

WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS

MARKING GUIDE

U.A.C.E 2024

HISTORY OF EUROPE P210/3



N.J

MARK RANGES / SCORE BOARD.

00 - 05

(Very, poor, almost irrelevant essay).

- The candidate does not understand the question.
- The work is sketchy, more outlined and more mentioning of points.
- The information presented does not reflect the demands of the question.

06-09

(Just to the point essay / Boarder line)

- The candidate demonstrates little understanding of the question.
- The work is sketchy, mere outline and mere mentioning of points.
- Very few points / facts are given and no analysis presented.

10-13

10-12

(Generalized essay, "O" level type of essay)

- Very narrative, mixed up points without supportive historical evidence and examples.
- The essay does not commit / reflect the time frame. *Lense*
- No stand point where necessary.

14-16

13-15

(Fairly good essay).

- 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.

17-19 (A good essay).

16-18

- Correct interpretation of the question.
- Well-developed arguments with supportive examples.
- Good coverage of expected facts.
- The essay reflects the correct time frame.
- A clear stand point is a must where necessary.

20-23

19-21

(A very good essay).

- 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.
- The essay reflects the correct and specific time Frame.
- Wide coverage of the expected prints.
- A clear stand point where necessary.

24-25

23-25

(Excellent essay)

- Correct interpretation of the question.
- The work is well analyzed and in a systematic way.
- Chronologic flow of facts and ideas or 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 facts.

1. Analyze the causes and effects of the battle of Leipzig 1813 (25 marks)

Preamble

Candidates are expected to analyze the causes and effects of the battle of Leipzig 1813. A clear stand point for the effects is required.

Points to consider

- A viable Introduction
 - The battle of Leipzig 1813 was also referred to as the battle of all nations.
- Was the fourth coalition in which Napoleon I engaged in war with allies.
- It occurred after the Moscow campaign of 1812 and the failure of the peace proposal.

The causes were long term and immediate.

- Napoleon's overwhelming ambition was a threat to European powers.
 - The growing spirit of nationalism in Europe.
 - The military suffering experienced in the Moscow campaign 1812 attracted the Coalition members to fight Napoleon I.
 - The defeat of France in the Peninsular war 1808 – 1811.
 - Desire to end the continental system that had created economic crisis.
 - The supremacy of Britain made her to mobilize against France.
 - The imprisonment of the Pope 1809 encouraged the catholic world against Napoleon I.
 - The failure of peaceful means to end Napoleonic wars.
 - The influence of Metternich that had mobilization team against Napoleon I.
 - Desire by Napoleon I to consolidate his rule in Europe.
 - Napoleon I had natural hatred against the Monarchy.
 - Napoleon I rejected the Frankfurt Peace proposal.
- Desire to end Napoleonic dominancy in European affairs completely.*
- Improved military quality of the allies.*
- The influence of the deserted soldiers from Napoleonic army*

The effects were both positive and negative.

- Napoleon was finally defeated and humiliated.
 - Napoleon was exiled to Elba Island.
 - Europe experienced peace at least for a short time.
 - The war ended with the signing of the treaty of Fontainebleau.
 - Napoleon gave up the claim over the throne of France.
 - France was reduced to the original boundaries of 1792.
 - France was not to pay any war indemnity since the problem in Europe was chased by one person in the name of Napoleon I.
 - Napoleon's wife was given the Duchy of Morea in Central Italy.
 - Napoleon I was to be paid an annual salary of 2 million Francs.
- Redrawing Europe caused map.*

The war paved way for the rise of new men in the politics of Europe.

- Paved way for diplomacy e.g. the meeting at Char mount and Paris.
- Paved way for the restoration of legitimate rulers, (Louis XVIII)
- Ended the continental system hence restoration of inter-state economic co-operation.
- Loss of lives France 38000, 54000 by the allies
- Rise of nationalism

- Restoration of a constitutional charter 1814 in France (Mark as a whole 25 marks)
- Led Austria to dominate the affairs of Europe under Metternich
- Paved way for the outbreak/formation of the 5th Coalition.

2. Account for the collapse of conservatism in the Austrian Empire by 1848.

Preamble

- Candidates are expected to analyze the factors for the collapse of the conservatism in the Austrian empire by 1845.

