**LIBERAL EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN HISTORY**

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| **CAUSES OF 1789 FRENCH REVOLUTIONS** | **CAUSES OF 1830 & 1848 REVOLTS** | **CAUSES OF 1917 RUSSIAN REVOLT** | **EFFECTS OF REVOLUTIONS** | **REASONS FOR FAILURE** | **REASONS FOR SUCCESS** |
| 1. Nature of Bourbon monarch 2. Lack of functioning parliament 3. Lack of functioning constitution 4. Dictatorship 5. Over taxation 6. Religious intolerance 7. Weakness of Luouis XVI 8. Influence of feudalism 9. Financial crisis 10. Role of Britain 11. Role of Lafayette, Mirabewu, Abbey Sieyes 12. American war of independence 13. Social Discrimination 14. Natural disasters 15. Influence of Marie Antoinette 16. Influence of peasants 17. Influence of nobles and clergy 18. Unfair judicial system 19. Dismissal of financial ministers 20. Discrimination in the army  * Role of philosophers * Free trade treaty * Calling of the Estates General * Formation of national assembly * Seven years’ war 1756 – 1763 * Army law 1781 * Role of church * Inefficiency of government corruption injustices | 1. Nature of restored Bourbons, Charles X, Orleans monarch 2. Weakness of parliament 3. Weak constitution 4. Dictatorship 5. Over taxation 6. Religious intolerance 7. Weakness of Luouis XVI 8. Influence of feudalism 9. Financial crisis 10. Role of Britain/France 11. Role of Louis Kossuth in Austro Hungry, Robert Blum in Vienna, Louis LaTour Rogier in Belgium, Lamartine, Louis Blanc, Cavaignac in France 12. Greek war of independence, Syrian question, Belgium war, FR 13. Social discrimination 14. Natural disasters 15. Role of peasants 16. Role of nobles and clergy 17. Unfair judicial system 18. Dismissal of financial ministers. Richelieu sacked and Villeles rise 19. Dissolving of the national guard  * Role of church * Inefficiency of government * Corruption * Injustices | 1. Nature of the Tsarist regime 2. Weak parliament 3. Weakness of the constitution 4. Dictatorship 5. Over taxation 6. Religious intorelence 7. Weakness of Tsar Nicholas I 8. Influence of feudalism 9. Financial crisis 10. Role of Finland, Swiss, Germany 11. Role of Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin, Kerensky 12. The Russo – Japanese war 13. Social discrimination 14. Natural disasters 15. Influence of Alexandria Tsarina 16. Influence of Bolsheviks 17. Role of nobles and clergy 18. Unfair judicial system 19. Dismissal of financial ministers 20. Discrimination in the army  * Mutiny in the army * Russification policy * Role of Nihilism * Red blood Sunday * Weakness of Provisional government * Inefficiency of government * Corruption * Injustices | **Positive effects**   * Downfall of dictatorial governments * Rise of new personalities   Napoleon, Louis Philippe, Nap III, Lenin and Stalin   * Rise of parliamentary democracy * Constitutionalism * Judicial reforms * Reduced influence of the clergy * Feudalism was abolished * Political pluralism * Social classes abolished * Overthrow of dictatorial leaders * Military reforms * Rise of middle class * Economic reforms * Educational reforms * Taxation reforms   **Negative effects**   * Loss of lives * Destruction of property. * Economic decline * Inspired other revolts * General insecurity in Europe. * Rise of dictators | 1. Poor leadership 2. Military weakness 3. Disunity among revolutionaries 4. Lack of foreign assistance 5. Interference of foreign powers 6. Ideological differences 7. Natural calamities 8. Economic backwardness 9. Poor transport and communication 10. Strength of the Metternich system 11. Poor mobilization 12. Ignorance and illiteracy | * Able leadership * Support of the army * Support of the masses * Foreign assistance * Unpopular policies of ruling governments * Good mobilization * Abdication of the leaders * Return of leaders from exile * Failure of leaders to control revolts in primary stages   **Specific to FRENCH REVOLUTION 1789**   * Failure of Estates General * Kings failure to stop revolution in early stages * Closure of gates of main hall * Formation of national assembly * National guard * The match of women to Versailles * Fall of despotism * Rights of man * The CCC * Kings attempted flight to Autria – 1791 September constitution * Able leadership * Revolutionary ideas of LEF * Rise of political clubs * Massive support * Rise of nationalism and liberalism * Unity of French men. * Weakness of king and his execution * Fall of Robespierre * Success of Italian campaign |

