UGANDA ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION

P210/3 HISTORY

HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE MADE EASY

SELECTED QUESTIONS, APPROACHES, AND ANSWERS

Volume 1 2017

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Great thanks to all who rendered any form of assistance to produce this work. This is the first of my publications in the History of Modern Europe and therefore there may be some few typing errors and mistakes. Positive criticism and corrections are highly welcome – at aemusoit@gmail.com or ***mobil*e +256788968310/+256703643706**

This piece of work is dedicated to;

- *My mother M. Adeke, dad R. Emusoit and family.*
- *Management of Teso Integrated Secondary School, (TISS), Ngora.*
- *Mr Oyuruka Charles Etesot Director TISS.*
- *All members of Staff, Administration and Management of TISS and St. Aloysius Dem. School Ngora.*
- *Students of TISS and Alumni of TISS (TISSOSA)*

Score board

00-04 Hopeless answer, almost irrelevant and not understandable.

05-06 Slightly similar with the above, mixed up, poor language, shallow facts.

07-08 Mere outline of facts, irrespective of number of points raised; 'O Level type of answering.

09-10 Average essay, some fair explanation.

11-12 Satisfactory, tries to give examples but unable to link up all the points to the question and lacks analysis and chronology.

13-14 Fairly good, points linked to the question, no analysis and maturity exhibited.

15-16 Good essay, analysis, good language, and necessary examples seen.

17-18 Very good essays, chronologically presented, knowledgeable material and some degree of originality exhibited.

19-25 Excellent essay, has gone beyond the marking scheme, new knowledge has been given. Maximum originality and excellent chronological analysis exhibited in the essay.

Important:

- An excellent essay should be presented with a high level of chronology and analysis.
- Should cover ¾ of the required points.
- An excellent essay is one in which a candidate presents more information accuracy than required in the interpretation of questions.
- Clear and illustrative examples are required.
- A keen attention is taken to verify whether the candidate knows where to use a stand point.
- High level of logical thinking is required to show maturity in the essay.
- A candidate should not merely write English compositions, but rather present knowledge in History.
- Draw relevant examples from the region specified in the question.
- Each point raised must be in a separate paragraph
- Handwriting must be as neat and readable as possible since bad handwritings have been the major cause of poor performance in this subject.
- Though have been used here, abbreviations like etc, e.g., devt, govt, MUST not be used. Others like UNO, LON, and NATO may be used after writing them in full in the introduction or earlier points.
- *This booklet is not a substitute but rather a companion to class notes*

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1. **"The French Revolution of 1789 was inevitable". Discuss.**
   Preamble / Approach /Required

- Introduce the French Revolution of 1789
- Give and explain the causes of the French Revolution, reasons which made it unavoidable by 1789
- Provide a logical conclusion

A revolution is a fundamental social, political or economic change in society involving the elimination of old systems and their subsequent replacement with new ones. The French Revolution occurred in France in 1789 when the masses of the middle class, peasants and disgruntled nobility rose up against the despotic Bourbon Monarchy of King Louis XVI. The despotic system of government was replaced by revolutionary and republican systems. By 1789, the condition of things in the French society continued to worsen and so the masses had no option but to revolt. The following factors made the revolution inevitable by 1789.
Causes to consider

-The despotic system of government of the Bourbon Monarchy
-The unfair social class stratification of France
-The huge influence of the system of government of England on France
-The example of the successful American War of Independence or Revolution of 1775-1783
-The influence of the political philosophers such as Jean Jacques Rousseau, Voltaire, and Montesquieu
-Weakness in character of King Louis XVI
-The role and bad character of Queen Marie Antoinette
-Worsening financial crisis and bankruptcy in France
- Extravagance of the French government
-Catastrophic effects of the Anglo-French free trade treaty of 1786 on the French economy
-The bad weather and economic distress of 1788-1789
-The increasing grievances of the French army especially of peasant and bourgeoisie soldiers
-The role of the French encyclopedists like Denis Diderot and D'Alembert
-The convening and mishandling of the Estates-General Meeting in May 1789

In conclusion, the above factors to various degrees increased the discontent among the French people especially the unprivileged majority who felt that their grievances could only be solved through a revolution and by 1789, it was clear that the revolution was inevitable.

2. **"Napoleon I's foreign policy was primarily responsible for his downfall by 1815". Discuss.**
   Approach

- Analyse the extent to which Napoleon I's foreign policy was responsible for his downfall vis-à-vis other factors
- A stand point is required
- Conclude

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Introductory information

Napoleon I rose to power in November 1799 as the First Consul following the overthrow of the Directory Government. He crowned himself Emperor in 1804 and ruled France up to 1815 when he was overthrown by the allied powers of Europe and exiled in the island of St. Helena.

Foreign policies that to a greater extent contributed to Napoleon's downfall by 1815 include the following;

- The collapse of the League of Alliance of Armed Neutrality of Russia, Denmark, Prussia and Sweden which Napoleon had created
- Involvement in the Battle of Trafalgar against Britain ruined Napoleon's Naval Force
- The dynastic policy of employing his brothers and friends as kings of several states in Europe e.g. Jerome Bonaparte was made King of Westphalia, Joseph Bonaparte King of Holland , Joseph Bonaparte King of Spain and his friend Marshal Murat King of Naples
- Napoleon I's Continental System had disastrous effects on European economies
- Imprisonment of Pope Pius VII in 1809 increased opposition to Napoleon from the catholic powers
- Invasion of Russia in the Moscow Campaign of 1812
- Defeat of Napoleon's French forces in the Peninsular Wars of 1807-1812
- Miscalculations of Napoleon in the Battle of Nations at Leipzig in October 1813 led to his defeat and exile in Elba
- Involvement of Napoleon and his defeat at the Battle of Waterloo in June marked his final downfall
- Napoleon I's attempt to destroy Britain's trading Empire made Britain work efficiently to overthrow him
- Policy of spreading of revolutionary doctrines which was opposed by Prince Metternich
- Excessively aggressive and expansionist policies of Napoleon

Other factors

1. Dictatorship of Napoleon I
2. Violation of the Concordat angered the French Catholics.
3. Introduction of conscription in 1812
4. Decline in the economy of France
5. Strict censorship of the press
6. Neglect of the girl-child education by Napoleon I's govern
7. Banning of the studying of liberal and political subjects
8. Weaknesses of the Code Napoleon i.e. was very repressive to the children and women
9. Creation of a new hereditary nobility class by Napoleon
10. Decline in Napoleon's military strength
11. The desertion of Emperor Napoleon I by his officers and generals
12. Fatigue and exhaustion of Emperor Napoleon I

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In conclusive analysis, many factors contributed to Napoleon I's downfall but various aspects of his foreign policy were to a greater extent responsible for his fall from power by 1815 as discussed above.

3. Examine the causes and effects of the Revolutionary Wars between 1792 and 1799.

Approach

- Introduction
- Identify and explain the causes
- Identify and explain the effects of Revolutionary Wars
- Conclude your essay

The Revolutionary Wars were the wars between France and other European powers fought between 1792 and 1799. They started in April 1792 with the declaration of war against Austria by France and from this time up to 1799, Britain, Russia, Spain, Prussia, Holland, Sardinia formed Coalitions with Austria against France.

Causes

- The French Revolution of 1789 and the determination of the revolutionaries to spread its doctrines to other despotic countries
- Execution of King Louis XVI in January 1793
- The anti-revolutionary activities of the émigrés against France
- Issuing of the Declaration of Pillnitz in 1791 by King Frederick William II of Prussia and Emperor Leopold II of Austria
- Issuing of the Edict of Fraternity by the French National Convention government in 1792
- The issuing of the Brunswick Manifesto in July 1792 provoked France into war
- The weakness of the Legislative Assembly of 1791 which had inexperienced and ambitious members
- Emergence of political clubs in France which favoured war e.g. the Feuillant Club which had Narbonne and then General Dumouriez as War Ministers, Girondins, and Jacobins
- The Declaration of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy provoked catholic powers like Austria, Spain into war against France
- The death of Emperor Leopold II by March 1792 and his succession by the young son, Francis Joseph
- The economic interests of the European powers which were threatened by France e.g. France repudiated the Peace of Westphalia of 1648 and gained control of the Scheldt
- The attempt by the foreign powers to stop the reign of terror in France
- Declaration of France as a republic in September 1792 annoyed other European monarchies
- Desire for territorial gains by winning wars particularly by France, Austria, Britain, Russia and Prussia
- Aggressive policy of the Directory Government in France spearheaded by Carnot between 1795-1799

- Execution of Queen Marie Antoinette in October 1793 provoked Austria to intensify war against France
- The rise of patriotism in France
- The confiscation of the property of the Nobility, the Clergy, royalists and foreigners in France made German aristocracy support war to have their privileges and property restored
- Anti-revolutionary activities of King Louis XVI such as his flight to Varennes in 1791, his close contact with the émigrés
- Expansionist policy of France from 1792 e.g. invaded Belgium and the Rhineland
- Britain's hostility towards the French revolutionaries from 1792

The Revolutionary Wars had the following positive and negative effects

- Resulted to spread of French Revolutionary doctrines of liberty, equality and fraternity to Europe for instance to German and Italian States, Belgium and Poland
- Strengthened republicanism which ruined the Bourbon Monarchy
- Strengthened patriotism in France with many French people willing to defend France
- Establishment of coalitions of European states against France e.g. the First Coalition in 1793 and the Second Coalition in 1798
- Contributed to the rise to power of Napoleon Bonaparte by 1799
- Led to the expansion of France to Italian States, Switzerland, Belgium among others.
- Led to the creation of the Paris Commune to defend France against foreign aggression
- Revolutionary Wars resulted into conscription of French people by the law of Levee en masse
- Intensified the reign of terror
- Bloodshed and destruction of property
- Resulted into economic decline in France
- Contributed to the execution of King Louis XVI in 1793 for conspiring with the foreign armies against France
- French armies suffered some losses e.g. by 1799, French troops had been driven out of Switzerland, German and Italian States

In conclusive analysis, the Revolutionary Wars between France and other European states were caused numerous political and economic factors and had many positive and negative effects examined above.

4. To what extent was the Catholic Church responsible for the outbreak of the French Revolution of 1789?

<u>Required</u>

- Brief Introduction
- Responsibility of the Catholic Church
- Transitional paragraph
- Responsibility of other factors that caused the French Revolution of 1789

✐ Conclude

The French Revolution of 1789 was the fundamental change which occurred in France when the disgruntled bourgeoisie and the suffering peasants rose up against the Bourbon Monarch of King Louis XVI. In France, the Catholic Church was the official religion and a major symbol of the ancient regime and its responsibility towards the outbreak of the French revolution was to a greater extent.

Responsibility of the Catholic Church

-The Catholic Church exercised religious intolerance which denied the masses religious freedom
-It was the origin of the 'Doctrine of Divine Rights of Kings' which encouraged the despotism of French Kings
-The Catholic clergy occupied the key positions in the government
-It contributed to financial bankruptcy since the clergy never paid taxes but feasted at the King's palace, travelled abroad on tax-payers' funds and lived in luxury
-It controlled the education system that disfavoured the children of the peasants
-Increased the tax burden on the peasants by levying the Church tax or the tithe
-Ill-advised the Bourbon government
-

Other factors

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1.Catastrophic effects of the Anglo-French free trade treaty of 1786 on the French economy
2.Extravagance of the French government
3.The bad weather and economic distress of 1788-1789
4.The convening and mishandling of the Estates-General Meeting in May 1789
5.The despotic system of government of the Bourbon Monarchy
6.The example of the successful American War of Independence or Revolution of 1775-1783
7.The huge influence of the system of government of England on France
8.The increasing grievances of the French army especially of peasant and bourgeoisie soldiers
9.The influence of the political philosophers such as Jean Jacques Rousseau, Voltaire, and Montesquieu
10. The role and bad character of Queen Marie Antoinette
11. The role of the French encyclopedists
12. The unfair social class stratification of France
13. Weakness in character of King Louis XVI
14. Worsening financial crisis and bankruptcy in France

In a nutshell, many social, political and economic factors played part in the outbreak of the French Revolution of 1789 but the responsibility of the Catholic Church was a to a greater extent as analysed above.

5. Account for Napoleon I's dominance of Europe in the period 1800 – 1810.

Preamble

- Brief Introduction of Napoleon I (from his rise in 1799 and dominance)
- Identify and explain the reasons for his dominance of Europe between 1799 and 1810
- Provide a suitable conclusion

Napoleon I came to power in France in November 1799 after overthrowing the Directory Government. He ruled as the First Consul up to 1804 when he crowned himself the Emperor of France and he dominated European affairs up to 1815 when he was defeated at the battle of waterloo and sent to exile in St. Helena on the South Atlantic. Napoleon I dominated European affairs more between 1800 and 1810 and this was because of the following reasons.

-Establishment of a strong French Army by Napoleon I
-Employment of brothers, relatives and close friends
-Introduction of the Continental System (Milan and Berlin Decrees)
-The weakness of alliances of the great powers of Europe
-Signing of treaties between Napoleon I and other countries
-Spread and use of revolutionary doctrines of liberty and equality by Napoleon I
-The isolationist policies of Britain
-Superior French economy helped Napoleon Bonaparte dominate Europe
-Annexation of European states to France

-Marriage alliances with the Hapsburg ruling family of Austria in 1809
-The reconciling of Napoleon I's government and the Pope in 1801 by signing of the Concordat
-Consolidation of power in France by Napoleon I
-Napoleon's successful wars against the second and third coalitions
-The belief that Napoleon I was invincible

All in all, Napoleon I's dominance in Europe between 1800 and 1810 is undisputable and this was a result of interplay of various political, military, social and economic factors as have been examined above.

6. Assess the achievements of the Congress System in Europe up to 1848.

Approach

- Concise introduction of the Congress System
- Take a stand point (to a greater or bigger or smaller or lesser extent)
- Successes of the Congress System
- Transitional paragraph
- Present the failures of the Congress System
- Logical conclusion is required

The Congress System was a system of settling major European issues by meetings of the great powers that were in a permanent alliance. These powers were Austria, Britain, Prussia, Russia and France and the system was initiated by Prince Metternich and Lord Castlereagh. Its operations began at the Congress of Aix la Chapelle in 1818, Troppau in 1820, Laibach in 1821, Verona in 1822, St. Petersburg in 1825 and London in 1827. It was aimed at maintaining peace and stability, promoting cooperation among powers and enforcing the Vienna Settlement of 1814-15.

Achievements/Successes
-It protected the legitimate rulers e.g. Ferdinand I in Naples, and Ferdinand VI in Spain
-It maintained peace and stability in Europe
-Protected the Jews in Europe
-Suppressed violent liberal and nationalist revolts in Europe
-Settled the issue of the Swedish debt to Denmark by forcing the Danish government clear the debt
-Maintained the balance of power in Europe
-Admitted France to the alliance of great powers which prevented France from becoming a permanent enemy to other powers
-Laid foundation for future international peace organizations and congresses
-Maintained the aggressive Napoleon Bonaparte I in exile and prevented rise to power of Bonapartists in France
-Promoted trade and economic cooperation among European countries

-Promoted constitutionalism governance in Europe e.g. restored the Bourbon Monarchy in France which had to rule using the constitutional charter of 1814.

