

HISTORY 2
MARKING
SCHEME
FORM SIX
EXAM.

2024.

1. "It is unwise and fallacious to blame only Europeans for African underdevelopment since that having been subjected to the chain of slavery and colonialism is not an excuse for Africa to realise her modern development" With relevant examples show how Africa should be blamed for their own underdevelopment (Six points)

Introduction: 04%

A candidate has to define the term ^{un}development which means a situation of economic and political backwardness of a given organization. It is a state of economy where levels of living of masses are extremely low due to the low level of per capita income resulting from low level of productivity. The two historians, Immanuel Wallerstein and Rodney agreed that Europeans contributed greatly to the underdevelopment of the third world countries, however it is unwise and fallacious to blame Europeans for the underdevelopment of the African continent.

Main body: 18% 03 @ 6 points.

Six major African problems which hinder development and accelerate poverty (underdevelopment) in Africa.

- Limited Scientific and technological development. Majority of African countries lacked science and technology that relied on traditional agriculture and on primary and processing industries while the manufacturing sector is very weak and unstable hence absence of capital goods that hinder development.

- The question of monoculture and its associated problems - Majority of the third world countries are lack of economic diversification each relying on one economic production such as agriculture and on only

1. Crop such as cocoa production in Ghana, and Ivory coast and coffee in Brazil. The depend on mineral only such as copper in Zambia, Chile and Peru. It is dangerous as if the world price fluctuates the country that depended that crop or mineral to disrupt and halted the economy. This is a problem that faced African countries.

- The impact of political instabilities in Africa - This comes when many countries fought for leadership, unequal distribution of the resources, border conflicts. Such events happened in Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Lebanon, Congo, Sudan, Somalia and made countries to lose a lot of her resources and hinder development.
- The impact of Natural calamities such as drought, floods and volcanic eruption made third world countries to use a lot of her resources to recover the damages e.g. drought in Ethiopia, Chad and Somalia. These finally made the underdevelopment of the third world countries.
- The question of diseases - Third World countries affected by a number of diseases such as Malaria, AIDS, Cholera and Ebola which brought several social economic problems such as death that reduced man power but make the use of a lot of fund in combating the diseases instead of dealing with the development.
- Poor Education System - Third World countries inherited Education system that cannot foster development

1. the education that inherited based theory than practical. It emphasized memorization than on event or creating new things, hence produced job seekers than job creators.

- Poor planning and economic plans. Most of the third world countries have poor political and economic plans that failed to boost the development of their countries. Most of the economic plans are influenced by the political wishes that geared on personal interest than development of the country, hence hinder development of the third world countries.

- The question of corruption - Most of the third world countries have the problems of corruption which made public interest to be influenced by the personal interest or ~~interest~~ greed. The underpaid workers or teachers given to a given position due to corruption and led to inefficiency during its implementation. It is corruption leads to unable leaders, bad infrastructures and finally underdevelopment.

- Poor infrastructures

- Rapid population increase

- Conclusion - 0/0

Any relevant conclusions.

2. Primitive accumulation of capital w.
given a paramount position during
mercantile era. In six points examine
various primitive ways used by
Europeans merchants to accumulate
wealth during mercantile era

Introduction 8%

A candidate has to define the
term primitive accumulation as the
earliest way of accumulating capital is a
very crude way through slave trade, plunder,
piracy, looting. This way of accumulating
capital done by many European societies
that gave them capital to the development
of capitalism. This happened in mercantilism
which is the first stage of the develop-
ment of capitalism.

Body 18% (13% @ 6 points)

By using six points a candidate
is expected to examine various primitive
ways used by European merchants to
accumulate wealth during mercantilism.

- Piracy happened in high seas
in which ships attacked and
captured and its materials carried
confiscated to the benefit of the
stronger power.
- Looting and plundering - This was
a primitive way done on the land
in which the State & Community
is attacked and its resources are
confiscated by the stronger society.

2.

- **Slavery and Slave trade** - Slavery an act of owning people as object of labour done by many Europeans and Africa societies. Using the other people for the benefit of others while slave trade used purposely to get cheap labour that could be used in the plantations and mining. Hence some people particularly Africans used in America & Caribbean Islands as slaves and abolished when it was not beneficial to them.
- **Crusade Wars** - These were done in European societies to make & capture the holy land, Christians did such act in Rome, Carthage and Ottoman or Turk.
- **Unequal exchange** (legitimate trade) This was introduced soon after the abolition of slave trade hence the selling of commodities & commodities started but was unequal. Lower valued goods given to the Africans and the precious materials given to the capitalists.
- **Colonial Acquisition** - It was the highest stage that exploitation would go beyond in Europe hence colonies had to be taken, exploit resources, get cheap labour, areas for investment, areas for the surplus population. And it had to be done by

2. to the Underdeveloped Communities
for the super profit acquisitions.

