**THE CHOCOLATE OF MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY**

**BY KAUNDA KENETH**

**CONTACT: 0785197828/O703938609**

**MAKE “A” IN 48HOURS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **THE REASONS FOR THE SUCCESS OF 1789 FRENCH REVOLUTION** | **FACTORS FOR THE COLLAPSE OF THE FRENCH MONARCHY BY 1793** |
| The role of the mobs | The increasing influence of the mob in the politics undermined the monarchy |
| The entry and determination of revolutionaries particularly the middle class and peasants as reflected in the Tennis court oath | The rise of radical personalities like Danton |
| The rise of revolutionary political parties | The radical political parties e.g. the Girondins, Jacobins e.t.c. |
| The activities of the National convention | The rise of the National Assembly on 17th June- eroded the powers of the King. |
| The middle class gained control of the Estates General and the National Assembly | The calling of the Estates General meeting |
| The majority of the French soldiers supported the revolutionaries | The failure of the army to support the monarchy |
| The execution of King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette in 1793 | The execution of King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. |
| The Bankruptcy of the French crown which made it to fail to satisfy the demands of the French revolutionaries. | The Bankruptcy of the Monarchy |
| The declaration of rights of man and citizens | The declaration of rights of man and citizen. |
| The weakness of King Louis XIV | Weakness of King Louis XVI i.e. his inconsistence in decision making failed to hold the monarchy |
| The role of Paris commune | The role of Paris commune |
| Specific for the success of the 1789 French revolution | Specific for the collapse of the ancient regime by 1793. |
| The revolutionaries outnumbered the privileged classes (23million peasants out of the population of 25 million people) | The hostility of European monarchs against the revolution in France made the revolutionaries more violent towards the bourbon monarchy (declaration of the Pillnitz and Brunswick manifesto) |
| The acquisition of aims/military weapons by the revolutionaries/mob. | The King collaboration with Emigres |
|  | The role of England |
| The transfer of the King from Versailles to Paris | The role of political philosophers |
| The fleeing of the former nobles, clergy and other supporters of the monarchy to Austria. | The influence of the American war of independence of 1776-1783 |
| The divisions among the privileged estates | Failure of the Royal council to accept reforms e.g. Economic reforms not implemented. |
| The defeat of the invading foreign armies of Austria and Prussia. | The rise of the convention government and the formation of the republic in France on 22nd September, 1792. |
| The role of the revolutionary National Guard |  |
| The popularity of the revolutionary ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity. |  |

**THE 1789 FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE 1917 RUSSIAN REVOLUTION**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CAUSES OF THE 1789 FRENCH REVOLUTION** | **CAUSES OF THE 1917 RUSSIAN REVOLUTION** |
| Weakness of King Louis XVI | Weakness of Tsar Nicholas II |
| Lack of a functioning parliament | Weakness of the Duma |
| Influence of the Catholic Church and its intolerance | Religious intolerance of the Orthodox Church |
| Grievances of the French army | The military mutiny of the Cossack regiment |
| Lack of a constitution | Weak constitution |
| The 7 year’s war | Russo-Japanese war 1905 |
| Queen Marie Antoinette | The influence of Tsarina |
| American war of independence 1776-1783 | Effects of World War I 1914-18 |
| Role of General Lafayette, Mirabeau | Role of Lenin, Stalin and Trotsky |
| Natural calamities 1788 | Natural calamities |
| Influence of England | Influence of foreign powers e.g. Germany |
| Influence of the French Philosophers | Influence of Nihilism led by Bakunin |
| Dictatorship of the ancient regime | Dictatorship of the Tsardom |
| Serfdom and feudalism | Serfdom and feudalism |
| The role of the middle class | Role of the middle class |
| The role of peasants | Role of peasants |
| Role of the nobles and the clergy | The role of the nobles and the clergy |
| Unfair taxation system | Unfair taxation system |
| Financial crisis | Financial crisis |
| Economic hardships e.g. unemployment | Economic hardships e.g. unemployment |

**THE VIENNA CONGRESS AND THE VIENNA SETTLEMENT 1814-15**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **AIMS** | **ACHIEVEMENTS** | **FAILURES** |
| To restore peace | Restored relative peace | Was an instrument of instability (failed to restore total peace) |
| To control revolutions | Revolutions were controlled | Revolts broke out in 1820s, 1830 and 1848 |
| To control French aggression | Controlled French aggression | Ignored nationalism in controlling French aggression |
| To restore legitimate rulers | Restored legitimate rulers | Restored dictatorial rulers |
| To restore balance of power | Restored balance of powers | Led to imbalance of power |
| To reward the victors and punish the defeated powers | Rewarded victors | Belittled France |
| To defeat Napoleon and ensure that no person in the line of Nap ever ruled France | Defeated Napoleon I | Failed to stamp out Bonapartism |
| To store economic cooperation | Restored economic cooperation | Economic cooperation did not last longer |
| To form permanent alliance | Formed permanent alliance | Laid a weak foundation for the congress system |
| To preserve monarchism | Preserved monarchism |  |
| To promote constitutionalism | Promoted constitutionalism in France | Ignored constitutionalism in other countries |
|  | Laid the ground for the unification of Italy and Germany | Delayed the unification of Italy and Germany |
| To redraw the map of Europe | Redrew the map of Europe |  |
|  | Granted Switzerland independence | Ignored the independence of smaller states e.g. Italian and Germany states |
|  |  | Strengthened Metternich era and conservatism in Europe |
|  |  | Ignored liberalism |
|  |  | Ignored Turkey leading to the Eastern question |

**THE CONGRESS SYSTEM AND THE CONCERT OF EUROPE 1818-1830**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **AIMS** | **ACHIEVEMENTS** | **FAILURES** |
| To preserve Vienna settlement | Preserved Vienna resolution | Failed to preserve the Vienna settlement |
| To create unity | Created unity | Failed to create lasting unity in Europe |
| To maintain peace | Maintained relative peace | Failed to maintain total peace in Europe |
| To ensure economic cooperation | Maintained economic cooperation | Failed to maintain economic cooperation for long |
| To maintain the redrawn map of Europe | Maintained the redraw map of Europe |  |
| To maintain the balance of power | Maintained the balance of power | Dominated by the big four (imbalance of power) |
| To protect the restored leaders | Protected the restored | Promoted dictatorial leaders. |

**CONSOLIDATION OF GREAT EUROPEAN LEADERS**

Just understand when did they rise to power but they used same political methods to retain, to consolidate, to survive in power.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Mussolini Italy born on 1883 in Dovia and rose to power in 1922. | German born in 1889 in Braunau Australia border with German and rose to power in 1934. |
| * Militarization of army * Ensured spy networks * Promoted agricultural reforms. * Banned political parties * Restriction of press. * Arresting and imprisonment of opponents. * Abolished National Constitution and established his. * Use of economic tools like industrialization. * Signed treaties with Catholic Church. * Controlled education. * Built roads and railways. * Promoted trade union. | * Militarization of army * Ensured spy networks * Promoted agricultural reforms. * Banned political parties * Restriction of press. * Arresting and imprisonment of opponents. * Abolished National Constitution and established his. * Use of economic tools like industrialization. * Signed treaties with Catholic Church. * Controlled education. * Built roads and railways. * Promoted Trade Union |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Metternich Von Wensel was born in 1773 in Koblenzi in Rhine land Rift Valley Australia from 1809-1848. | Napoleon Bonaparte Born 1769 in Ajaccio in Corsica and rose to power in France by 1799-1815 |
| * Militarization of army * Ensured spy networks * Promoted agricultural reforms. * Banned political parties * Restriction of press. * Arresting and imprisonment of opponents e.g. Professor Alison. * Abolished National Constitution and established his. * Use of economic tools like industrialization. * Signed treaties with Catholic Church. * Controlled education. * Both roads and railways. * Promoted trade unions | * Militarization of army * Ensured spy networks * Promoted agricultural reforms. * Banned political parties * Restriction of press. * Arresting and imprisonment of opponents e.g. Pope George in 1809. * Abolished National Constitution and established his. * Use of economic tools like industrialization. * Signed treaties with Catholic Church. * Controlled education. * Both roads and railways. * Promoted trade Union. * Use of intellectual to safe guard his government by carrying out propaganda |

**Vienna settlement 1815 was a document which was signed to conclude the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte I at the battle of Waterloo.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **AIMS** | **ACHIEVEMENTS** |
| * To restore peace. * To control revolution. * To control French aggression. * To restore legitimate leaders. * To restored economic cooperation. * To redraw map of Europe. * To balance European power * To reward victors. * To defeat Napoleon. * To form permanent alliance. * To preserve monarchism. * To promote constitutionalism. | * Restored peace * Controlled revolution. * Controlled French aggression * Restored legitimate leaders. * Restored economic cooperation. * To redrew map of Europe. * Defeated Napoleon. * Destroyed Bonapartism. * Formed permanent alliance. * Preserved Monarchism. * Promoted constitutionalism |