However, the despite the above achievements, the Congress System had the following failures
-Failed to completely suppress liberalism and nationalism
-It failed to eliminate the problem caused by Barbary pirates on the Mediterranean Sea
-It failed to eradicate slave trade and slavery in Europe
-Protected the worst despotic rulers who oppressed and exploited their subjects
-It failed to set up a joint army to enforce its resolutions
-The Congress System gave conservative powers of Austria, Prussia and Russia an opportunity to suppress the freedoms of European peoples
-Failed to set clear principles and a secretariat
-Maintained France in secret isolation within the Quintuple Alliance
-It ignored the interests of the smaller powers like Belgium, Naples and Piedmont
-Delayed the unification of German and Italian states
-Completely failed to regain the Spanish and Portuguese control of their Latin American colonies
-Maintained an unfair imbalance of power which favoured Britain, and Austria
-Failed to address the challenges relating to the Ottoman Empire (Eastern Question)
- The system was short-lived and collapsed by 1830

In a nutshell, the Congress System had some failures but it was to a greater extent successful in dealing with European issues as discussed above.

7. **Why were revolutionary movements of 1848 unsuccessful in Prussia?**
<u>Preamble</u>
   - ✓ Concise introduction of the revolutionary movements in Prussia
   - ✓ Provide and explain the reasons for the unsuccessful nature of these movements
   - ✓ A suitable conclusion is required

The revolutionary movements of 1848 which started in the Italian states spread to many European states like bush fire and in the German states, the most serious revolts occurred in Prussia. These revolutions were aimed at securing German liberties and independence and were spearheaded by students, liberals and nationalist. Unfortunately, by 1851, all the revolts in Prussia had been crushed by the royal troops. These revolutionary movements were unsuccessful because of the following factors.

-Disunity among the Prussian revolutionaries
-Military weakness of the revolutionaries in Prussia
-Weak leadership of the 1848 Revolution in Prussia; King Frederick William IV of Prussia who straight away refused to lead a united Germany
-Poor mobilisation of Prussian masses such as peasants and workers undermined the revolts.
-The absence of foreign assistance to the revolutionary movements in Prussia

-Lack of support to Prussian revolutionaries from other German states
-Suppression of the revolutionary movements in Prussia by Austria.
-Economic backwardness and weakness of Prussia
-The use of the Metternich system
-The early failure of revolts within Austria and Italy.
-The rise of the iron Chancellor Schwarzenburg in Austria in 1848 after Metternich's resignation
-The adoption of more pacifist strategies by the Prussian intellectuals
-The opposition of the Prussian liberals to economic and military reform
-The negative role of the Catholics and the Catholic Church
-The signing of the Treaty of Olmutz
-Opposition to the liberal revolution from some Prussians such as Otto von Bismarck

In conclusion, the revolutionary movements of 1848 were unsuccessful in Prussia due to many factors which were social, political and economic and were both internal and external as analysed above.

8. Explain the obstacles to the unification of Italy up to 1860.
Required

- ✓ Introduction of the unification of Italy
- ✓ Provide and explain the reasons for the unsuccessful nature of these movements (reasons for failure of revolutions)
- ✓ Conclude your essay

The unification of Italy refers to the process by which Italian states were brought together to form one Kingdom of Italy by 1871. These states included Sardinia, Piedmont, Naples, Sicily, Papal States, Lombardy, Venetia, Genoa, Modena, Parma, and Tuscany. The unification struggle was less successful up to 1860 due to various obstacles.

-Poor mobilisation of Italians to join and support the unification struggle
-Economic backwardness of Italian states
-The negative influence of the Catholic Church and the Pope who opposed war against the Catholic power of Austria.
-Absence of reliable foreign assistance
-The Vienna Settlement of 1814-1815 which placed most Italian states under the Austria.
-The imperial influence of Austria in the Italian states frustrated unification
-The repressive and anti-unification Metternich policies and system.
-The ideological divergences and divisions between the Italian nationalists.
-Poor military organisation of the Italian states
-Suppression of the 1848 Revolution in Rome and protection of the Pope by French forces.
-Absence of capable and reliable revolutionary leadership in the Italians states
-The suppression of the Italian revolts by the Congress System
-The existence of a small, weak, uncoordinated and less patriotic middle class

-Absence of a model Italian state to lead the unification up to 1848.
-The cultural and religious differences between Italians
-Occurrence of natural calamities for instance diseases like cholera which failed the Roman Republic.
-The changing policy of Emperor Napoleon III of France

In conclusion, the unification of Italy had various long term and short term, internal and external social, political, economic and military obstacles as explained above.

9. Assess the significance of the Congress of Berlin of 1878 on Europe.

Approach

- ✓ The question is two-sided
- ✓ Brief introduction of the Congress of Berlin of 1878 is required
- ✓ Provide a stand point (to a larger or bigger or greater or smaller or lesser extent)
- ✓ Positive significance of the Congress of Berlin of 1878
- ✓ Transitional or however paragraph
- ✓ Positive significance of the Congress of Berlin of 1878
- ✓ Logical conclusion is required

The Berlin Congress was convened and chaired by Chancellor Otto von Bismarck of the German Empire in 1878 and was held at Berlin in Germany. The Congress of Berlin was attended by Benjamin Disraeli of Britain, Count Andrassy of Austria-Hungary, Gorchakov of Russia, and the host Bismarck. Italy, France, Turkey, and Balkan nations; Rumania, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro also sent representatives. It was mainly aimed at diplomatically settling the Eastern Question, reducing Russian power, preventing a European war and maintaining peace in Europe. The Congress had both positive and negative significance on Europe but its positive significance was to a greater extent as discussed below.

To a larger extent, the Congress of Berlin had a positive significance on Europe as assessed below;

-The Congress of Berlin reduced the size of the 'Big Bulgaria' created by the Russo-Turkish Treaty of San Stefano of March 1878.
-The Congress of Berlin distributed territory among the great powers; Britain received Cyprus, Austria-Hungary was allowed to administer Bosnia-Herzegovina and Russia retained Bessarabia and some Turkish territory such as Kars, and Ardahan.
-The Congress prevented sudden collapse of the Ottoman Empire which could have caused more political problems in Europe.
-The Congress successfully prevented war between Britain and Russia since Britain's grievance was properly and diplomatically settled.

-Secured the promises of improved governance and fair treatment of Christians in the Ottoman Empire from Sultan Abdul Hamid II.
-The Congress contributed to the establishment of the Dual Alliance of Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1879 and then the Triple Alliance with inclusion of Italy in 1882 which diplomatically directed the affairs of Europe.
-The Congress of Berlin enforced the principle of nationality and granted complete independence to Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania and Bulgaria which reduced national unrest in the Balkans.
-Proved Otto von Bismarck as the distinguished 'honest broker of peace' in Europe for ably settled European problems in a diplomatic and more acceptable way.
-The Congress at Berlin in 1878 checked Russian imperialism and expansion into the Balkans.
-Handed the Serb-inhabited Bosnia-Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary and this temporarily reduced the threat of Serb nationalism to destroy the Empire of Austria-Hungary.
-Maintained peace, security and stability in Europe by eliminating possibility of a major war involving the great powers and so peace prevailed up to early 1914.

However, the Congress of Berlin of 1878 also had some negative significance on Europe as explained below;
-Provoked violent Serb nationalism by handing Bosnia-Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary
-Failed to completely eliminate Russian imperial interests in the Balkans; Russia continued to support Slav national movements in the region.
-The Congress failed to force the Sultan of Turkey carry out his promise of fair treatment of Christians and minorities in the Ottoman Empire and so persecution continued.
-The Congress contributed to establishment of alliances which later caused more antagonism in Europe and partly caused World War I.
-Promoted imperialism of the great powers especially in the Balkan region
-It escalated the Russo-Austrian rivalry by denying Russia Bosnia-Herzegovina and instead placing them under Austria-Hungary.
-Failed to resolve the question of national frontiers in the Balkans leaving nearly all the Balkan states discontented and this caused the First Balkan War of 1912 and Second Balkan War of 1913.
-The Congress of Berlin of 1878 increased German influence and power which made Kaiser William II more aggressive.
-The Congress of Berlin of 1878 made Russia to undertake armament and military expansion which sparked off an arms race.
-The Congress left Italy wholesomely displeased for she was not rewarded with any Balkan territory.
-Humiliated and provoked the Ottoman Empire because it distributed part of Turkish territory among the greedy great powers.

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In conclusion, though the Congress of Berlin of 1878 had some negative significance, its positive significance was to a larger extent as assessed above.

10. "Serbia was primarily responsible for the outbreak of the World War I in 1914". Discuss.

Approach

- ✓ Brief background to the World War I
- ✓ Provide a stand point
- ✓ Responsibility of Serbia in causing World War I
- ✓ Transitional or however paragraph
- ✓ Responsibility of other factors
- ✓ Logical conclusion is required

World War I was a global armed conflict which started in 1914 and lasted up to 1918. It was fought between the triple alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and the triple entente of France, Russia, Britain, USA, Italy and their respective allies. The immediate cause of the war was the assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria, Ferdinand and his wife in Sarajevo on June 14, 1914.

To a greater extent, Serbia was primarily responsible for the outbreak of the World War I in 1914 as discussed below;

-Serbia joined the Balkan League of Bulgaria, Greece, and Montenegro which fought in the First Balkan War of 1912 against Turkey and this attracted the involvement of great powers.
- Serbia fought alongside Greece, against Bulgaria in the Second Balkan War of 1913 and this attracted great powers to protect their interests in the Balkans.
-Serbia's ambition to become the leader of the Serb nationalities by bringing all Serbs under Serbia brought her into conflict with Austria-Hungary
-Serbia supported Serb movements which were responsible for the assassination of Austria-Hungary's Crown Prince (Archduke)
-Serbia rejected the demand by Austria-Hungary to allow Austrian officials and police enter Serbian territory to investigate the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand and suppress anti-Austrian movements
-Serbia joined the Triple Entente which inevitably increased tension the Balkans and caused World War I by 1914.
-Serbia desire to have access to the sea required annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina and this increased the Austro-Serbian enmity
-Serbia denounced the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary in 1908 and this later made Austria-Hungary to declare war against Serbia.

However, much as Serbia was to a greater extent responsible for the outbreak of World War I in 1914, there were other factors that were also responsible for the outbreak of the War as discussed below;

-The aggressive and blundering policy of Kaiser William II of the German Empire
-The development of extremely violent and hate nationalism in Europe.
-The occurrence of the Balkan Crisis; revolts, religious persecution, national revolts, inter-state wars and bad governance in the collapsing Ottoman Empire
-The role of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71
-The absence of a reliable international peace organisation and failure of diplomacy in Europe.
-Mass media and press propaganda in Europe created war hysteria.
-Colonial competition and imperial rivalry between European states partly caused World War I
-The failure of International Socialism was partly responsible for the outbreak of World War I. The International Socialist Movement had vowed to maintain world peace and prevent war by organising a general strike of all workers and soldiers but nothing was done by Socialists in 1914 and war broke out.
-Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo in June 1914 sparked off World War I.
-Intensification of arms race and military development in Europe.

In conclusion, there were many factors which were responsible for the outbreak of World War I in 1914 but it is important to note that Serbia was to a greater extent primarily responsible as discussed above.

11. Account for the success of the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917.

<u>Preamble</u>

- ✓ The question is two-sided
- ✓ Brief introduction of the Congress of Berlin of 1878
- ✓ Provide a stand point (to a larger or bigger or greater or smaller or lesser extent)
- ✓ Positive significance of the Congress of Berlin of 1878
- ✓ Transitional or however paragraph
- ✓ Positive significance of the Congress of Berlin of 1878
- ✓ Logical conclusion is required

The Bolshevik Revolution of occurred in November 1917 when the Bolsheviks rose up against the Russian Provisional Government of Prince Lvov and Alexander Kerensky. The Bolsheviks were led by Lenin, Trotsky, Kamenev and Stalin; they succeeded in overthrowing the Provisional Government and setting up a communist government. The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 succeeded because of several factors identified and explained below:

-The weakness in character and abdication of Tsar Nicholas II
-The overwhelming popular support to the revolution from the discontented Russian masses.
-The support to Russian revolutionaries from other countries such as Germany, Finland, Switzerland and Sweden.
-The common ideology of Socialism and Communism among the Revolutionaries
-The support to the Revolution from the government army for example the soldiers fraternised with the demonstrators they were supposed to suppress in March 1917

-The promise of a Socialist revolution throughout Europe by Bolsheviks
-The promise by the Bolsheviks to withdraw Russia from World War I
-The weakness of the liberal Provisional Government under Prince Lvov and Alexander Kerensky.
-The promise by the Bolshevik Revolutionaries to end feudalism and landlordism in Russia and distribute land to the peasants and landless serfs.
-The strategic timing of the Bolshevik Revolution
-The role of the revolutionary propaganda provided by newspapers such as 'Pravda'.
-Establishment of Workers' and Soldiers' Committees or Soviets in Petrograd (St. Petersburg) and other cities like Moscow
-Seizure of strategically important locations such as armories, cities of Petrograd and Moscow
-The contribution of the Bolshevik revolutionary army, the Red Guard and the Cheka.
-Release of political prisoners who became hardline revolutionaries
-The failure of the General Kornilov's military coup which was aimed at preventing a left-wing revolution and establishment of a socialist government
-The effective and brilliant leadership of the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 provided by mainly Lenin, Stalin, and Trotsky
-Limited and weak opposition to the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 for instance weakness of the White Army
-Strong determination and zeal (enthusiasm) of the Bolshevik Revolutionaries to carry out a successful revolution

All in all, the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 succeeded due to many political, economic and social factors as identified and explained above.

12. "The rise to power of Adolf Hitler by 1934 was inevitable". Discuss.

Approach

- The question is one-sided
- Brief background of Adolf Hitler
- Identify and explain the factors which made the rise to power of Hitler inevitable or unavoidable
- Conclusion is a must

Adolf Hitler rose to power in Germany in January 1933 when he was appointed the Chancellor and following the death President Hindenburg in August 1934, Hitler combined the powers of the President to his powers of Chancellor. He ruled Germany as the Chancellor-President from 1934 up to 1945. His rise to power by 1934 was inevitable due to numerous factors.

-Humiliation of Germany in World War I made Hitler's rise to power inevitable.
-Use of anti-Versailles Settlement of 1919 Campaign by Hitler
-The support to Adolf Hitler from the German middle class
-The bad effects of the Great Economic Depression of 1929-34 on Germany

-Anti-Communist campaigns of Hitler increased his popularity brought him to power
-The strong personality and oratory abilities of Adolf Hitler
-The weakness of the shaky Weimar Republic
-Role of Hitler's education and writings; the 'Mein Kampf' or 'My Struggle'
-The existence of strong German nationalism and authoritarian culture partly made the rise of Dictator Hitler to power inevitable by 1934.
-The contribution of the violent Storm Troopers or the SA
-Luck partly made Hitler's rise to power inevitable.
-The role of the Nazi Party or the National Socialist German Workers' Party
-Intensification of the pro-Nazi and pro-Hitler propaganda
-The inherent weakness of the 1919 constitution
-Influence of the success of the fascist revolution in Italy
-The appeasement policy of the great powers of Europe and the League of Nations
-The support to Hitler from the German War veterans
-Miscalculations of and the death of President Paul von Hindenburg

In conclusion, the rise to power of Adolf Hitler by 1934 was inevitable due to a variety of reasons which were short and long term as clearly explained above. He took over power and ruled Germany up to April 1945.

13. To what extent was United Nations Organisation successful in maintaining world peace by 1970?

Preamble

- Introduce the United Nations Organisation
- Take a stand point
- Present the successes of the United Nations Organisation in marinating
- However paragraph
- The failures of the United Nations Organisation in maintaining world peace

The United Nations Organisation is an international peace organisation which was set up in 1945 by world nations to replace the failed League of Nations. The U.N.O. was established after the World War II mainly to maintain international peace and security through effective collective measures and diplomacy, to develop friendly relations among nations, to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems, and to harmonise the actions of nations in the attainment of common ends.

