

LIBERAL EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN HISTORY

CAUSES OF 1789 FRENCH REVOLUTIONS	CAUSES OF 1830 & 1848 REVOLTS	CAUSES OF 1917 RUSSIAN REVOLT	EFFECTS OF REVOLUTIONS	REASONS FOR FAILURE	REASONS FOR SUCCESS
1. Nature of Bourbon monarch 2. Lack of functioning parliament 3. Lack of functioning constitution 4. Dictatorship 5. Over taxation 6. Religious intolerance 7. Weakness of Luouis XVI 8. Influence of feudalism 9. Financial crisis	1. Nature of restored Bourbons, Charles X, Orleans monarch 2. Weakness of parliament 3. Weak constitution 4. Dictatorship 5. Over taxation 6. Religious intolerance 7. Weakness of Luouis XVI 8. Influence of feudalism	1. Nature of the Tsarist regime 2. Weak parliament 3. Weakness of the constitution 4. Dictatorship 5. Over taxation 6. Religious intorelence 7. Weakness of Tsar Nicholas I 8. Influence of feudalism 9. Financial	<u>Positive effects</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Downfall of dictatorial governments ▪ Rise of new personalities Napoleon, Louis Philippe, Nap III, Lenin and Stalin ▪ Rise of parliamentary democracy ▪ Constitutionalism ▪ Judicial reforms ▪ Reduced 	1. Poor leadership 2. Military weakness 3. Disunity among revolutionaries 4. Lack of foreign assistance 5. Interference of foreign powers 6. Ideological differences 7. Natural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Able leadership ▪ Support of the army ▪ Support of the masses ▪ Foreign assistance ▪ Unpopular policies of ruling governments ▪ Good mobilization ▪ Abdication of the leaders ▪ Return of leaders from

10.Role of Britain	9. Financial crisis	crisis	influence of the	calamities	exile
11.Role of Lafayette, Mirabewu, Abbey Sieyes	10.Role of Britain/France	10.Role of Finland,	clergy	8. Economic backwardness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure of leaders to control revolts in primary stages
12.American war of independence	11.Role of Louis Kossuth in Austro Hungry,	Swiss, Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feudalism was abolished Political pluralism 	9. Poor transport and communication	Specific to FRENCH REVOLUTION 1789 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure of Estates General Kings failure to stop revolution in early stages Closure of gates of main hall Formation of national assembly National guard The match of
13.Social Discrimination	Robert Blum in Vienna, Louis LaTour Rogier in Belgium,	11.Role of Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin, Kerensky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social classes abolished Overthrow of dictatorial leaders 	10.Strength of the Metternich system	
14.Natural disasters	Lamartine, Louis Blanc, Cavaignac in France	12.The Russo – Japanese war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Military reforms Rise of middle class 	11.Poor mobilization	
15.Influence of Marie Antoinette	12.Greek war of independence, Syrian question, Belgium war, FR	13.Social discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic reforms Educational reforms 	12.Ignorance and illiteracy	
16.Influence of peasants	13.Social discrimination	14.Natural disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taxation reforms 		
17.Influence of nobles and clergy	14.Natural disasters	15.Influence of Alexandria Tsarina	<u>Negative effects</u>		
18.Unfair judicial system	15.Role of peasants	16.Influence of Bolsheviks			
19.Dismissal of financial ministers	16.Role of nobles	17.Role of nobles and clergy			
20.Discrimination in the army					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role of 					

<p>philosophers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Free trade treaty ▪ Calling of the Estates General ▪ Formation of national assembly ▪ Seven years' war 1756 – 1763 ▪ Army law 1781 ▪ Role of church ▪ Inefficiency of government ▪ corruption ▪ injustices 	<p>and clergy</p> <p>17.Unfair judicial system</p> <p>18.Dismissal of financial ministers.</p> <p>Richelieu sacked and Villeles rise</p> <p>19.Dissolving of the national guard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Role of church ▪ Inefficiency of government ▪ Corruption ▪ Injustices 	<p>18.Unfair judicial system</p> <p>19.Dismissal of financial ministers</p> <p>20.Discrimination in the army</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mutiny in the army ▪ Russification ▪ Role of Nihilism ▪ Red blood Sunday ▪ Weakness of Provisional government ▪ Inefficiency of government ▪ Corruption ▪ Injustices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of lives ▪ Destruction of property. ▪ Economic decline ▪ Inspired other revolts ▪ General insecurity in Europe. ▪ Rise of dictators 	<p>women to Versailles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fall of despotism ▪ Rights of man ▪ The CCC ▪ Kings attempted flight to Autria – 1791 September constitution ▪ Able leadership ▪ Revolutionary ideas of LEF ▪ Rise of political clubs ▪ Massive support ▪ Rise of nationalism and liberalism ▪ Unity of French men. ▪ Weakness of
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					king and his execution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fall of Robespierre ▪ Success of Italian campaign
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THE VIENNA CONGRESS OR VIENNA SETTLEMENT 1814 – 1815