Congress system 1818-1830 these were series of diplomatic meetings which were held to implement on what was discussed in the Vienna Settlement of 1818.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **AIMS** | **ACHIEVEMENTS** |
| * To preserve Vienna settlement. * To create unity to maintain peace. * To maintain cooperation. * To maintain map of Europe. * To maintain balance of power. * To maintain economic (cooperation). * To promote legitimates. * To control revolutions * To control French aggression. * To solve Jews force. * To admit France. * To solve debt crisis. | * To preserve Vienna settlement. * Created unity to maintain peace. * Maintained cooperation. * Maintained map of Europe. * Maintained balance of power. * Maintained economic cooperation. * Promoted legitimates. * Controlled revolutions. * Controlled trench aggression. * Solved Jews question. * Admitted France. * Solved debt crisis. * Ended Bonapartism. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Legitimate leaders** | |  |
| To control revolution | Controlled revolutions | | Failed to stop the outbreak of revolutions e.g. the Greek war of independence. |
| To solve Jewish question | Addressed the question of the Jews | | Jews persecuted. |
| To preserve constitutionalism | Preserved constitutionalism in France | | Ignored constitutionalism in other European powers. |
| To form a joint force |  | | Failed to create an army. |
| To control the French aggression. | Controlled French aggression. | |  |
| Addresses the welfare of Napoleon I | Napoleon treated fairly at S.t Helena | |  |
| To stop slave trade and sea piracy | Put in place mechanism to stop slave trade and piracy. | | Failed to totally eliminate slave trade and piracy. |
|  | Allowed free navigation on big water bodies. | | Free navigation did not last for long. |
|  | Addressed the debt question between Sweden and Demark. | |  |
|  | Maintained European diplomacy | |  |
|  | Led to unification of Italy and Germany | | Delayed the unification of Italy and Germany. |
|  |  | | Failed to address the Eastern question. |
|  |  | | Isolated France. |
|  |  | | Increased Metternich dominance. |
|  |  | | Suffocated liberalism and nationalism. |
| **Reasons for the failure of the 1815 Vienna Settlement in restoring peace in Europe.** | | **Factors for the collapse of the congress system by 1830.** | |
| Limited membership | | Limited membership. | |
| The principle of legitimacy restored the worst rulers Europe had even witnessed e.g. the Ferdinand’s of Naples and Spain. | | Upholding the unpopular legitimate rulers made the congress unpopular leading to the collapse. | |
| The failure of the Quadruple alliance 1814 and 1815 | | The weak foundation i.e. the quadruple alliance and the Holy alliance. | |
| Isolation policy of Britain’s Castlereagh and canning. | | Isolation policy of Britain’s Castlereagh and canning. | |
| Suspicion and mistrust among European powers. | | Suspicions, jealousy and mistrust among powers. | |
| Disagreement on humanitarianism and trade matters slave trade, sea piracy and the question of the Jews. | | Disagreements among members i.e. conflicting interests. | |
| Lack of experience in solving international conflicts | | Lack of experience. | |
| Rise of Liberalism | | Growth of liberalism in Britain, Naples which forced Castlereagh and Canning to be arrogant. | |
| The rejection of the proposed joint army by the European powers. | | Lack of a joint army to act when there was need. | |
| Ignoring the interests of the small states by the big powers (league of despots). | | Ignoring the will and interests of the masses especially in small states. | |
| Differences in ideology-constitutionalism/autocracy and despotism. | | Difference in ideology. | |
| Death of founding fathers e.g the death of Castlereagh, Tsar Alexander I among others. | | The death of founder members e.g. Castlereagh, Alexander I. | |
| Disagreement over the Greek question. | | The outbreak of the Greek war of independence. | |
| The success of the 1830 Belgium and French revolution. | | The outbreak of the 1830 Belgium revolution. | |
| Increased influence of Metternich’s policies which made the masses suffer and hence revolts. | | Metternich and his influence. | |
| **Specific** | | **Specific** | |
| Failure to recognize the problems in the Ottoman Empire because of selfish interests. | | Admission of hitherto chaotic France in the concert of Europe. | |
| The failure of the statesmen to honor their promises –securing people’s rights, freedoms and independence of all nations-Belgium lost independence to Holland, Poland to Russia, Genoa to Piedmont, Venice to Austria, Lombardy and Venetia to Austria. | | Death of Napoleon I in 1821 removed a threat. | |
| The failure of the quintuple alliance and the committees’ revolutionary police. | | The weakness of the Vienna settlement. | |
| Principles of the settlement were extremely bad, short sighted and had little lasting values. | | Monroe doctrine divided the members of the congress system. | |
| Change of governments which failed continuity of policies. | |  | |
| The weakness of conservatism, classism, feudalism, serfdom, illiteracy. | |  | |
| Rise of nationalism in Europe undermined the Vienna settlement. | |  | |
| The rejection of the Holy alliance by Castlereagh and Metternich. | |  | |
| Fear of increased Russian influence in West European affairs. | |  | |

**METTERNICH AND THE METTERNICH SYSTEM 1815-1848**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Achievements** | **Failures** |
| Restored relative peace in Europe | Failed to restore total peace. |
| Restored the balance of power. | Failed to restore total balance of power (power imbalance). |
| Brain behind the defeat of Napoleon I | Failed to stamp out Bonapartism. |
| Restored the legitimate rulers. | Restoration of worst dictators/failed to restore all the legitimate rulers. |
| Redrew the map of Europe. |  |
| Controlled French aggression. | Failed to check the growth of liberalism and nationalism. |
| Architect of the congress system. | Laid a weak foundation for the congress system. |
| Suppressed revolution. | Brutal suppression of revolts e.g. in Spain, Naples e.t.c. |
| Preservation of conservatism. |  |
| Preserved the Austrian Empire | Promoted Austrian imperialism. |
| Restored Catholic dominance. | Promoted religious intolerance i.e. Catholicism. |
| Promoted unity and cooperation | Failed to agree with other powers. |
| Improved trade relations in Europe. |  |
| Influenced the conclusion of Vienna settlement. |  |
|  | Failed to check Russian imperialism in the Balkans. |
|  | Delayed the unification of Italy and Germany. |
|  | Failed to censure the press |

**THE 1830 AND 1848 REVOLUTIONS IN EUROPE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Positive effects** | **Positive effects** |
| Liberal reforms were granted in France and Belgium. | Liberal reforms partially granted in Austria |
| Led to emergence of new governments in Europe. | Led to emergence of new governments in Europe. |
| Laid foundation for German and Italian Unification. | Contributed to the German and Italian Unification. |
| Exposed the need for constitutional liberties and independence in some countries. | Exposed the need for constitutional liberties and independence in some countries. |
| Led to the rise of new men in Europe i.e. Louis Phillippe and the duke of Luxemburg. | Led to the rise of new men to power i.e. Napoleon II. |
| Inspired other nationalistic uprisings in Europe e.g. the 1848 revolution. | Led to the rise of nationalism and liberalism in Italian and Germany states. |
| Strengthened the forces of Nationalism and liberalism. | Strengthened the forces of Nationalism and liberalism. |
| **Negative effects** | **Negative effects** |
| Fall of governments i.e. Netherlands, Frances. | Led to the downfall of Metternich. |
| Oppressive laws i.e. censorship of the press, denial of the freedom of association were instituted in other countries especially Austria. | Oppressive laws i.e. censorship of the press, denial of the freedom of association were instituted in other countries especially Austria. |
| Led to the collapse of the congress system | Was the last blow of the congress system. |
| Resulted into massive destruction of property. | Resulted into massive destruction of property. |
| The revolts led to massive loss of lives. | The revolts led to massive loss of lives. |
| Led to the unpopularity leaders e.g. Louis Philippe. |  |
| Divided the congress powers i.e. Russia and Britain supported while others opposed the revolts. |  |
| The map of Europe was redraw. |  |
| **General causes of the 1830 revolutions** | **General causes of the 1848 revolution** |
| Mistakes of the Vienna settlement | Mistakes of the Vienna settlement |
| Agitation of liberalism and nationalism | Agitation of liberalism and nationalism |
| Desire to end unjust governance | Desire to end unjust governance |
| Desire to attain national unity and independence | Desire to attain national unity and independence |
| **Negative effects of independence** | **Negative effects of independence** |
| Economic hardships of the time e.g. unemployment | Economic hardships of the time e.g. un employment |
| Desire for liberal reforms | Desire for liberal reforms |
| Metternich and the Metternich system | Metternich and the Metternich system |
| Collapse of the congress system | Weakness and eventual collapse of the congress system. |
| Influence of the 1789 French revolution | Influence of the 1789 French revolution |
| British support towards liberalism | British support towards liberalism. |
| Success of the 1830 revolution in France | The success of the 1848 revolution in France. |
| Dictatorship | Dictatorship |
| Rise of able leaders | Rise of able leaders |
| Social segregation | Social segregation |
| Rise of nationalism | Rise of nationalism |
| Rise liberalism | Rise of liberalism |
| Role of middle class | Role of middle class |
|  | Natural calamities |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Causes of 1848 in France** | **Causes of 1848 revolution in Prussia** | **1848 revolution in Austria** |
| 1848 Revolution in France was a revolution staged by the French masses against the despotic regime of King Louis Phillippe | 1848 revolution in Prussia was a revolution staged by the Prussian against the despotic role of King William IV of Prussia | 1848 Austria Hungary Vienna Habsburg Budapest was a revolution staged by the masses against the despotic regime of Prince Metternich |
| * Despotic rule of Louis Phillippe. * Influence of intellectuals like liberalists. * The return of Napoleon’s remains in 1841. * Unfair tax system of Louis Phillippe. * Outbreak of diseases like Cholera, Dysentery. * Corruption and embezzlements of funds. * Increased unemployment success of 1830 revolution. * The collapse of the congress. * Influence of 1789 France revolution. * Economic backwardness in France. * Rise of Nationalism. * Increased population. | * Despotic rule of King William IV. * Influence of intellectuals like liberalists. * Unfair tax system. * Outbreak of diseases like dysentery. * Corruption and embezzlements of funds. * Unfair education system. * Increased unemployment. * The collapse of the Congress system. * Influence of 1789 French revolution. * Economic backwardness in Prussia. * Rise of nationalism. * Increased population. | * The despotic rule of Metternich. * Influence of intellectuals like liberalists. * Unfair tax system of Metternich. * Outbreak of diseases like Cholera, Dysentery. * Corruption and embezzlement of funds. * Increase unemployment * Collapse of the Congress system. * Influence of 1789 French revolution. * Economic backwardness of Austria. * Rise of Nationalism. * Increased population. |
| **1830 in France was a revolution staged by the French masses against the despotic rule Charles X.** | **1830 in Belgium was a revolution staged by the Belgians against the Dutch.** | **1830 in Poland was a revolution staged by the poles against the despotic rule of the Russians.** |
| * Despotic rule of Charles X. * Unfair tax system. * Unfair parliamentary system. * Unfair land system. * Unfair education system. * Corruption and embezzlement of funds. * Unemployment problems. * Outbreak of diseases like Cholera. * Influence of 1821 Greek war of independence. * Influence of 1789 French revolution. * Role of the middle class men. * Role of religion. * Influence of American war independence. | * Despotic rule of the Dutch to Belgian. * Unfair tax system. * Unfair land system. * Unfair parliamentary system. * Unemployment problems. * Desire for their total independence. * Influence of 1830 July revolution in France. * Influence of French revolution of 1789. * Rule of middle class men. * Corruption and embezzlements of funds. | * Despotic rule of Russians. * Desire for independence. * Influence of 1789 French revolution. * Influence of 1830 July revolution in France. * Corruption and embezzlements of funds. * Rule of middle class men. * Influence of American war of independence. * Influence of Greek war of independence. * Influence of 1789 France revolution. * Unfair parliamentary system. |