**THE VIENNA CONGRESS OR VIENNA SETTLEMENT 1814 – 1815**

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| **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES** | **ACHIEVEMENTS** | **FAILURES** | **REASONS FOR FAILURE/COLLAPSE** |
| 1. To restore peace in Europe 2. To control revolutions 3. To control French aggression in Europe 4. To restore economic cooperation 5. To restore legitimate rulers in Europe 6. To redraw the map of Europe 7. To ensure European Balance of Power 8. To defeat Napoleon 9. To reward victor powers 10. To destroy Bonapartism 11. To form permanent alliance 12. To preserve Monarchism in Europe 13. To promote constitutionalism | 1. Peace was restored in Europe up to 1854 2. Revolutions were controlled to a greater extent 3. French aggression was controlled through creating buffer zones 4. Restored economic cooperation for a while 5. Restored legitimate leaders 6. Redrew the map of Europe 7. Ensured European BOP 8. Defeated Napoleon, exiled him at St. Helena 9. Rewarded victor powers 10. Destroyed Bonapartism until 1849 11. Formed a quadruple alliance 12. Preserved Monarchism 13. Promoted constitutionalism in France | 1. Peace was not fully restored 2. Revolts broke out in 1820, 1830, 1848 3. Ignored nationalism of small states 4. Restored dictatorial governments 5. Suffocated nationalism 6. Delayed the unification of Italy and Germany by Metternich 7. Created imbalance of power 8. Revival of Bonapartism 1848 9. Entire Europe was unfairly dominated by big four (Russia, Austria, Britain, Prussia) 10. Harsh punishments on France for spreading liberalism 11. Constitutionalism not fully achieved 12. Laid a weak foundation and led to the collapse of the congress system 13. Ignored liberalism 14. Gave rise to Metternich system 15. Brought Russian into affairs of Western Europe especially the Balkans 16. Ignored the Ottoman empire |  |

**USE THE ABOVE SUMMARY TO WRITE COMPLETE ANSWERS FOR THESE REVISION QUESTIONS**

1. Account for the formation of the Vienna settlement
2. Discuss the achievements of the Vienna settlement of 1814 – 1815 Vienna Settlement.
3. How successful was the 1814 – 1815 Vienna Settlement
4. “A miserable failure” Is it a fair description of the 1814 – 1815 Vienna Settlement?

**CONGRESS SYSTEM (1818 – 1830)**

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| **AIMS** | **ACHIEVEMENTS** | **FAILURES** | **REASONS FOR FAILURE** |
| 1. To preserve Vienna settlement 2. To create Unity 3. To maintain peace 4. To ensure economic cooperation 5. To maintain the redrawn map of Europe 6. To maintain balance of powers 7. To protect legitimate leaders 8. To control revolutions 9. To solve the Jewish question 10. To preserve constitutionalism 11. To form a joint force 12. To control French aggression 13. To address the welfare of Napoleon I 14. To stop slave trade and sea piracy | 1. Preserved Vienna resolutions 2. Created unity 3. Maintained peace 4. Maintained economic cooperation 5. Maintained redrawn map of Europe 6. Maintained balance of power in Europe till 1854 7. Maintained legitimate leaders in France 1830 Charlex 8. Controlled revolutions 9. Allowed Jews to have citizenship in Europe 10. Preserved constitutionalism in France 11. Controlled French aggression through buffer zones 12. Provided security to Napoleon at St. Helena 13. Allowed free navigation on big water bodies 14. Addressed the debt question between Sweden and Denmark 15. Maintained European diplomacy | 1. Failed to preserve Vienna settlement 2. Failed to create unity 3. Failed to maintain peace 4. Failed to promote international cooperation 5. Ignored forces of nationalism and liberalism 6. Dominated by big four 7. Rulers were despotic 8. Failed to suppress the Greek revolution 9. Jews were persecuted 10. Had no clear principles or constitutional guidance 11. Failed to form a joint army 12. Suffocated liberalism and nationalism 13. Increased Metternich dominance 14. Failed to totally end slave trade and sea piracy 15. Delayed unifications 16. Failed to address the Balkan question 17. Isolated France | 1. Britain’s isolationist policy 2. Had a weak foundation 3. Death of founder members 4. Admission of France into the congress system 5. Limited membership of only five countries to govern the entire Europe 6. Different political ideologies 7. Growth of nationalism and liberalism 8. Lacked a joint army to enforce policies 9. Protected unpopular legitimate rulers 10. Unpopular Metternich system 11. The Monroe doctrine 1823 12. Lack of experience 13. Lack of clear principles 14. The Greek war of independence 15. Discrimination of small countries 16. Selfish interests 17. Lacked adequate funds and resources |

**REVISION QUESTIONS**

1. Account for the collapse of the Congress system by 1830
2. Assess the significance of the Congress System by 1826
3. Examine the factors responsible for the formation of Congress System in 1818.

