



**MARK RANGES / SCORE BOARD.**

00 - 05	(Very, poor, almost irrelevant essay).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The candidate does not understand the question.</li> <li>- The information presented does not reflect the demands of the question.</li> </ul>
06-09	(Just to the point essay / Boarder line)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The candidate demonstrates little understanding of the question.</li> <li>- The work is sketchy, mere outline and mere mentioning the points.</li> <li>- Very few points / facts are given and no analysis presented.</li> </ul>
10-12	(Generalized essay, "O" level type of essay)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Very narrative, mixed up points without supportive historical evidence and examples.</li> <li>- The essay does not commit / reflect the time frame.</li> <li>- No stand point where necessary.</li> </ul>
13-15	(Fairly good essay).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Correct interpretation of the question.</li> <li>- The candidate does not present the essay in a logical sequence.</li> <li>- Limited examples are provided.</li> <li>- Little use of historical vocabulary.</li> <li>- Communication and style of presentation is quite good.</li> <li>- Fair coverage of the expected facts.</li> <li>- The essay reflects the correct time frame.</li> </ul>
16-18	(A good essay).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Correct interpretation of the question.</li> <li>- Well-developed arguments with supportive examples.</li> <li>- Good coverage of expected facts.</li> <li>- The essay reflects the correct time frame.</li> <li>- A clear stand point is a must where necessary.</li> </ul>
19-21	(A very good essay).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Correct interpretation of the question.</li> <li>- Good analysis and a quality of arguments and reasoning with clear choice of words.</li> <li>- Good flow of ideas and presentation style remains good.</li> <li>- Adequate and specific examples are given.</li> <li>- The essay reflects the correct and specific time Frame.</li> <li>- Wide coverage of the expected points.</li> <li>- A clear stand point where necessary.</li> </ul>
22+25	(Excellent essay)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Correct interpretation of the question.</li> <li>- The work is well analyzed and in a systematic way.</li> <li>- Chronologic flow of facts and ideas are correctly presented.</li> <li>- High level of originality and creativity.</li> <li>- Wide range of relevant and specific examples are given.</li> <li>- Time frame is highly respected.</li> <li>- A very clear stand point where necessary.</li> <li>- A masterly and knowledge of facts.</li> </ul>

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 20<sup>th</sup> June 1791 as the king attempted to escape into Austria fleeing away from the pressure of the revolutionaries.

Impact of the Varennes incident on King Louis XVI.

- 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 led to Isolation of the monarchy*
- It partly caused the reign of terror in which the monarchy lost security and protection. *- It led to declaration of the Pilnitz declaration*
- 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. *- It led to formation of the National Convention which voted for his execution*

**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.
- *Influence of Jean Jacques Rousseau*
- *Edict of fraternity*
- *Impact of the*
- *Introduction of the Guillotine*

(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 1815 and June 1815, the statesmen in Europe resolved to restore aristocrats.
  - In France Louis XVIII 1814 – 1824 and Charles X (1824 – 1830)
  - Were known as restored Bourbons.
  - By 1830 the Monarch was historically gravely ill.
  - The kings were unpopular right from the start of restoration.
  - Existence of several opposition parties e.g. Republicans, Bonapartists etc.
  - ~~Dismissal of moderate rulers who were replaced by unpopular ones. e.g. Richelieu was replaced by polygonal.~~ - **Opposition from the Bonapartists**
  - ~~Abandoned the friendly approach towards Napoleonic soldiers.~~
  - ~~Louis XVIII abolished the revolutionary tri-colour flag.~~
  - The impact of the white terror 1816 which led to the death of 7000 revolutionaries supporters of Napoleon I.
  - The death of Louis XVIII in 1824 left the throne to Charles X who was a revengist.
  - The incident of 1820 in which Duke De-Berri the son of Charles X was assassinated.
  - Charles X tried to rewind the status.
  - The compensation policy.
  - Restoration of Catholic church status.
  - They challenged the 1814 constitutional character.
  - The success of the earlier revolution.
  - Rise of the revolutionaries e.g. Adolf Thiers, Lafayette, Lamartine etc.
  - Lack of external support.
  - Collapse of the Congress system.
  - The introduction of the 1830 St Cloud ordinance.
  - Outbreak of 1830 revolution was a climax of the last nail of the Bourbons coffin.
  - The suppression of the press by Charles X.
  - ~~Return of Napoleon I from exile~~
  - ~~Imposition of war indemnity on France~~
  - ~~Army of occupation~~
  - ~~Napoleonic reforms~~
  - ~~Isolation of France from the big power 1815 – 1818~~
  - ~~Pressure of the middle class~~
- (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).
- A clear stand point is required. **for excellence**

