

KAMSSA 2022 HISTORY 3 A LEVEL

1.Examine the causes and consequences of the reign of terror in France between 1792 and 94.(25 marks)

- **Preamble;** identify the and clearly explain reasons/ causes and effects of the reign of terror in France
- **Points to consider**
- Background of the reign of terror as a period of political turbulence, tension, fear, suspicion, mistrust, bloodshed etc and it was the second phase of the French revolution

Causes

- Rise of violent political clubs e.g. Jacobins, Girondins, Hebraists etc
- Death of count Mirabeau April 1791
- Rise of the Paris mob
- Disappearance of gen Lafayette
- Growing threats of the émigrés
- Civil constitution of the clergy
- Declaration of the rights of man
- Rise of radical political e.g. Danton, Robespierre etc
- Hostility of European monarchs i.e. Plintiz, Brunisvick manifesto
- Rise of the religion of reason/ worship
- Formation of the state terrorist organs e.g. revolutionary tribunal, committee of public safety.
- King`s attempted flight to Austria Varennes
- Weaknesses of the king
- Formation of the law of suspect
- Economic hardships
- Storming of the Bastille
- Initial losses and defeat of France at the war fronts
- Role of the press
- Invention of the guillotine machine
- Law of maximum

Effects

- Massive loss of lives
- Destruction of property and infrastructure
- General economic decline
- Promoted insecurity
- Increased wars between France and her neighbors
- Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte
- Self-exile of several nobles and clergy
- Rise of the directory government
- Downfall of political parties and political pluralism
- Collapse of the ancient regime
- Increased enmity between the catholic church and French government
- Collapse of some revolutionary organs e.g. national convention

- Rise of dictatorship in most conservative monarchies
 - Eliminated political ambitious men e.g. Herbert, Robespierre etc
2. How did Napoleon 1 consolidate his rule in France between 1800 and 1815? (25 marks)

Preamble; identify and explain the different methods Napoleon 1 used to keep himself in power up to 1815

Points to consider

Background of Napoleon Bonaparte

Consolidation

- Maintained the ban on trade unions
- Used the army and police
- Used the concordat of 1801
- Legion of honor or promotion on merit
- Socio-economic reforms
- Used the new constitution
- Over taxation of the conquered states
- Maintained a glorious foreign policy
- Censored the press
- Used friends and relatives/ open nepotism
- Made himself hereditary emperor and consul
- Dictatorship
- Forceful conscription into the army
- Extensive continental system
- Reconciliation with the former enemies

2. How far was the Vienna settlement responsible for the outbreak of the 1848 revolutions in Europe? (25 marks)

Preamble; one is expected to analyze the degree to which the Vienna settlement of 1815 was responsible for the outbreak of the 1848 revolutions in Europe visavi other factors.

- A clear stand point is required
- Background of the 1848 revolutions throughout Europe in France, Poland, Austria, Russia, Hungary, Moldavia, Wallachia, Italian and German states.
- Vienna settlement – set of resolutions of the Vienna congress

Contributions of the Vienna settlement

- Undermined the principle of nationalism in Europe
- Suffocated the interests of the states
- Imposed Austrian imperialism on European states
- Delayed the unification of Italy and Germany
- Imposed the principle of legitimacy
- Promoted Metternich`s system influence like censorship, the spy networks, suppressions, exiling and use of decrees
- Promoted imbalance of power
- Promoted conservation again

- It over punished the vanquished states
- Laid the weak foundation for the congress system
- Discrimination nature of the principle of legitimacy
- Initiated constitutionalism

Other factors

- Metternich system
- Divide and rule, conservatism, over taxation, spy networks.
- Influence of the 1820, 1830 and 1848 revolutions
- Influence of the 1848 February revolution in France
- Negative effects of the industrial revolution, unemployment, poor pay, rise of slums
- Rise of nationalism
- Rise of liberalism
- General economic hardships
- Rise of strong middle class or intellectuals
- Population explosion from 187m to 250m
- Rise of socialism
- Influence of Lamartine and Louis Bonaparte, Kossuth etc
- Social segregation
- Weakness of the European governments e.g. corruption
- Downfall of Metternich
- Influence of the reform banquets

3. Discuss the role played by Count Camillo Cavour to the unification of Italy. (25 marks)

Preamble; one is expected to clearly explain the roles played by count Camillo Cavour to the unification of Italy.