**UNIFICATION OF ITALY AND GERMANY**

**Unification of Italy** was uniting together various disunited Italian states to form a united Italy Parma, Tuscany, Lombardy, Sicily, Popes states, Naples, Modena.

**Unification of German** was uniting together of various disunited German states for a united German, Holstein, Prussia and Bavaria, Schleswig, Saxony.

Personalities who played a strong role in these unifications of Italy and German.

Cavour was born in 1810 in Turin Bismarck was born in 1815 by a Prussian by an Aristocratic chief or a policeman. Junker within Prussia.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cavour** | **Bismarck** |
| * Identification and piedmonts a leading state. * Worked with Victor Emmanuel to fight for the unification. * Strengthened the army sector. * He sought for military support from Britain. * Carried out mass mobilization to create awareness to Italians. * Developed reforms in army to strengthen army sector. * Participated in 1854-1856 Crimean war which earned for him support from Britain and France. * His leadership responsibility of the Unification. * He promoted reforms in trade and commerce to strengthen the economy of Piedmont. * He carried out reforms in education which enlightened Italians. | * Identification of Prussia as a leading state. * Strengthen the army sector. * Sought for military from British. * Carried out mass mobilization to create awareness to German developed the army sector. * He declared the Franco-Prussian war against France 1870-1871. * His leadership responsibility of the unification. * He carried out reforms in trade and commerce to strengthen the economy. * He carried out reforms in Education which enlightened Germans. |

**UNIFICATION OF ITALY AND GERMAN ON OBSTACLES/HINDRANCES/PROBLEMS/ DELAY**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Problems/Obstacles/Delay of Italian Unification** | **Problems/Obstacles/Delay for Germany Unification** |
| * Metternich’s system. * Delay of foreign support. * Lack of strong able leaders. * Economic backwardness. * Disunity of Italian States. * Lack of common language. * Military weakness. * Poor transport to Italy. * Lack of a common plan. * The Congress system. * Low level of education. * Poor mobilization and sensitization. * Failure of 1848 revolution. * The role of the church. | * Metternich’s system. * Delay of foreign support. * Lack of strong able leaders. * Economic backwardness. * Disunity of German States. * Lack of common language. * Military weakness. * Poor transport system in German. * Lack of a common plan * The Congress system. * Low level of education. * Poor mobilization and sensitization. * Failure of 1848 revolution. * The role of the Church. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FACTORS FOR THE SUCCESS OF ITALIAN UNIFICATION** | **FACTORS FOR THE SUCCESS OF GERMANY UNIFICATION** |
| * Presence of transport and communication. * Presence of a common language. * Education reforms. * Down fall of Metternich in 1848 Cavour. * Presence of able leader. * Role of Napoleon. * Presence of foreign support military advancement. * Unity among Italians. * Economic reforms in Italy. * Collapse of Congress System. * Mobilization. * Role of leading state like Piedmont. * Presence of common language i.e. Latin language. | * Presence of transport and communication. * Presence of a common language. * Education reforms were put in place. * Down fall of Metternich in 1848 von Bismarck. * Presence of able leader. * Role of Napoleon I. * Presence of foreign support from Britain. * Military advancement in German. * Presence of unity among Germans. * Collapse of Congress system. * Mobilization. * Economic reform in German. * Role of leading state Prussia. * Presence of common language i.e. German language. |

**THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY (1796-1870) AND GERMANY (1815-1871)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Obstacles to the unification of Italy and Germany** | **Favourable factors for the unification of Italy and Germany** |
| **Internal factors** | **Internal factors** |
| Lack of able leaders | Rise of able leaders |
| Lack of a strong army | Strong army |
|  |  |
| **Specific for France** | **Specific for Russia** |
| Dismissal of financial controllers | Declaration of political Amnesty |
| Calling of the Estate General meeting | Influence of Western ideologies e.g the 1789 French revolution |
| Free trade treaty with Britain or the commercial treaty 1786 | Industrial revolution and its effects |
|  | Russification policy |
|  | The effects of the red Sunday 22nd Jan 1905 |
|  | Weakness of the provisional government |
|  | Rise of political parties e.g. Bolshevik and Menshevik. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Improved economy | Improved economy. |
| Promoted unity | Promoted unity |
| Raised loans for the masses especially from England. | Raised loans for the masses. |
| Reformation of the army. | Reformation of the army. |
| Promoted trade and commerce. | Promoted trade and commerce (Zollverein). |
| Provided necessary leadership | Provided necessary leadership. |
| Abolished feudalism | Abolished feudalism. |
| Civil codes that reduced the influence of the Catholic Church. | Reduced the influence of the Catholic Church. |
| Cooperated with Victor Emmanuel II. | Cooperated with William I. |
| Sought for foreign support. | Sought for foreign assistance. |
| Identification of piedmont as a modal state. | Identification of Prussia as a modal state. |
| Improved agriculture of Piedmont. | Improved agriculture of Prussia. |
| Improved transport and communication. | Improved transport and communication. |
| Developed unification action plan. | Developed unification action plan. |
| Cooperated with Garibaldi and Mazzini. | Cooperated with military Generals i.e. Von Roon and Von Molted. |
| **Specific** | **Specific** |
| Assisted Garibaldi to liberate Sicily/Naples. | Suppressed the liberal opposition from parliament. |
| Established parliament at Turin. | Withdrew Prussia from the possible Austrian led proposed confederation. |
| Negotiated the pact of Prom biers with Napoleon III. | Alliance with polish helped to win Russian support. |
| Prayed a role in the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy. | Danish war. |
| Lack of a modal state/patriotic state/leading state. | Identification of a modal state. |
| Economic backwardness. | Improved economy. |
| Poor transport and communication. | Improved transport and communication. |
| Ideological differences | Unity. |
| Lack of a strong middle class. | Rise of a strong middle class. |
| Lack of mobilization. | Mobilization of the masses. |
| Failure of the 1848 revolutions. | Lessons from the failure 1848 revolutions. |
| Weakness of liberal forces. | Rise of liberal forces. |
| Lack of a common plan and strategy. | Common strategy and plan. |
| High illiteracy levels. | Educational reforms. |
| **External factors** | **External factors** |
| The Vienna settlement. | The Vienna settlement. |
| Austrian influence | Austrian influence. |
| Metternich and his Metternich system in all its forms. | Downfall of Metternich in 1848. |
| Influence of Napoleon I | Influence of Napoleon I. |
| Congress system. | Collapse of the congress system. |
| Influence of Napoleon III | Influence of Napoleon III. |
| Lack of foreign aid. | Foreign aid. |
| Influence of the Pope and the Catholic Church. | Rise of the liberal Pope (Italy)/suppression of the Catholics (Germany). |

**THE EASTERN QUESTION (BALKAN CRISIS), 1815-1878**

The Eastern Question generally referred to the problems arising from the affairs of the Balkan Peninsula (Eastern European) which involved the declining Ottoman Empire and the Great Powers of Europe (Britain, Russia, France and others).

