**THE GRAND ANNUAL ‘A’ LEVEL HISTORY SEMINAR HELD AT DATAMINE INSTITUTE**

**WANDEGEYA ON**

**1st /10/2023.**

**UNDER THE THEME:**

**PATRIOTISM THROUGH EDUCATION IS THE WAY TO GO.**

**HISTORY P210/3 EUROPEAN HISTORY (SINCE 1789-1970)**

**FOR FACILITATION CONTACT:**

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**1.** **Assess the achievements of the national assembly government in France by 1792.**

**PREAMBLE**

* + Candidates are expected to clearly analyze the achievements of the national assembly government vis-à-vis its failures.
  + A clear stand point is required.
  + A conclusion is a must.

**CORE**

**BACKGROUND**

* **The national assembly was formed by the third estate representatives in 17th June 1789.**
* **It was after the disagreements over the sitting and voting arrangements by the estates.**
* The formation of the National Assembly in 1789 marked the beginning of the French Revolution of 1789.
* It showed the determination of the reasons and middle class representatives to reform France as they swept aside the assemblies of the nobles and the clergy thus breaking with the old law of the constitution.
* Its formation exposed the King as a weak leader who failed to stop the revolution in its initial stages.
* It abolished feudalism, selfdom and class privileges through the 4th August decrees e.g. clergymen gave up the tithes, feudal courts were suppressed, hunting rights were repeated.
* The rights of man and citizen were declared on 27th August 1789, it re-enforced equality of all men, guaranteed individual rights and granted political liberties.
* It re-organized the local government of France e.g. the country was divided into 83 departments, which were further sub divided into districts, countries and communes.
* The National Assembly carried out legal reforms in France e.g. a new system of courts was established, judges were to be elected by people e.t.c
* It reduced the influence of the Catholic Church in France. In November 1789 church property was confiscated.
* In 1790, the monasteries and other religious communities were suppressed in the civil constitution of the clergy.
* The government introduced the tri-colour flag that replaced the white flag of the Bourbons Monarchy in 1790.
* It brought the middle class to the forefront of the French politics led by count-Mirabeau, **Chairman of the National Assembly and advisor of the King**.
* The government introduced freedom of worship in France as other religions were allowed to publically operate in France.
* It formed a new constitution for France in 1791, which was the first written constitution in the history of France. It separated the powers of the **executive judiciary** and **legislature**.
* It destroyed despotism in France by destroying the old pillars of the ancient regime e.g. the storming of Bastille in 14th July 1789, 14th August Decrees.
* It promoted unity in France e.g. on 27th June 1789, King Louis XVI recognized the National Assembly as a legal authority and all the estates officially joined it.
* It transformed the revolutionary militias into a national guard to replace the royal guard National guard became the National army.
* It established a constitutional monarchy in France, Louis XVI accepted to give away some of his powers.
* The National Assembly deprived King Louis XVI of almost all his powers and **left him in a much weakened position**.

**Failure of the National Assembly Government**

* The National assembly opened the way to mob rule. It raised expectations of the French masses and filled them with idealism, fantasy. This sowed the seeds for the **reign of terror**.
* It created religious division in France through the Civil Constitution of the Clergy.
* It created disunity among the French men.
* It passed the law by which the members of the National assembly were barred from election to the legislatives under the new constitution.
* It led to the rise of inexperienced leaders in France that plunged France into political and economic chaos.
* The laws introduced by the National Assembly affected the foreign relations of France.
* There was reduced voting power in September 1791 Constitution as a result of property qualifications.

**N.B: Conclusion is a must.**

**2.** **To what extent did National Convention Government contribute to the outbreak of the reign of terror in France between 1791-1793?**

* + Candidates are expected to clearly analyze the contribution of National Convention Government contribute to the outbreak of the reign of terror in France Vis-as-vis other factors.
  + A clear stand point is needed/required.
  + **A conclusion is a must.**

**CORE**

* The national convention government was established in 1792 following the declaration of 1791 constitution France.
* It followed the declaration of the republican Government on 22nd September 1792.
* It was headed by Maximillian Robespierre of the Jacobins Clubs.
* The government started with September Massacres of 1792 which claimed lives of people.
* The new government declared on 6th September 1793 an official method of cracking down violence.
* It lacked proper rules and procedures to follow and this failed to control Paris mobs.
* It passed the law of suspects by which any person of noble birth or person with any relation with an émigré was liable to be hanged.
* It failed to solve social-economic difficulties like acute food shortages, unemployment, inflation which increased violence in France.
* Created three terrorists committees in 1793 i.e. committee of public safety, committee of general security and revolutionary tribunal which led to the reign of terror.
* Failure of the government to suppress violence or civil wars in the district of Brittany, Toulon La Vandee in 1793.
* Adopted the policy of connection into the army and those who refused to join the army and commanders who lost the battles were executed because they were considered to be **traitors**.
* Adoption of misleading idealism that the mob is always right (Mob justice).
* The government adopted dictatorship as the best method of leadership which involved suppression of anti-revolutionary activities and mass executions.
* The government was responsible for execution of King Louis XVI and his wife in 1793.

**Other causes of the reign of terror**

* The failure of King Louis XVI to carefully handle the critical issues during the primary stages of the revolution.
* Increased hostility of the émigrés.
* The death of count Mirabeau on April 1791 and disappearance of General Lafayette into exile.
* The rise of political clubs/parties.
* The attempted flight of King Louis XVI to Vareness.
* The declaration of the rights of man and citizens without defining the obligations and duties to the state.
* The rise of notorious personalities such as Robespierre, Danton, Marat.
* The rise of the Herbertists i.e. wanted to destroy Christianity in France and thus directed the terror on the Catholic.
* Hospitality from the rest of Europe e.g. Brunswick Manifesto.
* The dismissal of the reformist ministers like Necker and Turgot.
* The unwillingness of the nobles to surrender their privileges.
* The adoption of civil constitution of the clergy.
* The emergency of mobs.

**N.B: Conclusion is a must.**

**3.** “**The 1815 Vienna Settlement was bound to fail” Discuss.**

**PREAMBLE**

* + Introduce Vienna settlement.
  + Show how it was bound to fail.
  + However show how it was not bound to fail.

**CORE**

* The Vienna Settlement was concluded by the big European powers following the defeat of Napoleon I in 1815 at the battle of waterloo.
* It was aimed at restoring peace and security, preventing further French aggression, restoring legitimate rulers, redrawing the map of Europe e.t.c
* The restoration of legitimate rulers by the settlement was not fair i.e. it was not applied to all European states on Spain, France and Naples.
* Rewarding of the victors and punishing of the vanquished states was unfair.
* The indemnity which was imposed on France was unfair because it brought a revengeful mood from the French masses.
* The settlement imposed an army of occupation on France which was not liked by the French masses.
* Territorial adjustments carried out by the settlement were unfair.
* Britain’s territorial gains were more economic which was unfair to the rest and this promoted selfish interests in the later years.
* The creation of buffer states around France and other small states was not fair and this undermined the settlement.
* It ignored the principles of nationalism in sharing disputed territories and creation of buffer states.
* The settlement created imbalance of power especially with destruction of the French empire and creation of a strong Austrian Empire.
* The interests and views of small powers were neglected by the settlement which caused rebellion against the settlement.
* The constitution charter of 1814 granted to France was not applied to other states in European.
* The settlement suffocated Italian and German Nationality plus Belgian nationalism and independence.
* The settlement promoted forceful amalgamation of states like Poland to Russia, Belgium to Dutch.
* The settlement ignored the eastern question.
* The settlement was based on the ideas of Prince Metternich and his conservatism principle.
* The settlement made-short-looked and temporary decisions.
* The settlement laid a weak foundation for the congress system 1818.
* It was based on a revengeful mood against France.

