History Form Four
Questions & Answers

1. Explain five political results of the First World War?

- the size of Germany was reduced , France regained their lost province Alsace and Loraine from Germany
- the Hapsburg empire collapsed completely in November 1918 and Austria and Hungary split in two separate states
- the USA involvement in the war on the side of the Allied forces and their Victory over central powers made USA to have an upper hand in the post war European Affairs
- the war undermined the existence of Turkey because parts of turkey were granted Independence
- in Russia the pressure of the war led two revolution in same year the first in October and November over threw the Tsar Nicholas t second brought Lenin Bolsheviks to the power

2. Analyze five economic results of the First World War?

- the allied spent millions of pounds to buy guns , ammunition, food and other war materials
- the war seriously damaged Europe economic resources domination of the rest of the world
- the enormous expenses of the long conflicts strained every nations economic resources pilling up hunger debts for the next Generation
- the war lead to insecurity which in turn disturbed economic activities for example trade and agriculture and Industrialization slowed down lacked man power
- there was a lot of economic lost due to the destruction of property and infrastructure

3. Evaluate five social results of first world war

- the triple death toll among the armed forces was one of the serous effects of the war almost **8741000** of different nationalist died in the field also there was great loss of civilian lives as thousands of people died during the war
- Thousands of people were displaced and made homeless creating refugee problems in Europe by distrusting communities lives in many Towns
- There was an outbreak in disease in epidemic proportion eg Spanish Influenza which caused the death of tens of thousands of people
- The war caused a lot of misery and suffering as families were separated and thousands of children orphaned

- ❖ The war lead starvation by causing enormous food shortage and in many countries people had to depend on food supplies from others countries

4. give three aims of the league of nations

- ❖ To maintain peace of the world through collective security if one state attacked another a member states of the league would together collectively to stop the aggressor through economic, military sanctions.
- ❖ To encourage international cooperation so as to solve global economic, social problems.
- ❖ To promote the respect of sovereignty of member states

5. Identify the organizational structure of the league of nations and functions of each organs

- ❖ The assembly : to decide general world policy , It handled the finances of the league
- ❖ The council : The council's duty was deal with specific issues as they arose
- ❖ The secretariat : This organs looked after all paper works , preparing agendas and writing resolutions and reports so as to enable the decisions of the league to be carried efficiently
- ❖ The permanent court of the international justice : The court was created to deal with interpretation of treaties and the settlements of international disputes
- ❖ Specialized agencies : They are dealt with specific problems such as refugee , health , labor , drugs , slavery example ILO

6. discuss three reasons showing why the Victorious powers opinion differed on how to treat defeated countries during the treaty of Versailles

- ❖ France wanted a harsh peace to ruin economical capacity and militarily power of the Germans so that she could never be able to threaten French frontiers
- ❖ Britain was in favour of less harsh settlement to enable Germany to recover quickly so that she could recommence her role as a major customer for British commodities
- ❖ USA president was in fovour tolerant and humane peace

7. Evaluate three ways in which the league helped to promote world peace?

- ❖ the league succeeded in stopping the war that broke out in 1925 between Greece and Bulgaria
- ❖ the league settled disputes between member states it settled disputes between Sweden and Finland over Aaland Island between Iraq and Turkey over Mosul provinces and btw Germany and Poland over upper Silesia
- ❖ the league successfully supervised mandated territories
- ❖ it efficiently administrated areas which were placed under International control

8. Outline three weakness in the covenant of the league of nations singed 1919?

- ❖ there was serious weakness in the covenant of the league which made it difficult for decisive actions tobe taken against an aggressor for example it was difficult to arrive unimously decisions as stipulated in the covenant
- ❖ Its main **weaknesses** were the fact that it was set up by the Treaty of Versailles (which every nation hated); that its aims were too ambitious; that Germany, Russia and the USA were not members;
- ❖ That it had no army; that its organization was cumbersome; and that decisions had to be unanimous.

9. Explain five reasons showing why the League of Nations had failed to preserve world peace and international cooperation?

