

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
TANZANIA OLD SCHOOL ASSOCIATION
FORM SIX JOINT EXAMINATION

112/2

HISTORY 2

MARKING GUIDE

1. A student should be able to identify and explain the main causes of conflicts between the Arab Palestinians and the Jews since the creation of the state of Israel.
 - Introduction:
 - Historical background of the conflict (1mark)
: The conflict between Israel and Palestinians has been for a long time rooted in Arabs disagreement on the division of Palestinian Land by UN in 1947 and subsequently the proclamation of the state of Israel in MAY 1948. The situation has resulted into frequent wars between the two parties leading to the loss of lives and properties, the recent Gaza turmoil being one of the endless wars between Israel and Arabs in the Middle East.
 - Main body
 - Exhausted explanations and examples (3marks @ point).
: Land question
THE Land of Arabs was grabbed leaving them landless, worse enough the division was quite unfair eg the Jews were given 56% despite covering only 34% of the total population in the region, however the Jews keep on expanding to the land that was not allotted to them by UN. While the Jews benefited from being given a large portion of land the Palestinians were given only 42% of the land. Thus the Arabs are struggling to restore their grabbed land leading to endless conflicts.
 - : Religious differences
Most Jews believe in Judaism while the majority Palestinians believe in Islam, the two religions differ in some aspects becoming the source of misunderstanding.
 - : Strategic position of the region
Endowments of natural resources such as oil and the presence of Suez Canal which links Asia, Africa and Europe has become the centre of imperial maneuvers hence conflicts in the region.

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: Weakness of UNO

UN founded Israel in 1948 and it has failed to settle the conflicts existing in the region. Apart from that the decision to divide Palestine was one sided and unfair in the distribution of Land.

: Development of terrorist activities in the region

Development of terrorist groups and anti – Jewish organization such as Hamas, Alfatah, PLO and their activities has triggered the rise of conflicts between two parties. Eg hijack of aeroplane in September 1970 – Jordan, assassination of some Israel Olympic team members in Munich 1972, and recent Hamas attacks in Gaza.

: The influence of Western powers

They have been in great support of Israel making her aggressive.

- Conclusion

- Any relevant conclusion (1mark)

2. A student should be able to assess three successes and three shortfalls of Chartism.

- Introduction:

- The meaning of Chartism and periodization (1mark)

: Chartism refers to the British working class movement that was based on the people's charter; a document prepared and issued by industrial workers containing various demands to be fulfilled of William Lovett and Fergus O'connor from 1930's – 1950's much of its demands based on political issues such as universal suffrage, secret ballot, annual election of parliamentarians, equal constituencies and payment to the members of parliament.

- Main body

- Exhausted explanations and examples (3marks @ point).

- success**

- : Raised awareness among the workers

- Workers realized that they had to fight for political power so as to solve their economic ends since fighting for economic front alone could not succeed because the capitalist held political power through which all decisions are made.

- : Development of democracy

- Chartist essentially was about human rights and against exploitation. The issues that they raised such as universal suffrage and representation became the centre of democracy.

- : Improvement of Workers conditions

- Conditions of workers were improved to a convincing extent, also many demands came to be achieved later eg property qualification – 1858, Universal suffrage – 1876, 1884, 1918 and 1928, secret ballot – 1872, Equal electoral district 1885 and payment to MPs – 1911.

: Laid foundation for later working class struggle

shortfalls

: Lack of Unity among the chartists

Chartists were divided over the means to be used to achieve their demands eg some believed in the use of violence such John Frost of South Wales and Peter Bussey of Yorkshire, other preferred the use of peaceful means such as William Lovett.

: Lack of fund

They lacked fund to support their struggles Eg the sacred month/National holiday did not succeed because the chartists and the trade unions lacked fund to support the workers who were not earning the wages during the strike

: Lack of committed and strong leaders

They lacked leaders who could stand firmly with out changing their vision. Eg O'connor was elected member of the parliament and from there he changed his tactics and reduced his effort of struggling. He Later died and left a gap.

- Conclusion

- Any relevant conclusion (1mark)

3. A student should describe the weaknesses or practices inherent to absolutism leading to its collapse.

- Introduction:

- The meaning of absolutism and timing (1mark)

: Absolutism is the term used to describe a form of monarchical power that is unlimited with any other institution, such as the church, parliament, or social elites. The absolute Monarch exercise ultimate authority over the state and his subjects, as both head of state and the government. The system existed in Europe during the entire period of transition from feudalism to early capitalism.

- Main body

- Exhausted explanations and examples (3marks @ point).

: Hereditary Leadership

Absolutism was based on hereditary Leadership which denied citizens right to choose their leaders. Also the system of inheritance led to the provision of unstable and everlasting governments in some instances eg in Spain during the reign of Philip II and Charles V. The examples of absolute Monarchies in Europe include Tudor Monarch and Stuart family of England and Burbon Monarch of France. All these made people to turn against absolutism.