**However, the settlement registered some achievements and therefore it was not bound to fail;**

* + The settlement managed to contain further French aggression.
  + It adopted and implemented the restoration of legitimate rulers.
  + It restored relative peace in Europe of 40 years.
  + The settlement led to the birth of Diplomacy in Europe.
  + The settlement granted Switzerland neutrality and independence.
  + The settlement redrew and re-organized the map of Europe.
  + Laid a foundation for the unification of Italy and Germany.
  + It was able to eliminate Napoleon I from European affairs.
  + Created some balance of power in Europe, which maintained peace between the great powers.
  + Introduced constitutionalism in France in 1814 by restoring Louis XVIII.
  + It promoted Inter-state economic cooperation.
  + It was generous to France because the peacemakers invited representatives of France to attend.
  + It made France to restore art treasures back to Italy which Napoleon had stole from Italy during Italian is campaign.
  + It solved the inter-state conflicts between Russia and Prussia over Saxony and Poland.

**4. To what extent was the Moroccan crisis responsible for the outbreak of**

**World War I of 1914?**

**PREAMBLE**

* Candidates are expected to clearly explain the contribution of the Moroccan crisis to the outbreak of the World War I by 1914 vis-à-vis other factors.
* A clear stand point is required.
* A viable introduction.

**CORE**

* World War I 1914-1918 was fought between triple entente vs Tripple Alliance.
* Moroccan Crisis was part of Imperialism that led to the outbreak of the war.
* It intensified imperial conflicts between Germany and France especially in Congo where Germany demanded for compensation in return for French right to establish a protectorate over Morroco.
* French occupation of Morocco influenced Italy to seize tripolitian Turkey which led to more imperial wars in the Balkans.
* Strengthened the Germans to attain Naval Parity with Britain to avoid further Diplomatic humiliations in future which increased Anglo-German Naval rivalry.
* Intensified Anglo-Germany rivalry.
* Strengthened relations between France and Russia, which had proved not to be strong enough during the Moroccan crises of 1908 and 1911.
* Increased the determination of France to regain its lost territories of Alsace and Lorraine from Germany.
* The Crisis exposed the aggressive war like character of Kaiser William II of Germany.
* It accelerated arms race and militarism in Britain, German and France.

**OTHER FACTORS**

* The impact of alliance system.
* The arms race.
* The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71.
* The rise of nationalism.
* Imperialism and colonial economic conflicts.
* The role of the press propaganda.
* The character of Kaiser William II of Germany.
* Influence of Militarism by 1914.
* Darwin’s theory of survival of the fittest.
* Germany invasion of Belgium.
* The Balkan Wars of 1912-1913.
* The French Desire to regain Alsace and Lorraine and revenge on Germany. Throne on 28th June 1914.

**N.B: Conclusion is a must.**

**5. How far did external factors influence the downfall of Czar Nicholas II**

**of Russia in 1917?**

**PREAMBLE**

1. Candidates are expected to analyze the degree to which external factors contributed to the downfall of Czar Nicholas II in 1917 in Russia Vis-à-vis other factors responsible for his downfall.
2. A clear stand point is required.
3. **A conclusion is a must.**

**CORE**

* Nicholas II was the last Czar of Russia who came to power in 1894 after succeeding Czar Alexander III.
* His downfall occurred with the outbreak of the Russian revolution of 1917.

**External factors included**;

* The impact of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 e.g. loss of Port Arthur in the treaty of Portsmouth after the defeat of Russia.
* The negative effects of World War I on Russia like loss and destruction of wheat growing areas of Ukraine by German forces.
* Opposition from the Baltic provinces of Estonia, Latvia, Poland against Tsars policy of Russification.
* Influence of Western Liberal/revolutionary ideas of liberalism, constitutionalism, Liberty Equality and fraternity.
* German influence and propaganda which increased the Russian revolutionalism e.g. Germany aided the return of Lenin.
* The rise of socialism and communism republicanism in Russia influenced by France and Switzerland.
* Blockade of Baltic sea which isolated Russia from the rest of World and suffocated Russia economically.
* Propaganda from abroad spread by the revolutionary newspapers that operated from abroad like England e.g. the spark headed by its editor Lenin.

**Other factors responsible for his downfall**

* + His weak character e.g. accepted the advice of his wife.
  + Practiced despotism/autocracy.
  + Denied people freedom of worship
  + The influence of Tsarina.
  + The influence of Russians like workers, peasants, doctors.
  + The policy Russification and persecution of Jews.
  + Dissolved several Dumas to bring about the desired reforms.
  + His failure to steer the Dumas bring about the desired reforms.
  + The impact of the red Sunday or bloody Sunday.
  + His failure to listen to the demands of the middle class, elites and merchants.
  + Loss of support from the army i.e. the Cossack’s Meeting or Cossack mutiny.
  + Rise of personalities like Lenin, Stalin and Trotsky.
  + Natural Calamities like Famine and drought.
  + The outbreak of the Russian revolution of Feb/March 1917.

**6. To what extent was Winston Churchill responsible for the outbreak of**

**Cold War politics?**

**PREAMBLE**

* + Candidates are expected to analyse the degree to which Winston Churchill was responsible for the outbreak of Cold War politics USA vis-à-vis other factors.
  + A clear stand point is required.

**CORE**

* **Cold war was an ideological conflict between capitalist countries led by USA and communist countries led by USSR (Russia).**
* **It was the continuing state of political conflict; Military tension, Proxy wars and Economic competition between the communist world and the capitalistic world.**
* It was a period of poor relation between the capitalists; democratic powers led by USA versus the communist authoritarian powers led by USSR.
* Winston Church Hill was the prime minister of Britain from 1940-1945 and again from 1951-1955.
* He led Britain’s fight against the near Germany in World War II.
* Church Hill disagreed with Joseph Stalin and opposed Stalin’s demand that Poland should be given all territorial East of the rivers Oder and Neisse.
* His **‘iron Certain Speech’** heightened tension he opposed increased influence of communism in Eastern Europe and central Europe.
* He championed the ideology of capitalism and thus fuelled ideological differences with the Soviet Union. i.e. he was strongly anti-Communist.
* Churchill called for the formation of NATO as a defensive Military alliance against possible Soviet aggression.
* He allied with Western leaders like Harry Truman and Franklin Roosevelt of USA leaders of France, West Germany to frustrate Soviet Expansion and interest in Europe.
* His support of the Greek monarchy against communist rebels backed by Soviet Union.
* He supported the Truman’s Doctrine of 1947 as an attempt by USA to contain the spread of communism by all possible means.
* Winston Church Hill and his Anti-communist speeches influenced USA to provide Marshall aid to help in the economic recovery of Europe Molotov of the Soviet Union Denounced it as American interference in the internal affairs of other states.
* He promoted “special relationship between” between Britain and USA which attracted hostility from the Soviet Union due to increased American influence in European Affairs.
* He worked to revive British Global influence in the 1950’s which clashed with Russian interest in many parts of the World.

**Other factors**

* Differences in Principle between the capitalists and the communists.
* Joseph Stalin’s foreign policies.
* The Berlin blockade of 1948-49 following disagreements among the Victors about the future of Germany.
* The rise of politicians hostile to Soviet Russia in Europe and USA.
* The spread of communism in Eastern Europe and increased communist propaganda in countries like Greece Turkey Yugoslavia Czechoslovakia Strained relations/ between Russia and USA and Her Allies.
* Disagreements at Yalta and Potsdam Conference.
* Truman’s Doctrine of 1947.
* The influence of Marshal Aid plan.
* The information of military alliances of NATO and Warsaw pact.
* The formation of Spy net works.
* The formation of conform Communist information Bureau in 1947.
* The fall of China into the hands of the communist in 1949.
* Selfish interests in various European countries mostly interest sin National recovery at whatever cost.
* Revival of arms race couples with scientific developments in research in military and space exploration.
* The press propaganda.
* Desire to control the World economic resources and strategic areas for world supremacy.
* Weakness of UNO.
* The establishment of the state of Israel (Jewish State) in 1948.
* The occupation of German territories of Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey Poland by the Russian Red Army.
* USA Imperialism and the continued involvement in European affairs.
* The Korean Crisis of 1950-53.
* The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962.
* Historical suspicion e.g. Britain and USA tried destroy the communist regime in 1918. Russia signed no-aggression pact with Germany in 1939.

