**THE GRAND ANNUAL A LEVEL HISTORY SEMINAR AT DATAMINE INSTITUTE WANDEGEYA ON 5TH OCTOBER. 2024 ORGANISED BY CRANE TEACHERS’ ALLIANCE (CTA).**

**HISTORY MODERN EUROPE SINCE (1789 – 1970)**

**GUIDE**

1. **Examine the features of the Ancient Regime in France by 1789.**

**Examine the characteristics of the Ancient regime by 1789.**

Preamble.

Candidates are expected to identify and clearly explain the characteristics of the Bourbon Monarchy by 1789.

The ancient regime was the bourbon monarchy that ruled through great dictatorship ie King Louis XV, XIV and XVI they were dictators.

* There was no active Parliament by 1789.
* There was no constitution to govern the state.
* Characterized by corruption among the government officials.
* Characterized by discrimination i.e. in the army it was too much
* Characterized by despotism i.e. government whoever opposed the government was imprisoned and killed.
* Characterized by forced labour.
* Characterized by over taxation on the side of the peasants.
* Characterized by limited education i.e. peasants were not given chance to attend schools.
* Characterized by high cost of living
* Characterized by Feudalism i.e. peasants had no access to land.
* Characterized by financial crisis due to extravagancy.
* Characterized by hereditary leadership.
* There was strong relationship between the church and the state.
* There was freedom of immigration i.e. Philosophers migrated to England without restriction.
* The King had absolute power this means that King’s word was final.
* No freedom of worship and always the state was dominated by Catholic church and it’s tithe
* Characterized by class divisionism i.e first estate, second and third estate..
* Characterized by economic hardships like unemployment among others.

1. **Marie Antoinette was primarily responsible for the outbreak of French revolution of 1789?**

Approach

* A student is required to first give a brief background of the French revolution in 1789.
* Show the contributions of Marie Antoinette to the outbreak of the French revolution.
* **On the however side show the role of other factors.**
* A clear stand point must be shown.
* She contributed to the financial crisis because of her extravagancy in the palace i.e. involved in the Diamond Necklace which almost took over the French budget.
* She influenced the expulsion of Turgot and Necker who were as financial ministers of France.
* Her arrogance in speech e.g. the bread and cake issue
* She was hated for her foreign origin i.e. from Austria.
* She ill advised the king as he was already weak in character.
* She instigated the 7 year war which she called “my war” France losing India.

However, there were other factors that contributed to the outbreak of the French revolution as discussed below:

The character of the King Louis XVI

Class system

Financial crisis

* The influence of the British constitution
* The American war of independence 1776 – 1783.
* The influence of the Catholic Church.
* The role of political philosophers like Voltaire
* The grievances of the army.
* The grievances of the peasants.
* The grievances of the middle class.
* The grievances of financial ministers like Turgot and Necker.
* Unfair taxation i.e. peasants were over taxed.
* The poor harvest of 1788 which resulted into food crisis.
* The calling of the Estate general meeting on 5th May, 1789.
* The free commercial treaty with Britain.

1. **To what extent was Maximillan Roberspiere responsible for the outbreak of the Reign of Terror?**

Approach

The question is two sided.

Briefly talk about Robespiere

* A stand point
* Show how Roberspiere led to the outbreak of reign of Terror
* Then other factors
* The Reign of Terror was the second stage of the French revolution that was characterized by violence, lawlessness massive killing of innocent people, misery and suffering. It began in 1792 and ended in 1794. Roberspiere was a member of Jacobin group who ruled France as a dictator from 1792 – 1794.
* He introduced law of suspect
* Roberspiere established the public safety community
* Maximillan was a key figure in the formation of liberation tribunal which caused execution of 40,000 people.
* Increased socialism through the law of maximum.
* Maximullan participated in the formation of the Jacobin party.
* Roberpiere was behind the formation of the republicans.

**OTHER FACTORS**

* The king’s collaboration with Emigres.
* The declaration of rights of man and citizen.
* The role of Marie Antionette
* The character of King Louis (XIV)
* The rise of Herbert and his “religion of reason.”
* The rise of carnot and his militaristic policies.
* The 1792 – 1793 Economic crisis.
* The execution of King Louis (XIV)
* King’s flight to varenes.
* The rise of various political clubs. i.e. Jacobins, republicans
* Emergence of the extremist like Dalton and Robespiere.

1. **Account for the eventual collapse of the Congress system by 1830.**

Approach

* Introduce the Congress system
* Give factors for it’s collapse.
* The question is one sided

Conclude very well.