To a greater extent, the United Nations Organisation (U.N.O.) was successful in maintaining world peace by 1970 as analysed below;

-Ensured the trial of war criminals of World War II which acted as a deterrent to future causers of War.
-Successfully ended the Korean War by 1853
-Tried to settle the Arab-Israeli Conflict

-Promoted reconciliation between the defeated and victor powers of World War II
-Diplomatically ended the Suez Canal Crisis between Egypt and the allied countries of Israel, Britain and France in 1956
-Effectively administered the mandates and trusteeship territories
-Encouraged peaceful decolonization of the world
-Intervened in the Congo Crisis between 1960 and 1964
-Secured the withdraw of Russian troops from Persia in 1946
-Established the UN Special Commission on the Balkans which settled the conflict between Greece and the Balkan states of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia
-Improved labour conditions in the world which reduced labour unrest
-Promoted economic cooperation and development in the world
-Extended the powers of the General Assembly in 1950 which enabled them recommend and take action in crisis situations if the Security Council failed to take action
-Encouraged countries to undertake collective action to check aggression in the world and this discouraged aggression
-Intervened and stopped the inter-communal violence in Cyprus in 1963-64 which prevented intervention of Turkey and other powers
-Promoted diplomacy and political cooperation of countries
-Tried to check international terrorism such as hijacking of planes
-Partly controlled illegal trade such as the trafficking of drugs and humans.
-Prevented the occurrence of another global war between 1945 and 1970.
-The U.N.O. tried to restrain countries from armament through the Atomic Energy Agency and other efforts on limitation of arms proliferation in the world
-Successfully obtained a diplomatic settlement to the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962
-Tried to address the problem of extreme nationalism, racial and cultural discrimination
-Improved health conditions in the world

However, despite the success above, the United Nations Organisation had some failures in maintaining world peace as discussed below;
-Completely failed to reunite Korea by 1970.
-Failed to reunite Germany and free her from foreign control
-Failed to prevent the establishment of rival military alliances which continuously threatened world peace.
-Failed to end Cold War rivalry in the world.
-The U.N.O. failed to complete decolonisation in the world which left various parts of the world in armed wars of liberation for instance Southern Africa, Eritrea.
-Failed to have a complete reduction of nuclear weapons
-The intervention of the UN forces in the Congo Crisis was less successful for instance Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba got killed and UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold also died in a plane crash.
-Failed to completely deal with anti-Semitism, racism and segregation in the world; for instance apartheid in South Africa.

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-Failed to diplomatically end civil wars and political unrest in various parts of Europe and the world for instance in Iran-Soviet War, Greece, China and Vietnam.
-Failed to completely eliminate drug trafficking especially because drug trade as so profitable
-Failed to end neocolonialism in the world
-It was unsuccessful in dismantling the Berlin Wall by 1970
-The UN failed to end brutal dictatorship/tyrannical rule in the world for instance Fernando Marcos in the Philippines, Nicolae Ceausescu in Romania and Mobutu Seseseko in Zaire.

In conclusion, maintaining world peace was a difficult task but by 1970, United Nations Organisation had been to a greater successful in this task as discussed above.

14. Account for the collapse of the Bourbon Monarchy in France by 1793.
Required

- ✓ Brief background to the Bourbon Monarchy
- ✓ Reasons for the collapse of the Monarchy by 1793
- ✓ Logical conclusion is required

The Bourbon Monarchy ruled France for a few hundred years up to 1793 when it was collapsed. The regime was autocratic, conservative and unfair to the unprivileged classes and under despotic kings like King Louis XIV, Louis XV and Louis XVI. In 1789 a revolution broke out against the Monarchy and by 1793 it had been replaced by the revolutionary government. The following reasons account for the collapse of the Bourbon Monarchy by 1793.

- The outbreak of the French Revolution of 1789
- The capture of the Bastille (state prison) in July 1789
- The abolition of feudalism in August 1789
- The declaration of rights of man and citizen
- The civil constitution of the clergy
- The absence of moderate revolutionary leadership
- Extremely bad character of Queen Marie Antoinette
- The establishment of several political clubs which opposed the Monarchy e.g. the Jacobin Club
- The promulgation of the new constitution of September 1791
- Establishment of the National Convention government in September 1792
- Bankruptcy of the French Monarchy
- The violent actions of the Paris Mob
- The anti-revolutionary threats of the émigrés
- Hostility of European monarchies to France made the revolutionary extremists to abolish the Bourbon Monarchy
- The role of Maximilien Robespierre
- The unsuccessful flight of King Louis XVI to Varennes, June 1791

- Weakness of King Louis XVI
- Execution of King Louis XVI and some members of the royal family in 1793

In a nutshell, the combination of the above factors and the unwillingness of the Bourbon Monarchy to embrace the revolutionary changes angered the French masses which eventually decided to wipe away the old regime. Thus, by 1789, the Monarchy had been deposed.

15. Assess the impact of Napoleon Bonaparte I in Europe between 1799 and 1820.

Approach

- ✓ Brief background to the Bourbon Monarchy
- ✓ Stand point
- ✓ Positive impact of Napoleon Bonaparte I in Europe
- ✓ Transitional paragraph
- ✓ Negative impact of Napoleon Bonaparte I in Europe
- ✓ Conclusion

Napoleon Bonaparte I rose to power in France in November 1799 after carrying out a successful military coup d'état against the Directory Government. He was confirmed as the leader of France by a plebiscite and he ruled the country up to 1815 when he was overthrown. He introduced several policies which left positive and negative impact on Europe between 1799 and 1820.

The positive impact of Napoleon Bonaparte on Europe included;
-Indirectly forced European powers to cooperate together in coalitions
-Laid a foundation for the unification in Italy and Germany
-Led to the signing of various peace treaties such as the Treaty of Amiens in 1802 between Britain and France, Treaty of Pressburg in 1805 between France and Austria.
-Introduction of Code Napoleon in Europe which improved legal/judicial systems.
-Contributed to the calling of the Congress of Vienna of 1814-1815
-Expansion of French territory to other European states for instance Belgium, Holland, German and Italian states.
-Extended the French Revolutionary doctrines of liberty, equality and fraternity to Europe
-Liberated various states from imperial rule for instance the Poles and Italians from Austrian rule.
-Contributed to the rise to prominence of Metternich and he directed European affairs for at least thirty years after the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte.

However, Napoleon Bonaparte also had a negative impact on Europe as assessed below;
-Kidnapped and imprisoned Pope Pius VII
-Caused political instability and insecurity in Europe
-Overthrew legitimate monarchs and replaced them with his Bonaparte brothers and close friends

-Destruction of the Holy Roman Empire by 1806.
-Caused loss of lives and destruction of property in Europe for instance over half a million in the Moscow Campaign.
-Introduced oppressive dictatorship in the territories he conquered
-Altered the balance of power with France becoming the most powerful and influential state
-Introduced the enforcement of the Continental System and this damaged inter-state trade in Europe.
-Delayed Italian and German unification up to 1815.

In conclusion, the impact of Napoleon Bonaparte I on Europe was both positive and negative but his positive impact was to a greater extent as assessed above.

16. To what extent was the Vienna Settlement of 1815 successful in settling European issues?

Preamble

- ✓ Brief background to the Vienna Settlement of 1815
- ✓ Stand point
- ✓ Successes of the Vienna Settlement of 1815
- ✓ Transitional paragraph
- ✓ Failures of the Vienna Settlement of 1815
- ✓ Conclude your essay

The Vienna Settlement was a combination of resolutions agreed on by the great powers of Europe at the Congress of Vienna of 1815. It includes the terms of the 1814 Treaty of Chaumont and Treaty of Paris of 1815 and it was intended to restore peace and diplomacy after the destructive Napoleonic Wars.

Successes of the Vienna Settlement of 1815

-The Vienna Settlement restored peace and political stability in Europe which had been ravaged by war.
-The Settlement restored legitimate rulers who had been overthrown and these helped in checking disruptive revolutionary forces.
-The Vienna Settlement managed to prevent future French aggression which had been a major problem in continental Europe.
-The Settlement reestablished the balance of power which France had distorted in her favour.
-The Settlement initiated the new tradition of diplomacy and international cooperation which was used to settle conflicts
-The Vienna Settlement secured the complete defeat of the aggressive Emperor Napoleon by June 1815.
-Revived the permanent alliance of four powers (Quadruple Alliance) which had been created by the Treaty of Chaumont of 1814
-Redrew the map of Europe mainly by reducing the size of France.

-The Settlement meticulously settled the problem of disputed territories especially Poland and the Kingdom of Saxony which could have caused war between Russia and Prussia.
-The Settlement indirectly provided a foundation to the unification of the German and Italian states which was in favour of nationalism; created the German Confederation and Confederation Diet for the many German states.
-Secured guarantees for the freedom of navigation on all major international waterways such as the Mediterranean and the Rhine which had been monopolised by Britain. This promoted overseas trade and economic cooperation between countries.

However, the Vienna Settlement of 1815 recorded the following failures in its attempt to settle European problems;
-The Settlement neglected the principle of nationality which contributed to nationalist trouble in Europe.
-The Vienna Settlement wrongly and selectively punished the former allies of Napoleon which had just been forced to cooperate with the French Emperor, yet even the great powers had cooperated with him.
-It restored the worst despotic or autocratic rulers who were increasingly repressive and became a major cause of liberal revolutions in Europe.
-The Settlement reflected the selfish interests of the great powers and not the common interests of European states and this caused conflict and rivalry between powers.
-The Settlement ignored the opinions and interests of the great powers because the discussions on major issues were dictated by Austria, Britain, Russia and Prussia.
-The Settlement failed to restore a real and fair balance of power in Europe; it gave more territory to Austria and the more strategic and economically important territories such as the Cape and Malta to Britain.
-The Vienna Settlement frustrated the national and unification struggle in German and Italian by placing them under Austrian imperial rule instead of granting national independence.
-The Vienna Settlement completely failed to solve the gigantic nationalist and administrative challenges faced by the declining Ottoman Empire which contributed to the occurrence of the Eastern Question which has since distabilised Europe up to this day.
-It provided a weak foundation to the Congress System which was unable to fully deal with difficulties Europe was facing and collapsed by 1830.
-The Settlement tried to suppress the new revolutionary forces of liberalism and nationalism which it failed to causing revolutionary unrest in the 1820s, 1830s and in 1848

In a nutshell, the Vienna Settlement of 1815 had both successes and failures in settling European issues but it was to a greater extent successful as discussed above.

17. Examine the causes and effects of the 1821 Greek War of Independence.

<u>Required</u>
The Greek War of Independence was a war fought between the Greeks and the Ottoman Empire. The Greeks under the leadership of nationalists like Prince Hypsilanti and Capodistrias

were demanding for their national independence from the foreign rule of the Turks under Sultan Mahmoud II. The war broke out in 1821 due to various reasons and had several positive and negative effects.

Causes of the War

-The harsh rule of the Turks over the Greeks
-Encouragement to the Greeks by the French Revolution of 1789
-The bitter religious conflict between the Orthodox Christian Greeks and Turkish Muslims
-Development of Greek nationalism stirred up by the Hetairia Philike
-Revival of glorious Greek culture and traditions; Greek nostalgia
-Influence of the Serbian revolts of 1804 and 1815
-Influence of revolutionary writers such as Greek poet Rhigas and British poet George Byron
-The fairer treatment of the Greeks compared to other nationalities by the Turks
-The rise of ambitious nationalist leaders like Prince Alexander Hypsilanti and Capodistrias
-Unfair and exploitative taxation of the Greeks
-Russia's policy of encouraging revolts within the Ottoman Empire
-The weakness of the Congress System
-Declining power of the Ottoman Empire motivated the Greeks to revolt
-Popular public opinion support to the Greeks in Western European countries like Britain
-Emergence of a large and patriotic Greek bourgeois (middle) class

Effects

-The Greek nationalists achieved complete independence by 1832
-Led to the redrawing of the map of Europe by inclusion of a new state with extended frontiers
-It revealed the selfish national interests of the Great Powers especially Russia and Britain
-Inspired the growth and development of nationalism and liberalism in Europe reflected in the revolutions of 1820s, 1830s and 1848, the 1863 and 1875-76 revolts in Eastern Europe.
-Promoted diplomacy and cooperation among the Great Powers e.g. the London Conferences of 1827, 1830 and 1832
-Destroyed huge property and infrastructure
-Resulted into loss of thousands of lives e.g. in Morea, Macedonia, Thessaly and Chios
-Undermined the Vienna Settlement of 1814-15
-It further weakened and led to the collapse of the Congress System
-The war made Louis Philippe unpopular in France for failing to take the lead in support of the Greek revolutionaries
-It confirmed the failure of Prince Metternich's policy of joint suppression of revolts by the Great Powers since Britain, France and Russia assisted the rebels against the monarch of Turkey
-Intensified the religious persecution of Christians and non-Muslims in the Turkish Empire
-Accelerated the practical break-up of the old Turkish Empire
-Strengthened Russia's influence in the Ottoman Empire and the entire Balkans
-It confirmed Tsar Alexander I's abandoning of liberal principles in favour of conservative ones
-Partly caused the Russo-Turkish War of 1828-29.
-It caused the Syrian Question/War of 1831-1841

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In conclusion, the Greek War of Independence had several causes, positive and negative effects which were social, economic and political as examined above.

18. Explain the factors that favoured the unification of Germany that was completed by1871.

Approach

- Introduction
- Identify and explain the factors which favoured unification of Germany (factors which made it possible by 1871)
- Conclude

The unification of Germany refers to the process by which the German states were liberated from foreign control and brought together in one free and united state. These states included Prussia, Hamburg, Wurttemberg, Baden, Hanover and Bavaria among others and the unification was completed in January 1871 when the German Empire was proclaimed by Bismarck. The unification was favoured by the following factors.
-Establishment of the customs union of the German states (the Zollverein)
-Downfall of Metternich in mid-March 1848
-Modernisation of the economy of Prussia
-Rise of the more decisive and nationalist King William I in Prussia
-The strengthening of the army of Prussia
-The rise of Prussia to the leadership of the German movement
-The rise and contribution of Otto Von Bismarck
-Collapse of the Congress System by 1830
-The supportive alliance of Prussia with foreign powers such as Austria and Italy
-Failure of the 1848 revolutions provided valuable lessons to the German nationalists
-Miscalculations of Napoleon III
-The reforms introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte in the German states
-Common customs and traditions of Germans
-Accidental positive contribution of the Vienna Settlement of 1815 which reduced hundreds of German states to only about thirty-nine bigger states.
-Inspiration to German nationalists from German writers; Hegel and Steuben
-Victory of Prussia in the war against Denmark in 1864
-The Austro-Prussian War of 1866 which led to liberation of Holstein
-Prussia's success in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71

In summary, many internal and external political, economic and social factors explained above favoured the unification of Germany which was completed in 1871.

19. To what extent was Kaiser William II responsible for the occurrence of World War I?

Preamble

- Provide an introduction of World War I and Kaiser William II
- Stand point
- Identify and explain the responsibility of Kaiser William II
- However paragraph
- Other causes of the War
- Conclude

World War I was a global war fought between the Central Powers (Triple Alliance) of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria and the Allied Powers (Triple Alliance) of Britain, France, Russia, U.S.A. and their respective allies. The War began after the assassination of Austria-Hungary's Crown Prince Franz Ferdinand in June 1914 and with Austria-Hungary's declaration of war against Serbia in July 1914. Kaiser William II was the Emperor of the German Empire from 1888 to 1918. He pursued aggressive and provocative policies which played a crucial part in causing World War I.

