**JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD**

**MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2019**

**P210/3 HISTORY**

**MARKING GUIDE**

1. **Examine the achievements of the French revolution by 1799.**

**Preamble.**

The candidates are expected to analyses the achievements / successes of the French revolutionaries in fulfilling their objectives vis avis their failures.

A clear stand point is required.

**Core.**

The French revolution was able to fulfill many of the objectives of those who started it.

Achievements / successes.

The revolutionaries managed to create the national assembly in June 1789.

The revolutionaries created the national guard to protect the people.

The revolutionaries came up with the Tennis Court Oath to create unity among the revolutionaries.

The revolutionaries managed to destroy the Bastille on 14th July 1789 marking the end of despotism in France.

The revolutionaries came up with the declaration of the rights of man on 26th August 1789 giving the people liberty, equality and Fraternity.

The revolutionaries spread the revolutionary’s ideas to other countries.

The revolutionaries abolished the privileges put restrictions on royal power.

The revolutionaries created a constitution for France.

They made reforms in the local government.

Legal tribunals and new court systems were established in France.

The revolutionaries came up with the civil constitution of the Clergy.

They also confiscated church lands which they distributed to the peasants.

The revolutionaries reduces church influence in France.

They defeated the anti-revolutionary Forces like they defeated the Austrian forces at Jamapese in 1792.

The revolutionaries gained for France new territories like Nice and Savoy.

They also expanded the French frontiers to include the Rhine, the AlPSand the Pyrenees.

The revolutionaries succeeded in the Italian campaign of 1796.

The revolutionaries managed to defeat the 2nd coalition of Britain, Russia and Austria.

They also abolished feudalism and serfdom in France.

The revolutionaries restored stability in France by ending the reign of terror.

The revolutionaries encouraged the birth of political pluralism / multi parties in France.

They facilitated the coming to power of new men in France.

The revolutionaries abolished the infamous lettres de cachet leading to the creation of human dignity in France.

They brought about religious tolerance by allowing freedom of worship.

**Failures.**

The revolutionaries failed to end inequality in France.

They declared the rights of man without indicating the duties of the citizen and obligation which led to anarchy and mob justice in France.

The revolutionaries brought about the reign of terror which claimed many lives through the dictatorship of 1793 – 1794.

The revolutionaries executed the king bringing about intensified enemity between France and the other monarchical rulers of Europe from 1793 onwards.

They failed to protect people’s property through the destruction of property.

They failed to end the financial crisis and bankruptcy which persisted up to 1799.

Trade deteriorated due to political instability (industry and agriculture suffered greatly).

There was a lot of corruption especially during the directory government.

There was religious anarchy as the Herbertists battled the Catholics (dechristianization of France)

There was a narrow franchise and discrimination against the women.

They failed to protect the territorial gains made by Napoleon Bonaparte in Northern Italy.

Mark as a whole

(25 marks)

1. **Account for the collapse of the first French empire by 1815.**

**Preamble.**

The candidates are expected to identify and clearly explain the causes of the collapse of Napoleon Bonaparte’s regime in France by 1815.

**Core.**

The first French empire was the regime of Napoleon I from 1814. There were many factors which contributed to the downfall of Napoleon I’s empire.

Napoleon I reintroduced direct taxation in France.

Napoleon I reintroduced the harsh police system in 1804.

Napoleon I in 1810 reintroduced the hated lettres de cachet of the Ancient regime.

Napoleon I instituted arrest and detention without trial.

Napoleon I heavily censored the press.

Napoleon I replaced the idea of liberty with the idea of authority and dictatorship.

Napoleon I introduced intellectual repression by discouraging girl education.

Napoleon I segregated the teaching of the liberal arts subjects.

Napoleon introduced the continental system which domestically affected the French people.

Napoleon I’s aggressive character greatly contributed to the collapse of the first French empire.

Britain’s naval supremacy contributed to the collapse of the first French empire.

Frances participation in the peninsular war (the Spanish ulcer) also led to the collapse of the first French empire.

Napoleon I’s overwhelming ambition also contributed to the collapse of the first French empire.