: Extravagancy

European Monarchs were extremely extravagant to the extent that they made their states bankrupt and unable to provide required services. It was from such grounds financial officials such as Robert Turgot a

French financial Minister opposed King Louis XVI regime leading to its collapse.

: Divine right of the King

Was the theory which claimed that Kings were answerable only to God and therefore it was sinful for their subjects to resist them. The driving force behind the doctrine was the idea of punishment to enforce obedience, it established fear among the ruled and in some ways made the Monarchs tyrannical. This made people to lose confidence with their leaders hence opposition against them raised.

: Opposition to democracy and human rights

During absolutism there was no constitution therefore the decisions and powers relied on the ability of a single person (King or Queen). This made the Monarchs to rule at the King's whim without people's consent. The majority citizens became discontented hence turned against the system. Eg in France during King Louis XVI'S reign.

: Connection between the church and state affairs.

Religious Leaders organized program to assist running the government activities daily. Also people has no freedom of Worship a situation that could not be tolerated any more Eg in England people were forced to worship in Anglican church during King Charles I's reign.

: Severe exploitation of Serfs and peasants

Serfs and peasants were heavily exploited by the church and the ruling power. Nobility and clergy lived luxuriously at the expense of serfs and peasants who paid taxes of various forms. Such environment forced peasants and serfs to unite with the middle class to not against the system in order to get rid of such ill treatment.

- Conclusion

- Any relevant conclusion (1mark)

4. A student should be able to justify the role of scientific scholars towards the rise and development of socialism in the world.

- Introduction:

- Definition of scientific scholars, examples and periodization (1mark)

: Scientific scholars refer to historians whose basic ideas and doctrines put much emphasis on active participation of proletariats and peasants to ascertain their needs by if necessary waging the ultimate struggle. For them social and political development is determined by economic conditions through which they rise rather than ideas. The theory was developed by Karl Marx and his staunch friend Friedrich Engels in the 19th century.

- Main body

- Exhausted explanations and examples (3marks @ point).
: Advocated for the establishment of a state command economy and monaparty system.
This was later followed and implemented by socialist states and economic as well as political affairs were dictated by peasants and workers as per scientific thinkers doctrine.
- : The revolutionary approach advocated by scientific socialists through class struggle became appropriate method to attain a first socialist revolution in Russia in 1917.
- : Contributed to the rise of other socialist thinkers who put scientific ideas into practices leading to the emergence of socialist states
Eg. J.K. Nyerere, F. Castro, Kwame Nkrumah and Mao Tse Dung.
- : Advocated for Unity between peasant and workers for a successful socialist revolution Eg Karl Marx demonstrated an example by organizing a communist League in 1847 in which all workers were called to unite throughout the world. The method was later applied by V.I. Lenin who managed to unite the peasants and workers to overthrow the provisional government in Russia.
- : Exposed the evils of capitalism and advocated for the formation of a just society that would be free of capitalist injustices.
- : They provided economic interpretation of history. They contended that all great social, political and intellectual movements of history have been determined by economic environment out of which they rose. Hence workers and other exploited people came to realize that the evils of capitalist mode of production therefore in order to end its exploitative relations it should be destructed with its super – structure leading to various revolutions such as Cuba, Russia and China.
- Conclusion
 - Any relevant conclusion (1mark)

5. A student should analyze the contributions of First World War towards the rise of fascism in Europe.

- Introduction:
 - The meaning of IWW, Participants and periodization/ The meaning of fascism (1mark)
 - : The First World War was a global fighting among the imperialist powers which involve the whole World fighting physically at the frontline or providing Moral and material support to the fighting parties. The War lasted from 1914 to 1918 between Tripple alliance of Germany, Italy and Austria Hungary and Tripple entente of Russia, France and USA.
- Main body

- Exhausted explanations and examples (3marks @ point).
: Weakened the existing government
Eg King Victor Emmanuel's government and Weimer Republic became weak giving a room to the rise fascist leaders.

: The revolutionary approach advocated by scientific socialists through class struggle because appropriate method to attain a first socialist revolution in Russia in 1917.

: Resulted into many problems and miseries
these included unemployment, inflation, famine and hunger as well as increase of national debts Eg in Italy the National debt increased to 85 billion lire five times the amount it had been in 1914. Fascist leaders such as B. Musolin and A. Hitler capitalized on such problems to sell their propaganda.

: The Vesaille Peace Treaty
the IWW lead to the convocation of Versailles treaty which came with harsh conditions to defeated nations especially Germany. The terms of Versailles treaty were the source of discontents among the Germans and Italians who decided to support Mussolin and Hitler who has promised to violate them.