- ❖ it was more related with Versailles treaties
- ❖ it was rejected by the USA
- ❖ Absence of the other important influential powers
- ❖ rejection of Geneva protocol by Britain
- ❖ serious weakness in its covenant

10. Give three achievement of the League of Nations?

- ❖ league worked hard to preserve world peace and international cooperation members were encouraged to settle their difference through the International court of permanent justice
- ❖ the league formed the international health organization which helped in Investigating the causes of epidemics and finding techniques of competing them first in Europe and the rest of the world

- ❖ the league provided relief for famine stricken area , disease zones , refugees and war casualties

11. State the factors of USA eventually entry in to the Second World War?
During the winter of 1941 Japan without warning attacked the American fleet of Pearl Harbor in Hawaii and the United states then come in to the war on the side of allied forces

12. Explain the causes of the second world?

- ❖ **Hitler's ambitions**

One of the major causes of war was Hitler's ambition to restore Germany's dominance in Europe

- ❖ **The treaty of Versailles**

Germans sees Versailles treaty as humiliation of their pride and nations hood and Hitler blamed Wiener republic for accepting the treaties so Hitler wanted to reserve by adopting aggressive policies

- ❖ **Nationalism**

Nationalism Hindered international cooperation before the Second World War for a time in 1920s it appeared as international cooperation's could reduces in to rivalries. Some countries faced additional problems from minority races for example German speaking people who lived in the Sudeten regions Czechoslovakia on the encouragement of Hitler

- ❖ **economic problems**
  Economic problems were the major causes of the Second World War japans, Germany, Italy considered themselves handicapped in trying to compete with other nations for markets, row materials and colonies
- ❖ The rise of dictatorship

many countries had liberal democratic Government for the first world war but dictator ship developed during in 1920s -30s

In **Russia** after the revolution 1917 the government of that country seized all types of property and outlawed all political parties other Lenin communist party

In **Italy** Benito Mussolini founded the fascist party in 1919 he quickly seized all powers of the government and Transformed the country into totalitarian state

In **Germany** the national socialist party comes to power 1933 in Germany with Adolf Hitler as its leader he banned all types of political oppositions and started to rearm Germany

- **Arms race**

Suspicion among the European countries led to the Increased armaments Hitler began to conscript young Germans to the Army

- **weaknesses of the league of nations**

The league of nations was itself causes of the war the league was supposed to prevent armament and militarism but failed todo so

- **the policy of appeasement**

the policy of appeasement refers the policy adopted Britain and France of giving in to halter's demands and they were that they wanted to avoid in European war

- **Alliances systems the major powers**
  Major power make alliance system Germany and Italy make Rome-Berlin axis

13. Analyze political effects of the Second World War?

- the war led to the rise of two super power the usa and the Ussr as the world most powerful nations
- the communist zone war extended to include nearly half the continent of Europe resulting into an Iran curtain that geographically divided Europe right down the middle
- it led to the divisions of Germany of the state of Israel in 1947 this was aimed at settling other factors the Nazi persecution

14. Account on the on the economic effects of the Second World War?

- The war created unemployment this was because the demobilized servicemen and prisoners of the war increased demands for jobs.
- The war was costly as the countries involved spent a lot of money on the war efforts this slowed down economic development

- with the enormous destruction of industries infrastructure i.e. roads, railways, communication systems etc the economies of the countries involved were either destroyed or their development slowed down

15. Discuss five social effects of the Second World War?

- massive loss of human life over 40millions people were killed
- it led to the spread of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and venereal diseases mainly syphilis
- Doctors mad great advances in surgery and in treatment of the mentally and physically disabled as they treated war victims
- the war produced a new kind of life for instance in London , Londoners camped in subways whenever the German bombs fell
- pharmacologists developed DDT to destroy disease spreading insects and sulphur and penicillin drugs to fight infections

15. Give four reasons on why the axis powers lost the Second World War?

- the axis powers were faced with a short age of valuable raw materials e.g. robber cotton nickel and oil this was aggravated by the prolonger war
- The allies designed methods of checking the blitzkrieg (swift Germany) attacks they appreciated the important of air support and aircraft arrivers carriers hence established an air and naval superiority. this won them the carrier's battles of the Atlantic and pacific
- the central powers (rallies) of Britain USSR and USA had massive combined resources to sustain them in a long drown out war hence minimizing the chances for the axis powers success
- the axis powers made grave tactical mistake which turned out to be costly

16. Describe the course of the second world war

- by the end of 1940,s much of Nazi dream of dominating Europe western Europe had been realized only Britain Remained un occupied
- German launched a massive day light attack on Britain un expectedly the royal air force fought heroically Germany the switched to nights bombing of British cities whole winter of 1941
- Hitler also decided to attack soviet union and Germany now had to fight on two fronts , the first Germany onslaught reached the

outskirts of Moscow and Leningrad but soviet winter offensive threw them back in June 1942.