**N.B: Conclusion is a must.**

**7. ACCOUNT FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789.**

**PREAMBLE**

* The candidates are expected to identify and clearly explain the reasons for the success of the French revolution of 1789.
* The focus of the question is on the success and not the causes.

**CORE**

* The weakness of the King of France Louis XVI.
  + - Lacked commitment to his leadership role.
    - Was inconsistent
    - Failed to guide the session of the Estates General Meeting.
    - Had no will of his own by Louis XVI.
* Failure by Louis XVI to assume the leadership of the revolution.

i.e. – His refusal to accept the reforms brought by the revolutionaries.

- allowing the revolution to come from the bottom rather than from the

top.

* The persistent insolvency of the Bourbon Monarchy (Economic Crisis) leading to the calling of the Estates General Meeting.
* The self-conversion of the 3rd Estate into the National Assembly denied the King his power.
* The support the revolutionaries got from the Paris mob (Masses) who ganged up to end the Monarchy.
* Support from the army for the revolutionaries against the Monarchy.
* The death of count Mirabeau who was the Chairman of the National Assembly and supporter of the Monarchy left the National Assembly in the hands of radicals who refused to compromise with the weak Monarchy.
* The insensitivity of the aristocracy in France to the problems of the masses (They failed to provide practical solutions to the problems of the people).
* Availability of able leadership among the revolutionaries.
* The declaration of the rights of man destroying dictatorship and privileges which were the mechanism upon which the Ancient regime operated.
* The fall of the Bastille on 14th July represented the collapse of despotism on which the Monarchy operated.
* The creation of the National Guard under the Lafayette led to the Preserving of the rights and achievements of the masses.
* The March of the woman showed the masses that the monarchy had no solutions to their suffering hence the need to replace the Ancient Bourbons.
* The rise of the political clubs in France destroyed the monarchy.
* The influence of the American War of independence i.e. made France completely bankrupt beyond repair by the weak monarchy.
* The influence of England where there were all sorts of freedoms made the Frenchmen very determined to have change.
* The influence of the Philosophers and intellectuals exposed the rottenness of the Ancient regime making the masses determined to oust the Bourbons.
* The flight of the King to Varenness led to his arrest and imprisonment and this left the Ancient regime without a leader therefore powerless.
* The use of violence in the reign of terror destroyed the Ancient regime leading to the success of the revolution.
* The over throw of the monarchy in 1792 pared way for the success of the revolution.
* The hostility of the neighbouring European nations-
  + - Britian, Prussia,
    - Austria, Russia made the French masses determined to remove the Ancient regime.
* The execution of the King and the Queen marked the end of the Ancient regime paving the way for the success of the French revolution.

**8. To what extent was nationalism responsible for the turmoil in the**

**Balkans between 1821 and 1832?**

**PREAMBLE**

* The candidates are expected to analyse the extent to which Nationalism caused the Greek War of independence of 1821-32 vis-à-vis the other factors/causes.
* A clear stand point is required.

**CORE**

Greece was one of the Christian states ruled by the Ottoman Turks. In 1821, the

Greeks revolted against the Sultan of Turkey and soon the Greeks of Turkey declared this revolt to be a war of independence. This war was fought for eight years.

- The desire for independence due to the oppressive nature of the Sultan.

- There was growth of Nationalism among the Christian races the Turkish Empire.

- Turkish rule was so oppressive that sometimes whole Christian communities were massacred.

- The Sultan administered Greece according to Sharia (Islamic Law) and yet the Greeks were Christians.

- The Moslems looked at the Christians as non-believers who had to be forcefully converted.

- The Greeks got sick/tired of the mistreatment from the Sultan and from the Moslems and they revolted.

**Other factors/causes**

* + Religious differences between the Orthodox Christians and the Turkish Moslems.
  + Exclusion of Greeks from Government positions.
  + The growing forces of liberalism throughout Europe.
  + The availability of the well-educated and well placed Greek children in the army and Navy.
  + The inspiration from earlier French revolution of 1789 with its catch words of liberty Equality and Fraternity.
  + The influence of the exiled Greeks in Britain, France and Russia.
  + The influence of foreign powers like Russia and Britain.
  + The revival of Greek culture by the Greeks.
  + The Military and economic weaknesses of the Turkish government.
  + The heavy taxation imposed on the Greeks.
  + The social injustices committed by the Turks against the Greeks.
  + The corruption of the Turkish officials who were very oppressive to the Greek peasants.
  + Political instability in the Ottoman empire-more revolt, Serbian revolt e.t.c
  + Unfair tax system of the Turkish.
  + Unfair land system.

**9. Assess the role of Victor Emmanuel II in the unification of Italy**

**between 1848 and 1870.**

**PREAMBLE**

The candidates are expected to analyse the contribution of Victor Emmanuel II in the unification of Italy visa- a- vis other factors.

A clear stand point is required.

Points to consider:

Italy was a mere geographical expression under Austrian domination by 1848 . She consisted of different states including; Piedmont, Sardinia, Lombardy, Venetia, Nice, Sovoy, the Central Duchies and the Pope states.

**CORE**

* + Victor Emmanuel II was the son of Charles Albert the King of Piedmont from 1846.
  + He appointed Cavour in various ministerial positions which contributed to the unification.
  + He supported Cavour’s various reforms to prepare Piedmont for unity e.g.
    - Agricultural, infrastructural reforms.
    - Economic, ecclesiastical reforms.
    - Military reforms e.t.c
  + His foreign policy gave Piedmont foreign support and prestige, e.g.
    - The participation in the Crimean war.
    - The marriage alliance between Nap III son and Victor Emmanuel II daughter.
  + He accepted leadership of the Kingdom of Northern Italy in 1861.
  + He granted liberal and constitutional reforms that prepared Piedmont towards unity e.g
    - Educational reforms.
    - Freedom of the press
    - Freedom of association e.t.c
  + After the withdrawal of Nap III from the struggle in 1859, Victor Emmanuel II restrained Cavour from continuing with the war for fear of defeat and losing what had been already achieved. (Lombardy).
  + When Cavour withdrew from the struggle in 1859, Victor Emmanuel II remained in the struggle. This encouraged the Central Duchies to join Piedmont.
  + His diplomacy earned him support from Bismarck for Italian Unity i.e.
    - It earned him Venetia