Congress system these were series of Diplomatic meetings which were held in different European states in different years and these included Aix – la Chapelle 1818 / Aachen held in German congress of Troppalu 1820 in Austria, congress of Laibach 1821 in Austria, congress of Verona North of Italy congress of St. Petersburg in 1825 Russia.

**Why the congress collapsed.**

* The Britian’s Isolationist policy
* The weak foundation
* The death of the found fathers’ like Lord Staurt catereagh, TzarAlexander 1
* The Admission of Choatic France in 1818.
* The death of Napoleon 1 in 1821 made Britain to withdraw from the congress.
* Lack of experience since it was first of it’s kind
* The selfish interests of European powers.
* The Monrea doctrine of 1821
* The rise of nationalism from European states.
* Limited membership of Big fire Britain, France, Austria, Russia and Prussia.
* The occurrence of 1821 – 1832 Greek war of independence.
* The denial of smaller states.
* The unpopular policies of Metternich.
* The Emergency of different political ideologies.
* The upholding and protection of legitimate rulers who were unpopular.

1. **Why did Britain survive the 1848 revolutions?**

* The 1848 revolutions in Europe were series of revolutions that occurred in different European States e.g 1848 in Germany (Prussia) 1848 in France, 1848 in Italy (Rome). Britain was one of the Countries located in Europe as a continent and located in Rocky Islands. The following were the reasons why Britain survived the 1848 revolutions.

**Reasons why Britain survived.**

* The democratic nature of Britain made her survive the 1848 revolutions.
* Britain’s location in the Rocky Islands of good for war.
* Britain had good foresighted leaders e.g. Palmerstone.
* Britain had no class division
* The 1789 French revolutionary doctrines of liberty and equality and fraternity did n’t have an impact in Britain.
* Absence of Metternich’s system.
* Britain had granted independence to her subjects e.g. Egypt, melta.
* Britain didn’t experience epidemic diseases like typhoid, malaria.
* Britain didn’t experience unemployment problems.
* Britain’s economic prosperity i.e. she had established industries, trade and commerce that stabilized the economy.
* Britain had good for sighted leaders like Palmerstone and Benjamin.
* Absence of large peasant class that could carry out demonstrations.
* Britain had a good constitution favouring rule of law.
* By 1848 Britain had put in place measures to handle the effects of unprecedented growth population.
* The poor harvests of 1847 – 1848 didn’t affect Britain because it had established facilities through food staffs were reserved.

1. **Account for the unpopularity of the directorate government by 1799.**

Preamble

The question is one sided.

Give reasons why the Directory Government was unpopular.

**POINTS TO CONSIDER**

Viable introduction

* The directorate government was a government established by the middle class members in 1795 after the reign of Terror. It was comprised of directors such as Barras, Abbey Seiyes, Dorcus Rogers.
* Lacked experience i.e. used try and error method.
* Economic crisis which was unsolved.
* Dictatorship of the directorate government officials.
* Divisionism among the directorate members.
* The work executive.
* Lack of support due to the existence of many political officials
* Corruption and emblessment of funds.
* Misunderstandings between the directorate government and catholic church.
* Hostility of the emigrees against the directorate government.
* Ideological differences among the directorate members.
* Military weakness
* The occurrence of unemployment problems that were left unsolved.
* The directorate government failed to deliver to the expectations of the French masses.
* The 1799 Brumaire coup that led to the rise of Napoleon to power.

1. **To what extent was count De Camillo Cavour responsible for the success of the Italian unity.**

* Italian unity was the merging of the different disunited states together to form Italy these states include Parma, Lambardy, Modena, Silicy, Piedmont, Naples . Count De. Camila was born in 1810 in Turin by a policeman and he was a leading figure in the Italian unification.

**Cavour’s contribution**

* Camillo Cavour participated in the Crimean war.
* Cavour promoted unity among Italians.
* Cavour modernized the economy.
* Camillo solved the ideological differences
* Cavour reduced the influence of the catholic church.
* Cavour modernized the army.
* Cavour promoted industrial reforms
* Cavour sought for foreign assistance from Britain
* Camilo encouraged the use of one language (Latin)

**OTHER FACTORS**

* The presence of a leading state
* The role of Britain and France.
* The role of Pope Pius a liberal papal IX.
* The role of Mazzini liberated Naples and sicily
* The role of victor Emmanuel II
* The collapse of the congress system
* The down fall of Metternich by 1848 and his system
* Presence of a common language Latin
* The influence of the French revolution
* Military strength
* The role of middle class.
* Role of Napoleon 1

**Conclude**

1. **Account for the success of the Greek Nationalism**

**Approach**

The question is one sided

Candidates are expected to analyse the reasons for the success of the Greek Nationalism between 1821 – 1832