**Focus**:

1. Decline of the Ottoman Empire
2. The Greek War of independence, 1821-1832.
3. The Syrian question, 1831-1841
4. The Crimean War, 1854-1856
5. The Berlin Congress, 1878.

**Revision questions on the decline of the Ottoman Empire (Turkish Empire/Turkey)**

Why did Tsar Nicholas I of Russia refer to the Turkish Empire as the “sick man of Empire” in the 19th Century?

“A sick man of Europe.” Is this a fair description of Turkey in the period 1821-1878?

Account for the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire in the 19th Century.

**Note**: The above three questions have the same approach.

**Approach:**

A viable introduction.

Explain the factors for the decline of the Ottoman Empire.

Conclude.

The Ottoman Empire was founded in the 14th Century by Ottoman Turks who were a Mohammedan (Muslim) people that had entered Eastern Europe from Asia and established their capital Constantinople (present day Istanbul, Turkey). The empire was very big with various provinces in North Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe (the Balkans). Between the 18th and 19th Centuries, the once vast and great empire had gradually started to decline. It was against this background that Tsar Nicholas I of Russia referred to the Turkish (Ottoman) Empire as the “sick man of Europe.”

**The Ottoman Empire declined due to the following factors:**

* The vastness (big size of the Empire).
* Personal weaknesses of the Turkish Sultans.
* Oppressive rule of the Turks administrators.
* Unrealistic taxation system.
* Military weaknesses of the Ottoman Empire.
* Corruption and embezzlement.
* Growth of nationalism in the Ottoman Empire.
* Economic decline in the Ottoman Empire.
* Religious persecution in the Ottoman Empire.
* Role of elites in the Ottoman Empire.
* Selfish interest of the European powers.
* The unfairness of the 1815 Vienna Settlement.
* The rise of Nationalists such as, Alexander Ypslanti.
* The weakness of the Turkish leaders such as the Sultans.
* Conclude.

**Revision questions on the causes of the Greek War of Independence, 1821-1832**

1. Explain the causes of the 1821-1832 Greek War of Independence.
2. Account for the outbreak of the revolution in Greece between 1821 and 1821.
3. “The Greek revolt of 1821-1832 was inevitable.” Discuss.

**Note**: The above three questions share the same content.

**Approach**:

A viable introduction.

Explain the causes of the Greek War of Independence.

Conclude.

The Greek War of Independence, 1821-1832 was the first major phase (event) of the Eastern Question. Greece was part of the vast Ottoman Empire under the Sultan. In 1821 the Greeks rose up in revolt against the Turkish rule and formally got independence in 1832.

**The causes of the Greek War of Independence were as follows;**

* Desire for independence.
* Arrogance of the Sultan.
* Heavy taxation.
* Religious intolerance.
* The influence of the 1776-1783 American War of Independence.
* Inspiration from the 1789 French Revolution.
* Desire to revive the past glory of the Greeks.
* The rise of Greek patriots like Alexander Hypsilanti and Capdistrious.
* Role of the Greek merchants.
* Weaknesses of the Congress System, 1818-1830.
* Influence of Russia
* The success of Serbian revolt 1806.
* The role of middle class Hetrepherika
* The killing of Greek poet Rhigue

**Revision questions on the success of the Greek War of Independence in 1832.**

1. Account for the success of the Greek War of Independence in 1832.
2. Examine the factors for the triumph of Greek nationalism in 1832.
3. Why were the Greeks able to establish an independent state by 1832?

**Note:** The above three questions share the same content.

**Approach:**

A viable introduction.

Explain the factors for the success of the Greek War of Independence.

Conclude.

**Point consider**

* The weakness and eventual collapse of the Congress System in 1830.
* High spirit of Greek nationalism.
* Military weaknesses of the Ottoman Empire.
* Religion as a unifying factor for mobilization of Greek masses.
* The role of Greek patriots like Alexander Ypsilanti and Capdistrious.
* Economic strength of the Greek middle class.
* The death of Lord Castlereagh in 1822 and the rise of George Canning in Britain.
* The death of Tsar Alexander I in 1825 and the rise of Tsar Nicholas I in Russia.
* Impact of the 1830 revolutions in Europe.
* Selfish interest of foreign powers.
* Conclude.

**Revision questions on the effects of the Greek War of Independence, 1821-1832**

1. Assess/examine the impact/effects/consequences of the 1821-1832 Greek War of Independence.
2. Assess the significance of the Greek War of Independence.

**Note**: The above two questions share the same content.

**Approach:**

A viable introduction about the Greek War of Independence, 1821-1832.

Identify a clear stand point to measure the positivity and negativity of the effects.

Explain the positive and negative effects of the Greek War of Independence which made it significant (important).

**Conclude in line with your stand point**.

**Negative**

* Led to the collapse of the congress System in 1830.
* Massive loss of life.
* Destruction of property.
* Led to the Syrian Question in 1831.
* Undermined conservative leaders like Metternich.
* Increased persecution of Christians in the Ottoman Empire.
* Increased Russian imperialism in the Ottoman Empire (in the Balkans).
* Led disintegration of the Ottoman Empire.

**Positive**

* The Greeks gained their independence.
* Redrew the map of Europe.
* Revival of European diplomacy.
* Growth of European nationalism.
* Expose selfish interests of the European powers.
* **Conclude.**

**Revision questions on the causes of the Syrian question, 1831-1841**

1. Discuss the causes of the 1831-1841 Syrian Question.
2. Account for the outbreak of the 1831-1841 Turko-Egyptian conflict.

**Note**: The above two questions share the same content.

**Approach**

A viable introduction.

Explain the causes of the 1831-1841 Syrian Question.

Conclude.

The 1831-1841 Syrian Question was the second major phase (event) of the Eastern Question and was a direct outcome of the Greek War of independence. The conflict climaxed when Mehemet Ali of Egypt sent his son Ibrahim Pasha to occupy Syria one of the territories of the Ottoman Empire due to the failure of the Sultan to reward Egypt with the territories of the Ottoman Empire due to the failure of the Sultan to reward Egypt with the territories of Crete and Morea as he had promised Mohameti Ali for his support to Turkey in the Greek War of Independence, 1821-1831.

**The causes of the Syrian Question (Turko-Egyptian conflict) of 1831-1841 were as follows.**

* The Greek War of Independence 1821-1832.
* Refusal of the Sultan of Turkey to fulfill his promise to Mohameti (Mohammed Ali) of Egypt.
* Collapse of the Congress System in 1830.
* Military weaknesses of Turkey.
* The 1830 Belgian Revolution which made European States busy.
* The signing of the 1833 Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi.
* The support given to Mohameti Ali by Louis Phillippe of France.
* Mohameti Ali’s invasion and occupation of Syria in 1831.
* Mohameti Ali’s oppressive and exploitative rule in Syria.
* Desire by the Sultan to maintain his declining Ottoman Empire.
* Increased Russian imperialism in Balkans.
* The desire of Britain to keep Turkey intact due to her commercial interests.
* The 1840 London Convention.

**Revision questions on the effects of the 1831-1841 Syrian Question.**

Examine the effects of the Syrian question, 1831-1841.

Assess the significance of the Turko-Egyptian conflict of 1831-1841.

**Note**: The above two questions share the same content.

**Approach**:

A viable introduction about the Syrian Question (Turko-Egyptian conflict) of 1831-1841.

Identify a clear stand point to measure the positivity and negativity of the effects.

Explain the positive and negative effects of the Syrian Question which made it significant (important).

Conclude in line with your stand point.

**Positive effects of Syrian question**

* Turkey regained Syria.
* Egypt regained full independence from Turkey.
* Led to the calling of the 1840 London Conference.
* Britain’s position was elevated.
* Consolidated Anglo-Turkish relations.
* Mehmet Ali’s ambitions were checked.
* French imperialism was checked.

**Negative effects of Syrian question**

* Massive loss of life.
* Further weakened the sick and dying Ottoman Empire.
* Led to the downfall of Louis Phillippe (Orleans Monarchy) in France in 1848.
* Increased Anglo-Russian conflicts.
* Destabilized European peace.
* Led to the outbreak of the 1854-1856 Crimean War.
* **Conclude in line with your stand point**.

**Revision questions on the Crimean War, 1854-1856.**

Analyse/Discuss/Examine/Explain the causes of the Crimean War, 1854-1856 (Eastern Question of 1854-1856).

**Approach**

A viable introduction.

Explain the causes of 1854-1856 Crimean War/Conflict.

Conclude.

