



History ACSEE

**Past Paper Questions and
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Form VI

1.0 RISE OF CAPITALISM IN EUROPE

2021 PAST PAPERS – 2

1. In six points, show the influence of mercantilism in the development of capitalism in Western Europe.

1	Mercantilism was an European foreign trade which base on accumulation of precious Metal (Gold and silver), this was the trade between European countries and other Continent aided by the advancement of marine technology in which enable European Countries like France, England (British), Holland and Portugal to Contact Overseas Land include Africa, America, Asia and Europe themselves. The factor for the rise of this trade include development of science and technology, discovery of new world (America and Caribbean Island), profitability of trade is Slave, the prior knowledge about African labour after failure of Red India and European indoctrined labour and also low machine technology, War very influence toward the rise of mercantilism, However development of mercantilism was very beneficial to Europe in which they used the chance to undermine other continent Africa in particular. Mercantilism started between 15 th Century to 18 th century in which it passed through three phases Example 1 st phase was trade in gold ^{bullock} slave during trans atlantic Slave Trade, Second phase was trade in slave and last phase is trade in other item. Mercantilism contributed much to the development of European Capitalism by undermining Other continent the following are the contribution of Mercantilism toward the rise of mercant Capitalism in western Europe as follows. Accumulation of wealth and capital, During the Mercantilism period, European Countries (Western Countries) Example France, Britain and Portugal acquire wealth through unequal exchange
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1. Plundering, looting, piracy and Slave trade. Example Britain and France acquire a lot of Capital and wealth during Slave trade in 15th century from Africa through unequal exchange in which they exchange Cheap manufactured goods by expensive and more valuable goods like Slave, Agricultural product and mineral resources. This contributed to the development of Capitalism in which Wealth and Capital that acquired they used to invest in other sector of development like Agriculture and industries and technology. And hence contribute much to the development of capitalism.

Merchandilism led to the establishment of financial institutions and Banks, Example Bank Barclays and Chartered Bank, in which Barclays was established on 1756. This was due to lot of profit and wealth acquire from Merchandilism period. Bank and financial institution contributed to the development of Capitalism in western Europe due to that they provide Loan and Credit to the merchant, also deal with insurance and provision of security to the merchant properties and their wealth. By that Many Europeans merchant who acquire Capital loan and Credit from the Bank they used to invest in other sector of economy like Trade, Agriculture and industries for Trade. so Insurance financial and Bank system contribute to the development of merchandilism.

Merchandilism led to the provision of cheap labour, In fact the behind of development of Capitalism was African slaves who

1 provided cheap labour in European plantations and mines in Africa and Caribbean islands. So African cheap labour was African who taken from West Africa during mercantilism period in a second phase of mercantilism (Trans-Atlantic Slave trade). Due to provision of cheap labour Western Europe like Britain and Portugal acquired a lot of raw material like Copper, coffee, sugar, rice and rubber to feed their hungry industries in Europe and food for their population. Cheap labour contributed to the development of Capitalism in western Europe.

Mercantilism led to the possession of colonies by European countries. This started with the discovery of Christopher Columbus in 1492, the discovery of New world (America and Caribbean Islands) followed with migration of a lot of European population as investors, general seek fortunes and Administrators. Example Britain acquire 13 colonies in America and Caribbean, Portugal had Brazil, Spain had Mexico and France had West Indies. So colonies contribute to the development of Capitalism in Europe because it provides Market, labour, source of raw material and area for their investment and hence acquire Capital and wealth from the new exploitation zone colonies. So colonies was an outlet for the development of mercantilism in Europe.

Mercantilism led to the advancement of science and technology, by starting with Marine technology, in which was an backbone

1 of Mercantilism, They able to buy a very strong high sea going vessel (ship) and compass direction in which help them in various way.

Example Marine technology help to discover New world by Christopher Columbus 1492, to buy or their goods help them in piracy, looting and plundering, all this enhance and spark off the development of Capitalism in Europe. In other hand technology enable them to acquire colonies in America and Caribbean. By the other hand there was improvement of apt application of science in Agriculture and advance of technology in industries and hence spark off the development of Capitalism in Europe.

Mercantilists contribute to the development of cities and town and population growth, There was various cities and town which developed as trade port and landing cities,

Example Amsterdam, Liverpool, Manchester developed as the cities of trade in western Europe and other like Yorkshire and Lancashire developed as industrial cities, due to that cities and town promote population growth in Europe, as led into growth of trade in Europe, population act as market, soldiers for defence and hence promote trade. Due to growth of town and cities promote trade in Europe and hence spark off the development of Capitalism in Western Europe.

Generally, Mercantilism was very benefit European Nation due to the fact that they undermine other continent particular Africa

Extract 8.1: A sample of a good response to question 1

2020 PAST PAPERS – 2

1. In six points, show how Africa was affected by the new trade relations which developed after the abolition of Trans - Atlantic Slave Trade.

i	<p>New trade relations : was the trade which emerged after the abolition of slave trade and was known as legitimate trade where by it not involved the selling and buying of human beings as a slave. The new trade relations emerged during 18th century after the abolition of trans - Atlantic slave trade. The following are the effect of the new trade relations in Africa after the abolition of trans - Atlantic slave trade.</p> <p>The unequal exchange : the new trade relation in Africa led to an unequal exchange where by goods which were exchanged were not equal for example European used things like mirror, clothes to exchange with gold, silver copper.</p> <p>Indirect exploitation of natural resources : the new trade relation in Africa led to the exploitation of Africa natural resources where by those Europeans were taking the natural resources like gold, silver, copper. In different part of Africa eg Mozambique.</p> <p>Introduction of new cash crops : The new trade relation in Africa led to introduction of new cash crops like groundnut, rice. The new cash crops were introduced by the traders who came from Europe to Africa to conduct trade.</p> <p>It led to colonization of Africa ; due to new trade under the colonization of Africa emerged. This happened where by these European used different ways in order to make sure that they are colonizing Africa for example they used conquest where by they were forming a group of weak state and organizes strong state then after all they eliminated.</p>
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1. Muslim elite or they control all the state also they used collaboration.

Spread of Christian missionaries : After the new trade relations led to spread of missionaries where by those missionaries spread the Christian religion and its intended was to capture the minds of Africa so that it can be easy to colonize them.

Destruction of local industries : Due to new trade relations led to the destruction of local industries in Africa where by they introduce their goods and those goods were imported to Africa so due to that African technology and science became stagnant.

Europe : New trade relations in Africa brought some effects but also due to new trade union some impact occurred in Europe for example growth of towns and cities, development of industries, accumulation of wealth and also it led to growth of financial institutions.

Extract 8.1: A sample of a good response to question 1

2019 PAST PAPERS – 2

2. In six points, show how invention of machines activated the rise of Luddism and Chartism in Britain.

2	<p>Invention of Machines: This was the period when machines started to be used in production, this took place during the rise of Industrial revolution in Britain in 1770s. The machines replaced human labour example change from cottage to factory system. Luddism was the working class movement which involved the breaking of the machines, it was formed by Nedd Ludd in 1819–1820. Chartist, It was the working class movement formed to demand workers rights by using parliamentary means. It was organized by William Lovett in 1838–1848. The following are the factors brought by the inventions of machines to the rise of Luddism and chartism;</p> <p>Unemployment: The inventions of machines in production adopted in Europe replaced the works which could be done by human, to be performed by the machines this made the workers lose their jobs as a result working class movements were established during 1800s, example Luddism aimed at breaking the machines because the handcraftsmen lost their jobs of iron smelting hence working class movements.</p> <p>Low wages: The inventions of machines made the workers to be paid low wages because, they performed easy tasks according to the capabilities, therefore there was no need to be paid high wages because machines are used to simplify the production of goods and services but workers have to ensure the machines are running hence not a hard task.</p> <p>Poor living and working conditions of workers: During the invention of machines in Britain, there was poor infrastructure, such as health services and also factor like accommodations were very poor as a result the workers could not work in good way, also the payment of low wages made workers to live a hard life during the invention of machines as a result it laid foundation to luddism and chartism movements.</p>
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Hard task of operating the machines; this is another factor that led to the establishment of workers movements in Britain during the invention of machines because it was difficult to make the machines to run so that to produce commodities as a result workers demanded for their rights, because they worked hard but paid inversely hence formation of Luddism and Chartist movements.

Child and woman labour: The workers also reacted against child and woman labour during machine invention period because the development of industries caused the people to move from different parts to find jobs hence the capitalist preferred woman and child labour because it was cheap to employ and also women and children were not powerful enough to make any resistance hence led to the formation of Luddism and Chartist.

Long working hours: During this period human labour or worker had to work for a long time without resting in order to improve the level of production, this was because the machines could operate for a long time without resting therefore the workers were required to operate machines for long hours, hence made the workers to go against as a result they established working class movements in Britain.

Generally, the working class movements in Britain to some extent they achieved some goals because they raised the awareness and consciousness of workers, also helped to solve their problems, such child labour and women labour was reduced also reduction of working hours, and also it gave chance for discussion of workers grievances in the Britain parliament.

Extract 2.2.1 is a sample of a good response

2019 PAST PAPERS – 2

1. Assess six impacts of the enclosure system on the development of agriculture and technology in Britain.

1	<p>Enclosure System refers to the agricultural system that was introduced in England as a legal process of closing the small plots in order to form the big or large farm. The enclosure system have been implemented into several ways. For example, it was implemented through agreements, through the act of the parliament and through forces, were all implementations were supported by the English government. Also the enclosure system led to the development of Agriculture and technology in Britain as follows.</p> <p>Led to the introduction of land reclamation. This refers to the process where by the unproductive land turned to be a productive land or the uncultivated land turned into cultivated land, hence this contributed to development of agriculture activities, because the production of raw material was increase because the new land have been turned into productive land, example in Britain people cultivated cotton and coffee that was very important raw material at that time, because some were used</p>
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1 for Clothes Making:

Introduction of animal and seed breeding, after the enclosure system the animal breeding was introduced in which the natural animals have been stop bleeded with modern animal seed so as to ensure the animal to be high resister on disease and to have high production of Milk and Meat, also at the crops was done the same, hence led to the high production of raw materials that led to the development of agriculture.

Led to the introduction of the new fertilizers and new crops, after the enclosure system the new fertilizers that were produced from the industries were introduced, the fertilizers have able to be used soon after been putted to the crops, that was double function of Manure, hence increase the crops production at the short period of time, also the new crops have been introduced, the crops takes a short time to be matured than that present before, so that led to the increase on the production of raw materials.

Led to the improvement of the agricultural facilities such as tractors and seed drills, after the enclosure system to be introduced the new machine had been introduced so as to replace the cheap labour who use a lot of time to cultivate at a piece of land, so that through introduction of tractors it increased the production of raw materials, because used a short time to cultivate at the large area, also seeddrills helped in planting the seeds per day at the large area.

Led to the improvement of the infrastructure system such as roads and railways, so that through the increase of the infrastructure system the old puts were transported easily from agri farms to the industries for the manufacturing of goods, and also facilitated for the import of the agricultural factors, seeds and fertilizers, hence increased the production of the raw materials that led to the development of the agriculture.

Led to the introduction of new system of agriculture such as crop rotation and terraceing, due

to the enclosure system to be introduced the new system of cultivation was introduced, for example the crops rotation was very important on maintain the soil fertility, hence led the soil to be used turned per year hence increased the production of the raw materials that led to the development of the agriculture.

Finally! The enclosure system also contribute much to the development of the capitalism in Europe through the different ways as follows, Led to the development of the trade activities, Led to the development of financial institution like Banks and insurance, Led to the increase on the production of the raw material, also it Led to growth of the Negotiations exchanges in Europe.

Extract 2.1.1 is an example of a good response

2018 PAST PAPERS – 2

- In six points, validate the conditions which forced European merchants to enslave Africans in the New World during mercantile period.

Ques	<p>The African enslavement was the process of taking and making African people as slaves and holding them to the New world in the Mercantile period along the oversea international trade during 15 century. There were many conditions that led and forced European to enslave Africans. These are - The European effort to depopulate their population, cheapness of African labour, The problem and weakness of local Indian's racial factor, The strangeness of Africa and the need of market. Therefore they can be elaborated and validated as follows:</p> <p>The European effort to depopulate their population, it was the factor in it as the European people when very concerned about their decreasing their rights or to live and to be having nothing before during their hold over they afraid to lose the material wealth of the land packed in their invasions. For example during the English Cromwellian revolution in 17th the European Government due to the pressure of market therefore it is the situation of African enslavement.</p> <p>The problem of local Indian Indians as the local Indians labour were not easily distributed as due to their nature they were resistant, weaker and sometimes escaping and running away in the bushes or Forest. As in 15th the European Mercantile decided to come to Africa to look for the labour force that it is sustainable and it was the African people to be enslaved. For example More than 15 million of African were taken to the new world in the 16th - 16th. Therefore it happen to the African enslavement.</p> <p>The Racial factor the European always believed to be more superior and the best race than the African and other races. the strongest however in the Africa we weak</p>
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Qn1	<p>and it happens to them to be extracted from their native land to the New world to work as slaves in the 15th C. For instance in West Africa more than Ten millions of Strong Men were taken as slaves and domestic servant to Europe. For example Slave labour and slaves in US from Africa. The cost of cheap labour basically African slaves were trained to be very cheap to satisfy the needs of the African labourers. For example they could exchange of 33 pounds for ten slaves as compared to 10 Africans, it was very cheap so they could trap and have many labourers and huge labour force by little capital invested for them. Therefore it forced the Masters to enslave African in the new world to work on the plantation.</p> <p>African labour happen to be very strong and the could live in very difficult condition and have a great immunity to western disease against Africans. So the Europeans had no any doubt about the African labour situation and they reduced the cost of labour in the new world. Merchants used to buy the White labour who were weak and less resistant to disease because European labour was not sleeping culture led to another merit of the African.</p> <p>The European need of wider market and profit maximization through the African slaves as they also compared the European goods and services with the were paid low wages and they used to pay taxes for service in the new world in exchange the Masters will to buy the slave free and they had the European Masters buy purchasing in the European goods such as cotton, therefore it was the condition that forced the European Merchants to enslave African in the new world during the Merchantile period.</p>
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Qn2	<p>Finally conclusive the African labour or slaves in America has been contributing in the development of the USA and it happen of the declining of African country or continent in economic development and even political situation due to their present of enslavement as it led to decline of trade, Agriculture in Africa. It led to the collapse of some states in Africa also it led to technological stagnation and industry production decline. It is due to African enslavement.</p>
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Extract 2.1.1 shows an example from a candidate who was able to elucidate the conditions which forced Europeans to enslave Africans during the merchant period.

2018 PAST PAPERS – 2

2. Show how Africans were affected by the trade relations with America and Europe by the 15th century. (Give six points).

<p>Trade refers to the system of exchange that exists in an area. Or it is the buying and selling of commodities. Africa had trade relations with America and Europe in the 15th century and onwards. This was caused by trade liberalization that was adopted between the countries. As a result of this trade for example, the there trade were long distance trade, slave transatlantic slave trade, long distance trade and others. Through these trade, Africans were affected. This was due to the following ways:</p> <p>(1) It was slave trade</p> <p>Unequal exchange. Through the trade that existed in Africa with Europe and America, there was unequal exchange where Africans were providing valuable things while the Americans and Europeans provided Africans with outdated and low quality products. For example, products from Africa were gold, ivory, copper, silver and diamond while goods from Europe and America were such as minerals, wines, bread and the like, which were outdated and of poor quality and did not stimulate development in the continent. This created underdevelopment in Africa and made Europe and America to develop because they were benefitting a lot.</p> <p>Industrial and technological stagnation.</p> <p>Through the trade relations, Africa started being technologically backward because first through the long distance trade Africans were also considered as commodities when they were</p>
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a. Sold to other countries and this created shortage of labour power in the country creating difficulties in developing industries and technology.

Second Africans became dependant on Europe and American's goods and stopped innovating and investing on making their own goods.

Third through unequal exchange where Europe and America did not provide to Africa goods that would stimulate development but rather they only brought consumer goods.

Rise and Fall of some states. Due to trade relations that existed some states rose while others fall. This is because before the trade relations of Africa, Europe and America Africans had their own systems of trade where they exchanged goods for goods among themselves. But after slave trade was introduced those states that depended on the other trade started to collapse for example the Oyo empire while other countries that could adapt easily with the new trade became powerful and emerged.

Introduction of new culture in Africa. The trade that existed between Africa, America and Europe made Africans to adopt New culture for example their dressing styles, eating styles and even ways of talking. This had destructed African culture to some big extent. The adoption of western cultural made Africans to undergo cultural reionization and its effects are still until today.

2	<p>Emergence of a new race "Mullato".</p>
	<p>The interaction between Africa, Europe and America through transatlantic slave trade made new races to emerge for example when an African and European started a relation and have a child, that child possessed features which made them undefined in a sense that they were a combination of two different species.</p>
	<p>Lastly, Underdevelopment in Africa</p>
	<p>Lastly, Decline of production of cash crops in Africa. The trade relation involved taking African to America to work for plantations and mining where Africans provided their labour power. This reduced man power in Africa where by people to work in the plantations became limited and so decline in Agriculture.</p>
	<p>Generally this trade came to an end later and it was due to various reasons like economically, socially and political. For example evangelical reasons, say and humanitarian.</p>
	<p>Also declaration of Independence of America in 1776 led to the abolition of this trade and led to the emergence of a new trade relation called legitimate trade.</p>

Extract 2.2.1 indicates a response from a candidate who was able to show how Africans were affected by the trade relations with Europe and America in the 15th century.

2017 PAST PAPERS – 2

1. Explain factors which made Britain to adopt enclosure system and discard open field system during the Agrarian Revolution. (Give six factors).

1	Agrarian revolution, refers to the fundamental change that took place in agriculture sector through modernization and abandoning traditional open field system; Enclosure system refers to the amalgamation of peasant of land which was formerly for peasant and serfs and feudalism were taken by Capitalist so as to improve farming and sheep rearing, Agrarian revolution was happened in 15 th last half of 15 th century in Britain. ANI The following are the factor which made Britain to adopt enclosure system and discard Open field System during Agrarian revolution. High demand of industrial raw materials: Due to the fact that after the rise of Industrial in Europe particular Britain there
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1 was high demand of raw material which were highly needed in the development of industries such raw materials were sheep rearing Sisal, Cotton, coffee, tobacco and tea as well as ground nut oil and palm oil for lubricating machines this demand of raw materials in industries led to the adoption of enclosure system and led to the discard of Open field system during agrarian revolution.

Population expansion, due to the fact that in Britain at different years population had expansion for example in 1485 there was increase of 3 millions of people, in 1603 4 millions population up to 1760 the population were 11 (eleven) people up to 24 (Twenty four millions of people were expanded in Britain therefore the expansion of population led to the increase of demand of domestic goods in Britain hence adoption of enclosure system and discard of Open field system during Agrarian revolution in order to meet the demand of population in Britain

Adoption of new farming technology

During the agrarian revolution in Britain there was change of farming technique which were not happened during open field system among these changes were in Crop rotation, using of fertilizer which led to the improvement of production of raw materials in Britain which were never happen before in Open field system which was under feudalism where they were involve subsistence and poor farming technique hence adoption of

1 of enclosure system and discard Open field system during Agrarian revolution.

Development of cities and towns, Further more towns and cities led to the adoption of Enclosure system and discarded Open field system simply because in towns and cities which developed lead to the expansion of market and industries in town. For example in towns which developed were Liverpool, Manchester and London. These cities which led to the development and expansion of market hence industrial manufactured goods increase force to meet the demand of market hence adoption of Enclosure system and discard of Open field system which could not meet the demand of towns and market during Agrarian revolution in Britain.

Development of science and technology Moreover development of science and technology in Britain during Agrarian revolution played a great role in adoption of enclosure system simply because science and technology led to the expansion and rise of new agriculture productive tool such as tractor, which replaced plough and hand tools which were used during Open field system hence, adoption of Enclosure system during Agrarian revolution.

Shortage of land, In Europe especially in Britain they were think that land was enough but after the increase and expansion of population in Britain

I led to the amalgamation of land in rural areas
So as to increase agriculture production
which was very important in the life of
British population and British economy hence
led to the adoption of Enclosure system
to and discard Open field system during
Agrarian revolution.

In a nutshell: Enclosure system under
Agrarian revolution played a great role in the
development of Industrial Capitalism in Europe
which was blessing to them and evil to the
people of rural areas simply because serfs and
peasant were evicted from their land, impover-
ishment of peasant and serfs also led to
the creation of class of landless and proletarian
in Britain.

