

THE BULLET-EUROPEAN HISTORY MADE EASY

THE VIENNA CONGRESS AND THE VIENNA SETTLEMENT 1814-15.

- The Vienna settlement was the outcome of the Vienna congress of 1814-1815.
- The Vienna settlement followed the victory of 4th coalition that defeated Napoleon I in 1815
- It was concluded by the “big four” i.e. Austria, Russia, Britain and Prussia.

Aims	Achievements	Failures and weaknesses
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 power	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 restore 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



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THE CONGRESS SYSTEM AND THE CONCERT OF EUROPE 1818-1830

- The congress system refers to the series of meetings that were held in Europe between 1818-1830
- The congress system was born out of European suffering as a result of Napoleonic era and the subsequent Vienna settlement of 1815. It came into operation in 1818 at the congress of Aix –la-chapelle.
- The idea of the Concert of Europe was born at the Vienna congress where they agreed to have periodic meetings with the idea of permanent cooperation in Europe.

Aims	Achievements	Failures and weaknesses
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 redrawn 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 legitimate leaders	Protected dictatorial leaders
To control revolutions	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	
To address 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	



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	question between Sweden and Denmark	
	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	Suspensions, 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 Belgian revolution
Increased influence of Metternich's policies which	Metternich and his influence



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made the masses suffer and hence revolts	
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

- Metternich was born in 1773 at Koblenz in the German Rhineland.
- An Austrian aristocrat who dominated European affairs between 1815 and 1848 and that’s why this period was referred to as Metternich era.

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 etc.
Preservation of conservatism	
Preserved the Austrian empire	Promoted Austrian imperialism
Restored catholic dominance	Promoted religious intolerance i.e. Catholicism



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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

- The 1830 revolutions took place in France, Italian states, Belgium, Poland and the German states.
- The 1848 revolutions were experienced in France, Poland, German states, Italian states, Prussia, Hungary, Moldavia and Walachia

Causes of the 1830 revolutions	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 Industrialization	Negative effects of Industrialization
Economic hardships of the time e.g. un employment	Economic hardships of the time e.g. un employment
Metternich and the Metternich system	Metternich and the Metternich system
Desire for liberal reforms	Desire for liberal reforms
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

Effects of the 1830 revolutions	Effects of the 1848 revolutions
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



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	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 Philippe and the duke of Luxemburg.	Led to the rise of new men to power i.e. Napoleon III
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, France.	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.	Led to the downfall of Louis Philippe
Divided the congress powers i.e. Russia and Britain supported while others opposed the revolts.	
The map of Europe was redrawn.	

Common features of the 1830 revolutions	Common features of the 1848 revolutions
Revolutions broke out in the same year i.e. 1830	Revolutions broke out in the same year i.e. 1848
The Vienna settlement was the main cause	The Vienna settlement was the main cause
Inspired by the 1789 French revolution	Inspired by the 1789 French revolution
Were led by intellectuals and the middle class	Were led by intellectuals and the middle class
Broke out because of the desire for liberal reforms and independence	Broke out because of the desire for liberal reforms and independence
Were occasioned by unfair taxation system	Were occasioned by unfair taxation system
Were urban based i.e. took place in towns	Were urban based i.e. took place in towns
Inspired by the 1830 July revolution in France against Charles X	Inspired by the 1848 February revolution in France against Louis Philippe
Were occasioned by corruption and embezzlement of public funds	Were occasioned by corruption and embezzlement of public funds
Took place in less industrialized apart from Belgium	Took place in less industrialized
Characterized by foreign intervention	Characterized by lack of foreign aid



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Most states revolted because of the Metternich system	Most states revolted because of the Metternich system
Broke out as a result of the collapse of the congress system	Broke out as a result of the collapse of the congress system
Characterized by inherent military weakness	Characterized by inherent military weakness
The role of peasants largely ignored	The role of peasants largely ignored

THE 1789 FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE 1917 RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONS

- The French revolution was the social, political and economic changes that took place in France
- The Revolution was organized by the middle class members and peasants against the government of King Louis XVI.
- It was sparked off by the Estates General Meeting of 5th May 1789.
- The Russian revolutions of 1917 occurred in two phases. The 1st revolution occurred in Feb/March in overthrowing the Tsardom(Romanov)
- The 2nd revolution occurred in October/ November against the provisional government and set up a communist government led by Vladimir Lenin.