- ❖ During the winter of 1941v Japan without warning attacked the American fleet at pearl harbor in Hawaii then USA come in to the war at side of allies.
- ❖ the Chinese who had been fighting Japanese for years automatically joined the allies
- ❖ In Africa, the Italians had brief success by attacking agypt but were soon bushed back by the allied forces

17. state five reasons on why the united nations organization was formed

- ❖ to preserve peace and eliminate war
- ❖ to remove the causes of the conflicts by encouraging economic, social , educational , scientific and cultural progress throughout the world
- ❖ to safeguard the rights of all individual human being and the rights of the people and the nations

18. Identify five organs of the United Nations and one aim for each organ?

- the General assembly : discuss and make decisions about international problems

the security council : to deal with crisis and they arise by whatever actions seems appropriate by calling members to take economic and military actions against an aggressor

- ❖ The secretary General : They look after the administrative work of UN , in preparing minutes of meeting, translation, and information's
- ❖ the International court of justice : it arbitrates the disputes between member states of the United nations
- ❖ The trusteeship council : to keep an eye on the territories taken away from Germany and turkey at the end of first world war and aiding countries under colonial after second world war
- ❖ The economic and social council: It organizes projects concerning with health, education and other socioeconomic matters
- ❖ International criminal court : it tries individuals accused crimes against humanity, Genocide , war crimes

19. Explain the methods that the United Nations organizations uses in its efforts to achieve world?

United nations uses collective security of all members states to achieve world peace example security council responsible for carrying out this task by cooperating member states by taking whatever possible to achieve lasting peace such as economic , military actions against states endangering world peace.

20. Explain six main achievements of United nations organization

- United Nations had mixed success and failures especially United Nations succeeded in crises which did not directly involved the interest of the great powers this Include resolving disputes between Netherlands and Indonesia.
- The UN spends much more time and resources on economic and social matters
- UN committed in safe guarding individual rights , people and nations
- The UN undertook well over 30 peace keeping operations at peak of their involvement in mid 1990s
- the UN specialized agencies achieved valuable work such as WHO, ILO, WFP

21. Briefly discuss three challenges which have faced the UN on its efforts to achieve world peace?

- the using veto power by the security council permanent members is mounting obstacle over its mandated aim of preserving peace world
- With the mounting complexity and growing costs of addressing crisis situations, the imperative of conflict prevention is higher than ever.
- In its conflict prevention and mediation work, the United Nations continues to face challenges regarding how best to engage with sometimes amorphous movements or fractured armed groups and how to ensure inclusivity

22. explain

A) the meaning of the term **Cold war"**

Is war with mouth not with weapons between the soviet communist led governments and USA capitalist led governments?

B) Explain four causes of the cold war?

- **Ideological differences**

Basically the mistrust between communist bloc led by USSR and capitalist countries led by the USA stemmed differences in principles between them

Communism: The communist system was that all properties and agriculture are under the government control and discourages private ownership

Capatalism: the capitalist system functions at bases of private ownership of a countries wealth

- **the disagreement of disarmament between the USA and USSR**

USA suggested a UN plan of checking the manufacture of deadly weapons be checked the plan stipulated a system of international control of atomic energy by the UN.

and USA agreed destroying her stockpile but soviet regarded this as propaganda because she has not manufactured atomic bomb

- The Iron curtain policy adopted by the USSR

the soviet union already occupied part of eastern Europe before he end of the second world war, this soviet grip over these countries was so thorough thus it was known as the iron curtain this countries include Romania, Bulgaria , Czechoslovakia , east Germany and Poland .

- **European conflicts in late 1948**

This conflicts escalated the tensions between two sides this include the civil in Greece where USA and Britain supported onside and USSR the other

- **The formation of north atlantic treaty organizations**

Nato was military alliances of the USA and most of the states of westrn Europe formed in 1949 the oragizations was defence pact this threatened the USSR and her setelite states so the USSR and her allies set up Warsaw pact

- **the marshal plan and Truman** doctrine , a declaration at the USA were also factors which intensifies the cold war

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23. Explain five events which contributed to the developments of the cold war?

- **The Truman doctrine**
- **The marshal plan**
- **The Cuban crisis**
- **Formation of Nato and Warsaw pact**
- **The Vietnam war**

24. Trace the spread of cold war the world

- although the cold war was first concentrated in Europe it soon spread to rest of the world In Indochina USA and USSR clashed over Vietnam
- the cold was also felt in central America in 1959 Fidel Castro took over power in Cuba
- In Africa the cold war started In Angola during the fight for Independences for popular de Liberace de Angola (MPLA)

25. Demonstrate five steps which facilitated the collapse of the cold war?

- the process began in Poland august 1988 which solidarity trade union organized massive anti government demonstrations as a results of this strikes the government was forced to allow free elections
- Hungry was next communist state to allow free elections In which communist were defeated
- In East Germany the government wanted to disperse the demonstrations by force but was over ruled.
- Czechoslovakia Bulgaria , Romania followed the suit
- Multiparty elections were held In Yugoslavia in 1990 and Albania 1991