Points to consider

- A viable introduction.
- The conservatism was promoted by Prince Metternich.
- This came to an end following the occurrence of 1848 revolution in Vienna.
- The downfall of Metternich was a major factor.
- The growth of nationalism in Austrian empire.
- The spread of Liberalism. / Rights, constitution
- The influence of 1789 French revolution.
- The success of 1830 revolution in France and Belgium.
- The oppressive and reactionary policy of Metternich.
- Metternich had outlived his contemporary.
- The rise of new leaders in Europe with new ideas opposed to conservatism.
- Wide spread economic crisis that optimized conservatism.
- The spread of diseases in Austrian empire and the failure of the government to provide solutions
- The rise of Liberal Pope Pius IX who supported Liberal movements.
- The influence of the Liberal states e.g. France and Britain.
- The rise of strong middle class in Europe e.g. zollverein in Germany states that facilitated Liberal movements.
- The failure to censor the Press led to the spread of Liberal ideas.
- The collapse of the congress system.
- Opposition to conservatism by the students and Lecturers. / Rise of intellectualism
- The bad weather of 1847 led to poor harvest.
- The success of 18478 revolution in France in France.
- The rise of revolutionary leaders e.g. Louis Kossuth.
- Rise of urbanism.
- Rise of population.
- -Rise of intellectualism. RP
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(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

3. Discuss the causes and consequences of the military confrontation at Sedan 1870 – 1871.

Preamble

Candidates are expected to analyze the causes and consequences of the military confrontation at Sedan 1870-71. A clear stand point for the consequences is required.

Points to consider.

- A viable introduction.

- The battle of Sedan was also referred to as the France – Prussian war.
- The confrontation was between France under Napoleon III and Prussia under Bismarck the Premier.
- The causes were long term and immediate
- It was the last event in the unification of the Germany.
- The historical differences between France and Prussia since 1792.
- The violation of the ~~British~~^{Biarritz} Verbal agreement.
- Bismarck's policy of isolating France led to conflict.
- The struggle for Supremacy between Prussia and France.
- Bismarck's effort to ~~unify~~^{unify} Germany.
- Napoleon's failure in France and Europe made him to declare war.
- Italian support to Prussia led to the War.
- Bismarck's attempt to suffocate catholicism in Europe led to the war.
- The influence of the Queen Eugenie Marie who supported the war.
- The economic and military reforms in Prussia scared France.
- The influence of Bismarck was instrumental to the occurrence of the war.
- The public opinion in Prussia and France led to the war.
- The success of Prussia in the wars against Austria made her determined to confront France.
- The Spanish throne crisis was the immediate factor for the military confrontation.
- The changing of Ems telegram. *The role of the Press.*
- The failure of Napoleon III in the Mexican adventure 1861- 67.
- The roles of Van Roon and Melteke.
- The roles of king William I:
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Consequences.

- Made Bismarck popular as a master political and war tactician of the 19th century.
- Led to final unification of Germany.
- Led to final unification of Italy.
- Inspired the growth and spread of nationalism in Europe. *and patriotism*
- Prussia gained Alsace and Lorraine.
- ~~#~~ - It increased the patriotic spirit.
- Largely influenced Bismarck's foreign policy 1870 – 90.
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Negative Consequences.

- Led to massive loss of lives and property.

- France was defeated at the battle of Sedan.
- Changed the balance of power in favor of Germany.
- Contributed to the scramble and partition of Africa.
- Led to the collapse of the 2nd French empire.
- Russia exploited the war situation to repudiate the 1856 Paris peace treaty on neutrality of the Black sea.
- France was forced to pay heavy war indemnity and ~~infested~~^{suffered} army of occupation.
- Paved way for the outbreak of World War I.
- Led to the downfall of Napoleon III.
- Ended with the signing of the Frankfurt Peace treaty.
- Led to the deadly Paris commune 1871 – 73.
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(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

4. "The downfall of Otto Von Bismarck by 1890 was inevitable." Discuss

Preamble

- Candidates are expected to analyze the factors that made the downfall of Otto Von Bismarck inevitable.
- A clear stand point is required *If given, must be to a greater extent.*

Points to consider

- A viable introduction.
- Otto Von Bismarck was the chancellor of Germany after the unification.
- He played a leading role in the unification of Germany.
- By 1888, there were leadership changes that created ground for his downfall.
- The death of King William I who had been very co-operative with Bismarck since 1862.
- The rise of new King Kaiser William II who was still young i.e. 27 years disorganized Bismarck.

1 King Kaiser William II interfered with the role of Bismarck in international affairs.

Kaiser William II regarded Bismarck as an old man with outdated political ideologies.

- The disagreement between Bismarck and Kaiser William II.
- Opposition from the Catholic Church over the dogma of papal infallibility.
- Opposition from socialists due to poor working conditions.
- Bismarck had also grown old with fatigue and unable to perform like it was during the unification.
- Opposition from the Junkers over the policy of free trade.
- Opposition from the Liberals over the policy of protectionism.
- His attempt to groom his son Herbert Bismarck was opposed because he was bad mannered.

- The domination of the parliament by Prussia.
- The discrimination nature denied him support from many states.
- Disagreements of the new Navy police. *policy*
- The 1871 imperial constitution.
- *The Germanisation policy.*
- *Over militarization of the government*
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(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

5. Explain the significance of the Straits convention in the history of Europe.

Preamble

Candidates are expected to explain the significance of the straits convention of 1841 in the history of Europe clearly showing the positive and the negative aspects.