**Other factors**

* + Survival of the Italian secret Nationalistic societies e.g.
    - The carbonary under Garibaldi
    - The young Italy movement under Mazzini.
  + The success of the 1848 revolution in France and the rise of Napoleon III to power in France.
  + The downfall of Metternich and collapse of the Metternich system.
  + The emergency of a Liberal Pope, Pius IX in 1846 resulted into political reforms and concessions towards unifications.
  + The successful political, social, economic and military reforms in piedmont.
  + The rise of Camillo de Cavour in Piedmont and his charismatic approach to the unification.
  + The change of balance of power in Europe in favour of Britain and France left the Austrian Empire weak to the advantage of the Italian states.
  + The rise of Bismarck in Prussia and his role contributed to the Liberation of Venetia.
  + The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 gave chance to Italian states to complete their unification (Annexation of Rome).
  + There was also the British moral and military support to the Italian cause after 1850 i.e.
    - After 1856 Britain withdrew from continental affairs giving the Italians chance to rebel.
    - She supported the Piedmonteese annexation of the central Duchies of Parma, Tuscany and Modena.
    - She rejected the French blockade of Garibaldi’s assault on Naples.
  + The success of the Orsini incident also contributed to the success of the Italian unification.
  + The Neutrality of Russia in the Austo-Italo conflict 1850-1870 also contributed to the unification of Italy.
  + Patriotism among the Italian revolutionaries after 1850 is-:
    - The Patriotism of Garibaldi
    - The patriotism of Cavour
  + Popular support by the propertied workers in the towns and the pass entry towards the unification struggle e.g.-
    - In Naples
    - In Sicily
    - In Lombardy
    - In Venetia
* The effects of the Crimean war or 1854- 6 favoured the Italian cause i.e:-
  + - Austria remained without a friend or allies.
    - The British and French.
    - Attitude changed towards Italy
* The role of Garibaldi
  + - He provided the military factor for unity.
    - He participates in the Crimean war.
    - He liberated the 2 sicilies and Venetia.
    - The annexation of Rome e.t.c

The role of Mazzini

* + - He provided propaganda (Y.I.M)
    - His mobilization earned for Garibaldi the 1000 red shirts.
* **N.B: Conclusion is a must.**

**10. How far had the United Nations Organization reached in fulfilling its**

**objectives by 1970.**

**PREAMBLE**

* The candidates are expected to analyse the achievements of the United Nations Organization visa avis its failure in fulfilling its objectives by 1970.
* A clear stand points is required.

**CORE**

The United Nations Organization was born in June 1945 at San Francisco with its Headquarters in New York. At its inception it had 51 member states.

**Aims were:**

* To maintain the word peace and security.
* To enforce disarmament and to stop the production of dangerous weapons.
* To maintain Law and Order.
* To preserve human rights.
* To punish war criminals.
* To protect the environment.
* To eliminate international crimes like drug trafficking.
* To facilitate the decolonization of those states still under colonialism.
* To promote economic cooperation.
* To help rehabilitate the socially distressed e.t.c.

**Objectives/Obligations fulfilled**

- Settled the social- economic problems affecting the refugees and the victims of natural disasters. This was done through the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the Food and Agricultural Organization (UNHCR and FAO).

- Promoted the economic development of Low developed countries through its organs-

* + The UNDP
  + The UNIDO
  + The IMF
  + The IBRD

- it maintained world peace by solving many international conflicts which would have resulted into war e.g.

* + 1948 had the Berlin Blockade lifted.
  + 1950-53 it dealt with the Korean crisis.
  + 1956 it handled the Suez crisis.
  + 1960 it handled the Congo crisis.
  + 1960 it dealt with the Kashmir crisis
  + 1962 it dealt with the Cuban missile crisis.

- The United Nations Organization attempted to control the arms manufacture and the reduction of deadly weapons.

* + In 1946 it created the Atomic Energy Commission.
  + In 1943 the test ban treaty was signed.
  + Later SALT e.t.c

- The United Nations Organization took part in the decolonization of the Third World countries.

e.g. – Libya, Somali land, Indonesia-Pakistan through the U.N.O Trusteeship council.

- The United Nations did a lot to protect the environment through UNEPI.

- The United Nations Organization made efforts to uphold and protect the rights of children through UNESCO and UNICEF.

- The United Nations Organization under took a campaign against racism and cultural imperialism.

* + - Condemned Apartheid in South Africa.
    - Anti- Semiticism in Europe.

- The United Nations Organization also under took the promotion of health standards for Humanity through the W.H.O.

- The United Nations Organization fought against drug trafficking in illegal drugs/narcotics and the consumption of opium, Marijuana and cocaine.

- The United Nations Organization took measures to protect the workers through

I.L.O.

- The United Nations Organization promoted the rights of the women through emancipation.

- The United Nations Organization through the International Court of Justice at the Hague tried war criminals.

**However, U.N.O failed to fulfill the objectives of its founders.**

- The I.M.F and Word Bank were seen as agents of neo-colonialism hindering the

development of Third World Countries though exploitation.

- There was little success in eliminating drug trafficking especially in Latin

America.

- The U.N.O had unclear policy on decolonization and democratization especially

in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

- The United Nations was dominated by the big powers through the Veto powers

of the five permanent members.

- The United Nations Organizations was not able to solve the:

* + - Arab- Israel conflict
    - The Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 which events were a big threat to world order/peace.

- The United Nations Organization had little control over the cold war politics

between the USA and the Soviet Union.

- The United Nations Organization had little control over disarmament; space

exploration, nuclear weapons testing e.t.c.

- The United Nations Organization achieved less success in using sanctions.

e.g. in Southern Africa

in Portugal e.t.c.

- The United Nations Organization was helpless in the Chinese war of 1953, the

Korean War of 1953-55 and the Vietnam War e.t.c.

- The United Nations Organization was helpless in the 1960 Katanga crisis which

even claimed the life of U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold in a plane

crash and Patrice Lumumba.

- Racism and cultural into Lerance continued in some countries.

- International terrorism continued through assassinations, plane hijackings,

planting bombs e.t.c.

**N.B: Conclusion is a must.**

**11. How did the napoleon dynasty impact on Europe?**

**preamble**

* + Candidates are expected to give an introduction of Napoleon.
  + They should give both the positive and negative impacts.
  + A stand point is required.

**CORE:**

* Napoleon Bonaparte took over power in 1799 during the coup at Brumaire and declined through the 1815 battle of Waterloo.
* **The impacts on Europe were positive and negative**.

**POSITIVE IMPACTS**

* Led to the spread of revolutionary ideas of liberty, fraternity and equality to European countries.
* Led to the formation of the third and fourth European coalitions which defeated Napoleon at waterloo.
* Led to the formation of the confederation of the Rhine by putting the disorganized Germany states together.
* Led to the end of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806.
* It led to the calling of Vienna Congress of 1814 (Nov) to June 1815 to solve the Napoleonic problem.
* Signing of the treaty of Laneville after Napoleon defeat at the battle of Marengo (1800).
* It led to the formation of the second coalition which fought Napoleon at battle of Malengo.
* It led to the signing of the peace treaty of Amiens in 1802 with Britain.
* It led to the signing of peace treaty of Press burg in 1805 with Austria hence giving away possessions in Italy e.g. Venice.
* Singing of the treaty of Tilsit in 1807 after defeating Russia at the battle of Jena 1806.
* Napoleon laid a foundation for constitutionalism in Europe after introducing cod Napoleon which was adopted by many states in Europe.
* It led to the establishment of an heterogeneous standing army in Europe.

**NEGATIVE IMPACTS**

* It led to war with the third coalition led by Britain at battle of Trafalgar in 1805.
* Ended the Holy Roman Empire due to the creation of the confederation of the Rhine of Germany states.
* Led to the continental system in 1806, in which Napoleon put a blockade of passing on British goods.
* Led to the battle of Jena with Russia in 1806 which had a fate on European economic activities.
* Passing of Berlin and Milan Decrees of 1806 and the passing of orders in council of Britain in 1807.
* Led to the peninsular war of 1808-1811 which drained Napoleons’ military power and led to his downfall.
* Led to the battle of Wagram in which Napoleon lost most territory.
* Led to the Moscow campaign of 1812 in which Napoleon was defeated.
* Led to the battle of Borodino.
* Led to the formation of the fourth coalition of 1813 of Britain, Russia, Prussia.
* Led to imprisonment of the Pope in 1808 after his refusal to respect the continental system of 1806.
* Led to the battle of Leizibig of 1813 (Battle of Naton).
* Led to the Abdication of Napoleon and the signing of Fontainebleau.
* Treaty of Ghent in December 1814.
* Spread of Bonapartism and influence of Napoleon in Europe.