**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 in efficient and bankrupt.
- The impact of feudalism and wastage of economic reservoirs.
- 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 Czachs in Bohemia and prague also revolted against Austria.
- The emperor was forced to make a decree establishing a constitutional monarchy and un elected parliament.
- Led to the rise of a new chancellor count Schwazenburg 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 innbruck (Candidate to show both <sup>positive</sup> political and Negative effects).

**(Mark as a whole 25 marks)**

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

##### Preamble

- 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.
- *He turned Berlin the center of European diplomacy*
- *His Germanization policy was successful*
- *Financial reforms*
- *Promoted Internal trade*

##### Failures

- Failed to cub 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. *unfairness of the 1871 Constitution*
- Failed to establish internal stability.

*Censored the press*  
*Unbalanced economic development*  
*Failure to sustain his protectionism*

(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

5. Assess the contribution of Russia to the gradual disintegration of the Ottoman empire in the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 27<sup>th</sup> 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 1833.
- Russia violated the straits convention of 1841 which had protected Turkey.
- She destroyed the Turkish fleet at ~~Singapore~~ 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. - 1878
- 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 sick man of Europe.
- Russia partly caused the Crimean war of 1854 – 1856.
- Russia supported the Bulgarians against the Turkish administration.
- *Signed the 1833 Unkiar skelles' treaty*

**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 with in 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 vessel states e.g Egypt under Mehmet.
- The size of the empire.
- The composition of empire.

(mark as a whole 25 marks)

6. How far did the Balkan Question 1908 – 13 contribute to the occurrence of World War I in 1914?

## Preamble

- Preamble**

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

Core

- 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 28<sup>th</sup> 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~~ tightened the 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**

- 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 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1914 Austrian ultimatum to Belgrade the capital of Serbia.
  - The weakness of European internationalism mainly the Hague tribunal.

- German invasion of Belgium 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1914 which transformed the European war into world war.
  - Darwinism
  - Battle of Spion Kop
  - Role of press
  - The 1878 Berlin Congress
  - Resignation of Bismarck 1890
- (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 Author.
- 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.
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#### **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 calamites.
- 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
- Influence of early revolutionary movements in Europe
- Role of the Bloody Sunday

(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.
- The influence of Mussolini's black shirts men.
- The general weakness of King Emmanuel III of Italy.
- The influence of the Russian revolution and its socialist ideas.
- \* The rise and personality of Mussolini.
- The success of the fascist march to Rome 28<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1922.
- The propaganda and the role of the press (the Popolo Italiano)
- The influence of Hegel's philosophy.
- The role of Pope Pius XI and the support of the Catholics to Mussolini.
- The need for land reforms.
- The failure of the parliamentary system in Italy.
- The support of the army to Mussolini.