Extract 1.1 portrays a response of a candidate who managed to explain relatively well the factors for adoption of the Enclosure system.

2017 PAST PAPERS – 2

2. In six points, show how the growth of factory system accelerated the rise of workers' consciousness in Britain in the 18th century.

2

The factory system in Britain involved the use of machines in production that was different from the cottage system in England. The growth of factory system in Europe had various contributions to the rise of workers' consciousness in Britain in the 18th century in Britain. The following reason explain how the growth of factory system accelerated the rise of workers' consciousness in Britain in the 18th century.

Unemployment, the growth of factory system rendered many people in Britain unemployed simply because human labour was now replaced by machines in factories. Such that a large percent of the English males were without jobs. Hence they had no wages of raising a living. With the high rate of unemployed workers' consciousness was around leading to the emergence of various workers movement.

Poor working conditions, with the development of factory system the working conditions were not conducive and suitable to the workers. The working places or the factories lacked working facilities such as gloves also lacked insurance security to workers. The factory system subjected workers to poor working conditions such a situation resulted into workers' consciousness in Britain in the 18th century.

Low wages, the factory system resulted into low pay to the workers, whereby workers were paid very little for the labour they offered in factories. The wages were very low in such a way that they could not sustain workers', workers could not and were not able to provide themselves with the basic needs due to little pay that was provided by the factory owners. Hence workers' consciousness in Britain.

Long working hours, the factory system subjected workers into long hours of work and paid them very little. Workers spent most of their time in factories such that they have less time to attend to themselves. They spent many hours

2) men at work whose reward were very little - long working hours in factory system thus resulted into the rise of workers consciousness.

Child labour, the growth of factory system resulted into employment of children in factories whereby children of 14 years worked in factories as this was dangerous for children simply because they could easily get injured, despite their age. Children were subjected to heavy tasks in factories. Children were not only exploited to offer labour but also had very little pay compared to the older people. This led to the rise of workers consciousness in Europe.

Poor living conditions, workers were concentrated in a small area. The factory system ~~poor~~ provided accommodation to the workers in which their areas of residence had poor sanitary conditions, workers were kept in a very small area (congested). Such a situation led to the spread of diseases and resulted into poor health to workers due to the poor living conditions. Thus it resulted into the rise of workers consciousness in Britain in the 19th century.

Therefore the improvement of the factory system had negative impacts on workers resulting into the rise of their consciousness which later led to the development of workers' movements in Britain.

Extract 2.1 displays an example of a candidate who managed to show how peoples' discontents in the factory system accelerated the rise of workers' consciousness in Britain.

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

1. Explain six factors which accelerated the rise of merchant capitalism in Europe.

1	<p>Merchant Capitalism, this was the first stage of Capitalism in Europe which involved Overseas trade. It was initiated in 15thC in Europe where merchants travelled to several parts of the world to search for precious metals in order to accumulate wealth and promote national unity in Europe. This stage of Capitalism involved three stages such as Slavery, Unequal trade and bullionism.</p> <p>The following are the factors which accelerated the rise of merchant Capitalism in Europe:-</p> <p>Development of marine technology, this was developed in Europe due to ship building and it involved discovery of compass direction, motor engine, and the use of guns for security due to this factors they moved to several parts of the world and they accumulated precious metals such as gold, silver and also raw materials such as cocoa, coffee, pyrethrum, palm oil which were used to feed the industries in Europe hence development.</p> <p>Primitive accumulation of Capital, this was one of the ways used by merchants to accumulate wealth which were through illegal ways example looting, plundering, terrorism which were applied in African colonies through primitive accumulation of Capital merchants were able to expand their colonies plunder french town and cities, and plundering church and hence development.</p> <p>Enclosure System, this was the system under agrarian revolution in which it involved using land for commercial activities such as rearing machine sheep and cattle to increase the supply of wool</p>
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1 in the industries in this case merchants needed Capital to run these activities which had to increase of raw materials, development of industries and hence the migration to various areas.

Role of leaders, In Europe merchant capitalism arose because there were some leaders who supported the movements of merchants towards other parts of the world to acquire and accumulate Capital and wealth which is useful to the economy and this leaders supported merchants because they expected that they could benefit much from these movements example King Henry VIII wanted hand in hand with merchants, hoping to gain from that trade.

Discovery of the New world, this was influenced by Christopher Columbus who lived in Italy and Spain in his researcher and routes of 1492 he was able to discover the new world where he found many plantations which were needed to be established and developed by employing labour to work in this case they had to move to Africa to get cheap labour to perform labour activities.

Growth of financial institutions, this led to rise of mercantilism in Europe because it provided Capital to the merchant who conducted activities in several parts of the world in this case these institutions facilitated the rise of profits and also they conducted their activities sufficiently by being given aids, loans these institutions include Barclays Bank, Standard Chartered bank which played a great role.

Extract 1.2 shows a part of a response from a script of a candidate who explained correctly factors which accelerated the rise of Mercantilism in Europe.

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

2. Examine six factors which favoured British industrial progress in the 18th century.

2.	<p>Presence of natural resources in Britain; Britain was blessed with lots of natural resources like minerals such as coal, lead, copper and iron also she was blessed with good water sources. The minerals acted as raw materials for industries which accelerated the British industrial sector. For example; About 5/6 of coal mined in the world was from Britain. This helped Britain so much in her industrial progress in the 18th century.</p> <p>The impact of agrarian revolution; Britain also underwent agricultural development from 1450 to 1750, this was a very major factor for her industrialization since Britain obtained agricultural raw materials from agriculture like cotton which were used for textile industries production. Additionally agrarian revolution in Britain brought about population expansion which was a key source of labor force and market for the manufactured goods from industries. Thus leading to British industrial progress in the 18th century.</p> <p>Technological development in Britain. This also accelerated the industrial progress of Britain in the 18th century. Since with new technological</p>
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2. the growth of cotton which was the key source of raw materials for textile industries in Britain. This helped so much in the acceleration of British industrial progress in the 18th Century.

Conclusively; British industrial development had so many impact on Britain for example the industrial progress led to the growth of trade in Britain, also it led to the growth of towns and cities such as Bristol, Liverpool and Seville which were major trading central cities, additionally infrastructure improved in Britain and population growth was rapidly expanding.

Extract 2.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who examined the factors which favored British industrial progress in the 18th Century.

2015 PAST PAPERS – 2

2. Examine six factors that led to the rise of Commercial Capitalism.

Q2.	<p>Commercial capitalism refers to the evolution that took place in the European commerce and it happened from the development of trade both internally and international level. Around the 15th commercial revolution came across especially from the development of mercantilism and it marked the first phase of the rise and development of capitalism. There have been various factors that gave rise to the commercial revolution in Europe and can be analysed as follows.</p> <p>The rise and development of merchant class. The merchant class rose and managed to engage in trading activities and marked the diversification of the economy from agriculture. They managed to exchange goods in the society and hence were able to accumulate capital. They took chances of reckoning and dominating of the external market and dominated the international trade. Through this they managed to consolidate and amalgamated the trade and commerce of Europe hence the commercial revolution.</p> <p>The role played by the monarchical government. The home government within the territories highly influenced the development of commerce. Favoured from the accumulation of capital such as bullions and other raw materials, the monarchs created laws and ordinances that favoured the rise of commerce. They offered protection to the merchants which had smothered trading. Also the monarchs initiated various laws such as the navigation laws which were firms of trapping aiming at establishing a strong internal market from domination of external traders. A good example is Britain under the Tudor Monarchs who through the navigation laws managed to consolidate Britain's commerce and gave rise to her commercial revolution.</p> <p>Influence of the marine technology. The</p>
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Q2. marine technology had a significant part in the rise of commerce in Europe. ship building and compass direction enhanced the navigation process which managed to enhance the accumulation of capital through discovery of potential areas stuffed with raw materials. It was marine technology that led to the discovery of the new world which was beneficial to Britain. The technology also facilitated exploration activities example those done by King Henry the navigator, Vasco da Gama and Christopher Columbus. All these were essential in finding of new markets and labour availability which came to exist through the Trans-Atlantic slave trade and hence the evolution in the European commerce. example of the nations which benefited from the technology include, Spain, Belgium, Netherlands and Britain as well as Portugal.

The development and introduction of the money economy. Money in form of currencies came to dominate the European economy. It developed to become a medium of exchange through which trade transactions were made. The development of money economy altered the process of exchange and as well as in the accumulation of capital. Therefore trade and commerce developed as people now found a new way of gathering wealth which was through accumulation of money, which stimulated commerce within the European continent. Britain is a good example of the nation which benefited from the development of money economy.

• The rise of population. The European population gave a rise on the agricultural revolution within the nation. The new population facilitated trade as new demands were to be met hence goods such as food, clothes and other human necessities became marketable. Therefore triggered by their faster production of such materials to suffice the demands of

as the people gave a cue to commercial revolution. For example, Britain whose population had grown from 8 million in 1801 to 16.8 million in 1850, managed to increase her production for the availability of a reliable market of which it promoted and developed her commerce. Rise and development of unit of production formally known as the guilds. Guilds were unit of production organised and highly specialised on producing certain commodities and delivering them to the market. Guilds were referred to as early industries. So many guilds had existed and each guild competed for domination of the trade and the guilds which lost were taken out of business. The competition and amalgamation of the guilds became essential in the commerce. The merchants were more assured of the availability of goods and services, and also in the accumulation of capital. They helped to facilitate trade as it now became successive and continuous. For example, Guild system in Britain merged and gave her the rise to the world commerce and made her the workshop of the world in production and exportation.

Though commercial revolution managed to develop the Europeans to Africa & became the warlords. Massive destruction of the economy, rise of slavery, cultural destruction and the exploitation of her natural resources to support the need of the merchants and capitalists are one of them.

Extract 12.1 is an example of a candidate who was able to present a well argued answer in this question.

2015 PAST PAPERS – 2

4. Elaborate six reasons for the inevitability of the abolition of Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade in the 19th century.

Q4: The Trans-Atlantic slave trade of 16th century was a horrible trade which involved human trafficking as a commodity and which involved three continents which are Europe where finished goods came from, Africa where agricultural raw material were taken to Europe and Africa where slaves were obtained and transported to America to work in white plantations. Abolition of slave anti-trans-atlantic slave trade, was the deliberate effort by Britain to stop slave trade Trans-atlantic slave trade which began in 17th century. The abolition of Trans-atlantic was through many patrols, signing treaties and even by force by punishing those who were still engaged in slave trading. The following were the reason for the abolition of slave Trans-atlantic slave trade.

Industrial revolution in Europe with the industrial revolution slaves could not be needed again as machines replaced man's labour and hence slaves were of no profit and therefore abolition of Trans-atlantic trade was inevitable.

Sugar competition between Britain -

04 and France acceded the abolition of the trade. Britain by 19th century had undergone industrial revolution of which she produced sugar by using high and therefore needed to sell it at high price, at the same time France had not undergone industrialization, she relied slave labour in sugar plantation and her product was sold at a low price which brought a problem for Britain to secure market for her sugar and therefore abolition slave trade was inevitable.

Rise of humanitarian activities: humanitarian activities exposed the ideas that all people are equal and therefore demanded for equality, fraternity and liberty to all people and it was therefore led to the rise of efforts to stop Trans-saharan slave trade.

Evangelical reason: This is another way in which stated that all people were made by a God equal and therefore — trafficking the blacks was a law against God so this led to rise some people who started to oppose and stop the Trans-saharan trade.

Another reason was French revolution of 1789 → 1848. The French revolution spread the idea of equality, fraternity and brotherhood among the people in the world. Such ideas come to be used by some people to demand the trade to be abolished and therefore abolition was possible.

American war of independence of 1776.

Q9. The America independence war contributed much to the abolition of slave trade as the slaves participated full in the war and were promised better condition after the war. Additionally the slaves trade started to rise for their betterment and therefore cost increased which made slaves become profitless. Also the attainment of independence by the American people brought about confiscation of Britain investment which ended the demands of Britain demands of slaves and therefore the campaign for the abolition of slaves were unavoidable.

Another reason was the rise slaves demonstration and movement. By 19th century slaves, had started to form movement against slave masters, these contributed to the destruction of slave masters plantation of which made slaves profitless and hence abolition was possible.

Generally, there are many reasons for the abolition of trade and the abolition of Trans-Atlantic trade was challenged by factors like lack of support of other countries to Britain, still there was demand of slaves to the sugar plantation in Mauritius by the French and also trade had some beneficials to some African kings and therefore, the abolition activities became difficult although Britain succeeded to abolish Trans-Saharan trade.

Extract 14.1 is an illustration of a relatively good response in this question which embodies the reasons which made the abolition of slave trade in the 19th century unavoidable.

2.0 RISE OF DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE

2021 PAST PAPERS – 2

2. Analyse six aims of the Glorious Revolution of 1689.

2.	<p>The Glorious Revolution was the second episode of English political revolution which took place in 1688 to 1689, which overthrew King James II and brought to power King William and Queen Mary. The war was called Glorious because it was done without bloodshed. The revolution was done after seeing that the king was not a leader of his leadership since he was extravagant, weak and practised religious intolerance since he used the church in state affairs. Therefore English people were tired of his behaviour and hence they decided to overthrow him from the power. The Glorious revolution of the 1689 had the following aims;</p>
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2.	<p>Aimed at abolishing Absolute rule;</p> <p>The leadership of King James the second was despotic and autocratic since he practiced absolutism by making himself what he or she says as the law, therefore English people could not tolerate the situation. Since he was doing things lawlessly for example, he demanded the parliament when it denied to give him money for his own expenditures, therefore this angered most of the English who sought to abolish absolute rule.</p> <p>Aimed at Overthrowing King James II;</p> <p>Glorious revolution was an immediate cause of overthrowing King James II whom was weak as he was money oriented, and uncompromising to his own people for example when he killed monmouth rebellious ruthlessly. Therefore this angered most of the English people who planned to overthrow him and bring to power King William and Queen Mary.</p> <p>Aimed at Creating parliamentary System;</p> <p>Glorious revolution was also aiming at reducing the power of parliament, since King James the second was not regarding the presence of parliament in the country. that is why he was not regarding it. For example, the dissolution of the parliament in 1640 made people angry and hence planning make him away of the position as he wanted to rule by himself as a parliament and the parliament to follow his orders.</p>
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2. Aimed at ending theory of divine right rule of the monarchs: The revolution was a stepping stone towards aiming at ending the theory of divine right rule of King James II who restored. King James II believed that the power to rule was divine or from God and by saying so nobody was supposed to ask or question him except God himself, this made many of English people terminate him in the 1689 without bloodshed.

Aimed at restoring religious tolerance; the revolution also aimed at creating religious tolerance in England whereby by the time Anglican wasn't in the state, but James II used Catholicism as a religion of the state and to worsen the situation he married the French catholic princess and to add salt to an injury he appointed catholic officials in different positions, these made English people make a bloodless revolution in 1689.

Aimed at ending feudal systems and establishing Constitutional systems in England. The rise of James II made things worse, as he restored the early feudal systems and to add the salt into the injury he denied the presence of constitution, that is why he was even able to dissolve the parliament as he wished to do so, therefore the situation angered most of the English people who fought for the Glorious revolution of 1689.

In conclusion; the Glorious revolution of 1689 was the last revolution to occur in England upto date.

Extract 9.1: A sample of a good response in question 2.

2020 PAST PAPERS – 2

2. In six points, assess the contributions of intellectuals to the rise of democracy in Europe.

02. Democracy refers to the system of government in which people are granted full freedom. Before the rise of democracy in Europe people were living under hardships. Conditions for instance workers and peasants were highly exploited. Kings ruled deservingly. Hereditary system as well as Divine right of kings but democracy started to rise during English revolution in 17th century. Intellectuals were the different philosophers, economists as well as great thinkers like Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau as well as Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. These

intellectuals played a big role towards the rise of democracy in Europe. The following give the contributions of intellectuals to the rise of democracy in Europe:

They stimulated working class movement. Intellectuals encouraged the formation of working class movements in order for the workers to demand for their rights. For example Karl Marx and Frederick Engels then stimulated working class movement by inserting class struggle hence via strike. Organs led to the formation of various working class movements. For instance Luddism in Britain during 1811 - 1817 as well as Chartist from 1838 - 1848 hence through such movements led to the development of democracy as people started to fight for their rights.

They were against exploitation. Intellectuals strongly opposed exploitation done by the Bourgeoisie to the proletariat. For instance after industrial revolution workers were highly exploited through the use of human and child labour, low wages, poor working conditions, high prices of means for production goods, poor provision of social services as well as long working hours like from 14 hours to 16 hours. Hence intellectuals like Karl Marx and Frederick Engels started to oppose such act.

02 They demanded for religious tolerance, different intellectuals started to demand the freedom of worship to the people as people were restricted to worship in the same church. For instance in Britain the national church was Anglican and in France the national church was Catholic and the employment chances within those nations were based on the religion hence the coming of intellectuals like Voltaire who advocated for religious tolerance by opposing religious teachings in France based on catholicism to the rise of democracy and influenced determination among the people.

They advocated for social contracts, the intellectuals led to the rise of democracy in Europe as they advocated for the social contracts for instance Jean Jacques in his book "The social contract" wrote that the society is a contract between the rulers and those who ruled and the rulers should provide all necessary needs to the ruled class and also the ruled should be responsible in social and economic development within a country or state hence through such contract led to the rise of determination among the people that there will be a need to have the representatives who rule by the wish of the citizens hence led to the rise of democracy in Europe.

Extract 9.1: A sample of a good response to question 2

2019 PAST PAPERS – 2

3. In six points, assess the influence the 1789 French Revolution to the rise of political consciousness in Western Europe.

3.	<p>The 1789 political revolution in France was the socio-political and economic transformation in France which involved the overthrow of the absolute rule under Louis XVI and establishment of the first Republican government. This revolution marks a great change in the history of France and Europe in general. It put an end to the absolute rule of the Bourbon dynasty which had ruled France for over 400 years. Factors such as Capitalization of the French Army and Weakness of the King necessitated the revolution. This revolution had various influences to the rise of political consciousness in Western Europe than include:</p> <p>Spread of democratic ideas. There were particular the ideas of Equality, Fraternity and Liberty. The French revolution had been highly driven by these principles that all human beings were equal, free and should not be exploited. Such ideas were further spread by the philosophers such as Voltaire and Jean-Jacques Rousseau. This hence led to the rise of political consciousness and awareness in Western Europe, for instance in Italy and Hungary.</p> <p>Stimulated the occurrence of other revolutions. Through the French revolution and rise of political consciousness other revolutions took place notably the 1848 revolutions in Europe which began in Italy and spread to other states such as Hungary, Bohemia and Austria. Through these revolutions extensive mass mobilisation and politicisation has made henceforth increasing the political awareness of many people most of whom were in the rural</p>
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area.

Establishment of Secular state. This was the state in which religious matters were separated from the government rule. The establishment of a secular state in France after the revolution where catholicism was no longer considered a state religion resulted into the development of religious tolerance where other religions such as protestant could peacefully exist without any religious persecution. This hence resulted into the rise of political consciousness as the people were now aware of the freedom of worship.

Emancipation of serfs. These were the peasants who had previously depended on the feudal lands for their livelihood. These serfs had been exploited in terms of labour since they owned no land. But after the 1789 revolution, the serfs were set free, they no longer had to work for the feudal lords and all the feudal land especially the Church land was confiscated. The freedom of these serfs led to the spread of political awareness in Western Europe that all human beings were free and independent.

Establishment of the Republican government. The French revolution led the foundation for the formation of the first republican government under the Middle class of bourgeoisie in France. With establishment of the republican parliamentary supremacy was strengthened and people were given freedom of association. The republican government therefore imposed the public guarantees on their political rights and freedoms.