**12. Why did the regime of Louis Philippe fail to revive the French glory**

**between 1830-1846.**

**PREAMBLE**

* Candidates are expected to introduce Louis Philippe.
* They should identify and explain the reasons why he failed to revive French glory.
* A logical conclusion is required.

**CORE**:

* Louis Philippe was son of Philippe Egalite, Duke of Orleans who the revolution had voted for death of his cousin Louis XVI.
* Member of the Jacobins, but fled to Switzerland and returned after Waterloo battle that led to the defeat of Napoleon in France.
* The too much expectations from the Frenchmen as the first elected King. Hence could not do all that he was expected.
* The presence of the different political groups which had divergent contrasting interests i.e. glory seekers, legitimates, socialists and liberalists.
* The outstanding opposition right from his election i.e. out of 430 votes of chamber of deputies, only got 219.
* Philippe character which was simple economical thus could not pursue an aggressive policy to revive glory.
* Louis Philippe non-interventionist policy in international matter i.e. withdraws from Tahiti, Spanish marriages e.t.c.
* He acted as a director i.e. censorship of the press which delayed French glory.
* The fear of Philippe to annoy Britain made him to withdraw affair where Britain was involved.
* Louis Philippe over relied on the middle class support promoted their interest but ignored the conditions of the peasants of France who were the majority.
* The increased popularity of the Bonapartists movements especially after 1841 with the return of the Napoleon Remains from **St. Helena was a political boom rang to Louis Philipe’s Regime.**
* The turning down of the Belgian candidature after the Belgian Revolution of 1830.
* Withdraw of assistance from Mahamet Ali of Egypt where France would have gained glory and international recognition.
* Involvement in the Spanish marriages where he married his son Duke de Montespie with Isabella.
* Withdraw of France from the Tahiti Island affair which France was supposed to control.
* Refusal to help the Catholics in the Swiss affair/civil war against the Protestants that were assisted by the British. This annoyed the fellow Catholics in France and led to his failure.

**13. Account for the failure of the Vienna peace makers to provide**

**permanent solutions to the problems of Europe.**

**PREAMBLE**

* + Candidates are expected to introduce the Vienna settlement.
  + Should state aims and objectives of Vienna.
  + Give reasons why the peace makers failed to provide permanent solutions to the problems of Europe.
  + A logistical conclusion is required.

**CORE:**

* The Vienna settlement of 1815 were the resolutions reached/ agreed by peace markers to create lasting solution to European problems, treaty of Chaumont (1814), first Pans Peace Treaty (1815), second Paris Treaty (1815). The countries involved Austria, Britain, Prussia, Russia.
* Austria was represented by Prince Metternich, British foreign secretary castlereagh and Prussian chancellor Harden berg, Russian Foreign Minister Nesselrode over shadowed by Tsar Alexander I.
* Aims of the congress to control further French aggression, divide among great powers certain disputed territories e.t.c
* They ignored interests of the smaller states which undermined nationalism in Europe.
* The domination of the congress by the big powers. i.e. Britain, Russia, and Prussia.
* The neglect of Liberalism and nationalism which only increased instabilities i.e. 1820, 1830, 1848 revolutions.
* The creation of buffer states that ignored the forces of nationalism. For example; the creation of the Netherlands kingdom which led to the 1830 revolution in Belgium.
* The improper drawing of the map Europe.
* The neglect of Turkey and Ottoman Empire only created crises i.e. Greek war of independence, Syrian question, Crimean war.
* The selfish interest of the big powers e.g. Britain, Russia, and Austria.
* The punishing of Napoleonic spoils like Belgium.
* It attracted Russian interest from East to Central and Western Europe.
* The lack of clear policy of the peace makers. Difference in interests and ideas among powers hence mistrust and suspicion.
* It was mainly based on revenge against France and allies other than peace in Europe.
* Disunity among the peace makers for example, over the division of disputed territories i.e. over Poland i.e. the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.
* The need by powers to restore B.O.P.
* The restoration of the principle of legitimacy which only created increased forces of hostile Nationalism in France, Spain and Naples.

**N.B: Conclusion is a must.**

14. **“The down fall of Otto Von Bismarck in 1890 was primarily responsible**

**for the instabilities in Europe up to 1914,” Discuss.**

**PREAMBLE**

* A candidate is expected to introduce the political instabilities between 1890-1914.
* He/she should identify and explain role played by registrar of Otto Bismarck.
* Give other causes of political instabilities.
* A logical conclusion is required.
* A clear stand point is required.

**CORE**

* The political instabilities in Europe up to 1914 include Sarajevo double murder, which finally led to the First World War.
* Bismarck was the Germany chancellor between 1971-1890 and resigned after rise of Kaiser William I.

**The role of Bismarck’s resignation:**

* It increased the Balkan crisis of 1912-1913.
* It led to the Tangier crisis of 1905 where Kaizer William II made a speech showing Germany interests which provoked other states like Russia, Britain, and France.
* It led to Kaiser Williams sending a congratulatory message to Paul Kruger after the defeat of British in Jameson Raid of 1895-1896 in South Africa.
* It led to naval competition whereby Germany passed the Germany Navy Laws, 1898, 1900 by Reichstag which intensified the arms race and led to the instabilities in Europe.
* It led to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902 which intensified the alliance system.
* It led to the Anglo-French (Dual entente of 1904) mainly under Declasse in Spain of 1906.
* It led to the Algeciras conference where they disgraced with Germany views.
* It led to the formation of the Triple Alliance which increased hostility.
* It led to the formation of the Triple entente of Britain, France and Russia which increased tension and instabilities.
* It intensified Nationalism in Europe especially in France that always wanted to revenge against Germany since 1871.
* It led to France or Kaiser William II objection to France’s designs in Morocco.
* It led to the Agadir crisis of 1911 in which Kaiser William II sent the panther and later Berlin troops to challenge French control of Morocco.
* It led to the failure of the Hague conference of 1890 to stop arms for five years as proposed by Russia which was rejected by Germany as well as the failure of the second Hague conference of 1907.
* Intensified naval competition e.g. Britain making of the Dreadnoughts under Admiral John Fisher and later making of Panther by Admiral Von Triptz. This led to military competition i.e. Germany and France would each put about 35m, Russia (4m) troops and this made Europe a walking bomb ready to explode and hence instabilities.
* It intensified Germany militarism basing on Darwinism theory of evolution, and survival for the fittest.
* It let to Serbia agitating for Bosnia and Herzegovina which intensified nationalism and conflict nullifying the 1879 Berlin congress which ended up into the assassination of Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo, Bosnia, 28th June 1914 by a local Serbian student (Princip).
* It led to Germany declaring of war on Russia (1st August) and France (3rd August). This led to the violation of the Belgian neutrality by Germany which forced Britain to join the war and hence instabilities.

**Other factors**

* + 1870-1871 Franco-Prussian war between France and German.
  + The Alliance system e.g. 1907 triple entente, against the triple Alliance.
  + The arms race e.g. Naval competition
  + The rise of Nationalism in Europe.
  + The rise of Germany militarism and Kasier William II aggressiveness.
  + The rise of economic imperialism e.g. Morocco crisis, Agadir crisis, construction of Berlin and Bagdad railway line.
  + The Darwinism theory of evolution.
  + The Balkan crisis i.e. 1875, 1876 (1912-1913 Wars).
  + The Sarajevo Double Murder of Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand.
  + Roles of the press and propaganda.

**15. “The weaknesses of German were primarily responsible for the defeat of Central powers during World War I. ” Discuss.**

* + World War I was the first most disastrous War that was fought between the allied powers which included; Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Italy, and later USA against the Central powers which included; Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Romania and Bulgaria.

