

History and Citizenship II

008

24/07/2024 02:00 PM – 05:00 PM



ORDINARY LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2023-2024

SUBJECT: HISTORY AND CITIZENSHIP II

PAPER II: HISTORY OF EUROPE AND THE REST OF THE WORLD

DURATION: 3 HOURS

Instructions to candidates:

- 1) Write your names and index number on the answer booklet as written on your registration form, and **DO NOT** write your names and index number on additional answer sheets if provided.
- 2) Do not open this paper until you are told to do so.
- 3) This paper consists of two sections: **A** and **B**

Section A: Attempt **all** questions. **(60 marks)**

This section is made up of objective and short answer questions.

Section B: Attempt any **two** questions. **(40 marks)**

This section is made up of essay type questions and should be answered in essay form.

- 4) Use only a **blue** or **black** pen.

Section A: Attempt all questions. (60 marks)

1) i) Which one of the following is **NOT** a consequence of conflict and violence?
(2 marks)

- a) Separation of families.
- b) Better service delivery.
- c) Sexual harassment.
- d) Destruction of infrastructure.

ii) Select a factor that can lead to conflicts and violence in our society.
(2 marks)

- a) Inequality.
- b) Embezzlement and corruption.
- c) Scarcity of resources.
- d) All the above are correct.

2) i) Rwanda faces various economic hindrances; some are related to trade and commerce. Which one of the following is **NOT** a reason why Rwanda has these hindrances?
(2 marks)

- a) Rwanda is a landlocked country which limits her way of doing business beyond her borders.
- b) Rwanda lacks some natural resources.
- c) Rwanda has high level of production.
- d) Rwanda does not have a reliable market for some of her exports.

ii) Types of hindrances in Rwanda are categorized into three. Which of the following is **NOT** a category?
(2 marks)

- a) Political hindrances
- b) Early marriage hindrances
- c) Social hindrances
- d) Economic hindrances

iii) Match each organ in column **A** with its roles and functions in column **B**.
(3 marks)

A	B
Organs	Roles and functions
a) Judiciary	i) Managing the affairs of a country in accordance with the law.
b) Legislature	ii) Interpreting laws.
c) Executive	iii) Making laws that govern the state.

3) Values are principles or standards of behaviour. Among the following options, select types of values. **(2 marks)**

- a) Ethical or moral values.
- b) Social values.
- c) Aesthetic values.
- d) All the above are correct.

4) Use the words given in the brackets and complete the sentences below appropriately: **(Bias, Intolerance, Prejudice, Stigma, Harassment)**. **(5 marks)**

- a)is the persistent attacks and criticism causing worry and distress or an excessive intimidation.
- b) refers to an association of disgrace or public disapproval of something, such as an action or condition.
- c)is an opinion formed beforehand or without knowledge of the facts
- d)is inclination towards something.
- e)is the acts of not accepting other people's opinions or beliefs or practices.

5) The first world war broke out on the 28th July 1914 and it involved all the world's great powers which were assembled in two opposing alliances.

i) Which countries made up the Triple Entente during the World War I?

(2 marks)

- a) USA, Japan and Italy
- b) Germany, Austria-Hungary
- c) France, Britain and Russia
- d) Germany, Russia and Italy

ii) Which country that gave Serbia an ultimatum after the 1914 Sarajevo incident?

(2 marks)

- a) Bosnia
- b) Austria
- c) Britain
- d) France

- iii) Among the options given below, select the immediate cause of the first world war? **(2 marks)**
- a) The great depression.
 - b) The Invasion of Poland.
 - c) The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
 - d) None of the above.
- 6) i) The following are significant results of the French Revolution except: **(2 marks)**
- a) Signing of the Versailles peace Treaty.
 - b) It ended dictatorship in France.
 - c) Destruction of properties.
 - d) Abolition of the monarchy in France.
- ii) The following are the main social classes in the French society before the French revolution except: **(2 marks)**
- a) The clergy
 - b) Jacobins
 - c) The nobles
 - d) The peasants
- 7) i) Among the following options, show a statement that explains the term “democratisation”. **(2 marks)**
- a) The process of establishing a monarchy.
 - b) The transition to a more democratic political system.
 - c) The consolidation of the authoritarian rule.
 - d) All the above are correct.
- ii) Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of a democratic system? **(2 marks)**
- a) Free and fair elections.
 - b) Respect of human rights.
 - c) Freedom of the press and expression.
 - d) Centralised power in the hands of a single ruler.
- iii) Which of the following is a characteristic of free and fair elections? **(2 marks)**
- a) Harassment of some candidates.
 - b) Voter intimidation.
 - c) Transparent electoral processes.
 - d) Biased media coverage.

- 8) i) The following are the causes of the American Revolution except: **(2 marks)**
- a) The character of the king George III of England.
 - b) The oppressive rule of the British government.
 - c) Inter-colonial congress at Philadelphia.
 - d) The French revolution.
- 9) The League of Nations (LON) was an international peace keeping body formed after the First World War. It officially came into existence on January 10, 1920 with its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.
- i) What was the primary objective of the League of Nations when it was established? **(2 marks)**
- a) The military conquest.
 - b) The economic dominance.
 - c) The Promotion of international cooperation and peace.
 - d) To end the heavy economic crisis of 1929.
- ii) In the context of the League of Nations, what did the term “mandate” refer to? **(2 marks)**
- a) A territory administered by colonial powers on behalf of the league.
 - b) Establishment of the military bases.
 - c) Trade agreements between victorious and defeated countries.
 - d) All the above are correct.
- 10) a) Examine any five factors that influence social cohesion in a community. **(5 marks)**
- b) Outline the importance of living together in harmony. **(5 marks)**
- 11) a) List any five aims of the 1919 Versailles peace treaty. **(5 marks)**
- b) Identify five main features (characteristics) of the Great Economic depression of 1929 to 1935. **(5 marks)**

Section B: Attempt only two questions. (40 marks)

- 12) Elaborate the challenges that Rwanda faces in the process of achieving self-reliance and dignity. **(20 marks)**
- 13) Assess the effects of disability in the community. **(20 marks)**
- 14) Analyse the causes of the second world war. **(20 marks)**
- 15) Evaluate the outcomes that resulted from the American revolution. **(20 marks)**

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