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	ACHIEVEMENTS	FAILURES	REASONS FOR FAILURE/COLLAPSE
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To restore peace in Europe 2. To control revolutions 3. To control French aggression in Europe 4. To restore economic cooperation 5. To restore legitimate rulers in Europe 6. To redraw the map of Europe 7. To ensure European Balance of Power 8. To defeat Napoleon 9. To reward victor powers 10. To destroy Bonapartism 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peace was restored in Europe up to 1854 2. Revolutions were controlled to a greater extent 3. French aggression was controlled through creating buffer zones 4. Restored economic cooperation for a while 5. Restored legitimate leaders 6. Redrew the map of Europe 7. Ensured European BOP 8. Defeated Napoleon, exiled him at St. Helena 9. Rewarded victor powers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peace was not fully restored 2. Revolts broke out in 1820, 1830, 1848 3. Ignored nationalism of small states 4. Restored dictatorial governments 5. Suffocated nationalism 6. Delayed the unification of Italy and Germany by Metternich 7. Created imbalance of power 8. Revival of Bonapartism 1848 9. Entire Europe was unfairly dominated by big four (Russia, Austria, Britain, Prussia) 10. Harsh punishments on France for spreading liberalism 11. Constitutionalism not fully achieved 12. Laid a weak foundation and led to 	

11.To form permanent alliance	10.Destroyed Bonapartism until 1849	the collapse of the congress system	
12.To preserve Monarchism in Europe	11.Formed a quadruple alliance	13.Ignored liberalism	
13.To promote constitutionalism	12.Preserved Monarchism	14.Gave rise to Metternich system	
	13.Promoted constitutionalism in France	15.Brought Russian into affairs of Western Europe especially the Balkans	
		16.Ignored the Ottoman empire	

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

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

CONGRESS SYSTEM (1818 – 1830)

AIMS	ACHIEVEMENTS	FAILURES	REASONS FOR FAILURE
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To preserve Vienna settlement 2. To create Unity 3. To maintain peace 4. To ensure economic cooperation 5. To maintain the redrawn map of Europe 6. To maintain balance of powers 7. To protect legitimate leaders 8. To control revolutions 9. To solve the Jewish question 10. To preserve 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preserved Vienna resolutions 2. Created unity 3. Maintained peace 4. Maintained economic cooperation 5. Maintained redrawn map of Europe 6. Maintained balance of power in Europe till 1854 7. Maintained legitimate leaders in France 1830 Charlex 8. Controlled revolutions 9. Allowed Jews to have citizenship in Europe 10. Preserved constitutionalism in France 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failed to preserve Vienna settlement 2. Failed to create unity 3. Failed to maintain peace 4. Failed to promote international cooperation 5. Ignored forces of nationalism and liberalism 6. Dominated by big four 7. Rulers were despotic 8. Failed to suppress the Greek revolution 9. Jews were persecuted 10. Had no clear principles or constitutional guidance 11. Failed to form a joint army 12. Suffocated liberalism and nationalism 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Britain's isolationist policy 2. Had a weak foundation 3. Death of founder members 4. Admission of France into the congress system 5. Limited membership of only five countries to govern the entire Europe 6. Different political ideologies 7. Growth of nationalism and liberalism 8. Lacked a joint army to enforce policies 9. Protected unpopular legitimate rulers

constitutionalism 11.To form a joint force 12.To control French aggression 13.To address the welfare of Napoleon I 14.To stop slave trade and sea piracy	11.Controlled French aggression through buffer zones 12.Provided security to Napoleon at St. Helena 13.Allowed free navigation on big water bodies 14.Addressed the debt question between Sweden and Denmark 15.Maintained European diplomacy	13.Increased Metternich dominance 14.Failed to totally end slave trade and sea piracy 15.Delayed unifications 16.Failed to address the Balkan question 17.Isolated France	10.Unpopular Metternich system 11.The Monroe doctrine 1823 12.Lack of experience 13.Lack of clear principles 14.The Greek war of independence 15.Discrimination of small countries 16.Selfish interests 17.Lacked adequate funds and resources
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REVISION QUESTIONS

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

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

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	ACHIEVEMENTS	FAILURES	WHY GERMAN REJECTED VERSAILLES PEACE TREATY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To restore world peace 2. To redraw the map of Europe 3. To preserve independence of countries 4. To reconcile with defeated powers 5. To ensure economic cooperation 6. To make German pay for war damages 7. To disarm 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concluded World War I 2. Re-draw the map of Europe 3. Small states were granted independence 4. Signed treaties with defeated powers Trianon with Hungary, St. German with Austria, Sevres with Turkey (diplomacy) 5. Promoted international trade 6. German was forced to pay a war indemnity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Treaty was imposed on German 2. Left Italy and Japan dissatisfied 3. Rise dictators (Hitler/Musolin) 4. Led to World War II 5. Created weak states 6. Failed to ensure effective payments of reparation 7. Failed to disarm Victor powers 8. The venue was not neutral 9. The timing (28th June 1919) 10. Neglected Wilson Woodrow's 14points 11. Conflicting interests of Victor powers 12. Failed to try Kraiser William II 13. The chairmanship of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Huge war reparation 2. Was dictated on German 3. Oppressed the guilty clause 4. Disarmament was only restricted to German 5. Was not based on 14 points of Woodrow 6. Refusal of USA to endorse the Versailles 7. Loss of territories in Africa 8. The timing was wrong immediate after the war 28th June 1919 9. The venue was an insult to German Nationalism 10. The chairmanship of