**Role of Germany in the defeat of Central powers**:

* + German’s invasion of Belgium in 1914 led to the defeat of central powers in World War I. Germany violated the 1839 London treaty which had agreed that great powers should respect the neutrality and independence of Belgium.
  + Poor and weak leadership of Germany during World War I. the central powers were led by Kaiser William who was so arrogant and had inexperienced military commanders like Van Hindenburg and Ludendorff.
  + Poor planning of the Germans. Germany came to war without a proper plan. She came with a plan known as “Schlieffen plan” which it expected to workout but unfortunately it did not work out.
  + The abdication of German leaders like Kaiser William II. When Kaiser abdicated form throne he fled to Holland and Prince Marx handed over the instruments of power to Fredrick Ebert who was a sycophant of Western powers.
  + Germany had few colonies and out of the few colonies some were militarily weak hence this led to the defeat of the central powers in World War I.
  + Economic hardships/weaknesses caused by Germany. Germany diverted resources from productive sectors like agricultural sector to sustain the war.
  + Miscalculation of the war led to the defeat of central powers. German had calculated that the war could take a short period of time but it took 4 years.
  + The reckless German submarine warfare strategy. It used unrestricted U-boat warships which had been banned in Europe and were outdated.
  + Numerical weaknesses of Germany also led to the defeat of central powers in World War I. The warships of German had been damaged by the British ships.
  + Internal instabilities in Germany led to the defeat of the central powers in World War I. They diverted the concentration and attention of German leaders and soldiers from War.

**Other factors for the defeat of the central powers**

* + High spirit of patriotism and nationalism among the allied powers. The allied powers were led by democrats who instilled the spirit of nationalism and patriotism.
  + The numerical superiority of the allied powers. It had highly populated states like Britain, France, Belgium, Russia and Japan.
  + The defection of Italy and Romania to the allied camp. This boosted the allied powers and lowered the morale and military capacity of central powers.
  + Role of charismatic leadership on the side of the allied powers. These leaders included George Clermenceau (French Prime Minister) and David Lloyd George (British Prime Minister). They mobilized their nationals.
  + Entry of USA on the side of the allied powers was the last blow to the central powers i.e. extended military and financial support to the allied powers.
  + Naval superiority of the allied powers. They had dreadnoughts and battleships which limited the operations of German on the mainland.
  + Military superiority of the allied powers. They had military equipments like tanks, guns, and airplanes for spying on the position of troops of central powers.
  + The press propaganda used by the allied powers. They used the press to mobilize the masses in order to get support from them.
  + The success of the British Royal Navy in blockading German ports also led to the defeat of central powers.
  + **In conclusion to the greater extent, the weaknesses of Germany were primarily responsible for the defeat of central powers during World War I and to a smaller extent other factors were responsible for the defeat of central powers during World War I as analyzes above.**

**16. Account for the collapse of the Ottoman Empire by 1914?**

**PREAMBLE**

* + A candidate should introduce the Ottoman Empire.
  + He should explain why it collapsed by 1914.
  + Logical, conclusion is required.

**CORE:**

* + The Turkish Ottoman Empire was formed by the Turkish Asiatic Muslims who entered Europe around 1356 and conquered Constantinople the capital of the East Roman Empire in 1453. It stretched from the Middle East, some parts of Western Europe, Balkan states.
  + The Empire was too big to be managed by the Sultan of Turkey. It stretched form the Island of Crimea in Russia to Austria in Europe and as far as Morocco in North Africa.
  + The economic difficulties due to corrupt officials and over exploitation.
  + The decline in the military strength. It made the Ottoman authorities unable to suppress revolts like in Greece, Serbia, Balkan wars of 1912. He was also defeated by Mehamet Ali of Egypt in the Syrian question.
  + The growth of the Balkan Nationalism in the Balkan region e.g. Balkan War of 1912-1913. Greeks war of independence, Serbian revolt.
  + Religious discrimination e.g. The Moslems Turks referred to the Christians in the Ottoman Empire as infidels leading to Morea and Chios Massacre.
  + Emergence of powerful educated state/intellectuals. E.g. Alexander Ypsilanti and Capodistrious who led the Heteria Phillike (Association of friends) of the Greeks.
  + Influence and interests of other European powers e.g. Britain was interested in protecting the Ottoman Empire. France wanted to have control of the Holy places in Palestine.
  + Heterogeneous nature of the Ottoman Empire with many Nationalities such as Roman, Albanians, Greeks, Bulgarians, Croats, Serbs, Bosnians without a unifying language or history.
  + Heterogeneous nature of the Turkish army. It included many nationalities such as the Bulgarians, Serbs, Croat, Bosnians hence had to commitment to the army.
  + The inconsistence of the Turkish Sultan in the Foreign Policy. Russia was given the right to protect the Christians in the Empire, then later on, the right was given to France, then back to Russia and then later give back to France.
  + Bankruptcy of the Ottoman Empire also led to the collapse. It was due to corruption and inefficiency of the Turkish administration.
  + Mal administration. The poor leadership and administration characterized by corruption and inefficiency in public offices, exploitation and brutality of the subject especially the Christians.
  + The weakness of the Turkish Sultans to assert their authority and introduce reforms was another cause of the decline of the Ottoman Empire.
  + The influence of the French revolution of 1789 among the subject people of the Ottoman Empire in the Balkan Peninsular. The ideas of the revolution of liberty, equality and fraternity unsolved the outbreak of revolts such as Greek revolts, Crimean War which led to the collapse of the Ottoman Empire.
  + The disloyalty of the Turkish provincial governors to the Sultan of Turkey was also responsible for the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. The provincial governments were practically free from the control of the Sultan in Constantinople and ignored his reforms.
  + The formation of the Balkan League of 1912 inspired by Serbia, Montenegro, Romania, Bulgaria.
  + The weaknesses of the 1878 Berlin Congress which failed to completely handle and solve the issues of the Eastern question.
  + The Sarajevo Double Murder. 28th June 1914.
  + Russia imperialism in the Balkan states e.g. Crimean War of 1854-56, Balkan Crisis, San Stefano Treaty.
  + The strategic location/interests of European powers and the desire to dominate the Red sea, Mediterranean sea, Danubian provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, Island of Crimea and the Dardanelles.

**Conclusion**:

**17. Account for the collapse of the Democratic government in Germany by 1934.**

**PREAMBLE**

* + A candidate is required to introduce the democratic government in 1934.
  + He/she should give the factors that led to its collapse.
  + Conclude.

**CORE:**

* + The democratic government of Germany was government formed after the First World War of 1914-1918. Formed after declaration of the Weimer Constitution of 1919 under Ebert as the first President.
  + It was associated with Versailles Peace Treaty of 1919 which was unfair to Germany.
  + The weak foundation of the democratic government i.e. based on defeat of Germany by victor powers of World War I.
  + The isolation of the Weimer republic by European powers like Britain and France.
  + They had a broad based government which had different ideologies e.g. communists and republicans.
  + The incompetence of the Weimer republicans leaders e.g. Ebert the First President lacked experience.
  + The outbreak of the economic crisis in Germany e.g. first crisis characterized by unemployment and poor infrastructure.
  + Economic depression of 1929 to 1935.
  + The death of Stress man in 1929 who had contained the economic situation.
  + The outbreak of several coups i.e. in 1920 by Dr. Kamp, the royalist led by Gen. Ludendorff coup by Adolph Hitler. This caused instability and disorder in Germany.
  + The payment of the heavy war indemnity by the government which worsened the economic situation.
  + The foreign invasion of Germany i.e. in 1923, French and Belgian troops invaded and occupied the Ruhr industrial region.
  + The rise of Nazism (Adolph Hitler 1933).
  + Appointment of Hitler as vice chancellor.
  + The death of President Von Paul Hidden burg.

