ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY 4044/2

PAPER 2 REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

SPECIMEN PAPER 2 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper.

Answer any **four** questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

This paper consists of 20 questions.

Each question in this paper carries 25 marks.

Read all questions carefully before choosing the ones you intend to answer.

This question paper consists of 5 printed pages and 3 blank pages.

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[Turn over

1 **(a)** Name any **five** trade items that were used by European merchants in exchange for slaves in West Africa. [5]

(b) Describe how the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade was carried out. [12]

(c) Did the European slave traders benefit from the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade? Explain your answer. [8]

2 **(a)** Name any **five** European countries that had an interest in North Africa between 1900 and 1914. [5]

(b) Outline the:

(i) First Moroccan Crisis of 1905 and [6]

(ii) Second Moroccan Crisis of 1911. [6]

(c) To what extent did these crises increase tension in Europe? [8]

3 **(a)** List any **five** battles that were fought during the First World War. [5]

(b) Describe the methods used by the Allied Powers to counter the submarine campaign during the First World War. [12]

(c) How effective were these methods in ensuring Allied victory in the First World War? [8]

4 **(a)** State any **five** territories lost by Austria in the Treaty of St Germain of 1919. [5]

(b) Outline the terms of the following Treaties:

(i) Treaty of Neuilly(1920) and [6]

(ii) Treaty of Sevres(1920) [6]

(c) How fair were the terms of the Treaty of Sevres to Turkey? [8]

5 **(a)** Identify any **five** members of the League of Nations Assembly. [5]

(b) Describe the functions of each of the following organs of the League of Nations:

(i) Assembly and [6]

(ii) Secretariat. [6]

(c) How successful were these organs in achieving their aims? [8]

6 **(a)** List any **five** political groups that existed in Italy between 1919 and 1922. [5]

(b) Describe the Italian invasion of Abyssinia in 1935. [12]

(c) To what extent did the Italians benefit from the invasion of Abyssinia? [8]

7 **(a)** Identify any **five** political parties in Germany after the First World War. [5]

(b) Outline the political and economic problems faced by the Weimar Republic between 1919 and 1923. [12]

(c) How far did the economic problems in Germany contribute to the collapse of the Weimar Government? [8]

8 **(a)** State any **five** acts of aggression committed by Mussolini in the period 1930 to 1939. [5]

(b) Describe the invasion of Czechoslovakia of 1939. [12]

(c) How far did the invasion of Czechoslovakia increase tension in Europe? [8]

9 **(a)** List any **five** examples of military equipment used during the Second World War of 1939 to 1945. [5]

(b) Outline the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour in 1941. [12]

(c) To what extent did the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour contribute to the final defeat of the Axis Powers? [8]

10 **(a)** State any **five** results of World War II. [5]

(b) Describe the social and political results of the Second World War. [12]

(c) Did Africa benefit from the results of World War II? Explain your answer. [8]

11 **(a)** Name any **five** Southern African States that are members of the Commonwealth of Nations. [5]

(b) Outline the benefits of being a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. [12]

(c) To what extent have countries in Southern Africa benefitted from the Commonwealth of Nations? [8]

12 **(a)** List any **five** members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). [5]

(b) Describe the economic responsibilities of each of the SADC member States. [12]

(c) How far have these responsibilities led to economic development in the region? [8]

13 **(a)** Name the **five** permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. [5]

(b) Outline the political functions of the United Nations Security Council. [12]

(c) To what extent did the Security Council succeed in its work up to 1980? [8]

14 **(a)** State the names of any **five** Bolshevik leaders in Russia in 1917. [5]

(b) Outline the results of the February and October Revolutions of 1917 in Russia. [12]

(c) Did the workers benefit from these Revolutions? Explain your answer. [8]

15 **(a)** Identify any **five** Communist leaders who took part in the Long March. [5]

(b) Describe the formation of the Second United Front between the Nationalists and Communists in 1936. [12]

(c) To what extent did the alliance between the Nationalists and Communists achieve its aims? [8]

16 **(a)** State any **five** political results of the Cuban Revolution of 1959. [5]

(b) Give an account of the economic results of the Cuban Revolution. [12]

(c) To what extent did these results benefit the Cuban people? [8]

17 **(a)** Name any **five** leading Communists who were murdered by Stalin during the purges. [5]

(b) Describe the social and political steps taken by Stalin to consolidate his power in the Soviet Union between 1928 and 1939. [12]

(c) Did the Russians benefit from these steps? Explain your answer. [8]

18 **(a)** State any **five** problems faced by Mao Zedong after 1950. [5]

(b) Outline the measures taken by Mao Zedong to solve China economic problems in the period 1950 to 1958. [12]

(c) How successful were these measures in solving the economic problems in China? [8]

19 **(a)** Name the **five** colours found on the Zimbabwean national flag. [5]

(b) Describe the measures taken by the government of Zimbabwe to improve theeducation system since 1980. [12]

(c) How successful has the government of Zimbabwe been in carrying out these measures? [8]

20 **(a)** List any **five** freedoms that the people of Zimbabwe are entitled to. [5]

(b) Give an account of the measures taken by the Zimbabwe Government to promote the rights of the underprivileged groups since 1980. [12]

(c) How far have these measures benefitted the underprivileged groups in Zimbabwe? [8]

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