

EUROPEAN HISTORY P210 /3

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. To what extent did the class system contribute to the to break of the French revolution.

Candidates are required to analyze the contribution of the class system to the outbreak of the French revolution visa vis the contribution of other factors.

Introduction is required.

A clear standpoint is required.

Conclusion.

- The owning 1/5 of the whole property in France.
- Domination of key government posts by the first and second class.
- Exemption from taxation.
- Forced labour against peasants.
- Ownership of land belonged to the clergy.
- Discrimination of the peasants.
- Conscription into the army.
- Injustice in courts of law against the peasants.
- Feudal taxes that were imposed on peasants.

However, side (other factors)

- The role played by the political philosophers.
- The role played by the Roman Catholic Church.
- Characters of King Louis xvi
- Weakness of Marie Antoinette.
- The dismissal of financial ministers.
- The financial crisis.
- France`s proximity to Britain.
- The nature of the ancient regime.
- The calling of the general estates meeting.
- The American war of independence.

2. ``Napoleon`s foreign policy was primarily responsible for his down fall 1814 ``

Discuss Candidates are required to analyze the contribution of Napoleon`s foreign policy towards his down fall and other factors.

Introduction is required.

A clear standpoint is required.

Conclusion.

- The continental system largely conditioned the downfall of napoleon.
- The peninsular wars 1808-1811.
- The imprisonment of the pope in 1809.
- The Moscow campaign of 1812.
- The endless and wasteful wars napoleon fought oversee.
- The rise and growth of the spirit of nationalism in the European states.
- The formation of the fourth coalition.
- The battle of Trafalgar on October 21, 1805.

However, side (other factors)

- The overwhelming ambitious character of napoleon.

- Napoleons physical exhaustion and mental fatigue.
- The defection of his soldiers
- The decline of the French economy.
- Loss of internal support due to dictatorship.
- The huge size of the French empire.
- The copying of napoleon`s military tactics by his enemies.
- The heterogeneous nature of napoleon`s army.
- The determination and dedication of the Allies.

How successful was the Vienna settlement of 1814-15 in solving the problems Europe was facing at that time?

Candidates are required to analyze the success of the Vienna settlement in solving problems Europe was facing at the time.

Introduction is required. No standpoint is required.

Conclusion:

The Vienna settlement was the agreement /treaty/charter/minutes /resolutions reached at by the congress men during the congress of Vienna.vienna settlement was signed on June 9, 1815 under the chairmanships of Vienna settlement of 1814-15 in solving the problems Europe was facing at that time.

- Peace was restored in Europe for nearly 40 years among the great powers.
- Napoleon was given a bloody nose at the famous battle of waterloo on June 18, 1815.
- It was successful in settling the territorial conflicts.
- It restored the independence of Switzerland.
- Free navigation on all the international big waters was achieved.
- The spread of revolutions and revolutionary doctrines (ideas) was severely controlled.
- Economic cooperation was revived in Europe.
- The map of Europe was redrawn.
- Legitimate rulers were restored in Europe.
- The French future aggression was checked through the creation of buffer zones around the **French frontiers**.

3. Examine the causes and consequences of the 1848 revolutions in Europe.

Candidates are expected to analyze the causes and the impacts of the 1848 revolutions.

The 1848 revolutionary movements occurred in central and eastern European states. These caused sudden social, political and economic changes.

Standpoint

- The Vienna settlement
- Metternich system
- Segregative social classes.

The growing influence of socialism

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- The collapse of the congress system
- The inefficient and corrupt nature of rulers in some European states.
- The desire for independence mainly in the Italian states against foreign rule.
- Napoleonic legend that was revived by the return of Napoleon's remains in France.
- Louis Philippe's non-interventionist or inglorious foreign policy.
- Strict censorship of text books, pamphlets, news papers and other forms of the press.
- The negative effects of rapid population growth by 1848.
- The desire to have democratic and constitutional reforms.
- Liberalism.
- The French revolution of 1789 in France.
- Patriotic and revolutionary leaders.

However, side (consequences)

- It led to loss of people on a massive scale
- It resulted into the down fall of Metternich
- A lot of property was destroyed.
- Many people were displaced.
- The 1848 revolutions led to the rise of new men to prominent positions.
- It forced the king of Denmark to put in place a liberal constitution and democracy in the parliament.
- It led to success in some states e.g. in Hungary Kossuth established the Hungarian republic on March 1849.
- It also inspired the chartists in Britain to massively demonstrate against the government.
- It forced the Austrian government to initiate constitutional reforms and parliamentary democracy.
- It led to the downfall of King Louis Philippe and Orleans monarchy.
- Feudalism and serfdom were destroyed in some European states.

4. Assess the impact of the Berlin congress of 1878 on Europe.

Candidates are expected to analyze the impacts of the Berlin congress of 1878 on Europe. Berlin congress, which was called by prince Otto von Bismarck in 1878, registered a number of effects in social, political and economic spheres as coherently listed below;

- Peace was manifested in Europe for about 30 yrs.
- It nullified the San Stefano pact (treaty).
- It greatly contributed to the scramble for and partition of Africa.
- The Ottoman empire was saved from disintegration.

- It showed Bismarck's skillfulness in handling expansionist and political problems.
- The Berlin congress dismantled the 'big Bulgaria'
- Fair treatment of non-moslems residing in the Ottoman Empire.
- Great Britain and Austria attained more territories.
- It turned Berlin the center of European diplomacy.
- The conference created the German and Turkish relationship.
- It led to territorial adjustments in the Balkans.
- It was a great diplomatic achievement for Germany particularly over France.
- New kingdoms were formed
- Nationalism increased in Europe.
- Austrian's imperialistic 'appetite' was also satisfied.
- France's isolation also ended when the franco-russian alliance was formed.

In conclusion, although, the Berlin congress attempted to bring peace in Europe for about 30yrs.it turned out to be a failure since tension kept on building up. This tension later ended up in the out- break of the First World War 1914

5.Accounts for the delayed unification of Italy before 1850.How were the obstacles to the unification overcome by 1860.