26. Discuss five effects of the cold war?

- The cold war caused suspicion and Insecurity for each power tried to propagate its ideology either by force in the like in the case of Hungry or through peace means like in the case of Cuba
- the cold led to space race
- The mistrust and suspicion led arms race
- there were coups and counter coups throughout the third world leading to rise of dictators
- the cold war in some cases developed in to real war like in Korea and Vietnam

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27. When the organization of African unity was was formed?
It was formed in 1963 in Addis Ababa the capital city of Ethiopia

28. State three objectives of the OAU?
- ❖ To promote unity and solidarity among the African states
- ❖ to coordinate efforts towards improving lives for the African people
- ❖ defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity and independence of African states

29. Identify four main organs of the organization of the African Unity ?
- ❖ the Assembly of head of states and governments
- ❖ The council of Ministers
- ❖ The General secretariat
- ❖ The commission for Mediation and conciliation and Arbitration

30. State two functions for the assembly of head of states and government and two factions of the council of Ministers?
- ❖ the assembly of head of states and government Its function is :
- ❖ Policy formulation
- ❖ Review The OAU structure
- ❖ The council of Ministers
- ❖ preparing the summit agenda for the assembly of heads of states and Government
- ❖ preparing The OAU budget

31. Identify three Aims of the formations of African Union?
- ❖ to unite and solidify Africans and African states in the continent
- ❖ to defend sovereignty and territorial integrity and independence of member states
- ❖ to promote and protect human and people's right in line with African peoples right and international human rights conventions

32. Identify three main differences between OAU and AU?
- ❖ The AU challenges The OAU non interference principles by allowing for intervention in internal affairs of member states experiencing conflicts or under wide spread human rights violations
- ❖ AU is a union of African people unlike OAU which was as an association of African states under head of states and government executives
- ❖ The AU enables more participation of people

33. Compare and contrast five challenges encountered by the OAU and AU?

- ❖ Political instability the OAU member states faced civil wars and military coups for instance by 1988 there were over 70 coups in Africa
- ❖ The AU several recurrent conflicts btw her member states which hampers cooperation and integrations
- ❖ The OAU faced border disputes between countries of artificial boundaries
- ❖ Regional power imbalances in which some states have more power and influence then others
- ❖ personality conflicts in the OAU hampered the smooth running its operations
- ❖ poverty and conflicts over scarce of resources demanding for constitutional and institutional reforms in the AU

34. Highlight five achievements of the organizations of AU?

- ❖ The OAU supported the African nationalist movements in south Africa in their fight against apartheid
- ❖ the organization provided a forum through which African could share their common problem among the independent African states
- ❖ under the OAU African leaders were able to embrace collective voice in international affairs like the UN for the benefit of all united African states in bargaining to acquire their rights
- ❖ advanced the interest pan-African movement by glorifying African dignity against racism , genocide , and colonialism
- ❖ helped to resolving disputes between its member countries through peaceful means

35. Outline five failures met by the organizations of African unity?

- ❖ The OAU failed to effectively settle the Congo crisis 1964
- ❖ The OAU allowed its leaders to became dictators and military rulers as its charter was silent
- ❖ It failed to attain unity and the peace in the continent thus causing interstate conflicts.
- ❖ the OAU failed to stop Rwanda Genocide of 1994 and DRC civil war
- ❖ Failed to stop civil war in Sudan, Somalia.

36. Highlight five challenges encountered by the OAU?

- ❖ political instability
- ❖ border disputes
- ❖ personal conflicts

- ❖ interference in internal affairs
- ❖ Neocolonialism

37. Highlight four challenges encountered by AU and suggest five methods through which the union can overcome this challenges?

Challenges

- ❖ The AU several recurrent conflicts btw her member states which hampers cooperation and integrations
- ❖ poverty and conflicts over scarce of resources demanding for constitutional and institutional reforms in the AU
- ❖ Regional power imbalances in which some states have more power and influence then others
- ❖ the existence of military leaders who do not allow democratic system of government and political leaders

Suggestion

- ❖ the AU shall resolve conflicts of members states through judiciary and diplomatic channels
- ❖ AU shall initiate programs aimed reduction of poverty in the continent by created Skilled manpower
- ❖ It shall take appropriate measure deterring those endangering the democratic changes in the continent and encourage democratic and multiparty system in continent

38. identify five organs of the African Union

- ❖ The assembly
- ❖ the executive council
- ❖ the secretariat
- ❖ The permanent of representatives committee
- ❖ the court of justice

39. Explain major reforms achieved by President Nassir?

- ❖ His achievements include limiting the size of farms to 100 acres and redistributing surplus Land to the peasants
- ❖ attempts were made to Industrialize the country and over a thousand new factories were built almost under government control during his rule
- ❖ the Building of Aswan dam was vitally important providing electricity and water for irrigating extra millions acres of land
- ❖ nationalization of sues canal

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40. Discuss three major causes and results of the 1956b war between Egypt and other three Invading countries?