	<p>End of absolute rule. The absolute rule that had ruled monarchially over France for over 400 years came to an end in the 1789 French revolution. This rule was under the Bourbon dynasty with various Kings such as Louis XIV, Louis XV and Louis XVI. These Kings ruled under the theory of Divine rights claiming to be "little gods" on earth, and answerable to no human beings. Their downfall led to the spread of political monachism which gave room for political freedom in Europe.</p> <p>In conclusion the French revolution can be said to be a cornerstone in the rise of Democracy and political consciousness in Europe. This revolution changed the previous situation before the rise of political awareness in France and Europe in general (such as, Absolute rule, Theory of Divine rights, Kingship making, Feudal System, and the Church influence in state matters).</p>
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Extract 2.3.1 is a sample of a good response

2018 PAST PAPERS – 2

3. Explain six causes of the French Revolution of 1789.

3.	<p>French Revolution refers to the revolution that took place in the year 1789 that was about the overthrowing of the despotic rule of King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette which was disliked by the people of France especially the minority because of the weaknesses that existed in the leadership systems. The French revolution brought about the ideas of equality, liberty and fraternity. French revolution was caused by the following factors.</p> <p>The despotic rule of the Bourbonic kings. The kingship was hereditary where the kings from the Bourbonic families who regarded themselves superior than other races and all the higher officials were from the Nobility and Royal family. The rules that were conducted by the Kings were despotic in a sense that it was unfair and biased because some people especially the Nobility and the Royal family were enjoying</p>
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3. than the peasants and workers. This then created discontent among the French population which made them to form a revolution so as to overthrow the existing government and make a new one.

The King's extravagancy and bad financial management.

The King was extravagant in a sense that he misused the public funds for his own benefits. He was influenced by his wife Marie Antoinette who for her she had 400 maids, 500 hundred pairs of shoes which were overwaste of the country's resources and hence creating poor economic condition to other people.

Not only the king but also other government officials were extravagant when they misused funds or the revenue of the nation and hence people saw that it was uneconomical and so it should be stopped. Therefore they started to organize and form a revolution known as French revolution of 1789-1799.

Grievances of the French army and soldiers.

There were grievances and unsatisfactory elements among the members of the French army and they complained that all the highest positions or ranks of the parliament were covered by people from the Royal family and the nobility. They even if they had qualifications of being in those positions they were still given the opportunity of being leaders and therefore led leading to discontentment among people of France. Therefore due to the dissatisfaction in the French army, people wanted to revolt so that fairness can be granted in the army where higher position could be given according the qualification of

3 the person and not because he/she is from the royal family or nobility, that led to the rise of French Revolution.

The Burden of heavy taxation. There is existed unsatisfactory system of tax in France in which the big bourgeoisie, peers and other nobles were exempted from paying tax and therefore increasing the debt burden of paying tax to workers, peasants and minority. Not only that but also bad financial management made France to have a bad economic condition that failed to improve the economy of the French and the only way to supplement with all the extravagance was to increase taxation to people so that the government could get revenue for conducting other economic activities, therefore this increase in taxation made people to have poor living standards which to them was unsatisfactory and hence led to the rise of French revolution so that they can abolish this system of taxation.

The American civil war of Independence of 1776. During the American civil war of Independence from Britain colonization, many French troops were sent to go and fight for the independence and help them to decolonize. While the soldiers were there, they were taught on various tactics of fighting and not only tactics but also they saw how the Americans were eagerly fighting for their rights and therefore they created a feeling of wanting changes in their country and when they can back to France they started arranging themselves so that they

3. can revolt and bring changes in the society thus, the rise of French Revolution.

The Weak characters of the King and Queen.

The French King and Queen that is King Louis and Marie Antoinette had some weak characters that were unsatisfactory to the people of France. For example, one among the weak characters of the two people was that "the King was too weak to be stable and the Queen was too strong to be sensible". So, he provided bad advice to her husband and this advice had affected a large number of people in France and due to this they also decided to cause the French Revolution!

Generally, the french revolution brought about some various impacts in the country for example, it brought common man into power such as Napoleon Bonaparte, it spreaded unity, solidarity and freedom, equality and equality. Also, there was changes in the constitution that made them to adopt democracy.

Extract 2.3.1 gives an example of a response from the candidate who elaborated the root causes of the 1789 revolution in France.

2017 PAST PAPERS – 2

3. Examine six effects of the 1789 French Revolution in the development of Europe.

3. French Revolution 1789 was the revolution which occurred in France for the aim of overthrow of dictatorship regime of King Louis VI who was very dictator and extravagance and cause the life of French people too miserable. King Louis was advised by his wife Marie to do bad things which go against the wishes of his people. The cause of French revolution was not only political but also economic and social causes like Heavy tax, extravagance, dictatorship, economic hardship and other causes. The following are the effect of 1789 French revolution in the development of Europe.

It led to decline of feudal mode of production; the French revolution contributed to the decline of feudal mode of production in France and other place which undergo revolution. Feudal mode of production was very exploitative where by land was owned by the feudal lord only, and peasant own nothing.

It led to the rise of democracy in Europe. The French revolution has led to the rise of democracy not only in France but also in Europe where by the philosophers like Karl Marx, John Locke advocated for fraternity, liberal and equality among the people of Europe.

It led to the abolish of slave trade, France were the first country to abolish slave trade due to its philosophy of equality, liberal due to French revolution other country like Britain, Italy, Brazil stopped the slave trade and people in Britain lived equal without segregation hence participated in

3 in economic activities hence development in Britain
France and Europe for the whole

It led to the occurrence of revolution in other places together with Unification, French revolution it led to the occurrence of 1848 revolution which was the series of revolution to overthrow dictator leaders example in Poles, Czech, Germany and also Italy, due to French revolution it inspired the other nation to struggle and fight for their Unification example Germany unification 1871 and Italy unification thru unification made Germany and Italy to revamp their economy, therefore French revolution played a big role.

It led to the development of Industries and transport and communication in France and other European Countries like Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary. After French revolution, France started to reconstruct her economy by improving the industrial sector and infrastructure sectors which was not good during the regime of King Louis VI also due to this has also made other country to develop in industries and transport and communication system.

It led to the modernization of military force army and formation of military alliance. The French revolution made European nation like France it self, Britain, Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary together with Balkan state to modernized their military army which enabled them to protect their countries against enemies. Example Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary formed Triple alliance 1882 and Britain, Russia and France formed Triple entente in 1904 thus alliance help them to protect their empire.

Extract 3:1 shows the candidate whose answer is displayed, to some extent adhered to the task of the question as he/she managed to explain how French revolution triggered off European Development.

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

3. In six points, show the contributions of philosophers in development of democracy in France in 1780s.

Q3.	<p>Democracy is the government of people, for the people and by the people. Development of democracy in Europe arises after several political revolutions in Europe including English political revolution of 1648 (Puritan) and 1688 (Glorious) revolution; in 1789 French revolution and lastly 1848 political revolution in several European states like Italy, French, Prussia, Austria among others. It is true that philosophers played a great role in development of democracy in France as they contributed in teaching Frenchmen on democracy and to fight against absolute leadership of King Louis XV and others. Therefore the following is how French</p>
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	Philosophers contributed to the rise of democracy in France through French philosophers like François Marie, Montesquieu, Comte, Diderot, Jean Jacques Rousseau, and others.
A.3.	<p>They wrote & train people on the need for constitutional government. French men learn about constitutional governments when philosophers like Voltaire, Montesquieu, Comte and others wrote several writings in inspiring people to demand the constitutional government in France. Hence these led to overthrowing of absolute leadership like King Louis XVI hence they formed a constitutional government under Napoleon Bonaparte hence development of democracy in France.</p> <p>They wrote and train people about human rights (declaration of human rights). This also helped to development of human democracy in France. Since philosopher like Comte says "It is rather the human rights", this signifies that freedom is a right of every person. Therefore with ideas of several philosophers like François Marie, Jean Jacques Rousseau and others led people (French people) to struggle for their rights hence declaration of human rights that led to development of democracy in France.</p> <p>After philosopher inquires about fraternity, equality and liberty in several writings. These terms (conditions) signifies</p>

Extract 3.2 shows part of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to show the contributions of philosophers in the development of democracy in France.

2015 PAST PAPERS – 2

1. Analyse the impact of the English Glorious Revolution on the development of democracy in Europe.

1	<p>English Glorious revolution was the sudden overthrowing of divine rule under James II in 1688 by English people. The main aim of this revolution was to demand democracy which was not present in England. By that time, there was no freedom of speech, worship and elections which were done fairly and freely. The following were the impacts of English Glorious Revolution on the development of democracy in Europe.</p> <p>Introduction of bills of rights which limited kings or queens powers and promoted human rights such as freedom of speech and expression. This was introduced after Glorious revolution in 1689 and promoted human rights which were carefully observed and implemented. Kings were not allowed to collect taxes, raising the army for war without the consent of the parliament.</p> <p>It stimulated further unification of British Islands to form a great Britain which prepared a way for Industrial revolution. British Islands started to unite together which resulted in to creation of Great Britain empire with political maturity. Example Wales and Scotland joined in 1707.</p> <p>It resulted into combination of both political and economic power by the bourgeoisie class which marked the end of serfdom in Britain. Bourgeoisies started to control both political and economic power and feudal mode of production which was conservative in nature came to be destructed, which paved the way for Industrial revolution in Britain.</p>
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	Topic
1:	<p>It led to improvement of internal and international trading system as favouritism in trade was removed. This brought freedom of merchants to conduct trading activities within and outside Europe. Formerly, Feudal lords were much favoured than merchants by the government but ^{after} Glorious revolution such a thing was abolished.</p> <p>Also it led a foundation for further struggle of democracy in Europe. English Glorious revolution inspired other European nations to struggle for democracy in order to eliminate feudalism which was conservative in nature. It laid a foundation for further struggle in Europe. Example French revolution in 1789 and 1848 revolutions in Europe.</p> <p>It promoted religious tolerance in Britain as people became free to worship openly and join the denomination which they wish. Protestants, Catholics and Anglicans were allowed to worship without interference from the government. But Catholics were still segregated in political matters.</p> <p>Establishment of constitutional monarchy which stated clearly separation of power and general ruling system. The constitution transferred most of authorities to the parliament while a King or a Queen was there just symbolic. The main organizer of administration activities was a prime minister and the parliament.</p> <p>Glorious revolution had some weaknesses such as Catholics were still segregated in political and military activities as well as existence of property qualification for voting and to be voted.</p>

Extract 11.1 shows an analysis of the impact of the English Glorious revolution on the development of democracy in Europe.

3.0 IMPERIALISM AND THE TERRITORIAL DIVISION OF THE WORLD

2021 PAST PAPERS – 2

3. European alliances in the 19th century were inevitable. Substantiate this statement by giving six points.

3.	<p>European alliances were the military unions by big European powers for mutual benefit like fighting against their enemies together or well as protect their economic interests. European alliances sometimes are known as military alliances or military camps or armed camps. The military alliances occurred in 19th century in 1870's when the Bismarck formed the military alliance of three emperors in 1873 which involved Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia. This alliance broke away when Russia attacked Germany and Austria-Hungary for not helping her in war with Turkey. From there military alliances became major concern as in 1882 again they formed triple alliance which involved Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary again in 1902 they formed triple entente which involved France, Russia and Britain. European alliances in the 19th century were unavoidable due to the following reasons:</p> <p>Revenge motives: in 19th century European alliances were unavoidable since they wanted to revenge each other for example France joined in triple entente in order to revenge against Germany as Germany in the last year of 1871 fought with France and annexed two rich provinces of France which was known as Alsace and Lorraine which were rich in coal and iron. So France wanted to revenge against Germany so as to get her losted provinces and hence formed Triple Entente in 1882 thus why these European alliances were unavoidable.</p> <p>The need to isolate France: also Germany formed alliances especially triple alliance of 1882 aim was to isolate France. The triple alliance involved Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary and both of them were in fight against France so they formed alliance so as to isolate France as they believed that France alone would not manage to enter into battle with them for example they formed triple alliance in 1882 which involved Italy, Germany and Austria-Hungary and started to isolate France.</p> <p>Bismarck need for self aggrandizement (interest): also this was another reason for inevitability of military alliance in Europe. Bismarck elevated himself as a political master and war tactician so</p>
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3 he formed alliance to order elevate him self as a diplomatic leader who wanted to turn Berlin as a centre of conference and thus he manage to organize Berlin conference in 1884-1885. all those just for self interest example Bismarck wanted to elevate him self as a political master and diplomatic leader and thus military alliances were inevitable.

The need to maintain the balance of power in Europe: also it is another reason for inevitability of European alliances in the 19th century. soon after Germany and Italy unification in 1870s both of them went rapid industrialization especially Germany who was industrializing rapidly due to the rich provinces annexed from France as Alsace and Lorraine which were rich in iron and coal. so due to that Germany created a balance of power problem because he became dominant over the other European powers. so the former big powers wanted to regain their lost glory since Germany became dominant. for example France and Britain struggled to regain their lost glory replaced by Germany and hence triple entente in 1902 came into being.

Increase in nationalism (extreme nationalism among European powers) also its was another reason for European alliances in the 19th century to be inevitable during 19th century the desire for nationalism were over a lot in Europe especially in Germany who saw them selves as a superior race. but the reason behind which increased in Europe is that of expanding to the other territories through conquering as in 19th century in Europe to have many colonies of the prestige so increase in nationalism forced them to form milit

3) any alliance. For example Anglo-Japan alliance form ed in 1904 aimed at controlling the Far East in Korea and China especially in Manchuria. The alliance was for Britain and Japan.

Increase in militarism: also it is another reason for instability of European alliance in the 19th century. Militarism is the situation whereby a certain country engage itself in production of military weapons. So in the 19th century it was the major concern whereby European powers engaged themselves in production of military weapons. So this increased fear and tension among European powers and hence formed military alliance so as to protect themselves. For example triple alliance of 1882 increases fear and tension in Europe hence led to formation of triple entente in 1902.

Generally European alliances in the 19th century brought the world into trouble since it increased fear and tensions, led to increase in militarism and arms race also led to aggression and annexation of weak territories since it was prestige to conquer weak states.

Extract 10.1: A sample of a good response to question 3

2020 PAST PAPERS – 2

3. Examine six factors which facilitated the unification in Germany and Italy.

Q3.	<p>The Germany and Italy unification was the union of the small state in Germany and Italy to form a strong state which were Germany and Italy in 1870 to 1871. The Germany and Italy state Unification operated or conducted with her Leader who were Otto von Bismarck in Germany and Count Cavour in Italy. The following are the factors which facilitated the Unification of Germany and Italy:-</p> <p>The rise of Capable leaders. Example Otto von Bismarck in German who came with his slogan "the world of today do not wish the speech but in blood and iron" So, it led to the success of the state unification in Germany. While in Italy had a capable leader Count Cavour who was a prime minister in Italy was facilitate and struggle for the success of the Italian State Unification.</p> <p>The rise of the nationalism among the people in Italy and Germany. The people in the states were desired to be free and became freedom from the domination. So the facilitated and supported the process of the unification of states in Italy and Germany.</p> <p>The common Culture, race and historical background among the states. The various states in Germany and Italy were shared the common culture and they were the same in the background. So, It influenced the unification of those states in order to form a one strong state like Germany and Italy.</p> <p>The role of the Intellectuals and philosophers. The Italian and German's philosophers influenced the unification of the state in German and Italy. They were created the books which influenced the state unification. Example in second phase of the German unification there was the demagogic which did by the German scholars in order to influenced the unification of the state and formed the one strong state like German and Italy.</p>
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Extract 10.1: A sample of a correct response to question 3

2019 PAST PAPERS – 2

4. In six points, show how Europe was affected by the 1870 Italian unification.

	<p>Italian Unification was the amalgamation of the small and scattered Italian states in Europe to form the single nation state of Italy in 1870. Before the unification Italy existed in various scattered small states such as Lombardy, Veneto, Sicily, Piedmont-Sardinia and the Papal States, however due to some factors such as Common historical background, Foreign Interference, Clear Frontiers and role of Napoleon I, the ideas for the need of the Unification emerged which was undertaken in various approaches such as the Military and diplomatic Approach. The following are the effects of the 1870 Italian Unification to Europe.</p> <p><u>Balance of power problems.</u> The European balance of power which had begun to stabilise after the downfall of Napoleon ^{in the} in 1815 started to face problems after the Italian Unification. This is mainly because the Unification made Italy a very strong state which could act as a threat to other European states such as Belgium and furthermore other states which had previously dominated Italy such as Austria and France lost their control over their Italian states such as Lombardy, Sicily and Rome hence forth creating and destabilising the power.</p> <p><u>Growth of Ultra Nationalism.</u> This is the extreme love for ones nation. After the Italian Unification in 1870, nationalistic feelings began to develop and spread within the Italian people since they were no longer under foreign domination and furthermore they were no longer in isolation but united as one people of common culture, race and history. This increased their superiority complex and desire for other</p>
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weak nations and states in Europe hence a remarkable impact.

- 4) Formation of hostile military alliances. These were the military camps or unions for mutual benefits such as fighting common enemies together. After the Italian Unification in 1870, Italy involved itself in the formation of several military alliances in order to be assured of protection, security and increase the military strength and confidence against the foreign countries which had previously dominated the Italian States (such as Austria). These military alliances led to the rise of tension and division in Europe for instance the Dual alliance of 1879 between Germany and Italy and the triple alliance of 1882 between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.

Rapid Industrialisation: After the Unification Italy undertook several programmes and projects to promote industrialisation for the rapid development of the country. A lot of effort was wasted in scientific research and much capital was invested in establishment of heavy industries especially the steel industry. This industrialisation spread to other parts of Europe through labour mobility and industrial espionage.

Industrialisation of Militarism and Armaments.

This was the belief in the need for great military strength as a symbol of power together with competition in the production of deadly weapons.

After the Italian Unification, Italy fighting to become more stronger than other European powers such as Britain began a efforts organised territorially strengthening her military since she had

posed strong enthusiasm among the Black Carbines and the Black Shirts in the struggle for unification.

Italy purchased various weapons such as Vito bombers, destroyers and machine guns which accelerated tension in Europe.

Formation of aggressive foreign policies. These were measures focused on the foreign aggression and expansion. After the unification, Italy in deep need for glory, prestige and strength began to expand over the weaker states which she had become stronger than, such states include Lithuania in 1933 Estonia in the 1920s and even further into Africa in 1935, the warlike and partition for colonies was intensified hence forth marking a great impact on Europe.

In conclusion, the road towards unification was not smooth for Italy, several hindrances were faced such as Weak and unreliable leadership, Economic backwardness, foreign interference, Weak military and division among the Unification leaders. However the (successful) movement towards unification is what has created the state of Italy today.

Extract 2.4.1 is an example of a good response

2018 PAST PAPERS – 2

4. Elaborate six reasons that propelled the unification of Italian states by 1870.

4.	<p>Unification of Italian states means the amalgamation of several small independent states to form the large state of Italy. The states united to form Italy included Sicily, Piedmont-Sardinia, Naples State to mention few. Italy unification took place in 1870 under the influence of Victor Emmanuel II, Count Camillo Cavour and other nationalists such as Giuseppe Mazzini and Garibaldi.</p> <p>The following were the reasons that propelled the unification of Italian states by 1870:</p> <p>Rise of good and able leaders; before 1860's the were weak leaders were anti-unification so they delayed the unification process, but later "Victor Emmanuel II" and "Count Camillo Cavour" they were notable leaders who cooperated with the nationalists such as Giuseppe Mazzini, and Garibaldi to influence the unification of Italy. All the above leaders helped to raise the mass consciousness about the unification.</p> <p>The influence of previous revolution that is French revolution of 1789 to 1799 and 1848 revolution. These revolutions had great impacts to the rise of Italian unification since the French revolution brought the ideas of Equality, Fraternity and Liberty, while the 1848 revolution had shown that Italy is still weak in both military and the system of leadership since it used only the Gubernaz made by charcoal burner through the effect of its weakness led to unification in 1870.</p> <p>Common culture and historical background; all Italians had shared common culture and their historical background since all of</p>
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4. They were speaking a "latin" language so it was easy to identify the Italians due to sharing of common culture of latin also their states were closely located so simplified the amalgamation of these states.

The role played by Italian philosophers; these included, "Alberico" in which he wrote books which created awareness and consciousness to the people, also his book were influenced the ideas of equality, fraternity and liberty like the ideas from French so these made people to have desire for unification.

Foreign assistance; the unification of Italian states had been caused by the influence of foreign assistance, for example French helped Italy to liberate Lombardy where it gave 200000 troops to Italy so as to crush Austrian rule out from the Italian states, several states were liberated such as Lombardy, Venetia & Sicilian few.

The influence of Napoleon Bonaparte II; this leader managed to unify the small and weak Italian states so he brought the sense of unification among the Italians so this also contributed to the Italian unification.

Therefore, the Italian Unification of 1870 has contributed to the formation of Alliance also has lead to the Industrialization in Italy hence disturbed the European balance of power.