Candidates are expected to analyze the factors that delayed the unification of Italy and show how the obstacles were overcome by 1860.

The unification struggles /movements of the Italian states initially failed before 1850 due to a number of factors or obstacles. They were political, social, and economic and military in nature and character as presented below:

- Economic backwardness of the Italian states.
- The geographical terrain of Italy.
- The absence of foreign (external) assistance.
- Absence of capable and focused leaders.
- Absence of a common language.
- The strength of the Austrian empire.
- Lack of adequate unity and common strategy against the common enemy.
- The efficient Metternich system.
- Lack of a strong army.
- The 1815 Vienna settlement and the congress system, 1818-25.
- Limited political sensitization and grass root (mass) mobilization.
- The 1849 Napoleon III intervention in Rome.
- The Catholic Church.
- The influence of other European powers.
- Economic inequality
- Lack of formidable middle class.
- Religious differences among Italians.
- The anti-reform Italian rulers.
- Lack of internal base.

However, side (factors that favored the Italian unification)

The unification of Italy that had been crippled by a number of obstacles was finally and remarkably achieved in 1870 due to the following;

- The eventual collapse of the congress system by 1830.
- The failure of the 1848 revolutions.
- The 1789 French revolution.
- The role of the secret societies (movements).
- The downfall of Metternich and his system.
- The reforms established in Italy by Napoleon Bonaparte.
- The rise to power of Pope Pius IX who was liberal minded in 1846.
- The strengthening of the military sector.
- The influence of various Italian lecturers, writers and philosophers.
- The role of foreign powers.
- The rise of able and dedicated leaders.
- The outbreak of the 1870-71 Franco –Prussian war.
- The rise of new figure heads (personalities).
- The outbreak of the 1820, 1830 and 1848 revolutions.

6. Why did the Versailles settlement fail to bring about lasting peace in Europe?

Introduction is required.

No standpoint is required.

Conclusion

The 1919 Versailles treaty failed to bring about the lasting peace in Europe due to its unrealistic nature, failures and exhibited inherent weakness as listed below;

- The venue.
- It was dedicated on the defeated powers (Germany and her allies).
- It was blamed for creating weak states, which were not militarily strengthened for purposes of self-defense.
- It poorly rewarded Japan and Italy, which left them terribly, annoyed.
- The discussions about the treaty terms were hijacked and dominated by three figureheads.
- It contributed to the rise of world's worst dictators.
- It laid a weak foundation for the League of Nations.
- The date on which the treaty was treaty.
- The heavy war reparation /indemnity imposed on Germany of about 6600,000,000.
- It failed to disarm all powers both the victor and defeated ones.
- The failure to bring German fallen emperor, Kaiser William II and other notorious war criminals.

- The existence of conflicting interests among the signatories.
- It repeated the mistake of the 1815 Vienna settlement of not paying attention to the natural principle of nationalism.
- It was unrealistic to take away all the German colonial territories by the victor powers, was quite unrealistic.
- The sole accusation of Germany for causing World War 1.
- The violation of president Woodrow Wilson's 14 points.
- The chairmanship of the treaty was unfavorable.

7. How did European Nations recover from the 1929-33 great economic depression?

Introduction is required.

No standpoint is

required. **Conclusion**

- The 1933, world economic conference was organized in Geneva and was attended by representatives from 66 nations.
- Germany violated the harsh Versailles treaty.
- European powers stopped the system of gold standard.
- The formation of regional economic integration (cooperation).
- European leaders resorted to dictatorship.
- USA carried out currency (dollar) depreciation.
- Some powerful countries initiated unemployment relief scheme to their citizens.
- Most European states designed social-economic policies to address the slump.
- The world's powerful powers embarked on radical foreign policy.
- Countries restricted borrowing and lending.

8. Examine the factors that enabled Hitler to consolidate his position between 1933-

Introduction is required.

No standpoint is required.

Conclusion

- He consolidated his position by centralizing all authority.
- He created a system of the youth movement.
- He imposed strict ban on all other political parties.
- He put the press under rigid and strict censorship.
- He re-organized the Germany economy.
- The enabling law bill which was passed on March 23, 1933 parliament.
- He employed suppressive and repulsive measures against his critics.
- He put ban on trade unions and introduced the Germany labour front to which all workers had belong.
- He established a secrete state police and spy network.
- Hitler exploited the inherent weakness of the League of Nations.
- He controlled the German magistrates, judges and the court.

- He exploited the appeasement policy initiated by Britain.
- He made allies and allied with other dictators.
- He used anti-Semitic policy (hatred of Jews).
- He strictly controlled the education system in Germany.
- He created a strong and large army.
- He brought religious affairs under state control.
- The success of his foreign policy.

9. Assess the achievements of the United Nations organization (UNO) up to 1970.

Candidates are expected to analyze the Achievements of the United Nations organization and then show its failures.

Introduction is required.

A clear standpoint is required.

Conclusion.

- It stood the test of time since its inception in 1945 onwards.
- In 1948, it declared the fundamental human rights charter.
- It was instrumental in decampaigning racial segregation and cultural discrimination world.
- It succeeded in making efforts to improve worker's welfare and standards of living.
- It succeeded in restraining some of the global aggressive leaders.
- Through the Security Council tried its level best in maintaining global peace, security and stability.
- It also addressed social and economic problems.
- The UN succeeded in the liberation of women and protection of their rights.
- Fundamental improvements were realized in health fraternity.
- It also reduced on the selling and consumption of harmful drugs like marijuana and opium.
- Environment threats like pollution and desertification were reduced.
- It succeeded in decolonization process.
- It managed the declaration and preservation of children's rights.
- It promoted economic cooperation through the United Nations development programme.
- It reduced on the production of mass destruction.