**THE VERSAILLES PEACE SETTLEMENT 1919 ALSO KNOWN AS VERSAILLES PEACE TREATY OF 1919**

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| **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES** | **ACHIEVEMENTS** | **FAILURES** | **WHY GERMAN REJECTED VERSAILLES PEACE TREATY** |
| 1. To restore world peace 2. To redraw the map of Europe 3. To preserve independence of countries 4. To reconcile with defeated powers 5. To ensure economic cooperation 6. To make German pay for war damages 7. To disarm countries 8. To preserve territorial integrity 9. To ensure free navigation 10. To permanently destroy German 11. To form an international body that would maintain | 1. Concluded World War I 2. Re-draw the map of Europe 3. Small states were granted independence 4. Signed treaties with defeated powers Trianon with Hungary, St. German with Austria, Sevres with Turkey (diplomacy) 5. Promoted international trade 6. German was forced to pay a war indemnity 7. Disarmed German Esp. the Rhine 8. Made territorial adjustments 9. Neutrality of all important water bodies 10. Formation of the league of nations 11. Restored balance of power 12. Made arrangements to settle prisoners of war 13. Land locked countries were connected to major seas like Poland – the polish corridor 14. Promoted the concept of democracy 15. France regained Alsace and Lorraine | 1. Treaty was imposed on German 2. Left Italy and Japan dissatisfied 3. Rise dictators (Hitler/Musolin) 4. Led to World War II 5. Created weak states 6. Failed to ensure effective payments of reparation 7. Failed to disarm Victor powers 8. The venue was not neutral 9. The timing (28th June 1919) 10. Neglected Wilson Woodrow’s 14points 11. Conflicting interests of Victor powers 12. Failed to try Kraiser William II 13. The chairmanship of Clemenceau 14. German lost her territories   **EFFECTS OF VERSAILLES PEACE TREATY ON GERMAN**   1. Forced German to accept defeat 2. German was humiliated 3. Caused economic decline like loss of territories 4. Reduction of the army to only 100000 soldiers 5. Downfall of the Weimar Republic 6. Lost part of her population in the new territorial arrangement 7. Rise of Nazism to Poland 8. Forced German into an alliance system 9. Forced to cancel the treaty of Brest and Bucharest 10. Demilitarization of the Rhine 11. Re-armament program 12. German lost colonies in Africa and Europe 13. Suffered a huge was fine 14. Forced to accept war guilt | 1. Huge war reparation 2. Was dictated on German 3. Oppressed the guilty clause 4. Disarmament was only restricted to German 5. Was not based on 14 points of Woodrow 6. Refusal of USA to endorse the Versailles 7. Loss of territories in Africa 8. The timing was wrong immediate after the war 28th June 1919 9. The venue was an insult to German Nationalism 10. The chairmanship of Clemenceau 11. Lack of an implementation plan to enforce the terms 12. The signing of the treaty by Weimar republic (Jews) 13. The Appeasement Policy 14. Rise of Hitler   **HOW GERMAN VIOLATED VERSAILLES PEACE TREATY**   1. Stopped paying the war fine 2. Interfered in the affairs of Austria 3. Did not dismiss the general staff of war 4. Continued with her naval program 5. Re-armed German 6. Re militarization of the Rhine 7. Policy of anti-Semitism 8. Annexed Austria ending her independence 9. Annexed 10. Annexed Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia Memel from Lithuania |

Revision question: write complete essays for practice seek

1. Examine the factors for the formation of the 1919 Versailles Peace Treaty.
2. Discuss the reasons to why Germany rejected the post war settlement of 1919.
3. Assess the impact of the 1919 Versailles Peace Treaty
4. How did the 1919 Versailles Peace Treaty affect German upto 1939?

**THE VERSAILLES PEACE SETTLEMENT 1919**

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| **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES** | **ACHIEVEMENTS** | **FAILURES** | **WHY GERMAN REJECTED VERSAILLES PEACE TREATY** |
| 1. To preserve peace 2. To promote territorial integrity 3. To ensure balance of power 4. To maintain independence of small states 5. To control aggression 6. To control the rise of dictators 7. To control arms race 8. To promote economic cooperation 9. To control sea pirates and slave trade 10. To control drug trafficking 11. To preserve the Versailles Peace Treaty 12. To improve on the health conditions 13. To manage the mandate territories 14. To improve on conditions of workers 15. To promote justice 16. To solve refugee crisis 17. To promote transportation and communication | 1. Preserved relative peace 2. Promoted territorial integrity 3. Ensured Balance of power 4. Maintained independence of small states 5. Relatively controlled aggressions 6. Controlled rise of dictators 7. Controlled arms race 8. Promoted economic cooperation 9. Controlled sea pirates and S/trade 10. Tried to control drug trafficking 11. Preserved the terms of Versailles Peace Treaty 12. Improved on the health conditions (WHO) 13. Managed the mandates of states 14. Improved on the conditions of Workers (ILO) 15. Promoted justice at International Court of Justice (Hague) 16. Settled refugees in Europe 17. Promoted transport and communication 18. Increased membership 19. Promoted child welfare 20. Promote education 21. Promoted diplomacy through treaty 22. Signing with disputed countries (Kellogg, Locarno, Lausanne etc) 23. Provided economic aid to countries like Austria | 1. Failed to maintain total peace 2. Failed to protect countries 3. Failed to balance power 4. Failed to protect independence of small states 5. Failed to stop aggressions 6. Failed to stop rise of dictators 7. Failed to control arms race/disarm 8. Failed to maintain unity 9. Failed to stop sea pirates 10. Failed to control drug trafficking 11. Failed to preserve terms of Versailles Peace Treaty 12. Failed to improve on health disease persisted 13. Mandate system failed 14. Failed to improve on workers conditions 15. Refugee crisis persisted | 1. Lack of a standing order 2. Ineffective sactions 3. Its association with the Hall of mirrors in France 4. Absence of USA 5. Withdraw of member states, Japan, Italy, Germany 6. Weak economy or lack of funds to appreciate the war settlement 7. Appeasement policy 8. Lack of support from small countries 9. Ideological differences 10. Effects of the economic depression 11. Revival of arms race 12. Rise of dictators 13. Selfish interests of member states 14. Operated on a false assumption that all powers were interested in peace 15. Slow in decision making 16. Rise of nationalism 17. Lack of experience |