Causes of the 1789 French revolution	Causes of the 1917 Russian revolutions
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 years 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
Specific for France	Specific for Russia



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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	Industrial revolution and its effects
	Russification policy
	The effects of the red Sunday 22 nd Jan 1905
	Weakness of the provisional government
	Rise of political parties e.g. Bolshevik and Menshevik

Positive impact of the 1789 French revolution	Positive impact of the 1917 Russian revolutions
The revolution ended the Ancient regime with all its abuses.	Total collapse of the Tsardom in Russia
Led to abolition of class system i.e. created a classless society in France.	ended the question of minorities with equality of nationalities
There was boost in the Agricultural sector.	Economic development, industrialization, agriculture and transport arising from the new economic policy (NEP)
Reforms in local government –communes with elected officials.	Abolition of social-economic inequalities, unemployment reduced
Led to reforms in the judiciary.	Led to reforms in the judiciary.
Led to civil constitution of the clergy.	New constitution of Russia separated church from the state affairs
Led to abolition of feudalism and serfdom.	Led to abolition of feudalism and serfdom.
Growth of political pluralism i.e. Republicanism and other ideologies.	
Overthrow of the Bourbon Monarchy and its deficits.	Overthrow of the Tsardom and its deficits.
There was rise of new men i.e. Robespierre, Roland.	Led to the rise of Trotsky, Lenin and Stalin to power
Uplifted the French glory and the balance of power was in favor of France.1789-1814, 1848-1870.	Uplifted the Russian glory and the balance of power from 1917-1945
Military reforms i.e. beginning with 1793, there was compulsory military recruitments for able bodied men to safe guard the National interests.	Military reforms
Tax reforms i.e. abolition of unfair taxation system.	Tax reforms i.e. abolition of unfair taxation system.
Land reforms or change in the land tenure system.	End of feudalism in Russia and all land was nationalized



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Educational reforms i.e. establishment of polytechnic school by the National convention government, secondary and university education improved.	Educational reforms carried out
France gained territories through the revolutionary wars.	
Natural liberty and equality of all men.	
Rebirth of constitutionalism.	
Rebirth of Human Rights.	
Ended religious intolerance with the birth of Herbertism (religion of reason)	
Promotion of French culture i.e. language, museum, Art and Theatre (music and drama).	
Rise of French nationalism-the Tri-color flag, National Assembly.	
It led to the declaration of Rights of Man and Citizenship.	
Currency reform leading to stabilization.	
Economic reforms- uniform metric units and measures were introduced.	
Negative impact	Negative impact
Led to inter-class struggles leading to destruction of property.	Destruction of property.
Loss of lives as a result of the Reign of Terror and Napoleonic wars.	Loss of lives
Execution of the king- Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette.	Detention and eventual execution of Nicholas II and his family in July 1918.
Inspired other revolutions in France e.g. 1799 coup d'état, 1830 and 1848, 1816's white of Terror.	Outbreak of civil war 1918-1921 (Red army against the white army)
Led to international enmity against France manifested in the formation of coalitions against France. i.e. 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd and 4 th .	International isolation against Russia 1917-1924
The Brunswick's Manifesto 1792.	Hostility against the communist regime e.g. by Britain etc.
Further economic deterioration e.g. 1792-unemployment, inflation, breakdown of factories, international trade.	Further economic deterioration e.g. 1917-1924 unemployment, inflation, breakdown of factories, international trade.
The Vienna settlement and France i.e. war indemnity, An Army of occupation, Isolation and territorial losses.	Loss of territories-Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia



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Led to internal/political/Religious instabilities i.e. the 1790's at Lavandee and Herbert's worship of Reason.	Religion was abolished
Led hostility towards the Bourbon family. 1793-1814, 1814-1830.	
The question of the Émigrés- exodus in search of aid for counter revolution.	

Challenges faced by the Bolsheviks	How Bolsheviks consolidated themselves in power
The disagreement within the communist party.	Expulsion of 100,000 members from the party
The Bolshevik government lacked majority support within Russia.	The Bolshevik party was enlarged i.e. changed from being an elite party to a mass party
The next pressing problem was how to withdraw Russia from World War I.	Ended war with Germany by the treaty of Brest-Litovsk in 1918
The Bolshevik government was faced with severe food shortages.	Adoption of the New Economic policy
The civil wars and uprisings against the Bolshevik government.	Used the red army under Trotsky as commissioner of war
The foreign intervention against the communist government by Finland, Britain, USA, France, Japan and so many others.	Gained recognition from western powers
The Bolshevik government faced international isolation.	Signed treaties with hostile neighbors e.g. the treaty of Rapallo with Germany
The power struggle among the communist leaders.	
The acute economic and social hardships.	Adopted economic measures to solve serious economic problems
The government faced opposition from various political parties in Russia with differing interests and ideologies.	Banned opposition
The government faced the problem of high foreign debt.	Refused to pay a huge debt that had been acquired by the Tsarist regime
Faced a challenge of organizing the Red army to quell the civil wars and defend the communist revolution.	Appealed to Russian nationalist sentiments i.e. claimed that the white army were trying to assist the foreigners to attack Russia
Polish war against Russia.	Signing of the treaty of Riga in march 1921
Challenges of strengthening and spreading communism to the rest of Europe and the World.	Adopted the Sovietisationist policy
Faced the problem of inexperienced communist nominees who were appointed to manage the mines, factories and railway which led to decline in Production.	Acquired industrial expertise from western countries
	Execution of the Romanov family