10.Account for the collapse of the Bourbon Monarchy in France by 1793. (25mks)

PREAMABLE

- Background of the Bourbon Monarchy e.g. king Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette plus the class system of administration.
- Reasons for the downfall
- Logical conclusion

Points to consider

- Both internal and external factors
- Ancient French Monarchy that ruled France from 1600 up to 1789.
- Weakness in character of king Louis XVI.
- The outbreak of the French revolution of 1789
- Negative character of Queen Marie Antoinette
- The untimely death of count Mirabeau April 1791
- The rise of political clubs e.g. Jacobins.
- The hostility of the European Monarch towards the revolutionary France.
- Effects of the American war of independence.
- The role of political philosophers e.g. Montesquieu.
- The growing of threats of Emigres.
- The rise of republicanism in France.
- Failure of the ancient regime to provide food relief.
- Declaration of the rights of man and citizenship.
- Introduction of the civil constitution of the clergy 1790.
- Barbaric execution of king Louis XVI in 1793.
- The execution of Marie Antoinette
- Influence of the angry Paris mob.
- The storming of the Bastille 14th July 1789
- Rise of the first constitution in September 1791
- Rise of liberalism in France
- Formation of the National Guard.
- The influence of England (constitutional monarchy)
- The seven-year war between Austria and France
- The economic decline in France (Famine 1787-1788)
- Financial crisis.

(mark as a whole 25marks)

11. How far was Napoleon 1 responsible for his own downfall in France by 1814?

PREAMABLE

- Introduction
- Role of Napoleon I
- Other factors
- Valid conclusion is required.
- Standing point is a must

Role of Napoleon

- Imprisonment of the pope.
- He became a dictator.
- Practiced open tribalism and Napoleon promoted the brothers, relatives to high offices.
- Forceful conscription of soldiers.
- Failure to promote the economy of France made him unpopular (inflation, unemployment was high)
- The continental system initiated by Napoleon in 1806
- The peninsular war 1808 against Spain and Portugal.
- The Moscow Campaign in 1812
- His overwhelming ambition

Other factors

- Formation of fourth coalition
- Desertion of Napoleon's Army
- The rise of Nationalism in Europe
- The leakage of Napoleon war tactics enemies
- The strength of his enemies
- The concert of Europe
- The better military innovation by his enemies

(mark as a whole 25marks)

12. "The collapse of the collective system of security in Europe by 1830 was inevitable".

Discuss

PREAMABLE

- Background of the collective system of security as the congress system formed in 1818 among the great powers of Europe.
- Reasons for the collapse
- Logical conclusion

Points to consider

- Lack of resources like the secretariat
- Death of founding member states. e.g. Lord Castlereagh of Britain
- Britain's isolationist policy

- Selfish interests of the congressmen
- Outbreak of the 1821 Greek war of independence
- The maintenance of unpopular regimes
- Ideological differences between conservatives and liberals
- Lack of clear guiding principles
- Ignored the small nations like Greece, Belgium
- The unpopular Metternich system
- The rise of liberalism against forces of conservatism.
- Lack of past experience. i.e it was the first of its own
- The Monroe doctrine of 1823
- Lack of a clear timetable
- The weak foundation laid by the Vienna settlement.
- The rise of inexperienced leaders.
- Double standards of member states.

(Mark as a whole 25marks)

13. Examine the role played by Otto von Bismarck in the unification of Germany

PREAMBLE

- Background of the Germany unification as the effort towards bringing Germany state together and Otto von Bismarck who was born in 1815 to a Prussian Junker family (land owners)
- Positive and negative role of Bismarck towards the unification process.
- Logical conclusion.

Points to consider

- He promoted the Zollverein (customs) between Prussia and the minor states.
- As a chancellor, he created one German empire.
- As a minister president, he suppressed liberal opposition and created blood and iron.
- Carried out military reforms e.g. increased army budget.
- Carried out economic reforms e.g. agriculture.
- Built strong diplomatic relations with other states e.g. France.
- Promoted anti-Austrian sentiments.
- Made educational reforms.
- Attacked Denmark in 1864 and liberated Holstein and Schleswig.
- Signed the Gastein convention of 1865 and where he acquired Luxembourg from Austria.
- Bismarck organized the Austro-Prussian war where he annexed Frankfurt, Hesse-Kassel.
- Improved relations with Southern German States e.g. Bavaria and 1870 Baden joined the German confederation.
- Waged a war on France in 1870-71 where he acquired.
- Alsace and Lorraine after the Frankfurt treaty.

- Convinced king William not to attend Austrian meeting.
- Withdrew Prussia from Austria proposed confederation.
- Sensitized and mobilized the masses.
- Acquired foreign support for Germany.
- Improved public workers, transport and communication.

14. How were the Greeks able to establish an independent state by 1832?

- Background of the Greeks to break away from the Turkish empire. It's started in 1821 up to 1832.
- Factors that facilitated their establishment of an independent state by 1832.
- Logical conclusion.

Points to consider

- High spirit of Nationalism
- Economic strength of the Greek Middle Class.
- The popular support of the Greek masses.
- Support from the European powers e.g. Russia, France.
- Weakness and collapse of the congress system.
- Rise of Nicholas 1 of Russia
- The superior Greek military.
- The success of the European diplomacy.
- The success of the battle of Navarine and destruction of the Turkish fleet.
- Role of the society of friends (Hetero-Phi like)
- European public opinion.
- Weakness of turkey.
- Role of the Greek Orthodox church.
- Massacre of the Greek Christians by Moslem fanatics.
- Occurrence of 1830 revolutions in Italian and Germany states.
- Resistance of other subject nationalities in the Ottoman Empire.
- Selfish interests of the Great powers.
- Metternich had become weak.
- Role of revolutionary leaders.
- Passed glory of the Greeks.

(marks as a whole 25marks)

15. "Serbia was primarily responsible for the outbreak of world war 1 of 1914 to 1918".

Discuss

PREAMBLE

- Background of world war 1 as a major and global crisis and conflict that broke out after 28th June Sarajevo double murders of 1914 and a brief description of Serbia.
- Serbia's contributions
- Other factors of world war 1

- Stand point
- Logical conclusion

Points to consider

- Serbia's militant nationalism threatened Austria Hungary.
- Serbia was an ally of Triple Entente
- Her responsibility for the murder of the Austrian couple.
- Serbia's desire to have access to the sea.
- Serbia's promoted Anti-Austrian activities.
- Serbia's rejection of the Austria's proposal after the double murder incident.
- Serbia's arrogance towards Austria and Germany.
- Serbia's acceptance of military and diplomatic support from Russia after the murder incident.
- Serbia's desire to promote Pan-Slavism.