<p>countries</p> <p>8. To preserve territorial integrity</p> <p>9. To ensure free navigation</p> <p>10. To permanently destroy German</p> <p>11. To form an international body that would maintain</p>	<p>7. Disarmed German Esp. the Rhine</p> <p>8. Made territorial adjustments</p> <p>9. Neutrality of all important water bodies</p> <p>10. Formation of the league of nations</p> <p>11. Restored balance of power</p> <p>12. Made arrangements to settle prisoners of war</p> <p>13. Land locked countries were connected to major seas like Poland – the polish corridor</p> <p>14. Promoted the concept of democracy</p> <p>15. France regained Alsace and Lorraine</p>	<p>Clemenceau</p> <p>14. German lost her territories</p> <p><u>EFFECTS OF VERSAILLES PEACE TREATY ON GERMAN</u></p> <p>1. Forced German to accept defeat</p> <p>2. German was humiliated</p> <p>3. Caused economic decline like loss of territories</p> <p>4. Reduction of the army to only 100000 soldiers</p> <p>5. Downfall of the Weimar Republic</p> <p>6. Lost part of her population in the new territorial arrangement</p> <p>7. Rise of Nazism to Poland</p> <p>8. Forced German into an alliance system</p> <p>9. Forced to cancel the treaty of Brest and Bucharest</p> <p>10. Demilitarization of the Rhine</p> <p>11. Re-armament program</p> <p>12. German lost colonies in Africa</p>	<p>Clemenceau</p> <p>11. Lack of an implementation plan to enforce the terms</p> <p>12. The signing of the treaty by Weimar republic (Jews)</p> <p>13. The Appeasement Policy</p> <p>14. Rise of Hitler</p> <p><u>HOW GERMAN VIOLATED VERSAILLES PEACE TREATY</u></p> <p>1. Stopped paying the war fine</p> <p>2. Interfered in the affairs of Austria</p> <p>3. Did not dismiss the general staff of war</p> <p>4. Continued with her naval program</p> <p>5. Re-armed German</p> <p>6. Re militarization of the Rhine</p> <p>7. Policy of anti-Semitism</p> <p>8. Annexed Austria ending her independence</p>
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		and Europe 13.Suffered a huge was fine 14.Forced to accept war guilt	9. Annexed 10.Annexed Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia Memel from Lithuania
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Revision question: write complete essays for practice seek

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

THE VERSAILLES PEACE SETTLEMENT 1919

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	ACHIEVEMENTS	FAILURES	WHY GERMAN REJECTED VERSAILLES PEACE TREATY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To preserve peace 2. To promote territorial integrity 3. To ensure balance of power 4. To maintain independence of small states 5. To control aggression 6. To control the rise of dictators 7. To control arms race 8. To promote economic cooperation 9. To control sea pirates and slave trade 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preserved relative peace 2. Promoted territorial integrity 3. Ensured Balance of power 4. Maintained independence of small states 5. Relatively controlled aggressions 6. Controlled rise of dictators 7. Controlled arms race 8. Promoted economic cooperation 9. Controlled sea pirates and S/trade 10. Tried to control drug trafficking 11. Preserved the terms of Versailles Peace Treaty 12. Improved on the health conditions (WHO) 13. Managed the mandates of states 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failed to maintain total peace 2. Failed to protect countries 3. Failed to balance power 4. Failed to protect independence of small states 5. Failed to stop aggressions 6. Failed to stop rise of dictators 7. Failed to control arms race/disarm 8. Failed to maintain 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of a standing order 2. Ineffective sactions 3. Its association with the Hall of mirrors in France 4. Absence of USA 5. Withdraw of member states, Japan, Italy, Germany 6. Weak economy or lack of funds to appreciate the war settlement 7. Appeasement policy 8. Lack of support from small countries

<p>10.To control drug trafficking</p> <p>11.To preserve the Versailles Peace Treaty</p> <p>12.To improve on the health conditions</p> <p>13.To manage the mandate territories</p> <p>14.To improve on conditions of workers</p> <p>15.To promote justice</p> <p>16.To solve refugee crisis</p> <p>17.To promote transportation and communication</p>	<p>14.Improved on the conditions of Workers (ILO)</p> <p>15.Promoted justice at International Court of Justice (Hague)</p> <p>16.Settled refugees in Europe</p> <p>17.Promoted transport and communication</p> <p>18.Increased membership</p> <p>19.Promoted child welfare</p> <p>20.Promote education</p> <p>21.Promoted diplomacy through treaty</p> <p>22.Signing with disputed countries (Kellogg, Locarno, Lausanne etc)</p> <p>23.Provided economic aid to countries like Austria</p>	<p>unity</p> <p>9. Failed to stop sea pirates</p> <p>10.Failed to control drug trafficking</p> <p>11.Failed to preserve terms of Versailles Peace Treaty</p> <p>12.Failed to improve on health disease persisted</p> <p>13.Mandate system failed</p> <p>14.Failed to improve on workers conditions</p> <p>15.Refugee crisis persisted</p>	<p>9. Ideological differences</p> <p>10.Effects of the economic depression</p> <p>11.Revival of arms race</p> <p>12.Rise of dictators</p> <p>13.Selfish interests of member states</p> <p>14.Operated on a false assumption that all powers were interested in peace</p> <p>15.Slow in decision making</p> <p>16.Rise of nationalism</p> <p>17.Lack of experience</p>
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WORLD WARS

CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I	CAUSES OF WORLD WAR II	EFFECTS OF WORLD WAR I	EFFECTS OF WORLD WAR II	DEFEAT OF CENTRAL POWERS (WORLD WAR I)	DEFEAT OF AXIS POWERS (WORLD WAR II)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alliance system 2. Arms race 3. Press propaganda 4. German aggression 5. Franco Prussian war 6. Rise of nationalism, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revival of alliances 2. Revival of arms race 3. Press propaganda 4. German aggression 5. Spanish civil war 6. Rise of nationalism 7. Imperialism 	<p><u>Positive effects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic cooperation - Versailles treaty - League of Nations formed - Collapse of despotic governments - Rise of dictators - Rise of new leaders - Re-drew the 	<p><u>Positive effects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic cooperation - Post war conferences - UNO formed - Collapse of despotic governments - Rise of dictators - Rise of new leaders - Re-drew the map of Europe - Creation of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Military superiority of allied powers 2. Naval superiority of the allied powers 3. Entry of after attack on US commercial ship 4. Fighting on several war fronts 5. Shortage of supplies on German side 6. Tactical mistakes by Germany (failure of submarine warfare) 7. Numerical advantage of allied 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Military superiority of allied powers 2. Naval superiority of the allied powers 3. Entry of USA after pearl harbor attack 4. Fighting on several war forms 5. Shortage of supplies on German side 6. Tactical mistakes by German

7. Imperialism	8. Militarism	map of Europe	Israelite nation	powers	(Insisting on use of V. aircrafts)
8. Militarism	9. Role of Adolf Hitler	- Plight of Jews discussed and given Nansen passports	1948	8. Abdication of Kaiser	7. Numerical advantage of allied powers
9. Role of Kaiser William II	10.Failure of League of Nations	- Women emancipation	- Promoted education	9. Defeat of German allies	8. Death of Hitler
10.Failure of international diplomacy	11.German invasion of Poland	- Promoted education	- Infrastructure development	10.Able leadership of the allied powers	9. Defeat of German allies
11.German invasion of Belgium	12.Effects of VPT	- Infrastructural development	- Promoted Balance of Power	11.Natural calamities	10.Able leadership of the allied powers
12.Assassination incident	13.Appeasement policy	- Promotion of music and culture	- Workers conditions improved	12.Economic hardship	11.Natural calamities
13.Balkan wars	14.Britain's ultimatum	- Promoted Balance of Power	- Independence of countries	13.Press propaganda	12.Economic hardships
	15.Anti-Semitism	- Workers conditions improved	Negative effects	14.German under estimation of the strength of allies	13.Press propaganda
	16.Communist threat	- Independence of countries	- Loss of lives		14.German under estimation of the strength of allies
	17.Ideological		- Destruction of property		15.Use of atomic bombs on Japan's cities of
	1		- Led to refugee crisis		

1912/13	difference	Capitals	economic		Hiroshima and
14.Darwin's	s	- Loss of lives	death		Nagasaki
theory	18.World	- Destruction of	- Revival of		
15.Issuing of	Economic	property	alliances		
the blank	Depressio	- Led to refugee	- Revival of		
cheque	n	crisis	arms race		
16.Harsh		economic	- Rise of		
declaratio		death	dictators		
n of war		- Revival of	- Led to		
17.Russia's		alliances	political unrest		
mobilizat		- Revival of	- Disintegration		
ion of		arms race	of Germany		
troops		- Rise of	- Led to cold		
18.Morocca		dictators	war		
n crisis		- Led to	- Ideological		
19.Negative		political unrest	differences		
impact of		- Disintegration	(Capitalism		
1878		of Germany	Vs.		
Berlin		- Led to World	communism)		
congress		War II	- Occupation of		
		- Ideological	Berlin by		
		differences	Superpowers		

		(Democracy Vs. Dictatorship) - War fine imposed on German			
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KEY PERSONALITIES IN EUROPEAN HISTORY, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, BENITO MUSSOLINI, ADOLF HITLER