Points to consider

- Background of the unification of Italy and Count Camillo Cavour
- Born in Turin in 1810 in Piedmont
- Reduced the power of the Pope and the Catholic Church
- Strengthened the economy of Piedmont
- Improved the transport systems
- Signed free commercial treaties with Britain, France and Belgium
- Strengthened the army of piedmont
- Provided strong and determined leadership
- Introduced political reforms
- Provoked Austria to declare war on Piedmont in 1859
- Carried out educational reforms
- Used diplomacy to liberate Italians
- Secured foreign assistance for piedmont Italian nationalists
- Financed the activities of nationalistic movements
- Organized the referendum in the central Italian states in 1860
- Promoted trade free trade between Piedmont and other Italian states
- Supported adventures of Mazzini and Garibaldi

- Contributed to the formation of the kingdom of Italy and the first parliament
- Restrained Garibaldi from annexing Rome
- Agricultural reforms.

3. To what extent was Tsar Nicholas 1 of Russia responsible for the outbreak of the armed conflict in the Balkans between 1854 and 56? (25 marks)

- Preamble; one is expected to analyze the role of Tsar Nicholas 1 to the war visavi other factors
- A clear stand point

Points to consider

- Armed conflicts refer to the Crimean war of 1854
- Roles of Tsar Nicholas
- Tsar's economic ambitions to expand in the Balkans
- His desire to protect the holy places in Bethlehem and Jerusalem
- Russia's occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia
- His policy of supporting Pan Slavism
- Tsar's desire to break up the ottoman empire
- Russia's sinking of the Turkish fleet at Sinope in 1853
- Tsar's signing of the Unkiar- skelessi treaty with Turkey in 1833
- Tsar's diplomatic miscalculations over the alliance of European powers
- Russian imperialism in the Balkans

Other factors

- Franco-Russian rivalry over the holly Christian places
- Weaknesses of the ottoman empire
- France's desire to revenge for the Moscow campaign of 1812
- Napoleon 111's ambitious foreign policy
- Britain's desire to safeguard its imperial interests
- Anti-Russian sentiments in Britain and France
- Personal conflicts between Tsar Nicholas 1 and Napoleon 111
- Violation of the strait's convention
- Failure of European diplomacy or collapse of the congress system
- Influence of Stratford de Redcliff British ambassador
- Character of Prince Menshifok Russian ambassador

3. Assess the impact of the alliance system on Europe between 1871 and 1914 (25 marks)

Preamble

- Candidates are expected to analyze the effects / influence of the alliance system clearly bringing out the positive and negative implication on Europe between 1871-1914
- A clear stand point is needed
- Core
- The European diplomatic scene after the Franco-Prussian war 1871 was dominated by Bismarck attempt to secure lasting security for the new Germany empire to maintain Germany supremacy and European peace

- To isolate France, he initiated the alliance system which had profound effects on Europe
- Draikaiser band treaty 1872
- 1879 dual alliance Germany and Austria-Hungary
- 1881 renewal of the three emperors' league
- 1882 triple alliance
- 1883 defensive alliance or treaty with Romania
- 1887 secret re-insurance treaty with Germany and Russia
- 1894 Franco-Russian alliance
- 1904 dual alliance
- 1907 triple entente

Positive effects

- Maintenance of relative peace
- Promoted Germany supremacy
- Ended French isolation
- Russia secured loans from France
- Territorial gains by France, Italy and Austria
- Strengthened economic ties
- Promoted balance of power

Negative effects/impact/influence

- Increased tension and growth of suspicion and mistrust among powers
- Accelerated arms race
- Growth extreme nationalism in Europe and the Balkans
- Fueled imperialism
- Caused 1912 and 1913 Balkan wars
- Intensified militarism in Europe
- Contributed to the failure of international diplomacy
- Magnified small issues and conflicts
- Led to Sarajevo double murder
- Led to world war 1
- Intensified press propaganda

7. Discuss the challenges faced by the Bolshevik government up to 1924
(25 marks)

Preamble

- Background of the term Bolshevik which refers to the radical faction of the Russian political, social democratic party which split in 1903 into two Lenin led the Bolsheviks in opposition to moderate Mensheviks
- The Bolsheviks came into power in Russia after a revolution of October 1917
- It retained the name Bolsheviks of the soviet communist party until 1952
- Points to consider

Challenges faced

- Disagreements with in the communist party
- Lacked majority support within Russia
- Withdrawing of Russia from World war 1 which caused food shortages
- Civil wars and uprisings

