**HISTORY PAPER 3**

1. **Asses the achievements of the 1789 uprising in France. 25mks**

Preamble

A candidate is required to explain the positive outcomes of the French revolution visa vis the negative outcomes

A stand point is required.

Core

Give a brief background about the French revolution.

Achievements

* Abolition of dictatorship and the devine policies of the king.
* The privileges of the nobles and the clergy were abolished.
* Church property was nationalized.
* The bastille prison was destroyed
* The French parliamentary system was revived i.e summoning of the estates general meeting.
* Led to the spread of the revolutionary ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity.
* It weakened the Bourbon monarchy
* Led to the rise of multiparty politics in France.
* It led to educational reforms in France.
* Ended the system of selfdom in France
* Led to the declaration of the rights of man and citizens in France.
* Led to the rise of Napoleon I
* Led to reforms in trade and commerce
* Eradicated the unfair taxation system in France.
* The civil service was cleared
* Local government was re-organised.

Failures

* Loss of lives
* Destruction of property
* Destroyed the diplomatic relationship between France and her neigbhours
* The catholic church was antagonized
* Increased hardships in the French economic sectors.
* Led to the outbreak of other revolutions in Europe.

Etc

Mark as a whole 25 mks

1. **Examine the impact of the continental system in the history of Europe.**

Preamble

Candidates are expected to explain the importance of the continental system in the history of Europe.

He or she should also explain its failures

CORE

* It was an economic war between Britain and France (Napoleon)
* It occurred after the 1806 Berlin decrease i.e he declared that all the French allies should not trade with Britain and announced the immediate confiscation of the British goods.
* Led the arrest of the pope (his nout…………..)
* It led to the overthrow of his brother Louis Bonaparte from Holland and brought Holland under his direct control.
* The papat states were added on to the kingdom of Italy under French control.
* Led to the decline of trade in Europe.
* Led to unemployment especially in northern Germany.
* Led to increase in the opposition against Napoleon especially from the merchant class of Europe.
* Led to loss of lives
* Led to destruction of property
* Led to the destruction of the Danish fleed which Napoleon had used to attack British navy at Copehagenhourbour in 1807.
* Led to smuggling of the English goods into Europe through unprotected spots like Heligoland, Portugal, Sicily and Solonica.
* Led to the invasion of Portugal by the French and Spanish army (Peninsular war) in 1808.
* Led to the freeing of the Portuguese royal family to Brazil
* It made the royal family of Spain unpopular i.e Charles IV and to the queen were openly opposed by their son and heir Ferdinard.
* Made Joseph Bonaparte king of Spain and Marshal Murat became king of Naples.
* Led to the Moscow campaign of 1809
* Led to the invasion of Austria in 1809.
* Resulted into European coalitionse.g the 4th coalition.

Etc mark as a whole 25mks

1. **To what extent did prince Mettermich succeed in his policies.**

Preamble

Explain the achievements and failures of prince Mettermich.

CORE

* Initiated the Vienna settlement which brought about peace.
* Maintained a balance of power
* Used divide and rule
* Created a strong army
* Solved Austrian problems
* Maintained the Austrian empire
* The carls had decrees.

Failures

* Restoration of legitimate rulers
* Ignored interests of small states
* Suppressed peoples liberties
* Censorship of the press.
* Delayed the unification and independence of Italy and Germany.
* The Unema settlement was shortened.

Etc mark as a whole

1. **Account for the outbreak of the battle of sedan between 1870-71**

Preamble

Candidates are expected to explain the reasons for the outbreak of the franco-Prussian war of 1870-71

CORE

* Historical enemty between Prussia and France.
* Bismarks violation of the 1865 Biamtz verbal agreement i.ebismark’s promise to wap III with the Rhinelands for being neutral in the Austro-Prussian war.
* Bismark’s isolation of France
* The struggle for power superiority among the two states.
* Bismark’s efforts to unite Germany
* Napoleon III’s failures in France and Europe.
* The support of the Italians to Prussian
* Bismark’s efforts to suffocate Catholicism in german and Europe.
* The influence of EugineMarze and the war mongers.
* Prussia’s economic and military reforms
* The role of Bismark
* The question of the Spanish throne

Etc mark as a whole 25 mks.

1. **Assess the impact of the Berlin congress of 1878 on Europe.**

Preamble

Candidates are expected to explain the positive and negative outcomes of the 1878 congress of Berlin.

A stand point is required.

CORE

It was called and chaired by Bismark in June 1878. It was attended by Britain, Germany, Russia, France, Turkey, Australia and Italy.

This was after the worsening relationship between Russia and other European countries.

AIMS

* It was called to revise the treaty of san-Stefano
* It was to stop Russia’s impernalism in the Balkans
* The need to restore European diplomacy.

**Positive**

* Led to the preservation of the Turkish empire
* Berlin became the centre of European diplomacy.
* It checked on Russian impernalism in the Balkans by revising the terms of the San Stefano treaty.
* It dismantled king Bulgaria thereby checking Russian impernalism in the Balkans.
* It failed to put in place mechanisms to monitor the implementation of its resolutions
* The Ottoman empire was humiliated i.e her territories were grabbed e.g Britain took Cyprus.
* It exposed further weaknesses of the ottoman empire.
* Led to growth of Pan Slavism

Etc mark as a whole 25mks.

1. **Examine the events that led to the outbreak of World War I between 1870 and 1914.**

Preamble

Candidates are expected to identify and explain events that led to the outbreak of World War I between 1870 and 1914.

