**P210/3 Europe**

**MAKING GUIDE.**

1. Discuss the features of the French Revolution of 1789.

Preamble;

* A candidate is required to give a brief background of the French Revolution.
* He/she should analyse the features of the 1789 French Revolution.

CORE

* Sitting of the general Estates meeting.
* Matching of women to Versailles.
* It was dominated by the 3rd estate members.
* Attack on the nobility and the clergy.
* It was a peaceful Revolution at the start but turned out violent after 14th July 1789.
* It was urboncenteredi.e. Paris/ Versailles.
* Demand for fair prices of commodities i.e. Bread.
* It was influenced by constitutionalism of England.
* It was driven by the ideas of philosophers like liberty, Democracy and fraternity.
* Demanded for the end of feudalism.
* Respect for human rights i.e. declaration of rights of man.
* Fraternisation of the royal troops ie stopped and supported the French Revolution.
* Attack on the Bastile prison.
* Clans strugglesi.e.Conservaticlesvs radicles.
* Resulted into the reign of terror.
* Evocked enemity between France and her neighbours.
* Change of governments ie collapse of the French monarchy.
* Rise of new men ie Mirabeau, Napoleon I
* Civil constition of the clergy ie July 1790

Mark as a whole

25 marks.

1. Explain the causes and effects of the peninsular wars between 1808- 1811.

Preamble

* Candidates are expected to clearly analyse the causes and effects of the peninsular wars. A brief background about the wars in necessary

CORE;

The wars broke out between 1808-1811 ie Napoleon invaded and defeated Portugal with the help of Spain , after Portugal had denounced the continental system. After he turned against Spain which forced the two states to unite for a common cause.

Causes

* The negative attitude Napoleon had towards the Boubon ruling family in Spain ie king

Charles IV of Spain was a member of the Bourbon ruling family.

* Napoleon’s over ambitious character.
* The burning desire of Napoleon to extend Bonapartism to Spain, after the abdication of King Charles IV, Joseph Bonaparte was crowned the new king Spain.
* Portugal’s rejection of the continental system.
* The un popularity of King Charles IV of Spain.
* The invasion of the papal states and the imprisonment of the pope by Napoleon I.
* The military and financial assistance offered by Britain to both Portugal and Spain.
* The Spanish hatred towards the French cultural set up.

Consequences

* Napoleon was ie he lost about 300,000 combartants.
* It encouraged European states to allie against Napoleon in form of coalitions.
* The war forced Portugal and Spain to unite.
* It increased nationalism among the Portuguese and the Spanish.
* It availed Britain a strong ground to fight Napoleon I.
* Napoleon’s unreliable character was exposed during the peninsular war.
* They contributed to the un popularity of Napoleon I at home and later his downfall.
* They inspired Austria to denounce the continental system.
* He was deprived of his resources both militarily and financially.

(25 marks)

1. Account for the collapse of European diplomacy by 1830.

Preamble;

* Candidates are expected to identify and clearly explain the factors for the collapse of European diplomacy by 1830. He/she should explain why the reasons for the collapse of the congress system by 1830.

CORE;

* Britains isolationist policy.
* The growing suspicion and selfishness of the powers.
* Differences in political ideologies.
* The death of some of the founder members of the congress system.
* Discrimination of small and weak states.
* Restoration of unpopular legitimate rulers.
* Lack of clear guidance and principles.
* Defeat and eventual death of Napoleon I in 1821.
* The growth of Nationalism and liberalism in Europe.
* The congress system lacked an international court of justice and army.
* The defeat of France 1815
* The monrue doctrine 1823
* The Metternich system.
* Lack of experience ie it was the the first of its kind.
* The outbreak of the Greek war of independence in 1821.

Mark as a whole

25 marks.

1. “ To what extent did Louis Kossuth contribute to the revolutionary violence in Budapest”

Expectation:

* Show the degree to which Louis Kossuth contributed to the revolutionary violence in Budapest/ Hungary.
* Show other factors that caused the revolution.
* Aclear stand point is required.

CORE;

* The revolutionary violence in Budapest in Hungary began in march 03rd 1848 by the Hungarian people against the Austrian administration and the Magyar nobility( rulers).
* Hungary was under the Austrian empire although it had its parliament and administration by the ancient Magyar Nobility.
* The Revolution was led by Louis Kossuth a member of Hungarian Diet and his speech inspired the Hungarian people to revolt in 1848.
* He promoted and headed the liberal movement of the Hungarians.
* He mobilized the masses through distribution of pamplets, newspapers and underground political work of the Hungarians.
* He denounced the Magyar exemption from taxation.
* He preached for equality of all people.
* He demanded that Hungary should be equal to Austria.
* Advocated for the freedom of press.
* Denounced forced labour.
* Called for the abolition of the Magyar feudal law courts.
* He condemned the unfair representation of the Hungarians in the Diet thus he pioneered the movement.
* He demanded for a democratically elected parliament with a vote given to mercharts, traders and professional people( middle class).
* He preached for the introduction of a Jury system.