- Navigations Acts - These were special acts enacted to favour the internal development of a particular area by hindering the interlocks of foreignness & transport goods for their personal gain than for the gain of England only. The navigations acts were such as 1817, 16th & 17th century particularly England.
- Enclosure system and Confiscation of Church lands.
With the rise of the merchant class in England it passed the enclosure system in which few & rich people were allowed to fence land for commercial purposes and also Church land was also confiscated and given to the commercial class for the cultivation of crops in scientific ways. This was to a day of accumulation of massive capital for the development of capitalism.

Conclusions: 01%

Any relevant conclusions.

Q3. With relevant examples, explain the reasons as to why the Summoning of Berlin Congress in 1878 was Inevitable among European powers six points.

A. Introduction 4 mark

The Berlin Congress of 1878 was a European diplomatic meeting held in Berlin, the capital city of Germany from June to July 1878, chaired by Otto von Bismarck, the Chancellor of Germany to settle territorial dispute among European powers. It was a meeting of the representatives of six great powers of the time (Russia, Great Britain, France and Austria-Hungary, Italy and Germany).

B. Mainbody 3 @ 6 points = 18 marks

The candidate should explain six reasons as to why the Summoning of Berlin Congress in 1878 was Inevitable among European powers as follows:

- ⇒ The need to check the threats of Russian Imperialism and create an effective European power; the growing influence of Russia in the Balkans region evidenced by her desire to dismantle the Ottoman empire (Turkish) was a threat to the European power balance of power. Therefore at the Congress, the great powers raged against Russia.
- ⇒ To effect territorial re-adjustments in the Balkan.

The desire for greater territorial gains was the main source of conflict among great powers of Europe, Russia, Turkey and Austria in particular. The three rivaled with each other determined to win greater control over the Balkan State.

03 like Serbia, Bosnia Montenegro and Bulgaria, the Berlin congress was to address such conflict.

⇒ To save the Ottoman empire from disintegration;

Russian Imperialist aimed to destroying the Ottoman empire which was an obstacle to her desire of taking control of the whole Balkan region, the destruction of the Ottoman empire was, however, a threat to the other European power like Britain and France, the empire helped Britain check on Russian Imperialism that was a threat to her trade zones in the Balkan region.

⇒ The call to revise the San Stefano Treaty;

The treaty had been imposed on Turkey by Russia in March 1878 after the war between the two parties in which Turkey was defeated. In the Treaty, Russia forced Turkey to reduce some of her provinces (territories) from which she formed the Big Bulgaria for her own ~~local~~ Imperialist interests, to revise the treaty, the Congress dismantled the Big Bulgaria which was a threat to the British and Austria economic and political interest in the Balkan.

⇒ The rise of Nationalism among Balkan states.

The need to address the contentious nationalism issues in the Balkan region also propelled for the calling of the Berlin congress, Balkan nationalists like Serbs, Bulgarians, Romanians and Bosnians were struggling for their independence to free themselves from

03 Turkish and Austrian rule, so the Congress was called to see how their problem would be addressed amicably.

⇒ Religious Conflicts in the Balkan region;
The Congress was also an attempt to address religious conflicts in the region between the Turkish Muslims and Orthodox Christians. The persecution of Orthodox Christians by the Ottoman government had always been a cause of conflict and the reason for Russia to intervene in the Balkan affairs.

⇒ The desire to avoid a war and maintain peace in Europe.

The European powers were on the very verge of going to war against each other in this struggle to control the Balkan region. Britain and France were almost declaring war on Russia in their bid to end Russian interests in the Balkan region.

CONCLUSION of mark

Any relevant conclusion

04. By Using Six (6) points, analyze the Contribution of the first Capitalist Crisis to the emergence of anti-democratic forces in Europe during the Inter-war periods.
-

(A) INTRODUCTION @ 1 mark.

- The first capitalist crisis is hereby referred to First world war, which was a global fighting that existed from 1914 - 1918 among the imperialist powers but involving the whole world either in physical fighting at the frontline or by providing support to the fighting parties. The war involved two antagonistic military camps that is Triple alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary on other hand Triple Entente of French, Britain and Russia and their allies like USA and Serbia.
- On the other hand, anti-democratic forces in Europe during the inter-war periods it is what referred to as dictatorship system such as Fascism in Italy, Germany and Japan, to briefly dictatorship refers to a form of government in which a supreme power of the state is vested into the hands of few.