**POINTS TO CONSIDER**

* Viable introduction
* The Greek Nationalism was the Greek war of Independence. It was the first phase of the Eastern question which started in 1821 and was organized by the Greeks against the Turkish and ended in 1832 with Greece’s Independence and defeat of Turky.
* Foreign support from Russia and France
* The role of middle class
* The military strength of the Greeks
* The rise of Tzar Nicholas 1
* The popular support from the Greek masses.
* Economic strength of the Greeks due to trade and commerce.
* The collapse of the congress system.
* Success of the battle of Navarino 1827
* The weakness of Turkey
* The role of the Greek Orthodox Christians
* The selfish interests of Europeans powers.
* The impact of 1830 revolutions
* Presence of genuine grievances
* The appointment of Alexander Ypslanti and Capidistrous as leaders
* The rise of George canning 1822. i.e. he remarked. “Every state for itself and God for us all.”
* The weakness of Metternich.
* The Determination of Greek nationalists.
* The strong leadership of Greek patriots e.g. Demestris

**A conclusion is needed**

1. **Discuss the causes and consequences of the military confrontation at Sedan 1870 – 1871.**

**Approach**

Candidates are expected to analyze the causes and consequences of the military confrontation at Sedan 1870 – 1871.

A clear stand point for the consequences is required.

**N.B: The question is three sided**

**POINTS TO CONSIDER**

* A viable introduction
* The battle of Sedan was also referred to as France - Prussian war.
* The confrontation was between France under Napoleon III and Prussia under Bismarck.
* It was the last event in the unification of the Germany.
* The historical differences between France and Prussia since 1792.
* The violation of the Biarritz verbal agreement.
* Bismarck’s policy of isolating France led to conflict.
* The struggle for supremacy between Prussia and France.
* Bismark’s effort to unity Germany.
* Napoleon’s failure in France and Europe made him to declare war.
* Italian support to Prussia led to the war.
* Bismarck’s attempt to suffocate catholism in Europe led to the war.
* The influence of the Queen Marie Eugane who supported the war.
* The economic and military reforms in Prussia and France.
* The influence of Bismarck was instrumental to the occurrence of the war.
* The public opinion in Prussia and France led to the war.
* The success of Prussia in the wars against Austria made her determined to confront France.
* The Spanish throne crisis was the immediate factor for the military confrontation.
* The changing of EMS telegram / the role of the press.
* The failure of Napoleon III in the Mexican adenture 1861 – 1867.
* The roles of Van Roon and Meltake.
* The roles of King William 1

**CONSEQUENCES WERE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE**

**Positively**

* Made Bismarck popular as a master political and war tactician of the 19th century.
* Led to final unification of Italy.
* Led to final unification of France.
* Inspired the growth and spread of nationalism in Europe and patriotism, Prussia gained Alsace and Lorraine.
* Largely influenced Bismarck’s foreign policy 1870 – 1890
* It increased the patriotic spirit.

**Negatively**

* Led to massive loss of lives and property.
* France was defeated at the battle of Sedan.
* Changed the balance of power in favour of Germany.
* Contributed to the scramble and partition of Africa.
* Led to the collapse of the 2nd French empire in 1871.
* Russia exploited the war situation to repudiate the 1856 pari peace treaty on neutrality of the black sea.
* France was forced to pay heavy war indemnity and suffered army of occupation.
* Paved way for the outbreak of World War 1.
* Led to the downfall of Napoleon III
* Ended with signing of the Frankfurt treaty.
* Led to the deadly Paris commune 1891 – 1873.

**10. To what extent was King Peter 1 responsible for the outbreak of**

**World war 1 in 1914 – 1918?**

**Approach**

The question is two sided

Talk about World War 1 and give a brief introduction of Peter I, show how King Peter I was responsible for the outbreak of the World War 1.

A stand point is needed.

Then a conclusion.

World War 1 was the first greatest international war fought in the history of mankind. It was fought between two hostile camps of the Triple Alliance comprised of Britian, France, Russia later Italy in 1915 and USA in 1917 versus the Triple Alliance at German, Austro Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria, it began on 28th June with the double murder at Sarajevo and ended in 1918 with the defeat of the German and her allies. King Peter I was a King of Serbia by the time of World War 1 / German and her allies.

To a smaller extent King Peter 1 was responsible for the outbreak of World War 1.

* King Peter I participated in arms race.
* King Peter 1 participated in alliance i.e. joined Russia.
* King Peter I’s failed to honour the ultimation of Austro Hungary.
* King Peter I’s formation of forming the alliance was Russia madcher feel militarily strong.
* King Peter I refused the Austro. Hungarian police to use their own police to carry out investigations about the incident.
* King Peter I refused to hand the Serbian rebel who had killed ArchiDuke Franz Ferdinard and his wife Sophia.
* King Peter I ordered Radomir Putnik to declare war on Austro Hungary i.e. on Cer and Saba Mountain.