The Crimean War was the third major phase (event) of the Eastern Question fought between Russian on one side against a coalition of Britain, France, Ottoman Empire and Piedmont, between 1854 and 1856 on the Crimean Peninsula. The war was sparked off by the Russian occupation of the Turkish territories of Wallachia and Moldavia in 1853. It was one of the most useless and wasteful wars ever fought. Actual fighting started in 1854 and ended in the defeat of Russia, and signing of the 1856 Paris Treaty.

**The causes of the Crimean War were as follows.**

* Russian imperialism and her long desire to break up the Turkish Empire.
* Russian occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia in July 1853.
* The sinking (destruction) of the Turkish fleet at Sinope by Russia in November 1853 (The great Sinope Massacre).
* The conflict between France and Russia over the guardianship of the holy places related to the birth and life of Jesus Christ (Jerusalem and Bethlehem).
* Napoleon III’s desire to revenge the Moscow campaign of 1812 where his uncle Napoleon I (Napoleon Bonaparte) was defeated.
* The collapse of the Congress System in1830.
* Personal differences between Tsar Nicholas I of Russia and Napoleon III of France because the former referred to the later as ‘friend’ and not ‘brother’.
* Weaknesses of the sick and dying Ottoman (Turkish) Empire.
* Napoleon III’s ambitious foreign policy.
* Role of men on spot like Lord Stratford, the British ambassador and Menschikoff the Russian ambassador who exaggerated the conflict.
* The violation of the 1841 Straits Convention.
* **Conclude**.

**Revision questions on the effects of the Crimean War, 1854-1856.**

Assess/Examine the effects of the Crimean War of 1854-1856 on Europe.

**Approach**

A viable introduction (define the Crimean War).

Identify a clear stand point to measure the positivity and negativity of the effects.

Explain the positive and negative effects of the 1854-1856 Crimean War on Europe.

Conclude in line with your stand point.

**To a large extent, the effects of the 1854-1856 Crimean War were positive as analysed below**.

* Led to the success of the Italian Unification.
* Checked Russian imperialism in the Turkish Empire.
* Forced the Tsar of Russia to embark on domestic reforms.
* The integrity of the sick and dieing Ottoman Empire was preserved.
* Laid foundation for the formation of the Red Cross Society.
* Led to the beginning of press (media) involvement in modern warfare.
* Forced the Sultan of Turkey of Turkey to fairly treat the Christians in his Empire.
* The Black Sea was neutralized.
* Russia was forced out of Wallachia and Moldavia.
* Change of leadership in continental Europe.

**However, to smaller extent, the Crimean War of 1854-1856 had negative effects as explained below.**

* Massive loss of life.
* Destruction of property.
* Ended 40 years of relative peace in Europe.
* Increased nationalism in Bulgaria.
* Humiliated Russia.
* Economic decline in continental Europe.
* In conclusion therefore, the effects of 1854-1856 Crimean War were to a large extent positive despite the negative effects to a smaller extent as analyzed above.

**Qn. Account for the armed conflicts in the Balkans between 1820-1856**.

**Approach**

A viable introduction.

Identify and explain the causes of the Eastern Question/conflicts between 1820-1856.

Give a generalized conclusion.

Revision questions on the 1856 Paris Treaty.

Examine/Assess the impact of the 1856 Paris Treaty on Europe.

**Approach**

A viable introduction.

Identify a clear stand point.

**Explain the positive and negative impact of the Paris Treaty on Europe.**

The Paris Treaty of 1856 was a document that concluded the Crimean War of 1854-1856. It was signed by France, Britain, Turkey and Russia under the chairmanship of Napoleon III of France.

**Positive impact**

* Ensured the integrity and Independence of the Turkish Empire.
* Admitted Turkey to the concert of Europe.
* Forced the Sultan of Turkey to grant fair treatment of his Christian subjects.
* Temporarily checked the Russian ambitions in the Balkans (Turkish Empire).
* Revised the Straits Convention of 1841 declaring the Black Sea neutral.
* Internationalized the navigation on River Danube.
* Increased Napoleon III’s prestige and popularity both in France and Europe.
* Piedmont was recognized and got support for her unification.

**Negative impact**

* Further promoted the disintegration of the Turkish Empire by granting self-governance to Wallachia and Moldavia.
* Humiliated Russia following her territorial losses.

**Revision questions on the 1856 Paris Treaty**

Examine/Assess the impact of the 1856 Paris Treaty on Europe.

**Approach**

A viable introduction.

Identify a clear stand point.

**Explain the positive and negative impact of the Paris Treaty on Europe.**

The Paris Treaty of 1856 was a document that concluded the Crimean War of 1854-1856. It was signed by France, Britain, Turkey and Russia under the chairmanship of Napoleon III of France.

**Positive impact**

* Ensured the integrity and Independence of the Turkish Empire.
* Admitted Turkey to the concert of Europe.
* Forced the Sultan of Turkey to grant fair treatment of his Christian subjects.
* Temporarily checked the Russian ambitions in the Balkans (Turkish Empire).
* Revised the Straits Convention of 1841 declaring the Black Sea neutral.
* Internationalized the navigation on River Danube.
* Increased Napoleon III’s prestige and popularity both in France and Europe.
* Piedmont was recognized and got support for her unification.

**Negative impact**

* Further promoted the disintegration of the Turkish Empire by granting self-governance to Wallachia and Moldavia.
* Humiliated Russia following her territorial losses.
* Weakened relations between the European powers (Russia versus other powers).
* Conclude in line with your stand point.

**Revision questions on the Berlin Congress, 1878.**

1. Account for the calling of the Berlin Congress in 1878.
2. Why was the Berlin Congress called in 1878?
3. What led to the convening/calling of the Berlin Congress in 1878?

**Note**: The above three questions share the same content.

**Approach**

A viable introduction.

Explain the reasons for the calling of the 1878 Berlin Congress/Meeting/Assembly/Conference.

Conclude.

The Berlin Congress of 1878 was a diplomatic meeting organized by the German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck to solve the Eastern Question mainly by destroying the treaty of San Stefano which was imposed on Turkey (Ottoman Empire) by imperialistic Russia in March 1878.

**The reasons for the calling of this congress were as follows**;

* The failure of the 1856 Paris Treaty to settle revolts within the Balkans (Ottoman Empire) prompted Otto von Bismarck to call the Berlin Congress in 1878.
* The failure of the Sultan of Turkey to fairly treat Christians as promised during the 1856 Paris Treaty after the Crimean War conditioned the Berlin Congress of 1878.
* The signing of the San Stefano Treaty between Russia and the Ottoman Empire in March 1878 contributed to the calling of the June 1878 Berlin Congress.
* The brutality in Bulgaria where Turkey’s supporters butchered about 6,000 Christians.
* Need to settle territorial disputes among the European powers like the conflicts between Russia, Turkey and Austria in the Balkans.
* Rebellions like in Bosnia and Herzegovina where a lot of brutality was used to put down the rebellions, conditioned the 1878 Berlin Congress.
* The 1878 Berlin Congress was called to settle the commercial rivalry between Russia and Britain since Russian imperialism in the Ottoman Empire was threatening Britain’s trade.
* The 1878 Berlin Congress was called to save the Ottoman Empire from disintegration due to Russia’s imperialism.
* Bismarck wanted to maintain peace and avoid instability (Britain and Russia wanted to fight but Bismarck wanted peace).
* The need to address the complaints of different states which were struggling for Independence like Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria that for long had been subjected to oppressive rule of the Ottoman Turks.
* The congress was also called to keep Austria and Russia friends, which would be a good defense for German interests.
* Bismarck’s desire to promote German supremacy and glory.
* Conclude.

4. **Assess the impact of the 1878 Berlin Congress on Europe.**

**Approach**

A viable introduction.

Identify a clear stand point.

Explain the positive and negative effects of the 1878 Berlin Congress.

Conclude in line with your stand point.

The Berlin Congress of 1878 was a diplomatic meeting organized by the German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck to solve the Eastern.

Question mainly by destroying the Treaty of San Stefano which was imposed on Turkey (Ottoman Empire) by imperialistic Russia in March 1878.

**To a large extent the 1878 Berlin Congress positively affected Europe as explained below:**

* The Berlin Congress managed to maintain peace in Europe for about 30 years.
* Russian imperialism in the Ottoman Empire was checked.
* The Congress managed to divide ‘Big Bulgaria’ into three parts.
* France was given Tunisia in North Africa to compensate her for losing Alsace and Lorraine during the 1870-1871 Franco Prussian War.
* The 1878 Berlin Congress forced the Turkish Sultan to promise better treatment of his Christian subjects.
* The San Stefano Treaty which was imposed on Turkey by Russia in March 1878 was destroyed which saved the Ottoman Empire from falling apart.
* The 1878 Berlin Congress gave Britain a new territory of Cyprus.
* Otto von Bismarck who chaired the June 1878 Berlin Congress became an internationally respected and recognized peace loving figure.
* Berlin, the capital of Germany became a popular city and centre for World peace.
* Austria got new territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
* The 1878 Berlin Congress inspired Bismarck to form the Dual Alliance with Austria in 1879 in order to strengthen their relationship.