**WORLD WARS**

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| **CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I** | **CAUSES OF WORLD WAR II** | **EFFECTS OF WORLD WAR I** | **EFFECTS OF WORLD WAR II** | **DEFEAT OF CENTRAL POWERS (WORLD WAR I)** | **DEFEAT OF AXIS POWERS (WORLD WAR II)** |
| 1. Alliance system 2. Arms race 3. Press propaganda 4. German aggression 5. Franco Prussian war 6. Rise of nationalism, 7. Imperialism 8. Militarism 9. Role of Kaiser William II 10. Failure of international diplomacy 11. German invasion of Belgium 12. Assassination incident 13. Balkan wars 1912/13 14. Darwin’s theory 15. Issuing of the blank cheque 16. Harsh declaration of war 17. Russia’s mobilization of troops 18. Moroccan crisis 19. Negative impact of 1878 Berlin congress | 1. Revival of alliances 2. Revival of arms race 3. Press propaganda 4. German aggression 5. Spanish civil war 6. Rise of nationalism 7. Imperialism 8. Militarism 9. Role of Adolf Hitler 10. Failure of League of Nations 11. German invasion of Poland 12. Effects of VPT 13. Appeasement policy 14. Britain’s ultimatum 15. Anti-Semitism 16. Communist threat 17. Ideological differences 18. World Economic Depression | **Positive effects**   * Economic cooperation * Versailles treaty * League of Nations formed * Collapse of despotic governments * Rise of dictators * Rise of new leaders * Re-drew the map of Europe * Plight of Jews discussed and given Nansen passports * Women emancipation * Promoted education * Infrastructural development * Promotion of music and culture * Promoted Balance of Power * Workers conditions improved * Independence of countries   **Capitals**   * Loss of lives * Destruction of property * Led to refugee crisis economic death * Revival of alliances * Revival of arms race * Rise of dictators * Led to political unrest * Disintegration of Germany * Led to World War II * Ideological differences (Democracy Vs. Dictatorship) * War fine imposed on German | **Positive effects**   * Economic cooperation * Post war conferences * UNO formed * Collapse of despotic governments * Rise of dictators * Rise of new leaders * Re-drew the map of Europe * Creation of Israelite nation 1948 * Women emancipation * Promoted education * Infrastructure development * Promoted Balance of Power * Workers conditions improved * Independence of countries   **Negative effects**   * Loss of lives * Destruction of property * Led to refugee crisis economic death * Revival of alliances * Revival of arms race * Rise of dictators * Led to political unrest * Disintegration of Germany * Led to cold war * Ideological differences (Capitalism Vs. communism) * Occupation of Berlin by Superpowers | 1. Military superiority of allied powers 2. Naval superiority of the allied powers 3. Entry of after attack on US commercial ship 4. Fighting on several war fronts 5. Shortage of supplies on German side 6. Tactical mistakes by Germany (failure of submarine warfare) 7. Numerical advantage of allied powers 8. Abdication of Kaiser 9. Defeat of German allies 10. Able leadership of the allied powers 11. Natural calamities 12. Economic hardship 13. Press propaganda 14. German under estimation of the strength of allies | 1. Military superiority of allied powers 2. Naval superiority of the allied powers 3. Entry of USA after pearl harbor attack 4. Fighting on several war forms 5. Shortage of supplies on German side 6. Tactical mistakes by German (Insisting on use of V. aircrafts) 7. Numerical advantage of allied powers 8. Death of Hitler 9. Defeat of German allies 10. Able leadership of the allied powers 11. Natural calamities 12. Economic hardships 13. Press propaganda 14. German under estimation of the strength of allies 15. Use of atomic bombs on Japans cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki |

**KEY PERSONALITIESIN EUROPEAN HISTORY, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, BENNITO MUSSOLIN, ADOLF HITLER**

