

# **MUST KNOW FOR HISTORY A LEVEL**

## **TYPES OF QUESTIONS**

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### **DIRECT QUESTIONS (EASY TO INTERPRET)**

❖ **Less demanding**

- 1. Account for the outbreak of the French revolution 1789*
- 2. Discuss the effects of the effects of Napoleons rule in Europe*

### **SYNTHESIS QUESTIONS**

**Two sided**

- ❖ **May or may not require a standpoint**
- ❖ **Giving a standpoint is optional**
- ❖ **Giving a standpoint improves the impression**

- 1. Examine the causes and effects of the French revolution 1789*

### **INDIRECT QUESTIONS (FULL OF GRAMMER AND EGLISH)**

- ❖ **Consume time**
- ❖ **High order**
- ❖ **Very demanding**

- 1. "The violation of the 1814 constitutional charter was primary responsible for the collapse of the restored Bourbon Monarchy in France in 1830"  
Discuss*

### **AMBIGIUOS QUESTIONS**

- ❖ **Should be avoided**
- ❖ **They are dry questions**

1. *'The restored Bourbon monarchy learnt nothing and forgot nothing' Discuss*

### **CONTROVERSIAL QUESTIONS**

❖ **The answers are not specific**

1. *Why did the Bolsheviks take over power in Russia in 1917*

### **Swaying questions**

❖ **Very easy to be misinterpreted**

1. *Why did the Bolsheviks take over power in Russia in 1917*

### **ORIGINAL QUESTIONS**

❖ **They are not conventional**

❖ **Completely new way of setting**

1. *Account for the success of the French revolution 1789*

### **WHAT STUDENTS MUST KNOW**

- Understand the **3 Qs** I.e. question choice question approach and question interpretation
- An introduction should be short and precise. Answering basic questions like, when, where, who what etc. the famous Ws
- State the point in a full meaningful sentence. The point can be stated in many ways. E.g you can start or end with building words, E.g Luck was one of the factors that led to the rise of Napoleon to power in France. Or the reverse.
- Avoid monotony in your essay,
- Do not mix your point with explanation by failing to put a full stop at the end of the sentence.
- Avoid short cuts I your essay, eg, as in, whereby,wherein,inthat,

- Learn to relate your point to the question, by using simple catchwords like hence, therefore, thus etc.
- Avoid abbreviations when writing your examinations
- Know how to state your standpoint and don't base it on the number of points but rather the weight of the matter.
- Avoid mixing issues in History for example between European History and African History
- All questions carry equal marks
- Students should also know the features of a poor essay
- Students should know what a standpoint is and how to phrase it i.e. the features of a good and bad standpoint and when to use the standpoint during essay writing (the use of measurable statements only)
- Joinery statement and the various ways to write it and where to place it (the statement between the introduction and the body of the essay).
- Examination terminologies

How far, To what extent, How practical, How did, Assess, Evaluate, Analyse, Examine etc.

- Students need to know what a transition statement is, how to state it and where in the essay to apply it. (the point when you say however)
- The students need to know the common mistakes in essay writing and how to minimize them. Grammatical errors, poor time management, poor question interpretation, poor explanations, lack of analysis, bad handwriting, dirty work, failure to observe chronology etc
- Students need to know that there are many types of questions in history today but broadly there are two types of questions i.e one sided and two sided questions .They also need to know that the

approach of these questions vary and that questions are situational.

- Students need to know the structure of a good essay e.g
  - i. Point identification
  - ii. Explanations
  - iii. Examples
  - iv. Analysis/Relation
- Candidates need to know how to distinguish opinions from facts in history to minimize distortion while writing their essays
- Candidates should plan, write and read through their work
- Candidates should strictly follow the instructions given to avoid cases of rubric cases

#### FACILLITATION QUESTIONS TERM II 2024

1. Account for European hostility against France in the period 1792 to 1814
2. “The violation of the 1814 constitutional charter was primary responsible for the collapse of the restored Bourbon Monarchy in France in 1830”  
Discuss.
3. How was Prince Metternich able to dominate Europe in the period of 1815 to 1845?
4. Explain the process of German unification between 1850 and 1871.
5. Examine the causes and consequences the Greek war of independence.
6. To what extent was Serbia responsible for the 1914 – 1918 World catastrophe?
7. How did the Versailles peace treaty of 1919 undermine European peace between 1919 and 1939?