**N.B: Conclusion is a must.**

**18. How successful was the League of Nations in resolving international conflicts interpretation?**

**PREAMBLE**

* A candidate is expected to make an introduction of the League of Nations.
* Should state aims and objectives.
* He/she should clear show how it solved conflicts among powers.
* He/she should explain how the L.O.N failed to solve conflicts.
* A clear stand point is required.

**CORE:**

* The League of Nations was a peace keeping body which was formed in 1920.
* 14th point of Woodrow Wilson of USA. The League covenant had 26 articles.
* It composed of general assembly, the council, permanent court of international justice.
* The aims and objective include: To promote peace, protect territorial integrity, and promote diplomacy, economic cooperation e.t.c.
* The L.O.N solved the conflicts.
* Solved the dispute between Germany and Belgium over Malmedy where European and Malmedy were given to Belgium.
* Solved conflict between Finland and Sweden over control of Aaland Islands which were given to Finland in 1921.
* Resolved the Corfu incident between Greece and Italy where Greece was forced to pay 50 livres to Italy.
* Solved the conflict between Peru and Columbia over Leticia which the League recommended it to remain under Columbia.
* Stopped the war between Greece and Bulgaria in 1926.
* Solved the conflict between Turkey and Iraq over the Mosul oil territory.
* The League of Nations signed treaties during the inter war period. i.e. 1922 Rapallo Treaty, 1924 Geneva Protocol, 1925 Locarno treaty.
* Declared aggression illegal by all member states.

**However, it failed to solve disputes**

* + Failed to solve the conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay in Dec. 1928.
  + Increased the Polish conflict with Lithuania over the city of Vilna (1920).
  + Japanese invasion of Manchuria in China was a failure of the League.
  + 1935-1941 Italo Ethiopian Crisis where it never took action.
  + 1936, March Germany invasion of the Rhine lands.
  + 1931-39, Spanish civil war leading to the collapse of the republican government in Spain.
  + 1938, March, Germany annexation of Austria.
  + 1938, Germany attack on Czechoslovakia (sudentland) and 1939, Sept. Germany invasion of Poland which as a neutral country and all this was aggression of Axis powers which manifested the weaknesses of the League of Nations.
  + **Conclusion**.

**19. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Turkish-Egyptian conflict**

**of 1831-1841.**

**PREAMBLE**

Candidates are expected to explain clearly the causes of the Syrian question or crisis of 1831-1841.

**Note**:

A clear stand point is needed on effects. (Positive and Negatives)

The Syrian question was the military confrontation between Mehemet Ali of Egypt and the Ottoman Sultan Mohammed II and later Abdul Majid, over the possession of Syria. The big powers got involved in the conflict but gave the wrong answers to the question leaving it not answered until the Straits convention of 1841 was signed.

* The 1821 Greek War of independence where Sultan Muhammad II asked Mehemet Ali of Egypt to assist him suppresses the Greek rebellion. The Sultan promised Ali Syria, Morea and Damascus as a reward.
* Sultan’s refusal to honor or respect his promise to Mehemet Ali forced Mehemet Ali to occupy Syria, Crete, Navorino and advanced to Morea killing thousands of people. This forced Britain, France and Russia to intervene on the side of Turkey.
* The collapse of the Congress system by 1830, left the big powers divided., leaving room for revolts (Greek War) that led to Syrian crisis.
* The weakness of Ottoman Empire known as the sick man of Europe i.e. Poverty. Famine, embezzlement of funds, corruption, and religious intolerance among others left Turkey weak and divided leading to revolt.
* The success of the Belgian revolution of 1830 contributed greatly to the Syrian question. This made European powers very busy to deal with Syrian question i.e. Britain and France were very busy leaving Russia alone to resist Turkey.
* The treaty of Unkiar Skeless of 1833 between Russia and Turkey.
* Russian imperialism was a threat to other European power’s interests in Balkans and the Mediterranean region.
* Turkey was forced to hand over Syria, Damascus and Palestine to Mehemet Ali.
* French military support for Egypt by Louis Philippe under Adolph Thiers’s influence.
* Prussia’s military supported Turkey and this encouraged Turkey to push out from Egypt from Syria.
* Ali’s decision to invade Syria in 1831.
* Ali’s repressive rule in Syria led to 1834 and 1838 rebellions against Egyptian administration and Muhammad II’s decision to invade Syria in 1839 claiming to liberate his subjects.
* Russia’s imperialism towards Ottoman Empire and European power determined to check her led to war.
* Role of men on spot like Adolph Thiers, Palmerstone and Tsar Nicholas.
* The weakness of Metternich and his inability to implement the policy of peace and to change.
* The strategic location and importation led to Syrian crisis.
* The Belgian revolution of 1830 kept European powers divided and un able to address the Syrian question.
* The Sultan’s desire to preserve the integrity of Turkish Empire after losing Greece.
* 1840 London conference or convention failed to provide a lasting solution to the Syrian question i.e. France was not invited, Ali’s interests were not fully met making the Sultan to refuse the Half of Syria offered, making the European powers to attack Mehemet Ali in 1841 which pushed him out of Syria, Crete, Alexandria and almost captured Cairo. So Mehemet Ali was forced to give up his claims over Syria.

**Effects of Syria crisis**

**Positive effects of Syrian crisis**

* Is uplifted the status of Britain.
  + The British were credited for defending the Turkish independence.
  + Egypt was able to regain her independence from Turkey although she lost Syria, Damascus to Turkey according to Turkey according to the 1841 convention.
  + It was a diplomatic victory to Palmstone because Russian Imperialism was checked including the French ambition to expand to Egypt.
  + Exposed weakness of Price Metternich i.e. he failed to maintain peace and even diplomacy shifted from Vienna to Britain.
  + Mehemet Ali was declared hereditary ruler of Egypt and was given control of Egypt by the 1841 London conference.
  + The Syrian question was important to Turkey.
  + It shifted supremacy i.e. it was shifted from Vienna to London.

**Negative effects**

* It resulted into the resignation of Adolf Thiers in France. He was a foreign minister in Orleans monarchy.
* Egypt was defeated by a joint force of Britain, Austria, Russia and Turkey.
* There was loss of lives. Many soldiers were killed others wounded serious most especially on the side of Egypt.
* Russia registered a terrible loss whereby she did not get what she had anticipated in the Syria by fighting on side of Turkey. Britain registered a great diplomatic victory over Russia.
* It left European powers divided.
* Caused Franco Russian hostility.
* Contributed to the outbreak of Crimean war due to strait convention i.e. it disappointed Russia.
* It justified Ottoman Empire that it was a sick man of Europe i.e. she failed to contain Egyptian invasion of Syrian not until the intervention of European powers.
* There was destruction of properties like towns i.e. Beirut and Acre were bombarded and destroyed by Egyptians.
* Created tensions and conflicts among which destabilized European peace.
* It restored diplomacy among European powers in the 1840 and 1841 London conference.
* It destroyed the Unkiar-skeless treaty of 1833 and the 1841 straits convention resolved that Turkey should close the two entrances to the Black sea to the Warships of all powers in time of wars (Russia inclusive).
* Mehemet Ali’s imperialism over Turkey was finally ended i.e. he was defeated and forced to surrender by a combined force of Britain, Russian and Austria.
* The war exhausted Turkish militarily i.e. Ibrahim Pasha a military Genius invaded Turkey and defeated her disastrously before the intervention of European powers.
* Contributed to the un popularity of Louis Philippe and the Orleans monarchy.

**20. Explain the causes of European Hostility against France in the period 1792 to 1800.**

Candidates are expected to identify and clearly explain the causes of wars between France and European countries between 1791 and 1799.

Candidates should show awareness of the countries.