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| **RISE OF NAPOLEON** | **RISE OF MUSSOLIN 1922** | **RISE OF HITLER 1934** | **ACHIEVEMENTS OF NAPOLEON, MUSSOLIN AND HITLER** | **CONSOLIDATION OF POWER BY NAPOLEON I, MUSSOLIIN AND HITLER** | **FAILURES OR REASONS FOR THE DOWNFALL OF NAPOLEON I, MUSSOLIN AND HITLER** |
| * Napoleon’s personality * Weakness of DG * Financial hardships * Effects of French revolution * Role of the army * Coup of Brummaire * Appointment of Napoleon as army commander * Role of the press * Military abilities * Revolutionary wars * Family background * Education background * Good organizational abilities * Role of Lucien Bonaparte * Death of strong political personalities * Role of his father * Role of his brother * Marriage to Josephine * Scientific and technological advancements * Association with revolutionary leaders * Annexation of Corsica | * Mussolins personality * Weakness of liberal government of Victor Emmanuel III * Financial hardships * Effects of World War I * Role of black shirts * Successful match on Rome * Appointment of Mussolini as PM * Role of the press * Military abilities * Political instability * Family background * Educational background * Good organizational abilities * Role of Victor Emmanuel III * Overthrow of Luigi-Facta by the fascists * Communist threat * Mussolini’s writings * Role of the fascist party | * Hitler’s personality * Weakness of Weimar Republic * Economic depression * Effects of WW I * Role of storm troopers * Hitler’s attempted coup * Appointment of Hitler as chancellor * Role of the press * Military abilities * Political instability * Family background * Good organizational abilities * Role of Von Schleicher (convinced Hindenburg to appoint Hitler) * Death of Hindenburg * Communist threat * Traditional belief in dictatorship * Burning of the German Reichstag | 1. Strengthened and modernized the army 2. Economic reforms 3. Centralized authority 4. Reconciled with church 5. Industrial reforms 6. Transport and communication 7. Educational reforms 8. Agricultural improvement 9. Promoted law and order 10. Promoted glory abroad 11. Diplomacy through treaty signing 12. Constitutional reforms 13. Legal reforms 14. Financial reforms   **Capital for Napoleon**   * Legion of honor * Career open to talent * Fair taxation * Reconciled with the Emigrets * Reorganized the police * Allowed peasants to retain land   **Capital campaign to downfall of Napoleon**   * Loss of soldiers * Inspired other countries to form the forth coalition * Desertion by close allies * Loss of support from French mass * Imposition of heavy taxes * Let to the rise of nationalism in Europe * Led to failure of the continental system * Increased Russia’s imperialism * It was final set back of continental system * Let to mallet conspiracy | 1. Strengthen the army 2. Economic reforms 3. Centralized authority 4. Reconciled with church 5. Industrial reforms 6. Transport and comm. 7. Educational reforms 8. Agricultural improvements 9. Promoted law and order 10. Promoted glory abroad 11. Diplomacy thru treaty signing 12. Constitutional reforms 13. Legal reforms 14. Financial reforms 15. Dictatorship 16. Nepotism 17. Censored press 18. Violated treaties 19. Promoted ideologies, Bonapartism, fascism and Nazism 20. Used alliances (Napoleon allied with Denmark to implement continental system)   Continental system to downfall of nap   * Led to scarcity of British goods in Europe * Increased naps unpopularity * Caused Econ problems * Caused peninsular war * Led to imprisonment of the pope * Led to Moscow campaign * Led to formation of Nationalistic movements * Led to decline of trade * Exposed France’s naval weakness * Imposed heavy taxes to implement the system | 1. Dictatorship 2. Censored the press 3. Forced conscription into the army 4. Nepotism 5. Aggressive foreign policy 6. General economic decline 7. Defeated at different battles 8. Repressive policies 9. Revival of church influence in state affairs 10. Control of education 11. Over taxation 12. Centralized military command   **Role of Britain to the capitals of Napoleon**   1. Member of forth coalition 2. Financed coalitions 3. Led to the failure of continental system 4. Naval superiority 5. Secretly supported peninsular war 6. Stimulated European nationalism against France 7. Role of strong leadership (lord castleregh) 8. Historical enmity between France and Britain 9. Defeat of naps at the battle of Trafalgar 10. London decree 11. Participated in the battle of waterloo 12. Economic strength of Britain |