- The colonel Nassir the new ruler of Egypt was aggressively in favor Arab unity and independence including the liberation of Palestine from the Jew
  - He organized guerilla fighters known as fadayeen(self sacrifices) to carry sabotage and murder inside Israel
  - And Egyptian ships blocked the Gulf of Aqaba
- In 1936 Britain had signed a treaty to Egypt which allowed British to keep troops at sues canal the treaty was due to expire in 1956 and Britain wanted to be renewed but Jamal refused and insisted that all British troops withdraw immediately when the treaty ended
- He signed an arms deal with Czechoslovakia 1955 for Russian fighters , bombers , tanks and Russian military experts want to train Egyptian army and this resented and outraged by the American which sees Egypt just as communist state and part of the cold war
  - So the Americans cancelled a promised grant of 46 million dollar toward the building of Aswan dam
  - Britain believe that Nassir was going to unite all Arabs under the communist Influence

Results

- The war failed to over draw Nassir and his prestige as the leader and hero of Arab nationalism against interfering European was greatly increased
- The Egyptian blocked the canal and the Arab reduced oil supply to western
- Britain lost their ally in Iraq Nuri el said he was murdered in 1958
- The Britain was weak and unable to follow foreign policy independently from the us
- The Algerians were increased their struggle for the independence from France which they achieved in 1962

41. trace how the creation of Israel caused the continuous war between the Palestine and Jewish?

The problem went back 200 years BC after Jewish driven out Palestine by the Romans but Jews always had been dreaming going back what they call they national home land

Which the Palestinians already claimed as their lands. Finally .Britain controlled the new nation and allowed the immigration of the Jews in

Palestine as a result of the creation of Israel and subsequent Arab-Israeli War of 1948. in 1947 Jews made up 70 percent of Palestine so Palestinian left homeless and were in despair

42. Outline the major factors which contributed to the Yommi kippur and its results?

- ❖ PLO under its leadership Yasser Arafat pressured Arab states some further action they also launched series terrorist attacks against Israel
- ❖ Anwar Sadat become more convince the need for negotiated peace settlement with Israel
- ❖ He was worried that PLO terrorism would turn world opinion against the Palestinian cause
- ❖ Sadat together with Syria decided to attack Israel again hoping that this would force Americans to act as mediators
- ❖ The Egyptians were feeling more confident because they now modern Russian Weapons and their Army had been Trained by Russian experts

Results

- ❖ Americans and Russians Intervened to try and bring about peace treaty
- ❖ The Egyptians and Israelis come together in Geneva
- ❖ The Israel agreed to move their Troops back from the Sues canal (closed Since 1967 war) which enabled Egyptians to clear and open the canal in 1975

43. Why did Anwar Sadat of Egypt accept to negotiate with Israel leaders though the other Arab countries would not agree? Describe it?

President Sadat had convinced that Israel could not be destroyed by force and that it was foolish to keep wasting Egyptian resource in fruitless war

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44. Identify the countries that grow Khat as a cash crop and it contributes to their yearly revenue ?

Kenya, Ethiopia , yemen

45. explain the disadvantages and effects of Khat on its user in Somaliland

Khat consumption leads to health problems to somaliland users including sleeping difficults, lose of appetite , spermatorrhoea (Involuntry lose of semen) changed lipido, impotence , poor nutrition , dental problems

46. briefly trace the colonial administration Khat ban legislation on the Khat belt zones

- Kenya 1945-56
- D. jabouti1956- 57
- Somaliland 1921- 57
- south Yemen 1957-58

47. suggest ways of reducing the Import of sale and use of Khat in Somaliland

- so as to reduce the Khat import the government shall create alternatives for the khat sale
- it shall Increases the Taxes because khat endangers the country and the economy and the socioeconomic matters
- the parliament shall enact legislations aimed reduction of khat use
- the government shall postpone the arrival time of the Khat in country
- Do you think that khat have some advantages for the people and the country?
- No, because its problems are far more than its advantages

ALL CHAPTERS OF FORM FOUR SECONDARY TEXT BOOKS EXCEPT SOMALI HISTORY