To a larger extent, the policies of Kaiser William II were primarily responsible for the outbreak of World War I politics in Europe as discussed below;

-Increased the development of the German Navy and this caused conflict against the naval power Britain.
-Kaiser William II's aggressive polices failed the disarmament programme which intensified arms competition/race.
-The policies Kaiser William II forced Chancellor Otto von Bismarck to resign in March 1890 and without him, it was just a matter of time before war could break out.
-Kaiser William II's policy of colonial expansion in Africa caused great conflict especially the Moroccan Crises of 1905-6 and 1911 which later caused World War I.
-Kaiser William II's policy of reorganising the army of Turkey caused great trouble; gave this role to German General, Liman von Sanders and angered Russia, Britain and France.
-Kaiser William II's policy of interfering into South African affairs made him send a congratulatory message to Paul Kruger – the Boer President of Transvaal who had defeated the British-organised Jameson Raid in 1896.
-Kaiser William's policy of supporting and spreading Pan-Germanism was hated by Russia, Britain and France which eventually caused war by 1914.
-The aggressive policies of Kaiser William II threatened the national interests of other countries and this partly caused World War I.
-Kaiser William II's policy of expansion into the East and the Balkans; for instance initiated the Berlin-Baghdad Railway

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-Kaiser William II gave Austria-Hungary open permission ('blank cheque') to deal with Serbia in the way she wished with assurance of full German support and this encouraged Austria-Hungary to start war in July 1914.
-The anti-Russian policies of Kaiser William II brought Germany and Russia into conflict.
-Kaiser William II issued ultimatums against Russia and France in early August 1914 and when they were not honoured, declared war on them.
-Kaiser William II policy of invading Belgium on August 3, 1914 was partly responsible for the outbreak of World War I.

However, there were other factors which were also responsible for the outbreak of World War I and these are discussed below.

-The establishment of rival alliances in Europe; the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and the Triple Entente of Britain, France, and Russia.
-The development of extremely violent and hate nationalism in Europe.
-The occurrence of the Balkan Crisis; revolts, religious persecution, inter-state wars and the First and Second Balkan Wars.
-The role of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71
-The absence of an international peace organisation and failure of diplomacy in Europe.
-Mass media and press propaganda in Europe created war hysteria.
-Colonial competition and imperial rivalry between European states partly caused World War I.
-The failure of International Socialism was partly responsible for the outbreak of World War I. The International Socialist Movement had vowed to maintain world peace and prevent war by organising a general strike of all workers and soldiers but nothing was done by Socialists in 1914 and war broke out.
-Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo in June 1914 sparked off World War I.

All in all, many factors were responsible for the outbreak of World War I but the policies of Kaiser William II were to a larger extent responsible as discussed above.

20. Account for the rise to and consolidation of power by Benito Mussolini in Italy.

Required

- Introduce Benito Mussolini
- Identify and explain the factors for his rise to power in Italy
- Identify and explain how he was able to consolidate/strengthen his power in Italy

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Benito Mussolini was a teacher, journalist turned soldier and statesman. Born in 1883, Mussolini was a strong believer in totalitarian political philosophy known as fascism, established the National Fascist Party in Italy and with its political and military influence rose to power in 1922. He was executive leader of Italy from this time up to 1943 when he was dismissed and set up a new administration in northern Italy in which he was in charge up to 1945. Various factors enabled him rise to and consolidate power in Italy.

The following were the reasons for Mussolini's rise to power in Italy by 1922;

-The disastrous effects of World War I on Italy paved way for Mussolini's rise to power.
-The general disappointment among Italian masses with the unpopular Versailles Peace Settlement of 1919 was exploited by Mussolini to take over power.
-The socio-economic grievances (such as unemployment, poverty, inflation) of Italian masses especially peasants and workers which Mussolini promised decisively address with radical reforms.
-The strong personality and character of Mussolini; hardworking, skilled, demagogic, orator and patriotic.
-Inefficiency and weakness in the government of Victor Emmanuel III and Premier Luigy Facta.
-The support to Benito Mussolini from the Italian middle class.
-The weakness of Italy's parliamentary system
-The suppression of Communism and Socialism by Mussolini and his followers helped him rise to power.
-The occurrence of the General Strike of August 1922 which Mussolini helped to suppress.
-Disunity of the politicians and parties opposed to Fascism and Mussolini
-Escalation of fascist propaganda especially through newspapers such as *'Avante'*, *'Il Popolod Italia'*
-Contribution of the Fascist militia known as the 'Black Shirts'
- The support to Mussolini from some leaders of the Italian monarchy and the Catholic Church.
-The rise of extreme Italian nationalism favoured the extremely nationalist-minded Mussolini
-Support to Mussolini from the Italian Army contributed to his capture of power by 1922.
-The Fascist March on Rome October 28, 1922 brought Mussolini to power.

After capturing power in October 1922, Mussolini immediately set out to consolidate (strengthen/secure/maintain) his hold onto power. He was able to achieve this in the following ways;

-Mussolini included opponents in his first government.
-Establishment of the one-party fascist dictatorship helped Mussolini maintain power.
-Violent suppression and persecution of all known and suspected opponents to Mussolini and fascist government for example Socialist leader and Mussolini's critic Giacomo Matteoti was murdered in June 1924.
-The use of the Secret Police and intelligence/spy network.
-Strict censorship of the press e.g. banned many of Communist and Socialist newspapers, publications.

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-Mussolini exploited inherent weakness of the Italian monarchy and King Victor Emmanuel III.
-The intensification of anti-communist and anti-socialist campaign.
-Establishment in 1925 of the Fascist Grand Council of the most extreme members and headed by Mussolini
-Creation of the Corporate State of corporations of fascist, employers' and workers' representatives which replaced the turbulent trade unions.
-Complete state control of education by the fascist government headed by Mussolini e.g. The Fascist Ten Commandments were taught to students in schools, teachers and professors had to swear an oath of allegiance to Mussolini
-The replacement of the weak and opposition-polluted Italian parliament with Assembly of Industrial and Professional Corporations which were dominated by fascists and Mussolini loyalists.
-Reorganisation of the economy of Italy partly enabled Mussolini maintain power up to 1940s.
-Signing of the Lateran Pacts of 1929 between fascist government and the Roman Catholic Church helped Mussolini gain support of and control the Church
-Establishment of various infrastructural programmes such as building bridges, canals, schools and roads which boosted economic development and created many jobs for jobless Italians.
-Creation of a strong alliance with other states that is to say the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis of Italy, Germany and Japan in 1936.
-Adoption of a very aggressive and ambitious foreign policy secured for Mussolini support from Italian nationalists.

In conclusion, several political, social, economic and personal factors contributed to Mussolini's rise to power in Italy by 1922. He adopted various policies and strategies which helped him consolidate power up to 1943-45 as explained above.

21. "The overthrow of the Russian Tsarist Monarchy in 1917 was inevitable". Discuss.

Preamble

- **The question is one-sided**
- **Give a brief background of the Russian Tsarist Monarchy**
- **Give reasons for the overthrow of the Monarchy**
- **Conclude**

The Russian Tsarist Monarchy commonly known as the Romanov monarchy ruled Russia since the early years of the seventeenth century up to 1917. The monarchy was headed by very despotic Tsars and because of various reason, the Russian masses rose in the Revolution of 1917 and overthrew the monarchy which was at the time under Tsar Nicholas II. The following were the reasons for the overthrow of the monarchy by 1917.

-The weakness in character of Tsar Nicholas II made the overthrow of the monarchy inevitable
-The despotic nature of the Russian monarchy created great liberal and social discontent

-The disastrous effects of World War I on Russia; heavy destruction, casualties, famine.
-Establishment of socialist parties determined to achieve revolutionary change e.g. the Social Democratic Labour Party in 1898, Social Revolutionary Party in 1900.
-The negative effects of the industrial revolution provoked the workers to rise against the monarchy.
-Defeat of Russia by Japan in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905.
-Occurrence of the Bloody Sunday (Red Sunday) January 22, 1905
-Unfair land (distribution, ownership, use and transfer) policy in Russia.
-Persecution of Jews by the Russian government partly contributed to its overthrow.
-The pursuance of the Russianisation policy by the monarchy
-Failure of the Russian Dumas (parliaments)
-Widespread economic distress in Russia
-The grievances of the politically marginalised Russian middle class
-Rise of ambitious revolutionaries e.g. Lenin, Leon Trotsky, Joseph Stalin, and Lev Kamenev in part made the overthrow of the monarchy inevitable by 1917.
-Influence of Socialism and the ideas of Karl Marx
-Influence of foreign revolutions e.g. the French Revolutions of 1789, 1830 and 1848, the Greek Revolution which had defeated despotic governments.
-Negative influence of Tsarina Alexandra and the evil monk Grigori Rasputin discredited the monarchy.
-Influence of anarchism and nihilism
In conclusive analysis, various social, political and economic factors combined to cause social discontent which inevitably forced the masses to rise up and to overthrow the Russian monarchy by 1917 and they were as explained above.

22. "The outbreak of World War II was primarily a result of the unfair Versailles Treaty of 1919". Discuss.

<u>Preamble</u>

- Give a suitable introduction to World War II and the Versailles Treaty
- Provide a stand point
- Identify and explain the contribution or responsibility of the Versailles Treaty in causing the War
- However paragraph
- Other causes of World War II
- Conclude your essay

World War II was a global war fought between the Axis Powers of Germany, Italy and Japan and the Allied Powers which included Britain, Russia, France, USA, Belgium among others. The War broke out in September 1839 following German occupation of and refusal to withdraw from Poland. It was fought up to 1945 when the Axis Powers were defeated.

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The Versailles Treaty was signed between Germany and the Victor Powers of World War I in June 1919. The Treaty contained very harsh terms which created as many difficulties as it tried to address which partly caused World War II.

To a larger extent, the Versailles Treaty of 1919 was primarily responsible for the outbreak of World War II by 1939 as discussed below;

-The Treaty created weak states such as Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland which became easy targets for invasion by Germany.
-The Treaty failed to commit the great powers to real/practical disarmament
-Created a weak League of Nations which could not avert war by 1939.
-The Treaty was signed at the Hall of Mirrors where the German Empire had been proclaimed in 1871 and this created a bitter spirit of vengeance among the Germans.
-The Treaty was dictated on the defeated powers especially Germany which angered Germans
-The Treaty of Versailles took away German colonies and had them shared between Victor powers.
-The Treaty was drawn with huge influence of Georges Clemenceau who was an advocate of revenge on Germany
-Imposed heavy war indemnity on Germany of £6,600 million which badly hit her economy
-The Treaty failed to adhere to the principle of nationality and this created serious tensions in the period after 1919 for instance 2.5million and 3million Germans were brought under Poland and Czechoslovakia respectively.
-The Treaty failed to establish conditions for good trade relations between countries
-Unfairly held Germany solely responsible for causing World War I
-The Treaty largely omitted Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points which could were aimed at creating lasting peace in Europe.
-Created the Polish Corridor which separated East Prussia from Germany and this made Germans very violently nationalist.
-

However, much as the Versailles Treaty was to a greater extent responsible for the outbreak of the War, there were other factors which had responsibility and include the following;

-The rise of aggressive dictators in Europe especially Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini.
-Adoption of the policy of appeasement by the governments of Britain and France.
-The revival of the dangerous system of alliances.
-The renewal of the arms and military expansion and competition
-Negative effects of the Great Economic Depression of 1929-1935
-Increase in imperialism in the interwar period
-Rise of more extreme and militant nationalism in Europe.
-The warmongering role of European press.
-The occurrence of the Spanish Civil War 1936-39.
-Anti-Semitism campaign in Germany and Italy

-Spread of Russian communism to Europe indirectly contributed to the outbreak of the War
-Invasion of Austria, Sudeten and Czechoslovakia by Germany.
-Invasion of Poland by Germany on September 1, 1939.

All in all, several factors caused World War II but the Treaty of Versailles was to a greater extent responsible for the occurrence of the War as explained above.

23. Assess the impact of Cold War on the World up to 1970.

Approach

- The question is double-sided
- Introduction to Cold War is required
- Stand point
- The negative impact of Cold War
- Transitional paragraph
- The positive impact of Cold War

Cold War was an ideological conflict between the leading powers in the world that is the communist Russia and the capitalist USA with their respective allies. It was cold because it never involved direct armed conflict between the powers but was certainly a war because it resulted into loss of life and other devastating consequences. The Cold War began at the end of World War II with many negative and positive impacts on Europe and the world up to 1970.

To a larger extent, Cold War had a negative impact on the world up to 1970 as assessed below;

-Increased militarisation and arms competition between countries especially the new superpowers USA and USSR/Russia/Soviet Union
-Intensified the spy activities of intelligence agencies such as Central Intelligence Agency and Federal Bureau of Investigations for the USA and the Soviet KGB (Committee for State Security) for Russia
-Created two hostile camps in Europe and the world i.e. the Communist camp led by the Soviet Union and the capitalist camp under the leadership of USA
-Cold War fuelled political instability in Europe for example the Korean Civil War 1950-53, Vietnam War 1964-75
-Led to creation and sustenance of brutal dictatorships in Europe for instance in Yugoslavia and Romania
-Cold War sustained racist/apartheid regime in South Africa because it gained support of capitalist countries
-The War divided and weakened the United Nations Organisation
-Created an unfair shift in political power principally in favour of USA and Russia

-Contributed to the cruel division of Germany into two unfriendly states; the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) under capitalist system and the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) on Soviet lines
-Cold War intensified the rivalry and suspicion between USA and Russia
-Increased military coups, assassinations and global terrorism in the world
-Threatened world trade and economic cooperation
-Led to establishment of military alliances i.e. NATO in 1949 and Warsaw Treaty Organisation in May 1955.
-Led to increased aggression of weaker nations by the powerful states for instance Russia invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968.
-Increased the use of propaganda and threats of war which created tension
-Caused the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 in which USA and the Soviet Union nearly started off a nuclear war.
-Intensified the Arab-Israel conflict leading to various conflicts such as the War of 1967

However, the Cold War also had a positive impact on European and world affairs in the following ways;
-The War averted a possible nuclear war because of fear of total destruction to the powers
-Increased Europe's dependence on USA for defence and security
-Cold War enabled Europe obtain billions of dollars in economic and military aid from the United States of America through the Marshall Plan introduced in 1947
-Contributed to the spread of Communism and Soviet influence to Eastern Europe including East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Czechoslovakia and outside Europe – Cuba and China among others
-Influenced the adoption of mixed economic systems in various parts of the world as a mix between communism (which advocated for government-controlled economy) and capitalism (market-oriented economic system)
-Promoted economic cooperation between countries for instance European Economic Community was created in Western Europe by 1958.
-Influenced rapid decolonisation in Africa and Asia
-Contributed to the establishment of the Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) by Third World countries which were trying to avoid direct involvement in Cold War rivalry.
-Prevented the Third World War
-Improved technology through scientific research, innovation and development
-Promoted diplomatic cooperation between countries especially among Communist countries and as well among the capitalist nations.
-Promoted education as USA and Russia along with their allies competed to provide scholarships to students from various countries to advance their respective political and economic ideologies
-Led to establishment of a fair balance of military, economic and strategic power between USA and Russia.
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In conclusion, the Cold War which began in the period around 1945 had a diverse impact on Europe but this impact was to a larger extent negative as explained above.