However to a larger extent, there were other factors responsible for the outbreak of World War 1

* The role of nationalism
* The role of Kaizer William II.
* The role of the Alliance system
* The double murder at Sarajevo
* Role of press and propaganda
* The role of imperialism
* The role of Franco – Prussian war 1870 – 1871
* The role of Charles Darwins’ theory.
* The Balkan crisis of 1911 – 1913
* The role of Arms’ race.

**11. Examine the factors which enabled Benito Musolin take over power**

**in Italy by 1922.**

**Approach**

Candidates are expected to give and explain the factors through which facism or Benite take over power in Italy.

**POINTS TO CONSIDER**

A viable introduction

Benito Mussolin was born in 1833 at Dovia Romagina , his father was a blacksmith. He was a teacher and later went to journalism, became a critical writer of polo polo and matched to Roma in 1922 and declared himself as a King of Italy.

**Factors**

* Mussolin personality he was a good orator.
* The negative effects of World War 1
* The weakness of the league of Nations
* The social economic problems expressed within Italy.
* The negative effects of the 1919 Versailes Peace Treaty.
* The role of the middle class.
* Mussolini’s writings i.e. polo polo news papers
* The support of the army
* The role of the Black shirt movement
* The role of the Catholic church
* The role of Hegal Philosophers
* The weakness of victor Emmanuel III
* The role of the facism poverty.
* The 1921 parliamentary elections.
* Corruption and emblezzment of funds by Victor’s government.
* Unfair land system in Italy.
* The role of Pope Pius XI.

**12. “The league of Nations was bound to fail,” Discuss.**

**Approach**

The question is two sided question.

Introduce the League of Nations.

Give a stand point\Show how it was bound to fail by giving weakness.

However

Give the strength

* The League of Nations was a peace keeping body which was formed on 10th January 1920 it was among the 14th points of President Thomas Wilson wood draw of USA.
* **How it was bound to fail.**
* The isolation is to policy of USA.
* The league was associated with1919 versailes peace treaty
* The league of nations lacked Joint army.
* The league of nations lacked clear, principles and guidelines to fallow.
* The league of nations lacked funds to effect it’s activities.
* The occurrence of great economic depression.
* The appeasement policy made the league the bound to fail.
* The revival of arms race
* The revival of alliance system
* The rise of dictators like Benito Mussolin, Adoph Hitler.
* Created weaker states and gave them independence which were vulnerable, dictators like Poland.
* Lacked effective penalties against aggressive states.
* The occurrence of World War II
* The occurrence of Spanish civil war.

**However not bound to fail give the strength of the league of nations.**

* The league of nations had secretariat paper work majority to handle
* The league of nations had general assembly.
* The league of nation had transport and communication committee.
* They had women’s rights to elevate their status.
* The league of nations had international court of justice (ICJ)
* The league of nations had Administrative structure.
* The league of nations had World health organization, to handle health problems.
* The drug abuse committee to control drug trafficking.
* The league had the league council to settle conflicts.
* The league had the mandates commission.
* The league had disarmament commission
* The league had labour organization
* The league economic and financial organization.
* They had child welfare organization.

**13. Discuss the challenges faced by the revolutionary government in**

**Russia between 1920 and 1928.**

**Approach**

Candidates are expected to analyze the challenges faced by the revolutionary government in Russia between 1920 and 1928.

Points to consider

**A viable introduction**

* The revolutionary government was also known as the communist government formed in 1917 after Bolshevick revolution.
* This government faced both internal and external challenges.
* The impact of World War I that was devastative
* Germany’s continued war tendency.
* The signing of the treaty of Brest Litosuk with Germany led to loss of territories e.g. Port Arthur and Ukarine.
* The civil war by the white army of the previous government
* Attempted assassination of Lenin
* The death of Lenin 1924 left a leadership vacuum.
* The struggle for power between Stalin and Trotisky divided the communist party.
* The unpopular policy of Stalin about collectivization was opposed by the rich peasants the kulaks.
* Opposition from the supporters of the previous government.
* Foreign influence that was against the spread of socialism.
* Opposition from the capitalists internally.
* Opposition from the orthodox church in Russia.
* The rise of Mussolini who promised to fight socialism.
* The rampant corruption within the government
* The economic challenges.