Other factors

* Impact of the 1789 French Revolution.
* Economic distress in Hungary
* The narrow franchise in Hungary i.e. propertless could not vote to parliament.
* The poor land policies.
* Religious intolence in Hungary.
* Austrian control of Hungarian departmentse.g foreign affairs, army and taxation.
* General desire for change in Hungary.
* The impact of the revolution against L. Phillip in 1848.

mark as a whole (25 marks)

1. To what extent was ottovon Bismark responsible for the unification of Germany in 1871?

Expectation;

* Candidates are required to show the extent to which Bismark contrisuated to the unification of Germany.
* Show other factors.
* A clear stand point is required.

CORE:

* He was a great Prussian statesman who led the unification struggle.
* He initiated the blood and iron policy in 1862
* He consoled king William I who was at the Verge of resignation due to the pressure from the liberals.
* He suppressed the Prussian liberals who were fueling the proposed military/ army reforms.
* He carried out fundamental economic reforms in the Prussian economy after 1862.
* He re-organised and improved the Prussian army.
* He achieved the diplomatic isolation of Russia after the 1863 polish rebellion.
* He provocked war between Prussia and Denmark ie Danish war of 1864.
* He signed the Biaritz treaty with Napoleon III in 1865 in preparation for war against Austria.
* He provocked Austria into the 7 weeks war.
* He was the brain behind the treaty of progue.
* He defeated the Northern German states that had supported Austria against Prussia.
* He changed the Ems Telograin and Provocked the Franco- Prussian war.
* He influenced reforms in education in Prussia and therefore influenced the rise of Nationalism.
* He personally exposed Napoleon III’S ill intensions which disappointed Britain making her cross over to the Germany side.

Other factors

* Role of king William I
* Role of Von roon and Von Moltek.
* Indirect rule of Napoleon III
* The writing of the German intellectuals e.gewotn and froabel which led to the rise of Germany Nationalism.
* Impact of the French Revolution
* Influence of the 1848 Revolution in Prussia.
* Collapse of the Metternich system.
* Collapse of congress system.

Mark as a whole

25 marks.

1. Explain the causes and effects of the Syrian question between 1831- 1841.

**Expectation;**

* A candidate is expected to explain the causes and effects of the Syrian question.

CORE;

* It was a territorial confusion or crisis between the sultan of Turkey and Mehmet Ali of Egypt.
* It was the 2nd phase of the Eastern question.

Causes.

* The collapse of the congress system.
* The weakness of the Ottoman empire.
* The Belgian revolt of 1830
* The Greek war of independence 1821
* The French military assistance to Egypt.
* The unkiar skellessi treaty July 1833.
* The invasion of Syria by Egypt.
* The Prussia military assistance to the ottoman empire.
* The desire by sultan Mahmood to maintain the during ottoman empire.
* Mehmet Ali’s autocratic and oppressive leadership in Syria.
* Russia’s ambitions into Turkey.
* The London convention (treaty) of 1840.

**Effects.**

* It weakened more the military sector of the Ottoman Empire.
* Loss of lives and destruction of property.
* Turkey was able to regain states like Crete, Syria etc.
* It contributed to the downfall of Louis Philippe.
* The imperialistic ambitions in the Ottoman Empire came to an end.
* Peace was antagonized (1831-1841) in Europe.
* Egypt successfully regained her independence from Turkey.
* Led to the calling of 1840 first London conference and the signing of the London Treaty in 1840.
* Palmerstone gained great diplomatic victory from the Syrian war.
* Led to the signing of the 1841 straits convention.
* Partly contributed to the outbreak of the 1854-1856 cremean war.

Mark as a whole 25 marks.

1. Examine the factors for the Triumph of the Bolsheviks in Russia by 1917.

Preamble;

* A candidate is expected to analyse the factors for the triumph of the Bolsheviks in Russia by 1917.

CORE;

* Russia experienced two revolutions in 1917 led by the Bolsheviks party.
* The success was attributed to the weakness of Tsar Nicholas II
* Mass support of the revolution
* The good timing i.e. it occurred during World War I
* The determination of the revolutionaries to effect change in Russia.
* The role of revolutionary parties like the social democratic party; social revolutionary party etc.
* External support especially from Germany that hidden the political migrants.
* The role of revolutionaries e.g.stalin, Kerensky, Trosky, Lenin etc.
* Support of the army.
* The monarchy lacked external support.
* Unity among the revolutionaries.
* The attempt to use foreign troop by the government made it un popular.
* The success of other revolutions elsewhere.