: Raised the fame of B. Mussolin and A. Hitler
the problems resulted from IWW made the fascist leaders more popular since they used such opportunity to sell their ideologies and raise their fame. Eg A. Hitler attempted to overthrow the Weimer Republic in 1923 due to serious problems resulted from IWW while B. Mussolin organized the march to Rome in 1922 which finally brought him into power.

: Great economic Depression
IWW was one of the causative of GED of 1929 – 1933 which increased miseries among the European people Eg Germans became upset with their government failure to solve the effects of GED and supported Hitler's Nazi Party in 1932 election by giving/ electing 230 seats out of 577 for the Nazi thereby giving him a room to come into power.

: The rise of communism
the IWW is responsible for the 1st socialist revolution in Russia. The rise of communism became threat to industrialist and property owners in Europe, these decided to support fascist leaders who had shown concerns to resist communism.

- Conclusion
 - Any relevant conclusion (1mark)

6. A student should explain why and how USA involved in reconstructing Japanese economy after IIWW
- Introduction:
 - Historical background of US – Japanese relationship (1mark)
 - : The US relations with Japan had been changing over time. The earliest contacts between both countries were through merchants and explorers, however the WWII saw these countries pitted against each other after Japanese bombed American naval base at Pearl Harbor and USA declared War on Japan. The war ended in 1945 after Nagasaki and Hiroshima atomic bomb incidence. After Japan and surrendered, she was occupied by USA under the US supreme commander Douglas Mac Arthur and Japanese reconstruction started immediately by the allied powers.
 - Main body
 - Exhausted explanations and examples (3marks @ point).
 - (why)**
 - : The cold war
the success of communist revolution in China and American backing Koumitang government in Taiwan intensified the Cold War in Asia. Thus US wanted a strong ally in Asia that would ensure containment of the spread of communism in the region especially Korea and Vietnam.
 - : The negative attitude of Japanese towards USA.
US fought Japan as a member of allied powers during IIWW. The dropping of atomic bomb in Hiroshima and Nagasaki aggravated the already existing rivalry between two nations. Thus Americans wanted to cleanse themselves so as to make Japanese pardon them and forget about the past.
 - : Consolidate Japanese capitalism
the Americans wanted to consolidate capitalist economy in Japan with the belief that she would be helpful for American imperialist activities in the Far East.
 - : Japanese Potentiality
Japan was potential in industries, farms, fishing which made USA forecast the future trade links with Japan in those area. Americans feared that a rival Japan would impose a great challenge to US trade and economic interests in the World.
 - (how)**
 - : Through financial aid
USA provided billions of dollars to revive Japanese economic sector like industries, agriculture and infrastructures.
 - : Opening markets for Japanese industrial goods

She imported goods from Japan and encouraged her allies Canada and West European countries to import too. This widened Japanese industrial goods market and gave a great boost to Japanese industrial sector.

: Assurance of security and defense

According to the new constitution and agreements between themselves, Japan was to limit her military for only defensive purposes and the rest was to be handed to USA. Hence Japan became comfortable and able to invest her funds in industries which otherwise would have spent for military purposes.

: Parliamentary and multiparty democracy

this allowed greater freedom and participation of people.

- Conclusion

- Any relevant conclusion (1mark)

7. A student should be able to discuss the ways through which neo colonialism operates in Africa and how can it be contained.

- Introduction:

- Description of neo – colonialism (1mark)

: Neo-colonialism is the term used to imply a form of contemporary economic imperialism; in which powerful nations behave like colonial powers continuing domination over independent states in all aspects of life. It uses both old and modern indirect mechanism of foreign control to dictate the affairs of third world countries Africans in particular. The situation is evident in third world countries from 20th century.

- Main body

- Exhausted explanations (3marks @ point).
(**ways**)

: Existence of puppet leaders

they are there to serve the interest of imperialist powers not African ones.

: Foreign investments

the existence of multirateral companies which exploit the resources of African countries.

: Monopolization and domination the World market

developed countries control the market for African countries, fixing prices for raw materials for their own benefits Eg between 1951 and 1961 the price for primary goods fell by 33.1% while the price for manufactured goods rose by 3.5%

: Economic advices

The advices provided by imperialist powers seek to create a room for easy penetration and exploitation of developing powers through multinational cooperation Eg SAPs conditionalities by IMF and WB.

(mechanisms)

: Formation of strong integrations

They should be based on mutual benefits with the aim of creating common wider market, sound monetary system, industrial opportunity and trade development.

: Economic diversification

Strong agriculture and mining sector would boost industry, industry would provide machinery and market for raw material from agriculture and mining.

: Educational reforms

education should help to create self – dependent economic development and avoid dependence on costly foreign expert. Also engagement in practical education rather than bookish oriented one.

: Encouraging Local investors

this would help in checking foreign investors dominance who are exploiters rather than benefiting the African countries.

- Conclusion

- Any relevant conclusion (1mark)