8. Account for the survival of Fascism in Italy up to 1944
9. Assess the role of Adolph Hitler in the outbreak of World War II.
10. How successful was the United Nations Organizations up to 1970?

## **FACILLITATION GUIDE TERM II 2024**

### **No.1 Account for the European hostility against France in the period 1792 and 1814.**

Candidates are expected to identify and explain the causes of hostility against France in the period 1792 to 1814.

Time frame to be respected.

#### **Points to consider**

European hostility against France manifested in the formation of a series of alliances against France in the period e.g. 1<sup>st</sup> military alliance 1793-1797, 2<sup>nd</sup> military alliance 1798-1802, 3<sup>rd</sup> military alliance 1802-1807 and the 4<sup>th</sup> military alliance 1813-1814.

#### **Causes**

- Ideological differences i.e. republicanism, monarchism.
- Activities of the Émigrés.
- The raise of war parts i.e. all parts supported war for selfish reasons.
- Economic conflicts.
- The impact of the civil constitution of clergy.
- The influence of the reign of terror.
- Death of Mirabeau.
- Rise of militarism and Cavour.
- Threats from neighbors e.g. Declaration of Pillnitz.
- The execution of the royal family in France.
- The rise of napoleon Bonaparte.
- The influence of napoleon's continental system.
- The impact of the Spanish civil war.
- Imprisonment of the Pope.
- Impact of the Moscow campaign.
- British naval superiority.
- European nationalism.

### **No. 2**

**"The violation of the constitutional charter was primarily responsible for the collapse of the restored bourbon monarchy in France in 1830" Discuss.**

## **Preamble**

Candidates are expected to analyze the degree to which the violation of 1814 charter contributed to the collapse of the restored Bourbon monarch in France in 1830 vis-à-vis other factors / reasons.

- A standpoint is required.

## **CORE**

- Following the fall of Nap 1 and the signing of the treaty of Chaumont, the Bourbons were restored in France with a constitution charter 1814.
- The charter was intended to prevent a return to pre-1789 absolute.
- Leadership.
- There was to be equality before the laws.
- Freedom from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment.
- Equal opportunities to civil, military and public offices.
- Religious tolerance but with Catholicism as official religion.
- Freedom of press, speech, association etc.
- Granted ownership of bought/confiscated land ownership.
- Granted parliament system of gov't with two chambers (peers and deputies).
- It emphasized fair taxation.
- The king to head the army and the administration.

## **VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER**

- Louis XVIII never forgot the fame and prestige of the ancient Bourbon monarch and mildly followed their footsteps.
- Revival of absolute monarchism.
- Revival of the strong relationship between the crown and the Catholic Church.
- The ultras and the white terror 1816 - revenged on the Bonapartists, the liberals and the republicans.
- The revival of the nobility and clergy rule 1825, and the indemnity law.
- The abolition of the tri-color flag and the re-introduction of the white flag.
- The appointment of Polignac who was totally opposed to the white flag.
- They censored the press.
- They narrowed the franchise by  $\frac{3}{4}$  by 1830.
- They imposed restrictions on political liberties and freedom.
- They increased the taxation.
- They violated the principle of equality of opportunity.
- They attempted to confiscate the peasants land gained during the revolution.

## **OTHER FACTORS:**

- They dissolved/disbanded the national army.
- The revival of political factionalism i.e. Bonapartists, radicals, republicans etc.