CORE

* It was one of the world’s greatest catastrophies ever fought by man, it was fought between two rival camps i.e the triple alliance (central powers) and the triple entate), former involved Germany Autria-hungany, Italy and their small allies, while the triple entate involved Britain, France, Russia and later Italy and USA.
* Austria and Britain acquired additional territory i.eBritain acquired Cyprus island, Austria acquired Bosomia and Herzegovina.
* It enabled Bismark to isolate France i.eBismark secretly encouraged France to take Tunisia to divert her from European affairs.
* Elevated Bismark’s name as a man of peace in Europe.
* By the Berlin congress, Turkey retained the southern part (Macedonia)
* Servia, Romagna and Montenagro were granted independence.
* Russia gained Beserabia and a territory on R. Danube.

**Negative**

* Led to the collapse of the 3 emperors league (Dreikerseburd)-Russia, Prussia and Austria.
* It promoted the alliance system e.g the dual alliance of 1879
* Failed to bring lasting peace in the Balkans
* Russian impernalism within the Balkans was not completely stopped.
* Italy gained nothing from the congress and so was humiliated.
* It led to loss of territories in the Balkans e.g Romania lost Beserabia.
* It promoted Balkan nationalism e.g Serbia and Montenegro.
* The formation of new states created boundary conflicts e.g in 1913 Bulgaria declared war on Serbia for refusal to surrender Macedonia

**Events**

* The Russo-Japanese war of 1905
* Austrian amexation of big Bulgaria
* The Sarajevo double murder
* The formation of alliances
* The Franco-Prussian war
* Impernalism
* The arms race
* The growth of nationalism
* The rise of the role of KaliserWillian II of Germany.
* Absence of an international peace keeping body.
* The press
* Growth of nationalism

Etc mark as a whole 25 mks.

1. **Describe the features of Nazism in Germany upto 1945**

Preamble

Candidates are expected to explain the features of Nazism in Germany

CORE

* It was a political system introduced by Adolf Hitler to promote his dictatorship and hence keep himself in power in Germany.
* Centralization of power by Hitler
* Burning of all political parties
* Censoring of the press
* Promotion of an education that famous Nazism
* Creation of new laws e.g Hitler enabling laws
* Control of the church
* The pro-germany foreign policy
* Economic reforms e.g he solved the pre-socio-economic problems and hardships.
* Creation of a strong army in Germany.

Etc mark as a whole 25 mks

1. **Explain the challenges to European peace during the interwar period**

Preamble

Candidates are expected to explain the problems/challenges Europe faced between 1919-1939.

**CORE**

* The negative outcomes of the Versailles peace treaty
* Economic depression
* The appeasement policy
* The league of nations
* The rise of dictators i.e Hitler and Mussolin
* The weaknesses of the Weimer republic.
* The effects of WWI
* The French humiliation/revenge
* The renewed alliance e.g Rome-Turkey-Berlin (AXIS)
* The renewed arms race
* The growth of nationalism
* The rise of impernalism
* Anti-semitism/racing feelings against the Jews in Italy and Germany i.e the Nazism and Fascists had a programme of destroying all the Jews which was opposed by Britain, France, Russia and USA.
* The press
* The communist threats
* The Spanish civil war 1931-1939

Etc mark as a whole 25mks.

1. **Why was France easily defeated during world war II**

Preamble

Candidates are expected to explain reasons why France was easily defeated in world war II.

CORE

* From 1939-1941 WWII was the favour of the Axis powers against the allied powers i.e Germany successfully invaded Poland, Belguim, Yugoslavia East Prussia etc .
* The replacement of the French army commander Gen. Gamelin by Gen. Weygand
* The strength of Germany
* The rapid retreat of the British and French forces in the north to Dunkurk abandoning most of their heavy equipment behind.
* The arrival bombardments by Germany left a quarter of a million British and over 100,000 French troops destroyed and evacuated in small boats from Dunkurk to England.
* The establishment of the Vincly regime led by retain i.e it was weak.
* The signing of an armistic on June 14thi.e France surrendered- was signed in 1940 in the railway carriadge where the Germans had accepted defeat in 1918.
* The seizure of all French ships in the British controlled ports i.e it weakened the French supporters.
* The French army was ill equipped i.e it was hit in the hilly areas of Arderes where the French had stationed their ill equipped armies.
* The splitting of the French forces after occupying Parns which was defencelessi.e the French forces were divided into isolated groups.
* The alliance of Britain and France was not helpful i.e it provided insufficient help from her ally
* Numerical advantage of the Germany
* Weakness of the French government between 1919 – 1939
* Germany occupation of the English chamel hence denying the French access to the sea.
* The Germans were very ruthless

Etc mark as a whole 25mks.

**10. Examine the significance of the 1945 Cremea conference in the history of Europe.**

Preamble

Candidates are expected to identify and clearly explain the importance of the YaltalCremea conference in the history of Europe.

CORE

The Yaltal/Cremea conference was in 17th July-2nd August in Russia. Attended by J. Stallin of Russia, Churchill of Britain and F. Poosevelt of USA

**Significance**

* Laid foundation for the formation of the UNO
* Laid a foundation for the post world war II diplomacy.
* Laid strategies for the defeat of Japan.
* Germany was to be divided into 4 zones i.e Russia, America, Britain and France
* Berlin was also to be divided into 2 zones
* It promoted democracy i.e supported elections in the eastern states of Europe.
* By the conference, Russia was able to recover port Arthur and part of Manchuria lost earlier on
* Pressure was put on Germany to end the war unconditionally.
* Prague was saved from falling to the Russians
* It paved way for the July 1945 Berlin conference (Potsdam) which flamed the terms in which German was to be governed.
* Russian influence in E. Europe increased.
* Plans were made to punish the Nazi war criminals-led to the noremburg trials 1945-46 to stamp out Nazism e.g Ribbon trop.
* Etc mark as a whole 25mks.