**14. Examine the questionability of the Versailles settlement of 1919 –**

**1923 in the history of Europe.**

**Preamble**

Candidates are expected to analyze the extent to which the Versailles settlement was questionable visa vice where it was not questionable.

A clear stand point is required

**CORE**

Viable introduction

* The Versailles settlement was the most comprehensive settlement with over 80,000 words about 440 articles.
* Was a resolution by the victor powers of World War 1.
* Consisted of several treaties by the victor powers and the defeated ones mainly Versailles treaty, St. German, Nuilly, Servres, Trianon treaty.
* The settlement was regarded as unrealistic hence its questionability.
* It was dictated upon the defeated states
* It lacked negotiations and open discussions.
* The chairmanship of George Clemonceau an enemy of Germany.
* It ignored some of the 14 points of Woodrow Wilson.
* The choice of the date 28th June 1919 was unrealistic.
* It was hurriedly signed when the war tempers were still high.
* Germany and all allies were declared guilty of war.
* The war indemnity was unfair.
* The decolonization clause was unfair.
* The disarmament clause was unfair.
* The territorial clause left Germany with a lot of bitterness.
* Germany and her allies were reduced in sizes which was unfair.
* Germany lost the part of Danzig.
* Created weaker states which were vulnerable to dictators.
* Japan and Italy left dissatisfied
* Ignored nationalism in Germany.

However show how it was not questionable.

* Demilitarization of the Rhine
* Promoted peace a period of time.
* Reduced Germany militarism for some time.
* France received Alsace and Lorraine.
* Independence was granted to some states .i.e. Poland
* Led to the creation of the league of Nations.
* Payments of the war costs was intended to restrain Germany aggressions
* Recognized nationalism in Balkan
* Denmark received her Schleswig and liberated the Danes
* Ended the in famous war by Germany accepting the terms.

**15. Account for the success of the World peace organization between**

**1945 – 1970.**

**Preamble**

Candidates are required to analyze the reasons for the success of UNO

between 1945 – 1970.

**POINTS TO CONSIDER**

Viable introduction

UNO stands for United Nations Organisation.

UNO was formed in 1945 as a second peace keeping body to replace the weak. League of Nations. United Nations Organization was formed in San Fransico in California in the USA. It had aims and objectives to promote peace in the World, to promote justices. It had organs like the General assembly.

* The Secretariat, the international court of Justice among others.
* It registered several achievements because of the well-organized structures committees formed.
* The commitment of the general assembly that worked as a World parliament.
* The duties of Security Council.
* The works of the secretariat with powerful secretary generals like U – thant
* UNO had an international court of Justice.
* The democratic nature of the organization.
* The work of the Trusteeship council
* UNO has a World health organization to promote health in the World.
* There was a social and economic council.
* UNO had UNICEF for children’s rights.
* There was FAO for agriculture
* UNO established WFP for people affected by calamities
* There was UNEP for environment.
* There was UNDO for development of third World countries.
* There was ILO for the welfare of workers.
* The WHO and its interventions
* Regional organization support like NATO, SEATO
* Military strength of the Security Council members
* Growing membership from 50 – 100 members
* The roles of USA and USSR.
* The adoption of official languages to ease communication i.e. English, French, Spanish, Chinese, Russian, Kiswahili.

**16. How far was USA’s entry in the World War II responsible for the**

**defeat of the axis powers by 1945?**

**Approach**

Introduction of the World War II

Give a stand point and show the role of USA in the defeat of axis powers in World War II

Give other factors for the defeat of the defeated powers.

World War II was the second greatest international war fought in the history of mankind it was fought between two hostile camps that is the Allied powers / victor powers of Britain, France, USA and USSR against the axis powers of Germany, Italy, Japan. The war begun in 1939 with German’s invasion of Poland and the defeat of Germany and her allies.

* USA’s military support and aid
* USA’s entry led to shift to balance of power.
* USA’s economic strength to manufacture weapons.
* USA’s leadership under Delano Franklyn Revolt.
* USA’s bombardment of Nagasaki and Hiroshima
* USA’s technological advancement like use of aircrafts, rocket launchers
* USA’s vastness was very hard to be masterminded.
* USA’s careful planning of the war fronts
* USA’s press and propaganda e.g. New York times.

**However, there was other factors.**

* Lacked internal support
* The success of the battle of El – Alamein
* Russian Winter of 1943
* Adolf’s committing of suicide.
* Divisionism among the axis members.
* Economic weakness
* Military weakness
* Russia’s prolonged existence against Germany
* Failure of the operation Barbarossa.
* The allied powers had a lot of soldiers more than the axis powers
* The Numerical advantages of Allied powers.
* The committing suicide of Mussolin left a political vacuum on the axis powers

**17. Analyze the causes of the 1929 -1935 Great World Economic**

**Depression.**

**Approach**

Candidates are expected to give and explain the factors for the outbreak of the Economic Depression.