**THE STRUGGLE FOR UNIFICATION OF ITALY AND GERMAN**

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| **OBSTACLES OR CHALLENGES** | | **FACTORS THAT FAVOURED THE UNIFICATION OF** | | **OUTSTANDING PERSONALITIES** | |
| **ITALY** | **GERMAN** | **ITALY** | **GERMAN** | **CAVOUR & VICTOR EMMANUEL III (ITALY)** | **BISMARCK & WILLIAM I GERMAN** |
| **Internal factors**   1. Lack of support 2. Poor leadership 3. Weak Military 4. Lack of leading state 5. Economic backwardness 6. Lack of a national language 7. Poor infrastructure 8. Ideological differences 9. Failure of 1848 revolution 10. Poor mobilization 11. Illiteracy and ignorance   **External**   1. Influence of Nap I 2. Vienna settlement 3. Congress system 4. Metternich 5. Influence of the church (Pope) 6. Foreign interference 7. French control of papal states and Rome 8. Exploitation of resources | **Internal factors**   1. Lack of support 2. Poor leadership 3. Weak Military 4. Lack of leading state 5. Economic backwardness 6. Lack of a national language 7. Poor infrastructure 8. Ideological differences 9. Failure of 1848 revolution 10. Poor mobilization 11. Illiteracy and ignorance   **External**   1. Influence of Nap I 2. Vienna settlement 3. Congress system 4. Metternich 5. Influence of the church (Pope) 6. Foreign interference 7. Danish control Holstein and Schleswig 8. Exploitation of resources | **Internal factors**   1. Massive support 2. Able leadership 3. Military reforms 4. Rise of piedmont 5. Economic reforms 6. Educational reforms 7. Infrastructural devt 8. Increasing patriotism 9. Lessons of 1848 revolution 10. Massive mobilization 11. Rise of a strong middle class   **External**   1. Influence of Napoleon I 2. Vienna settlement 3. Downfall of congress system 4. Downfall of Metternich 5. Rise of a liberal pope 6. Foreign assistance 7. Austian loss of Lombardy, Naples and Sicily | **Internal factors**   1. Massive support 2. Able leadership 3. Military reforms 4. Rise of Prussia 5. Economic reforms 6. Educational reforms 7. Infrastructural devt 8. Suppression of liberals 9. Lessons of 1848 revolution 10. Massive mobilization 11. Rise of a strong middle class   **External**   1. Influence of Napoleon I 2. Vienna settlement 3. Downfall of congress system 4. Downfall of Metternich 5. Suppression of the Catholics 6. Foreign support 7. Danish loss of Holstein and Schleswig | 1. Able leadership 2. Economic reforms 3. Military reform 4. Massive mobilization and awareness through Risorgimento 5. Promoted unity 6. Devt roads and rails 7. Made changes in CH+ 8. Introduced political reforms 9. Educational reforms 10. Promoted trade and commerce 11. Acquire loans (signed commercial treaties) 12. Worked with V/E II 13. Acquired foreign support 14. Participated in the Crimean war 15. Pact of Plombiers 1858 16. Acquired Lombardy 17. Worked with other nationalists (Galband) 18. Annexed the papal states 19. Declared the united kingdom of Italy in1861   **Weaknesses**   1. Gave way niece 2. Withdrew from the struggle 3. Bias on Southern states 4. Difference in ideology 5. Died | 1. Able leadership 2. Economic reforms 3. Military reform 4. Massive mobilization 5. Promoted unity 6. Devt roads and rails 7. Introduced political reforms 8. Educational reforms 9. Promoted trade and commerce (Zollverein) 10. Consolidated the power of King William 11. Acquired foreign support (treaty of Blarrit) & piedmont 12. Participated in Danish and Austria Prussian war 13. Vienna treaty 1864 14. Acquired Holstein and Schleswig 15. Worked with other nationalists (Von Room Moltke) 16. Annexed the Northern German states 17. Dissolved the lose of confederation (1866) and declared the new German empire (1871) |

**THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE OR TURKISH EMPIRE OR THE BALKAN REGION OR THE EASTERN QUESTION OR BALKAN CRISIS OR BALKAN QUESION**