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	Introduction of the soviet constitution in Russia in 1918
	Nationalization of war related industries
	Used authoritarian means
	Organized Russia into several self governing republics

Reasons for the success of the 1789 French revolution	Reasons for the collapse of the Bourbon monarchy/ ancient regime.
The storming of Bastille on July 14 th 1789 weakened despotism and the Bourbon Monarchy.	The destruction of the Bastille on 14 th July which was a symbol of despotism and therefore the pillar of the Bourbon monarchy
The role of great revolutionary leaders such as General Lafayette, Count Mirabeau, Robespierre, Carnot etc.	The death of Mirabeau in 1791 who was the only sympathizer and advisor to the monarchy. This weakened the monarchy
The violent activities of the peasants against the Nobles made the nobles to support the abolition of feudalism.	Abolition of feudalism on 4 th august 1789 on which the monarchy had survived for ages
The promulgation of the constitution of 1791	The enactment of the 1 st French constitution on September 1791 reduced the traditional powers of the king leading to the collapse
The enactment of the civil constitution of the clergy.	The enactment of the civil constitution of the clergy reduced the powers of the church which had been a strong pillar of the monarchy
The attempted flight of king Louis XVI to Austria drifted the revolution to the radical phase	The kings attempted flight to Austria led to his execution marking the final blow of the monarchy
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 etc.
The activities of the National convention.	The rise of the National Assembly on 17 th 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



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The declaration of rights of man and citizens.	The declaration of rights of man and citizen
The weakness of King Louis XVI	Weakness of king Louis XVI i.e. his inconsistency 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 (23 million 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 arms / military weapons by the revolutionaries / mob.	The Kings collaboration with Émigrés
	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 22 nd September 1792.
The role of the revolutionary National Guard	
The popularity of the revolutionary ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity.	

THE 1848 REVOLUTIONS, UNIFICATION OF ITALY (1796-1870) AND GERMANY (1815-1871)

- The 1848 revolutions were experienced in France, Poland, German states, Italian states, Prussia, Hungary, Moldavia and Wallachia
- Before 1870, Italy was a mere Geographical expression with many small states governed independently under the domination of Austria.
- The disunited Italian states under foreign domination were Lombardy, Venetia, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, Nice, Sicily, Piedmont, Savoy and many others.



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- German states were disunited before 1860. They included Prussia, Baden, Holstein, Frankfurt etc.

Reasons for the failure of 1848 revolutions	Obstacles to the unification of Italy and Germany	Favorable factors for the unification of Italy and Germany
	Internal factors	Internal factors
Lack of able leaders	Lack of able leaders	Rise of able leaders
Lack of a strong army	Lack of a strong army	Strong army
Rise of sub nationalism in European states	Lack of a modal state/ patriotic state/ leading state	Identification of a modal state
Economic hardships	Economic backwardness	Improved economy
Ideological differences	Ideological differences	Unity
Poor transport and communication	Poor transport and communication	Improved transport and communication
Lack of a strong middle class	Lack of a strong middle class	Rise of a strong middle class
Lack of mobilization	Lack of mobilization	Mobilization of the masses
Failure of the revolution in Vienna (Austria)	Failure of the 1848 revolutions	Lessons from the failure 1848 revolutions
Weakness of liberal forces	Weakness of liberal forces	Rise of liberal forces
Lack of a common plan and strategy	Lack of a common plan and strategy	Common strategy and plan
High illiteracy levels	High illiteracy levels	Educational reforms
	External factors	External factors
Influence of the Vienna settlement	The Vienna settlement	The Vienna settlement
Military strength of Austria	Austrian influence	Austrian influence
Metternich and his Metternich system in all its forms	Metternich and his Metternich system in all its forms	Downfall of Metternich in 1848
Congress system	Congress system	Collapse of the congress system
Foreign intervention of Napoleon III in Italian states	Influence of Napoleon III	Influence of Napoleon III
Lack of foreign aid	Lack of foreign aid	Foreign aid
Religious differences	Influence of the pope and the catholic church	Rise of the liberal pope (Italy)/suppression of the Catholics (Germany)
	Influence of Napoleon I	Influence of Napoleon I

Role of Cavour/Piedmont/Victor Emanuel II	Role of Bismarck/Prussia/William I
Mobilization of the masses	Mobilization of the masses
Improved economy	Improved economy
Promoted unity	promoted unity
Raised loans for the masses especially from	Raised loans for the masses



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England	
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
Looked for foreign support	Looked for foreign assistance
Identification of piedmont as a modal state	Identification of Prussia as a modal state
Improved transport and communication	Improved transport and communication
Improved agriculture of Piedmont	Improved agriculture of Prussia
Developed unification action plan	Developed unification action plan
Cooperated with Garibaldi and Mazzini	Cooperated with military Generals i.e. Von Roon and Von Moltke
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
Sponsored the formation of the Italian nationalists' society led by Marin, Lafarina and Pauricino	Austro-Prussian war
Secured the Popal states	The treaty of Prague which dismissed Austria from Germany affairs
	Alliance with southern German states
	The Franco-Prussian war
	The Frankfurt treaty
	In 1871, excluded Austria from the Germany Reich and established German empire.