A clear stand point is required.

CORE

- A viable introduction.
- The straits convention ended the Syrian crisis and question that had started in 1831.
- It was organized by the British Prime minister Palmerstone in London.
- It transformed London into a diplomatic center of Europe.
- Russian imperialism was checked in the Eastern waters of Mediterranean Sea.
- It safe guarded Turkey from the Russian imperial programs for some time.
- Britain's interests were promoted by the convention (promoted commerce & trade)
- The straits of Bosphorus and Dardanelles were neutralized.
- It saved the Ottoman Empire disintegration.
- It neutralized the ambitions of Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim Pasha.
- It restored peace in Europe for a period of 13 years.
- It continued to cement the Anglo – Turkish relationships. *relations*
- *It paved way for future European diplomacy.*
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The negative aspects included;

- It led to the nullification of the 1833 treaty of Akkia skellessi.
- It led to the occurrence of the Anglo – Russian conflicts.
- It laid a foundation for the occurrence of the Crimean war in 1854 – 56.
- It led to the resignation of Adolphe Thiers in 1848.
- It partly exposed the weakness of Louis Philippe's foreign policy leading to his downfall in 1848.
- It precipitated the eastern question of the 19th century.
- It concluded the Syrian conflict where Syria was finally restored to the rule of the Sultan of Turkey.
- It destroyed the Anglo – French relations.
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(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

6. "Germany was primarily responsible for the outbreak of World war I 1914 – 1918". Discuss

Preamble

- Candidates are required to clearly explain the role of Germany in the outbreak of world war I Vis a vis other factors.
- A clear stand point is required points to consider.

Points to consider

- A viable introduction.
World war I was once the greatest global catastrophic event fought by the triple alliance and entente alliance.
It was sparked off by the Sarajevo incident on 28th June 1914.
- Germany was responsible for the formation of the alliance system by Bismarck.
- It was Germany that started the arms race against Britain.
- The Franco – Prussian war of 1870 – 71 was intended to unify Germany.
- The increasing Germany military chauvinism and the aggressive character of Kaiser William II.
- The Germany imperialistic ambition led to construction of the Berlin-Baghdad railway.
- Germany under Kaiser William II sent a congratulatory message to Paul Kruger for defeating Britain during the Jameson raid of 1895.
- Germany acquired colonies that were very close to the British colonies e.g. Tanganyika when Britain occupied Uganda and Kenya.
- Germany under Bismarck supported Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Germany issued a blank cheque to Austria which made Austria more reckless and confident.
- Germany issued unnecessary ultimatum to Russia and France demanding the two to demobilize and declare their neutrality.
- Germany invaded Belgium which was a complete violation of the 1839 London protocol.
- She magnified Austria-Serbian conflicts after the assassination of the Arch Duke.
- She failed the 1912 Haldane's peace mission.
- She increased the press rivalries against Germany (Increased Anglo – Germany hostility)

Other factors.

- The Franco – Prussian war 1870 – 1871.
- The arms race.
- The alliance system.
- The development and impact of nationalism.
- Aggressive character of Kaiser William II.
- ~~The role of the press.~~
- The absence of international peace organization and peace diplomat.
- The Balkan crisis 1875-1878
- The Balkan crisis 1912 and 1913 ~~The two Balkan wars 1912 and 1913~~
- The Sarajevo incident of 1914.
- The impact of the Austrian ultimatum.
- Impact of Imperialism and colonial rivalry.
- The effect of the Moroccan crisis 1911.
- The role of the press and negative public opinions.
- ~~Failure of the international diplomacy~~
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(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

7. Examine the questionability of the Versailles settlement of 1919 – 23 in the history of empire. ~~Europe~~

Preamble

- Candidates are expected to analyze the extent to which the Versailles settlement was Questionable Visavis where it was questionable.
- A clear stand point is required

CORE

- Viable introduction.
- The Versailles settlement was the most comprehensive settlement with over 80,000 words and about 440 articles.
- Was a resolution by the victor powers of World War I.
- Consisted of several treaties by the victor powers and the defeated ones mainly Versailles treaty, St German, Nully, Servres, Trianon treaty.
- The settlement was regarded as unrealistic hence its Questionability.
- It was dictated upon the defeated states.
- It lacked negotiations and open discussions.
- The choice of Versailles was unrealistic.
- The chairmanship of George Clemenceau an enemy of Germany.
- It ignored ^{some of} the 14 points of Woodrow Wilson.
- The choice of the date 28th June 1919 was unrealistic.
- It was hurriedly signed when the war tempers were still high.
- Germany and the allies were declared guilty of war.
- The war indemnity was unfair

- The decolonization clause was unfair.
- The disarmament clause was unfair.
- The territorial clause left Germany with a lot of bitterness.
- Germany and her allies were reduced in sizes which was unfair.
- Germany lost the part of Dazing.
- Created weaker states.
- Japan and Italy left dissatisfied.
- Ignored nationalism in Germany.