24. To what extent did the economic grievances contribute to the outbreak of the French Revolution of 1789?

Preamble

- Briefly introduce the French revolution of 1789
- State the stand point
- Identify and explain briefly how economic grievances/complaints/injustices contributed to the outbreak of the Revolution of 1789.
- Transitional paragraph
- Provide other causes of the French Revolution
- Conclude your essay

The French Revolution 1789 was a fundamental social, political and economic change which occurred in France. The Revolution broke out in 1789 when the majority of the suffering peasants, the discontented bourgeois class and some disgruntled aristocracy rose up against the despotic Bourbon Monarchy which by then was under King Louis XVI. The revolution started as a peaceful reform movement before turning violent by 1792. The revolution was caused by social, economic and political grievances.

To a greater extent, economic grievances contributed to the outbreak of the French Revolution of 1789 as explained below;

-The discontent over disastrous freed trade treaty signed between France and Britain in 1786
-Corruption and inefficiency in the ancient regime of the Bourbons forced the masses to rise.
-The persistent and worsening problem of unemployment created great social discontent
-The dismissal of financial reformers Jacques Turgot in 1776 and Jacques Necker in 1789.
-The unfair system of land ownership and use in France was a complaint among the peasants and the serfs.
-The unfair system of taxation in France angered the masses who revolted in 1789.
-Extravagant and wasteful spending by the monarchy
-The bankruptcy of the Bourbon monarchy partly provoked the masses to revolt.
-The rise in the prices of goods especially foodstuffs caused situation of anger among the hungry masses.
-The biting poverty among the peasants and the serfs with wider inequality caused massive discontent and in part caused the Revolution of 1789.

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However, much as economic grievances were to a greater extent responsible for the outbreak of the French Revolution, there were other factors which helped to worsen the situation and roused discontent. These factors include the following;
- The influence of the American Revolution of 1775-1783.
-The existence of unfair social classes in France partly forced the lower classes to revolt.
-Weakness in character and personality of King Louis XVI
-The bad character and contribution of Queen Marie Antoinette was in part responsible for the outbreak of the Revolution.
-The political unfairness and despotism of the Bourbon Monarchy
-Influence of the English system of government on France motivated the French to revolt by 1789.
-The influence of the political philosophers partly encouraged the French to revolt by 1789.
-The failure to address the grievances in the French Army also caused the revolution
-The dismissal of financial controllers/ministers/reformists by the King.
-The failure of the Estates-General (States-General) Meeting in May 1789 sparked of the French Revolution of 1789.
-The occurrence of bad weather in 1788-89

In conclusion, various social, economic and political factors were responsible for the outbreak of the French Revolution of 1789 but the responsibility of economic grievances was to a greater extent as examined above.

25. Why did the French Revolution which started in 1789 as a peaceful reform movement turn violent by 1792?

Approach

- Provide a brief introduction
- Identify and explain the factors which made the French Revolution which started in 1789 as a peaceful reform movement to turn violent
- Conclude your essay

The French Revolution was the fundamental social, economic and political change which occurred in France. It started in 1789 as a peaceful reform movement of the disgruntled bourgeoisie, the peasants and the discontented members of the nobility and clergy against the Bourbon Monarchy of King Louis XVI. By 1792 the revolution had lost the peaceful direction and became extremely violent. The revolution came to be characterised by violence, lawlessness and disorder, dictatorship, and killings. This change in the course of the revolution which had been peaceful is attributed to several reasons as discussed below;

-The anti-revolutionary activities of the émigrés
-The issuing of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy in July 1790
-The death of the moderate revolutionary leader Count Mirabeau in April 1791

-The struggle for political power between political clubs such as the Jacobin Club, the Girondin Club, the Cordeliers and the Feuillants
-The declaration of Rights of Man and the Citizen in August 1789 caused wild excitement and expectations which were never met and so many resorted to violence
-Weakness of King Louis XVI and his rejection to acknowledge revolutionary changes
-The execution of King Louis XVI in January 1793 caused more violence and bloodshed
-The weakness of the Legislative Assembly which was set up in 1791; failed to restore order
-The emergence of the Worship or Religion of Reason' under Jacques Herbert worsened religious violence and struggles
-The extremist activities of the notorious Paris Mob which increased violence and killings
-Establishment of the Committee of Public Safety, Committee of General Security and the Revolutionary Tribunal under the direction of 'blood-thirsty' revolutionaries
-Worsening of economic conditions; widespread poverty, famine, unemployment and bankruptcy
-The flight of General Lafayette into exile in June 1792 left the revolution under the control of violent revolutionary dictators
-Revolutionary wars between France and other European countries like Austria, Prussia and Britain
-The inherent weaknesses of the new constitution of September 1791; provided for only indirect elections and gave the King a six-year veto to any law
-The rise of Maximilien Robespierre and other extremists to the leadership of the revolution
-The inadequate and slow pace of the peaceful revolution made many revolutionaries to adopt violence

In conclusion, the French Revolution which started in 1789 as a peaceful reform movement turned violent by 1792 due to numerous social, economic and political, internal and external factors as explained above.

26. Examine the causes and effects of the Belgian Revolution of 1830.

Preamble

- Introduction
- State and explain the causes of the Belgian Revolution of 1830.
- Identify and explain the effects of the Revolution
- Conclude

The Belgian Revolution broke out in the Kingdom of the United Netherlands which had been created in 1815 by the Vienna Settlement. In 1830, the Belgians who had been placed under the imperial rule of the Dutch revolted against their masters and by 1839, they had successfully defeated the Dutch. The Revolution was caused by many factors and had both negative and positive effects.

The following were the causes of the Belgian Revolution

-The national demand for Belgian independence caused the Revolution.
-The unfair union of Belgium and Holland by the Vienna Settlement of 1814-15.
-The unfair system of taxation which burdened the Belgian nationals.
-The influence of the success of the July 1830 Revolution in France
-The motivation by the successful French Revolution of 1789 was a long-term cause of the Belgian Revolution.
-The question of payment of half the national debt of Netherlands by the Belgians provoked the Belgians to revolt.
-Monopoly of public positions by the Dutch in the Dutch-controlled government partly contributed to the outbreak of the Revolution.
-Unfair parliamentary representation partly provoked the Revolution in Belgium.
-The downfall of the anti-revolutionary Congress System encouraged the Belgians to revolt.
-The free trade policy pursued by the Dutch government angered the Belgians and this in part made the revolt in 1830.
-Inefficiency and corruption of the government
-Selective censorship of Belgian press provoked Belgian liberals to revolt.
-The rise of revolutionary and determined Belgian nationalists such as Polignao.
-The language and cultural differences between the Dutch and the Belgians
-The religious intolerance provoked the Belgians to rise up in 1830
-Influence of the War of Greek Independence which broke out in 1821.

The Belgian Revolution which was caused by the combination of the above factors had the following negative and positive effects;
-The Revolution contributed to the achievement of complete independence by the Belgians by 1839
-The Revolution revealed or showed the weakness of the Vienna Settlement of 1815 which had denied Belgians independence and merged Belgium and Holland.
-Led to the declaration of Belgium as a neutral state by the Treaty of London of 1839 and this guaranteed her freedom from occupation by foreign armies
-The Belgian Revolution marked the first major success of the forces of liberalism and nationalism in Europe
-The success of the Belgians inspired the Greeks to carry on their own struggle for freedom and independence from the Ottoman Empire.
-The Revolution promoted diplomacy in Europe for example led to the calling of the London Conference of great powers and signing of the Treaty of London of 1839.
-The Revolution enabled Britain secure a diplomatic victory over other powers especially France and the conservative Austria.
-Led to the establishment of Belgium as a constitutional monarchy with Leopold of Saxe-Coburg as King.
-It increased economic freedom and development in Belgium
-The Revolution became a long-term cause of World War I because Belgium was declared a neutral state which neutrality was violated by Germany in August 1914.

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-The Belgian Revolt encouraged the outbreak of other revolutions in the 1830s, 1848 and in Poland in 1863.
-The Revolution made King Louis Philippe very unpopular in France because he failed to play a leading role in assisting Belgian revolutionaries and Catholics.
-Led to the military defeat of the Dutch forces by the Belgian armies assisted by the British and French forces.
-Contributed to the final collapse of the Congress System mainly because it divided the powers.
-The Revolution badly affected the economy of the Dutch; it lost tax revenue and manufacturing economy of Belgium.

In conclusive analysis, the Belgian Revolution of 1789 was caused by many social, political, and economic factors and it had several immediate and long-term effects the most important being the recognition of the independence and neutrality of Belgium by 1839 as analysed above.

27. Assess the achievements of Prince Metternich in Europe between 1814 and 1848.

Approach

- Introduce Prince Metternich
- Give a stand point
- Identify and explain the successes of Metternich
- However paragraph
- Provide a suitable conclusion

Prince Metternich was an aristocrat who was appointed minister of foreign affairs of the Austrian Empire in 1809 and in 1821; he was elevated to the position of Chancellor. He was a man of conservative ideas, an opponent of revolutionary and democratic ideas and as supporter of despotism in Europe. In his policies, he intended to maintain peace and the old order and to suppress the new revolutionary ideas.

To a lesser extent, Prince Metternich was successful in the following ways;

-Metternich successfully managed to secure the complete defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte by mobilising the allies.
-Metternich called and chaired the Congress of Vienna which addressed the various problems
-Established the Congress System which helped to solve major international disputes
-Metternich fought so hard to suppress the disruptive revolutionary forces of liberalism and nationalism
-Expanded the Austrian Empire by securing the inclusion of the German and Italian states
-Restored and protected many legitimate rulers such as Ferdinand I of Naples and Ferdinand VII in Spain.
-Maintained peace and political stability in Europe

-Succeeded in transforming Vienna into the major centre of diplomacy in Europe rivalled by only Britain
-Metternich reconcilled France and other powers of Europe
-Successfully turned Vienna into the Europe's centre of correspondence
-Metternich established a powerful army which maintained order in Austria and Europe.
-Maintained the German and Italian states under Austrian rule
-Tried to suppress the revolutionary forces of liberalism and nationalism
-Metternich redrew the map of Europe by reducing the size of France
-Revived trade among countries in Europe.
-Maintained the heterogeneous Austrian Empire united
-Restored and maintained a relatively fair balance of power in Europe.

However, Metternich had several failures in Europe as assessed below;
-Metternich introduced a system of press censorship which he failed to implement
-Failed to transform the industry and trade of Austria, German and Italian states
-Metternich failed to control Russian advance and influence in the Balkans and the Ottoman Empire.
-Metternich established a system of religious intolerance which denied his subjects religious freedom.
-Failed to maintain Vienna as the centre of European diplomacy by 1827, it was replaced by London.
-Failed to suppress liberalism and nationalism in Europe for example the national revolt in Belgium and the liberal upheaval in France succeeded in 1830
-Metternich laid a weak foundation for the Congress System which failed by 1827
-Metternich exercised strict control of education which denied scholars academic freedom
-Deliberately delayed the liberation and unification of the German and Italian states by keeping them under the imperial rule of Austria
-Failed to tackle the problem of bankruptcy in the Austrian Empire
-Restored and protected the worst despotic rulers who continued to oppress their subjects and became a major cause of revolutions
-Failed to influence some countries especially to accept his conservative and despotic policies

In conclusive analysis, Prince Metternich had several failures and successes but he was successful to a lesser extent as assessed above.

28. Account for the conflict between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt between 1831 and 1841.

Preamble

- Give a brief background to the conflict between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt
- Give and explain the causes of this conflict
- Conclude your essay

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The armed conflict between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt began in as early as 1831 when Egypt occupied the Turkish territory of Syria and by 1833 it had turned into a major crisis. This conflict is usually referred to as the Syrian Crisis/War/Question and it attracted the involvement of the great powers of Europe especially France, Britain and Russia. It came to an end in 1841.

The following were the causes of the conflict;

-Refusal by Sultan Mahmoud II to hand over the promised territories of Syria, Crete and Morea to Mehemet Ali of Egypt.
-The occupation of Syria by Egypt
-The continued decline of the Ottoman Empire partly caused the conflict.
-The defeat of Turkey and Egypt in the Greek War of Independence by 1827.
-Aggressive and uncompromising character of Mehemet Ali of Egypt in part made the conflict unavoidable.
-The rising military, diplomatic and economic power of Egypt under Mehemet Ali worried the Ottoman Empire and motivated the Empire to declare war on Egypt.
-Desire by Sultan Mahmoud II to revenge against the defiant Mehemet Ali
-The repressive rule of Egyptians in Syria partly caused the conflict; imposed heavy taxes and persecuted the native Syrians.
-The assistance of Prussia to the Ottoman Empire encouraged her to challenge Egypt.
-The support to Mehemet Ali and Egypt from France
-Expansionist policy of Russia stirred conflict between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt
-The collapse of the Congress System derailed diplomacy and gave way to conflict.
-Belligerent and hardline character and ambition of Ibrahim Pasha
-Imperial interests of Britain and France in the Ottoman Empire, the Balkans and the Middle East intensified the conflict.
-Insufficient concessions proposed by the great powers in the Convention of London of 1840 made Mehemet Ali to continue with the war against the Turkish Empire.

All in all, the conflict between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt was caused by many factors and appeared to be the continuation from the Greek War of Independence worsened and sustained by the rival interests of the great powers up to 1841 when the Straits Convention was penned in London.

29. To what extent was Otto von Bismarck's foreign policy successful between 1870 and 1890?

Approach

- Provide a brief background to Otto von Bismarck and his foreign policy
- Give and explain the successes of Bismarck
- Transitional paragraph
- Provide and explain the failures of Bismarck in foreign policy

✐ Give a logical conclusion

Otto von Bismarck was born to an aristocratic family and by 1847, he had been elected to the Prussian parliament. He joined the diplomatic where he served up to 1862 when he was appointed the Minister-President of Prussia and ensured the completion of German Unification. In the German Empire, he served as the Chancellor and in his foreign policy he wanted to maintain peace, completely isolate France and keep German supremacy in Europe among others.

To a bigger extent, Otto von Bismarck's foreign policy was successful as discussed below;

-Otto von Bismarck secured war reparations from France in 1871
-Secured for Germany control of the mineralised provinces of Alsace-Lorraine
-Chancellor Bismarck supported the establishment of a weak republican government in France which helped him isolate France in Europe which was mainly under monarchical rule.
-Set up the League of the Three Emperors (the Dreikaiserbund) by 1872 which helped to solve issues and isolate France
-Bismarck promoted diplomacy and cooperation between countries and hence maintained a peaceful Europe from 1871 to 1890.
-Maintained the balance of power in Europe by restraining the influence of Russia in the Balkans.
-Otto von Bismarck achieved partial success in his war of threats against France; for instance France scaled down her plans of revenge and Catholic support to the German Catholic Centre Party which was at loggerheads with Bismarck's government
-Bismarck made a determined attempt to settle the Eastern Question by convening the Congress of Berlin of 1878.
-Set up the Dual Alliance of Germany and Austria-Hungary which kept France in isolation and provided defense to Germany
-Deliberately encouraged France to acquire territories in Africa especially Tunisia which removed the possibility of a Franco-Italian alliance.
-Chancellor Otto von Bismarck renewed the Dreikaiserbund in 1881
-Bismarck formed the Triple Alliance in 1882 after he convinced Italy to join the Dual Alliance
-Restrained and kept cautious the involvement of Germany in colonial acquisition which reduced conflict between Germany and other great powers.
-Called the Berlin Conference of 1884-85 which assisted resolve colonial conflicts
-Bismarck settled the Bulgarian Question of 1885-87 by agreeing to the establishment of the new Big Bulgaria which was independent under a German prince and with no Russian support.
-Otto von Bismarck sustained the Russo-German alliance by signing the Secret Reinsurance Treaty of 1887
-Bismarck tried to restrain arms and naval development which helped create good relations with Great Britain.
-Bismarck maintained the supremacy of the German Empire in the political affairs of Europe.
-Otto von Bismarck tried to suppress the disruptive forces of socialism and revolution in Europe.

