

EUROPEAN HISTORY

HISTORY P210/3

3HOURS

Attempt 4 question only

1. Account for the change in the course of the French revolution of 1789.
2. "Napoleon the Great". How far is this a justifiable description of Napoleon Bonaparte?
3. "The congress system collapsed because of its poor foundation." Discuss
4. Examine the common features of the 1848 revolution in Europe.
5. Why was Camillo De Cavour regarded as a soul of Italian Unification?
6. Account for the Victory of the allied powers in 1914-1918 Great war.
7. To what extent were the weaknesses of Tsar Nicholas II responsible for the outbreak of 1917 revolution in Russia?
8. Explain the measure used by the Mussolini to consolidate his power in Italy from 1922-1943.
9. "The policy of Britain and France from 1930 caused the second world war." Discuss.
10. Examine the aims and objectives of UNO.

1. Account for the change in the course of the French revolution of 1789.

- The question calls for the causes of the Reign of terror
- It was the second stage in the course of the revolution

The causes are;

- The weakness of King
- Louis XVI
- The death of Mirabeau in 1791
- The role of Paris mob
- The economic hardship
- The raise of political parties
- The role of revolution leaders
- The flight of Lafayette to exile
- The emergence of religion of reason
- The 1791 constitution of the clergy.
- The threat of emigres
- The tension between liberals and conservatives
- The execution of King Louis XVI and his wife
- The declaration of rights of man and citizen

- The establishment of the committees of public safety
- The rise of Robespierre and his Jacobin program.
- Threats from foreign power
- The downfall of the Girondins
- Conclude etc.

2. “Napoleon the Great”. How far is this a justifiable description of Napoleon Bonaparte?

The question requires the assessment of Napoleon’s reforms. His achievements make him Great

A clear stand point is needed

How Napoleon was the Great

- He set up a defined legal system known as code Napoleon
- He initiated a scheme known as legion of Honor
- He improved the French Agricultural sector
- He promoted the principle of equality known as career
- He developed the French industrial sector
- He built a strong army
- He established the central bank of France
- He preserved the French culture
- He established a fair taxation system in French
- He reorganised the administrative structure of French
- He promoted the education system in French
- He promoted public works scheme
- He laid foundations of Italy and German unifications
- He contributed to the abolition of feudalism in Europe

However, Napoleon was not Great;

- He violated the concordat with the Pope
- He promoted dictatorship in administration
- He preached favouritism and Nepotism
- He carried out an aggressive foreign policy
- He instituted the continental system
- He segregated girls in his education system
- He abolished the teaching of liberal subjects
- He violated the rights of women
- He forcefully recruited the French men into army
- He restricted freedom of the press
- He participated in many wars
- Conclusion needed

3. “The congress system collapsed because of its poor foundation.” Discuss

The congress system refers to a series of diplomatic meetings that took place in Europe from 1818-1825 between the great powers.

To a large extent it collapsed because of its poor foundation

Body

- Its poor foundation led to restoration of legitimate rules in Europe
- It led to British isolationist policy
- It led to the absence of joint army in Europe.
- It led to Admission of France in the congress system
- It led to the rise of Metternich system in Europe
- It made the congress members lack clear principles and protocol to follow
- It led to discrimination of small states
- It led to selfish interest among the member states
- It made the power to conflict in the Greek war of independence of 1821
- It made Britain to ally with USA following Monroe's doctrine of 1823

Other factors;

- The death of some founder members
- The role of Metternich and his system
- The growth of Nationalism and liberalism in Europe
- The existence of divergent interest among the congress members
- The declaration of the famous Monroe's doctrine
- Lack of experience by the congress system
- Discrimination of weak states
- The Vienna settlement of 1815
- Etc.
- Conclusion is a must.

4. Examine the common features of the 1848 revolution in Europe.

The 1848 revolution were demonstrations and this conducted as a result of new forces of change (liberalism and nationalism) against conservative forces in Europe. The revolts occurred in Austria, Hungary, Prussia, Italian and German states.

Body;

- They were against the Metternich system
- They broke out in the same year 1848
- They were inspired by the 1789 French revolution
- They were experienced less industrialised European states such as France and Austria.
- They broke out the result of the collapse of congress system of 1818-1830
- They were as a result of effects of natural disasters and epidemic diseases
- They were either liberal or nationalistic in Europe
- They were characterised by lack of foreign assistance
- They were urban based

- They were divided along ideological and religious lines
- They were characterised by heavy blood ship and destruction of property
- Most of the revolutions ended up in a failure
- They were led by intellectual and middle class members
- They were characterised by inherent military weakness and lack of internal support.
- Etc.
- Conclude.

5. Why was Camillo De Cavour regarded as a soul of Italian Unification?

Cavour was a Piedmontese born in 1810 in Turin the capital piedmont. He became the minister of agricultural, industry and commerce of piedmont in 1850 and in 1852 he became he prime minister of Piedmont

Body

- He founded a newspaper called *Il Risorgimento* to which politicised the Italians
- He made a number of reforms in piedmonts which made her to champion the course of Italian unification
- He reduced the influence of the Pope and the church in Italian affairs.
- He instituted education reforms which aided the course of the unification
- He sponsored the formation of the Italian National society in 1857 under Dr Manin
- He re-organised the Piedmontese economy
- He realised the need for foreign assistance
- He promoted unity amongst the conflicting political groups
- He offered skilful leadership in the unification
- He improved on transport and communication network in Piedmont
- He created a good relationship with King Victor Emmanuel II
- He provided a justifiable for France to interest in the 1859 war against Austria
- He was instrumental in the annexation of the per-pal states to Piedmont
- Etc. conclude.