France’s participation in the Moscow campaign of 1812.

Napoleon I’s exploitative practices in the conquered states to detest his rule.

Napoleon I practiced nepotism by appointing his relatives to key positions in his government.

Napoleon I imprisoned the pope thus greatly annoying the Catholics of Europe.

Napoleon I’’s generals deserted him and joined his opponents.

The continued coalitions against him eventually defeated him i.e. the 4th coalition.

Britain exited and imprisoned emperor Napoleon I to St. Helena in 1815.

Napoleon I’s army got exhausted.

The rise of Nationalism in Europe (in Russia, in Prussia, in Denmark etc.)

The rise and spread of liberalism in Europe.

The conspiracy of Napoleon’s administrators.

i.e. Talley rand

Bernadotte

Fouche.

**Mark as a whole**

**(25 marks)**

1. **The what extent did the restored Bourbons learn lessons from the French revolution of 1789?**

**Preamble.**

The candidates are expected to show the degree to which the restored Bourbons learnt lessons from the French revolution of 1789 vis avis the degree to which they did not learn lessons from the French revolution of 1789.

A clear stand point is required.

**Core.**

The restored Bourbons in France included.

1. Louis XVIII 1814 – 1824

and

1. Charles X 1824 – 1830

In 1814 the Bourbons were restored to power in France by the peace makers of Europe.

Louis XVIII was given the throne of France and was given a constitutional Charter of 1814 to use in ruling France.

**They learnt some lessons.**

The Bourbons did not restore the unfair tax system of the Ancient regime.

The restored Bourbons did not restore the hated and confusing legal system of the past.

They did not restore the luxuries of the past, within the royal court together with the extravagances of the past.

Charles X promoted progress and development in the agricultural industry, transport and trade.

Louis XVIII was an enlightened leader aware of the revolutionary gains which had come of to stay. He defeated them.

Louis XVIII did not wish to restore the powers of the catholic church in France.

Louis XVIII was against the malicious activities of the ultra-royalists.

Louis XVIII sent French troops to Spain in 1823 to suppress revolts there.

These activities indicate that the restored Bourbons learnt some lessons from the French revolution of 1789.

**They learnt no lessons.**

Through Villele the chief minister of Louis XVIII they altered the constitutional charter for elections to be held after every seven years instead of after every five years, thus violating the 1814 charter.

Louis XVIII gave the rich double vote.

Charles X nullified the election results of 1830 and reduced the voters from 100,000 of the 25,000 voters.

The restored Bourbons abolished freedom of the press.

They cut down the army to reduce on its power to defeat the common man.

They abolished the tri colour flag and replaced it with the white only flag of the Ancient regime.

They shot Marshall Ney after the defeat of napoleon I.

They restored the poverty of the emigres.

Charles x endowed / compensated church property.

The restored Bourbons were ultra-reactionary and clerical to the core.

Premier Polignac angered the people who he attempted to suppress the parliament and the constitution. (to restore the clergy to their former position).

In 1827 Charles x dismissed the national guard which was a revolutionary army that guaranteed the rights of the ordinary Frenchmen.

The restored Bourbons disbanded the constitutional Charter of 1814 which charter had guaranteed what the French revolution had brought.

* The rights of man.
* Civil constitution of the clergy,
* The national assemble,
* Abolition of feudal dues,
* The constitution for France,
* The national guard,
* The tri colour,
* Administrative changes.
* Economic changes

All the above activities show that the restored Bourbons learnt no lessons from the French revolution of 1789.

**Mark as a whole**

**(25 marks)**

1. **Examine the causes and consequences of the 1848 revolutions in Europe.**

**Preamble:**

The candidates are expected to identify and clearly explain the causes and effects of the 1848 revolutions. Candidates must show awareness that the question is in two parts.

Good, very good and excellent candidates must show the countries where the revolutions occurred e.g. Prussia, Austria, Hungary, France, Switzerland, etc.

**Core.**

The Vienna settlement of 1815 i.e. the readjustment of the map of Europe which le to nationalistic and liberal ideas.