**However, to a smaller extent, the 1878 Berlin Congress negatively affected Europe as explained below.**

* The 1878 Berlin Congress humiliated Italy by losing her territory of Tunisia in North Africa to France.
* The Eastern Question never ended/remained unanswered.
* The Congress disappointed Russia because she lost her control over Bosnia, Herzegovina and ‘Big Bulgaria.’
* The Congress totally ignored and suppressed nationalism in the Balkan states of Bosnia and Herzegovina which increased unrest in the Balkan region in the later years.
* Facilitated the breaking up/disintegration of the Ottoman Empire.
* Worsened the relationship between Russia and Germany.
* Contributed to the outbreak of the 1912-1913 Balkan Wars which left a lot of damages thus leading to the 1914-1918 First World War.

**WORLD WAR I 1914-1918 AND WORLD WAR II 1939-1945**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Causes (World War I)** | **Causes (World War II)** |
| Alliance system | Re-alliance system |
| Arms race | Re-arms race |
| Press propaganda | Press propaganda |
| Nationalism | Nationalism |
| Economic imperialism | Economic imperialism |
|  | The Spanish civil war 1931-1939 |
|  | Austro-Prussian War. |
| Role of Kaizer William II | The weakness of League of Nations. |
| The role of Franco-Prussian war 1870-1871 | The negative effects of Economic Depression |
| The 1912-1913 Balkan wars | The negative effects of 1919 Versailles peace |
| The double murder at Sarajevo | The role of appeasement policy |
| The Darwin’s theory survival for the fittest |  |

**THE 1878 BERLIN CONGRESS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Aims** | **Achievements** | **Failures** |
| To restore peace | Restored peace | Failed to create permanent peace. |
| To revise the treaty of San Stefano. | Nullified the treaty of San Stefano | League of three emperors was dissolved. |
| To check Russian imperialism | Russian imperialism as checked | Russian imperialism was not totally destroyed. |
| To deal with Big Bulgaria | Reduced Bulgaria | Suffocated Balkan nationalism |
| To call for fair treatment of Christians by Turkey | The Sultan promised fair treatment of Christians | The Sultan continued mistreating Christians. |
| To save the Ottoman Empire from | Turkey was saved form disintegration | Weakened Turkey (lost territories) |
| To redraw the map of Europe | Redrew the map of Europe |  |
| To restore cooperation | Restored cooperation |  |
| To grant independence | Countries were granted. |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Failure to international diplomacy** | **Failure of LON** |
| Kaiser William II | Adolf Hitler/Benito Mussolini |
| Franco-Prussian War | Spanish civil war |
| Tilt in the balance of power | Change in the balance of power in favour of Axis powers |
| Violation of Belgian neutrality | Germany invasion of Poland. |
| Specific | Specific |
| Sarajevo double murder | Versailles peace settlement. |
| Darwin’s theory | The appeasement policy |
| French desire for revenge | Anti-Semitism |
| The 1912-1913 Balkan Wars | Ideological differences |
|  | World economic depression |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Reasons for the defeat of Central powers in 1918** | **Reasons for the defeat of Axis powers in 1945** |
| Germany’s invasion of Belgium | Germany invasion of Russia was a miscalculation on the side of the Axis powers that led to their defeat. |
| The defection of Italy in 1915 on the side of allied powers | The fall of Italy in Sept 1943 and the assassination of Mussolini. |
| Impact of natural disasters led to the defeat of central powers e.g. Flu that affected Germany soldiers. | Effect of the severe winter. |
| Unpopularity of Kaiser William II | Unpopularity of the Axis leaders at home and occupied territories. |
| The War was fought on several fronts | The War was fought on many fronts which weakened the Axis power. |
| Numerical advantage of the allied powers led to the defeat of central powers. | The Axis powers were unto numbered by military personnel of the allies. |
| The allied powers had vast wealth and industrial resources to sustain the war campaign | Vast resources of USA and USSR by 1945. Allied powers had 4 times the military tanks than that of Germany. |
| The central powers underestimated the magnitude of war e.g. Germany had not prepared hardened and experienced commanders. | The Axis powers underestimated the magnitude of the War i.e. Hilter didn’t know that Britain would involve her entire empire. |
| Military superiority of the Allies e.g. had battle hardened and experienced commanders. | Military superiority of the Allied powers (naval and air superiority) |
| The entry of USA in April 1917 i.e. joined the war when Germany and her Allies were already exhausted. | The entry of USA, a super power strengthened the Allied powers. This was prompted by Japanese invasion of Pearl Harbour in December 1945 |
| The dynamic leadership of the Allies was a disadvantage to the central powers e.g. Britain had LIoyd George. | The dynamic leadership of the Allied powers was a disadvantage to the Axis power e.g. Britain had Churchill, USA-Roosevelt and Russia had Stalin. |
| The success of the Allied war propaganda against the central powers. | The success of the Allied war propaganda boosted their morale against the Axis powers. |
| The tactical blunders made by the central powers led to their defeat. | Serious tactical mistakes by the Axis powers e.g. Japanese failure to appreciate the importance of air craft carriers. Hilter refused to allow a strategic retreat and could not prevent the loss of 300,000 men. |
| **Specific for the defeat of central powers** | **Specific for the defeat of Axis powers** |
| The reckless Germany submarine War fare | Hitler’s concentration on production of roachers instead of jet aircrafts. |
| Poor planning based on misconception created by the Schlieffen plan. | The success of the battle of EI Alamein October 1942. It prevented Egypt and Suez canal from falling into the hands of Germans. |
|  | Complete expulsion of Axis powers in North Africa. |
|  | Russian defeat of the Germans at Stalingrad in 1943. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Aims/ why UNO was formed** | **Achievements** | **Failures** |
| To defend, preserve and promote World peace. | Maintained World peace. | World peace remained fragile as many conflicts remained unresolved. |
| To enforce disarmament and stop the production of dangerous weapons through the security council. | Succeeded in the disarmament and reduction in the production of deadly weapons. | Effective disarmament failed. |
| To promote and maintain law and order. | Promoted and maintained law and order. | Rampant assassination and plane hijacking. |
| To promote and preserve human rights. | Preserved human rights. | Respect of human rights still a failure. |
| To safeguard the rights of individuals and nations. | Safeguarded the rights of individuals and nations. |  |
| The need to bring justice to those who committed crimes against humanity. | Promoted justice through ICC | Failed in the field of Justice. |
| To carryout decolonization and racial discrimination. | Succeeded in the decolonization of the 3rd World countries. | Decolonization was not complete by 1970 e.g. Angola. |
| To promote economic cooperation. | Promoted economic cooperation through UNDP, IMF & World bank. | Failed to convince developed countries to give meaningful econ conditions. |
| To eliminate drug trafficking and consumption of harmful drugs | Controlled drug trafficking and consumption of harmful drugs. | Failed to wipe out drug and human trafficking. |
| To promote health standards in the World. | Improved people’s standards of living through WHO,FAO, ILO |  |
| To resettle and rehabilitate the people displaced by World War II. | Resettlement of displaced persons through UNHCR | Refuge problem still persisted by 1970. |
| To better the workers conditions | Improved employer-employee working conditions through ILO |  |
| To safe guard the World against World aggression. | Championed the World against aggression. | Violation of rights of women not totally eliminated. |
| To prevent the causes of conflicts by encouraging social, economic, scientific educational and cultural progress in the World. | Promoted education, scientific and cultural research through UNESCO. |  |
| To protect the global environment. | Minimized threats against the environment through UNEP |  |
| To promote the rights of children. | Protected the rights of children through UNICEF, UNESCO & WHO | Child abuse still persisted by 1970. |
| To encourage and promote international trade. | Efforts were made to promote international trade through UNDP agency UNIDO |  |
| To solve conflicts between nations peacefully. | Succeeded in solving world conflicts e.g. Cuban crisis 1962. | Arab-Israel conflict was not totally resolved. |
| To promote Agriculture. | Promoted agriculture through FAO |  |
|  |  | Failed to stop the emergence of alliance e.g. NATO |
|  |  | Failed to re-unite countries disunited by World War II. |
|  |  | Failed to address Cold War. |
|  |  | Neo-colonialism surfaced in the world. |
|  |  | Campaign against racism was not fully successful. |

**THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION (U.N.O) 1945-1970**

**THE UNO AGENCIES (can enable a student to generate achievements of UNO as seen below)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Agencies** | **In full** | **Achievements** | **Failure** |
| **ICJ** | International Court of Justice | Tried the international war criminals | Failed in the field of justice. |
| **IMF** | International Monetary Fund | Financial assistance to developing countries. | Undesirable conditions on aid extended to 3rd world countries. |
| **UNDP** | United Nations Development Programme. | Promoted Economic cooperation and development. | Failed to solve the world’s economic crisis and economic imbalance. |
| **WORLD BANK** |  | Granted aid to member states |  |
| **UNHCR** | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. | Resettlement of displaced persons. | The problem of the refuges not completely addressed. |
| **UNESCO** | United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation. | Economic, social and cultural improvement. | Failed to wipe out cultural intolerance and racism. |
| **FAO** | Food and Agriculture Organisation. | Promoted Agriculture. |  |
| **ILO** | International Labour Organisation | Improved workers conditions. |  |
| **UNEP** | United Nations Environment Programme. | Protected the environment | Failed to prevent pollution caused by industries. |
| **WHO** | World Health Organisation | Promoted world health. |  |
| **UNICEF** | United Nations Children Education Fund. | Protection of children’s rights |  |
| **UNIDO** | United Nations Industrial Development Organisation. | Encouraged industrial advancement of developing countries. |  |
| **IAEC** | International Atomic Energy Commission | Worked for safe and peaceful use of atomic energy | Failed to disarm world powers. |

**COLD WAR 1945-1970**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Causes** | **Effects/ Impact** |
| Ideological conflicts i.e. capitalism vis-à-vis communism. | Divide the world into two camp i.e. communist and capitalist block. |
| The Sovietisation policy. | Let to the spread of communism in Eastern Europe. |
| The decision made by victor powers during the World War II to destroy German and Japan. | Led to the division of Germany i.e. East and West Germany. |
| The USA Marshall aid plan package. | Increased flow of foreign aid to the allies. |
| The Truman doctrine |  |
| The rise of communist Mao Tse Tung to power in China. | Led to the rise of Mao Tse Tung in China in 1946. |
| The 1946 iron curtain speech by Winston Churchill. |  |
| Arms races | Accelerated arms race. |
| The post-World War II future of Poland. |  |
| The Berlin Blockade 1948-49 | Led to Berlin Blockade and Berlin airlift. |
| The conflict over the occupation of Germany |  |
| Intervention of USA and USSR in different civil wars. | Widened the spread of military coups in the 3rd World countries/Loss of lives. |
| The failure of Post-World War II conferences. |  |
| Death of charismatic leaders e.g. Roosevelt. |  |
| The establishment of the communist information Bureau (Comniform) in 1947. | Led to formation of economic cooperation and integration based on political ideologies. |
| Formation of alliances e.g. NATO vis-à-vis Warsaw pact. | Revived military alliances i.e. NATO vis-à-vis Warsaw pact. |
| The Cuban missile crisis | Led to Cuban missile crisis. |
| The Korean crisis 1950-53 | Led to the Korean crisis 1950-53. |
| Press propaganda | Led to press propaganda. |
| Joseph Stalin’s foreign policy. | Increased Stalin’s aggression in Eastern Europe. |
| The role of men on spot |  |
| Spy network | Led to formation of secret spy network e.g CIA, KGB, MOSSAD and FBI. |
| Weakness of UNO | Weakened the operations of the UNO. |
|  | Supported the survival of dictators e.g. Fidel Castrol. |
|  | Led to soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. |
|  | Loss of lives and assassination and terrorist activities. |
|  | Supported the survival of Apartheid in South Africa. |
|  | Intensified Arab-Israel war. |
|  | Led to economic recession. |
|  | Led to space exploration. |
|  | Led to the formation of NAM |
|  | Speeding up of decolonization. |
|  | Promoted scientific and technological research. |

**THE WORLD ECONOMIC DEPRESSION 1929-1935**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Causes** | **Characteristics** | **Effects** |
| Over production i.e. greed for profits | Characterized by over production. | Fall in prices of commodities. |
| World War I with its negative impact. |  |  |
| Economic protectionism that discouraged international trade. | Characterized by protectionism | Breakdown of international relations. |
| The Gold standard system | Characterized by the use of gold standard | Abandonment of the Gold standard system. |
| Off set of war indemnity |  |  |
| The collapse of the Wall Street stock exchange market. | Characterized by collapse of banking institution. | Led to collapse of banking institutions. |
| The failure of the League of Nations to promoted economic cooperation. | Characterized by decline in economic cooperation. | Undermined the LON. |
| Total ban on immigration. | Characterized by total ban on immigration. |  |
| Use of capital intensive techniques in production. | Characterized by the use of capital intensive techniques | Led to over production |
| Over population | Characterized by over population | Wide spread of poverty. |
| Labour inefficiency as work remained in the hands of inexperienced women and children. | Characterized by labour inefficiency. | Reduced production. |
| Unfair distribution of profits between workers and employers | Characterized by wide spread of poverty. |  |
| Speculations or pronouncements by politicians via the press | Characterized by rumour mongering of prominent politicians. |  |
| High tariffs on imports | Characterized by high tariffs on imports. |  |
| Wide spread of unemployment. | Characterized by un employment | Wide spread of unemployment |
| Income inequalities | Characterized by wide income inequalities | Caused social unrest. |
|  |  | Down fall of un popular governments like the Weimar republic. |
|  |  | Led to the rise of new economic and strategic reforms that led to faster recovery programs. |
|  |  | Facilitated the spread of socialism especially in the Eastern Europe. |
|  |  | Gave rise to new men and personalities in Europe e.g. Maynard Keynes. |
|  |  | Led to the formation of economic groupings i.e. the OSLO group. |
|  |  | Led to political unrest coupled with the rise of dictators i.e. Hitler in Germany. |
|  |  | Laid a foundation for the outbreak of World War II. |

**THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS 1920-1935**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Aims/why was the League formed** | **Achievements** | **Failures** |
| To promote economic cooperation | Increased international cooperation and unity | Failed to maintain economic cooperation in the interview period. |
| To settle disputes between countries | Settled disputes between states | Failed to resolve major disputes e.g. Bolivia against Paraguay. |
| To safe guard the sovereignty of new states | Safe guarded the sovereignty of new states | Failed to protect the independence and sovereignty of small states. |
| To effect disarmament | Enforced disarmament | Failed to effect disarmament. |
| To check on drug trafficking | Controlled drug trafficking | Failed to eliminate drug trafficking. |
| To effect disarmament | Enforced disarmament | Failed to effect disarmament |
| To check on drug trafficking | Controlled drug trafficking | Failed to eliminate drug trafficking |
| To maintain the prisoners of war | Settled the case of prisoners of war |  |
| To settle refuge crisis | Settled refugee crisis | Refugee crisis persisted |
| To improve the conditions of workers | Improved worker’s conditions through ILO | Mistreatment of workers still human rights. |
| To promote human rights | Promoted human rights through the ICJ | Failed to eliminate the abuse of human rights. |
| To promote child welfare | Promoted child welfare | Mistreatment of children still persisted. |
| To check on the spread of deadly diseases | Checked the spread of diseases and achieved better health standards. | Deadly diseases persisted (failed to wipe out deadly diseases) |
| To administer mandate territories | Effectively administered the mandate territories. | Failed in the mandate system. |
| To check the trade in humans | Checked on military aggression | Failed to restrain military aggression e.g. Italian invasion of Abyssinia. |
| To preserve the Versailles peace settlement | Tried to preserve the Versailles peace settlement. | Failed to totally preserve the Versailles peace settlement. |
|  | Reconciled Germany with her former enemies. |  |
|  | Promoted education and intellectual cooperation. |  |
|  |  | Failed to secure the membership of USA |
|  |  | The failure of collective security |
|  |  | Leading to revival of alliances |
|  |  | Failed to protect democratic governments |
|  |  | Failed to contain economic depression |
|  |  | Failed to maintain membership of important members like Italy, Germany e.t.c |
|  |  | Failed to avert the outbreak of World War I. |

**CAUSES OF GREAT ECONOMIC DEPRESSION**

**I** - Income Inequalities and poverty

**L** - Labour Inefficiency

**O** - Over production versus Low market

**V** - Very weak government in Europe

**E** - Effects of Gold tylandsysler

**S** - Speculations by Investors and Politicians

**W** - World War I negative effects

**E** - End of World Stock Exchange October 1929.

**E** - Effects of press and propaganda.

**T** - The weakness of LON.

**H** - High rates of unemployment.

**E** - Endless political instabilities.

**A** - American Loan scheme

**R** - Reparation Terms of 1999.

**T** - Trade protections first.

**EFFECTS OF THE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION**

**Negative**

**B** - Banks 4200 closed.

**A** - America was put at war with other countries.

**D** - Destroyed International Trade.

**D** - Dictatorship emerged in Europe.

**E** - Europe governments collapsed i.e. Weiner.

**P** - Poor standards of living.

**R** - Real industrial decline and closure.

**E** - Ended the league of Nation.

**S** - Spread of communism in Europe.

**S** - Social economic hardships increased.

**I** - Imperialism of European Countries Italy -1935, German, Poland and Japan or Mach…………

**O** - Occurrence of un employment.

**N** - Neutrality of USA over European States.

**Positive**

**S** - System of gold Tyland War abandoned.

**I** - Influence of economic reforms

**R** - Rise of economists

**How economic depression was solved?**

**M** - Millitary foreign policies

**U** - Use of international economic conferences

**S** - Stop of gold Tyland system

**E** - Employment relief scheme.

**V** - Various economic integration were formed.

**E** - Economic policies

**N** - No borrowing and lending.

**A** - Abolition of Trade protectionism.

**G** - German under Hitler denounced 1919 rpt.

**E** - Economist like Kenyans were used.

**D** - Dictatorship was adopted in German, Japan and Spain.

**S** - Sarajevo double murder 28th June 1914.

**A** - Arms race

**R** - Role of press and propaganda.

**A** - Alliance system.

**F** - Franco-Prussian War 1870-1871.

**I** - Imperialism.

**N** - Nationalism.

**A** - Absence of European Diplomacy.

**B** - Balka crisis of 1908-1913.

**K** - Kaizer William’s character.

**N.B:** Sarajevo Double murder comes last since it is a spark off factor of World War I.

**ROLE OF COUNTRIES**

**Britain:**

* Participated in arm race.
* Formed alliance lie triple entente 1907 (Britain, Russia, France).
* Britain influenced the Press.
* Britain was Imperialistic.
* Britain led to the Balka crisis.