THE 1878 BERLIN CONGRESS

- The Berlin conference/ congress of 1878 was called and chaired by Bismarck to solve the problems in the Balkans. In attendance were Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Germany and Turkey.

Aims	Achievements	Failures
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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 disintegration	Turkey was saved from 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 independence	
To end Bulgarian barbarous atrocities	Checked Bulgarian atrocities	Failed to eliminate total mistreatment of the subject nationalities.
To settle territorial disputes	Settled territorial disputes	
To address commercial conflicts between Britain and Russia	Austria and Britain acquired territories	Increased tension between Serbia and Austria
		Increased tension in Europe leading to world war I
	Elevated German position	Promoted German's aggression leading to world war I
	Germany Turkish relationship were cemented	Growth of Pan Slavism leading to Balkan wars.
	Austro-Germany friendship consolidated	Italy left unhappy
	Berlin became a center of European diplomacy	

BALKAN WARS 1821-1854 AND 1912-1913

- The Balkan was part of the Ottoman Empire which was a multi – national empire characterized by instabilities between 1820 - 56
- The instabilities/ wars 1821-1856 included the Greek war of independence (1821 – 1832), Syrian question (1839 – 1841) and the Crimean war (1854 – 56).
- The Balkan wars 1912-13 were two confrontations/conflicts that took place in the Balkans between 1912 and 1913.



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- The 1st Balkan war was fought by the Alliance of the Balkan states of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Greece against Turkey.
- The 2nd Balkan war was fought by Bulgaria against the Alliance of Greece, Serbia, Ottoman Empire, Romania and Montenegro.

Causes of Balkan wars 1821-1854	Causes of Balkan wars 1912-1913
The Balkan was part of the Ottoman Empire which was a multi – national empire characterized by instabilities between 1821 – 54	The Balkan wars were two confrontations/conflicts that took place in the Balkans between 1912 and 1913.
The selfish and conflicting interests of the great powers in the Balkans e.g. Britain, Russia, Austria, France etc.	The selfish and conflicting interests of the great powers in the Balkans e.g. Britain, Russia, Austria, France etc.
The Weakness of the Ottoman Empire, e.g. economic hardships and exploitation like over taxation, corruption. Military weakness.	The weakness of the ottoman Empire made the Balkan league members to fight Her
The rise of Nationalism in the Balkans characterized by revolts in the period.	The rise of Balkan Nationalism- The desire to achieve National independence led to the wars.
Success of the Serbian revolts of 1804-15 inspired instabilities e.g. the Greek war of independence.	The influence of militarism in the Balkan states i.e. Serbia and Greece had built a large military force which also led to the wars.
Failure of international diplomacy e.g. failure and violation of the treaty of Adrianople (1829), Unkiar-Skelessi (1833), Treaty of London 1840 and Straits convention 1841.	The desire to overturn the 1878 Berlin congress led to the war
Support of the big powers to various armed conflicts e.g. Britain, Russia to Greeks, Britain, France to Turkey against Russia.	The influence of foreign powers especially Russia which secretly encouraged Serbia and Bulgaria to declare war on Turkey.
The conflict between Egypt and Turkey over Syria	The conflict /dispute between Bulgaria and Serbia over Macedonia.
Economic exploitation of the minorities.	Economic exploitation of the minorities.
Religious intolerance i.e. Muslims against Christians and vice versa.	Religious intolerance i.e. Muslims against Christians and vice versa.
The refusal of the Sultan to honour his promise to Mehemet Ali of Egypt led to Syrian question.	The influence of foreign powers especially Russia which secretly encouraged Serbia and Bulgaria to declare war on Turkey.
The desire to liberate the Slav population from the Turkish rule.	The desire to liberate the Slav population from the Turkish rule.