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| **SICKNESS OF TURKEY** | **CAUSES OF GREEK REVOLT 1821 – 1832** | **EFFECTS** | **REASONS FOR SUCCESS** |
| 1. Loss of military strength 2. Administrative weaknesses 3. Corruption and embezzlement 4. Rise of nationalism 5. Economic decline 6. Religious persecution 7. Revolutionary ideas 8. Roles of elites 9. Selfish interests 10. Powers 11. Vastness of empire 12. Heterogeneous empire 13. Weak leadership 14. Weakness of Vienna 15. Inconsistence of foreign policy of Sultans   **EVENTS IN THE BALKANS THAT THREATENED PEACE IN EUROPE**   1. Greek war of 1821 – 1832 2. Battle of navarinobay 1827 3. Treaty of Adrianople 1829 4. Syrian questions 1831 – 1841 5. Unkiar skellesi treaty 1833 6. London conference 1840 7. The straits convention 1841 8. Occupation of Moldavia and Walachia 1853 9. Sinking of Turkish flotilla ship no. 1853 10. Crimean war 1854 – 1856 11. Occupation of Sebastopol 1870 12. Bulgarian massacres 1875 13. Serbian revolution 1903 (over throw of Obrevonic and rise of King Peter) 14. Annexation of Bosnia & Herzegovina 15. Balkan crisis 1912 – 1913 16. Sarajevo incident 28th June 1914 17. Outbreak of WWI 1914 | 1. Desire for independence 2. Rise of nationalism 3. Rise of liberalism 4. Arrogance of Sultan 5. Heavy taxation 6. Religious intorelance 7. Weak administration of turkey 8. Inspiration from French revolution of 1789 9. Influence of Serbian revolution under Milosh 10. Privileges and prosperity of Greeks 11. People of the middle class 12. Influence of foreign powers 13. Weakness of the congress system 14. Emergence of Greek language 15. Need to revive the past glory 16. Desire for economic reforms 17. Formation of society of friends   **SYRIAN CAUSES OF 1831 – 1841**   1. Effects of the Greek war of independence 2. Refusal to Sultan to fulfill promises 3. Collapse of the congress system 4. Weakness of Turkey 5. 1830 Belgian revolution 6. Unkiar skellesi treaty 7. Russian imperialism 8. Foreign support 9. Mehmet invasion of Syria 10. Desire by Sultan to maintain a declining empire 11. London conference 1840 12. Oppressive rule of Mehmet Ali 13. Britain desire to keep turkey intact | **POSITIVE**   1. Greek gained their independence 2. Redrawing of European map 3. Revival of European diplomacy 4. Signing of London treaty   **NEGATIVE**   1. Destruction of property 2. Collapse of congress system 3. Rise of nationalism in Europe 4. Exposed selfish interest 5. European powers 6. Led to Syrian question 7. Inspired other revolutions 8. Undermined conservative nationalists like Metternich 9. Increased persecution of X-tians 10. Increased Russian imperialism in the Balkans 11. Disintegration of the Ottoman empire 12. Undermined Vienna   **EFFECTS OF SYRIAN QUESTION**   * Turkey regained Syria * Egypt regained independence * Led to the calling of 1841 London conference * Britain’s position was Elevated * Consolidation of Anglo-Turkish relations * Mehmet’s ambitions were checked * French imperialism was checked   Negative   * Massive loss of lives * Weakened Turkey * Downfall of Orleans monarch * Increased Aglo-Russian conflicts * Destabilized European peace * Outbreak of Crimean war. | * High spirit of Greek Nationalism * Economic strength of Greek middle class * Support of Greek masses * Foreign support * Rise of Tsar Nicholas II * Good military skills of the Greeks * Success of European diplomacy * Able leadership * 1830 revolution * Defeat of Turkey & Egypt at Navarino bay * Weakness of Turkey * Selfish interest of foreign powers. |

**THE CRIMEAN WAR 1854 – 1856**

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| **CAUSES** | **EFFECTS OF THE WAR** | **DEFEAT OF RUSSIA** | **BULGARIAN CRISIS 1875 - 76** |
| 1. Occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia 2. Russian imperialism 3. Sinking of Turkish flotilla ship at Sinope 4. Franco – Russian conflicts 5. Napoleons desire to avenge Moscow campaign 6. Personal conflicts between Napoleon and Tsar Nicholas I 7. Weakness of Ottoman empire 8. Nap III ambitious policies 9. Role of men on spot 10. Violation of the straits 11. Anti Russian sentiments 12. Russia’s desire to protect xtns 13. Disregard of the Vienna note 14. Rise of aggressive leaders | 1. Facilitated unification of Italy 2. Check Russia’s imperialism 3. Forced Tsar to embark on reforms 4. States gained independence 5. Integrity of Turkey was preserved 6. Laid foundation for red cross 7. Adoption of maritime law 8. Beginning of press involvement in modern warfare 9. Forced Sultan to treat xtns fairly 10. Black sea was neutralized 11. Russia was forced out of Moldavia and Wallachia 12. Change of leadership   **NEGATIVE EFFECTS**   * Massive loss of lives * Destruction of property * Ended forty years of relative peace * Increased nationalism in Bulgaria * Ended holly alliances * Humiliation of Russia * Economic decline * Resulted into new alliances that altered BOP | 1. The alliances of Britain, France, Turkey and Piedmont 2. Failure of Austria to support Russia 3. Poor roads linking to Crimea caused delays in supplies 4. Supremacy of the allied navy 5. Military weakness of Russia 6. Weak economy of Russia 7. Poor mobilization of soldiers by Russia 8. Death of Nicholas I demoralized the soldiers 9. British blockade that strained Russia’s trade 10. Civil unrest in Russia. | **Causes**   1. Influence of Russia 2. Religious intolerance 3. Rise of nationalism 4. Desire for independence 5. Influence of Greek revolution 6. Over taxation of Bulgarians 7. Persecution of Christians 8. Failure to implement the terms of the 1856 Paris treaty 9. Corruption and embezzlement 10. Oppressive rule of the Sultans 11. Weakness of Turkey 12. Unifications of German and Italy 13. Independence of Serbia 14. Military weakness of Turkey 15. Economic crisis 16. Denial of top jobs by the Sultans   **EFFECTS**   1. Signing of the San Stefano treaty 2. Loss of lives 3. Tension an terror 4. Creation of big Bulgaria 5. Destabilized European peace 6. Calling of the 1878 Berlin congress 7. Elevated Germans status in Europe 8. Bismarck emerged as a man of peace 9. War hysteria between Russia on one hand and Britain and Astria. |