Other factors

- Darwin's theory of survival for the fittest.
- Balkan wars of 1912-1913
- Ignorance of war repercussions
- Moroccan crisis of 1911
- Militarism
- Sarajevo double murders.
- Role of the press
- Alliance system
- Arms race
- Collapse of international Diplomacy.
- The public opinion
- Role of German
- Role of other countries
- The other factors for world war one (mark as a whole marks)

16. To what extent was the 1919 Versailles peace settlement responsible for the outbreak of the world economic depression between 1929 and 1935?

PREAMBLE

- Background of the world economic depression as an economic slump that the world after world war 1 and a brief description of the Versailles peace settlement as the resolutions made after the conference in 1919 in France.
- Role of the Versailles peace settlement.
- Other causes of world economic depression.
- Stand point.
- Logical conclusion.

Points to consider

- The settlement imposed a huge war indemnity on Germany.
- It made USA develop the protectionist policy.
- Increased borrowing of money territories.
- Gave away Germany which drained her economy
- Led to the establishment of the League of Nations with its weakness.
- Responsible for unemployment.
- Made international trade difficult.
- Created enmity and a spirit of revenge.

Other factors

- Impact of world war 1
- Collapse of the wall street stock market.
- American loans scheme.
- USA's isolationist policy.
- Gold standard system.
- Weakness of the league of nations.
- Income inequality.
- Over production by capitalists.
- Over speculations
- Optimistic nature of businessmen. (mark as a whole marks)

17. Examine the factors that undermined the performance of the league of nations between 1920 and 1939.**PREAMBLE**

- Background of the league of nations as an international body formed after world war 1 in 1920 to keep peace.
- Factors that undermined.
- Logical conclusion.

Points to consider

- Appeasement policy.
- Economic funds.
- Failure to implement discipline among members.
- World war II occurrence.
- Versailles peace settlement.
- Its domination by great powers.
- Revived alliance system.
- Ignored small nations
- Fascism and Nazism.

- The armed race
- Imperialism
- Aggression
- Revived secret societies.
- Lacked an army of operation.
- Lack of prior experience.
- Exemption of USA from membership.
- Inconsistence nature.

(mark as a whole 25 marks)

18.Account for the rise and fall of the Weimar Republican Administration in Germany.

PREAMBLE

- Background of the Weimar republic as the constitutional government established in Germany after Kaiser William II's abdication of the throne in 1918 under Fredrick Ebert as its leader.
- Factors for the rise.
- Factors for the collapse / fall
- Logical conclusion.

Points to consider

- Rise (factors for the rise)
- Resignation and abdication of Kaiser William II.
- Desire for to end Prussian dictatorship.
- Threats of communism.
- Heavy bloodshed, clashes and insecurity.
- Socio-economic problems in Germany.
- Persistence unemployment and poor standards of living.

Factors for the fall / collapse.

- Death of president Paul Hinden burg
- Rise of Hitter and Nazism.
- Its failure to maintain law and order.
- Its failure to establish good leadership.
- Its failure to promote parliamentary system.
- Its failure to win mass support due to pro-allies' government.
- Opposition from the political parties.
- Its acceptance of the unfair Versailles peace treaty.
- Military weakness.
- Need to create law and order (mark as a whole 25marks)

19. How did Bento Mussolini and the fascists consolidate governance in Italy between 1922 and 1945?

PREAMBLE

- Background of Mussolini who was born in 1883 in Romagna Northern Italy to a black smith and fascism which is got from Latin word fascist meaning a bundle of rods surrounded by an axe.
- Methods of consolidation / retaining
- Logical conclusion.

Points of consider

- Restored law and order in Italy.
- Dictatorship.
- Force.
- Censored the press.
- Rigging of elections like in 1924.
- Battle of births / familiarization policy.
- Collaborated with dictators e.g. Hitter.
- Created a broad based government.
- Abolished teaching of revolutionary liberal subjects e.g. History.
- Banned other political parties.
- Created concentration camps.
- Strict spy network.
- Embarked on socio-economic reforms e.g. H.E P.
- Created a corporate states system in 1926.
- Established a fascist grand council of hard core supporters.
- Signed a concordat with the Pope.
- Created a large and well equipped army.
- Imprisoned and persecuted socialists' communists.
- Manipulated public opinion through fascist propaganda.
- Established co-operates and abolished trade unions.
- Adventmous foreign policy i.e. Invasion of Ethiopia.
- His public works i.e. improved schools, hospitals.
- Formed the army and equipped the police. (mark as a whole 25marks)

20.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. 1st military alliance 1793-1797, 2nd military alliance 1798-1802, 3rd military alliance 1802-1807 and the 4th 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.

21 “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-a-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 lope holes e.g. narrow franchise, too much power given to the king.

22. 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 over thrown 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.

23. 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 Bismarcke 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.

24. 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 e.g. Ypsilanti.
- British influence / support.
- The rise of Greek patriots/ nationalists - Alexander Ypsilanti, cap *distributions* and the activities of the Society of Friends(heterophiles).
- 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 19th century.
- The desire to revive the past Greek glory (their culture, religion and beliefs 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 Empire encouraged 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 in 1833.
- 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina against Turkey.
- Exposed weakness of Ottoman Empire.
- It led to the outbreak of the Syrian question 1830 – 1841.

25. 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 1.
- 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. claims 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]

26. 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 28th / June /1919 on the 15th 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 dazing.
- 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 responsibility for the outbreak of world war I.

27. 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.

28. Asses the role of Adolph Hitler in the outbreak of the world war ll.

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

A clear stand point is required

Points to consider

- World War ll 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 ll.

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.

