vis-a-vis other factors
- Conclude
- Standpoint is a must (two sided question)

**Points to consider**

1. Destruction of Ukraine wheat fields
2. Corruption and embezzlement of funds
3. Negative impact of industrialization
4. Unequal distribution of wealth
5. Inflation
6. High taxes

**Other factors**

7. Feudalism in russia
8. The rise of Lenin and Stalin
9. Russification policy
10. Russo - Japanese war of 1904 - 05
11. The writing of Karl Max
12. Natural calamities
13. The role of propaganda from abroad
14. Effects of other revolutions
15. The role of the middle class
16. Declaration of political amnesty to Russian political refugees
17. The role of political parties
18. The discrimination in education system
19. The impact of red Sunday of 22<sup>nd</sup> Jan 1905
20. The influence of Tsarina and Rasputin

21. Inefficient administration of Tsar regime
22. The character of Tsar Nicholas II
23. Despotism and dictatorship
24. The impact of world war I
25. The emergency of socialism and communism
26. The influence of Nihilism

**8. Examine the causes and effects of the 1929-35 Great Economic Depression in Europe.**

**Approach**

- Briefly introduce the Great Economic Depression
- Give causes of the 1929-35 Great Economic Depression and the effects both positive and negative
- Conclude,
- Three sided question therefore standpoint is a must on the effects

**Points to consider**

**Causes**

1. Unfair terms of Versailles
2. Effects of world war II
3. Over production in Europe and America
4. Loan repayment terms
5. Gold standard system
6. Weakness of the LON
7. Unemployment
8. Increase in speculation
9. Poverty
10. Political instability
11. Collapse of the wall street market
12. Announcement
13. Over population

**Effects**

**Positive effects**

14. Abandonment of gold standard system
15. Reduction in American loans to Europe
16. Emergency of economists eg Keynes
17. Led to calling of economic conference in London
18. Formation of regional blocks

**Negative effects**

19. Rise of Hitler and dictatorship
20. Widespread unemployment eg 3m in france, 1m in Britain and 10m in Germany
21. Breakdown of international ties
22. Migrations into the new world

23. Spread of socialism and communism
24. Outbreak of world war II
25. Starvation
26. Increased aggression in Europe
27. Collapse of the LON
28. Collapse of financial institution
29. Decline in international trade
30. Decline in investment
31. Led to fall of governments
32. Collapse of industries

**9. To what extent did United Nations Organisation fulfil its aims between 1945 and 1970?**

**Approach**

- Briefly introduce the United Nations Organisation
- Bring the aims and objectives
- Explain where the UNO fulfilled its aims (achievements) vis-a-vis where they did not (failures)
- Conclude
- Standpoint is a must (two sided question)

**Points to consider**

**Achievements**

1. Ensured trial of criminals of world war II
2. Provided relief and assistance to European states
3. Solutions to Arab - Israeli conflicts
4. Reconciliation between the victor and defeated powers of WWII
5. Ended suez canal crisis
6. Promoted economic cooperation and development
7. Administered the mandate and trusteeship territories
8. Settled conflicts between the communist forces and non-communist
9. Maintained peace and stability in Europe
10. Tried to restrain the arms and nuclear race between countries
11. Tried to control illegal drug trades
12. Reduced gender, cultural and racial segregation
13. Established structures and secretariat
14. Restored order in Congo 1960 - 65
15. Expanded membership from 51 in 1945 to over 127 by 1970
16. Tried to protect environment and natural resources
17. Promoted education, scientific research and cultural heritage.

**Failures**

18. Failed to secure a diplomatic reunion of East and West Germany
19. Took sides in Korean conflict
20. Failed to complete decolonization process

21. Failed to stop military alliances of NATO and Warsaw pact
22. Failed to end cold war rivalry
23. Failed to secure disarmament in the world
24. Failed to stop drug trafficking in the world
25. Failed to settle Arab - Israeli conflict completely
26. Failed to prevent the Berlin blockade crisis in 1948 - 49
27. Failed to dismantle the Berlin wall by 1970
28. Failed to maintain complete peace in the world
29. Failed to dismantle apartheid in South Africa and racism in USA
30. Failed to eliminate famine

# **10. Describe the events that led to the formation of the Warsaw Pact in 1955**

## **Approach**

- Briefly introduce the Warsaw Pact of 1955
- Explain the events that led to the formation of the Warsaw pact in 1955
- Conclude, single sided question therefore no standpoint

## **Points to consider**

1. The Berlin blockade of 1948 - 49
2. The formation of COMINFORM
3. The initiation of Truman Doctrine of 1947
4. the initiation of Marshal Aid plan 1947
5. The formation of NATO in 1949
6. The Korean crisis of 1953
7. The second world war of 1939 - 45
8. The disagreement during pots-dam and Yalta conference
9. The spread of communism in Eastern Europe in 1945 - 55
10. The success of the communist revolution in China in 1949
11. The entry of Greece and turkey into NATO in 1952
12. The death of Stalin in 1953
13. The anti-communist uprising in East Germany in 1953
14. The formation of western European union in 1954
15. The entry of west Germany to NATO in 1955
16. The communist foreign ministers conference of 1955