The collapse of the congress system.

The Metternich system.

The influence of the French revolution of 1789.

The inspiration of the 1830 revolution in France.

Despotism in Europe e.g. Louis Philippe in France.

Rise of nationalism and liberalism in the Italian and German states.

The negative effects of industrialization in Europe e.g.

* Unemployment,
* Poor pay,
* High cost of living,
* Poor conditions of living etc.

The raise and growth of socialism in Europe.

Natural calamities e.g.

* Bad weather,
* Epidemic diseases,
* Low food production etc.

Influence of the middle class e.g.

* Poets,
* Journalists,
* Socialists,
* Historians etc..

Population growth.

Formation of secret societies.

The downfall of LouisPhilippe in France.

**Effects.**

Marked the downfall of Metternich and the end of the Metternich era.

Led to the fall of governments in Europe i.e. Louis Philippe in France.

Led to the establishment of new governments i.e. the second republic was established in franc.

It strengthened the nationalistic and liberal forces in Europee.g. in the Italian and German states.

It strengthened socialism.

It led to the loss of lives e.g. in Hungery and in the Italian states.

Led to the destruction of property.

Liberal reforms were granted e.g. in Prussia a new constitution was granted abolishing serfdom for good.

Economic reforms were initiated by Louis napoleon Bonaparte in France. Reforms were also undertaken in Prussia, Piedmont and Sardinia.

The revolutions failed in Europe except in France.

Led to the rise of new personalities like Cavour and Bismarck.

**Mark as a whole**

**(25 marks)**

1. **Explain why the Ottoman empire was branded “The sick man of Europe” by the end of the 19th century.**

**Preamble:**

The candidates are expected to identify and clearly explain the circumstances that led to the disintegration of the Turkish empire.

**Core:**

the Turkish empire between the 14th and 17th centuries was a military giant that included parts of Europe, Asia and Africa.

However, by the end of the 18th century and by the beginning of the 19th century turkey had lost all the military might and was gradually disintegrating thus the slogan “thesick man of Europe”.

The Turkish army had become very weak that it could not hold different nationalities together i.e. Greece, Egypt, Tunisia, and Algeria began challenging the sultan’s authority.

The Turkish empire had become so large that administering the peoples of different cultures and back grounds became difficult for the sultan.

The sultans authority had divided that it was hardly felt outside the capital of turkey, Constantinople.

There was extensive corruption, embezzlement of government funds, lawlessness, diseases e.t.c in the Turkish empire.

The Turkish empire was infested with poverty, hunger and financial mismanagement / crisis.

The couguered / vassal states lost faith in the Turkish government that they chose to declare their independence.e.g. Greece, Morea, etc..

The rise of nationalism that saw Serbia, Egypt, gain independence in1805, Algeria in 1811, Greece in 1832 and the Balkan states in 1878.

The loss of trade control to Britain also made Turkey a sick man.

The religious tensions between the Moslems and the Christians that infected the empire made it a sick man.

There was discrimination of Christians in education, administration, taxation and persecution which led to constant rebellions in Greece, Morea, Bulgaria .etc..

The re was foreign intervention in the Turkish empire by Russia, Austria, Britain, and France to help the Christians, which made matters worse.

The spread of the French revolutionary catch words of liberty, equality and fraternity into the Turkish empire made the empire a sick man.

The emergence of an educated elite class of young, revolutionary, dynamic men, who condemned Turkish oppression and exploitation. These advocated for reforms and independence to the conquered peoples.

The intellectuals like hypsilanti and capodistrious championed the Greece revolt against Turkey leading to Greek independence in 1832.

The selfish convergent and divergent interests of the big European powers in Turkey.

Such issues and events weakened Turkey economically, militarily and politically making her to be branded “the sick man of Europe”.

**Mark as a whole**

**(25 marks)**

1. **Analyze the features of Bismarck’s external policy between 1870 and 1890.**

**Preamble:**

The candidates are required to examine the features of Bismarck’s foreign policy between 1870 and 1890.