- Economic hardships /recession of unemployment,low income,housing problems credit crisis etc.
- Lack of support from the army.
- Suppression of the Spanish revolts annoyed the home people in France.
- Collapse of congress system by 1825.
- Inspiration from the Greek war of independence 1821.
- Weak leadership by the bourbons failure to measure up to the expectations of Nap1.
- The role of romanticism(protest movements through music, dance and drama).
- Glorification of individuality(rise of able leaders,glorification of the wild,reckless and eccentric and even fanatical character being admirable) e.g. Louis Philippe.
- Revenge on heroes of revolution and Napoleonic era i.e. the killing of Marshall Brine.
- Rise of revolutionary leaders i.e. Adolf Thiers, Louis Blanc, and Lafayette.
- The success of 1830 French revolutions.
- The influence of Britain with her sympathy for liberal institutions.
- The charter its self-had loopholes e.g. narrow franchise, too much power given to the king.

### **3. How was Prince Metternich able to dominate Europe in the period 1815 and 1848?**

#### **Preamble**

Candidate is expected to identify explain and illustrate the methods /ways used by Metternich to dominate Europe in the period 1815 – 1848.

#### **Points to consider**

- Prince Metternich was a chancellor of Austria until 1848 when he was overthrown by the 1848 revolts in Vienna.
- He employed a number of methods that have often been referred to as the Metternich system.

#### **Methods/ Ways**

- Suppression of liberalism.
- Suppression of nationalism.
- Use of diplomacy e.g. the treaty of Chaumont, Vienna etc.
- Divide and rule policy.
- Alliance with the Catholic Church.
- Restoration of legitimate rulers.
- Promotion of dictatorship.
- Censorship of the press.
- Centralization of European correspondence.
- Establishment of strong spy network system.
- Establishment of a strong army.

- Establishment of a strong economy.
- Establishment of the congress system.
- Use of the quadruple and quintuple alliances.

#### **4. Explain the process of Germany unification**

##### **Preamble**

Candidates expected to identify and explain the stages/ process of Germany unification

##### **Points to consider**

German unification refers to the struggle to liberate some German states from foreign domination and establish a political union of German states. These states included among others: Prussia, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Hanover, Baden, Saxony, Holstein etc.

##### **Process/ Stages**

- Napoleonic conquest and formation of Rhine confederation.
- Vienna settlement and the reduction in number of Germany states from over 300 to 39.
- The establishment of Prussia as an independent German state.
- The formation of the sovereign in 1818.
- The failure of the 1848 revolts exposed the weakness of the Germany unification struggle.
- The Crimean war led to isolation and weakening of Austria.
- The rise of William 1 and Bismarck established a strong army, strong economy, defeat of liberalism etc.
- Rise of Prussia as a leading state.
- Danish war 1863- 1864.
- Austro-Prussian war 1866.
- Franco-Prussian war 1870 – 1871.
- Establishment of the Germany Empire 1871.

#### **5. Examine the causes and consequences of the Greek war of independence**

##### **Preamble**

The candidates are expected to clearly identify and explain the causes and consequences of the Greek war of independence.

##### **Core/points to consider**

- Greece was part of the Ottoman Empire under the sultan.
- In 1821 the Greeks rose up in a revolt against the Turkish rule and were formally recognized as an independent state.



## CAUSES

- Rise of Greek nationalism.
- Turkish mal-administration.
- The military weakness of the Turkish government.
- The religious differences – Muslims versus Christians.
- Influence of the earlier revolts in Europe i.e. French revolution of 1789, Serbian revolution 1804 – 15.
- Weakness of the Vienna settlement.
- Weakness/conflicts among the congress powers.
- Russian influence /support to the Greeks ensee.g.Ypsilanti.
- British influence / support.
- The rise of Greek patriots/ nationalists - Alexander Ypsilanti, cap *distributions* and the activities of the Society of Friends(heterophilse).
- The role of the Greek middle class (the elites and the merchants).
- Over taxation of the Greeks by the Turkish overloads.
- The emergence of a common Greek language in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- The desire to revive the past Greek glory(theirculture, religion and belling that were being undermined by the Turkish.
- Domination of turkey in all spheres of life(desire to get rid of Turkish domination).
- Corruption on the side of Turkish officials.
- Oppression of the Greek peasants.
- Political instabilities in the Ottoman Emphyrean courage the Greeks. (the Morean massacres/ crisis 1820, Mehemet Ali of Egypt 1820s, Ali Pasha the sultan of Janina [Ioannina] 1820s.

## CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR

- Greece regained her independence in1833.
- Many people lost their lives.
- Led to the collapse of the congress system.
- Rise of nationalism in the continent of Europe.
- Led to revolts of 1875 in the provinces of Bosniaand Herzegovina against Turkey.
- Exposed weakness of Ottoman Empire.
- It led to the outbreak of the Syrian question 1830 – 1841.

## 6. To what extent was Serbia responsible for the 1914-1918 world catastrophes?

### Preamble

- Candidates expected to identify and explain the role of Serbia in the outbreak of World War I.
- A clear stand point is required.
- Give other factors.

### **Points to consider**

- World War I was fought between triple alliance made up of Germany, Austria-Hungary and their allies against Britain, Russia, France and their allies and later Serbia and Italy between 1914 – 1918; and was sparked off by the Sarajevo double murder.
- Role of Serbia.
- Adaptation of militarism.
- Serbia nationalism.
- Serbian imperialism i.e. claim for Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Participation in the Balkan wars.
- Alliance with Russia.
- Promotion of pan –Slavism.
- Murder of Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sofia.(Sarajevo double murder).
- Refusal of the Austrian ultimatum.

### **Others**

- Alliance system.
- Franco Prussian war.
- Arms race.
- European imperialism.
- Character of Kaiser William II.
- Collapse of European diplomacy.
- Balkan crisis.
- Role of the press.
- Antagonist nationalism [Dawn's theory]

## **7. How did the Versailles peace treaty of 1919 affect Germany?**

### **Preamble**

*How did the Versailles peace treaty of 1919 undermine European peace between 1919 and 1939?*

A candidate is expected to identify and explain the impact /effect of the treaty on Germany.

[which threatened] European peace

### **Points to consider**

Versailles peace treaty was an agreement signed between Germany and the victor powers in world war I dominated by France and Britain signed on 28<sup>th</sup> / June / 1919 on the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Sarajevo double murder under the chairmanship of George Clemenceau the president of France.

### **Impact on Germany**

- Heavy war indemnity/ war reparations of 6.6m pounds on Germany.
- Neutrality and foreign army of occupation of the Rhine province of Germany.
- Disarmament of Germany.
- Germany loss of colonies e.g. Namibia, Togo land and Cameroon.
- Loss of control over the port of Danzig.
- Germany surrendered Alsace and Lorraine and Lorraine back to France.
- The Saar region was placed under foreign control.
- Other territorial losses included Eupen-Malmedy to Belgium West Prussia and Upper Silesia to Poland.
- The treaty forced Germany to recognize the independence of Austria and forbade attempts on union.
- Treaty recommended trial of Kaiser William (II) for war crimes.
- Treaty isolated Germany and forbade it to join the League of Nations.
- Germany was forced to recognize the independence of Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia.
- Neutrality of river Rhine, Danube, ordered Niemen destroying the Germany monopoly.
- Over seven million Germany subjected to foreign domination under Czechoslovakia and Poland.
- Treaty led to the rise of Nazism and Adolf Hitler in Germany.
- Treaty led to economic crisis in Germany.
- Created enmity between Germany and other powers in Europe e.g. Britain and France.
- Led to unpopularity of the Weimar republic for accepting an unfair treaty.
- Basis for the outbreak of economic depression in Germany.
- Led to political instability in Germany between 1919 – 1934.
- Ended World War I.
- Led to further humiliation of Germany i.e. unfair treaty signed at Versailles in the hall of mirrors where the Germany Empire was created.
- Held Germany responsible for the outbreak of world war I.

### **8. Account for the survival of fascism in Italy up to 1944.**

### **Preamble**

A candidate is expected to identify and explain the factors that facilitated survival/consolidation of fascism in Italy.