(B) MAIN BODY 6 point @ 3 = 18 marks

Candidate is expected to analyse the Contribution of the First Capitalist crisis to the emergence of anti-democratic forces in Europe.

- It increased the socio-economic hardships the war left dreadful impacts on ~~the~~ Europeans & Triple alliance member

04

The effects were even worse, Germany and Italy registered a great death toll and their economies were severely ruined as factories, arms and infrastructure was to a large extent destroyed, as the a result, state ran bankrupt and masses suffered from untold scarcity of goods, hunger, diseases, unemployment and hyper inflation. Fascist leader like Musolini and Adolf used this opportunity to air their views as if the existing government failed to address the problem.

→ It caused the formation of the Versailles Treaty. 1919,

The Treaty was made to assess the impact of the WWI and punish the aggressors. The terms of the Versailles were however unfair to Italy & Germans hence were disappointed. While as Italy and Japan were unsatisfied with territories (colonies) gains as Britain and France took a lion share from the German and Turkish territories (colonies) with Italy and Japan offered small and poor territories. Germany was totally humiliated as she was made to carry the blame for the war outbreak, alone, suffered a huge war indemnity, lost all her colonies; not only that but the Japanese were rebuked when Britain, France and USA denied them racial equality and recognition as a powerful nation. Acceptance of the Treaty terms by their government gave Fascist leader chance to be popular.

⇒ It strengthened Communism in Europe.

The first world war considerably played a role for the success Bolshevik revolution of 1917. In Russia, the success of the revolution speeded the spread of socialism slogan in like

- nationalization of property
- end to social classes.
- Motivated radical workers, and peasant strike.
- Seize factories and land.

In fear of losing their wealth, the bourgeoisie and anti-socialist group supported Mussolini, Hitler and Japanese military officers who were ready to fight Communism in form of Capitalism.

⇒ It led to the outbreak of Great depression 1929-33.

Great depression brought a lot of negative impact in Germany, Italy and Japanese people suffered

- Spread of Unemployment
- Fall of industry and agriculture
- Hyperinflation
- Scarcity and hunger

The civilian government failed to arrest the depression, consequently ~~became~~ the dictators such as Nazi and fascist became popular as they promised immediate solution to woes brought by the depression

⇒ It led to the formation of the Incompetent League of Nations.

- League of Nations failed to ensure peace and stability prevail in the world.

- League failed to address grievances of Italy, Japan and Germany like territorial disputes, action of the Versailles Treaty allocation, hence create vengeful.
- League of Nations failed to protect the legal government against the Fascist development.

⇒ It led to the Rise of Fascist leaders. All the major Fascist leaders in Italy, Germany and Japan, fought in the WWI, the war groomed them and gave them more experience in military and mass organisation skills, thus after the war Fascist leaders like Benito, and Adolf Hitler seize power and became a dictators.

⇒ WWI it weakened the existing governments. Post war governments were weakened and ran bankrupt due to heavy war costs, war ruinations of infrastructure, industries and agriculture. Hence the war led to overthrow of strong government like that of Kaiser in Germany which was replaced by the weaker unpopular Weimar Republic which was easily overthrown by Nazis.

② CONCLUSION or Mark
Any relevant Conclusion

05. According to Franklin Delano Roosevelt the emancipation of American economy 1936 was found in his Slogan "that State I have a cure of this disease". With word examples, show how the Slogan emancipated American economy provide six points.

Introduction: 01%

A candidate has to explain the Emancipation of American Economy as an aid of liberating American economy that suffered from the Great Economic Depression 1929 - 1933. This was done during the time of the reign of Franklin Delano Roosevelt through the New Deal that came with its guiding key themes of Relief assistance, Recovery and reforms.

Main body: 18% (03% @ 06 points)

By using six points a candidate expected to show the way Franklin Delano Roosevelt and his policy of New Deal emancipated American economy.

- New Deal reformed industrial sector through NIRA (National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 gave relief to the industries through the provision of soft loans, strengthened protectionism, controlled & rechecked the markets, provision of subsidies
- New Deal improved labour relations with NIRA labour relations between employer & employee was improved as the bargains & discussions involved

5.

Workers were allowed to bargain
NIRA fixed a minimum wage and
the were the right to organize.
Also an employment code was set
to guarantee workers fair wages
and conditions.