**Core.**

After the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 Ottovon Bismarck was anxious to isolate Frances.

Bismarck wanted to maintain German supremacy in Europe.

He wanted peace in Europe and keep on good terms with Austria and Russia.

Bismarck expected that through the alliance system he would succeed in maintaining a balance of power in Europe.

In 1872, Otto von Bismarck entered into the Dre Kaiser Bund alliance with William I, Francis Joseph of Austria, and Czar Nicholas I of Russia.

Bismarck was infuriated by Frances quick recovery and he contemplated another war against her but he was restrained by Anglo-Russian intervention.

Russia and Britain feared the possibility of a weakened France and dominant Germany.

The eastern question and the relation between the big powers on the congress of berlin of 1878 in which Bismarck brought Austria and Britain to the side of Germany.

The congress of Berlin isolated Russia.

The Dual alliance of 1879 between Germany and Austro-Hungary strengthened Germany.

In 1881, the Dre Kaiser Bund treaty renewed and revived the treaty of 1873.

The 1882 triple Alliance made Italy to be drawn into the dual Alliance that ensured her protection from France.

The 1884-85 Berlin conference led to the peaceful partition of Africa to divert her attention from Alsace and Lorraine. It also forestalled possible European conflict over colonies.

Bismarck’s lack of interest in colonies made Germany to enter the colonial race late. Germany eventually entered the race due to pressure from industrialists, merchants and capitalists for markets.

The 1887 secret re-insurance treaty renewed friendship with Russia and avoided the possibility of a 2 fronts war.

The Heligoland treaty of 1890 enabled German to posses more colonies in Europe by surrendering East Africa.

Although Otto VonBismarck’s external policy led to peace, balance of power, diplomacy, isolation of France between 1871-1890, it culminated into world war 1.

**Mark as a whole**

**(25 marks)**

1. **To what extent was the autocracy of Tsarism the cause of the Russian revolution of 1905?**

**Preamble:**

The candidates are expected to analyses the degree to which the autocracy of Tsarism was responsible for the outbreak of the Russian revolution of 1905, vis avis other factors.

A clear stand point in required.

**Core:**

The autocracy of Tsarism in Russia.

* The rulers of Russia were autocrats and self-willed.
* Their autocracy created discontent throughout the country.
* When new ideas began sprouting among the people, a revolution became inevitable.

Nicholas ii the last Tsar was weak as a ruler. He was under the influence of his wife the Tsarina and her mad monk Rasputin.

* Nicholas II ruled in the most tyrannical manner. He transported his opponents to Siberia to meet cold death there.
* Nicholas II imposed terrible restrictions upon the freedoms of the people.
* He declared war on the reformist in Russia.
* He had spies everywhere in Russia.
* He arrested people and executed them at will.

**Other factors:**

The social discontent.

* Like in France, the clergy and nobles enjoyed special privileges in Russia by 1905. This created tension and discontent among the Russians.

The blind faith in the church.

* Most people in Russia were illiterate and suffered from blind faith in the church.
* The Russian church was still harping on the theory of “divine right of Kings”. Tsarism flourished on that view and so the Russian church was often against the fundamental rights of the common people.

Nepotism and corruption in Russia.

* The Russian Tsars ruled Russia with the help of their relatives.
* These people were proud of suppressing the people.
* Their tyrannical behavior created discontent among the people of Russia.

The Slavish mentality of the Russian army.

* The Russian army was servile towards the Tsar.
* It crushed the rights of the commoners of Russia at the will of the Tsar.
* It was often defeated in foreign wars.i.e. in the Crimean war, and in the Ruso-Japanese war.
* It was only good at killing the peasants in Russia.
* The Russians got fed up with this infamous army and resolved to end the military rule and dictatorship of the Tsar.

The different political parties in Russia.

* All these parties opposed the autocracy of the Tsars of Russia. All the parties wished to establish a people’s regime in Russia. These parties included:
* The liberal / constitutional monarchs who wanted to establish a parliamentary form of governance in Russia.
* The socialist party, who wanted to improve the conditions of the labourers by organizing the workers.
* The socialist revolutionary party, who believed in using violence against government officials by killing them. It members became known as the NIHILISTS.