29.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. refugee 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 aid 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

30. Account for the political turbulence of France between 1792- 1794?

- The death of count Mirabeau in April 1791
- The weak character of king Louis XVI
- The impact of the 1790 civil constitution of clergy
- The barbaric execution of king Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette
- The flight of general Lafayette and Dumouriez to exile
- The tension between the conservatives and liberals
- The constitution of 1791
- The rise of Carnot and his militaristic program
- The threat of Emigrés
- The rise and influence of revolutionary die-hards
- The declaration of rights of man and citizen
- The rise of different political parties or clubs between 1791 and 1792
- The threats from foreign powers
- The downfall of the Girondins in August 1792
- The rise of the religion of reason led by Hebert
- The role and influence of the Paris mob
- The formation of the committees of general security
- The rise of undesirable economic situations
- The passing of the violent decrees

31. "Napoleon's rise to power was due to circumstance beyond his own making" Discuss to the small extent?

- The occurrence of the 1789 French revolution
- Education played a key role in Napoleon's rise to power

- The weakness of the Directorate government to 1795-1799
- The annexation of Corsica, the Mediterranean island from Genoa Republic
- Napoleon's Luck.
- Charles Bonaparte, Napoleon's father
- Lucian Bonaparte
- The inherent weakness and division between the coalition forces against France.

However, to the bigger extent the following are some of the factors that have led to the rise of Napoleon to power has rationed presented below?

- Napoleon's political ambition also aided him in his rise to power
- The quality of being a military genius
- Napoleon was also a skilled orator and a very gifted speaker
- Simple and humble background
- The scientific and military innovations
- Napoleon's foresightedness
- Napoleon's marriage to Josephine.

His association with Maximillian Robespierre and other army officers.

- Napoleon Bonaparte's early success registered at home and abroad.

32 Examine the achievements and failures of the congress system between 1815-1830

- France and other European states were reconciled.
- Success was registered in suppressing revolution in different European states
- The inter- state political and economic co-operation was maintained by the congress system
- The question of the Jew protection and citizenship was conducted
- The congress system maintained the legitimate rulers who had been restored by the Vienna settlement
- It made effort to settle the debts problems between Sweden and Denmark
- Congress system laid a foundation stone for the subsequent international bodies
- Relative peace for at least a period of 40 years was realised in Europe
- Balance of power in Europe was relatively maintained with the effort made by the congress system
- Congress system also prevented the French future aggression
- The objective of granting Napoleon 1 fair treatment at St. Helen was realized
- The independence of some European states was achieved
- The congressmen succeeded in putting in place all possible method through which slave trade was eradicated in Europe.
- Failures of the congress system of 1818-1830.
- Failed to create a joint force that would enforce its revolutions.
- The Legitimate European rulers who were protected by the congress system became more dictatorial than ever before
- Failures was proved on the question of the Spanish revolt

- The isolation of France by the quadruple alliance powers
- The congress system did not pay attention to the plights of the smaller and weaker states
- The idea of the wiping out the sea pirates in the Mediterranean Sea was a failure
- The failure to totally end slave trade
- Congress system did not stand the test of time
- Failure to address the Greek War of independence
- The congress system was dominated by prince Metternich who employed a reactionary spy not work popularly
- The unification of the Italian and German states was delayed by the congress system
- Lack of dear principles was another weakness
- Failed to suppress the December 1823 Monroe doctrine which resulted in to its downfall
- Rise to power of Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte in 1848
- Failed to suppress the forces of liberalism and nationalism in Europe
- Failed to maintain balance of power
- Failed to preserve and promote the spirit of working together

33.How did Metternich curb the growing forces of Nationalism and liberalism in Europe between 1815-1848?

- Prince Von Metternich successfully posted foreign officers to grown different places
- He passed the Carlsbad decree
- He was able to control the affairs in the German states
- He employed a very sensitive espionage
- He censored press through used Austrian Empire
- Prince Von Metternich used the rule and divide policy mainly in the German and Italian state
- Prince Von also used fiscal policy
- Metternich controlled the education system of the Austrian Empire
- Metternich won an alliance of all the continental legitimate rules
- Metternich also used the catholic church as one of his best allies
- He is reported to have used force whenever and whatever diplomacy failed
- He used the congress system to dominate the European affairs
- He used the natural gift of oratory to convince and finally threaten all the European Monarchs
- He suppressed all public opinions

34.Why was the unification of Italy more successful in the period 1859-1871 than before?

- The eventual demise of the congress system by 1830
- The failure of the 1848 revolutions
- The 1789 French revolution
- The role of the secret societies

- The downfall of Prince Clement Metternich and his system in 1848
- The reforms established in Italy by Napoleon Bonaparte
- The rise of power of pope Pius ix who was liberal minded in 1846
- The strengthening of the military sector
- The influence of Various Italian lecturers, writers and philosophers
- The role of foreign powers
- The rise of able and dedicated leaders
- The out break of the 1870-1871 France Prussian war
- The economic fundamental reforms in piedmont
- The rise of the new figureheads in both France and Britain
- The revival of the past glory and pride among the Italian
- The out break of the 1820, 1830 and 1848 revolution.

35.To what extent was Bismarck a man of peace between 1871-1890?

- Bismarck influenced the signing of the Frankfurt treaty on March ,10, 1871
- He supported the idea of establishing the third French republic
- Bismarck started the League of the three Emperors
- Bismarck's war of Nerves made her abandon military recovery programs
- In 1878 Bismarck managed to organize Berlin Congress and succeeded in solving the crisis in the Balkan peninsula
- Bismarck succeeded in formation of the Dual Alliance of 1879 between German and Austria- Hungary.
- Bismarck skillfully persuaded Austria- Hungary and Russia to renew the Dreikais erbund treaty.
- He managed to convince Italy to join the Dual Alliance.
- Between 1871 and 1884 Bismarck avoided colonial conflicts
- He succeeded in organising the Berlin international colonial congress
- He ended the Bulgarian crisis of 1885-1887
- Bismarck and Tsar Alexander III of Russia signed an agreement known as Secret Re-Insurance Treaty.
- Bismarck encouraged the signing of the first and second Mediterranean treaties
- Bismarck developed a cautious military and naval program
- Bismarck in 1890 initiated an agreement known as Heligoland treaty
- Bismarck preserved peace and stability
- He preserved and promoted relative democracy in German Empire
- He successfully industrialized Germany
- He improved the German infrastructure
- Bismarck greatly reduced the influence of the liberals.
- Failure of Bismarck
- The Frankfurt of 1871 signed between France and German had a number of weakness