* 1791-1800 France was at war with Prussia, Austria, Britain, Spain, Holland, Belgium and Sardinia.
* The anti-revolutionary activities of the émigrés i.e.
* Mobilization of 20,000 men in the territories of the German elector of Trier.
* In 1791, the émigrés persuaded the emperor of Austria and the king of Russia to issue the declaration of PILTNZ.
* The rise of Patriotism in France.
* The refusal of the émigrés to honor the 1791 decree of émigrés.
* The Girodins war policy especially under Narbonne, the minister of war.
* Camot’s militarism.
* The war policy of the conservatives /royalists counters revolutionaries.
* The Brunswick manifesto July, 1792.
* Public opinion most especially in France.
* The revolutionary EDICT of Fraternity, peace to the people-war against Tyrants, Nov/Dec 1792.
* The rise of Napoleon in 1799.
* Britain’s hostility towards revolutionary France after 1792.
* The breach of the commercial treaties by France e.g. control of the lower **Scheldt**.
* The peace of Westphalia 1648 all of which had negative effects on Britain, Spain, Holland, German and Italian States.
* The extremism of the convention Sept 1792 to Oct 1795 (Reign of Terror).
* The execution of the King and the queen 1793 Jan and Oct respectively.
* The expansionist policy of France from 1792 onwards to occupy the Rhine, Alps pyramids thus leading to war with Prussia, Holland, Britain, Austria, Naples e.t.c.
* The Anti-revolutionary activities of King Louis XVI e.g. the King’s flight at Varennes and his communication with the enemies of the revolution.
* The rise of republicanism in France and the desire to spread it.
* The confiscation of the properties of the nobility, clergy and foreigners in France e.g. the German nobles, this led to the France-Prussian conflict in 1792.
* The rise of Emperor Francis II after the death of Leopold.
* The aggressive policies of directory government Napoleon’s Italian and Egyptian campaigns 1796, 1798 respectively.
* Dismissal of French ambassador by Britain 1793.

**21. Examine the causes of the political Turmoil in Austrian Empire between 1830-1848.**

**PREAMBLE**

* Give a brief back ground of Austrian Empire.
* Explain the cause and consequences of the political instabilities in Austrian Empire.

**N.B: On effects a stand point is needed.**

* Austrian was an Autocratic Empire. It comprised of states like, Italian and Germany states, as by the treaties of 1815 Bohemia and Moravia which were inhabited by chiefly by Czechs, Slovaks and Germans, Hungary, Ruthenian and Poles e.t.c. Political instabilities included the 1830 revolutions, the Hungarian revolution led by Kossuth, 1848 revolutions, i.e. 1848 Revolution Rome led by Mazzini and Garibaldi, 1848 revolution in Berlin against Fredrick William IV, 12th March Revolution in Vienna against Ferdinand I,
* Inspiration by other European revolutions e.g.
* The French revolution 1789.
* The French July revolution 1830.
* The Belgian revolution.
* The French revolution of Feb 1848.
* Autocracy and despotism of the emperor, Francis I and Ferdinand I 1835-1848.
* Mal administration and inefficiency of the government i.e.
* Failure to balance the expenditure and income.
* Neglect of the economy.
* Over centralization of the power.
* The desire by the Austrian nationalists to revive the glory of Austria which had become a laughing stock i.e. the emperor had become semi-imbecile.
* The Vienna settlement of 1815.
* The collapse of the congress system.
* The desire for national independence by the Italians and Germany.
* Grievances of the Bourgeoisie (middle class) e.g. Backwardness of the economy which affected the traders and merchants, capitalists.
* Economic hardships e.g.
* Protective tariffs on imports of Raw materials.
* Wastage of National economic resources.
* Unemployment.
* Social stratification and privileges e.g. the Aristocracy was highly privileged tax exemption of the Nobility from military services e.t.c
* The success of the 1830 revolutions like July revolution in France.
* Raise a middle class in Austrian Empire.
* Feudalism-the Nobility had the right to administer their own laws governing the peasantry.
* Strict censorship of the Press.
* Religious intolerance i.e. only those which accepted the state Catholicism could hold public appointments.
* Metternich’s declining authority made it increasingly difficult for him to control the Austrian situation.
* Failure of the emperor Ferdinand I to implement Metternich am proposed reforms.
* The unpopularity of Metternich, his supporters and his system.
* Population increase in Austria.
* The influence of the intellectuals e.g. Louis Kosuth’s speech of March 1848-University students and professors.
* Bad weather i.e. food crisis, famine.
* The formation of secret societies like Cabonari society, young Italy movement.

**22. How far was Economic Depression of 1929-1933 responsible to the outbreak of World War II of 1939-1945?**

**PREAMBLE**

This is a double sided question which requires a candidate to examine the degrees to which Economic Depression contribute to the outbreak of World War II vis-avis other factors that contributed to the outbreak of the war.

A clear stand point is needed.

* World War II was fought between the Axis powers (Italy, German,Japan) and the Allied powers (Britain, France and Russia, USA) other powers joined later directly or indirectly like America. It was sparked off by Germany’s invasion of Polland. It ended in 1945 with defeat German and her allies Japan.
* Between 1929 and 1935, Europe and the World experienced an economic crisis characterized by wide spread of unemployment, low levels of production, poverty, starvation and economic stagnation.
* It started in the Canadian agricultural sector and by 1929 it had spread to Europe.

To a smaller extent the 1929-1933 Economic Depression contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War as discussed below.

* It led to the rise of imperialism i.e. Italy attacked Ethiopia in 1935, Germany attacked Sudetenland, Poland.
* It destroyed international relations where by most European states resorted to protectionism policy like charging high taxes and total ban something that caused hostility, mistrust, suspicion and hence world war II.
* It gave Hitler or Germany and excuse of stopping paying the war indemnity and used the resources to produce weapons.
* It led to the formation of alliances like Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis of Germany, Italy and Japan hence contributing to the outbreak of World War II.
* It made some powers to resort to aggression as a method of solving the social, economic problems caused by economic depression for example Germany started invading small states like Poland among others.
* Economic depression contributed to the rise of World dictators like Hitler in 1933 i.e. he revived alliance system, he revived arms race, he denounced Versailles treaty. In Spain there was General Franco.
* Economic depression forced Britain and France to initiate the appeasement policy which made World dictators more aggressive hence contributing to the outbreak of World War II of 1939-1945.
* Economic depression weakened the L.O.N of 1920-1939 i.e. it forced some powers to withdrew from the L.O.N hence its collapse was seen in 1939 which paved way for the outbreak of World War II. In addition countries started protectionism policy which created fear, suspicion, mistrust and hence the outbreak of World War II.

**However, to a larger extent there were other factors that contributed to the outbreak of World War II and they included the following.**

* Weakness of the Versailles settlement of 1919 i.e.
* Creation of enemity.
* Weak states.
* Disarmament of German.
* The War indemnity and reparations
* There armament of European countries (Suspecion)
* Weakness of L.O.N 1920-1939.
* The rise of dictators/aggressors (Hilter. Musolin, Hirolibs)
* The press propaganda.
* The Spanish civil and the rise of General franco.
* The revival of the alliance system i.e. Berlin, Rome, Tokyo Axis Vs allied powers.
* The rise of Nazism + Fascism Vs communism and socialism.
* Anti-Semitism in Europe i.e. in Germany and Italy against the Jews.
* Change in the balance of power in favour of the Axi powers from 1936 e.g. the Spanish civil war.
* Imperialism-Japan in Manchuria, Italy in Ethiopia.
* The Anglo-French appeasement policy 1937 on words.
* German aggression i.e.
* Invaded Rhinelands 1936.
* Invaded Austria 1938.
* Czechoslovakia 1939 March Poland 1939.

Conclusively, economic depression contributed to the outbreak of World War II to a smaller extent; however, the role of other factors should not be ignored since they greatly contributed to the outbreak of this war as seen above.

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***“Success belongs to those who go for it.”***