**POINTS TO CONSIDER**

**Viable introduction**

Great World Economic Depression was an economic slump that was characterized by massive unemployment, low levels of income, low consumption levels, poverty among others. The depression became in Canadian wheat sector but the worst one came from USA with the closure of the Wall Street market.

**CAUSES**

The negative effects of World War 1

* The weakness of the league of Nations
* The gold standard system
* USA’s loan scheme
* The closure of Wall street market
* The capital intensive system
* Wide spread of unemployment
* The negative effects of the 1919 Versailles peace treaty
* The total ban on emigration
* Labour inefficiency
* Population increase.

**Conclusion.**

18. **Assess the achievements of the national assembly government in France by 1792.**

**PREAMBLE**

* + Candidates are expected to clearly analyze the achievements of the national assembly government vis-à-vis its failures.
  + A clear stand point is required.
  + A conclusion is a must.

**CORE**

**BACKGROUND**

* **The national assembly was formed by the third estate representatives in 17th June 1789.**
* **It was after the disagreements over the sitting and voting arrangements by the estates.**
* The formation of the National Assembly in 1789 marked the beginning of the French Revolution of 1789.
* It showed the determination of the reasons and middle class representatives to reform France as they swept aside the assemblies of the nobles and the clergy thus breaking with the old law of the constitution.
* Its formation exposed the King as a weak leader who failed to stop the revolution in its initial stages.
* It abolished feudalism, selfdom and class privileges through the 4th August decrees e.g. clergymen gave up the tithes, feudal courts were suppressed, hunting rights were repeated.
* The rights of man and citizen were declared on 27th August 1789, it re-enforced equality of all men, guaranteed individual rights and granted political liberties.
* It re-organized the local government of France e.g. the country was divided into 83 departments, which were further sub divided into districts, countries and communes.
* The National Assembly carried out legal reforms in France e.g. a new system of courts was established, judges were to be elected by people e.t.c
* It reduced the influence of the Catholic Church in France. In November 1789 church property was confiscated.
* In 1790, the monasteries and other religious communities were suppressed in the civil constitution of the clergy.
* The government introduced the tri-colour flag that replaced the white flag of the Bourbons Monarchy in 1790.
* It brought the middle class to the forefront of the French politics led by count-Mirabeau, **Chairman of the National Assembly and advisor of the King**.
* The government introduced freedom of worship in France as other religions were allowed to publically operate in France.
* It formed a new constitution for France in 1791, which was the first written constitution in the history of France. It separated the powers of the **executive judiciary** and **legislature**.
* It destroyed despotism in France by destroying the old pillars of the ancient regime e.g. the storming of Bastille in 14th July 1789, 14th August Decrees.
* It promoted unity in France e.g. on 27th June 1789, King Louis XVI recognized the National Assembly as a legal authority and all the estates officially joined it.
* It transformed the revolutionary militias into a national guard to replace the royal guard National guard became the National army.
* It established a constitutional monarchy in France, Louis XVI accepted to give away some of his powers.
* The National Assembly deprived King Louis XVI of almost all his powers and **left him in a much weakened position**.

**Failure of the National Assembly Government**

* The National assembly opened the way to mob rule. It raised expectations of the French masses and filled them with idealism, fantasy. This sowed the seeds for the **reign of terror**.
* It created religious division in France through the Civil Constitution of the Clergy.
* It created disunity among the French men.
* It passed the law by which the members of the National assembly were barred from election to the legislatives under the new constitution.
* It led to the rise of inexperienced leaders in France that plunged France into political and economic chaos.
* The laws introduced by the National Assembly affected the foreign relations of France.
* There was reduced voting power in September 1791 Constitution as a result of property qualifications.

**N.B: Conclusion is a must.**

**19. To what extent was Winston Churchill responsible for the outbreak of**

**Cold War politics?**

**PREAMBLE**

* + Candidates are expected to analyse the degree to which Winston Churchill was responsible for the outbreak of Cold War politics USA vis-à-vis other factors.
  + A clear stand point is required.