RISE OF NAPOLEON	RISE OF MUSSOLINI 1922	RISE OF HITLER 1934	ACHIEVEMENTS OF NAPOLEON, MUSSOLINI AND HITLER	CONSOLIDATION OF POWER BY NAPOLEON I, MUSSOLINI AND HITLER	FAILURES OR REASONS FOR THE DOWNFALL OF NAPOLEON I, MUSSOLINI AND HITLER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Napoleon's personality - Weakness of DG - Financial hardships - Effects of French revolution - Role of the army - Coup of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mussolini's personality - Weakness of liberal government of Victor Emmanuel III - Financial hardships - Effects of World War I 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hitler's personality - Weakness of Weimar Republic - Economic depression - Effects of WW I - Role of storm troopers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthened and modernized the army 2. Economic reforms 3. Centralized authority 4. Reconciled with church 5. Industrial reforms 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthened the army 2. Economic reforms 3. Centralized authority 4. Reconciled with church 5. Industrial reforms 6. Transport and comm. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dictatorship 2. Censored the press 3. Forced conscription into the army 4. Nepotism 5. Aggressive foreign policy 6. General economic decline 7. Defeated at different battles 8. Repressive policies

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brummaire - Appointment of Napoleon as army commander - Role of the press - Military abilities - Revolutionary wars - Family background - Education background - Good organizational abilities - Role of Lucien Bonaparte - Death of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Role of black shirts - Successful march on Rome - Appointment of Mussolini as PM - Role of the press - Military abilities - Political instability - Family background - Educational background - Good organizational abilities - Role of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hitler's attempted coup - Appointment of Hitler as chancellor - Role of the press - Military abilities - Political instability - Family background - Good organizational abilities - Role of Von Schleicher (convinced Hindenburg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Transport and communication 7. Educational reforms 8. Agricultural improvements 9. Promoted law and order 10. Promoted glory abroad 11. Diplomacy through treaty signing 12. Constitutional reforms 13. Legal reforms 14. Financial reforms Capital for Napoleon - Legion of honor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Educational reforms 8. Agricultural improvements 9. Promoted law and order 10. Promoted glory abroad 11. Diplomacy thru treaty signing 12. Constitutional reforms 13. Legal reforms 14. Financial reforms 15. Dictatorship 16. Nepotism 17. Censored press 18. Violated treaties 19. Promoted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Revival of church influence in state affairs 10. Control of education 11. Over taxation 12. Centralized military command Role of Britain to the capitals of Napoleon 1. Member of forth coalition 2. Financed coalitions 3. Led to the failure of continental system 4. Naval superiority 5. Secretly supported peninsular war 6. Stimulated European nationalism against France
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<p>strong political personalities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Role of his father - Role of his brother - Marriage to Josephine - Scientific and technological advancement - Association with revolutionary leaders - Annexation of Corsica 	<p>Victor Emmanuel III</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overthrow of Luigi-Facta by the fascists - Communist threat - Mussolini's writings - Role of the fascist party 	<p>to appoint Hitler)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Death of Hindenburg - Communist threat - Traditional belief in dictatorship - Burning of the German Reichstag 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Career open to talent - Fair taxation - Reconciled with the Emigrants - Reorganized the police - Allowed peasants to retain land <p>Capital campaign to downfall of Napoleon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of soldiers - Inspired other countries to form the fourth coalition - Desertion by close allies 	<p>ideologies, Bonapartism, fascism and Nazism</p> <p>20. Used alliances (Napoleon allied with Denmark to implement continental system)</p> <p>Continental system to downfall of nap</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Led to scarcity of British goods in Europe - Increased naps unpopularity - Caused Econ problems 	<p>7. Role of strong leadership (lord castleregh)</p> <p>8. Historical enmity between France and Britain</p> <p>9. Defeat of naps at the battle of Trafalgar</p> <p>10. London decree</p> <p>11. Participated in the battle of waterloo</p> <p>12. Economic strength of Britain</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of support from French mass - Imposition of heavy taxes - Let to the rise of nationalism in Europe - Led to failure of the continental system - Increased Russia's imperialism - It was final set back of continental system - Let to Mallet conspiracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Caused peninsular war - Led to imprisonment of the pope - Led to Moscow campaign - Led to formation of Nationalistic movements - Led to decline of trade - Exposed France's naval weakness - Imposed heavy taxes to implement the system 	
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THE STRUGGLE FOR UNIFICATION OF ITALY AND GERMAN

OBSTACLES OR CHALLENGES		FACTORS THAT FAVOURED THE UNIFICATION OF		OUTSTANDING PERSONALITIES	
ITALY	GERMAN	ITALY	GERMAN	CAVOUR & VICTOR EMMANUEL III (ITALY)	BISMARCK & WILLIAM I GERMAN
Internal factors 1. Lack of support 2. Poor leadership 3. Weak Military 4. Lack of leading state 5. Economic backwardness	Internal factors 1. Lack of support 2. Poor leadership 3. Weak Military 4. Lack of leading state 5. Economic backwardness	Internal factors 1. Massive support 2. Able leadership 3. Military reforms 4. Rise of piedmont 5. Economic reforms 6. Educational	Internal factors 1. Massive support 2. Able leadership 3. Military reforms 4. Rise of Prussia 5. Economic reforms 6. Educational reforms	1. Able leadership 2. Economic reforms 3. Military reform 4. Massive mobilization and awareness through Risorgimento 5. Promoted unity 6. Devt roads and rails 7. Made changes in CH+ 8. Introduced political reforms	1. Able leadership 2. Economic reforms 3. Military reform 4. Massive mobilization 5. Promoted unity 6. Devt roads and rails 7. Introduced political reforms 8. Educational reforms 9. Promoted trade and