Extract 2.4.1 illustrates an essay of a candidate who was able to explain the factors that facilitated the unification of Italy.

2017 PAST PAPERS – 2

4. Explain the events which led to the Berlin Congress of 1878.

4.	<p>The Berlin congress was of 1878 was a diplomatic meeting of some European powers in Europe who met in Berlin, Germany to discuss the various issues pertaining Europe and the Balkan states. Some of the few countries involved were Germany, Russia, Turkey, Austria, Britain, France, and many others. The Berlin congress was prompted by a number of events such as the following;</p> <p>First and foremost is the need for territorial revision of the San Stefano Treaty, the San Stefano Treaty was a treaty signed by the Ottoman Empire King and Russia after his defeat. In this treaty Russia took part of Turkey that is Macedonia and added it to Bulgaria to form the "Big Bulgaria state." Moreover under the San Stefano Treaty Turkey was to pay war reparations to Russia. These terms were seen unfair to the Turkish Empire hence the need for changes. Thus the calling of the Berlin congress.</p> <p>Moreover, the need to check Russia's influence over the Balkan states. There was fear that among the European countries that Russia would win the Balkans and allies among the Balkans such as Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia. The winning of Russia over the Balkans would mean a threat to the interests of the European's imperialism such as Britain in the region. Hence there was a need to check Russia's growing imperialism. Leading to the holding of the meeting.</p> <p>Another reason was to stop the Ottoman Empire from disintegrating. There was fear that the Ottoman Empire would likely disintegrate after the annexing of Macedonia by Russia. This the Ottoman Empire was a close ally to Britain, Germany as it helped serve their</p>
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4. Interests in the Balkans. Therefore the calling of the meeting meant to give back Macedonia territory to the Turkish empire so as to save it from the allies.

Nevertheless, the Berlin congress meeting was meant to check European balance of power. There was known that by winning over the Balkans by Russia Russia would rise to be more powerful than the fellow European countries and hence by preventing this from happening and to maintain the balance between the countries, the calling of the congress became inevitable.

In addition to that, the Berlin Congress of 1878 was called so as to prevent an outbreak of war in Europe. Due to the struggle and the rise of confrontations between some European countries over the Balkan states there was fear that a war would rise, such countries were Austria, Britain, Turkey and Russia. Thus the meeting was to solve the matters diplomatically.

Furthermore the Berlin Congress was called to make territorial readjustments. The readjustments to be made were mainly based on the Balkan states and the issue of the creation of the 'Big Bulgaria'. The main purpose intention was to regain back Turkey's territories of Macedonia from the Big Bulgaria and readjust it to its former size. Despite the enlargement done by Russia through the addition of Macedonia territory.

Besides that, the calling of the Berlin congress was just meant for self-aggrandizement specifically by Otto von Bismarck who wanted to elevate himself as a diplomatic and peace keeping man. Moreover he wanted to bring all the European affairs in Germany which could act as a centre of controlling the European peace.

4 last but not least the Berlin congress was called to solve the religious conflicts in the Balkans. The religious conflicts were the major source of the Balkan crisis and the reason for the calling of the Berlin congress. The conflicts based on religion were basically between the muslims and the christians, orthodox or the greek.

The Berlin congress led to great impacts in Europe as it led to rise of Balkan nationalism, multiplication of the 1500 states, dominion of the delimitation board territorial redrafting, independence of some Balkan states and most of all the beginning of an era of war and migration of people and instability.

The Extract 4.1 is an example of few candidates who portrayed a better understanding of the question thus wrote a detailed essay with factual examples though he/she explained the events in the form of reasons.

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

4. Analyse six reasons which accelerated European rivalries in Africa.

4.	<p>European Rivalries in Africa refers to the process of Scramble for African territories by European powers. Where by Scramble was the competition for African Areas by European nations in order to get Areas that they can Colonise for their own Interest. It started in the last quarter of 19thC due to the following reasons:</p> <p>Development of Industrial Capitalism</p> <p>In Europe where by during this time there were high demand for Industrial needs like Rawmaterials, Market to sell their manufactured goods, cheap labour and land for investment. Therefore Europeans had to cross borders and come to Africa so as they can get their Industrial needs as there was competition in Europe for Industrial needs. Therefore the rush to Africa made European powers to Scramble for Areas that they would dominate. Example in Britain there was overproduction they had to come and sell to Africa also there was high demand for Lubricants to run the machines thus they came to get rawmaterials like palm oil and groundnuts to run the machines.</p> <p>Prestigious Reasons</p> <p>In Europe a country which was owning a lot of colonies was recognised as a Superior country this made them Rush to Africa and Scramble for colonies so as they can become powerful states. Example Britain was recognised as a powerful state because she owned so many colonies Africa, USA and India.</p>
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4. European Balance of power: Before 1870

The balance of power in Europe was stable where by Britain was strong in the sea and France on land where by France owned Alsace and Lorraine for production of coal and iron. After Germany Unification and defeat of France in Franco-Prussian war of 1870/1871 Germany became strong on land.

Therefore this destructed the balance of power in Europe which made France to come to Africa and buy colonies which can help her to regain back her power from Germany. Hence rise of European rivalries in Africa.

Role of European Agents like the Missionaries, traders and Explorers these Agents provided important informations about Africa to their mother countries and Argued them to come and ~~acquire~~ colonies in Africa. Mostly Explorers collected important information and they draw African map in which they sent to their governments. Therefore they Accelerated European rivalries in Africa. Example of Agents are Karl Marx, David Livingstone and others like William Macmillan who was a trader.

European Nationalism: This involves the Unification of small European states to form a single strong state. Where as the unification of small states of Germany to form a strong and powerful Germany State and Unification of small Italian states to form a single Italy. This Unification took

4	<p>place upto 1890s when as German and Italy rushed to Africa so as they can get colonies which will make their countries strong because they aimed at creating strong states of Germany and Italy hence it accelerated rivalries in Africa. Example Germany scrambled with Britain for Tanganyika.</p>
	<p>Economic potentiality of some African States which attracted many European powers to fight over the place. The potentiality include presence of minerals, Areas for investments, fertile soils and other potentials that made them develop interest to an area. Example Egypt experience big scramble because of presence of Suez canal, River nile which was important for irrigation. This made France and Britain to scramble for Egypt. Also Example in Congo basin was scramble d by Belgian. Hence potentiality of Africa accelerated European rivalries in Africa.</p>
	<p>All in all Scramble for African colonies / territories led to partition of African territories among the European powers after the Berlin conference of 1884/1885 which solved the disputes by dividing the continents. Example Germany got Tanganyika, Togo, Cameroun. Britain got Egypt, Ghana, Uganda. France got Algeria, Ivory coast. Therefore it led to African domination by the European powers - through Colonisation in the last quarter of 19thC.</p>

Extract 4.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who analysed the reasons which accelerated European rivalries in Africa.

2015 PAST PAPERS – 2

3. With examples, give five reasons which made some areas in Africa to have stiff colonial rivalries during the process of scramble and partition of Africa.

Q.	<p>Scramble for and Partition of Africa was the sudden rush or compete and the division of African continent by the European nations. This resulted into the desire of the European imperialistic powers to control different African resources such as minerals and land for agriculture. It started rapidly during the 19th century especially after the Industrial Revolution in Britain by the year 1750. Examples of powers involved in the Scramble for and Partition of Africa were Britain, Germany, Italy, France, Belgium, Portugal and Spain.</p> <p>During the Scramble and Partition of Africa, there are some areas that experienced stiff colonial rivalries or intensive Scramble due to the following reasons:-</p> <p>Firstly was the areas with Agricultural potentialities; Areas which had a very fertile soil potential for agricultural production they experienced intensive Scramble because the colonialists wanted to establish the Colonial Agricultural production to ensure the maximum production of raw materials such as cotton, tea, sisal and coffee. Examples of these areas were Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Kenya, South Africa and Northern Rhodesia.</p> <p>Secondly was the areas with Mineral deposits; the Scramble for and Partition of Africa was highly experienced in the areas with mineral deposits, because the colonialists wanted to control the source of minerals.</p>
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3. like Gold in Africa. For example, In Africa there was mineral deposit in Gold Coast (Ghana), Upper Volta (Burkina Faso) in West Africa, Zimbabwe, Vyasaland (Malawi) and South Africa which had mineral deposits like diamond in Kimberly and gold in the Transvaal province. So, this areas experienced intensive scramble.

Thirdly was the areas with Navigable rivers to facilitate Navigation part. All the areas with navigable water experienced intensive scramble because the Colonialists wanted to control the source of rivers for navigation from one place to another i.e. their Colonisation matters. Example of these areas were the part of Nile river in Egypt, Niger river in Niger, Zambezi river in Northern Rhodesia and Congo river by the Belgian Colonialists. Therefore areas with navigable water experienced intensive scramble than others.

Furthermore was the areas with high population in Africa; The scramble for and partition of African continent was highly contributed by the Industrial Revolution of the year 1750 which reflected into the demand of areas for markets and cheap labour among others to mention a few. So, they believed that in areas with high population could be their important areas to meet

3. their demands of getting a clear and reliable source of market as well as source of cheap labours. Example of the high populated areas in Africa were Nigeria in the city of Lagos, Togo, Cameroon and some parts of Ghana. So, these areas offered market for the European finished goods and hence they experienced intensive Scramble.

Moreover was the area with strategic points; Also areas with strategic points which offered a short-cut to Europe were highly scrambled than others. For example the part of Egypt was highly scrambled by the British and French in order to control the source of Suez Canal which was constructed for almost 13 years from 1869 to 1882. In the strategic part of Suez Canal experienced intensive scramble.

Finally was areas with good climatic condition and free from tropical diseases like Malaria. This areas also experienced intensive Scramble in Africa. This is because the colonists were highly killed by Malaria in areas with hot climate. So they fought to live in areas with cool Climate like the parts of Kikuyu highland, in Kenya, RPT.

Therefore, the intensive Scramble for and partition of Africa led to the summon of the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 by the Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck which declared the division of African continent in colonies.

Extract 13.1 is a sample of a candidate's work which illustrates clearly the reasons why some areas were intensively scrambled for than others in Africa.

4.0 THE RISE OF DICTATORSHIPS IN GERMANY, ITALY, AND JAPAN

2019 PAST PAPERS – 2

5. Show how the Versailles Peace Treaty accelerated the rise of German Nazism.

5. Versailles Peace Treaty was the treaty settled in Versailles Paris, France in the hall of mirrors in 1919 after the end of the first world war (1914-1918). The Versailles peace Treaty established so as to maintain world peace and to prevent recurrence of another world war. It included all imperialist powers like Russia, British Germany, and Portugal. Also the United States Woodrow Wilson president acted as an observer.

The following are points that shows how the Versailles Peace Treaty accelerated the rise of Nazism in Germany.

The terms of Versailles Peace Treaty was unfair to Germany due to harsh and humiliating. Germany punished to be the only causative of the first world war something which is not true. Due to that situation Germany under the leadership of Adolf Hitler established new form of governing system known as Nazism.

Germany were supposed to reduce their military armament. According to the terms provided in the Versailles Peace Treaty, Germany were supposed to reduce her military armament up to 100000 soldiers. Germany refused this situation. Despite of reducing her troops, Germany increased more military troops and provided more skills to her military armies.

Germany lost her large colonial empires by Africa such as Tanganyika, Cameroun and Togo. According to the terms of Versailles Treaty Germany were supposed to surrender their colonial empire to the League of Nations. This situation developed instability

between Germany and Allies group of France, Russia and French. After that, Germany introduced a kind of dictatorship ruling system with the aim of make for stronger.

Germany was prohibited to form another political and economic alliances. Being the cause of the first world war, Germany was not supposed to form another diplomatic alliances with other nations. Due to these humiliations of the Versailles Peace treaty Germany introduced the Nazism government and formed another alliance with Japan and Italy (Berlin-Rome-Tokyo).

Germany was required to pay war reparation to Austria. Germany required to pay 6000000 pounds to Austria because of being the only biggest causal of the eruption of the first world war, 1914-1918 which killed many people and destroyed many properties.

Germany isolated and exempted from the League of Nations. The League of Nations was established in 1919 to as to maintain peace in the world and to prevent the recurrence of another world war. After the formation of the League of Nations, Germany was isolated by other imperialists. Germany prohibited to be influenced in capitalist affairs.

The terms produced will not follow the fourteen (14) points of the president of the United States of America by then, Woodrow Wilson.

Woodrow Wilson needed the imperialist to not exclude Germany from European Union. Also Woodrow Wilson told the capitalist to forgive Germany.

It remained a paper work. A lot of things what were proposed were not achieved. Germany refused to pay a war reparation to Austria. The terms were to oppress Germany and not to create a good friendship with the Germany.

Through this, Germany established a self ruling system so as to champion the Allies.

Therefore, during the Versailles peace Treaty, the League of Nations was established so as to promote the peace in the world. However, the League of Nations failed to keep the world peace because it failed to prevent the occurrence of the Second World War, ~~from~~ from 1939 to 1945.

Extract 2.5.1 is a sample of a good response

2018 PAST PAPERS – 2

5. In six points, examine the foreign policies in Italy, Germany and Japan between the First and Second World War.

There are no answers for this question.

2017 PAST PAPERS – 2

5. Explain six strategies used by the Nazi Government to improve German economy in the 1930s.

5

Nazism is a economic and political policy introduced by dictator Adolf Hitler in Germany in 1933 after the Great economic depression. Nazism means the government as controlled everything in the state politically, economically and socially, no political opposition is allowed nationalisation is encouraged and socialism is violently opposed. Nazi government under Adolf Hitler in Germany made the following strategies to improve the Germany economy.

Telling the industrialists what to produce depending on what the country demanded at that moment; The Nazi government make policy that the industrial should be needed to produce something which are needed by the country at that moment. To produce product which are not needed by the country because it causes overproduction and underconsumption.

Moving workers around the country to places where jobs existed; The workers in Germany were moving in different in the country until in the place where the jobs are existed in order to reduce the problem of unemployment to their people. So, they reduce the unemployment to the American people.

Controlling food prices and rents; The Nazi government controlled the food prices and rents in order to make sure that everybody in the country are able to afford get it because they want to remove poverty in the society.

Manipulation of foreign exchange rate to avoid inflation; The Nazi government in the need to conduct the foreign exchange rate in order to avoid inflation of their value so, conduct business with different nation in order to improve the country.

5 forcing foreign countries to buy German goods,
Germany government under Adolf Hitler forcing
foreign countries which are conduct business with them
to buy their goods in order to improve their market.
So if you don't buy German goods and German don't
buy your goods.

Manufacturing of various source of energy,
for example emphasized the cultivation of the product
which product oil like palm oil in order to avoid
the problem of edible oil to force them face them. So,
these made Nazi Government to produce various sources
of energy in their nation.

To sum up, The Nazi Government in
Germany has many effects to the world and in
Germany like economic success in Germany, loss of
democracy, assassination of some people, formation of
military alliances and Outbreak of Second World War.

Extract 5.1 indicates a candidate who managed to adhere to the question demand by revealing the strategies that were employed by the Nazi Government to improve Germany economy in the 1930s.

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

5. Explain six factors which triggered off the rise of dictatorship in Japan.

5-	Dictatorship is the system of government whereby the leader holds power by force and everything in the state is therefore decided by him. Dictatorship in Europe started in 1922 by the Germany under Adolf Hitler and the system was called Nazism then later it spread to other countries like Italy as it was called Fascism under Benito Mussolini and the dictatorship in Japan had begun in the 1939, the system of dictatorship had features like the belief in violence, absolutism, nationalism and the power of the state, the following are the factors that had triggered the dictatorship in Japan in 1939.	
	The Versailles Peace Treaty of 1919, this was a treaty that had been held in the after the First World War, whereby it aimed to maintain the balance of power, punish the aggressors, dismember of Germany, in these agreement Japan had not been recognized as a powerful nation like the United States of America and Britain, this had greatly upset Japan and therefore both the leaders of Japan had influenced the citizens of Japan to support the dictatorship system in order to get recognition as a great nation.	
	Weakness of the Japanese government, the Japanese government had been engaged in the corruption and also all the leaders were irresponsible and worked to benefit their own interests, the Japanese government had watched the citizens live in suffering for a long time and did not do anything to make their lives better, therefore because of the weakness of the Japanese government, the people who	

5 believed in dictatorship, had got a chance to get followers of the dictatorship system, and hence the rise of dictatorship in Japan because of the weaknessness of the Japan government.

The weakness of the League of nations; this was an organization formed after the First World war in order to maintain peace and prevention of the occurrence of conflicts in the world, the League of nations had failed to maintain peace and security in Japan and hence had led to the rise of dictatorship in Japan example the League of nations had failed to prevent the Manchuria attack in 1931, hence paved a way for dictatorship in Japan.

The role of elites in Japan; the elites were the literate people in Japan, these elites had supported the idea of dictatorship, they had believed that for Japan to develop there should be use of force, the elite had the power to seize the parliament, hence the elite had spread the ideology of dictatorship among the Japanese citizens a factor that led to the rise of dictatorship in Japan example Banri was among the elites who influenced the presence of dictatorship in Japan.

The impact of the situation in Manchuria; the Manchuria was found in China, the Japanese had invaded Manchuria in 1931 without the approval of the Chinese government, the Japanese had aimed to spread the idea of extremism and also she had the economic influence and investments in Manchuria.

Extract 5.1 shows a part of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to explain the factors which prompted the rise of dictatorship in Japan.

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

6. Show how the agreements of the 1919 Paris Peace Conference activated extreme nationalism in Western Europe.

6.	<p>Paris peace conference refers to the special conference met at Paris particularly Versailles town in France by countries like USA represented by Wilson Woodrow, France represented by Clemenceau Orlando of Italy and Lloyd George of Britain. The peace conference emerged as soon as the end of the first world war in 1919 regarded as a gesture to restore the lost world peace. The following below are the agreements and resolutions reached at Paris peace conference in 1919 that activated extreme nationalism in Western Europe particularly Italy and Germany who later became the victims of the treaty.</p> <p>War guilt clause; This was an agreement reached at Versailles peace conference where by the member states delegates declared that</p>
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Germany was the causative agent of the first world war hence deserving punishment. This made most of the Germans feel that they were treated harshly though it was for every states fault to cause the war. so Germans under Adolf Hitler developed extreme nationalism against the Paris peace conference.

War reparation clause; This was also another resolution reached at Paris peace conference which annoyed the Germans as it was required to pay 33 million dollars to compensate the loss caused by war this could be in form of cash, timber, ships and livestock, worsening the matter the Weimar Republic agreed this harshy act of the conference causing people to revolt against the nailing government in Germany.

Disarmament clause; Here the Germany's armed personnel were to be reduced to 100,000 soldiers as well as abolishing a compulsory military services to youths also Germany was not allowed to own air forces and military bases located in South East and West so as to ensure security of Poland and Czechoslovakia also remaining with only six battle ships. Adolf Hitler with a Nazi ideology opposed the act and support of the poor peasants and workers which led to his rise into power to replace Weimar Republic.

Exclusion of Germany in the League of Nations.
The League of nations was an international body designed and obliged to maintain peace and stability of the world from the occurrence of World war. The body was formed in 1919 as proposed by the USA's president Woodrow Wilson

with the isolation of Germany until when she
6. qualifies after paying the war reparation and
other conference conditions. This act developed
extreme nationalism and people elected Adolf
Hitler so as to fight against harshy terms of
the Paris peace conference.

Decolonization Clause: The African and
Other European colonies previously owned by
Germany were placed under the trusteeship
Council of the League of Nations and declared
as Mandate territories with special care of other
colonial powers to prepare them for independence.
German South African colony of Namibia was taken
by South African Boers, Tanzania by British and
Togo was given to France. This agreement weakened
Germany politically hence people decided to support
Nazi ideology so as to regain their lost colonies.

Dicratification of Italy from the treaty:
Italy was formerly proclaiming and promised to
be given Austria in the Upper Adige but
it seemed that both France and Britain had
selfish and common interests hence dividing the
Germany's former colonies among themselves. This
caused Benito Mussolini of Italy to have close
links with Adolf Hitler resulting to another world war.

All in all; it is the Versailles peace
treaty of Paris in 1919 which mainly contributed
to the activation of extreme nationalism in Western
Europe particularly Germany and Italy where
in a long run with the collaboration of Japan
one dictatorial government led the world into
the second world war from 1939 to 1945.