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However, Bismarck had some failures in his foreign policy as explained below;
-Bismarck drew up the extremely harsh Treaty of Frankfurt of 1871 which created a feeling of revenge on the side of France.
-Otto von Bismarck initiated the dangerous system of alliance which increased rivalry, fear and suspicion between European powers.
-Bismarck supported establishment of a very unstable republican government in France which threatened a European peace.
-Bismarck's threats of war on France caused instability and later backfired by 1875 when he was forced to abandon it by Britain and Russia.
-Chancellor Bismarck initiated anti-Semitism campaign by his anti-Jewish attitude and ideas which he used to fight Socialism
-Bismarck ignored the interests of minorities in the German Empire such as the French in Alsace-Lorraine by bringing them under German rule.
-Bismarck failed to reach a lasting settlement to the Eastern Question during the Congress of Berlin of 1878.
-Otto von Bismarck tilted the balance of power much to the favour of German supremacy
-Bismarck failed to suppress socialism in Europe.
-Bismarck betrayed the nationalist cause of the inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina by ignoring the principle of nationality and accepting their administration by Austria-Hungary.
-Promoted colonial conflicts with other powers such as with France in Morocco.
-Bismarck's policy of maintaining German military supremacy provoked the arms race which contributed to the outbreak of World War I.
-Chancellor Otto von Bismarck failed to maintain power in Germany and lost control of European affairs by 1890.

In conclusion, Otto von Bismarck had some failures but his foreign policy was to a bigger extent successful as discussed above.

30. Account for the defeat of the Central Powers in the World War I by 1918.

Required

- Introduce World War I and the Central Powers
- Identify and explain the reasons for the defeat of the Central powers in World War I
- Conclude

World War I broke out in 1914 following the murder of Crown Prince (Archduke) Franz Ferdinand of Austria by Bosnian nationalists. It was fought between the Triple Entente or the Allied Powers such as Britain, France, Russia, USA, Serbia and the Triple Alliance which included Germany, Austria-Hungary, Rumania, Turkey and Bulgaria. The Triple Alliance powers are commonly referred to as the Central powers and by 1918 when the War came to an end, they

had been defeated. The Central powers were defeated because of various reasons as examined below;

-Military inferiority of the Central Powers compared to the Allied Powers
-The loss of command of the seas by the Central Powers to the Allied Powers
-The small number of the Central Powers i.e. mainly Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey and Rumania.
-Economic supremacy of the Allied Powers contributed to defeat of the Central Powers.
-The invasion of Belgium in August 1914 by Germany discredited the Central Powers and contributed to their defeat
-The widespread hatred of German militarism and aggressive nationalism in Europe
-Failure of the Schlieffen Plan; war strategy developed by General Alfred von Schlieffen in 1906
-Unrestricted submarine campaign of Germany partly contributed to defeat of Central powers
-Entry of USA into the War against the Central Powers in April 1917.
-The attempts at a Communist Revolution in 1918 in Germany weakened the Central Powers
-Use of anti-German undermined the war efforts of Germany and her allies.
-Abdication of Kaiser William II in November 1918 partly caused the defeat of the Central Powers.
-The defection of Triple Alliance/Central Powers to the side of the Allied Powers for instance Rumania defected in 1916, Austria-Hungary and Turkey in 1918.
-Capable, flexible, determined and reliable political and military leadership played an important part in the defeat of the Central Powers.
-

All in all, World War I was a long war fought right from 1914 but by November 1918 the Central Powers led by Germany had suffered defeat by the Allied Powers. This defeat of the Central Powers was due to the reasons explained above.

31. "The League of Nations was bound to fail right from the start". Discuss.

<u>Approach</u>

✐ Introduce the League of Nations; state some of its main objectives
✐ Take a stand point
✐ Give the reasons why the League was bound to fail right from the start
✐ Transitional paragraph
✐ Provide some of the achievements of the League of Nations
✐ Conclude

The League of Nations was established by the Treaty of Versailles of 1919 and became functional at the start of 1920. The League has the Secretariat, the Council, the Assembly and the Permanent Court of Justice as its organs and it was formed to promote international relations, check aggres-

sion, and promote peace and stability among others. The League had completely failed by 1945 when it was replaced by the United Nations Organisation.

To a bigger extent, the League of Nations was bound to fail right from the start due to the following reasons;

-The League of Nations lacked a standby armed force to enforce its resolutions
-The League was formed by the unpopular and unrealistic Versailles Treaty which made some nationalities such as the Germans to fight for its failure.
-The rejection of membership in the League of Nations by the powerful state USA
-Dual domination of the League by the selfish states Britain and France
-Withdraw of membership by several states e.g. Germany, Italy, and Japan.
-Deliberate exclusion of Germany and Russia from the membership of the League
-Ideological differences between the members of the League
-The unwillingness of the member states to accept disarmament right from 1919.
-The rise of aggressive dictators such as Benito Mussolini in Italy 1922
-Adoption of appeasement policy by the League of Nations
-The vague/unclear covenant of the League; for instance never defined an 'aggressor', war of 'national defense' and allowed members to withdraw membership at any time
-Revival of the system of alliances doomed the League right from the start
-Continued growth of aggressive, violent, vengeful and intolerant nationalism in Europe especially in Germany.
-Financial constraints of the League
-Weak administrative set up of the League of Nations
-The failure by the League to withdraw the reparations imposed on Germany
-Limited capacity to enforce sanctions

However, the League of Nations recorded some successes in its operations as explained below;
-Maintained peace and stability in Europe between 1920 and August 1939
-Settled conflict between Italy and Greece in 1923
-Settled the conflict between Greece and Bulgaria in 1926
-Improved workers conditions in Europe, through its International Labour Office (I.L.O.)
-Promoted cooperation between countries in Europe.
-Settled the conflict between Iraq and Turkey over Mosul by 1926.
-The League of Nations controlled epidemic diseases in Europe
-Resettled former prisoners of war and refugees and provided relief items
-The League undertook the administration of former German colonies such as Tanganyika, Togoland and the Cameroons and Turkish territories like Syria, Palestine.
-Tried to control drug trafficking in Europe
-Expanded its membership from 42 in 1920s to over 50 in 1930s.
-Solved the problem of slave trade and slavery in Europe.
-Promoted the fundamental rights and freedoms of the peoples of Europe.

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-Partly tried to contain aggression for instance introduced sanctions against Japan when she invaded the Chinese province of Manchuria and against Italy when she invaded Ethiopia.

In conclusion, the League of Nations was to a bigger extent bound to fail right from the start due to various reasons but it still had some successes as explained above.

32. Explain the causes and consequences of the Great Economic Depression of 1929 – 1933.

Preamble

- Give a brief introduction of the Great Economic Depression
- Identify and explain the causes of Depression
- State and explain the effects of the Depression
- Give a suitable conclusion

The Great Economic Depression was a situation of generally low economic activity which Europe and the entire world faced between 1929 and 1935. The Depression was characterised by low demand for surplus outputs, decline and collapse of industries, production centres and financial institutions, low purchasing power, gross unemployment, low prices (deflation), low investments and profits, fall in stock markets and general financial chaos. The Depression began in October 1929 with the collapse of the Wall Street Stock Market in New York. It was caused by many factors and with diverse negative and positive effects.

The following were some of the causes of the Great Economic Depression;

-Growth of economic nationalism and adoption of protectionism.
-The unfair terms of the Versailles Treaty of 1919 that damaged the economy of Germany.
-The disastrous effects of World War I on especially Europe.
-Overproduction in Europe and America.
-The closure of banks and financial institutions.
-The difficulties caused by repayment of American loans by European countries such as Germany and Austria.
-The complete failure of the gold standard system
-The weakness of the League of Nations partly made the occurrence of the depression inevitable.
-Widespread unemployment; by 1932 for instance, about 15 million, and 10 million people were unemployed in USA and Germany respectively
-Increase in speculation by businesspeople, politicians and economists.
-Decline in already low wages, rising poverty and income inequality in Europe.
-Failure by governments to stimulate respective economies
-Political instability in Europe.
-Collapse of the Wall Street Stock Exchange in New York on October 24, 1929 marked the beginning of the Depression.

The Great Economic Depression had the following effects on Europe and the entire world;
-The Great Depression increased difficulties and failure for the League of Nations
-Led to the collapse of financial institutions; Credit Anstalt in Austria and over 4,000 banks closed in USA.
-The Depression led to decline in international trade (exchange of goods, resources, services, and money between countries)
-The Depression forced governments to abandon the gold standard system in an effort to get out of the depression.
-Led to reduction and stoppage of American loans to Europe.
-Caused a decline in investment especially in Europe and the USA
-The Depression made various governments very unpopular and hence contributed to fall of governments for instance US President Herbert Hoover was defeated in the elections of 1932, and the Weimar Republic fell by 1933.
-Led to the decline and collapse of many industries
-Increased imperial appetite and aggression in Europe; Japan attacked Manchuria in 1931, Italy invaded Abyssinia in and 1935, Germany invaded Rhinelands in 1936.
-The Depression created favourable conditions which were exploited by aggressive dictator Adolf Hitler to gain power in Germany by 1933.
-Led to mass starvation especially in Latin America, China and Europe where many could not afford food.
-Spoilt relations between countries
-The Depression in part contributed to the outbreak of World War II by 1939.
-Increased the spread and popularity of Socialism/Communism since the Depression was practically an inherent failure of the capitalist system.
-Led to the emergence of prominent/important/top economists who studied the depression and came up with practical solutions to it e.g. John Maynard Keynes and Milton Friedman
-Encouraged countries to increase efforts towards regional economic integration
-It forced governments to draw up and implement various economic and social reforms such as the subsidies, unemployment benefits, public works, cooperative societies, and pension.
-The Depression strengthened and improved government supervision of banks and financial institutions to ensure compliance and check their risk appetite and have the deposits of customers safeguarded.
-Contributed to the calling of the Economic Conference in London held from June – July 1933 aimed at addressing the problem of the depression.

All in all, the Great Economic Depression which had numerous negative and positive effects was caused by various economic, political and social factors as explained above.

33. Assess the achievements of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) up to 1970.

<u>Approach</u>

- ✓ The question is two-sided
- ✓ Introduce the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
- ✓ Take a stand point
- ✓ Identify the achievements/successes of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
- ✓ However paragraph
- ✓ Failures of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
- ✓ Conclude your essay

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (N.A.T.O.) was a military alliance of states from Western Europe and North America. N.A.T.O. was set up by the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 signed by countries which included Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxemburg, Italy, Portugal, United States of America and Canada. It was aimed at protecting the member states against aggression, promoting cooperation between member states and maintaining peace and security.
To a larger extent, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation had fulfilled its objectives by 1970 as assessed below;

- N.A.T.O. maintained relative peace and stability in Europe.
-Created a military balance of power in the world
-Protected the independence and territorial integrity of member states such as West Germany, Denmark and Norway which were threatened by Russian aggression.
-Contained Russian Communism, imperialism and aggression
-Promoted diplomatic relations and cooperation especially between member states
-Promoted democratic governance and respect of fundamental human rights and freedoms in Europe and America.
-N.A.T.O. prevented a nuclear war between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.
-Settled conflicts which threatened peace for instance between Iceland and Norway in 1959 over fishing grounds, Turkey-Greece conflict over Cyprus and the Suez Canal Crisis
-Promoted economic integration in Europe
-Settled the conflict between North and South Korea by 1953.
- N.A.T.O. supported the peace efforts and actions of the United Nations Organisation
-Secured the lifting of the Berlin Blockade in May 1949
-Established a permanent standby defence force that is the Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in 1950 in Paris with troops from the member countries.
-Promoted scientific and technological advancement; internet was developed in U.S.A., member states also military science and space exploration
-N.A.T.O. promoted economic development of member states with increase in trade, expansion of markets, and implementation of the Marshall Plan

However, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation had partly failed to fulfill some of its objectives as discussed below;
-N.A.T.O. escalated/intensified Cold War rivalry between the world superpowers

-Provoked the establishment of the rival military alliance Warsaw Pact in 1955
-Failed to maintain total peace in Europe due to various conflicts such as the conflict between Greece and her neighbours such as Albania and Bulgaria.
-Frustrated the efforts of the U.N.O. for instance on disarmament
-Maintained Germany divided between former Allies that is the Federal German Republic (West Germany) and the German Democratic Republic (East Germany)
-Failed to prevent the spread of Communism which covered much of Eastern Europe and also remained powerful in Western Europe.
-Intensified the arms and nuclear race/contest between the superpowers
-Failed to promote genuine cooperation between countries for instance France withdrew in 1966 to protect her own interests, and countries established mini-alliances within N.A.T.O. for instance Franco-West German alliance, and the Anglo-American alliance.
-Contributed to the Berlin Blockade Crisis of June 1948 and May 1949.
-N.A.T.O. member states supported aggressive states and movements for instance Britain and France assisted Israeli invasion of Egypt in 1956
-Engaged in space exploration for military purpose.

All in all, N.A.T.O. had some failures but by 1970 it had to a greater extent fulfilled its objectives as assessed above

34. Assess the impact of the French Revolution of 1789 on France.

The 1789 French Revolution occurred in France in 1789 when the mass of the middle class, peasants and disgruntled nobility rose up against the despotic Bourbon Monarchy of King Louis XVI. The despotic system of government was replaced by revolutionary and republican systems. The revolution had profound immediate and long-term, positive and negative effects on France.
To a greater extent, the 1789 French Revolution had positive effects on France and these include the following.

-The revolution swept away feudalism and serfdom in France to the benefit of the peasant and the serf
-It swept away the privileges of the upper classes and unfair social class divisions
-It resulted into the destruction of the despotic monarchy and introduction republican governments that were increasingly democratic
-The revolution gave rise to the new doctrines of liberty, equality and fraternity in France.
-It led to the introduction of fair and progressive tax system
-The 1789 French Revolution created an opportunity for the rise of new leaders such as Mirabeau, Lafayette and peasants like Napoleon Bonaparte
-The revolution contributed to the establishment of new political clubs and societies in France for example the Jacobin Club and the Girondin Club

-The revolution ended the privileges and the monopoly of the Catholic Church and secured religious freedoms for the French people.
-It contributed to the introduction of administrative reforms which gave France a modern and an efficient system of local government
-The revolution resulted into the introduction of a new metric system
-The 1789 revolution resulted into the reorganisation of education system of France which provided education to all French people
-It contributed to the establishment of constitutional governance in France
-The revolution led to the formation of the National Assembly
- The revolution led to the formation of the National Guard which replaced the Royal Guard
-The revolution of 1789 resulted into the introduction of a new tri-colour flag of blue, white and red which replaced the white colour flag of the monarchy
-It resulted into the composition of the popular and revolutionary National Anthem of France known as the "Marseillaisse".
-The revolution resulted into the development of French infrastructure and tourism
-The revolution resulted into the development of new paper-money (currency)

However, the 1789 French Revolution also had several negative effects and they include the following.
-The revolution caused massive loss of lives and property destruction
-Forced many French people into exile for instance the émigrés, General Lafayette and General Dumouriez
-The revolution caused wars between France and other European nations
-The revolution led to the rise of dictatorship in France for instance of the Paris Commune
-It caused the conflict between the Catholic Church and the state in France
-Caused a further decline in the economy of France
-It encouraged the violent revolutions of 1830 and 1848 in France
-It led to introduction of paper currency which quickly lost value and became inflationary

In conclusion, the French Revolution of 1789 had several positive and negative effects on France but its positive effects were to a greater extent as assessed above.