6. Lack of a national language	6. Lack of a national language	reforms	7. Infrastructu	9. Educational reforms	commerce
7. Poor infrastructure	7. Poor infrastructure	7. Infrastructur	al devt	10.Promoted trade and commerce	(Zollverein)
8. Ideological differences	8. Ideological differences	8. Increasing patriotism	8. Suppressio	11.Acquire loans (signed commercial treaties)	10.Consolidated the power of King William
9. Failure of 1848 revolution	9. Failure of 1848 revolution	9. Lessons of 1848 revolution	9. Lessons of 1848 revolution	12.Worked with V/E II	11.Acquired foreign support (treaty of Blarrit) & piedmont
10.Poor mobilization	10.Poor mobilization	10.Massive mobilizatio	10.Massive mobilizatio	13.Acquired foreign support	12.Participated in Danish and Austria Prussian war
11.Illiteracy and ignorance	11.Illiteracy and ignorance	11.Rise of a strong middle class	11.Rise of a strong middle class	14.Participated in the Crimean war	13.Vienna treaty 1864
External	External	External	External	15.Pact of Plombiers 1858	14.Acquired Holstein and Schleswig
12.Influence of Nap I	12.Influence of Nap I	12.Influence of Napoleon I	12.Influence of Napoleon I	16.Acquired Lombardy	15.Worked with other nationalists (Von Room Moltke)
13.Vienna settlement	13.Vienna settlement	13.Vienna settlement	13.Vienna settlement	17.Worked with other nationalists (Galband)	16.Annexed the Northern German states
14.Congress system	14.Congress system	14.Downfall of congress system	14.Downfall	18.Annexed the papal states	17.Dissolved the lose
				19.Declared the united kingdom of Italy in 1861	

15.Metternich	15.Metternich	15.Downfall of	of congress	Weaknesses	of confederation
16.Influence of the church (Pope)	16.Influence of the church (Pope)	16.Rise of a liberal pope	system	1. Gave way niece	(1866) and
17.Foreign interference	17.Foreign interference	17.Foreign assistance	15.Downfall of Metternich	2. Withdrew from the struggle	declared the new German empire
18.French control of papal states and Rome	18.Danish control Holstein and Schleswig	18.Austrian loss of Lombardy, Naples and Sicily	16.Suppression of the Catholics	3. Bias on Southern states	(1871)
19.Exploitation of resources	19.Exploitation of resources		17.Foreign support	4. Difference in ideology	
			18.Danish loss of Holstein and Schleswig	5. Died	

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

SICKNESS OF TURKEY	CAUSES OF GREEK REVOLT 1821 – 1832	EFFECTS	REASONS FOR SUCCESS
1. Loss of military strength 2. Administrative weaknesses 3. Corruption and embezzlement 4. Rise of nationalism 5. Economic decline 6. Religious persecution 7. Revolutionary ideas 8. Roles of elites 9. Selfish interests 10. Powers 11. Vastness of empire 12. Heterogeneous empire 13. Weak leadership 14. Weakness of Vienna 15. Inconsistence of foreign policy of Sultans	1. Desire for independence 2. Rise of nationalism 3. Rise of liberalism 4. Arrogance of Sultan 5. Heavy taxation 6. Religious intolerance 7. Weak administration of turkey 8. Inspiration from French revolution of 1789 9. Influence of Serbian revolution under Milosh 10. Privileges and prosperity of Greeks 11. People of the middle class 12. Influence of foreign powers 13. Weakness of the congress	POSITIVE 1. Greek gained their independence 2. Redrawing of European map 3. Revival of European diplomacy 4. Signing of London treaty NEGATIVE 5. Destruction of property 6. Collapse of congress system 7. Rise of nationalism in Europe 8. Exposed selfish interest 9. European powers 10. Led to Syrian question 11. Inspired other revolutions 12. Undermined conservative nationalists like Metternich	- High spirit of Greek Nationalism - Economic strength of Greek middle class - Support of Greek masses - Foreign support - Rise of Tsar Nicholas II - Good military skills of the Greeks - Success of European