**THE 1878 BERLIN CONGRESS/THE 1878 BERLIN CONFERENCE**

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| **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES** | **ACHIEVEMENTS** | **FAILURES** |
| * To restore peace * To revise the san Stefano Treaty * To avert Russia’s imperialism * To dissect the big Bulgaria * To call for fair treatment of Christians * Save Turkey from disintegration * To redraw the map of Europe * Restore cooperation * To grant independence | * Peace was restored * San Stefano Treaty was revised * Russia’s imperialism was checked * Bulgaria was reduced * Sultan was asked to treat Christians fairly * Turkey was saved from disintegration * Map of Europe was redrawn * Countries were granted independence * Elevated Germans position * Germany Turkish relations were cemented * Austro-German friendship consolidated * Berlin became center of European diplomacy * Austria and Britain acquired territories | * Peace was temporarily restored * Led to formation of alliances * League of 3 Emperors was dissolved * Suffocated Balkan nationalism * Sultan continued to mistreat Christians * Turkey lost territories * Led to Balkan wars in future * Italy was left unhappy * Promoted imperialism * Destruction of big Bulgaria was not sustainable * Increased tension btn Serbia and Austria * Growth of Pan-Slavism * Conflicts btn Italy and France. |

**COLD WAR 1945 – 1970**

**EXAMINE THE ORIGIN OF COLD WAR POLITICS**

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| **CAUSES OF COLD WAR** | | **EFFECTS OF COLD WAR** | |
| 1. Effects of World War II 2. Failure of Yalta & Potsdam conferences 3. Ideological differences 4. Iron curtain speech 5. Truman doctrine 6. Marshal Aid plan 7. Sovietisation policy of Stalin 8. Molotov plan 9. Formation of NATO 10. Formation of WARSAW 11. Fall of China in the hands of communism 12. Revival of alliances | 1. Press propaganda 2. Role of men on spot 3. Misuse of veto powers 4. Korean crisis 5. Cuban missile crisis 6. Formation of spy network 7. Revival of arms race 8. Weakness of UNO 9. Death of compromising leaders, like Roosevelt 10. Support of proxy wars | **Positive**   1. Spread of communism 2. Military balance of power 3. Formation of NAM 4. Economic cooperation based on political ideology 5. Decolonization 6. Promotion of educational scholarships 7. Space exploration 8. Increased flow of foreign aid | **Negative**   1. International conflicts 2. Political unrest 3. Revival of arms race 4. Revival of alliance system 5. Formation of secret spy network 6. Dividend world into two camps 7. Weakened UNO 8. Support of dictatorial governments in Africa, Cuba 9. Loss of resources (Money) 10. Wide spread coups 11. Division of German 12. Division of Berlin 13. Berlin blockage 14. Berlin airlift |

**THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION 1945 – 1970**

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| **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES** | **ACHIEVEMENTS** | **FAILURES** | **CHALLENGES FACED REASONS FOR FAILURE** |
| 1. To promote peace 2. To stop aggression 3. To promote justice 4. To enforce disarmament/arms race 5. To promote decolonization 6. To promote economic cooperation 7. To eliminate drug trafficking 8. To resettle prisoners 9. To promote rights of children’s 10. To stop violation of human rights 11. To promote women’s rights 12. To help ravaged countries 13. To promote workers’ rights 14. To combat environmental threats 15. To control poverty 16. To control refugee crisis 17. To promote science and technology. | 1. Promoted peace 2. Controlled aggressions 3. Promoted Justice thru ICJ 4. Encouraged worldwide disarmament 5. Encouraged and decolonized Africa 6. Promoted economic cooperation 7. Tried to eliminate drug trafficking 8. Resettled prisoners of war 9. Promoted the rights of children 10. Controlled violation of human rights 11. Promoted the rights of women 12. Extended financial aid to countries 13. Promoted the rights of workers 14. Set a committee to control environmental threats UNEP 15. Established the Jewish state 16. Promoted culture (UNESCO) 17. Increased membership 18. Solved civil conflicts | 1. Failed to promote peace proxy wars 2. Failed to control aggressions 3. Failed to promote justice 4. Failed to effect disarmament 5. Some countries were not granted independence (decolonized) 6. Failed to promote economic cooperation 7. Failed to eliminate drug trafficking 8. Failed to protect rights of children 9. Failed to protect rights of women 10. Loans had strings attached 11. Failed to promote the rights of workers 12. Failed to stop cold war 13. Failed to fully wipe out cultural intolerance 14. Failed to stop terrorism 15. Neocolonialism 16. Failed to stop new alliances (NATO) | 1. Shortage of funds 2. Lack of a permanent army 3. Ideological differences 4. Weak economic sanctions 5. Misuse of veto powers 6. Timing of its involvement in areas of disputes 7. Cold war politics 8. Domination of USA and USSR 9. Duplication of services provided by UNO agencies (IMF and world bank) 10. Revival of arms race 11. Formation of regional security organizations 12. Neocolonialism 13. Emergency of blocs and alliances 14. World economic problems and under development 15. Civil wars and coups especially in Africa 16. Influence of super powers |