35. Account for the downfall of the Napoleonic Empire in France by 1815.

Approach

- Introduce the Napoleonic Empire which collapsed by 1815
- Give and explain the reasons for its downfall
- Conclude your essay

The Napoleonic Empire was established by Napoleon Bonaparte who rose to power in France in November 1799 as the First Consul after carrying out a successful coup d'état in which the Direc-

tory Government was overthrown. In 1804, he crowned himself the Emperor of France and ruled up to 1814 when he was defeated and exiled but returned to France in March 1815, reestablished the Napoleonic Empire. He ruled up to June 1815 when he was finally defeated by the allied European armies and the Empire crumbled.
The following were the reasons for the downfall of Napoleonic Empire by 1815.

-The dictatorship of Napoleon Bonaparte made the Napoleonic Empire unpopular in Europe and caused its downfall by 1815.
-The decline in the military and naval strength of the French Army
-The decline in the economic power of French Empire contributed to its down fall by 1815.
-The disastrous effects of Napoleon's Continental System of 1806-07 on Europe
-The defeat of the armies of the Napoleonic Empire in the Peninsular Wars of 1807-12
-Violation of the Concordat of 1801, imprisonment of Pope Pius VII and annexation of the Papal States to France by Emperor Napoleon made the Catholic Powers such as Austria and Spain to destroy the Empire in France.
-The humiliating defeat of the Napoleonic Empire in the Moscow Campaign of 1812
-The unpopular policy of nepotism which Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte employed in Europe; for instance made Louis Bonaparte King of Holland and Jerome Bonaparte King of Westphalia.
-The rise of nationalism in states such as Spain, Italy, Portugal and the German states.
-The defeat of the French army at the Battle of Nations in Leipzig in October 1813.
-Desertion of the Napoleonic Empire by the generals and officers such as Marshal Bernadotte and Marshal Ney
-The contribution of Prince Klemens von Metternich, the Foreign Minister of the Empire of Austria.
-Excessive ambition of Emperor Napoleon in part undermined his Empire by 1815.
-Establishment of coalitions of European states/powers against Napoleonic Empire.
-Exhaustion of Napoleon Bonaparte and his officers weakened his Empire and contributed to its downfall by 1815.
-Introduction of the policy of military conscription (compulsory military service) by 1812 by Napoleon.

All in all, the Napoleonic Empire under Napoleon Bonaparte which had ruled France and several Europeans states from 1804 was defeated in June 1815 by the allied armies of European powers. This downfall of Empire was due to the many factors clearly analysed above.

36. Describe the salient features of Metternich System between 1815 and 1848.

<u>Approach</u>

✐ Introduction to the Metternich System

- Identify and describe the salient/major features of the Metternich System
- Conclude your essay

The Metternich system was a very rigid and conservative system which was created by Prince Metternich who was Chancellor of the Austrian Empire from 1820s to 1848. The system was established with the aim of maintaining peace, protecting the despotic monarchies against the new revolutionary forces and to crush popular revolutions. The system had various elements and was characterised by the following;

-Restoration and protection of legitimate rulers who were ruthless and staunchly anti-revolutionary such as Ferdinand VI in Spain and Charles X in France.
-Outright censorship of the press
-The strong military force (army and police).
-Heavy taxation of the subjects
-The monopoly of the Catholic Church in religious and state affairs.
-Tight control of the German Diet or parliament in the German Confederation.
-Introduction of Decrees such as the Carlsbad Decrees of 1819
-Tight spy or espionage or intelligence network.
-State control of the education system
-Limitation of foreign travels of the subjects of the Austrian Empire
-Divide and rule policy
-Alliances and diplomatic cooperation of Metternich with European states, monarchs and leaders.
-Outright brutality and repression on nationalists, liberals and any kind of potential revolutionaries.
-

All in all, the Metternich System which was created by Metternich was largely based on despotic designs and ambitions and some of its salient features were as described above.

37. Examine the causes and effects of the Revolutions of 1848 in Europe

<u>Preamble</u>

- Give an introduction to the Revolutions of 1848 in Europe
- Identify and explain the causes of these Revolutions
- After exhausting the causes, provide the effects of the Revolutions
- Conclude your essay

In 1848, people in various states in Europe revolted against respective governments. The revolts started in January in Sicily, quickly spread to France and other states such as Prussia and Hungary. The revolutions were caused by several factors which had increased mass discontent and they had both positive and negative effects;

The following were the causes of the Revolutions of 1848 in Europe;

-The unfair arrangements of the Vienna Settlement of 1814-15 caused the 1848 Revolutions.
-Influence of Metternich and the repressive Metternich System
-The development of liberalism in Europe
-The despotism of governments in various parts of Europe such as in Austria, Piedmont and Prussia.
-The effects of the bad weather of 1846-48 bad weather and economic distress.
-The disastrous effects of industrialisation such as low wages, long working hours, food shortages and bad accommodation for workers in France
-The growth of Socialism and its major influence on working classes
-The growth of nationalism in Europe e.g. among Hungarians, Italians and Germans under Austria.
-Rise of revolutionary-minded intellectuals such as Louis Blanc and Alphonse de Lamartine in France and Louis Kossuth in Hungary
-Inspiration by the successful French Revolution of 1848
-Influence of the success of the 1830 revolutions in Belgium and France.
-The fall of the anti-revolutionary Chancellor Metternich in March 1815
-Outbreak of epidemic diseases such as influenza, typhoid and cholera.
-The rapid growth of an impoverished population in Europe
-The disintegration of the Congress System motivated revolutionaries to rise up
-The influence of the success of the Greek Revolution of 1821-32
-The influence of the French Revolution of 1789
-Continued existence of feudalism in Austria
-Censorship of the press
-Economic backwardness in Austria, German and Italian states in part provoked revolutionary risings.

The Revolutions of 1848 had the following effects on Europe;
-The Revolutions resulted into the overthrow of anti-reform and conservative despots such as Metternich in March 1848, Pope Pius IX in Rome and Louis Philippe in France
-Provided important lessons for nationalists and liberation fighters in Germany and Italy.
-The revolutions led to the rise of new leaders in Europe for instance Louis Blanc and Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III) in France, Bismarck in Prussia and Victor Emmanuel II in Piedmont.
-Led to the abolition of serfdom and feudalism in the Empire of Austria.
-The Revolutions increased the popularity of Socialism in Europe for instance the Communist Manifesto was inaugurated in 1848 and in France Socialists such as Louis Blanc were very influential in the provisional government of 1848.
-Led to granting of liberal constitutions in various parts of Europe such as in Austria (never implemented), France, Piedmont, Naples, Denmark and in Switzerland among others
-The revolutions marked the failure of the Metternich system.
-The revolutions revealed the military might of Austria whose army ruthlessly crushed revolts in Italy, German Confederation, Hungary and Austria

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-Led to loss of human lives e.g. hundreds of Hungarian revolutionaries and about 13 generals were murdered by Austrian forces commanded by General Julius von Haynau 'General Hyena'
-The revolts led to destruction of property such as buildings, homes, and infrastructure.
-The Revolutions contributed to economic decline in Austria, German and Italian states, Hungary.
-The Revolutions made some governments adopt more ruthless and repressive measures to crush any sign of opposition for instance in Austria where Chancellor Schwarzenburg used an iron had to crush revolutionaries
-It led to displacement, exile and imprisonment of many people e.g. Kossuth fled to Turkey, Louis Philippe found himself in Britain and Charles Albert fled to Portugal.
-The revolutions inspired the Polish Revolts of 1863 against Russian rule
-Strengthened the politics of military intervention in Europe for instance Russian forces intervened and helped Austria suppress the Hungarian Revolution in July 1849.

In conclusion, the Revolutions of 1848 had various social, political and economic causes with immediate and long-term, positive and negative effects as examined above.

38. Account for the complete Unification of Germany by 1871

Preamble

✐ Introduce the Unification of Germany
✐ Give and explain the reasons for the completion of the Unification
✐ Conclude your essay

The Unification of Germany refers to the process by which the various German states were liberated by and annexed to Prussia allowing the creation of one united German Empire. This process became active after 1814, started yielding practical achievements in the 1860s and by 1871, the Unification was complete. The following were the reasons for the complete Unification of Germany by 1871;

-The creation of the Zollverein (German Customs Union) by 1816 favoured the unification of Germany.
-Reorganisation of the army of Prussia partly contributed to the completion of unification
-Modernisation of the economy of Prussia and other German states
-The rise of William I to kingship in Prussia in 1861.
-Downfall of Metternich in March 1848
-Collapse of the Congress System by 1830
-The rise of Otto von Bismarck by 1847
-Important lessons learned from the failure of the Revolutions of 1848
-Assistance from foreign powers such as Italy and Austria partly enabled Germans complete unification

-Rise of Prussia to the leadership of the German unification movement
-Miscalculations of Emperor Napoleon III in part enabled the Germans complete their liberation and unification
-The contribution of Napoleon Bonaparte I; liberated German states from Austria, established one Confederation of the Rhine and introduced revolutionary reforms.
-Inspiration by German writers and philosophers such as Friedrich Hegel, Augustin von Steuben.
-Accidental positive contribution of the Vienna Settlement of 1814-15 e.g. created the German Confederation with one assembly (German Diet) for the whole of Germany.
-The common history, customs, traditions and language of Germans.
-Victory of Prussia in the War against Denmark in 1864-65
-Victory of Prussia in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866
-The Victory of Prussia in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71.

All in all, the completion of German Unification by 1871 was due to various long- and short-term factors examined above.

39. Examine the achievements of the League of Nations between 1920 and 1945.

Approach

- Give a brief background to the League of Nations
- Provide a stand point, it is a must.
- Provide the achievements/successes of the League of Nations
- However paragraph
- The failures of the League
- Conclude your essay

The League of Nations was formed by the Victor powers of World War I in 1919 and it began its operations in 1920. It was established among others to promote diplomatic relations between nations, defend the sovereignty of states, avert another global war and maintain peace. It carried out its operations from 1920 to 1945.

To a greater extent, the League of Nations was successful as seen below;

-Maintained peace and stability in Europe between 1920 and August 1939
-Settled conflict between Italy and Greece in 1923
-Settled the conflict between Greece and Bulgaria in 1926
-Improved workers conditions in Europe, through its International Labour Office (I.L.O.)
-Promoted cooperation between countries in Europe.
-Settled the conflict between Iraq and Turkey over Mosul by 1926.
-The League of Nations controlled epidemic diseases in Europe
-Resettled former prisoners of war and refugees and provided relief items

-The League undertook the administration of former German colonies such as Tanganyika, Togoland and the Cameroons and Turkish territories like Syria, Palestine.
-Tried to control drug trafficking in Europe
-Expanded its membership from 42 in 1920s to over 54 in 1930s.
-Solved the problem of slave trade and slavery in Europe.
-Promoted the fundamental rights and freedoms of the peoples of Europe.
-Partly tried to contain aggression for instance introduced sanctions against Japan when she invaded the Chinese province of Manchuria and against Italy when she invaded Ethiopia.

However, the League of Nations recorded the following failures;
-Failed to diplomatically settle the disputes between the powers of Europe for instance between Germany and France, Poland and Lithuania and Italy and Albania.
-The League of Nations failed to secure membership of the powerful United States of America
-The League failed to undertake complete disarmament of European powers.
-Failed to check German aggression in Europe.
-The League of Nations was unsuccessful in establishing a standing army to enforce its decisions.
-The League failed to prevent Italian aggression against Abyssinia (or Ethiopia) and Albania.
-Adopted weak policies of appeasing dictators which failed by 1839.
-Promoted the imperialism of Britain and France.
-The League failed to withdraw or at least revise the unfair Versailles Peace Treaty of 1919.
-Failed to avert the Great Economic Depression.
-The League of Nations maintained the vague covenant

In a nutshell, a clear analysis of achievements of the League of Nations during its time reveals that it had some failures but its successes were to a greater extent as examined above.

40. Assess the impact of the Russian Revolution of 1917.

Required

- Brief introduction
- A stand point is a must
- Identify and explain the positive impact of the Russian Revolution
- Transitional paragraph
- Negative effects of the Revolution
- Provide a suitable conclusion

The Russian Revolution of 1917 was a fundamental social, political and economic change which shook Russia in that year. The Revolution was in two distinct phases that is to say The First Revolution (February Revolution) which broke out in February-March 1917 and in this uprising, the Russian revolutionaries forced Tsar Nicholas II to abdicate his throne and a Provisional Government under Prince Lvov was set up. The Second Revolution broke out in October-November 1917 leading to the overthrow of the Provisional Government now under Alexander Kerensky and the

establishment of a Communist Government under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin and the Bolsheviks. The Revolution fundamentally transformed Russia, reshaped its affairs and the affairs of the world in a manner which had never been seen before.

To a larger extent, the Russian Revolution of 1917 had a positive impact as assessed below;

-The Russian Revolution destroyed the ruthless tyrannical Russian Romanov dynasty (monarchy)
-Led to the establishment of a Communist State in Russia, the first in modern Europe. The new government had its foundation on the Soviets or Councils of workers, peasants and soldiers and with state resource ownership and planning.
-Contributed to the granting and recognition of independence to various nationalities such as Finland, Ukraine, Georgia, and Poland.
-Enabled Poland stage a successful war which secured Polish territory from Russian influence by the Treaty of Riga of 1921.
-Led to the withdraw of Russia from World War I in March 1918 by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
-Contributed to economic reforms in Russia especially the New Economic Policy 1921-1924 which involved careful gradual introduction of communism and collective agriculture
-Showed the great organisational and revolutionary leadership of the Bolshevik party which successfully carried out a proletarian or communist revolution
-Led to creation of Soviets or Committees of workers, soldiers and peasants which directly controlled factories, mines and other major means of production with improved working conditions
-Influenced the rapid spread of Communism to various countries for instance to Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria and later to China, East Germany, and Cuba among others.
-Inspired African and Asian nationalism; Russian Communists hated capitalism and having defeated it in Russia, assisted colonised people in Africa and Asia defeat capitalist colonialism.
-Accelerated industrialisation of Russia with increased industrial production (especially coal, steel and iron production) and development of industrial centres such as Stalingrad and Magnitogorsk
-Led to elevation of commoners and non-aristocrats to positions of great political and social influence in Russia for instance Lenin and Joseph Stalin became Russian leaders in 1918-24 and 1924-1955 respectively, and others like Leon Trotsky, Nikita Khrushchev.
-Contributed to great improvement in the agricultural sector
-Ended feudalism and landlordism in Russia; peasants gained control of huge land estates from the land monopolists aristocrats and the landlords
-Proved Lenin a great, brilliant and legendary revolutionary leader
-Led to establishment of a more organised and modern revolutionary army the Red Guard which defended Russia and the gains to the revolution. -

However, the Russian Revolution also had some negative impact on Europe as assessed below;
-The Revolution led to the murder of Tsar Nicholas II and several members of the royal family in July 1918.