<p>EVENTS IN THE BALKANS THAT THREATENED PEACE IN EUROPE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Greek war of 1821 – 1832 2. Battle of Navarino Bay 1827 3. Treaty of Adrianople 1829 4. Syrian questions 1831 – 1841 5. Unkiar Skelessi treaty 1833 6. London conference 1840 7. The Straits Convention 1841 8. Occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia 1853 9. Sinking of Turkish fleet ship no. 1853 10. Crimean war 1854 – 1856 11. Occupation of Sebastopol 1870 12. Bulgarian massacres 1875 13. Serbian revolution 1903 	<p>system</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Emergence of Greek language 15. Need to revive the past glory 16. Desire for economic reforms 17. Formation of society of friends <p>SYRIAN CAUSES OF 1831 – 1841</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effects of the Greek war of independence 2. Refusal to Sultan to fulfill promises 3. Collapse of the congress system 4. Weakness of Turkey 5. 1830 Belgian revolution 6. Unkiar Skelessi treaty 7. Russian imperialism 8. Foreign support 9. Mehmet invasion of Syria 10. Desire by Sultan to maintain 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Increased persecution of Christians 14. Increased Russian imperialism in the Balkans 15. Disintegration of the Ottoman empire 16. Undermined Vienna <p>EFFECTS OF SYRIAN QUESTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Turkey regained Syria - Egypt regained independence - Led to the calling of 1841 London conference - Britain's position was elevated - Consolidation of Anglo-Turkish relations - Mehmet's ambitions were checked - French imperialism was checked <p>Negative</p>	<p>diplomacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Able leadership - 1830 revolution - Defeat of Turkey & Egypt at Navarino Bay - Weakness of Turkey - Selfish interest of foreign powers.
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<p>(over throw of Obrevonic and rise of King Peter)</p> <p>14. Annexation of Bosnia & Herzegovina</p> <p>15. Balkan crisis 1912 – 1913</p> <p>16. Sarajevo incident 28th June 1914</p> <p>17. Outbreak of WWI 1914</p>	<p>a declining empire</p> <p>11. London conference 1840</p> <p>12. Oppressive rule of Mehmet Ali</p> <p>13. Britain desire to keep turkey intact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Massive loss of lives - Weakened Turkey - Downfall of Orleans monarch - Increased Aglo-Russian conflicts - Destabilized European peace - Outbreak of Crimean war. 	
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THE CRIMEAN WAR 1854 – 1856

CAUSES	EFFECTS OF THE WAR	DEFEAT OF RUSSIA	BULGARIAN CRISIS 1875 - 76
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia 2. Russian imperialism 3. Sinking of Turkish flotilla ship at Sinope 4. Franco – Russian conflicts 5. Napoleons desire to avenge Moscow campaign 6. Personal conflicts between 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitated unification of Italy 2. Check Russia's imperialism 3. Forced Tsar to embark on reforms 4. States gained independence 5. Integrity of Turkey was preserved 6. Laid foundation for red cross 7. Adoption of maritime law 8. Beginning of press involvement in modern warfare 9. Forced Sultan to treat xtens fairly 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The alliances of Britain, France, Turkey and Piedmont 2. Failure of Austria to support Russia 3. Poor roads linking to Crimea caused delays in supplies 4. Supremacy of the allied navy 5. Military weakness of Russia 6. Weak economy 	Causes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Influence of Russia 2. Religious intolerance 3. Rise of nationalism 4. Desire for independence 5. Influence of Greek revolution 6. Over taxation of Bulgarians 7. Persecution of Christians 8. Failure to implement the terms of the 1856 Paris treaty 9. Corruption and embezzlement 10. Oppressive rule of the Sultans 11. Weakness of Turkey 12. Unifications of German and Italy 13. Independence of Serbia 14. Military weakness of Turkey 15. Economic crisis

<p>Napoleon and Tsar Nicholas I</p> <p>7. Weakness of Ottoman empire</p> <p>8. Nap III ambitious policies</p> <p>9. Role of men on spot</p> <p>10. Violation of the straits</p> <p>11. Anti Russian sentiments</p> <p>12. Russia's desire to protect xtns</p> <p>13. Disregard of the Vienna note</p> <p>14. Rise of aggressive leaders</p>	<p>10. Black sea was neutralized</p> <p>11. Russia was forced out of Moldavia and Wallachia</p> <p>12. Change of leadership</p> <p>NEGATIVE EFFECTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Massive loss of lives - Destruction of property - Ended forty years of relative peace - Increased nationalism in Bulgaria - Ended holy alliances - Humiliation of Russia - Economic decline - Resulted into new alliances that altered BOP 	<p>of Russia</p> <p>7. Poor mobilization of soldiers by Russia</p> <p>8. Death of Nicholas I demoralized the soldiers</p> <p>9. British blockade that strained Russia's trade</p> <p>10. Civil unrest in Russia.</p>	<p>16. Denial of top jobs by the Sultans</p> <p>EFFECTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Signing of the San Stefano treaty 2. Loss of lives 3. Tension and terror 4. Creation of big Bulgaria 5. Destabilized European peace 6. Calling of the 1878 Berlin congress 7. Elevated Germans status in Europe 8. Bismarck emerged as a man of peace 9. War hysteria between Russia on one hand and Britain and Austria.
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THE 1878 BERLIN CONGRESS/THE 1878 BERLIN CONFERENCE