### **Points to consider**

Fascism was a political ideology developed in Italy by Benito Mussolini aimed at establishing a strong state to eliminate the states of communism

In 1922 the liberal monarchy under the leadership of Victor Emmanuel II was overthrown and a fascist state was established which survived up to 1944.

### **Reasons for survival**

- Establishment of an autocratic/ dictatorial regime e.g. burning of political parties.
- Censorship of the press.
- Strict spy network.
- Establishment of the co-operate system and abolition of old trade union.
- Alliance with the Catholic Church signed the concordant in 1929.
- Use of fascist propaganda.
- Use of national tours.
- Alliance with other dictator's i.e. Rome- Berlin- Tokyo axis.
- Establishment of a strong army.
- Establishment of a strong economy i.e. industrialization, H.E.P, transport and communication, re-organization of agriculture, urbanization.
- Adaptation of an aggressive foreign policy e.g. occupation Ethiopia in 1936.
- Policy of anti-Semitism.
- Imprisonment of communists.

### **9. Asses the role of Adolph Hitler in the outbreak of the world war II.**

- A candidate is required to identify and explain the role of Adolph Hitler in the outbreak of world war II vis-a-vis other causes.
- Give other factors.

### **A clear stand point is required**

### **Points to consider**

- World War II was an armed conflict between the axis powers made up of Germany, Italy and Japan against the allied powers made up of Britain, France and their allies.
- Adolph Hitler was the head of state in Germany who assumed power in 1934 and established a Nazi state that was primarily responsible for outbreak of world war II.

## **Contribution**

- Adaptation of an aggressive foreign policy e.g. invasion of Czech Republic, Austria and Poland.
- Withdraw from L.O.Ns.
- Participation in the Spanish civil war.
- Adaptation of Nazi militarism.
- Establishment of anti-Semitism policy.
- Personal characters or ambitions, aggressive war mongers.
- Revival of alliances. Berlin- Rome – Tokyo axis.
- Revival of armed race.
- Establishment of a strong army.
- Violation of the Versailles peace treaty.
- Abuse of appeasement policy.
- Rise of Germany nationalism.
- Promotion of Germany imperialism.
- Violation of the Munich agreement. (*deal*)
- Occupation of Poland 1939.
- Neglect of British ultimatum over the invasion of Poland.

## **Others**

- World War I.
- Versailles peace treaty.
- Economic depression.
- Weakness of L.O.N
- Arms race.
- Alliance system.
- Spanish civil war 1936 – 1939.
- European nationalism.
- Policy of anti-Semitism.
- Rise of communism.
- Germany invasion of Poland.

## **10. How successful was the United Nations organization up to 1970.**

### **Preamble**

- Candidates are expected to identify and explain the success of the U.N.O vis-a-vis failures.
- Candidate to show knowledge of the aims of the U.N.O.
- A clear stand point is required

### **Points to consider**

- U.N.O was an international organization formed in 1945 after the collapse of the L.O.Ns in order to: establish world peace and stability, stop aggression, promote justice and rule of law, enforce disarmament, control along trafficking etc.
- Inaugurated between April and June 1945 at San Francisco in U.S.A with a membership of 51 states with headquarters at New York.
- Increased membership from 51 members to over 100 by 1970.
- Establishment of world peace through enforcement of disarmament, control of rise of aggressions decolonization etc.
- Addressed social economic problems i.e. refuge crisis, equality between man and woman.
- Protection of rights of children e.g. UNICEF and UNESCO to address problems of education.
- Addressed environmental related issues through UNEP.
- Control of drug trafficking.
- Promotion of trade thru UNDP programs.
- Financial ass to member states IMF and World Bank.
- Decolonization of Africa.
- Solved interstate conflicts of the time i.e. Arab-Israel conflict 1947, Korean crisis 1953, Suez Canal crisis 1956, berlin blockade 1948, Kashmir crisis 1949-1961, Congo crisis etc.

### **Failures.**

- To settle the crisis in the middle east
- Double standards in the mandate states
- In resolving the cold war conflicts

\*\*\*\*\*THE END\*\*\*\*\*