- Foreign intervention against the communist government
- International isolation
- Power struggles among the communist leaders
- Acute economic and social hardships like low industrialization
- Opposition from various political parties e.g. socialists, Mensheviks
- High foreign debt to France
- Poor organization of the red army
- Polish war against Russia in 1921
- Strengthening and spreading of communism to the rest of Europe
- Inexperienced communist nominees

7. How did the great European powers avert the World economic crisis of 1929 and 35? (25 marks)

- Preamble one is expected to analyze the measures adopted to overcome the world economic crisis by the great powers
- Points to consider
- Increased government activity in the economy
- Free trade was abandoned
- Government expenditures were reduced
- Expansion of public works like construction of roads
- Change of regimes in favor of strong governments like NAZI in Germany
- Abandoned the gold standard tyranny system in early 1930`s
- Unemployment benefits were given to nationals like free medical insurance
- Established trading blocs like Oslo in Scandinavian states
- Adopted social economic reforms like modernizing agriculture
- Cancellation and violation of the 1919 peace agreements like Versailles
- Adoption of new economic deal policy
- Embarked on massive rearmament programs
- Economic imperialism in some states to acquire raw materials
- New economists and policies emerged e.g. Keynes and his theory of unemployment
- Countries borrowed to finance their recovery like USA gave out loans to European states
- Devaluation of national currencies and monetary expansion
- Perused policies of self-sufficiency to reduce on unemployment
- Reduction of bank rates like in Britain reduced from 6% to 2%

7. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of the League of Nations between 1920 and 1939. (25 marks)

- Preamble
- One is expected to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of the league of nations between 1920 and 1939
- Points to consider
- League of Nations as the peace body formed after world war 1 in 1920 from Woodrow Wilson`s 14 points programs

- Strengths
- Had the general assembly for directing the league's activities
- The league council which helped in decision making
- Permanent court of justice to try war criminals and promotion of human rights
- Secretariat which handled all the paper work and publicity
- Mandate commission which managed the mandate states like former Germany colonies e.g. Tanganyika
- Disarmament commission to advise nations to reduce the size of the armed forces
- International Labor organization to check on exploitation and workers' rights
- World Health Organization to sensitize masses on health standards and epidemics outbreak
- Collective force to check on outbreak of another world war and civil wars
- Refugee commission to resettle the internally displaced people
- Increased membership which eased the idea of international cooperation
- Child welfare committee to campaign for good health and child education
- Committee for study of the legal status of women to inquire the status of women in the world

Weaknesses

- Disunity among the member powers
- Exemption of USA from the league
- Exclusion of defeated powers like Germany
- Rise and hostility of dictators like Hitler
- Its association with the unfair terms of the Versailles peace treaty
- Rise of nationalism
- Slowed decision making in the league
- Emergence of the appeasement policy
- Neglect of the small states
- Reliance on weak economic sanctions
- Its failure to implement the disarmament policy
- Revival of the alliance system
- Lack of historical experience
- Lacked enough resources and finances
- Lack of clear principles and guide lines
- Ideological differences among its members
- Poor organization
- Failure to form a joint army

7. Assess the impact of the east – west ideological conflicts on Europe up to 1970.
(25 marks)

Preamble

- One is expected to analyze the impact of the east-west ideological conflicts or cold war politics between 1945 and 1970 clearly bringing out the positive and negative implications and a clear stand point is expected
- Points to consider

- Background of the cold war as a state of global affairs characterized by tension, fear, suspicion, military threats and conflict between the eastern bloc led by USSR and the capitalist bloc led by USA between 1945 and 1970

Positive impacts

- Marshal aid plan from USA to western Europe to reconstruct economies of Britain, France, Germany etc
- Strengthened alliance in USA, Europe with USA and Canada
- Stopped aid to countries overseas Europe
- Space exploration
- Promoted education through scholarships
- Decolonization of Africa and Asia
- Advancement in science and technology
- Military hardware produced by the two camps which led to balance of power
- Presence of USA troupes in European countries
- Revival of European diplomacy
- Profiteering wars were abolished
- Triumph of British policy against Russian conservatism
- Rebirth of red cross society in Europe

Negative impacts

- Division of Germany into west and east
- Antagonistic military alliance NATO vs. Warsaw pact
- Rise of dictatorship in Romania, Poland, and end of democracy
- Formation of categories of spy networks
- Undermined the performance of the UNO
- Revival of Russian imperialism in Europe
- Division of Europe into two camps
- Loss of lives
- Wide spread coup de tats in 3rd world countries
- Accelerated the revival of arms race which threatened world peace
- Economic recession due to over funding of manufacturing of nuclear weapons

End