6. Account for the victory of the Allied Powers in the 1914-1918 Great war.

The 1914-1918 Great war was the first world war.

The allied powers were members of Triple Estate who included Britain, France, USA, Japan and Italy. These defected the central powers who included Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria

Body

- The military superiority of allied powers
- The naval superiority of allied powers
- The Numerical superiority of allied powers
- The entry of USA on the side of allies
- The role played by charismatic leaders such as George Clemenceau the PM of France

- The defection of Italy and Romania to allied camp
- The abdication of Kaiser William II
- Economic hardship of central powers
- Poor planning of the allies
- Germany's invasion of Belgium in 1914
- The failure of submarine campaign initiated by Germany
- The success of the British Royal Navy in blockading German ports
- The fight of Germany from different fronts
- The high spirit of patriotism of central powers
- The role of press propaganda used by Allies
- Etc. conclude.

7. To what extent were the weaknesses of Tsar Nicholas II responsible for the outbreak of 1917 revolution in Russia?

The Russian revolution was the revolution conducted against the Tsarist monarchy of Tsar Nicholas II. It was led by members of the Bolshevik party led by Lenin and Joseph Stalin.

To a larger extent he contributed;

- He carried out dictatorship
- He overreached on Rasputin and Alexandra
- He was responsible for the red bloody Sunday invaders
- He carried out unfair land distribution in Russia
- He drove Russia into first world war
- He failed to solve the effects of industrial revolution
- He carried out the Russification policy
- He was responsible for the weak Russian parliament
- He led Russia into Russia-Japanese war
- He relaxed the press leading its influence
- He failed to offer relief after the poor winter

Other factors

- The formation of political parties
- The role of middle class members
- The return of Stalin and Lenin from exile
- The weakness of provisional government
- The impact of the first world war
- The role of foreign countries
- The rise of socialism
- The nature of the Tsarist regime
- The role of the press
- The impact of other revolution in Europe
- The influence of Nihilists.

- Etc. conclude

8. Explain the measure used by the Mussolini to consolidate his power in Italy from 1922-1943.

Benito Mussolini came to power on 28th October 1922 after a successful march with the Black shirt army to Rome. He reigned up to 1945 when he was killed. He employed the following measures;

- He strictly censored the press
- He suppressed rival political parties
- He controlled Italian education system
- He established a fascist grand council
- He had influence on elections and parliament
- He used the fascist propaganda
- He strengthened his army and police force
- He reconciled the catholic church with the state
- He used anti-Semitism (hatred of the Jews)
- He allied with other dictators
- He pursued an aggressive adventures policy
- He used alliance as a method
- He restored order and freedom in Italy
- He improved on the Italian agriculture sector
- He improved upon public works
- He checked against the spread of communism from Russia
- Logical conclusion needed.

9. “The policy of Britain and France from 1930 caused the second world war.” Discuss.

Core

The policy was the appeasement policy initiated by Britain through her Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and supported by France. It was a deliberate move to satisfy the demand of aggressive power provided that were within the boundaries of reality and common sense.

To a small extent, it led to the way;

- It made the Allied powers to take no action against German rearmament.
- It contributed to the renewal of German nationalism
- It enabled the German and other aggressors to renew the Alliance system in Europe.
- It was misinterpreted by the Axis power as policy of cowardice.
- It contributed the rise of Mussolini and Hitler to power.
- It undermined the League of Nations leading to its collapse
- It led to Mussolini's annexation of Ethiopia 1935

- It led German's annexation of Czechoslovakia
- It encouraged German's invasion of the Rhine lands in 1936
- It inspired German to invade Poland in 1939

Other factors;

- The impact of Versailles settlement of 1919
- The weakness of league of nations
- Economic depression
- The rise of nationalism
- The Spanish civil war 1931-1939
- The presence of the ideological difference
- The revival of the Arms race
- The revival of alliance system
- The rise of different dictator
- The negative effectors of world economic depression.
- The influence of anti- Semitism charted of the Jews
- The role of press or media
- Etc. conclude

10. Examine the aims and objectives of UNO.

The UNO was an international organisation of UNO formed at the end of World War II, it was formed to replace the defunct League of Nations

Body

- The need to maintain law and order in the world
- The need to stop aggression
- The desire to bring justice to those who committed crimes
- The desire to promote the rights of children
- The need to global environment
- They need to better workers' conceptions
- The need to resettle and rehabilitate refugees
- The need to eliminate the problem of drug trafficking
- The desire to carry out decolonisation
- The need to improve economic co-operation
- The need to resettle prisoners of war
- The need to enforce discriminant and slip arms races
- The need to improve on world health
- Etc. conclusion is needed.