- Bismarck greatly conditioned the collapse of the second French Empire under Napoleon III and caused political instability in the 3rd French republic
- Conflict of his anti catholic sentiments with pope Pius ix and the German Catholic Folk
- He promoted racial feedings against the Jews in continental Europe
- He is blamed for increasing Russian imperialism which additionally worsened peace in Europe
- Bismarck's war of nerve threat of 1875 against France
- He supposed the interests of Britain and Austria- Hungary in the Berlin congress
- His strategy of keeping France isolated undermined diplomacy in Europe
- He neglected the force of liberalism and nationalism especially in the Balkans
- He is criticised for promoting colonial rivals
- His policy blood and iron contributed to arms race among the European powers

36.Examine the causes and consequence of the Crimean war 1854-1856?

Causes of Crimean war 1854-1856

- The distrust of Russia's imperialism in the Balkan Peninsula
- The right to protect the Holy place of Bethlehem and Jerusalem in Palestine
- The collapse of the congress system and absence of peace loving states
- Napoleon III's desires to revenge against Russia for the defeat of his uncle Napoleon I during the 1812 Moscow campaign
- The political conflicts at personal level between Napoleon III and Nicholas
- The occupation of Moldavia and Walachia in July 1853 by Russia
- The public opinion among the British and the French
- Russia's sinking of the Turkish Warship at Sinope in the Black sea
- The conflict and selfish interests of the Europe's great powers towards the Ottoman Empire
- The inherent weakness of the Ottoman Empire
- The role and influence of diplomats on the spot
- Russia's claims to protect all the Orthodox Christians in the Ottoman Empire
- Russia's false confidence of victory in any war coupled with the character of Tsar Nicholas I

EFFECTS

- Russia was defeated and humiliated during the Crimean war
- It laid a foundation for the international humanitarian Red Cross society
- Led to the great loss of lives
- It contributed to the Italia and German unification
- The Crimean war increased the popularity and prestige of Napoleon III to international level
- There was wanton destruction of property
- The independence of Ottoman Empire was confirmed
- The Pains Peace Treaty which concluded the war revived the 1841 straits convention

- The sultan of turkey was forced to promise fair treatment to Christian in the Ottoman Empire
- The Crimean War compelled Tsar Alexander Nicholas II to resort to fundamental reforms in Russia
- The Crimean War had laid a foundation stone for the use of sophisticated weapon
- The Crimean War taught the British and the French a lesson that they still had much to do in their leadership and military sectors.

37.Account for the collapse of Tsardom in Russia by 1917?

Cause of 1917 Bolshevik Revolution

- The dictatorship of the Tsarist dynasty before 1917
- The weakness of the Tsar Nicholas II's (1894-1917)
- The role of socialist political parties
- The impact of Russia- Japanese war 1904
- The human tragedies committed on Sunday January 22, 1905
- The return of Vladimir Lenin and Joseph Stalin from exile
- The influence of Nihilist and hard core personalities in Russia
- The unfair land distribution policy in Russia
- Corruption and embezzlement that characterized the Tsarist Dynasty
- The consequences of the first world war on Russia
- The revolutions that broke out in Europe before 1917
- The negative effects of industrial revolution
- The destruction of wheat fields in Ukraine
- The unprincipled character of Tsar Nicholas II
- The weakness of the Russian parliament
- The murder of Peter Stolypin in 1911
- The weakness and failure of the provisional government
- The press

38.Examine the causes and Effects of world economic depression of 1929-193 Europe?

CAUSES

- The negative effect of the 1914-1918 world war I
- The offsetting of the war reparation or indemnity
- The failure of the Gold standard system
- The inherent weakness of the League of Nations
- The USA Loan scheme
- The collapse of the world stock exchange market in the wall street
- The occurrence of political instabilities in Europe during the inter-war period
- The rise of economic nationalism and isolationist policy championed by USA.
- The policy of total ban on immigration
- The high taxation system

- The impact of political and economic announcement
- The unfair income distribution
- The introduction of capital intensive techniques of production

EFFECTS

- It brought international trade relations to a standstill.
- It results into closure of several banks.
- It led to political changes in Europe and USA in favour of dictatorship.
- It caused massive unemployment.
- The system of Gold standards was brought to an end.
- The league of nations was partly weakened.
- It produced better relations among different countries.
- It played a vital role in the outbreak of world war II.
- It contributed to the formation of the economic co-operation.
- It increased popularity of some economists of whom the most distinguished was John Maynard Keynes.

39.To what extent UNO live up to the expectations of its founders by 1970?

Success of UNO

- The UN relatively succeeded in reducing on the production of weapons of mass destruction.
- Success in promoting Economic co-operation through UN development programme(UNDP)
- Success was also achieved in the declaration and preservation of children's rights.
- The UN succeeded in decolonisation process.
- Environmental threats like pollution and desertification were reduced.
- UN succeeded in reducing on the selling and consumption of handful drugs.
- Fundamental improvements were realised in health fraternity.
- The UN succeeded in the liberation of women and protection of their rights.
- Succeeded in registering in addressing social and economic plights.
- The UN through the security council tried its level best in maintaining global peace.
- The UNO was successful in restraining some of the global aggressive leaders.
- UNO was instrument in decampaigning racial segregation and cultural discrimination globally.
- In 1948 UNO declared the fundamental human Rights charter.
- Lastly the UN stood the taste of time since in its inception in 1945 onwards.
- Failures
- Failed to prevent the occurrence of Cold war phenomenon
- Failed to prevent the out break of civil wars
- Failed to eradicate drug trafficking and consumption of harmful drugs
- Also Israel's annexation of Golan Heights Between Syria and Israel

