TIME: 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1 Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet provided.

2 There are twenty questions in this question paper.

3 Answer three questions.

4 Answer not more than two questions from any one section.

5 Write your answers in the Answer Booklet provided.

6 If you use more than one Answer Booklet, fasten the Answer Booklets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

1 All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

2 You are advised to read carefully through the whole paper before choosing the questions you intend to answer.

3 Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room
SECTION A

1 Write briefly on aspects of Bismarck’s Germany under three of the following headings: 
(a) Bismarck and the catholic church. 
(b) Bismarck and the socialists. 
(c) Objectives of his foreign policy. 
(d) Reasons for the fall of Bismarck. [7: 7:7]

2 With reference to the partition of Africa. 
(a) Outline the reasons for low demand for African colonies before 1870. 
(b) Account for increased demand for African colonies after 1870. [6:14]

3 What was the British policy of “Splendid Isolation”? Why and how did Britain abandon it? [4: 10:6]

4 Show how internal reforms, modernization and military victories helped Japan to rise to great power status in the period 1870 to 1914. Why did she join in the First World War? [16:4]

5 Show how (a) the Bolsheviks seized power in Russia in October 1917 and (b) maintained themselves in power in the period 1917 – 1924. [10:10]

6 What were the views of the “Big Three” George Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Woodrow Wilson about the peace settlement with Germany and her allies in 1919? Outline the main territorial settlement of the Treaty of Versailles. [6:14]

7 Explain the system of government and causes of discontent in Italy in the period 1918 – 1922. What features did Mussolini adopt in foreign policy between 1922 and 1939? [10:10]

8 Describe and explain the main features of Hitler’s home policy. [20]

9 Outline the organs and functions of the League of Nations. Why did its influence decline by 1939. [10:10]

10 Why did Franklin Delan Roosevelt win the 1932 elections in the United states of America? What steps did he take to deal with the economic problems? [6:14]
SECTION B

11 What is meant by the “Cold War”? Describe the following incidents as illustrations of the Cold War.
   
   (a) Berlin Blockade 1948 – 1949.
   (b) The Korean Crisis 1950 – 1953.
   (c) Show how the cold war came to an end in the 1990s. [3:7:7:3]

12 State (a) why the Israelis claim ownership of Palestine? And (b) how the Arab World responded to these claims? [10 : 10]

13 Why was the Kuomintang overthrown by the communists in China in 1949. What changes did Mao Zedong make in agriculture and industry from 1949 to 1968? [10:5:5]

14 What economic problems faced Britain between 1945 and 1953? Why did Britain decide to give independence to her colonies? [10 : 10]

15 Explain how Joseph Stalin:
   
   (a) eliminated opposition elements in Russia during his reign.
   (b) extended control over many countries in Central and Eastern Europe up to 1953. [12:8]

16 What are some of the common features of Commonwealth Countries? Outline some of the weaknesses of this organisation. [10 : 10]

17 Write on:
   
   (a) The aims of the United Nations Organisation
   (b) The composition and functions of:
       (i) the General Assembly.
       (ii) the Security Council.
       (iii) the Secretariat.
   (c) Show direct U.N. involvement in Korea and Congo in an effort to achieve its aims. [4:10:6]

18 Describe Mahatma Gandhi’s policies and nationalist tendencies. [5:15]

19 What did De Gaulle achieve for France during the Fourth and Fifth Republics? [20]

20 Write on any two of the following:
   
   (a) Road Traffic Accidents in Zambia
   (b) Teenage Pregnancies
   (c) Privatisation of industries. [10:10]