Extract 6.2 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to show how Paris Peace Treaty accelerated extreme nationalism in Western Europe.

2015 PAST PAPERS – 2

6. Analyse six effects of the Nazi dictatorship in Germany during the 1930s.

6.	<p>Dictatorship is the system of government and leadership in which a leader has absolute power in all matters concerning the state. The dictator dominates both social, political and economic matters without the consent of people. In Germany dictatorship was given a name Nazi and Adolf Hitler who ruled Germany between the 1930s. Dictatorship in German emerged due to different factors which based on both social, political and economic like poor living conditions of Germany, spreading of communism and Great Economic Depression of 1929 to 1933. These all factor necessitated the demand for dictatorial government to boost development both socially, politically and economically. The following were the effects of the Nazi dictatorship in Germany during the 1930s as it took place:</p> <p>It arrested the spread of communism in Germany. Germany under Adolf Hitler implemented strongly the anti-communist policies hence the socialists who were under the influence USSR could not get access to enter into Germany.</p> <p>It brought general panic in Germany. People lost their peace during the reign of Hitler under his aggressive policies hence all Germany became in a great tension of over the Nazist government.</p> <p>It brought economic development in Germany. Economic sectors were strengthened under Nazi policies. Agriculture, mining, trade and industries</p>
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6. started to flourish especially when Adolf Hitler forced the industrialists and gave them conditionalities of what to produce depending on the demands of the state.

Improvement of social services in Germany. Improvements were made on social services like schools which aimed at teaching the Nazi policies and transport networks like roads.

It led to the death of many people. Those people who tried to oppose the Nazi policies were arrested and killed. The antagonists were sent to concentration camps. Also the church leaders like priests and nuns were arrested. Moreover depopulation was due to massive killings of the Jews in the gas chambers.

It brought to general loss of Democracy in Germany. All matters concerning the state were under the Nazi ruler, Hitler who banned all elements of democracy like holding elections, trade unions, forming political parties, forming representative government all these were banned hence all matters of the state decisions were made by Hitler himself.

Therefore the propagation of Nazism in Germany had great effects within Germany. The impacts could not only be on Germany but other parts of the world imitated elements like Racism, exploitation. Also other dictators in the world formed like Idi Amin and Mobutu Sese Seko.

Extract 16 is an example of candidate's response which reveals a mastery of the effects of Nazism on Germany.

5.0 THE RISE OF SOCIALISM

2021 PAST PAPERS – 2

4. In six points, examine effects of the Russian Revolution of 1917 in the world.

Q4 Russian Revolution, Was the socialist revolution made in Russia where Lenin overthrows Nicholas II in October 1917. Before revolution were under Tsarist rule, and Russia experienced poverty, unemployment and well low industrial base. The first world war was the major cause of Russian Revolution, also Lenin and his followers played the great role. Russian Revolution led to different impacts within Russia and worldwide. The following are the impacts of Russian Revolution of 1917 in the world.

Spread of Socialism, Lenin was the socialist who followed ideas of marxist and other socialist figures like Frederick Engels and Karl Marx, after the revolution, Russia started to spread the idea of Socialism in the world. For example China made Revolution in 1949 under Mao Tse Tung, by overthrowing the Kuomintang government of Chiang Kai-shek due to the influence of Russian revolution of 1917 also African countries like Ghana and Tanganyika adopted socialism.

Formation of the socialist block in 1922, After the Russian revolution, Russia formed the socialist block which included all socialist countries. The permanent members were; China, and Cuba also Korea and Vietnam joined the block after their revolutions. For example Fidel Castro overthrown

Q4 Batista and took over the government of Cuba, soon joined the socialist block.

The rise of dictatorship in the world, for instance

In European countries such as Germany, Italy and Japan, Russian Revolution led to the rise of anti-democratic forces because those capitalists feared about the communism for example Adolf Hitler of Germany, and Benito Mussolini of Italy were anti-communism where they introduced dictatorship in order to make the total wife of Democracy with the purpose of containing the spread of communism.

Decolonization of Africa, African countries gain support from the socialist block formed by Russia. For instance Russia used awareness to African elites and freedom fighters, through promotion of human rights and formation of anti-colonial groups also moral and material support for example Nkrumah was formed under the socialist ideas, also African scholars were given scholarships as well as formed different anti-colonial movements such as in Algeria.

Cold war, the cold war fought between socialist bloc and capitalist bloc (USA), after the Russian Revolution which led to the formation of USSR raised the capitalist block, where they started to use threats within bloc members, cold war spreaded in the world because these blocs were competing for the chance of spreading their ideologies for example among supporters of USA like Germany, Italy as well as Britain and France against USSR members like China and Cuba.

Introduction of Russia as the first socialist state in the world, after the Russian Revolution of 1917, Russia became the first socialist state in the world and

0% became popular, due to its status Russia regarded as a super power of the world. For example the decline of Russian capitalism, Russian Revolution contributed to some extent also Lenin raised his status in the world as a popular figure.

Generally, Russian Revolution led to the positive impacts in most compared with the negative effects because it created large industrial bases in Russia, and other economic reforms 'also Russians problems like corruption, Unemployment, poor Infrastructure were solved significantly soon after the revolution' compared to only when Russia was under Communism, also USSR collapsed in 1990 to the lack of unity among members and the strength of USA.

Extract 11.1 A sample of a relevant response to question 4

2020 PAST PAPERS – 2

4. Analyse six impacts of the Chinese Communist Revolution in China.

4	<p>Chinese communist revolution was the economic, political and social changes in China in 1949. The movement was led by Mao-Tse-Tung to overthrow the Kuomintang government under the puppet leader of Chiang-Kai-Shek. The revolution was due to the despotic rule of Kuomintang government, also the movement was influenced by the rise of Russian revolution in 1917. The following were the impacts of Chinese communist revolution to China.</p> <p>Termination of feudalism, before the Chinese revolution people of China were subjected into feudal system by which there were classes between landlords and landless, also there were private ownership of production means like land and factories, so due to the Chinese communist revolution in China led to the end and termination of feudal system.</p> <p>Led to the rise of Mao-Tse-Tung as a leader of China, since after the Chinese communist revolution the despotic government rule of Kuomintang and its leader like Chiang-Kai-Shek was overthrown and hence led to the rise of new Chinese leader who facilitated the revolution known as Mao-Tse-Tung.</p> <p>Creation of Chinese socialist revolution state, also of the Chinese communism revolution in 1949 gave the rise of new socialist state of China by which industry was improved, also all people were united together also means of production like land and factories was nationalized and put under public ownership.</p>
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4	<p>Adoption of single party system, before the revolution in China there were many parties and the party were dictatorial in nature. So after the Chinese communist revolution led to the adoption of only single party system in China which was Communist party under which people lived equally with no classes, classes and exploitation.</p>
	<p>Improvement of infrastructures and other social services, after Chinese communist revolution different infrastructures was improved hence before revolution there were poor infrastructures, no employment, lacked basic education but also poverty so after the revolution social services was provided equally like health service, water supply, and food supply.</p>
	<p>Nationalisation of means of production and private enterprises, after the Chinese communist revolution all means of production and private enterprises was under public control, that there was no again private ownership of means of production so as to ensure equality to all members of China.</p>
	<p>Therefore Chinese communist revolution also had different impacts in Africa like assisted liberation movement in Africa, led to the creation of socialist Africa especially in Tanzania but also provided aid to the third world countries.</p>

Extract 11.1: A sample of a good response to question 4

2019 PAST PAPERS – 2

6. The disintegration of Soviet bloc in the 1990s was inevitable. Verify this statement by giving six points.

6.	<p>Soviet bloc refers to the eastern states which formed in Europe, like including Moldova, Tajikistan, Georgia, Ukraine, Latvia, Belarus, Armenia and others which are 15 countries. It formed during 1922 as USSR (Union of Soviet socialist republics) after the Russian revolution of 1917. But, during 1990's, the Soviet bloc disintegrated due to number of reasons such as:-</p> <p>The Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of glasnost and perestroika. Two useful policies that introduced by Russian leader, whereby glasnost means "openness" and perestroika allowed free economic negotiations so, due to these policies, it penetrated some elements of Capitalism which broke the Soviet Bloc. Privatization, market system and free economic motives. Hence, the Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of glasnost and perestroika culminated to the disintegration of Soviet bloc in 25th March 1991, so was inevitable.</p> <p>The dictatorship system of Soviet leaders. This was because, the leaders were ruled autocratically, due to the adoption of one party system which hindered freedom of express, opinion, among the country. For example, Nikita Khrushchev who was a dictator in Russia. So, other states like Moldova, Latvia and Poland decided to go against the dictatorship regime of those leaders. So, this made the Soviet power to collapse. Hence, the dictatorship of Soviet leaders culminated to the disintegration of Soviet bloc around 1990's.</p>
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Economic hardship in the Soviet power This also became, The Soviet power engaged in the cold war with USA in which she spent a lot of money and resources in the armance. Thus caused poor provision of social services, unemployment because, the government failed to finance and meets the people's demand. Forstare, Soviet power used a lot of money to create an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) and Long Range Ballistic Missile (LRBM). Hence, Economic hardship led to the disintegration of Soviet bloc during 1990's.

Religious Intolerance: In the Soviet power like Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan most of people were muslims while in states like Moldova and Belarus where Orthodox Christians but the Marxist government banned all religions' denominations. Precisely in the Soviet power due to the first five year development plan. So, many people were not allowed to worship thus they decided to withdraw from it. Hence religious intolerance culminated to the disintegration of the Soviet bloc in 1990's.

The western interference, They include Britain and USA who planted capitalist elements in the Soviet Bloc. For instance, USA supported Poland economically and ideologically to go against her fellow Soviet states, also the president Ronald Reagan entered and challenged Mr. Khan Gorbachev by cooperate with his allied power. Hence, the western interference was the factor that led to the disintegration of Soviet-bloc around 1990's.

Decentralization of authority, The Soviet power was the decentralizing of power to the people, in which she allowed the majority Cuban to participate in political and economic affairs. So, many Soviet people make decisions and their own opinions in the government. This planted some element of capitalism like free trade, privatization. Hence, the decentralization of power to the people led to the disintegration of Soviet Union around the 1990's.

Generally, the Soviet bloc was a very powerful state because it had good leadership since the Russian revolution of 1917, but now days the Soviet Bloc is no longer powerful because USA is said to be the leading power capitalist in the world.

Extract 2.6.1 is a sample of a good response

2018 PAST PAPERS – 2

6. Describe six causes of the 1949 Chinese Revolution.

6.	<p>Chinese Revolution was the Second Communist (Scientific) revolution in the world led by Mao Tse-tang in 1949 to overthrow the Kuomintang government under Chiang Kai-Shek. Before the Chinese Communist revolution the Manchu ruled China from 1644. In this period Japanese and Britain influence in China through investment while Japan controlled Manchuria. Mao Tse-tang (Mao Ze dong) introduced Chinese Communist Party (CCP) so as to organize Chinese for revolution. The following were the causes of the Chinese Revolution of 1949, as follows:-</p> <p>The feudal system; China before the revolution lived under feudal system where people were divided into two antagonistic classes like the bourgeoisie and peasants (poor). Due to the occurrence of classes upper class exploited lower class (poor) through hireration and renting system. Hence this caused Mao the gang to wage revolution to removal classes and built Classless society in China.</p> <p>The influence of Russian revolution of 1917. This was the first Scientific communist revolution in the world. After the Russian revolution inspired China under Mao Tse-tang.</p>
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6 to overthrow Kounmintang government under Kiang Kai-shek who was the puppet to Japanese and Britain who ruled China before the 1949 revolution.

Poor living condition and the general poverty in China; Before the revolution Chinese lived in miserable life due to the lack of important requirement such as food. Also the poverty was most in China due to poor government revenue due to the impact of foreign rule by Manchu who exploited their natural resources such as coal and iron.

The influence of foreign rule; China before the 1949 was ruled by Japanese who controlled Manchuria due to the presence of coal and iron. Also Britain ruled Chinese government under Chiang Kai-shek who was their puppet. Due to this Mao Tse Dong their communists such as Zhou Enlai and Lin Biao waged revolution to exempt foreign rule in China. Hence Chinese revolution in 1949.

The Weakness of Kounmintang Government under Chiang Kai-shek, the government failed to make economic change in China and the abolition of foreign rule like Japanese. This influenced Chinese Communist Party (CCP) to organize with the mass to overthrow

6. koumintang government under Chiang Kai-Shek so as to build strong economy in China and the abolition of foreign rule. Hence led to Chinese Communist revolution in 1949.

The role of Mao Tse-tung and other communist leaders such as Zhou Enlai, Lin Piao and Chu Teh, Mao Tse-tung was the most strong leader and had enough experience, since he founded Chinese Communist Party (CCP) that helped in Chinese revolution. Also he able to organize peasants and workers towards Chinese revolution. Hence led to the Chinese communist revolution of 1949.

Therefore; Chinese Communist revolution of 1949 led to the economic development through its leader Mao Tse-tung as it seen today, also contributed to Sino-Soviet conflict in leadership of spreading Communism in the world.

Extract 2.6.1 shows one of the responses from a candidate who was able to describe the causes of the Chinese Revolution although some of his/her examples were false.

2017 PAST PAPERS – 2

6. In six points, show how tanzanians benefited by a new economic strategy which was adopted in 1967.

6.	<p>In 1967 Tanzania established an economic strategy known as socialism and self reliance which was established by Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere so as to solve the problems which faced Tanganyika after independence. It involved nationalisation of major means of production and remove social classes for uniform development. Tanzania benefited from the economic strategy as follows:</p> <p>Promoted Unity and Solidarity. Through introduction of monopoly system in Tanzania it unified people in one party hence cooperation and solidarity as well as brotherhood was strengthened by the introduction one party system. For instance Tanganyika</p>
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6 African National Party (TANU) unified a lot of people in Tanzania from 1964 hence cooperation and solidarity.

Promoted rural development. The rural areas developed due to the introduction of Villagization policy which emphasized Ujamaa Villages and which early distribution of social services were easily made. For instance areas such as Kigoma, Mbeya and Shinyanga developed due to Villagization policy of 1970's.

Developed Agricultural sector. Agriculture before Independence was mainly based on production of cash crops which intensified famine and hunger. After the economic strategy of socialism and self reliance in 1967 Agriculture developed in terms of cash crops and food crops which intensified trade and enough food in the country. For instance sisal, cotton, coffee, tea and sugar was highly developed especially in Morogoro, Kagera and Mbeya due to socialism and self reliance.

Developed social services in Tanzania. Before socialism and self reliance, Tanzania was facing poor social services which were unevenly distributed especially they concentrated in Towns and Cities, but deep due to the economic strategy social services such as education, water and health services developed. For instance, Education for Self Reliance (ESR) in 1970s and 1980s developed in many areas due to socialism and self-reliance.

6. Promoted nationalization of major means of production. Due to socialism and self-reliance privatization was discouraged by nationalizing insurance banks, flour-milling companies and schools as well as hospitals for the purpose of benefiting the whole country and reduce income inequalities. For instance, 8 flour-milling companies and National Bank of Commerce were nationalized in 1970s for benefiting all Tanzanians.

Facilitated the development of infrastructure in Tanzania. Transport and communication facilities were highly developed in both rural and urban areas which created the development Trade and industry in many areas. For instance the building of ^{and ~~Tanzania~~} Railway Authority was extensive by Mwalimu Jomo Kenyatta Nyere so as to support easy movement of people and development of industries.

Conclusively, the economic strategy developed Tanzania economy although it failed in 1980s due to corruption of leaders, Economic crisis led by oil price crisis and Kenya war, food crisis due to drought and failure of USSR which supported Tanzania's economy.

Extract 6.1 shows a sample of a relatively good essay of a candidate who was able to realize that the economic strategy of 1967 was Socialism (Ujamaa) and Self-reliance and was able to explain the required six benefits of the strategy.

2015 PAST PAPERS – 2

7. Examine six reasons that contributed to the demise of Russia and the Communist Bloc.

7	<p>Russia became the socialist super power in 1917 soon after revolution. The revolution of Russia was influenced by various factors such as the rule of Tsar Nicholas II, desire to overthrow autocratic rule of Tsars. After the revolution Russia established Eastern bloc. This divided Europe since it led to emergence of western bloc and eastern bloc led by Russia and western led by United States of America. It reached a time when Russia started to stagnate. This influenced by various factors for stagnation and collapse of Russia and Eastern bloc as follows:</p> <p>Existence of cold war. During cold war which was an ideological conflict between Russia and America led to collapse of Russia. This is due to that America used a lot of fund to build arms and arm races hence other economic activities such agriculture started to collapse. Hence this led to the collapse of Russia and Eastern bloc during 1990s.</p> <p>Existence of poor leadership. After the death of Stalin in 1953 new leader controlled Russia example Nikita Khrushchev and Mikhail Gorbachev were weak and less. These leaders introduced poor policies example Khrushchev he introduced bad policies such as 'glasnost' and 'perestroika'.</p>
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7 like, some Russian states started to separate from the union due to the policy of penetration and glorification. Hence this influenced the demise of Russia.

Nationalist pressures influenced the collapse of Russia and Eastern bloc. Example Russia itself it self it started to campaign against the union since it wanted to be a free state. And it reached time Russia withdrawn from the union. Other states also started to fight for desire of being free as independent states. Hence this reduced successful and led to collapse of Russia and Eastern bloc.

Capitalist propaganda had influence to the demise of Russia. Capitalist nations such as America, Britain, France and Germany used any method and they planted puppet class in Russia in order to destroy development of Russia. Example Trotski's doctrine he introduced AIDS to Greece and Turkey and planted negative feeling against communism hence demise of Russia was inevitable.

Economic stagnation of Russia had influence to the demise of Russia and Eastern bloc. Russia concentrated on agriculture and left other economic activities example agriculture, trade

7 behind hence this led to economic stagnation of Russia. Example Russia used a lot of fund to produce nuclear weapons such hydrogen bombs of 1953 and atomic bombs of 1949 to respond arm race from capitalism nations such as United States of America. Hence this led to the demise of Russia and Eastern bloc.

Extract 17.1 is a part of an illustration of a candidate who was able to provide a relatively well presented reasons for the demise of Russia and the Communist bloc.

6.0 EMERGENCE OF USA AS A NEW CAPITALIST SUPERPOWER

2021 PAST PAPERS – 2

5. Describe reasons which made USA to establish good relationship with Japan after the Second World War. (Give six points).

5.	<p>After the Second World War in 1945 there were hostile relations between The United States of America (USA) and Japan. This hostility was due to various reasons such as: the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbour and the destruction of the USA's aircrafts, USA's attack on Japanese cities by Hiroshima and Nagasaki through the atomic bomb explosion and many other reasons. From then USA was given to control Japan. In his reigning USA started to change her attitudes towards Japan. Hence, the following are the reasons which made USA to establish good relationship with Japan :-</p> <p>The influence of the cold war, after the success of the Chinese Communism, the new government under Mao Tse Tung won over the Kuomintang government that was supported by USA in China. Due to this USA feared that there would be a rise of communism and a spread of communism in Asia. Due to this USA wanted to have an ally in the far east who will assist her to spread her capitalist ideology especially in Asia. Since Japan had lived under the belief of capitalism from all its time to the Second World War, USA in turn turned to Japan and took measures to establish good relations with her so as to help to consolidate capitalism in Asia.</p>
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5. USA's need to create friendship relations with Japan, USA changed her attitude on Japan because she wanted to make Japan her good ally. This is because from the attack explosion of the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which caused very critical effects on Japan, USA feared that if she would not establish good relations with Japan then Japan will turn on her for revenge. Hence, USA started establishing measures such as: providing Japan with foreign aid so as to help her reconstruct her economies, also providing Japan with reliable market to help her sell her manufactured goods, allowing Japan to invest in USA and asking her allies such as Britain and Canada to allow Japan to invest in their countries.

Presence of great potentials in Japan, USA established good relations with Japan because Japan had various economic potentials. Such potentials included: industries such as: manufacturing industries, the fishing industry and many others. Due to such potentials USA thought that she would gain a lot of profit by forming friendship relations with Japan. This was though trading with Japan and benefiting a lot through maximum profit making. Due to this, USA opened rela-

5 sources of markets to the Japanese manufactured goods in Europe:

The presence of a negative attitude of Japan towards USA, Japan started showing a negative attitude on USA from a long time before the immediate cause of hatred of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki cities. Firstly, USA's support of on the Chinese during the fight of Manchuria by China and Japan, also fighting on the two opposite sides during the Second World War, USA being on the allied powers and Japan on the Axis Powers and many other causes made Japan to develop negative attitude towards USA. Hence, USA started establishing good relations with Japan so as to eliminate the negative attitude of the Japanese towards them.