- The impact of the fascist congress of Naples of 1921 when Mussolini was joined by the revolutionary party of Edmond Rossini.
- The rise of the groups of young ex-service men (Arditi) with better emotions and feelings.
- **Weakness of the Italian Constitution**
- **Unfairness of the Versailles**
- **Weakness of the League of Nations**
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(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

#### 9. Account for the ideological conflicts in Europe between 1946 and 1970?

##### Permeable

- Candidates are expected to analyse the causes of the ideological conflict in Europe between 1946 and 1970.
- Points to consider
- A viable introduction
- Ideological conflict was the cold war
- Occurred off in 1945 between the capitalist block led by USA against the socialist / communist block led by the Soviet Union (USSR)
- Causes were long term and immediate causes.
- ✓ - The emergence of two new super powers with controversial ideologies led to the conflict.
- Disagreement among the victor powers of World War II during the Yalta and Potsdam conferences.
- Russia's expansionist policy with the ambition to sovietise Eastern Europe.
- The death of diplomatic leaders e.g Franklin Roosevelt, Lenin etc.
- The rise of uncompromising leaders like George Marshal, Stalin, Molotov etc.
- The USA policy of extending aid to countries in the famous Truman doctrine and Marshal aid plans.
- The impact of the Iron curtain speech by Winston Churchill in 1946.
- The influence of the Berlin blockade and air lifting.
- The growth of nationalism.
- The revival of the alliance system e.g NATO Vs WARSAW PACT.
- The outbreak of civil wars.
- The formation of spy network e.g KGB, CIA, FBI, MOSSAD
- The weakness of the UNO.
- The effect of Economic imperialism.
- The impact of the 1917 Russian revolution.
- The occurrence of communist coups in the world e.g China, Czechoslovakia
- Competition in space exploration.
- Conflict in Yugoslavia between Tito and Stalin.
- **Role of Press**
- **Cuban Missile Crisis**
- **Disagreements over the future of Poland**
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(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

10. "The formation of NATO(North Atlantic treaty organization) in 1949 was inevitable. "Discuss"
- A candidate is required to give and explain the circumstances / factors that led to the formation of NATO in 1949. A clear stand point is required.
- Core**
- NATO was a military alliance of the western capitalist states for regional security under a military pact signed on 4<sup>th</sup> April 1949.
  - It was signed in Washington USA by America, Britain, Belgium, Norway, Portugal, France, Italy, Canada, Greece, Turkey, Iceland and Denmark.
  - Its formation was facilitated by the ideas of the British foreign secretary Ernest Bevin.
  - The resolution of the Brussels conference and pact of 1948(Belgium, Luxemburg, France and Netherlands).
  - The fear and tension created by cold war.
  - The effect of Berlin blockade and American air lifting 1948-49.
  - The Soviet aggression and Stalin's militarism.
  - The success of the communist coup in Czechoslovakia in 1948.
  - The impact of Truman's doctrine 1947.
  - The need to implement the Marshall aid plan effectively. *Economic cooperation*
  - The fear of the new wave of arms race initiated by Russia.
  - The need by western Germany to develop her own forces to contain the pressure of Russia.
  - The weakness of UNO by which Russia continued to abuse the veto powers.
  - Russia continued support to subservion, sabotage and unrest in Nations where these were communist activities.
  - The influence of Winston Churchill's iron - curtain speech.
  - The Russian policy of maintaining the communist forces in states liberated by Russia by the end of World War II.
  - The need to promote democracy, humanity and common heritage against the communist dictatorship.
  - The outbreak of the communist revolutions in Greece and Turkey with support of Russia.
  - The rise of the communist government in China under Mao-Tse-Tung.
  - Stalin's character of diehardism.
  - The formation of the Anglo - American alliance in the course of World War II.
  - The western fear of Russian comincom and Commiform of 1947 and 1948 .
  - The failure of World War II conference to harmonise the relations between Russia and Western states.
  - The need to support and facilitate the operations of CIA formed in 1947.
  - The question of Germany and Berlin since 1945.
  - The need to maintain peace, unity, stability and security of Western Europe.
  - The need to contain the spread of communism in Europe.
  - The need to defend the integrity and independence of member states*
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D&A

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(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

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