- The disarmament policy of the UNO was not fairly implemented
- The UN failed to create a strong army of its own
- Failed to end terrorism on an international level
- Failed to check on the world aggressive and oppressive leader
- The UNO over reliance on more sanction rather than military measure
- Failed to stop Neocolonialism
- UN did not fully succeeded in sensitizing the world masses about the right of children
- The financial aid extended mainly to the third world countries through the UN special Agencies of world Bank and International Monetary fund had undesirable conditionalities
- The UN failed to settle the conflicts between the Jew and the Palestinians
- Failed to establish its own source of funds to finance its activities
- Failed to stop its major member states from taking sides in the Korean crisis
- Failed to accused of failing to avert assassination of prime Minister
- Patrice Lumumba and the UNO secretary General Dag Hammarskjold
- Failed to prevent pollution caused by mushrooming industries
- Failed to effort to release Amencia Hustages in Iran

END

ACTIVITY 1

1. Examine the weakness of the ancient regime in France by 1990.
2. Why was Napoleon I able to dominate Europe between 1800-1813?
3. How did the restored bourbons retain power in France between 1815 and 1830?
4. Assess the role of foreign that caused the downfall of the Turkish Empire by 1815.
5. How did Bismarck maintain peace in Europe between 1871-1890?
6. Austria – Hungary was primarily responsible for the outbreak of world war.
I” Discuss.
7. Explain the factors that caused the downfall of the Turkish Empire by 1815.
8. Account for the failure of the post war, settlement of 1919 in maintaining peace up to 1939.
9. Examine the cause and effects of the world economic depression between 1929-1933.

10. Examine the achievements of United Nations Organization (UNO) in maintaining peace up to 1970.

ACTIVITY 2

1. Account for the collapse of the Bourbon Monarchy in France by 1793.
(23marks)
2. How far was Napoleon(I) responsible for his own down fall in France by 1814?
(25marks)
3. “The demise of the collective security in Europe by 1830 was inevitable”.
Discuss (25marks)
4. Examine the role played by Otto Van Bismarck in the unification of Germany.
(25marks)
5. How were the Greeks able to establish an independent state by 1832?
(25marks)
6. “Serbia was primarily responsible for the outbreak of World war 1”. Discuss
(25marks)
7. To what extent was the 1919 Versailles peace settlement responsible for the outbreak of the World economic depression between 1929 and 1935?
(25marks)
8. Examine the factor that undermined the performance of the league of Nations between 1920 and 1939.
(25marks)
9. Account for the rise and fall of the Weimar Republican Administration in Germany.
(25marks)
10. How did Benito Mussolini and the fascists consolidate governance in Italy between 1922 and 1945?
(25marks)

END

ACTIVITY 3

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

FRENCH REVOLUTION

1. How did the social class system in France contribute to the outbreak of the French revolution of 1789?
2. How did the financial crisis contribute to the outbreak of the French revolution of 1789?
3. "The internal factors were primarily responsible for the outbreak of the French revolution of 1789"? Discuss.
4. To what extent did the Catholic Church contribute to the outbreak of the French revolution of 1789?
5. Why was France at war with her neighbors between 1792-1794?
6. How did the French revolution affect- the History of Europe up to 1848?
7. Assess the achievement of the Directory government between 1794-1799?
8. To what extent did the social class system contribute to the outbreak of the French revolution of 1789?
9. Account for the collapse of the ancient regime by 1793.
10. How did Louis XVI contribute to the outbreak of the French revolution of 1789?
11. To what did Marie Antoinette contribute to the outbreak of the French Revolution of 1789?
12. How did the Bankruptcy of the French monarchy contribute to the outbreak of the French revolution of 1789?

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE I

1. "Napoleon's rise to power was out of circumstances beyond his own making" Discuss.
2. Account for the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte I to power and show the major weaknesses of his regime.
3. How successful was the domestic policy of Napoleon Bonaparte I?
4. Assess the impact of Napoleon Bonaparte I on the history of Europe?
5. Account for the downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte I?
6. How did Napoleon consolidate himself to power in France?
7. "Napoleon Bonaparte diverted from the aspirations of the French revolution of 1789" Discuss
8. "The continental system was primarily, responsible for the downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte I". Discuss.
9. To what extent was Russia responsible for the downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte I?
10. Explain the impact of the downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte I on the history of Europe.
11. Examine the effects of Napoleon's foreign policy on the history of Europe.
12. Account for the rise and consolidation to power by Napoleon I?
13. Explain the impact of Napoleon's downfall on Europe.

VIENNA CONGRESS (SETTLEMENT) 1814-1815

1. "The delegates at the Vienna congress were more concerned with guarding against further French aggression". Discuss .
2. Assess the achievements of the Vienna settlement of 1814-1815.
3. To what extent did the terms and objectives of the Vienna settlement provide solutions to the problems of Europe?
4. Assess the contribution of the Vienna settlement of 1814-1815 to the stability of Europe. .
5. How successful was the Vienna settlement of 1814-1815 as an instrument of peace?

CONGRESS SYSTEM

1. Assess the achievements of the congress system between 1818-1830.
2. Account for the collapse of the Congress system by 1830.
3. Assess the performance of the congress system by 1830.
4. "Prince Metternich was responsible for the collapse of the congress system" Discuss.
5. "Britain was responsible for the collapse of the congress system" Discuss.
6. Examine the importance of the concert of Europe on the History of France.

1830 REVOLUTIONS

1. Account for the outbreak of the 1830 revolutions in Europe?
2. Discuss the causes and consequences of the 1830 revolutions in Europe.
3. "The policy of King William was primarily responsible for the outbreak of the Belgian revolution of 1830". Discuss.
4. Why and how were the Belgians able to get their independence?
5. Discuss the causes and effects of the Belgian revolution of 1830.
6. Account for the success of the Belgian revolution of 1830.

FRANCE 1815-1848

1. Account for the outbreak of the 1830 revolution in France.
2. "The restored bourbons in France learnt nothing and forgot nothing from the French revolution of 1789". Discuss.
3. Assess the achievements of Louis- XVIII between 1815-1824.
4. "The French aristocrats had learnt nothing, and forgot nothing from the French revolution of 1789". Discuss.
5. "The foreign policy of Louis- Philippe was "responsible -for his downfall". Discuss.
6. Why did the Frenchmen welcome Louis Philippe in 1830 and rejected him in 1848?
7. Assess the achievements of Louis Philippe.
8. How successful was the regime of Louis XVIII in France?
9. Why did the restored bourbons fail to restore the glory of the ancient regime?