The need of USA to consolidate Japanese capitalism, Japan was a capitalist state from a long time. The rise of dictatorship in Japan showed various anti-communist feelings in Japan through siding with other anti-communist dictatorial states such as: Germany and Italy. And since China had adopted communism and that USA feared the further spread of communism in Asia, USA decided to adopt various measures to consolidate Japanese capitalism. For example,

5. USA introduced the Western democracy in Japan which involved the parliamentary and constitutional system. Also, USA established foreign investment areas for Japan as USA and asked her allies such as : Canada and West Europe to allow Japan invest in their countries.

USA's need to establish military bases In Asia, USA changed her attitude on Japan so as to ensure that she is creating military bases in Japan. This was because, USA had no any supporters of capitalism in Asia apart from Japan. Hence, the military base would help her meet her interests in Asia. for instance; during the Korean War, USA easily provided assistance to South Korea straight from Japan where she had created her military bases. Due to this it helped USA to establish the capitalist ideology in South Korea.

Therefore, The improved relations between USA and Japan lead to various effects such as : USA's domination in Japan, Development of democracy in Japan, rapid economic development in Japan, Japan getting the United Nations membership and many other impacts. This eventually lead to the withdrawal of USA from ruling Japan and left the Japan to rule themselves with owned security from USA up to 1956.

2020 PAST PAPERS – 2

5. Analyse six factors that led to USA's great economic prosperity after the First World War.

5.	<p>Rôle played by the republican government; Example Though the policy introduced called 'laissez faire' policy or not interference In economy also made the USA to expand economically and result into great economic prosperity because it created the demand for many Investors came to and invest in (USA). hence the development of the Great economic prosperity.</p> <p>Rôle played by the giant corporation; Example the existence of giant corporation like Coca-Cola company and the oil-sellers companies like Esso, BP, SHELL and Agip ensured More the emergence of the great boom since it accumulate from wealth from different part of the world.</p> <p>Plentiful natural Resources; Also United States of America possessed Various resources like Coal, Oil and Iron. Through these aided the development of agriculture and Industrial production. Therefore there emerged the development of great boom.</p> <p>Immigration nature of USA; Also United States of America received people from different part of the world. for example Arab, Jew, Africa and European. These people had their skills and knowledge in which they applied in USA hence they resulted into the development of great boom in 1920s.</p> <p>Advancement of the science and technology; Also In 1920, United state of America had really advanced in science and technology something ensured effective performance of Economic activities like Industries, Agriculture and others. hence Through the science and technology led to the development of the Great economic prosperity Example car manufacturing science. Therefore, the Great economic prosperity had good situation in America since the people went to enjoy their life but suddenly led to the great depression in (1929) and civil population in USA.</p>
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Extract 12.1: A sample of a good response to question 5

2019 PAST PAPERS – 2

7. Assess the trend of America's economy during the Second World War.

P.

During the Second World War the level of economy in America was almost stable. The American economy was almost stable during that period was due to the American isolation policy whereby America did not involve in any affairs like World Wars so that she engaging only on production of different goods. Thus are different trend of American economy during the second world war. The following were that trend of American economy during the second world war.

Development in science and technology; The level of science and technology of America at that time of second world war was developed. America was so busy in his economic activities because she don't involved direct in the war hence his technology was in that stage so the innovation of different machine which were used in their activities and hence the growth of economy.

Good transport and communication system; The transportation system of America were so good because the war was not fought in her land, so that situation made America to improve the transportation and communication in order to make easy transportation of goods and raw materials from one place to another. Example were, harbours, road and railways.

Development in financial institution; financial institution also developed in America at that time of Second World War because other countries were involving in the war were not consider the financial institution so the isolation policy help America to develop in financial institution and hence the growth of economy.

Development in Industries; due to America to be serious in the production activities she was establish many industries in his country whereby he is able to produce the goods and supply all over the world. Example they introduce the industry which deals with the production of sophisticated weapons whereby he supply in many countries.

Also there was a development in agriculture. The agricultural sector of America at the time of second world war was developed, so they were able to produce enough raw materials which are the demand of American Industries. Example they were able to produce raw materials like cotton, sugarcane and coffee, so that led to the stabilize the American economy.

Development in market; America were developed in market at that time because they were able to supply goods and services internal and external areas. So, that situation made America to produce with high ratio compared to other country because their was a high demand of goods. Example, he supplied to Britain France, Africa and also Asia, and hence the growth of economy.

Therefore, the level of economy in USA America was high due to America is not involved directly in the second world war. So, that circumstance led to the USA to rise as a super capitalist power in the world after the end of the war because the Britain drops in economy due to its involving in the second world war.

Extract 2.7.1 is a good response

2018 PAST PAPERS – 2

7. Assess six impact of the rise of USA's capitalism in the world.

7.	<p>United States of America was formerly dominated by Britain before her independence in the 1776. The nation was able to industrialize soon after acquiring her independence simply because it had access to investments, industries and farms along with military equipments developed by Britain in the Nation. Also it rose as a Capitalist super power due to the contribution from both world world wars thus first and second world war. The rise of USA as the Capitalist super power in the world had the following impacts both negative and positive ones as follows:</p> <p>Intensification of Cold War- Cold war was the war between the West and Eastern block where the West were Capitalists while the East were Socialist. It was called Cold war simply because it did not involve direct confrontation among the blocks. As the two blocks had different ideologies they became hostile to one another. Hence the rise of USA as the Capitalist super power meant the influence of Capitalism all over the world so this resulted to Intensification of the cold war with the Socialist nations in the East.</p> <p>Led to Decolonization of African states.</p> <p>As a result of United States of America being superior she was able to exert her veto power in the United Nations (UN) and revealed the evils of colonialism hence advocated for decolonization. She provided moral and material support in form of advice and financial assistance also led the Open door policy, provided military training to some places where peaceful means failed. As a result many nations in Africa got their independence though she also didn't support de-colonization in some colonies like that of the Boers and Portugal like in Angola.</p>
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Influx of the US dollar all over the world. Also the rise of USA contributed to the influx of the US dollar among the countries. This was mainly through the New deal and the Marshall Aid Plan of 1947 introduced by the United States of America. This US dollar is the one mostly used to compare domestic currency among many countries such as African countries for instance 1 US dollar = 2200 Tanzania shillings.

Led to Neo-Colonialism. Neo-Colonialism refers to the situation where a powerful nation dominates a weak nation in all aspects of life such as in the Economy, Politics as well as Socially; the situation is usually indirect as the countries dominated having a flag independence. The rise of USA as a capitalist nation has led to Neo-colonialism in such away that it dominates trade and other aspects through its superiority. Hence countries like the third world have encountered problems such as dependence and under-development.

Has Created Insecurity and Threat to the world. This is because of the technology of making weapons thus Arms race. After the rise of United States of America it was evidenced to have highest technology in making military weapons for example during the second world war in the last quarter of the war who entered and bombarded Japan's two cities thus Hiroshima and Nagasaki with the first Atomic bomb called little boy. Also in 1950 another weapon thus Hydrogen bomb was introduced creating insecurity. Not only that but also the formation of Military bases in the world. USA has 224 military bases with 44 military bases placed in African continent including Kenya.

7.	<p>Also the rise of United States of America as the Capitalist nation has led to Globalization. Globalization means the development of highly technology and communication where all the world is seen as one or a village. It is through the development of science and technology in America that has led to Globalization. This has killed the culture of many people with the highest effect to Africans.</p> <p>Generally, Rise of America as the leading capitalist nation was highly influenced by both the first and the second world wars. It is because during the wars she entered at the last quarters hence she was not damaged much, also the war took place out of USA land, during the wars she became the chief supplier of weapons also through marshal aid plan that enabled her to acquire much wealth.</p>
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Extract 2.7.1 shows an example from one of the candidates who exhausted the demands of the question by providing relevant details and examples on the consequences of US capitalism in the world.

2017 PAST PAPERS – 2

7. Show how the United States of America was negatively affected by the 1920s great boom.
(Give six points)

Qn.7	Great Boom; This was the period which experienced the prosperity of USA economy. This period is sometimes referred to as "Roaring Twenties". It was the period of an increase in economic success. This period witnessed rapid growth of automobile industry which stimulated the development of other industries, such as oil, glass and road building. This period started in 1920, but it was followed by 1929 great economic depression. In this period USA depended totally on by outstriking most of her nearest rivals like Britain, France and Germany. In that way American agriculture developed, domestic market also developed and huge expansion of infrastructure.	use only
	The following were negative impacts of 1920's great boom in USA society as follows:	
	The concentration of wealth to few hands; Was by factory owners and trading barons accumulated huge income due to the profit obtained from different production. This situation facilitated the occurrence of Great economic depression (GED) in 1929 after the failure of New York Stock Exchange due to fact that the capital was in the hands of few individuals rather than majority.	

NUMBER	SUBJECT / TOPIC	QUESTION
7	<p>and Company owners. This is also another negative impacts of the Great Boom in United States & America in 1920's.</p> <p><u>Outcomes of Great Economic Depression:</u></p> <p>In 1929-1933, The great economic depression started after the failure of economic stock exchange. This culminated the suffering in America Society. For example, rents & unemployments increased, poverty level increased and inflation. The Great Economic depression was caused by the concentration of Capital to few individuals after individual failure to hire & the passing the economy failed. Thus this is another negative impact of Economic Boom in USA during the 1920's.</p> <p>Therefore, Therefore, despite the negative impacts of Economic boom there was positive impacts which includes the determination of British Empire in world market, development of industry in America and improvement of living standard among American.</p>	

7 people from the USA migrated to Mexico from Mexico, Cuba and Honduras. This was caused due to the fact that the need of Americans (Indigenous) to dominate the economic aspects of America. This was another impact of boom in USA in 1920s.

Women were not treated equally. In addition the economic boom facilitated division and gender imbalances where by women did not given equal chance in industrial areas. Not all women were provided; in different industries were provided priority to acquire employment. Thus there was another negative impact of Great Boom in USA.

Wide spread of poverty in industrial areas. This was caused by the exploitation done by Industrial Owners most of the fund were required by few individual while majority suffered from their poverty. For example there was low service at local services like health services. Thus this was another negative impact of Great Boom in 1920s.

Concentration of classes in American Society, United States of America also affected in terms of the income of classes here in America four class include the Bourgeoisie class and workers class, where by workers exploited by Bourgeoisie class which contained Industrial and

Extract 7.1 illustrates a sample of a relatively good response in this question whereby the candidate managed to give satisfactory explanations and vivid examples on the negative effects of the 1920s boom in USA.

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

7. Analyse eight factors which led to the Great Economic Boom of 1920s in USA.

7.	<p>United States of America after the period of the First World War experienced a great economic boom in the 1920s while other European countries were recovering from the war effects. USA had participated very late in the war and this made her to concentrate on building of her economy.</p> <p>The following are the factors which led to the great economic boom of 1920s in USA.</p> <p>Development of transport and communication, which eases the movement of people and goods from one place to another. This facilitates the expansion of market in USA because goods were able to be moved smoothly from the production area to the consumption places. For example presence of tarmacked roads and good railways favoured the economic boom.</p> <p>Role of Influential Leaders. USA had good and dedicated leaders who were most devoted and advocated to improve the economy of the country and promoted equality and encouraged the merchants to invest in industries and expand their skills. For Example John Kennedy a most dedicated leader that is remembered upto present for his</p>
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7. Contribution to the rise of great economic boom in USA.

Availability of natural resources. That gave a good source of raw materials for the industries. The land of USA is blessed with fertile soil and abundant natural resources that contributed to the rise of the economy and leading to boom. When she got her independence in 1776 from Britain had been developed and it spared the efforts of improving economy. For example Iron and coal was highly needed in the industries for weapons and electricity.

Rapid population increase. In USA due to the migration of people from Britain, increased the number of people that led to increased labour supply and offered market to the manufactured goods and also technology innovations. For example the USA population rose up to 30 million upto 1920s.

Political stability. In the country promoted a good atmosphere of peace and harmony that encouraged economic boom in USA. Since after the Civil War in America did not have any conflict and brought stability through that which made her to have ample time to concentrate on developing her economy. For example since 1865 there was no political conflicts in USA that could disturb the peace.

Research development and education. That had been invested in USA for expansion of her economy. She conducted heavy research on the technology that made her to increase investment and develop the entrepreneurial skills. Also investment on education that helped to increase knowledge and also learnt from Britain. For example USA imported expatriates from Britain and used her technologies.

Extract 7.2 shows a part of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to analyse factors which led to Economic Boom of 1920s in USA.

2015 PAST PAPERS – 2

5. Explain three aims of the New Deal and examine its five effects in the USA.

5.	New deal was the extra-ordinary measures that was taken by the USA president Franklin D Roosevelt after the Great economic depression so as to revamp the economy of USA and the living conditions of people. During his election campaign Roosevelt promised the American people a new deal. It took place from 1933 but also the efforts went up to 1937. Roosevelt's New deal aimed at bringing the American economy and industries back to people's feet.
	The New New deal had the following aims which can be based on (2rs). To revive the ^{Recovery} American economy through industries and agricultural development. Roosevelt aimed at Reviving the American economy which had been hit by the Great economic depression of 1929-1933. New Deal aimed at reviving American economy by creating industries but also by encouraging investors to invest in Industrial development in America. Agriculture was one of Roosevelt's aim to increase production and use the economy that is why he established what is called The Agricultural Adjustment Act. (AAA) so as to promote the development of agriculture and solve the problem of Great economic depression. Recently

5. The New Deal aimed at providing relief to the people who were unemployed, old, the sick, and all groups of people who faced difficulties. Relief was the aim or objective of the New Deal whereby it aimed at providing assistance to the old people, retired, unemployed people and the sick people. This would help to solve the problem of poverty and hardships to those groups of people. So Roosevelt's New Deal of 1933 aimed at providing relief to the people of America especially the unemployed, the old people and the sick people. Hence the New Deal.

The New Deal also aimed at reformation of American economy so as to avoid another Depression. Reforming the American economy according to Roosevelt was through establishment of new projects and establishing labour organisations. Roosevelt wanted to make reformations in the economy of America that is why he ordered the closure of banks and they were checked only 500 banks were allowed to be open. This brought confidence to the depositors but also the New Deal brought the Public Works Administration which helped to give employment to people through different projects. Moreover the Labour Board was established in efforts to reform the American economy.

5. The following are the effects of the New Deal in the USA

The New Deal managed to curb the spread of economic depression in the USA. The New Deal with its principles managed to curb the further spread and problem of the Great Economic Depression of 1929-1933 in USA. One of the remarkable impact or effect of the New Deal was its successful curbing of the further spread and problem of the Great Economic depression. This gave room to economic development in USA and investments were opened up hence development of the economy. Roosevelt was keen enough to establish the New Deal in USA with a view that this New Deal would help to curb the further spread of the Great Economic depression.

The New Deal brought changes in political spheres. The Democratic party became the majority party in USA defeating the Republican party since 1933. It should be noted here that Franklin D. Roosevelt promised the American people the "New Deal" during his election campaigns. This gave him support of the Americans (majority) hence he entered into power in 1933 and under the Democratic party which became the majority party in USA defeating

3. The Republican party. While in office Roosevelt managed to have a successful New Deal program including establishment of different projects banking sector was reformed and others.

The New Deal managed to solve the problems of Unemployment whereby many people were employed in different projects in the country. For example the Tennessee River project. It provided employment to the people of America through the projects that were established in the USA. For example in 1937 about forty billion US Dollars had been spent in different projects hence employment to the people of America.

The New Deal solved the problems of poverty among the American people. By providing relief to the old people, the sick and other special groups helped to solve the problem of poverty in USA. The New Deal eliminated poverty in America whereby even the people who were dependent were given belief in their lives. Moreover there was the establishment of the National Social Security Fund NSSF in USA. Hence, thanks goes to F. D. Roosevelt who proposed the New Deal and its acts which managed to solve the problems of poverty by having economic reforms and other things.

5. The New Deal led to the formation of Trade Unions in America which were based in different economic sectors. Moreover, Improvement of Agricultural Sector in America is another effect of the New Deal. It brought about the formation or development of Trade Unions in America. This was due to the establishment of Labour Boards that had to deal with the problems of labourers and labour supply in different sectors. Moreover, Agriculture was improved in America due to the New Deal new Agricultural outputs increased hence development of industries and other economic activities.

Conclusively, the New Deal of 1933 by Roosevelt brought about many changes in the economy of USA whereby it reformed, provided relief but also reinforced the economy since it managed to curb the spread of Great Economic Depression but also employment to people among other effects.

Extract 15.1 shows an example of a candidate who provided relatively good responses on the aims and effects of the New deal in the USA.

7.0 THREATS TO WORLD PEACE AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

2021 PAST PAPERS – 2

6. Explain six consequences of the rise of the Jewish State of Israel in the world history.

6

Creation of Jewish Israel state. This was the phenomenon that involved the division of Palestine to form new state of Israel by the United Nation in the 1948. This led to various consequences to the world history whereby most two super power in the world USA in support to Israel and USSR in support to Palestine and Arabs. The following were the consequences of the creation of Israel state in the world.

It led to Arab-Israel Conflict. The creation of Israel in 1948 led to permanent Arab-Israel conflicts where the Arabs needed to crush the state of Israel out of Palestine different war had starting with the 1948 War of Independence, the 1956 Suez Canal War, the 1967 Six days war and the 1973 Yom Kippur War all these war organised by Arabs so as to confrontate Israel..

It led to intensification of the cold war. The creation of Israel intensified the Cold War between USA and USSR because the war meet this different power in different side for example USA and its Capitalist Camp supported Israel while USSR and its supporters supported Arab nation this intensified the cold war because the two super power meet on different sides during the crisis.

6

It improved US-Israel relation.

The creation of Israel also supported by USA even during the crisis between Arab and Israel USA supported Israel this led to relationship improvement between Israel and USA this was due to great oil demand of USA in the Middle East which led to the relationship between these two states.

It led to socio-economic hardship social problems such as famine, hunger refugees and economic problem as well as destruction of properties between the two sides Israel and Arab also depopulation because some people passed away as a result of war hence ended this all was due to the creation of Israel out of Palestine which led to crisis and Israel need to get their own state while Arabs need to get back their land out of Israel this led to different problems in the world.

It improved Arab's unity. All Arabic states Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan joined together so as to support the return of Palestine land and to abolish the Israel state this helped Arabic states to be the same in their struggle this improved Arabic's unity whereas the Arabic states were against creation of Israel out of the Arabic land due to religious problem.

b) because Jewish were non Muslims were Judaism while the left Arabic were Muslims this led for them to improve Unity so as to abolish the non Islamic state.

It led to the rise of terrorism in the world, The creation of Israel led to various terrorist attack in the world for example the terrorist group of palestine and iraq was formed due to the creation of Israel so as to support Arabs in their struggle to crush Israel in the world this led to different problems in the world like refugees, problem from palestine to find other place due to terrorism.

Generally the creation of Israel symbolized weakness of United nation as the causes of Conflict because they created a state that was not existing before which led to problems in the world also led to United nation failure to solve the Conflict of Arab Israel Crisis this led to economic problem between the two states of Israel and Arabs where they use their economy to wage for war also to modernize their army with to buy complicated weapons so as to support them during the war this all was due to weakness of United nation to establish the non existing state of Israel.