THE BULLET-EUROPEAN HISTORY MADE EASY

Specific for 1821-1854 Balkan wars	Specific for 1912-13 Balkan wars
The revival of the Greek glory	The influence of militarism in the Balkan states
The influence of Western European ideologies e.g. the French revolution which inspired nationalism and liberalism.	Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1908 led to the Balkan wars.
Influence of men on spot	The activities of the young Turkish movement (Turkification policy of Christians) led to the war.
The struggle for the control of the Holy Places	The success of the Italians and Germans in attaining National unity inspired the Balkan states
Conflict between Napoleon III and Tsar Nicholas I.	The formation of the Balkans league among Christian Balkan states led to the 1912 - 1913 Balkan wars
The success of the Greek war of independence leading to the Syrian question.	
The role of the wealthy and educated class of the Greeks and other opposed nationalities.	
Russian invasion of Moldavia and Wallachia	
The rise to power of ambitious characters e.g. Tsar Nicholas I, Palmerstone and Napoleon III.	
Russia's false confidence that Turkey was weak and that; Christian countries would not come in against her.	
The Sinope massacre.	

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

- World War I broke out in 1914 and ended in 1918 between the triple alliance of Germany, Austro-Hungary and the triple Entente members of Britain, Russia, France and their allies.
- The war was sparked off by the Sarajevo double murder
- World war II was fought between 1939 and 1945 between the Axis powers (Germany, Italy and Japan) and the allied powers of (Britain, France, Russia and USA)
- It was sparked off by Germany's invasion of Poland on 1st of Sept 1939

Causes (World War I)	Causes (World War II)
Alliance system	Re-alliance system
Arms race	Re-arms race
Press propaganda	Press propaganda
Nationalism	Nationalism



THE BULLET-EUROPEAN HISTORY MADE EASY

Economic imperialism	Economic imperialism
Militarism	Militarism
Failure of 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

Causes of World War II	➤	➤	➤	➤	➤	➤
Re-alliance system	Axis alliance against allied powers	Aggression by Hitler & Mussolini	Mussolini invaded Ethiopia 1935	Hitler invaded Austria	Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia and the annexation of Sudetenland	Hitler invaded Poland on 1 st September leading to World war II
Re-arms race	Competition in the manufacture of deadly weapons	Aggression Hitler and Mussolini	Mussolini invaded Ethiopia 1935	Hitler invaded Austria	Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia and the annexation of Sudetenland	Hitler invaded Poland on 1 st September leading to World war II
Press propaganda	Exaggerated	Mussolini & Hitler's aggression	Mussolini invasion of Ethiopia 1935	Hitler invasion of Austria	Hitler invasion of Czechoslovakia and the annexation of Sudetenland	Hitler invasion of Poland on 1 st September 1935 leading to World war II
Nationalism	Promoting national interests	Hitler and Mussolini	Mussolini invasion of Ethiopia 1935	Hitler invasion of Austria	Hitler invasion of Czechoslovakia and the annexation of Sudetenland	Hitler invasion of Poland on 1 st September 1935 leading to World war II
Economic imperialism	Acquisition of new territories for economic	Hitler and Mussolini	Mussolini invasion of Ethiopia	Hitler invasion of Austria	Hitler invasion of Czechoslovakia and the annexation of	Hitler invasion of Poland on 1 st September 1935 leading to World war II



THE BULLET-EUROPEAN HISTORY MADE EASY

	purposes		1935		Sudetenland	
Militarism		Hitler and Mussolini	Mussolini invasion of Ethiopia 1935	Hitler invasion of Austria	Hitler invasion of Czechoslovakia and the annexation of Sudetenland	Hitler invasion of Poland on 1 st September 1935 leading to World war II
failure of LON	Its failure to contain aggression	Hitler and Mussolini undermined the efforts of LON	Mussolini invasion of Ethiopia 1935	Hitler invasion of Austria	Hitler invasion of Czechoslovakia and the annexation of Sudetenland	Hitler invasion of Poland on 1 st September 1935 leading to World war II
Adolf Hitler / Benito Mussolini	Aggression, revival of alliance system, re arms race		Mussolini invasion of Ethiopia 1935	Hitler invasion of Austria	Hitler invasion of Czechoslovakia and the annexation of Sudetenland	Hitler invasion of Poland on 1 st September 1935 leading to World war II
Spanish civil war	General Franco launched a war against the republican government	Hitler and Mussolini supported General Franco				The success of the war by General Franco encouraged Hitler's invasion of Poland on 1 st September 1935 leading to World war II
Change in the balance of power in favour of Axis powers		Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy	Mussolini invasion of Ethiopia 1935	Hitler invasion of Austria	Hitler invasion of Czechoslovakia and the annexation of Sudetenland	Hitler invasion of Poland on 1 st September 1935 leading to World war II
Germany invasion of Poland						Hitler invasion of Poland on 1 st September 1935 leading to World war II
Versailles peace settlement	The unfairness of the settlement	Led to the rise of Hitler and Mussolini's	Mussolini invasion of Ethiopia 1935	Hitler invasion of Austria	Hitler invasion of Czechoslovakia and the annexation of Sudetenland	Hitler invasion of Poland on 1 st September 1935 leading to World war II
The appeasement	Adopted by Britain and	To appease	Mussolini	Hitler invasion	Hitler invasion of	Hitler invasion of Poland on 1 st



