

## MARKING SCHEME HISTORY PAPER 2

### Question 1.

Discuss the factors that manifested during the transition from feudalism to capitalism (provide 6 points)

#### **Introduction( 1 mark )**

Feudalism is the second human exploitative mode of production which followed slavery where land was owned by few individuals. Feudalism in Europe existed between 9<sup>th</sup> century and 14<sup>th</sup> century. It characterized with existence of classes, exploitation through rent and ownership of means of production.

Capitalism is a socio-economic and political system where major means of production are in the hands of few individuals. Capitalism in Europe started from 15<sup>th</sup> century and it passed through three stages e.g mercantilism, competitive/ industrial capitalism and monopoly capitalism

#### **Main body(3marks@)**

- a. Growth of towns and development of trading activities. Example England which caused growth of population
- b. Development of money as medium of exchange which caused easy conduction of trade and made accumulation of capital easier.
- c. War of Roses/baronial war which occurred in 1453.
- d. Bubonic plague/Black death which occurred between 1348 - 1350. The disease killed a lot of people for example it killed more than 1/3 of European population and 2/3 of England population hence shortage of labour.
- e. Agrarian Revolution (enclosure system). This was the process of transforming the old system of agriculture production to the new one. It took place in the 15<sup>th</sup> century
- f. Development of artisans and craftsmen

#### **Conclusion (1MARK)**

Any acceptable conclusion

### *Question.2*

Development of capitalism in Europe was a prolonged process which passed through different stages, one of these stages was monopoly capitalism- critically show the features of monopoly capitalism<Provide five points>

#### **Introduction (1mark)**

Monopoly capitalism is a certain stage of capitalist development in which wealth concentrated and centralized in fewer hands .This occurred after the decline of competitive capitalism from 1870.

#### **Main body (3marks@)**

1. Concentration and centralization of capital into fewer hands.
2. The emergence of bank capital and industrial capital to create financial capital.
3. Export of capital as distinguished from the export of commodities.
4. Division of the world among monopoly associations.
5. Formation of international monopolistic cooperation. Ietrust , syndicates and cartels

#### **Conclusion( 1mark)**

Any relevant conclusion

### **Question 3**

Asses the contribution of the Marshall plan to the economy of European countries.*Provide six points.*

#### **Introduction (2.5 marks)**

The Marshall was a political and economic strategy designed in 1947 by United State Secretary General George Marshall in order to serve Europe from Social Political and economic disasters caused by the Second World War as well as consolidate USA position and interest in the world. Also it was known as Truman Doctrine since USA was under the presidency of Harry Truman.

The Marshall plan has the following ideas; to assist fellow capitalist nations by combating the spread of Communism, to bring the recovery of the European economies, to secure USA market in Europe and to rebuild West Germany.

#### **Main body (3marks @)**

1. It helped to recover the economy of European countries
2. It facilitated the decolonization of Africa through its open door policy which emphasized free trade.
3. It led to the decline of Britain as a leading nation. This brings strong influence to common wealth countries such as Australia, New-Zealand and Canada.
4. It facilitated economic Cooperation in Western Europe. For example it led to the formation of European Economic Community (EEC) 1957, European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) 1951.
5. It led to the emergence of USA as a guardian of Neo imperialism. USA could engineer formation of the world financial institution including World Bank and International Monetary Fund.
6. Formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The alliance between north America and European countries established in 1949 to stop communist aggression in the west capitalist bloc

#### **Conclusion (2.5)**

Any relevant conclusion

### **Question 4**

Fascism and Nazism are compatible world political system. Verify by giving 6 points

#### **Introduction (1mark)**

Nazism was an ideology of Nazi political party, which was formed by Adolph Hitler in Germany after the First World War. The main features of Nazism were expansionism, Racism and Militarism.

Fascism is one of the authoritarian governments, which emerged in Italy under Benito Mussolini after the First World War. It took place in Italy where socialism was violently opposed.

#### **Main body (3marks@)**

1. Both were the products of the First World War and the Versailles peace treaty
2. Both were imperialist policies aimed at creating more sphere of influence for example Germany under Nazism invaded Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland while Italy under Fascism policy invaded Ethiopia and Albania.
3. Both believed in racial supremacy. Fascism believed that Italians were ‘Aryans’ Nazism believed that Germany were the most superior power.
4. Both involved violation of human right.
5. Both were anti-socialist and communist policies.
6. Both disappeared after the Second World War after the death of their prominent leader’s i.e Adolph Hitler and Benito Mussolini.
7. Both glorified Military expansionism.

#### **Conclusion (1mark)**

Any acceptable conclusion

### ***Question 5***

How did Neo- colonialism differ from colonialism? Suggest 5 ways that could help the third world to disengage totally from Neo colonialism.

#### **Introduction (1mark)**

Neo colonialism is the situation where by politically independent country continues to be exploited by imperialist countries or Mult- National cooperation. Colonialism is the situation when a powerful country takes over a less powerful country.

Main body

Neo colonialism differed from colonialism in a way that exploitation is facilitated by the existing national government system. Neo colonialism existing in independent countries while colonialism existing in colonies.(3marks @)

#### **Suggested ways (3marks @)**

1. By getting control of our own economy through practicing self -reliance policy.
2. By putting emphasis on the use of our own natural and human resources.
3. By strengthening third world countries solidarity.
4. Reducing dependence on foreign aids, grants and other assistances.
5. Developing of central planned economy on issues like wages, income policy, control of major investment decisions on import and export.

#### **Conclusion (1mark)**

Any acceptable conclusion

### ***Question 6***

Dr Karl Marx in the 19<sup>th</sup> century predicted socialist revolution to occur first in Britain and Germany as the advanced capitalist nations but instead it occurred first in Russia as an agrarian state in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Give six reasons for the failure of his prophecy

Introduction (1 mark)

Any relevant introduction

Main body (6points @3 marks)

- I. Lack of proper ideology as the working class were under capitalism.
- II. Disunity among the working class. They were divided in ideology and methods of struggle.
- III. The role of industrialists and aristocrats.
- IV. Poverty. The economic status of the working class was poor
- V. Strong hand of government.
- VI. Economic wellbeing of the capitalist.
- VII. Lack of politicians to spread the idea of socialism.

Conclusion (1 mark ) any relevant conclusion

**Question 7**

Attempt six conditions that turned the US President Harry S Truman and Russian Premier Joseph Stalin from allies of the Second World War into foes after 1945.

Introduction (1 mark) any relevant introduction

Main body (6 points@3 marks)

- (i) Ideological conflicts.
- (ii) Russian socialist expansionism.
- (iii) Disagreement in the wartime conference.e.g Yalta Conference.
- (iv) Formation of military alliance (rebirth of alliance system).
- (v) Weakness of UNO.
- (vi) Secret development of Atomic bomb by USA.
- (vii) The Truman doctrine and marshal plan aid.

Conclusion (1 mark) any relevant

ITEMS	COGNITIVE DOMAIN						
	EVALUATIO N	SYNTHESE S	ANALYSI S	APLICATIO N	COMPREHENSIO N	KNOWLEDG E	PERCENTAG E
SECTIO N A	2						20%
				1			10%
					1		10%
SECTIO N B	2						20%
		1					10%
				1			10%
SECTIO N C			1				10%
						1	10%
TOTAL							100%