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE 1814-1848

1. Examine the importance of Prince Metternich in the history of Europe.
2. How successful was Prince Metternich in controlling the affairs of Europe between 1814-1848?
3. Account for the outbreak of the 1848 revolutions in Europe.
4. Discuss the causes and consequences of the 1848 revolutions in Austria.
5. Account for the failure of the 1848 revolutions in Europe.
6. Account for the failure of the 1848 revolutions in Prussia.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE - THE TURKISH EMPIRE

1. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Greek revolution of 1821.
2. "The Greek war of independence was inevitable". Discuss.
3. Examine the impact of the Greek war of independence of 1821.
4. "The Crimean war of 1854 — 1856 was inevitable". Discuss.
5. To what extent was Napoleon III responsible for the outbreak of the Crimean war of 1854-1856?
6. "The policy of Manhood II, the Sultan of Turkey led to the outbreak of the Crimean war of 1854-1856". Discuss.
7. "The interests of the great powers of Europe led to the outbreak of the Crimean war". Discuss.
11. The Crimean War was regarded as the most useless and wasteful war ever fought. Discuss
12. "The convening of the Berlin conference of 1878 was inevitable'. Discuss.
13. Assess the importance of the Berlin conference of 1878.
14. How did the Russian policy towards Turkey affect the relations among European powers between 1833-1856?
15. Examine the causes and effects of the Balkan crisis of 1875-1878.

THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

1. Examine the challenges to Germany nationalism between 1815-1871.
2. Explain the factors that enabled the Germans to attain independence in 1871.
3. Examine the role of Bismarck in the process of attaining Germany independence.
4. "The unification of Germany was primarily achieved through military means'. Discuss.

5. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871.
6. Compare the challenges and the process of Unification of Italy for Germany.

GERMANY 1871-1890

1. How was Otto von Bismarck able to maintain Germany supremacy between 1871-1890?
2. Assess the achievements of Bismarck between 1871-1890.
3. How successful was Bismarck's policy of isolating France.
4. To what extent was Bismarck responsible for maintenance of peace in Europe between 1872-1896.
5. Assess the role of Bismarck in the maintenance of European peace.

FIRST WORLD WAR 1914-1918

1. To what extent was new imperialism responsible for the outbreak of World War in 1914?
2. To what extent did the arms race contribute to the outbreak of the First World War in 1914?
3. 'The murder of Prince Ferdinand and his wife led to World War I' . Discuss.
4. 'The rivalry between France and Germany led to the outbreak of World War I' . Discuss.
5. Why did the Central powers lose World War I?
6. Discuss the consequences of the 1st World War of 1914.
7. To what extent was Serbia responsible for the outbreak of World War in 1914? x

THE VERSAILLES SETTLEMENT OF 1919

1. How did the Versailles treaty of 1919 affect Germany?
2. 'The Versailles settlement was bound to cause World Crisis' . Discuss.
3. Assess the achievements of the Versailles treaty of 1919.
4. To what extent was the Versailles settlement of 1919 an instrument of peace?

5. 'The viability of the Versailles settlement of 1919 was questionable right from the start' . Discuss.
6. Why did the Versailles treaty fail to bring about everlasting peace in Europe?
7. Explain the achievements and short comings of the Versailles settlement of 1919.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

1. Assess the achievements of the League of Nations.
2. To what extent did the League of Nations fulfill the expectations of its founders?
3. Account for the collapse of the League of Nations.

ECONOMIC DEPRESSION- THE GREAT TRADE RECESSION

1. Explain the factors that led to the Great economic depression.
2. Examine the importance of the Great Economic •depression.
3. How did the European countries counter the problems that were brought about by the Economic depression?
4. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Great Trade recession between 1929-1945.

FASCISM IN ITALY

1. Why did liberal Italy fall to fascism?
2. Account for the rise and consolidation to power by Benito Mussolini.
3. Assess the achievements of Benito Mussolini.

FASCISM IN GERMANY

1. Account for the downfall of the Weimer Republic of Germany in 1934.
2. Account for the rise and consolidation to power by Adolf Hitler in Germany.
3. Assess the achievements of Adolf Hitler in Germany.
4. Explain the causes and consequences of Nazi power in Germany.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR 1939-1945

- 1 . To what extent did Adolf Hitler contribute to the outbreak of World War II in 1914?
2. 'Hitler's invasion of Austria contributed to the outbreak of World War II' , Discuss.
3. To what extent was the alliance system responsible for the outbreak of World War II?
4. How did the Versailles treaty of 1919 contribute to the outbreak of World war II in 1939?
6. How far was the policy of appeasement responsible for the outbreak of World War II?
6. Examine the consequences of World War II.
7. Why was Germany and her allies defeated during World War II?
8. How did the appeasement policy lead to the outbreak of World War

COLD WAR

1. Account for the ideological conflict after World War II.
2. Discuss the causes and consequences of the non-armed conflict after World War II.
3. Assess the impact of the Cold War.
4. To what extent did the Iron Curtain Speech of Winston Churchill contribute to the Cold War politics?
5. "Joseph Stalin was primarily responsible for the Cold War" .Discuss.
6. Account for the instability in Europe between 1920-1950.

RUSSIA

1. Account for the outbreak of the Russian Revolution of 1917.
2. To what extent did the 1917 Bolshevik revolution resolve the problems of the Russian peasantry?
3. Account for the survival of the Russian communists up to 1936.
4. To what extent did World War I contribute to the outbreak of the 1917 Russian Revolution?
5. Account for the success of the Russian Revolution of 1917.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION UNO

1. Examine the strengths and weakness of the United Nations Organisations (UNO).
2. Examine the challenges faced by the United Nations Organisation between 1945 and 1970.
3. To what extent did the U N O achieve the objectives of its founders by 1970.
4. How successful was the United Nations Organisation successful as an instrument of peace between 1945 and 1976?