**HISTORY FORM 4 MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A**

**1. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife sophie**

**2. The plan by German, that in the event of war, Germany would attack France through Belgium before attacking Russia**

**3. Poison gas by Germany**

**The British introduced tanks**

**The German used zeppelin airships**

**4. Japan surrender after USA dropped atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki**

**5. Public pressure on USA to support the allies**

**She was protecting her business empire that is Britain and France**

**The sinking of the Sussex ship, a British ship that was carrying American passangers to Europe**

**6. Help in the preservation of international peace and avert future wars**

**7.Germany invasion of Poland**

**8. He came up with the fourteen principles persuading states to come into agreement**

**9. Promotion of economic growth through trade**

**Enhances peace and security through diplomatic relations**

**10. U. S. A, France, China, Britain, Russia**

**11. World Health Organisation (WHO)**

**United Nation International Children Fund ( UNICEF)**

**12. English, Spanish, Russia, French, Chinese, Arabic**

**13. Use of peaceful methods when settling their disputes**

**SECTION B**

**14 a) German to surrender some of other territories in European e.g. Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France.**

**German to surrender all her colonies.**

**German to pay £6.6 million to the allies as reparation money.**

**The city of Danzing to be a free city under the league.**

**German was restricted to an army of 100,000 men and it’s equipment were limited.**

**b) The system of alliances encouraged European countries to be more aggressive**

**The defeat of France by Germany in the Franco-Russian War made France to look for n excuse to go to war/France wanted to revenge against Germany.**

**The arms race in Europe encouraged Countries to be more aggressive.**

**The disagreements between Britain, France and Germany over Morocco created tension/Moroccan crisis.**

**Nationalism in the Balkans fueled the already existing political rivalry in European/Many European powers quarreled because support for different Nationalities which wanted independence from turkey.**

**Dissatisfaction during the sharing of colonies at the Berlin Conference created distrust among the European powers/Europeans imperialism**

**The assassination by Garlilo Principal of the Austro-Hungarian heir Frencz Ferdinand at Sarajevo sparked the war**

**15a)They had many supporters and therefore a large army that outnumbered the Axis powers.**

**Some of the conquered German territories turned against her and fought alongside the Allied forces.**

**The entry of USA into the war on the side of allies boosted the allies with resources and military power.**

**The Germans were fighting the war on many fronts e.g. the Russian front on the Mediterranean sea etc.**

**The axis powers made serious mistakes and miscalculations e.g. Germans were ill equipped for the Russian winter.**

**The axis powers suffered from a shortage of raw materials for sustaining their military and the economy.**

**The allies had superior military strength e.g. they had the atomic bomb, the most superior weapon which no**

**other country had by then.**

**USSR recovered from her losses rearmed herself and attacked Germany**

**b)**

**Why did the League of nations fail to maintain world peace?**

**Some European nations opposed the peace Treaty of Versailles because it favoured the allied nations that had fought against Germany**

**The United States of America did not support the league because it did not want to get involved in European affairs/The Monroe Doctrine.**

**The membership of the organization was not all that inclusive. Some countries were left out while others were not given a chance to join**

**The league /conference of ambassadors violated the objective of maintaining world peace by supporting some nation’s claims against others**

**Most members were concerned with their sovereignty as opposed to the interests of the League of Nations**

**Some members of the league adopted the policy of appeasement towards certain regimes in order to avoid confrontation thus weakening it.**

**Shortage of funds made it difficult for League to implement its programmes**

**The league lacked its own army to implement its decisions where peace was threatened. It depended on the goodwill of the members who at times were not reliable.**

**The search for colonies diverted the members attention from the activities of then League of Nations**

**The rise of Dictatorship regimes in Europe weakened the League as these dictators refused to accept its resolutions.**

**The Economic depression of 1929 weakened most of the world economies hence they were not able to support the League financially.**

**16a)General assembly**

**The security council**

**The secretariat**

**The international court of Justice**

**The Economic and social council.**

**The Trusteeship council**

**b) To promote culture interaction between members states**

**To protect the interest of the disadvantaged/ minority groups, e.g. women, children.**

**To ensure that member states uphold fundamental human rights**

**To replace the League of Nations which had collapsed before the outbreak of the Second World War**

**To promote the economic development among members though research.**

**To promote social progress and better standards of living through research**

**To rebuild the economies of the countries affected by wars**