The activities of these political parties contributed much in the outbreak of the Russian revolution of 1905.

The influence of the Tsarina and Rasputin.

* The Tsarina was under the fluence of Rasputin, the illiterate mad monk was believed to have super human powers.
* Rasputin could compel the Tsar to commit any act of tyranny on the people of Russia.
* Through influencing the Tsarina, Rasputin made the Tsar to do whatever Rasputin wanted.
* Under the influence of the Tsarina and Rasputin the Tsar became hated by the people of Russia.
* The people got fed up with the Tsars tyrannical rule and looked forward to an opportunity to destroy Tsardom.
* The opportunity came in 1905 when the Russians rose up I the Russian revolution of 1905.

The Russification policy of the Tsars of Russia.

* The Tsars of Russia wanted Russia to have one cultures throughout Russia.
* All the other cultures apart from Russian culture had to be forcefully eliminated from Russia.
* The other races opposed this policy and started getting involved in activities meant to end Tsarism in Russia.

The problem of nationalism in Russia.

* There were many races in Russia many of which were not Russian. These included, poles, Estonians, Lithuanians, Finns and Jews all living in Russia.
* All these races were attempting to further their nationalism by promoting their individuallanguages and culture.
* Their nationalistic feelings were aroused due to the Russification policy.
* Their struggle to retain their nationalism eventually culminated in the outbreak of the Russian revolution of 1905.

The issue of the Jews in Russia.

* The Russian Jews were mistreated i.e.
* They were not allowed to our property,
* They were not allowed to do business.
* All their freedoms were taken away,
* They were not allowed to participate in Russians elections.
* The Tsars tyrannical rules against the Jews made the Jews to support the revolutionary’s of Russia. Leading to the Russian revolution of 1908.

Consequences of Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05.

* Russia and Japan fought in 1904 / 5 over the territory of Korea. Russia was defeated by Japan.
* People blamed Russians defeat on the weaknesses of Tsardom; resulting in the Russian revolution of 1905.

The activities of the Revolutionaries of Russia.

* Russians defeat in the Russo-Japanese war encouraged the Russian Revolutionaries to attempt to remove the Russian government since they thought it was weak.

The red bloody Sunday.

* Amass of peasants under Father Gapon were going to the Tsars places to give him their grievances.
* The Tsar ordered his guards to shoot him. Thousands of people were killed.
* The revolutionaries decided to revenge thus killing by willing government officials in Russia.
* The whole of Russia got engulfed in chaos resulting in the 1905 Russian revolution 1905.

**Mark as a whole**

**(25 marks)**

1. **Examine the effects of the first world war of 1914-1918 on Europe.**

**Preamble:**

The candidates are expected to identify and clearly explain the effects of world war I on Europe.

**Core:**

* The first world war broke out in 1914 and had profound effects on Europe.
* There was loss of lives both military and civilian.
* Property worthy millions of shillings was destroyed.
* The population structure in both sex and age was affected.
* It led to the dislocation of international trade.
* It made goods very expensive.
* States started controlling trade leading to the advance of socialism.
* The importance of labour was recognized.
* It led to the emancipation of women.
* Some monarchies in Europe collapsed.
* It contributed to the establishment of democracy in Europe. (democracy Vs monarchism)
* It led to the success of communism in Russia and by 1939 it had spread to Eastern Europe.
* It led to a democratic and constitutional government in Germany (the Weimar rep)
* It led to the Paris peace conference of 1919 to bring peace to Europe.
* It led to the formation of the league of nations.
* U.S.A emerged as a super power replacing Britain and Germany.
* It led to the rearmament of Europe between 1934-1939 especially Germany, Italy, Spain and Britain.
* It contributed to the outbreak of the Russian revolution of 1917.
* It affected the education systems of Europe positively and negatively.
* It let to progress in there scientific world.
* It led to the promotion of music, Art and culture.
* It brought about the end to class conflicts in Europe especially in Britain.
* Frances regained her lost mineral rich provinces of ALSACE AND Lorraine.
* It tilted the balance of power in Europe away from Germany towards Britain and France.
* It Facilitated the rise of dictators and dictatorships in Europe.
* It contributed to internal and external displacement of people.
* It brought about the problem of prisoners of war.
* It contributed to the outbreak of the great economic depression.
* It led to the outbreak of the great economic depression.
* It led to the revival of the alliance system i.e. the little entente of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rimania, Yugoslaria and France.
* It contributed to political unrest in many parts of Europe i.e. Ireland, Russia, Turkey .etc..
* It laid the foundation for the outbreak of the 2nd world war.