25 marks.Mark as a whole

1. To what extent did the 1919 Versailles treaty contribute to the rise of dictatorship in Germany in1933?

Approach

1. Show the extent to which the 1919 Versailles treaty led to the raise of Hitler in Germany
2. Show other factors.
3. A clear stand point is required.

Core :

1. The rise of dictatorship in Germany resulted from the rule of Nazism and Hitler in 1933 after the collapse of the Weimer Republic.
2. Treaty placed a high war indemnity on Germany, her military status was affected i.e. the army was reduced to only 100,000 troops.
3. Germany was forced to renounce and accept defeat.
4. Germany lost her territories e.g. Port Danzig, which affected her economy.
5. The guilt clause only condemned Germany for causing war.
6. It influenced the French invasion of the Ruhr industrial region in 1923.
7. It caused social -economic challenges such as unemployment.
8. The venue of the statement i.e. the Hall of mirrors where the Germany Empire was declared.
9. Germany suffered the consequences of the army of occupation.
10. The chairmanship i.e. George Clemenc e was unfair to Germany.

**Other factors**

1. The negative effects of World War I.
2. Economic depression of 1929-33
3. The weakness of Weimer Republic.
4. The threats of Communion.
5. The writings of Hitler i.e. Main Kempf my struggle.
6. The formation of the Nazi party.
7. The role of the storm troopers.
8. The appointment of Hitler as chancellor.
9. Role of the Propagandists i.e. all his royalists.

25 Marks

Mark as a whole.

9. Explain the features of the Cold War politics in Europe between 1945-1970.

Preamble:

Give and explain the features of the cold war politics between 1945-1970.Examples are required.

**Core:**

1. It was an ideological war characterized by tension, fear, military campaigns, suspicions and conflicts between the communists block and the capitalist block led by USA and USSR respectively.
2. The constitution of Berlin Wall 1961.
3. Nuclear technology and space exploration by USA and Russia.
4. Awarding of education scholarships to strengthen their ideologies.
5. Military Aid e.g. Russia Aid to western europe .
6. Direct threats between communist state and capitalist states.
7. The emergency of economic measures e.g. Marshal Aid plan opposed by USSR.
8. Displays of the military might mainly by USSR to scare the West capitalist states.
9. Formation of different spy networks like KGB, CIA,FBI.
10. THE Korean crisis 1950-53
11. The conflicts between Arabs supported by USSR and Israel supported by USA since 1948.
12. The signing of the Test ban Treaty to step the danger of nuclear Tests.
13. The arms race between USA and USSR.
14. The domination of the world by super powers i.e. USA and USSR.

25 Marks as a whole.

10. Assess the achievements of NATO in the History of Europe up to 1970.

**Preamble:**

A candidate is expected to critically explain the achievements of NATO in the History of Europe Visa-Vis the failures.

A clear stand point is required

**Core:**

1. NATO refers to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
2. It was formed by theWestern Capitalists states led by USA in 1949after the Brussels Conference.
3. It was formed as a military pact to contain the threat of communism that was a threat to peace on the side of USA

**Achievements:**

1. Established a joint command forceunder American Commander General D.Eisenhower.
2. Established its Headquarters at Parris (S.H.A.PE)**.**
3. Mobilised and increased its navy defense force and weapons.
4. Was able to contain communism and reduced cold war Tension.
5. Provided defense to weaker states of Europe like Turkey, Benelux etc.
6. Expansion in Membership.
7. Led to Berline accord which ended the cold war.
8. Enabled East and West Germany to join the UNO.
9. Adopted a policy of containment of communism in Europe.
10. Promoted Unity and Cooperation among members hence reducing tension in Europe.
11. **La**id a foundation for economic cooperation hence formation of EEC in 1957.
12. Inspired developing countries to form N.A.M in the 1950’s.

**FAILURE**

1. Promoted hostility with Russian leading to the Warsaw Pact in 1955.
2. Intensified the cold war especially in the field of the arms race.
3. Failed to end communism especially in Eastern Europe.
4. Failed to control the activities of the member state e.g. Germany demanded for in deference force at the boarder to contain communism but NATO failed to provide.
5. Failed to prevent the different Pseudo- alliance e.g. Angora –American alliance 1952, Franco Germany brigade forces etc.
6. Failed to end conflicts among members e.g. 1956 Suez canal crisis.
7. Failed to end terrorism and assassination of leaders.
8. Was dominated byUSA which created suspicion and misunderstanding s.
9. Influenced instability in France against Charles Dugaille.

25marks as a whole