THE BULLET-EUROPEAN HISTORY MADE EASY

policy	France	Mussolini and Hitler	invasion of Ethiopia 1935	n of Austria	Czechoslovakia and the annexation of Sudetenland	September 1935 leading to World war II
Anti Semitism	Hatred against the Jews	Hitler and Germany				This alarmed Britain to declare war against Germany after the invasion of Poland on 1 st September 1939
Ideological differences	Democracy against dictatorship / Nazism and Fascism	Hitler and Mussolini	Mussolini invasion of Ethiopia 1935	Hitler invasion of Austria	Hitler invasion of Czechoslovakia and the annexation of Sudetenland	Hitler invasion of Poland on 1 st September 1935 leading to World war II
World economic depression	Stagnation of world economies	Hitler and Mussolini	Mussolini invasion of Ethiopia 1935	Hitler invasion of Austria	Hitler invasion of Czechoslovakia and the annexation of Sudetenland	Hitler invasion of Poland on 1 st September 1935 leading to World war II

Reasons for the defeat of Central powers in 1918	Reasons for the defeat of Axis powers in 1945	Reasons for the defeat of Adolf Hitler
Germany's invasion of Belgium	Germany invasion of Russia was a miscalculation on the side of the Axis powers that led to their defeat.	Germany invasion of Russia was a miscalculation
The defection of Italy in 1915 on the side of allied powers	The fall of Italy in Sept 1943 and the assassination of Mussolini.	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.	Effects of the severe winter
Unpopularity of Kaiser William II	Unpopularity of the Axis leaders at home and occupied territories.	Unpopularity of Adolf Hitler
The war was fought on several fronts	The war was fought on many fronts which weakened the Axis power.	Fighting of world war II on different fronts by Germany
Numerical advantage of the allied powers led to the defeat of central powers	The Axis powers were outnumbered by military personnel of the allies.	The Axis powers were outnumbered by military personnel of the allies.
The allied powers had vast	Vast resources of USA and USSR by	Vast resources of USA and



THE BULLET-EUROPEAN HISTORY MADE EASY

wealth and industrial resources to sustain the war campaign.	1945. Allied powers had 4 times the military tanks than that of Germany.	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 for USA's entry into the war.	The Axis powers underestimated the magnitude of the war i.e. Hitler didn't know that Britain would involve her entire empire.	The Axis powers underestimated the magnitude of the war i.e. Hitler 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).	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 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 Lloyd George	The dynamic leadership of the Allied powers was a disadvantage to the Adolf Hitler e.g. Britain had Churchill, USA- Roosevelt and Russia had Stalin.	The dynamic leadership of the Allied powers was a disadvantage to the Adolf Hitler 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 success of the Allied war propaganda boosted their morale against the Hitler
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. Hitler refused to allow a strategic retreat and could not prevent the loss of 300,000 men.	Serious tactical mistakes by the Axis powers e.g. Japanese failure to appreciate the importance of air craft carriers. Hitler 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.	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 El Alamein October 1942. It prevented Egypt and Suez canal from falling into the hands of Germans	The success of the battle of El Alamein October 1942. It prevented Egypt and Suez canal from falling into the hands of Germans
	Complete expulsion of Axis powers	Complete expulsion of Axis



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	in North Africa.	powers in North Africa.
	Russian defeat of the Germans at Stalingrad in 1943.	Russian defeat of the Germans at Stalingrad in 1943.
	Effect of the Russian scorch policy	Effect of the Russian scorch policy
	Resistance movement in Yugoslavia against the Germans.	Resistance movement in Yugoslavia against the Germans.
	Nazi brutality in the Eastern Europe.	Nazi brutality in the Eastern Europe.
	The policy of un conditional surrender by Franklin Roosevelt and Truman	The policy of un conditional surrender by Franklin Roosevelt and Truman
	Dropping of atomic bombs on Japanese towns	

BENITO MUSSOLINI (FASCISM) 1922-1943, ADOLF HITLER (NAZISM) 1933-45

- Adolf Hitler became a German Chancellor on 30 Jan 1933 and later became the president of Germany in 1934 after the death of President Hindenburg.
- He ruled Germany up to 1945
- Mussolini's reign in Italy 1922-1945 was built on the principle of Fascism that centered on extreme nationalism and totalitarianism.
- In 1922, he seized power with the help of nationalists, land owners, industrialists and clericals.