**Mark as a whole**

**(25 marks)**

1. **How did the fascists consolidate themselves in power in Italy between 1923 and 1939.**

**Preamble:**

**The candidates are expected to identify and clearly explain the steps taken by Musolini and his fascist party to consolidate themselves in power in Italy.**

**Core:**

* The coming to power in Italy of Musolini and the fascists was the first stage in the fascist revolution.
* From 1923 through violence and intimidation of his opponents, Musolini and the fascist gradually developed Italy along fascists line thus consolidating himself in power in Italy.
* Musolini and the Fascists used the Acerbo law (July 1923) to consolidatethemselves.
* The fascists and Musolini use the Aventine secession of June 1924.
* They abolished the party system in Italy.
* They imprisoned the communists.
* They seriously censored the press.
* They deprived all the anto-fascist lawyers their licenses to practice law by 1925.
* They abolished self-government in the towns and cities.
* They denied the parliament effective power.
* They centralized power intheir hands by eliminating potential political opposion beyond the party system.
* They removed the constitutional checks which used to limit his power.
* They limited the powers of the monarchy by making the king to lose the powers to appoint ministers.
* In 1926 they established in Italy rule by decree
* From 1928 election to determine who went to parliament was removed.
* They introduced the corporate state.
* They combined the states with the part.
* They abolished local government councils and mayors.
* They strictly controlled and supervised education in the schools and universities.
* They initiated an understanding with the pope and the Catholic church.( the Lateran treaty)
* They improved the economy of Italy .i.e. help, grain production etc..
* In 1925 he increased import duties to protect the home industries.
* They introduced the battle for births.
* They discouraged the movement of labour from the rurals to towns.

**Mark as a whole**

**(25 marks)**

1. **Asses the achievements of Charles de Ganlle for France between 1958 and 1969.**

**Preamble:**

The candidates are expected to examine the achievements of Charles De Gaulle for France Vis avis his failures.

A clear stand point is required.

**Core:**

CharlesDe Gaulle was elected the 1st president of the 5th French Republic in 1958. He was re-elected in 1965 and he formed the Garlist party.

**Achievements.**

* Charles de Gaulle granted independence to former French colonies in Africa e.g. Algeria.
* Charles de Gaulle promoted economic cooperation between China and Russia with France.
* Charles de Gaulle encouraged economic development in France e.g industrialization.
* Charles de Gaulle speeded up the manufacture of nuclear and atomic weapons.
* Charles de Gaulle temporarily brought about political stability and peace in France.
* Charles de Gaulle provided good leadership to the European economic community and led it into economic transformation.
* Charles de Gaulle restored French prestige and glory especially in Africa, Asia and the Arab world.

**Failures:**

* Charles de Gaulle vetoed the British entry into the European economic community which angered many French people and her allies.
* Charles de Gaulle ruthlessly suppressed the Algerian coup and this led to his loss of popularity.
* Charles de Gaulle declared Israel as the aggressor in the 1967 middle East war which made him very unpopular at home although it made him popular in the Arab world.
* Charles de Gaulle’s support for Quebec an secession (separation) in 1967 angered the English speaking Canadians.
* Charles de Gaulle’s dislike for Anglo-Saxondomination of the Western alliance denied France British friendship
* Charles de Gaulle championed unrealistic social, economic and political domestic policies.i.e. Decentralization leading to social unrest and his eventual resignation.