Not Questionable

- Demilitarization of the Rhine.
- Promoted peace for some time.
- Reduced Germany militarism for some time.
- France received Alsace and Lorraine.
- Independence was granted to some states.
- Led to the creation of the League of Nations. *The creation of the LON*
- Payments of war costs was intended to restrain Germany aggression.
- Recognized Nationalism in the Balkan.
- Denmark received her Schleswig and liberated the Danes.
- Ended the infamous war by Germany accepting the terms.

(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

8. Discuss the challenges faced by the revolutionary government in Russia between 1920 and 1928.

Preamble

- Candidates are expected to analyze the challenges faced by the revolutionary government in Russia between 1920 and 1928.

Points to consider

- A viable introduction.
- The revolutionary government was also known as the communist government formed in 1917 after the Bolshevik revolution.
- This government faced both internal and external challenges.
- The impact of World War I that was devastative.
- Germany's ~~continued~~ War tendency.
- The signing of the treaty of Brest Litovsk with Germany led to loss of territories e.g. Port Arthur and Ukraine.
- The civil war by the white army of the previous government.
- Attempted assassination of ~~Len-Vok.~~ *Lenin*
- The death of Lenin 1924 after a leadership vaccum.
- The struggle for power between Stalin and Trotsky divided the communist party
- The unpopular policy of Stalin about collectivization was opposed by the rich peasant the Kulaks.

- Opposition from the supporters of the previous government.
- Foreign influence that was against the spread of socialism.
- Opposition from the Capitalists internally externally.
- Opposition from the Orthodox Church in Russia.
- The growth of nationalism in Russia.
- The rise of Mussolini and ~~then~~ Hitler that promised to fight Socialism.
- The rampant corruption within the government.
- The Economic challenges.
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(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

9. How was the concept of Fascism applied in Italy between 1922 and 1944?

(25 marks)

Preamble

- Candidates are expected to give and explain ways through which Fascism was applied in Italy by Benito Mussolini.

Points to consider.

- A viable introduction.
The term Fascism is derived from a Latin word Fasces which means a bundle of rods tied round an axe, which was used as a symbol for state authority in, the ancient Roman Empire.
- Promotion of dictatorial authoritarian rule.
- Fascists believed in strong nationalism and self-sacrifice.
- Through creation of loyal military wing.
- Formation of the military wing known as the Black shirts.
- Abolition of democracy by Mussolini in 1925.
- Banning of anti-Fascists newspapers.
- Suppression of political opponents e.g. Matteotti in 1924.
- Suppression of socialism movement through murdering and billing socialist leaders.
- Undermining the Italian parliament through establishment of the Grand councils.
- Promotion of military expeditions.
- Emphasis on law and order through violent measures.
- Massive enlargement of the army.
- Prohibition of worker's strikes and demonstration in industries.
- Promotion of racial segregation against the Jews.
- Formation of Rome – Berlin Tokyo Axis.
- Banning of trade unions and formation of co-operatives.
- Creating a new constitution in favour of fascism.
- Changing the education curriculum.
- Strict control over religion.
- Isolations of opponents and creation of camps.
- Promotion of the Fascist grand council
- Creation of the corporate system

(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

10. Account for the Success of the world peace organization between 1945 – 1970?

Preamble

- Candidates are required to analyze the reasons for the success of UNO between 1945-70

Points to consider

- Viable introduction
- The peace organization was the UNO.
- It registered several achievements because of the well-organized structures committees formed.
- The commitment of the general assembly that worked as a world parliament.
- The duties of the Security Council:
- The works of the secretariat with powerful secretary *generals* like U-thant.
- It had an international court of Justice.
- The democratic nature of the organization.
- The work of the trusteeship council.
- It had a world health organization.
- There was a social and economic council.
- There was UNHCR to deal with refugees.
- I had UNICEF for Children's rights.
- There was FAO for agriculture.
- It established WFP for people affected by calamities.
- There was UNHRC for human rights.
- There was UNESCO dealing with education and scientific research.
- There was UNEP for environment.
- There was UNDP for development of third world countries.
- There was ILO for the welfare of workers.
- The financial stability of the member states.
- The rules of USA and USSR.
- The WHO and its interventions.
- Regional organizations support like NATO, SEATO.
- Military strength of the security council members.
- Growing membership. Etc.
- The adoption of 6 official languages to ease communication ie*

Arabic
English
French
Spanish
Chinese
~~Kiswahili~~
Russian

(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

END