- New Deal controlled unemployment
through PWA, FERA and CCC
created jobs for the unemployed
and FERA for the distribution of
of relief to the unemployed.
 - New Deal reformed Agricultural sector
New agricultural policies were
formulated such as prices were raised
farmers were given compensation
for the lost produce.
Farmers were given the power to
control crop production and reduce
livestock levels in order to raise the
prices.
 - New Deal provided relief to the
disadvantaged groups such as the
poor, the old, the sick and the
unemployed and so, stop people
from starving to death.
 - New Deal improved the public works
schemes such as roads, schools, dams,
bridges airports etc. TVA - Tennessee
Valley Authority.
 - New Deal dealt with population
resettlement. This helped in the
distribution of the people to various
places & improved poor farmers
conditions.
- Any relevant...

6. Why was it inevitable for the first Socialist Revolution to occur in a country such as Russia, with relative poor industrial sector and majority peasants? (Give six reasons):

Introduction — 01%

Russia was the first Socialist Revolution to occur in the world in 1917 led by the Bolshevik party under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin a country that no body particularly Karl Marx thought a revolution to occur.

Main body — 18% (03% @ 06 points)
Reasons why Revolution happened
to the poor industrial sector and majority peasants.

- Existence of the Despotic rule of the Tsarist regime which was autocratic and intolerable. He had all powers over his shoulders even appoint and dismissed the parliament hence opposed and Revolution happened.
- The influence of Russian feudal system that land owned by the feudal lords and majority were landless and allowed the majority to enjoy and exploit the majority and the poor would not say anything.
- The Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 in which the Russians

were badly defeated and aroused the mass to blame Tsar entering the war unprepared. The effects of the war led to the increase of the price of food particularly bread and that triggers the Revolution.

- The Bloody Sunday - This was a special Sunday in 1905 in which 200,000 unarmed demonstrators of workers who marched to Tsar's Winter Palace in St. Petersburg and were all fired killing around 1000 and so reduced the faith in the Tsar and fuelled the revolution.
- The impact of the World War I (1914 - 1918) This war led to death of 15 million soldiers, scarcity of food, peace, rise of price of food and all blames were directed to the Tsar who was unable to reduce the burden of the citizens.
- Personal character of Tsar Nicholas II who was unable to make sound political & economic reforms to Russia. Thus people wanted democracy and had to be through revolution.
- The question of industrialization of Russia and its impact - Had foreigners rich while the Indians were poor that sparked the Revolution.
- Role of Vladimir Lenin
- Failure of Provisional Government
- Conclusion - 0% ANY RELEVANT

07 With relevant examples, account for the outbreak of third Jewish - Arab war in the history of Middle east crisis.

(A) INTRODUCTION @ 1 mark

The 1967 six days war was the 3rd Jewish - Arab war fought between Israel and neighboring Arab states of Egypt, Syria and Jordan, it took place from 5th 10th June 1967 and fought for only six days;

(B) MAINBODY 6 points @ 3 = 18 marks.

Factors for the outbreak of third Jewish - Arabs war (six days war) in the history of Middle east crisis

⇒ The question of expelling UN peace keepers.

Egypt under Nasser decided to expel the UN peace keeper who stationed in the Peninsula since the Suez Canal war of 1956 claiming that they were doing nothing and left Israel troops to mass in Sinai, the chasing angered USA eventually ended up supporting Israel to have a surprise attack against Arab forces and hence led to occurrence of six day war

⇒ The blockade of the Israel's access to the red sea

The red sea was an international water but it was closed for Israel to use.

the blockade could limit Israel's trading activities and ultimately backward economic progress, since Israel depend oil tank to pass through Red sea. As a result, This, angered Israel who then responded by waging surprise attacks against Arab forces, hence six day war.

⇒ The Influence of new political Ideologies called "Ba'ath resurrection", the Ideologies Influenced Arab countries to demand sovereignty particularly Palestine, so the Arab state were inclined by these ideologies thus started to supported Palestinian (PLO) in an attempt to destroy and wipe Israel off the map.

⇒ The Influence of G. Abdol Nasser Speech, 15 May 1967.
This speech alarmed Israel who responded by waging ~~surp~~ surprise attack against Arab forces.

⇒ The question of Israel's participation in the Suez Canal war of 1956,
The war was mainly between Egypt against France and Britain over the question of Nasser, however Israel sided with western power's to harass Egypt so Israel involvement in the war angered Egyptian who prepared a revenge against Israel leading to six day war.

⇒ The Influence of cold war politics
eg Soviet Union supported Egypt and supplied aircrafts to bomber Jewish settlement from Golan Heights, Jordan and the Gulf of Aqaba

The Soviet Union supported Arabs forced
as to use them as satellite to watch over
Capitalist, in return USA responded by supporti
ng Israel and thus six days war.