Extract 13.1: A sample of a good response to question 6

2020 PAST PAPERS – 2

6. The Jewish – Arab war of 1967 was inevitable. Justify this statement by giving six points.

6.	<p>Role played by terrorist attack, among the condition necessitated the outbreak of Jewish – Arab war of 1967 was the rise of terrorist in Israel by which they were attacked leaders of Arabic states in village also was attacking all supporters who supported Arabs. For example terrorist attack was conducted in Hagedanah. So terrorist attack conducted by Israelites led to the outbreak of war.</p> <p>Blockade of straight Tiran by Egypt, also the instability of Jewish – Arab war was due to the blockade of straight Tiran by Egypt, the Tiran was being the way which helped Israelites to get different raw materials like oil from Egypt so the leader of Egypt blocked the way so as to protect supply of oil to the Israelites, so that led to the six days war.</p> <p>pressure from Soviet Union and other Arabic states, Arabic states like Syria, Iran and Jordan were supported by USSR, so Israel were scared that if these Arabic states will unite together with support from Soviet Union they will defeat, so the organisation of Arabic states toward the formation of Palestine Liberation movement led to the outbreak of six days war.</p> <p>therefore six days war between Arabic and Jewish in 1967 led to the occurrence of Yom Kippur war in 1973 which fought as a revenge of Arabic to Israelites because during the war of 1967 Arabic were much affected.</p>
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Extract 13.1: A sample of a good response to question 6

2019 PAST PAPERS – 2

8. Analyse six causes of the 1956 Arab - Jewish war.

8	<p>Arab-Jewish war of 1956 was known as the Suez Canal war or Suez War. This was the invasion of Egypt by Israel in collusion with Britain and France also this war wanted the Britain and France to regain the control of Suez Canal. This war was instigated by France and Britain as to help Israel as to fight against Egypt as to regain the control of the Suez Canal. The following are the causes of the 1956 Arab-Jewish war.</p> <p>Development of Nationalism among Egyptians. Also this was due to the or many Egypt had nationalism after the Second World War of 1945 who knew wanted to control the Suez Canal instead of France and Brits. Sh who were controlling it previously so this necessitated is the emergence of the Suez Canal war.</p> <p>Nationalization of Suez Canal. Also this led to the outbreak of the Arab-Jewish war in 1956 because the Egypt President Abdul Nasser now nationalized the Canal from the French and British Company who constructed the Canal in 1850's this situation led to the occurring of the Suez Canal war or 1956 Arab-Jewish war.</p> <p>Nasser's Support of non-ant-colonial movement. Also due to</p>
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or following the success of the Nasser's 1952 revolution in Egypt made him to make Egypt as the centre of the anti-colonial struggle. For example Nasser's supported to remove the British colonies in Libya and French colony in Algeria.

Nasser interference in the Palestine - Israel conflicts. Also this led to the occurrence of the Arabs-Jewish war. The president Nasser few days after being president said that he was in favour of liberating Palestine from Israel or Jewish this led to the occurrence of the Suez Canal war where Nasser fought in the hands of in favour of Palestine.

Cold war. Also this one the among of causes of the 1956 Arab-Jewish war because all two super powers (USA and USSR) wanted its Egypt to be in their sphere. But the Nasser refused to join to any side due to that USA required to give the arms in the Construction of High Aswan dam then Egypt wanted the aids from USSR who now giving their aid to Egypt for their economic activities. This situation led to the war because the USSR was in favour of Egypt and USA was in favour of the Israel so USA used Israel as to fought against Egypt.

Nasser's block of the free-users association treaty. This treaty demanded the Egypt government under Nasser to pay taxes for the use of Suez Canal. Due to that the Egyptians was unhappy hence led to the blockade of that treaty that demanded them to pay taxes to the British and French company. So the blockade of the treaty is outcome of the war. due to that situation the war was unavoidable.

Therefore the 1956 Arab - Jewish war had many effect or impacts that impact include the following first it led to the boosting the decolonization process by supporting the anti-colonial struggle. also led to the change of the system of the government in Britain and France for example in Britain the prime minister Attlee went to move also to France the monarch were forced to resign this is due to the failure in war. also the CDE led to the elevation of the Nasser status in the world because Britain and France tried to overthrow him. this are the form of effects. This conflict was unavoidable because Britain and France were supposed to leave Egypt free with this no one can control there.

Extract 2.8.1 is a sample of a good response

2018 PAST PAPERS – 2

8. Explain six effects of Jewish - Arabs war of 1967.

8.	<p>Jewish - Arabs war this is 6 days war/ October war of which was the political misunderstanding between Arabs and Israel in 1967. This caused by river Nile crisis; triggered of or by social and political followers. The Jewish - Arabs war of 1967 has many effects or impacts not only to the land fought but world at all. Therefore the following are the impacts of Jewish - Arabs war,</p> <p>Loss of people, hence depopulation and loss of their power since the war used bombs as weapons of which led to killing of more than 90 people during fought. Therefore this lead them to loose their power.</p> <p>Destruction of the properties, example land, houses, offices and other properties of which led to people lived with poor condition because they lost their productive tools, example through land degradation also prohibits movement of the people as well as decline of agriculture since they mostly depended on land and most fertile land.</p> <p>It paved way to camp David Accord in 1978 - 1979, Camp David was a place of retreat people will guest like president and ministers in US near the Harry land but Camp David Accord was the treatment between Israel and Egypt called by ^{Yom Kippur War} Moshe Dayan.</p>
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8 In order to find peace between Egypt and Israel Egypt was under Menachem and Israel under Anwar Sadat.

It leads to instability or political stagnation or political instability, of which互相
entail fear since people are afraid to go or hindered movement of people from one place to another. People feared their lives will end.

It influenced cold war as ideological differences between Socialist bloc and capitalist bloc in 1970's as the war without actual fighting this occurred since one of the cause of cold war is ideological east crisis including Arab - Jewish war. Each bloc wanted to spread its idea to the world so once one member gained credit from each crisis it influenced the development of cold war.

It increase civil wars, since the war most states experienced by the Arabs so influenced and increased civil wars due to the fact that people get away and having revenge.

General Jewish - Arab war accumulated / influenced military projects based example USA had military base in Egypt hence development of Military and Arms race.

Extract 2.8.1 shows a response from a candidate who was able to explain the impact of the 1967 Jewish Arab war.

2017 PAST PAPERS – 2

8. Explain three causes and three outcomes of the 1956 Jewish-Arab war.

8	<p>Jewish-Arab war was a fighting between Israel and Egypt in 1956; where by Israel were supported by British and France. The main reason of the war was after Gamal Abdul Nasser to nationalized the Suez canal in order to acquire the revenue which he was going to use in construction of dam. So Britain and France wanted to regain control of Suez canal by conquer Egypt and remove Gamal Abdul Nasser who may threat to western imperialist. Jewish-Arab war is also called Suez canal war.</p> <p>The following were causes of the 1956 Jewish-Arab war</p> <p>Nationalization of Suez canal; Egypt under the President Gamal Abdul Nasser nationalized the Suez canal which was important source of income for</p>
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8 British and France, when by Gamal Abdul Nasser wanted to use avenue for construction of dam and he promised to compensate British and France but still they were not happy so they support Israel in fighting Egypt so as to conquer Egypt and regain control of Suez canal

The influence of communist Nations; During the cold war there were fighting of spreading different ideologies between USA and USSR so each country tried to spread the ideology and Egypt was decided to support the socialist bloc and thus led her to get military assistance from the communist nations which include military weapons such as Tanks and Aircraft also military training so thus increase the strength of Egypt and by able to try to fight the war with Israel for example of communist Nations was Czechoslovakia

The secret mobilization of France, British and Israel - After the nationalization of suez canal by President Gamal Abdul Nasser the British and French were not happy and wanted to revenge for proactive acts of Nasser so they mobilized themselves with Israel and planning for the attack on Egypt & more by they agreed that Israel would attack Egypt by using of Sinai peninsula and we got required support from British and France but this plan was leaked and Egypt was became aware of an attack from Israel and prepared for the war which outbreak in 1956

The Jewish-Arab war of 1956 also led to the many consequences in the middle east. The following are outcomes of the suez canal war.

8

It intensified Arab unity; The Suez canal war ended with the defeat of Israel and led to the growth of Nasser's prestige in the middle east and he regarded as strong leader for Arab nationalization so this led to the strengthened of Arab unity by so as to fight against Israel for example it led to the creation of Palestine liberation organization.

Blocking of Suez canal: After the failure of Israel to conquer the Egypt which she was where by Israel was supported by British and France led the President Gamal Abdal Nasser to block the Suez canal which tempted the imperialist countries to use Suez canal for the economic influences such as movement of ships to the Asia.

Changes of government in Britain and France: The prime ministers of Britain and France were blamed by the people of their country that they involved in the war without their approval to fight war which led to the loss of a lot of resources in finance that was so this led to the removal of prime minister Anthony Eden of Britain and prime minister Miller of France was forced to resign.

Therapy Jewish-Arab war of 1956 or Suez canal war intensified enmity among Israel and Arab countries such as Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman and Lebanon which led to growth of middle East conflict and intensification of Cold War.

Extract 8.2 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who explained relatively well the causes and outcomes of the 1956 Jewish-Arab war.

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

8. Why the thawing of cold war between the Eastern and Western blocs was frozen again in 1980s?
Give six reasons.

The candidates were supposed to understand that toward the end of the Second World War, tensions developed between Western and the Eastern camps but after 1953 there was thawing of these tensions. However, from the 1980s, such tensions rejuvenated due to several reasons like:

- (i) Revolution in Iran: The Shah of Iran was overthrown in 1979. The USA had supported the Shah because it needed Iran's oil. The new government was strongly anti-American but also strongly anti – Communist. Iran wanted a society based on Islamic values. The Iranian revolution changed the balance of power in the Middle East and increased tension between the superpowers, who were worried about how other would react.
- (ii) Civil wars in Nicaragua and Salvador and Angola. Communist rebels supported by Cuban and Soviet money and expertise tried to overthrow the governments of these states in South America and Africa. The USA funded the governments against the rebels. In Angola, the USA, and the USSR helped to fund a long-running civil war.
- (iii) Human rights: In 1977- 1981, Jimmy Carter, the US president openly criticized the USSR's suppression of dissident people who spoke out against the government in both the USSR and the Eastern Europe.
- (iv) New nuclear weapons: In 1977 the USSR began replacing outdated missiles in Eastern Europe with new SS-20, nuclear missiles. The West saw these missiles as a new type of battlefield weapon that could be used in a limited nuclear war confined only to Europe. In response, President Carter allowed the US military to develop the Cruise missile. By 1979 the USA had stationed Pershing missiles in Western Europe as an answer to the SS-20.
- (v) In 1979, the pro-Soviet regime in Afghanistan was under serious threat from its Muslim opponents, the Mujahideen. To protect the regime, Soviet forces entered Afghanistan on 25 December 1979. Western powers were alarmed that the USSR could get so close to the West's oil supplies in the Middle East. President Carter described the Soviet action as the most serious threat to peace since the Second World War. The USA secretly began to send very large shipments of money, arms and equipment to Pakistan and from there to the USSR's Mujahideen opponents.
- (vi) The Moscow and Los Angeles Olympics: In protest at Soviet involvement in the Afghan War, the USA boycotted the 1980 Olympic Games held in Moscow. In retaliation, the USSR and Eastern European teams boycotted the Los Angeles Olympics held four years later.
- (vii) In 1980, the USA elected the former Hollywood film actor Ronald Reagan as President. Reagan made no secret of his dislike of Communism and the USSR, calling it Evil Empire. He supported anti-Communist forces in Afghanistan and Nicaragua. Reagan was helped by the fact that many of the Europe's leaders at that time supported his tough line against USSR. His boldest plan was to escalate the arm race in order to end it.

2015 PAST PAPERS – 2

8. Explain three factors which initiated the cold war and analyse three reasons that forced USSR to set a nuclear missile in Cuba.

8	<p>Cold war is a term used to denote the political tension between the Socialist block that was headed by Russia and the capitalist block that was headed by the United States of America (USA). The tension started immediately after the second world war of 1939 - 1945. This tension came into existence due to the several driving factors such as:</p> <p>Ideological difference, as the Capitalist block was in favour of capitalism as a mode of production whereas that was quite different with the Socialist Tastes. They were carrying Socialism (communism) as its production ideology. Thus this difference in ideology brought a sort of misunderstanding between the two antagonistic blocks.</p> <p>Russia's expansionist policy, as by the time after the second world war of 1945 Russia was under Joseph Stalin who wanted to expand the communist ideology and sponsor revolutions in other areas to aim to create socialist states like the Russian revolution of 1917 as she annexed Poland, and other Balkan states but the United States was against this and was out to recruit the United Socialist Soviet Republic. Escalating that triggered the development of the cold war.</p>
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8. Truman doctrine and marshall plan of 1947, as president Harry S. Truman of America came with the containment policy so as to assure that socialism doesn't spread to other areas as he asked the congress for \$ 400 million to stop communism in Greece and Turkey but also later the general secretary George Marshall came with an idea of marshall plan that was interpreted by Russia as a mean to stop socialist revolution so Russia came up the counter plan creating a tension between the two thus the cold war politics.

With the cold war politics it led to the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 where the United Soviet republic set nuclear missile in Cuba which was a newly socialist state, the placement of missile in Cuba was caused by a number of reasons such as:

The US missile in Turkey, at the borders of the Soviet republic, the United States place missiles in Turkey and this threatened the socialist republic and saw Cuba as a strategic area so as to put the United States in the same pressure as they were or in turn to the bargaining of the missiles in Turkey so as to reverse the United Soviet Republic.

8. Gesture of Unity to cuba, as cuba was a new socialist state that just emerged at the backdrop of the ladder of the capitalist and was threatened from time. The bay of pig incidence of 1960; were united states forced to conduct a counter revolution in cuba against the socialist regime under field marshal fidel castro, thus the soviet union was extending a helping hand to a fellow socialist state that the placement of nuclear missile in cuba.

president's Kennedy speech of 1960s, as the American president made a speech that they would be ready to start fire at anytime now. They were triggered to and the soviet thought by the nuclear missiles in Turkey. Thus to get ready for any actions by the American - the United States Republic resulted into the placement of a nuclear missile in cuba for protective reasons.

Generally the cuban missile crisis almost resulted to the occurrence of another hotly war of advanced nuclear weapons but it later led to the formation of several nuclear banning treaties in different years like in 1963, 1972, 1979, 1987.

Extract 18.1 is a sample of a candidate who was able to give a more elaborated work on the factors for the Cold War and the Cuban Missile crisis.

8.0 NEO COLONIALISM AND THE UNDER DEVELOPMENT OF THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

2021 PAST PAPERS – 2

7. In six points, show the influence of the 1979 Non – Aligned Conference in solving the problems of underdevelopment in the Third World Countries.

Q7:	<p>Non-aligned Conference of 1979, This was the sixth summit conference which was held in Havana in Cuba during 1979 with the aim of finding the explicitly solution to solve the problem of underdevelopment in the third world countries, non-aligned conference it was chaired by Fidel Castro, it was sometimes referred as Havana Conference or statement. The 1979 non-aligned Conference played a great role to solve the problem of underdevelopment in the third world countries as follows.</p> <p>It stressed the urgent need to improve transport and communication system, the 1979 conference influenced the improvement of transport and communication by constructing infrastructures like roads, railways, Highways and so many. The president Fidel Castro advocated for this urgent as he believed that the existence of good infrastructure will facilitate easy movement of people from one area to another area. also good infrastructure will facilitate easy flow of manufactured goods from industries to the rural areas. hence will achieve to eradicate underdevelopment in the third world countries.</p> <p>It stressed the urgent need to improve the role of women in the society, also the conference call upon the urgent to improve the role of women by ensuring Equality, that all men and women are equal. The conference advocates for that as it believes that when women will be given equal opportunity to men like being involved in decision making both political and economic decision will reduce dependence. so the extent at which women will depend on themselves it enabled to reduce underdevelopment.</p> <p>It called upon non-aligned movement to</p>
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67 Take measures to improve agricultural sector in developing countries, also the non-aligned conference called upon non-aligned movement to improve agricultural sector in the third world countries as agriculture was the back bone of the third world ag countries. Non-aligned movement had to improve agriculture sector through provide subsidies as well as farm implements like fertilizers, insecticides as well as to provide education to the farmers.

It stressed the urgent need to assist ensure effective utilization of auto natural resources, also during the conference most of the third world countries seemed to have more natural resources like Minerals and Land so in the conference they stressed the urgent which need to ensure effective utilization of natural resources in the developing countries which could be used for their own benefit. example in Tanzania as one among of the developing countries which also pull up minerals like Diamonds and Talcumite.

It called upon non-aligned movement to ensure sharing of technology by transferring technology. Also the 1979 non-aligned conference called upon non-aligned movement to ensure good sharing of technology by transferring technology. most of the developing countries have low level of technology which lowered production process. so non-aligned movement had to transfer technology from the developed countries to developing countries through different ways like Through industrial espionage, imitating process as well as Importing foreign expertise which could enable to boost the level of technology in the developing countries. hence to solve the problem of underdevelopment.

Q7:

An international energy plan should be the major concern, also in most of the developing countries suffering from the problem of energy. However by the energy produced in the Third world countries it was of low quantity which could not match with the demands of the people. Therefore non-aligned conference establish an international energy plan by building more dams which could increase the production of hydroelectric power hence to solve the problem of underdevelopment.

To sum up the 1979 non-aligned Conference focused on achieved to some extent to solve the problem of underdevelopment in the third world countries or developing countries as it achieved to increase financial aide to the developing countries as well as to maintain peace and unity.

Extract 14.1: A sample of a good response to question 7

2020 PAST PAPERS – 2

7. Underdevelopment of Third World Countries is a result of internal dynamics. Validate this statement by giving six points.

1	Poor infrastructural designs; Example, roads, railways and ports, Most of the road are very poor thus fail to transport people and their goods from one region to another within a country. Also, railway designs are very old, example Most of the railways in Tanzania have been operating since the time of colonialism. This prevent the transportation of goods from one region to another hence cause underdevelopment in a given country.
2	Poor industrial base; also limit development in most developing countries. Example, most of the developed countries are well developed due to presence of efficient and effective industries in these nations. These industries process and manufacture raw materials to produce different manufactured goods which are consumed in different parts of the world. Therefore, poor industrial base in third world countries prevent development in those nations hence result into underdevelopment of those nations.
3	Poor government policy; also act as an obstacle towards effective socio-economic development of the third world countries. Example, most of the countries have poor plans in different economic activities which are very essentials in developing those nations. Example sectors like Tourism and Mining should have been well exploited toward earning good values. But because of the poor government policies in the developing countries have led to underdevelopment.
4	Increase in corruption scandals; also one of the great hindrance of development in third world countries has been corruption. This is a great enemy most of the African countries have waged since the attainment of independence in the early 1960s.

7 Corruption has been rampant in most developing countries especially in Africa. Example; Tanzania had been involved in different corruption scandals such as Richardson, EPA and Ercabow. This prove failure of economic development within the country simply because, the funds which can be used to develop the country has been used by few for their personal gains.

Diseases and poor agricultural base; Example, diseases such as Ebola, Malaria, HIV/AIDS and currently Coronavirus. These disease have limited development in most developing countries. Also poor agriculture system such as the use of poor farming tools such as hoes and pangas instead of using tractor in production to get high yields. Therefore, because of that it seems that underdevelopment is inevitable in developing countries especially, the African countries.

Conclusively, Underdevelopment in third world countries especially in Africa has been caused by the above internal factors. But also underdevelopment can be caused by exploitation by the European powers.

Extract 14.1: A sample of a good response to question 7

2019 PAST PAPERS – 2

9. African relationship with the external world is the major cause of the persisting poverty in Africa. With reference to the post-colonial period, validate this statement by giving six points.

9.	<p>Poverty this is the situation where by people, country, nations and state to be under poor condition in all aspects of life like economically, politically, and socially. In the Africa country poverty was caused by internal causes like political instability, misgoverning of natural resource, ruling by puppets and bad leader. poverty in Africa were indicated due to the practice of unscientific agriculture, poor transport and communication, poor education system and low level of science and technology. The following are the external factors which the poverty in Africa as follows:</p> <p>presence of exploitation of African Natural resources by western countries; Due to the fact that Africa poverty caused by exploitation of African natural resource by developed country like gold, diamond, silver and animal skins.</p> <p>dependence on the north; This is another factor of African poverty just because due to dependence on the north is where now many African countries failed to invest in economic sector by depended on the developed countries like economically, politically and socially.</p> <p>to control the world market; external nations or one which control the world price, because of that is what now African goods get low market and some times made Africa to sold that goods in low amount hence poverty existed.</p>
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To planted puppetism in Africa; due to the fact that developed Country planted puppetism in Africa countries so as to ensure those puppet leader was work under the interest of colonialists, that led exploitation of African natural resources like gold, silver diamond and animal skins for their own benefit and not for Africa.

To supervised the Africa political matters; due to the fact that, through supervised Africa political matters is where now North countries selects their own leader, leader who work for the own interest of colonialists, hence tends to be planted through neo-colonialism by dominated mind and exploited forces.

The influx of European goods; through influx of European goods is what now Africa goods lack their market by European good ~~get~~ got the priority and made the stagnation of Africa industries by failed to compete with European goods.