Rise of Mussolini/ Fascism	Rise of Adolf Hitler/ Nazism
Mussolini's personality	Hitler's personality
Weakness of the liberal government	weakness of the Weimer republic
Financial hardships	Economic depression
Effects of world war I	Effects of world war I
Role of black shirts and their violence	Role of storm troopers and their violence
Mussolini's successful march to Rome	Hitler's attempted coup
Appointment of Mussolini as a Prime minister	Appointment of Hitler as a Chancellor
Mussolini's military abilities	Hitler's military abilities
Political instabilities	Political instability
Family background	Family background
Communist threat	Communist threat
Weakness of Victor Emmanuel III	Weakness of Hindenburg
Role of Fascist propaganda	Role of Nazi propaganda
Versailles peace settlement	Versailles peace settlement
Role of press i.e. Il Popolo d'Italia	Hitler's writings (Mein Kampf)
Lack of effective opposition against fascism	Lack of effective opposition against Nazism



THE BULLET-EUROPEAN HISTORY MADE EASY

The hatred that the Italians had towards the monarchy	Tradition of the Germans towards dictatorship
Support of the army	Support of the army

POWER CONSOLIDATION (NAPOLEON I 1799-1814, MUSSOLINI 1922-45 AND HITLER 1933-45)

Napoleon I	Mussolini	Hitler
Strengthened the army	Strengthened the army	Strengthened the army
Economic reforms	Economic reforms	Economic reforms
Centralized authority	Centralized authority	Centralized authority
Reconciled with the church	Reconciled with the church	Reconciled with the church
Industrial reforms	Industrial reforms	Industrial reforms
Improved transport and communication	Improved transport and communication	Improved transport and communication
Education reforms	Education reforms	Education reforms
Agricultural reforms	Agricultural reforms	agricultural reforms
Promoted law and order	Promoted law and order	Promoted law and order
Promoted glory abroad	Promoted glory abroad	Promoted glory abroad
Treaty signing	Treaty signing	Treaty signing
Constitutional reforms	Constitutional reforms	Constitutional reforms
Censored the press	Censored the press	Censored the press
Violated treaties	Violated treaties	Violated treaties
Promoted Bonapartism	Promoted fascism	Promoted Nazism
Use of alliances	Use of alliances	Use of alliances
Dictatorship	Dictatorship	Dictatorship
Nepotism	Nepotism	Nepotism
Banned all the opposition parties	Banned all the opposition parties	Banned all the opposition parties
Specific	Specific	Specific
Declared himself hereditary ruler	Withdrew Germany from LON	Withdrew Italy from LON
Used career open to talents	Denounced Versailles treaty	Denounced the Versailles peace settlement
Overtaxed conquered states to Finance his domestic obligations	Exploited the appeasement policy	Exploited the appeasement policy
Revived lettre de cachet in 1810	Anti-Semitism	Anti-Semitism

Rise of Adolf Hitler/ Nazism	Factors for the collapse of the Weimer republic
Hitler's personality	The rise of Adolf Hitler
weakness of the Weimer republic	Weakness of the Weimer republic e.g. its failure to solve the socio-economic problems in Germany
Economic depression	Economic depression



THE BULLET-EUROPEAN HISTORY MADE EASY

Effects of world war I	Effects of world war I
Role of storm troopers and their violence	Role of storm troopers and their violence
Hitler's attempted coup	Attempted coup in 1920, 1923 and 1924 undermined the government
Appointment of Hitler as a Chancellor	Appointment of Hitler as a Chancellor
Political instability	Political instability
Communist threat	Communist threat
Weakness of Hindenburg	Weakness of Hindenburg
Role of Nazi propaganda	The role of Nazi propaganda and other opposition groups
Versailles peace settlement	Versailles peace settlement
Hitler's writings (Mein Kampf)	Hitler's writings (Mein Kampf)
Tradition of the Germans towards dictatorship	The Germans had no respect for democratic government
Support of the army	The role of the army
Death of Hindenburg	Death of Hindenburg
Family background	
Lack of effective opposition against Nazism	
Hitler's military abilities	

THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION (UNO) 1945-1970

- United Nation Organization came into existence officially in October 1945 after World War II to replace the defunct League of Nations.
- It was an international Organization formed to promote world peace and cooperation with its headquarters in New York.

Aims	Achievements	Failures.
To defend, preserve and promote world peace	Maintained world peace	World peace remained fragile as many conflicts remained un resolved
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



THE BULLET-EUROPEAN HISTORY MADE EASY

To carryout decolonization and racial discrimination	Succeeded in the decolonization of the 3 rd 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 create sense of equality between men and women	Championed the emancipation of women	Violation of rights of women not totally eliminated
To safeguard the world against world aggression	Safeguarded the world against aggression	Failed to check aggression e.g. in 1968 USSR invaded Czechoslovakia
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 BULLET-EUROPEAN HISTORY MADE EASY

THE UNO AGENCIES (Can help one generate the achievements of UNO as illustrated 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 3 rd 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 REFUGES	Resettlement of displaced persons	The problem of the refugees not completely addressed.
UNESCO	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION	Economic and 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

- Cold war was an ideological war between the communist East and the capitalist



THE BULLET-EUROPEAN HISTORY MADE EASY

West.