**CORE**

* **Cold war was an ideological conflict between capitalist countries led by USA and communist countries led by USSR (Russia).**
* **It was the continuing state of political conflict; Military tension, Proxy wars and Economic competition between the communist world and the capitalistic world.**
* It was a period of poor relation between the capitalists; democratic powers led by USA versus the communist authoritarian powers led by USSR.
* Winston Church Hill was the prime minister of Britain from 1940-1945 and again from 1951-1955.
* He led Britain’s fight against the near Germany in World War II.
* Church Hill disagreed with Joseph Stalin and opposed Stalin’s demand that Poland should be given all territorial East of the rivers Oder and Neisse.
* His **‘iron Certain Speech’** heightened tension he opposed increased influence of communism in Eastern Europe and central Europe.
* He championed the ideology of capitalism and thus fuelled ideological differences with the Soviet Union. i.e. he was strongly anti-Communist.
* Churchill called for the formation of NATO as a defensive Military alliance against possible Soviet aggression.
* He allied with Western leaders like Harry Truman and Franklin Roosevelt of USA leaders of France, West Germany to frustrate Soviet Expansion and interest in Europe.
* His support of the Greek monarchy against communist rebels backed by Soviet Union.
* He supported the Truman’s Doctrine of 1947 as an attempt by USA to contain the spread of communism by all possible means.
* Winston Church Hill and his Anti-communist speeches influenced USA to provide Marshall aid to help in the economic recovery of Europe Molotov of the Soviet Union Denounced it as American interference in the internal affairs of other states.
* He promoted “special relationship between” between Britain and USA which attracted hostility from the Soviet Union due to increased American influence in European Affairs.
* He worked to revive British Global influence in the 1950’s which clashed with Russian interest in many parts of the World.

**Other factors**

* Differences in Principle between the capitalists and the communists.
* Joseph Stalin’s foreign policies.
* The Berlin blockade of 1948-49 following disagreements among the Victors about the future of Germany.
* The rise of politicians hostile to Soviet Russia in Europe and USA.
* The spread of communism in Eastern Europe and increased communist propaganda in countries like Greece Turkey Yugoslavia Czechoslovakia Strained relations/ between Russia and USA and Her Allies.
* Disagreements at Yalta and Potsdam Conference.
* Truman’s Doctrine of 1947.
* The influence of Marshal Aid plan.
* The information of military alliances of NATO and Warsaw pact.
* The formation of Spy networks.
* The formation of conform Communist information Bureau in 1947.
* The fall of China into the hands of the communist in 1949.
* Selfish interests in various European countries mostly interest sin National recovery at whatever cost.
* Revival of arms race couples with scientific developments in research in military and space exploration.
* The press propaganda.
* Desire to control the World economic resources and strategic areas for world supremacy.
* Weakness of UNO.
* The establishment of the state of Israel (Jewish State) in 1948.
* The occupation of German territories of Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey Poland by the Russian Red Army.
* USA Imperialism and the continued involvement in European affairs.
* The Korean Crisis of 1950-53.
* The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962.
* Historical suspicion e.g. Britain and USA tried destroy the communist regime in 1918. Russia signed no-aggression pact with Germany in 1939.

**N.B: Conclusion is a must.**

**20. ACCOUNT FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789.**

**PREAMBLE**

* The candidates are expected to identify and clearly explain the reasons for the success of the French revolution of 1789.
* The focus of the question is on the success and not the causes.

**CORE**

* The weakness of the King of France Louis XVI.
  + - Lacked commitment to his leadership role.
    - Was inconsistent
    - Failed to guide the session of the Estates General Meeting.
    - Had no will of his own by Louis XVI.
* Failure by Louis XVI to assume the leadership of the revolution.

i.e. – His refusal to accept the reforms brought by the revolutionaries.

- allowing the revolution to come from the bottom rather than from the

top.

* The persistent insolvency of the Bourbon Monarchy (Economic Crisis) leading to the calling of the Estates General Meeting.
* The self-conversion of the 3rd Estate into the National Assembly denied the King his power.
* The support the revolutionaries got from the Paris mob (Masses) who ganged up to end the Monarchy.
* Support from the army for the revolutionaries against the Monarchy.
* The death of count Mirabeau who was the Chairman of the National Assembly and supporter of the Monarchy left the National Assembly in the hands of radicals who refused to compromise with the weak Monarchy.
* The insensitivity of the aristocracy in France to the problems of the masses (They failed to provide practical solutions to the problems of the people).
* Availability of able leadership among the revolutionaries.
* The declaration of the rights of man destroying dictatorship and privileges which were the mechanism upon which the Ancient regime operated.
* The fall of the Bastille on 14th July represented the collapse of despotism on which the Monarchy operated.
* The creation of the National Guard under the Lafayette led to the Preserving of the rights and achievements of the masses.
* The March of the woman showed the masses that the monarchy had no solutions to their suffering hence the need to replace the Ancient Bourbons.
* The rise of the political clubs in France destroyed the monarchy.
* The influence of the American War of independence i.e. made France completely bankrupt beyond repair by the weak monarchy.
* The influence of England where there were all sorts of freedoms made the Frenchmen very determined to have change.
* The influence of the Philosophers and intellectuals exposed the rottenness of the Ancient regime making the masses determined to oust the Bourbons.
* The flight of the King to Varenness led to his arrest and imprisonment and this left the Ancient regime without a leader therefore powerless.
* The use of violence in the reign of terror destroyed the Ancient regime leading to the success of the revolution.
* The over throw of the monarchy in 1792 pared way for the success of the revolution.
* The hostility of the neighbouring European nations-
  + - Britian, Prussia,
    - Austria, Russia made the French masses determined to remove the Ancient regime.
* The execution of the King and the Queen marked the end of the Ancient regime paving the way for the success of the French revolution.