The European invasion in the Third world countries; due to the fact that, European use force for those countries which seems to have natural resources inorder to exploited it. for example Libya was invaded by Nato because of oil which founded in Libya for the aimed to exploit that oil.

To influenced political instability in Africa; due to the fact that, developed Country influenced political instability in Africa for the aims

<p>to exploited the natural resource which could founds in Africa. for example political instability in Congo was directly influenced by USA united states of America for the aiming to exploit mining gold.</p>
<p>generally, poverty in Africa were directly influenced by internal and external factors, but inorder to remove poverty in Africa should improve agriculture sectors industrial sectors , fishing , to adopted socialism adoption of Non-aligned alliance and to form south - south dialogue in Africa and formation of unity and economic integration.</p>

Extract 2.9.1 is a sample of a good response

2019 PAST PAPERS – 2

10. Show six effects of the programmes launched by the IMF and World Bank in solving the Third World Poverty.

10.	<p>The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank were an programmes of providing loans to South country, that introduced by the North countries such as A United State of America, British, France. During the introduction of IMF and world Bank in third world countries like Tanzania, Kenya was followed by launching of Structural Adjustment Programme (SAPs) that was aimed in solving the third world poverty. Indeed the launched of SAPs in third world countries like Tanzania was not for helping them but was oppressive, exploitative and also humiliating the country due to the fact that they were forced to devalue their currency value, retrenchment. So, through that case SAPs brought a lot of effects in third world countries as follows:-</p> <p>It led unemployment; the launched of SAPs in third world countries like Tanzania caused a lot of people to lose their job, this is due to the fact that, they conditioned to reduce the budget and also to result to retrenchments of workers in order to balance the budget. So, through this SAPs undermined the development of the third world countries.</p> <p>It led to devaluation of the currency values; also the third world countries like Kenya, Tanzania were forced to devalue their currency value so as to get the loans from the IMF and world Bank, this situation caused the value of currency to nose down hence resulted to the underdevelopment of the country in third world.</p>
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It increased the debt burden; also the launching of SAPs in the third world countries like Tanzania led to increase of rate of debt burden through the receiving of foreign aid with bad ~~condi~~ conditions, such that have high interest. Hence SAPs indeed affected the economic situation of country like Tanzania.

It led to reduction of agricultural production; this was due to removal of subsidies to farmers. The SAPs conditioned the third world countries like Tanzania to remove the subsidies to farmers, And thus resulting to the low production from agriculture due to lack of reader money for buying modern equipment like seeds, fertilizer, tractors and so on. so through this third world countries remaining to be underdeveloped countries like Tanzania.

It led to poor provision of social services social services such as medical care, education, water and electricity supply. This resulted due to reduction of government expenditure as conditioned in the SAPs so as to get some loans so government reduced their budget about the provision of good social service for fear to lose the loans. hence poor SAPs affected the development of third world countries such as Tanzania.

Also, SAPs led to decline of Gross National Product; the SAPs threatened the national sovereignty; the SAPs threatened the national sovereign through that a lot of people loss their jobs and led them to poor standard of living, through-

the condition of retrenchment. People lived in poor condition hence fall of national sovereignty. But also national sovereignty threatened through that the imperialists became the final say in world market, hence led to underdevelopment of third world countries like Tanzania!

Generally, the programmes launched by IMF and World Bank such SAPs was not for rescue or solving of third world poverty but was intensified easy exploitation of African natural resource. So, in order to escape this the government should adopt self-reliance and self-reliance policy.

Extract 2.10.1 is a sample of a good response

2018 PAST PAPERS – 2

9. Evaluate six obstacles hindering implementation of the South - South Commission's goals.

Q9.	<p>The South - South Commission is the association of the Southern countries which includes most of the underdeveloped countries which are mostly found in the South. Most of the South countries are the third world countries such as the African countries. The South - South Commission was formed so as to solve the problems in the third world countries. The South - South Commission faced various obstacles in implementing its goal such obstacles include;</p> <p>Low level of science and technology, whereas the commission failed to implement its goals due to the low level of science and technology in most of the Southern hemisphere countries. The low level of science and technology is among the factors for the failures whereas the countries fail to develop interest in technology (in which most of the countries are characterised by poor industries due to the use of poor machinery used in production, the use of poor machinery result into the poor production of goods which are in a low quantity and quality).</p>
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09. The presence of unbalanced trade whereas it's among the factors for the hindrance of the implementation of goals set by the commission in which most of the southern countries that have involved in the trade are exploited through unbalanced trade especially by the Northern hemisphere whereas the trade that involves both the North and the South the North benefit from the South through the exploitation conducted by the North in which instead of both countries benefiting, the South remain underdeveloped and so unbalanced trade, pose as a challenge.

The presence of political instabilities in most of the southern countries whereas over the past few years the southern hemisphere countries have been involved in various political conflicts amongst one another which in most cases are engineered by the capitalist nations. Due to the presence of political instability, the commission fails to achieve their set goals due to the frequent wars which cause death and the destruction of most

09. calamities cause the decline in production, death, destruction of various properties through which all these effects of the occurrence of natural calamities act as limiting factors towards the implementation of the commission goals.

Also, the presence of poor infrastructural development. As it is known for a country to attain development it should have a good and developed infrastructure in which the commission is faced by the problem of poor infrastructure through which though the presence of poor infrastructure, the commission fails to achieve the desired goals since the absence of developed infrastructure hinders the development of a country. In which most of the Southern hemisphere countries are faced by the problem of having a low infrastructural development.

Generally the South-South Commission goals have been limited by a number of factors that are present in the Southern hemisphere which act as a limiting factor.

Extract 2.9.1 shows a candidate who was able to point out the hindrances the South - South Commission encounter in implementing its objectives.

2018 PAST PAPERS – 2

10. Explain six economic indicators of underdevelopment in developing nations.

10.

Underdevelopment refers to situation where there is poor growth of the economy. Underdevelopment does not mean that there is totally absence of development but there is poor development. Underdevelopment in third world countries has most caused by several factors such as political instabilities, corruption, colonialism, mercantilism, root cause trade, neocolonialism to mention few.

The following are the economic indicators of underdevelopment in developing countries:

- Possession of poor industrial base and low level of technology; that is there is no manufacturing industries but there is only small and processing industries which always produce light goods such as soap, etc. There is low level of technology so they depend on importing technology from outside countries.

Economic dependence; due to poor infrastructure also poor economic diversification which leaves the tax base all these influences to depend aids from the foreign countries. This can be shown through the extension of aids from World Bank and International Monetary Fund through the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP).

Low Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and low Gross National Product (GNP); this includes the total money value of all final goods and services produced within the country and outside the country within a specific period of time, it has become lower.

10. means @ the national income is also low
or which implies that a certain country
is a developing country.

Practice of mono-culture: In most of
the developing countries there is single based
economy that is there is they are based
in production and exports of single crop
or products, for example Zimbabwe for
Copper, Tanzania for Diamonds so they
lack economic diversification.

low per capita income; this means
there is low average income that received
by an individual over the whole income
of a country (national income). This means
people in the developing countries are characterized
with poor living standards.

Mass unemployment; this is due
to poor agriculture base also low income
of the people also lack of required
skills since most of people in developing
countries are illiterates. Unemployment of
people shows that there is underdevelopment
since people do not receive incomes due
to low purchasing power which hinders
investment and production hence poor
living conditions.

Therefore, there should be economic
diversification, also to ensure stable econo-
my and political planning so as to
reduce the problem of underdevelopment,
also to use appropriate local technologies
and also control the problem of corruption.

Extract 2.10.1 shows an example from a candidate who explained the economic indicators of underdevelopment although some of the examples given were false.

2017 PAST PAPERS – 2

9. Examine six conditions of the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) in the Developing World.

9. Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs), This was policy which was established under the Umbrella of World Bank and (IMF) International Monetary Fund for the aim of helping the developing countries like Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, Ghana and all undeveloped nation to revamp their economy or to solve the problem of poverty. This economic policy was established 1980's but it did not aimed at solving the problem but still it increased problem like poverty, unemployment and intensive inflation. Therefore the following are conditions of the Structural Adjustment Programmes in developing world.

Dvaluation of local currency, Among of the condition which developed nation put to the developing countries if they wanted to adopt this policy they were told to devalue local currency for the aim of fetching high price in the world market, but this is not a solution the developed nation under minded developing countries through this condition because there the one's who benefit more than developing nation because their currency have value more than the developing currency.

Adoption of Multi-partism democracy, The African nation were given a condition of adopting multi-party system and stop a monoparty system which was a good system of democracy, by introducing Multi-party the developed Countries created a puppet leader who worked on behalf of them and caused developing countries to face political instability example in Ghana the Overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah 1966 and Libya and create a puppet leader like Sani Abacha of Nigeria, Mobutu Sese Seko of Congo.

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The government should stop spending a lot from social services like Health, education, and transport and communication. Another condition which developed countries put was that the government of African nations should stop to provide social services and let the citizen to contribute in those social service is like to construct schools, hospitals, roads, during Arusha declaration of 1967 the government of Tanzania provided free education but after the adoption of SAPs the free education was abolished and citizen started to pay for education, so due to structural adjustment led to poor provision of social services.

Formation of Strong Revenue bodies like TRA (Tanzania Revenue Authority), developed nations like USA, Britain make this condition to developing countries so that they can collect taxes from the people and even in the big companies which are inside of those countries example Bashirwa companies, Mohammed enterprises companies, the aim of their taxes it will help in paying all the debts which Tanzania get from the big power but not only Tanzania a developing nation, so this revenue it does not much help to construct African nation economy but it used mad in paying debts.

Establishment of Free trade and liberalization of Capital by individual, another condition was that developing countries has to remove all trade barriers so that they can allow free movement of goods from big powers to African nation, this goods which are imported are harmful to human being and also it distract African local trade and industries since

9 there goods are very cheap like China product and have low quality so individual produced goods which come from outside so African countries became economic and Technological dependence

Reducing the number of workers and the government should balance the budget, African nation were told to reduce the numbers of workers in the government so that it can spend the money which were supposed to be payed to worker in paying debts and to use it in other sectors due to this condition led to Unemployment rate and cause the increase of Crimes in the societies like terrorism, theft, prostitution and also the government were told to budget the money due to this caused other sector to decline example agriculture sector, education sector and transport sector.

Therefore this economic policy introduce by World Bank and IMF it does not solve any problem instead it increase problems in developing countries like Unemployment, political instability, economic dependence to African nation but also this policy has benefited African nation although it is not much but African Countries improved in education sector but also in industries, transport and communication example South Africa, Ghana and Nigeria.

The Extract 9.1 exemplifies a category of candidates who explained the conditions of SAPs in the developing world with relevant examples.

2017 PAST PAPERS – 2

10. Asses six recommendations of the (1980) Brandt Report on the Third World Poverty.

10. Brandt Report was the report written by Brandt who was the prime minister of Britain he was done his research on the Poverty in third world countries, especially countries found in Africa most of them are found in Africa for example Tanzania, Malawi, Rwanda and Burundi. It was in 1980, the following were the recommendations of the Brandt Report.

High population growth, many third world countries experienced high number of people because of cultural and traditional mindset like polygamy also prestige of having many children also man hood. This increased number of people. The third world government expending much in social services and less fund in economic sectors thus poverty.

Dependency in one economic sector, most of third world countries depending in one economic sector which is agriculture reflected to unemployment and less revenues collected with their government hence poverty in third world countries.

Lack of education which resulted to low level of technology and science many third world countries experienced low level of technology as they fail to utilize their natural resources hence poverty in third world countries.

Untied loans and grants borrowed from World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF). These loans had high

10) Interests which many third world countries spend their money and resources to pay back the loans and grants instead of investing in other economic sectors like mining, Agriculture, Trade and fishing activities thus poverty in third world countries.

Malicious investment of developed countries to developing countries. Many capitalist countries were invested much in several sectors such as Industries, Agriculture activities, construction and others to the developing countries as they exploit the resources and man power of third world countries hence poverty.

The denial of employment opportunities and education to African women. Many African women were regarded as a lower class they were not given education and employment opportunities. Because if you educate women you educate the half society. according to Brandt Report many African women women were ignorant hence poverty in the third world countries.

Conclusively many third world countries especially African countries should avoid depending on one sector and not using much fund in military purposes instead they supposed to engage in economic sectors and avoiding corruption also political instabilities in order push up development in their countries.

In the Extract 10.1, the candidate explained the reasons for Third World poverty instead of the recommendations of the Brandt Report on the Third World Poverty.

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

9. Analyse six reasons for the economic dependence of developing nations.

9	<p>Developing nations, these are nation which there is existence of low level of development in all sphere Such as economic, politic and also socially, example Tanzania, Kenya, Malawi, mostly are within Africa and other are in South America Latin countries. Those countries mostly depend on other developed countries due to the following factors,</p> <p>Low level of science and technology, this facilitate economic dependence due to presence of local science and technology which facilitate low production hence depend on other developed countries to adjust their product as to increase production.</p> <p>Frequent natural calamities, this is whereby presence of various natural calamities like Floods facilitate backwardness of economic hence facilitate foreign assistance as a result of economic dependence, whereby developed countries decided to recover the economy, example Nig & Niger there frequent floods.</p> <p>Poor economic Policies, this are economic policies which formulate for economic growth where</p>
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q by mostly of the developing countries depend on natural resources where by there is no strong policies like those of investment, protectionist policy which limit importation of goods and foreign investors over available resources like minerals hence lead to economic dependence.

Frequent wars and conflict, thus where by most of the developing countries have suffering from wars, civil wars hence enable backward of economic hence lead to assistance from developing countries, this lead to increase of economic dependence example, Somalia, Congo, Democratic republic of Congo, Libya,

High population, this is where by in developing there is high population which result to the inadequate of social services, where solution is assistance from developed countries hence lead to economic dependence.

Poor geography

High number of illiteracy, where by in developing countries there is large number of people who had no education hence facilitate dependence from countries in various economic sector such as construction of modern infrastructure hence lead

Extract 9.1 shows part of a response from a script of a candidate who was able to give reasons for economic dependence of developing nations.

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

10. "Africa's extreme poverty is partly attributed to historical phenomena". Validate this statement by giving six points.

	Africa is one among the major continents of the world where the most population of black coloured people is settled. Poverty refers to the state of living under standards such as failure to afford basic needs. It is believed that before the 15 th century, the level of development between Europe and Africa were almost the same, but the recent broad gap of development has been partly attributed to historical phenomena. As the following factors validate.
10.	Early contact between Africa and Far East. The contact began particularly in East Africa in 200 AD where the people of East African coasts traded with people from Indonesia, China and Lebanon. The trade was unequal since most of the precious and wealthy materials such as ivory, animals skins, minerals were exchanged with less valued commodities like perfumes, beads and alcohol. This unequal exchange resulted to extreme poverty of Africa since she less benefited.
	Enslavement of slaves; This emerged particularly in West Africa in the 15 th century where the slaves were transported to American plantations owned by the Europeans through triangular slave trade. More than millions of African slaves were transported from 1441 hence causing shortage of labour force in Africa and improved production in European countries hence poverty in Africa.
	Effects of mercantilism; This was an overseas trading activity which involved the movement of the merchant class in Europe to Africa conducting

primitive accumulation of capital through piracy, plundering and looting they also obtained silver and gold from West Africa particularly Ghana hence developing themselves leaving Africa a poor continent up to date.

Influence of Colonialism: This refers to the control of the weak country by the powerful country in all aspects of life. Europe colonized Africa immediately after the Berlin Conference in 1885. The system based on intensive exploitation of the African natural resources so as to meet their capitalist demands as a result they benefited their home countries such as Britain, France and Belgium leaving Africa with poverty.

Effects of neo-Colonialism: This is another form of exploitation developed after the uprooting of colonial rule in Africa where the former colonial masters in collaboration with USA exploit indirectly the natural resources of Africa and utilize them for their own economic development and leaving African continent poor and dependent to the aids from developed countries such as USA, Britain, Canada, Japan and Sweden.

Role played by globalization: This is a political and socio-economic system where the whole world shares the common interests of technologies and economic problems freedom. As a result through liberalized trade the developed countries make export of their foreign goods to Africa due to the absence of trade tariffs. Since African commodities and technology can not compete with European's hence limiting local trade which in a long run

Extract 10.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to show Historical factors that has contributed to the persisting poverty in Africa.

2015 PAST PAPERS – 2

9. Explain four advantages and four disadvantages of privatization policy in Tanzania.

9	<p>Privatization is a policy of giving authority private people to run or manage to run the government's business. This is due to failure of government to run their project. Example of areas where privatization must take place in Mining Center, Agricultural and also in Industrial Sector.</p> <p>The following are the advantages and disadvantages of privatization policy in Tanzania as explained as follows:</p> <p>If lead to improvement of infrastructure</p> <p>There is one among the advantages of privatization policy in our Country because when people who gives the tends of running their project they involved in construction of infrastructure such as Roads by the transportation services. The example in Mining Center they helped establish several roads so as to smoothly transportation of the minerals from the mining centers to the market.</p> <p>If creates employment opportunities; there also it one among the advantages of privatization policy in Tanzania because those project which government fail to run the private people are able to open so the new employment created and the workers are being employed in those project. Example in Mining for operating machine of such people have ability even for extraction of minerals people are being employed so as they get salary for improvement of their living standards.</p>
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9 If lead to the rich of government revenue / economy; There also it is one among the importance of privatization to our County especially in economic matter because the government collect taxes from these Companies which owned the several project and these taxes are used in improvement of Social Services hence our economy raised.

If lead to the improvement of Social Services; There also it one among the advantages of privatization policy in Tanzania because those people who were given these guaranteed are able to have some Social Services such as Healthy Center, other water water services than these services given the Tanzania's need benefit. Because if it is used in our Country for benefit of Tanzania.

If lead exploitation of our resources There also it one among the disadvantages of privatization in our Country because these resources when the government give to the private people they exploited and selling out of our Country and our County cannot benefit because of their policy. Example Mine near these resources extracted and selling out of our County.

Environmental degradation; There also was a disadvantages of privatization policy because there was high environmental degradation in case of mining extraction and I Lumbering. They extraction of mineral land remained Unrested because they extracted high minerals in poor ways even on forest for production of Timber.

Extract 19 illustrates a good presentation of the advantages and disadvantages of privatization in Tanzania.

2015 PAST PAPERS – 2

10. Explain six indicators of underdevelopment.

Underdevelopment is the situation of being down on issue of economic, social and political. Underdevelopment does not absence of development but to be low to compare with the developed countries. African countries is said to underdeveloped since it can not reach the level of European nation in issue of development. Underdevelopment is cause of low level of technology, political instability, Slave trade also Neo-colonialism. European nation use Africa has a dominant place of gold from Europe. That why it remained underdeveloped. The following are indicators of underdevelopment.

Low per capital income. Many people and nations have low capital that cause the nation to be indicated as poor. African countries face that problem in which people live poor life and to depend much on the government so that they cannot basic need to afford their life.

Shortage of high qualified people. That make people and nation to depend on European people to the issue of development. People who qualified has not well used in African countries like Tanzania, so they used a lot of money to employ people from Euro pc to work at different sectors found in Africa.

Lack of enough heavy industries; on that issue people depend on domestic industries because the heavy industries are of low and spread in small part. Africa in order to develop should invest much of heavy industries so that to reduce the problem of depending goods which are manufacture from European industries and to remain underdeveloped.

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Dependence on foreign aids, African countries depend much on loans from Europe and that is because themselves can not have basic needs. For example Tanzania have been depending much on loans from US and China which made them to become poor since the system of non-colonialism continue to exist by spending much on other countries.

Low development of Agriculture and low life expectancy. The methods used to produce raw material are of low quality and that cause the problem of low expectancy. People will die because of famine and that cause underdevelopment so Africans should improve agriculture system to develop further from that level.

Devaluation of local currency, Many countries face the issue of local currency to decline and led to cause undeveloped state. African states, their currency fall in term of quality and it can becomes difficult to buy materials in any place. For example the quality of money of Tanzania is not like that of USA since dollar is on high quality than Shilling.

Therefore underdevelopment is much caused by either internal factors like colonialism, unequal trade, Neo-colonialism in which developed countries remain controlling African colonies. But also it can be cause by internal factors like low level of technology in Africa, natural disaster which cause economic dependence of foreign aid like loans from Europe.

Extract 20.1 is a good illustration of a candidate who managed to explain well the six indicators of underdevelopment.