**France**:

* She got arms from Britain.
* She participated in Alliance system.
* France was Imperialistic.
* France influenced the Press.
* France fought in Franco-Prussia War.
* France was frationalistic.

**Austria**

* Got arms from German.
* Participated in Alliance i.e. Dual alliance 1872.
* Declared a war on Serbia.
* Ushered an ultimetism to Serbia.
* Annexed Bosnia and Herzegovinian 1878.
* Influenced the Press.
* Encouraged Nationalism in small states.

**Negative effects of World War I**

**D** - Depopulation 10million people dead.

**D** - Displacement of people.

**D** - Distraction of people’s property i.e. Infrastructures.

**D** - Downfall of German and her alliances.

**P** - Problems of War prisoners.

**R** - Rise of dictators missions, Hitler.

**E** - Ended treaties and Alliances.

**T** - The outbreak of World War II.

**E** - Economic depression.

**Positive**

**L** - League of Nations was formed.

**C** - Conservative government collapsed

**V** - Vast spread of communication

**M** - Mery making and Romanticism

**I** - Independence of small states

**E** - Emancipation of women

**R** - Improvement in education

**E** - Ensured territorial and adjustment

**S** - Spread of republicanism government in comer

**UMTA MAP IS COMING SOON DEAR FRIENDS**

**U** - UNO weakness

**M** - Marshal aid plan versus Moltov

**T** - Truman’s doctrines

**A** - Arms race

**M** - Men on spot

**A** - Alliance system

**P** - Press and propaganda

**I** - Imperialism

**S** - Sovietization policy

**C** - Civil wars between USL and USSR

**S** - Spy network conform CIA/ FBI of USA and KBG for USSR

**F** - Failure of Yalta and Post dam conference

**B** - Berlin Blockade 1948-1949

**I** - Ideological difference

**W** - Winston Church’s Hills speech 1946

**Effects**

**Positively feeding**

**F** - Foreign aid was granted

**E** - Education was improved

**E** - Economy was improved through grants

**E** - Economic organization were formed

**D** - Decolonisation of Africa and Asia

**I** - Increased spread of communism in Eastern Europe

**N** - Non-aligned movement was formed

**G** - Growth of USA and USSR was super powers

**Negative effects**

**Dust bin**

**D** - Dictatorship rose up in Europe

**U** - UNO was weakened by Cold War

**S** - Spy networks were created

**T** - Terrorism increased in World

**B** - Brought political unrests in Europe

**I** - Increased re arms race

**N** - New alliance were form

**M** - Military hard ware i.e. AK47 gun by Russia

**I** - Israel was created in 1948 as a base for USA

**Success for 1830 Belgium revolt**

**Menstruation periods**

**M -** Massive support of Belgians

**E** - Economy of the Belgians was strong

**N** - Naturally Belgian were determined to fight

**S** - Support from foreign states

**T** - The unity of Belgian masses

**R** - Role of middle class

**A** - Army of Belgians was strong

**T** - The un popular policies of King William of the Dutch

**I** - Influence of 1789 French revolution

**O** - Over all admission of France in the congress

**N** - Nature of 1831 constitution

**P** - Powerful London Treaty of 1839

**E** - End of the congress system by 1830

**R** - Role of Belgian National Congress Party

**I** - Influence of 1830 French Revolution

**O** - Occurrence of genuine grievances

**D** - Defeat of Dutch in 1831

**S** - Size of the Belgian population was too big compared to the Dutch who were 2 million people

**Factors for the rise of Napoleon to power 1799**

**N** - Napoleon’s military background

**A** - Annexation of Corsica 1768

**P** - Personal connection with great men

**O** - The oratory skills of Napoleon

**L** - Lucien’s Bonaparte’s role

**E** - Egyptian campaign of 1798

**O** - Over ambitious characters of Napoleon

**N** \_ Napoleon’s Education back ground from Brienne military school and Ecole

**B** - Brumaire Coup of 9th November 1799

**I** - Italian Campaign of 1797

**L** - Luck of Napoleon

**S** - Support from the French army

**F** - Family back ground of Napoleon

**Factors for Napoleon’s down fall**

**M** - Moscow campaign 1812

**A** - Arrest of the pope

**R** - Role of Britain

**S** - Strength of fourth coalition

**H** - Huge Napoleonic Empire

**A** - Army betrayed him like Marsha Nay Benerdat

**I** - Influence of the peninsular

**C** - Continental system

**O** - Over taxed the French masses

**N** - Nationalism from conquered states i.e. Naples and Spain

**D** - Divorce of Josephine

**T** - Trafalgar incident of 1805

**E** - Exhaustion and fatigue

**D** - Dictatorship

**B** - Battle of waterloo 1815

**B** - Battle of Nation

**Any other**

**Achievements of Napoleon**

**F** - French revolution doctrine was preserved (**LEF**)

**R** - Re organization of French arm

**A** - Agricultural reforms

**N** - Nationalized the economy

**C** - Code Napoleon was introduced

**E** - Education was improved

**C** \_ Concordat 1801 was signed

**O** - Organized trade and commerce

**D** - Developed public works roads, railways

**E** - Ended class division by encouraging

**Formula 2 for Napoleon’s down fall**

**A** - Arrest of the pope 1809

**C** - Continental system 1806

**H** - High taxes imposed to French masses

**I** - Influence of Britain

**E** - Education of women was neglected and teaching of liberal subjects

**V** - Vast Empire 1804

**E** - Exiled at Elba which made him lose contact with his army

**M** - Moscow campaign of 1812

**E** - Exposure of Napoleon’s military tactics to his enemies

**N** - Nepotism i.e. use of his brother Jerome Bonaparte

**T** - The Peninsular War

**S** - Settlement of Vienna

**Causes of 1789 French Revolution**

**P** - Political philosopher

**O** - Over taxation

**E** - Education system was unfair

**I** - Influence of American war of Independence

**T** - The 5th May 1789 calling of the Estates General Meeting

**I** - Influence of England (Britain)

**C** - Character of Kohl Louis xv

**A** - Antoinette’s role

**L** \_ Land inequality

**C** - Calamities of 1788 bad winter

**A** - Army grievances

**N** - Nature of the ancient regime

**D** - Dismissal of financial controllers

**I** - Influence of 7 years’ war with Britain

**C** - Catholic Church

**C** - Class divisionism

**G** - Grievances in the army

**Causes of Reign of Terror**

**Use the same words**

**R** - Rise of Republicanism in France

**E** - Existence of the revolutionary tribunals

**I** - Influence of Carnot and his militaristic policies

**G** - General weakness of King Louis Xvi

**N** - Nature of the Civil constitution of the clergy

**O** - Occurrence of economic crisis 1792-1793

**F** - Flight of the King to Varennes

**T** - The death of Mirabeau April 1791

**E** - Existence of Paris mob

**R** - Rise of Herbert’s and his religion

**R** - Role of emigres in collaboration with King Louis XVI

**O** - Over excitement for reforms by French masses

**R** - Role of Maximillian Robespierre

**Achievements of the directory government in France 1795-1799**

Just use the word

**Directorate**

**D** - Defeated Francio Babeuf leading to law and order

**I** - Industrialized France

**R** - Reign of Terror was ended

**E** - Education reforms were put in place

**C** - Constitution of France was established

**T** - Trade and commerce reforms

**O** - Organized French army into a modern army

**R** - Reforms in currencies new currency was formed

**A** - Agricultural reforms

**T** - The government released all war prisoners

**E** - Encouraged banking institution

**E** - Expanded French boarders to ALPs and Pyres

**N.B**: Read failures of the directory government.

**Account for the rise of the Republican government**

Republican government was a government that was established on 20th of September 1792 and it collapsed on 3rd November 1795 with the establishment of the directory government.

Factors include;

The collapse of the French monarchy

The desire to end despotism

The fall of Bastille building prison

The role of Paris mob

The role of Maximillian Robespierre

The influence of financial crisis

The failure of estates general meetings

The dismissal of financial controllers Necker and Turgot

The rise of conventional government

The over excitement for reforms by French masses.

**For facilitation;**

**Contact: 0703 938 609/0785 197 828**

**Make “A” in 48Hours**