**21. Account for the collapse of the Democratic government in Germany by 1934.**

**PREAMBLE**

* + A candidate is required to introduce the democratic government in 1934.
  + He/she should give the factors that led to its collapse.
  + Conclude.

**CORE:**

* + The democratic government of Germany was government formed after the First World War of 1914-1918. Formed after declaration of the Weimer Constitution of 1919 under Ebert as the first President.
  + It was associated with Versailles Peace Treaty of 1919 which was unfair to Germany.
  + The weak foundation of the democratic government i.e. based on defeat of Germany by victor powers of World War I.
  + The isolation of the Weimer republic by European powers like Britain and France.
  + They had a broad based government which had different ideologies e.g. communists and republicans.
  + The incompetence of the Weimer republicans leaders e.g. Ebert the First President lacked experience.
  + The outbreak of the economic crisis in Germany e.g. first crisis characterized by unemployment and poor infrastructure.
  + Economic depression of 1929 to 1935.
  + The death of Stress man in 1929 who had contained the economic situation.
  + The outbreak of several coups i.e. in 1920 by Dr. Kamp, the royalist led by Gen. Ludendorff coup by Adolph Hitler. This caused instability and disorder in Germany.
  + The payment of the heavy war indemnity by the government which worsened the economic situation.
  + The foreign invasion of Germany i.e. in 1923, French and Belgian troops invaded and occupied the Ruhr industrial region.
  + The rise of Nazism (Adolph Hitler 1933).
  + Appointment of Hitler as vice chancellor.
  + The death of President Von Paul Hidden burg.

**N.B: Conclusion is a must.**

**22. Explain the causes of European Hostility against France in the period 1792 to 1800.**

Candidates are expected to identify and clearly explain the causes of wars between France and European countries between 1791 and 1799.

Candidates should show awareness of the countries.

* 1791-1800 France was at war with Prussia, Austria, Britain, Spain, Holland, Belgium and Sardinia.
* The anti-revolutionary activities of the émigrés i.e.
* Mobilization of 20,000 men in the territories of the German elector of Trier.
* In 1791, the émigrés persuaded the emperor of Austria and the king of Russia to issue the declaration of PILTNZ.
* The rise of Patriotism in France.
* The refusal of the émigrés to honor the 1791 decree of émigrés.
* The Girodins war policy especially under Narbonne, the minister of war.
* Carnot’s militarism.
* The war policy of the conservatives /royalists counters revolutionaries.
* The Brunswick manifesto July, 1792.
* Public opinion most especially in France.
* The revolutionary EDICT of Fraternity, peace to the people-war against Tyrants, Nov/Dec 1792.
* The rise of Napoleon in 1799.
* Britain’s hostility towards revolutionary France after 1792.
* The breach of the commercial treaties by France e.g. control of the lower **Scheldt**.
* The peace of Westphalia 1648 all of which had negative effects on Britain, Spain, Holland, German and Italian States.
* The extremism of the convention Sept 1792 to Oct 1795 (Reign of Terror).
* The execution of the King and the queen 1793 Jan and Oct respectively.
* The expansionist policy of France from 1792 onwards to occupy the Rhine, Alps pyramids thus leading to war with Prussia, Holland, Britain, Austria, Naples e.t.c.
* The Anti-revolutionary activities of King Louis XVI e.g. the King’s flight at Varennes and his communication with the enemies of the revolution.
* The rise of republicanism in France and the desire to spread it.
* The confiscation of the properties of the nobility, clergy and foreigners in France e.g. the German nobles, this led to the France-Prussian conflict in 1792.
* The rise of Emperor Francis II after the death of Leopold.
* The aggressive policies of directory government Napoleon’s Italian and Egyptian campaigns 1796, 1798 respectively.
* Dismissal of French ambassador by Britain 1793.

**END**

**“SUCCESS IN YOUR FINAL EXAMINATIONS.”**

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