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	ACHIEVEMENTS	FAILURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To restore peace - To revise the san Stefano Treaty - To avert Russia's imperialism - To dissect the big Bulgaria - To call for fair treatment of Christians - Save Turkey from disintegration - To redraw the map of Europe - Restore cooperation - To grant independence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peace was restored - San Stefano Treaty was revised - Russia's imperialism was checked - Bulgaria was reduced - Sultan was asked to treat Christians fairly - Turkey was saved from disintegration - Map of Europe was redrawn - Countries were granted independence - Elevated Germans position - Germany Turkish relations were cemented - Austro-German friendship consolidated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peace was temporarily restored - Led to formation of alliances - League of 3 Emperors was dissolved - Suffocated Balkan nationalism - Sultan continued to mistreat Christians - Turkey lost territories - Led to Balkan wars in future - Italy was left unhappy - Promoted imperialism - Destruction of big Bulgaria was not sustainable - Increased tension btn Serbia and Austria - Growth of Pan-Slavism - Conflicts btn Italy and France.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Berlin became center of European diplomacy - Austria and Britain acquired territories 	
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COLD WAR 1945 – 1970

EXAMINE THE ORIGIN OF COLD WAR POLITICS

CAUSES OF COLD WAR		EFFECTS OF COLD WAR	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effects of World War II 2. Failure of Yalta & Potsdam conferences 3. Ideological differences 4. Iron curtain speech 5. Truman doctrine 6. Marshal Aid plan 7. Sovietisation policy of Stalin 8. Molotov plan 9. Formation of NATO 10. Formation of WARSAW 11. Fall of China in the hands of communism 12. Revival of alliances 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Press propaganda 14. Role of men on spot 15. Misuse of veto powers 16. Korean crisis 17. Cuban missile crisis 18. Formation of spy network 19. Revival of arms race 20. Weakness of UNO 21. Death of compromising leaders, like Roosevelt 22. Support of proxy wars 	Positive <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spread of communism 2. Military balance of power 3. Formation of NAM 4. Economic cooperation based on political ideology 5. Decolonization 6. Promotion of educational scholarships 7. Space exploration 8. Increased flow of foreign aid 	Negative <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International conflicts 2. Political unrest 3. Revival of arms race 4. Revival of alliance system 5. Formation of secret spy network 6. Dividend world into two camps 7. Weakened UNO 8. Support of dictatorial governments in Africa, Cuba 9. Loss of resources (Money) 10. Wide spread coups 11. Division of German 12. Division of Berlin 13. Berlin blockage 14. Berlin airlift

THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION 1945 – 1970

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	ACHIEVEMENTS	FAILURES	CHALLENGES FACED REASONS FOR FAILURE
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To promote peace 2. To stop aggression 3. To promote justice 4. To enforce disarmament/arms race 5. To promote decolonization 6. To promote economic cooperation 7. To eliminate drug trafficking 8. To resettle prisoners 9. To promote rights of children's 10. To stop violation of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoted peace 2. Controlled aggressions 3. Promoted Justice thru ICJ 4. Encouraged worldwide disarmament 5. Encouraged and decolonized Africa 6. Promoted economic cooperation 7. Tried to eliminate drug trafficking 8. Resettled prisoners of war 9. Promoted the rights of children 10. Controlled violation of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failed to promote peace proxy wars 2. Failed to control aggressions 3. Failed to promote justice 4. Failed to effect disarmament 5. Some countries were not granted independence (decolonized) 6. Failed to promote economic cooperation 7. Failed to eliminate drug trafficking 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shortage of funds 2. Lack of a permanent army 3. Ideological differences 4. Weak economic sanctions 5. Misuse of veto powers 6. Timing of its involvement in areas of disputes 7. Cold war politics 8. Domination of USA and USSR 9. Duplication of services provided

<p>human rights</p> <p>11.To promote women's rights</p> <p>12.To help ravaged countries</p> <p>13.To promote workers' rights</p> <p>14.To combat environmental threats</p> <p>15.To control poverty</p> <p>16.To control refugee crisis</p> <p>17.To promote science and technology.</p>	<p>human rights</p> <p>11.Promoted the rights of women</p> <p>12.Extended financial aid to countries</p> <p>13.Promoted the rights of workers</p> <p>14.Set a committee to control environmental threats UNEP</p> <p>15.Established the Jewish state</p> <p>16.Promoted culture (UNESCO)</p> <p>17.Increased membership</p> <p>18.Solved civil conflicts</p>	<p>8. Failed to protect rights of children</p> <p>9. Failed to protect rights of women</p> <p>10.Loans had strings attached</p> <p>11.Failed to promote the rights of workers</p> <p>12.Failed to stop cold war</p> <p>13.Failed to fully wipe out cultural intolerance</p> <p>14.Failed to stop terrorism</p> <p>15.Neocolonialism</p> <p>16.Failed to stop new alliances (NATO)</p>	<p>by UNO agencies (IMF and world bank)</p> <p>10.Revival of arms race</p> <p>11.Formation of regional security organizations</p> <p>12.Neocolonialism</p> <p>13.Emergency of blocs and alliances</p> <p>14.World economic problems and under development</p> <p>15.Civil wars and coups especially in Africa</p> <p>16.Influence of super powers</p>
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