- It developed after World War II.

Causes	Effects / Impact
Ideological conflicts i.e. capitalism vis-à-vis communism	Divide the world into two camps i.e. communist and capitalist block
The Sovietisation policy	Led 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 3 rd 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 (Cominform) 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
	Led to the adoption of détente policy
	Loss of lives and assassination and terrorist activities
	Supported the survival of Apartheid in South Africa



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	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

Causes of Cold War

C- Cuban missile crisis, Communist influence in China

O- Occupation of Germany

D- Disagreement in Yalta and Potsdam

W- Weakness of UNO

A- Arms race, Alliance system

P- Press propaganda

I- Iron curtain speech

T- Truman doctrine

I- Ideological differences

C- Czechoslovakia crisis, Crisis in Korea

S- Spread of communism, Space race, Spy network, Stalin's influence

M- Martial aid plan, Molotov plan

U- U2 crisis, US imperialism

THE WORLD ECONOMIC DEPRESSION 1929-1935

- The economic depression was a period of economic stagnation experienced globally between 1929 and 1935.
- It began from the Canadian agricultural sector and by 1929; it had spread to other parts of the world.
- It was characterized by unemployment, low purchasing power, poor standards of



THE BULLET-EUROPEAN HISTORY MADE EASY

living etc.

Causes	Characteristics	Effects
Over production i.e. greed for profits	Characterized by over production	Fall in prices of commodities
World War I with its 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
The Versailles settlement and the 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 promote economic cooperation	Characterized by decline in economic cooperation	Undermined the LON
Over population	Characterized by over population	Wide spread poverty
Speculations or pronouncements by politicians via the press	Characterized by rumour mongering of prominent politicians	
Wide spread unemployment	Characterized by un employment	Wide spread un employment
income inequalities	Characterized by wide income inequalities	Caused social unrest
		Downfall 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 BULLET-EUROPEAN HISTORY MADE EASY

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS 1920-1935

- The League of Nations was an offspring of Woodrow Wilson's 14th point.
- Formed in 1920 to promote and maintain world peace

Aims	Achievements	Failures
To promote economic cooperation	Increased international cooperation and unity	Failed to maintain Economic cooperation in the interwar 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	Safeguarded 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 maintain peace	Maintained relative peace	Failed to maintain total peace
To settle 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 persisted
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 wipeout deadly diseases)
To administer mandate territories	Effectively administered the Mandate territories	Failed in the mandate system
To check the trade in humans	Checked trade in humans	Failed to eliminate trade in humans
To check on military aggression	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



THE BULLET-EUROPEAN HISTORY MADE EASY

		governments
		Failed to contain economic depression
		Failed to maintain membership of important members like Italy, Germany etc.
		Failed to avert the outbreak of world war I

CONFLICTS RESOLVED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Conflict	How the conflict was resolved
Boarder conflict between Bulgaria and Greece	Bulgaria reported the case to the LON and Greece who worked to withdraw. The British and French arm forced the Greeks out Bulgaria.
Conflict between Peru and Colombia over Leticia	The LON commission set up a commission which encouraged the surrender of Leticia to Colombia.
Dispute between Belgium and Germany over Malmedy and Eupen.	Germany complained to the LON. The LON informed Germany that the two territories belonged to Belgium.
Dispute between Iraq and turkey over Mosul-1926	The LON setup an inquiry-the commission concluded that Mosul belonged to Turkey.
Settled the conflict between Germany and Poland over upper Silesia 1921	Divided the disputed territory between Germany and Poland.
Settled the conflict between Sweden and Finland over Aaland Islands.	Set up a commission of inquiry that recommended that the Aaland Islands be under Finland.
Settled the dispute between Yugoslavia and Greece over Albania boundary 1921.	The LON restored the conflict diplomatically with the help of professor Woodrow Wilson.

- Failed to settle the conflict between Greece and Italy over Corfu incident.
- Failed to settle the conflict between Paraguay and Bolivia.
- Failed to stop Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia i.e. Italo-Ethiopian crisis.
- Failed to settle the dispute between Poland and Lithuania over Vilna.
- Failed to resolve the conflict between Italy and Yugoslavia over Fiume.
- Failed over the war between Poland and Russia.
- Failed to stop the French invasion of Ruhr in 1923.



THE BULLET-EUROPEAN HISTORY MADE EASY

- Failed over Japanese aggression in China and the eventual occupation of Manchuria.
- Failed over Germany's invasion of Rhineland.
- Failed over Germany's invasion of Czechoslovakia and the eventual annexation of Sudetenland.

Ashaba Ashaba