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-Led to the outbreak of the Russian Civil War between the White Army which supported the fallen monarchy and the revolutionary army the Red Guard and government
-Caused economic decline in Russia; decline in agricultural and industrial output and trade especially between 1917 and 1921.
-Led to famine and starvation in Russia; over 21 million people were starving in 1921 alone.
-Provoked intervention in Russian affairs by foreign armies of Britain, France, USA and Japan. These forces supported the rebels (White Army) against the Communist government but were defeated.
-Contributed to the replacement of old monarchical tyranny with modern single party dictatorship of the Bolsheviks completely intolerant of opposition
-Rapid enforcement of Communist principles and systems caused peasant risings and unrest; many Communist officials and agents were murdered by peasants opposed to Communism.
-Led to loss of lives and property destruction
-The Revolution forced Russia to depend on her enemies such as Britain and France for relief items such as food, clothing and shelter.
-Led to establishment of various repressive security/intelligence agencies in Russia such as the Cheka (political or secret police), and the Communist Information Bureau.
-The successful Russian Revolution undermined the League of Nations due to the Communist-Capitalist divide.
-Laid a foundation for the Cold War which dangerously shook world affairs especially between 1945 and 1970.
-Indirectly influenced the rise to power of Fascists and Nazis in Italy and Germany respectively; the middle class and capitalist powers feared and hated Communism and so supported Fascism and Nazism which were ideologies opposed to Communism.
-It later led to a bloody power struggle between Joseph Stalin and Leon Trotsky after the death Lenin in January 1924.
-Led to imposition of the rule of the workers, peasants and soldiers on the middle class, former aristocrats and landlords.

In conclusion, the Russian Revolution had a diverse immediate and long-term, positive and political, social and economic impact on Russia and Europe but the positive impact was to a larger extent as assessed above.

41. To what extent was the Fascist Regime successful in Italy between 1922 and 1945?

Required

- Introduce the Fascist Regime in Italy
- A stand point is required
- Successes of the Fascist Regime

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- Transitional paragraph
- Failures of the Regime
- Conclude your essay

The Fascist Regime in Italy was established in 1922 with Benito Mussolini as Prime Minister. The regime was based on the ideology or philosophy of fascism which emphasised establishment of a strong totalitarian (dictatorial) system of government, extreme nationalism, and hatred for communism, violent militarism, a powerful economy and an aggressive foreign policy. The Fascist Regime and Mussolini controlled Italian affairs up to 1945 when the regime fell.

To a smaller extent, the Fascist Regime in Italy was successful as explained below;

-The Fascist Regime restored peace and political stability in Italy by suppressing violent and extremist movements
-Reconciled the state and the Catholic Church in Italy by signing the Lateran Pacts of 1929
-Established an efficient and effective corporate state of corporations of workers, employers and the professional groups
-Introduced and implemented various reforms in the education sector; set up elementary, secondary schools, colleges, technical and tertiary institutions, libraries, recruited teachers
-Implemented infrastructure development reforms e.g. canals, bridges, and roads
-Created a powerful army for Italy which was well-motivated, -trained and -equipped and disciplined
-Suppressed Communism and extreme Socialism in Italy which had threatened private property owners and peace.
-Modernised agriculture with various agricultural reforms such as irrigation and land reclamation
-Established an acceptable and mild dictatorship, fairer than the notorious tyrannies in Germany (under Hitler) and Russia (under Joseph Stalin)
-Developed the industrial sector which increased industrial production
-Maintained good political relations with the Italian monarchy
-Successfully annexed Abyssinia to Italy by mid 1936.
-Established a defensive alliance with Germany and Japan - the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis
-Secured temporary Italian occupation of the Greek island of Corfu in 1923
-Successfully extended Italian influence to Spain after helping General Franco's rebels capture power by 1939
-Annexed Albania to Italy by 1939.

However, the Fascist Regime which fell by 1945 had many failures as explained below;
-Imposed strict censorship of the press e.g. banned Communist newspapers and publications
-Failed to check corruption and inefficiency
-Failed to provide sufficient quality public services to Italian citizens
-The regime was dictatorial and oppressive

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-The regime carried out state sponsored murders and assassinations for example Socialist leader in parliament Matteoti was murdered in 1924 by fascist agents
-Pursued the trade policy of protectionism which caused a trade and economic decline.
-the regime failed to attain rapid increase in Italian population and its associated benefits such as greater tax revenue and national security
-The government failed to address the challenges of the Great Economic Depression in Italy for instance unemployment, inflation, famine and poverty
-Abolished trade unions which had been working for the interests of the workers
-Revived the dangerous arms and military competition in Europe
-Popularised the unfair anti-Semitism campaign against the Jews in Italy; persecution of Jews.
-Revived the system of alliances which in part caused World War II
-Adopted an aggressive foreign policy which created for Italy foreign enemies
-Failed to settle the land question in Italy.

In conclusive analysis, the Fascist Regime in Italy had both successes and failures but it was to a smaller extent successful as explained above.

42. Discuss the causes and effects of World War II.

Approach

- Provide a concise introduction to World War II
- Point out and explain the causes of the War
- Transitional paragraph
- Discuss the effects of World
- Conclude

World War II was a global war which broke out in September 1939 and was fought between the Axis Powers Germany, Italy and Japan and the Allied Powers of Britain, France, USA, Russia, and their respective allies. The War which was caused by various factors ended in August 1945 with the defeat of the Axis Powers and left enormous positive and negative effects.

The following were the causes of World War II;

-The extremely harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles of 1919 especially on Germany
-Rise of aggressive dictators; Benito Mussolini in Italy, Adolf Hitler in Germany and Emperor Hirohito in Japan
-The failure of the League of Nations
-The appeasement policy adopted by Britain and France failed to prevent war by 1939
-The revival of alliance system
-Reemergence of the arms and military competition in Europe
-Devastating effects of the Great Economic Depression of 1929-35
-Increased imperialism and aggression in the interwar period

-Rise of more violent, militant and aggressive extreme nationalism in Europe.
-The occurrence of the Spanish Civil War (1936-39) played part in the outbreak of World War II
-The role of mass media and press propaganda
-Intensification of anti-Semitism campaign by Germany
-The spread of Communism to Europe indirectly caused the War
-The invasion of Austria by Germany in March 1938
-The invasion of Czechoslovakia by Germany in March 1939
-The german invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939 sparked of World War II.
-

The following were the effects of World War II;
-Led to mass loss of lives; an estimated 50 million people lost their lives
-Resulted into destruction of property worth billions of dollars; homes, infrastructure, crop fields, factories, armories among others
-Led to the defeat of the Axis Powers by 1945
-Intensified arms and nuclear competition between USA and Russia with manufacture of atomic bombs
-Contributed to the outbreak of the Cold War by 1945
-Devastated economies of European countries especially Germany, Italy, Britain, Belgium and Russia.
-Led to the partitioning of Germany among Allied Powers that is to say East Germany under Russian control, and West Germany shared by Britain, France and USA.
-Led to establishment of defensive military alliances such as North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in 1949 which rivaled Warsaw Treaty Organisation set up in 1955 by Russia and her allies
-Contributed to sudden loss of power by sitting governments in USA, Britain, Germany and Italy
-Led to great economic, political and social turmoil in Japan especially after to atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by USA.
-Helped some countries regain independence e.g. Ethiopia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Albania among others were liberated by Allied powers
-The War led to the destruction of the aggressive military regimes in Germany and Italy by 1945
-Positively impacted the growth of nationalism and decolonisation in Africa and Asia
-Led to the rescue of prisoners and victims of anti-Semitism in Germany by the Allied Armies
-Marked the complete failure and abandonment of the policy of appeasement
-Led to the rise of USA and Russia (the Soviet Union) as the new superpowers in the world
-Promoted women emancipation
-Resulted into the formation of the United Nations Organisation to succeed the defunct League of Nations in 1945

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-Promoted diplomatic and economic cooperation between countries in Europe for instance Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg set up Benelux group in 1944 and in 1948 the Organization for European Economic Cooperation was formed
-Led to trial of War Criminals by an International Tribunal at Nuremburg; Nazis such as von Ribbentrop, Joseph Goebbels and Himmler were tried and some executed
-It economically benefited Japan as a result of American Occupation
-led to signing of treaties between the Allied powers and several states such as Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland among others
-Influenced creation of the Jewish state of Israel from Palestine in May 1948.
-Led to initiation and implementation of huge progammes of relief work and rehabilitation of Europe
-Led to calling of various conferences during and after the War for instance the Conferences at Casablanca, and Quebec in 1943, Brazzaville in 1944 and Yalta, Potsdam and San Francisco in 1945.
-
In conclusion, World War II which was fought between 1939 and 1945 was caused by many factors and it left behind diverse negative and positive effects as discussed above.

43. Account for Cold War in the World by 1945.

Required

- Introduce the Cold War
- Identify and explain the causes of Cold War
- Conclude

The Cold War broke out in 1945, at the end of World War II. It was an ideological confrontational competition between the major powers Capitalist USA and Communist Russia and their respective allies. It was characterised by rising tensions, bad diplomatic relations, and continuous threat of war between these powers. The Cold War broke out by 1945 due to many factors was discussed below;

-The rise of uncompromising and hardline political leaders; American President Harry S. Truman, 1945 -1953, hardline U.S. diplomat George F. Kennan and the Soviet political leader Joseph Stalin, 1924-1953.
-Contribution of the American policy of containment (Containing Russian influence)
-The success of the Communist Revolution in Russia in 1917 was a long-term cause of Cold War; the United States refused to recognise the new Bolshevik government after the Revolution and instead tried to overthrow it.
-Ideological difference between the Capitalist U.S.A. and its allies and Communist Russia.
-Disagreements between capitalist powers and the Communist Russia at Potsdam Conference in July 1945.

-The influence of the 'Truman Doctrine' of 1947
-Introduction of the Marshall Aid Plan (European Recovery Programme) in June 1947
-The occupation of Western Germany and Japan by the Allied powers, and East Germany by Russians the end of World War II.
-The Berlin Blockade of June 1948 – May 1949 increased Cold War rivalry in Europe.
-The building of the Berlin Wall in 1961 that divided the East and the West of Berlin to prevent the spread of capitalism to the communist countries.
-The influence of Winston Churchill's 'Iron-Curtain' speech in March 1946 in which he stated that, "from Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Atlantic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent", which was now a demarcation between capitalist and communist countries.
-The contribution arms development contest between superpowers especially in nuclear and atomic bomb manufacture and space exploration.
-The disagreements at Yalta Conference in February 1945; the great powers failed to reach a solution concerning the way the European map should look, and how the borders would be drawn.
-The influence of the expansionist Russian policy of Russianisation and Sovietisation of Europe
-Influence of mass media and press propaganda; Voice of America (VOA), British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and Radio Moscow and hundreds of newspapers across Europe and America increased tension by spreading exaggerated information and deliberate misinformation.
-The aggressive foreign policies of Joseph Stalin
-The desire and determination of different states to protect their economic and strategic interest in Europe and other parts of the world.
-Intensification of espionage/intelligence/spy activities by intelligence agencies of great powers for instance Central Intelligence Agency and Federal Bureau of Investigation of the U.S.A. and KGB and Communist Information Bureau (Cominform) of Russia
-The influence of men-on-the-spot who created more conflict between the superpowers; Russia's Andrei Zhdanov and the firm and uncompromising U.S. diplomat in Moscow, George F. Kennan.
-The influence of the 'Zhdanov Doctrine' which emphasised that the world was divided into two irreconcilable camps; an 'imperialist and antidemocratic' camp led by the United States and an 'anti-imperialist and democratic' camp led by the U.S.S.R. It was developed by Andrei Zhdanov.
-The disagreement between the superpowers over the future of Poland.
-The failure and weakness of the United Nations Organisation
-Outbreak of the Korean Civil War in 1953 between South Korea supported by U.S.A. and North Korea backed by Russia.

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In a nutshell, the Cold War was a very sophisticated ideological affair between the USA and the Soviet Union (Russia) and their respective allies and this conflict was caused by many social, political and economic, long-term and immediate factors as discussed above.

44. To what extent were economic factors responsible for the occurrence of the French Revolution of 1789?

Approach

- The question is two-sided
- A student is expected to;
- Provide an introduction
- The responsibility of economic factors
- Transitional paragraph
- Other causes of the French Revolution
- Conclude your essay

The French Revolution of 1789 was the fundamental social, economic and political change which occurred in 1789 when the suffering peasants, the angry bourgeois class and some discontented aristocrats rose against the old regime of the Bourbon Monarchy. The administration of the old monarchy was under weak King Louis XVI who had come to power in 1774. The Revolution began as peaceful reformist movement but eventually took a violent and bloody direction with the monarchy destroyed and replaced with a republican revolutionary government.

The French Revolution of 1789 was caused by various social, political and economic factors but economic factors and grievances were responsible to a greater extent as examined below;

-Unfair land division in France
-Bankruptcy of the French monarchy
-Dismissal of the financial reformers Jacques Turgot in 1776 and Jacques Necker in 1789
-Widespread unemployment
-Rising prices of goods and services especially foodstuffs
-The signing of the free trade treaty between Britain and France
-Extravagance at the French Palace and of the government
-Unfair system of taxation provoked the masses to revolt
-

However, other social and political factors were also responsible for the outbreak of the Revolution of 1789 and they included the following;

-The political influence of the War of American Independence of 1775-1783.
-The existence of unfair social class divisions in France partly forced the lower classes to revolt.
-Weakness in character and personality of King Louis XVI

-The bad character and contribution of Queen Marie Antoinette was in part responsible for the outbreak of the Revolution.
-The political unfairness and despotism of the Bourbon Monarchy
-Influence of the English system of government and affairs on France motivated the French to revolt by 1789.
-Influence of Philosophers such as Voltaire, Rousseau and Montesquieu
-The failure to address the grievances in the French Army
-The failure of the Estates-General (States-General) Meeting in May 1789 sparked of the French Revolution of 1789

In conclusion, many factors were responsible for the outbreak of the French Revolution of 1789 but economic factors were to a greater extent responsible as clearly explained above.

45. Assess the achievements of Napoleon Bonaparte for France.

Approach

- Give a brief background of Napoleon Bonaparte
- Give a stand point
- Achievements/successes of Napoleon Bonaparte
- Transitional paragraph
- Failures of Napoleon Bonaparte
- Provide a logical conclusion to your essay

Napoleon Bonaparte was born in 1769 to a peasant family; trained as an army officer and rose power in 1799 after a successful military coup against the Directory Government. Following his capture of state power, Napoleon Bonaparte created the Consulate Government in which he was the Principal Consul and in 1804, he crowned himself the Emperor of France. He ruled France up to 1815 when he was overthrown by the allied forces of Europe.

To a bigger extent, Napoleon Bonaparte had the following achievements for France;

-Napoleon Bonaparte created a formidable French Army, one of the most powerful France and Europe had ever had.
-Modernised education system through education reforms
-Reorganised the local government of France; divided France into departments under prefects, departments into arrondissements headed by sub-prefects and arrondissements into communes under mayors.
-Introduced the Legion of Honour and Career Open to Talent by which the French were appointed and promoted on merit.
-Reconciled the state and the Catholic Church by signing the Concordat in 1801.

-Introduced financial and banking reforms which created a stable economy e.g. established the Bank of France in 801.
-Reformed the system of taxation which allowed progressive taxation
-Implemented new schemes of public works; museums, roads, ports were built.
-Provided a new constitution for France which guaranteed the rights and freedoms of the people.
-Improved agriculture; introduced modern methods of farming and supported cooperatives of farmers which increased agricultural production and solved the problem of starvation.
-Successfully prevented the attempts by opposition groups such as the Ultra-royalists to capture power by military means
-Protected the land which the peasants had acquired during the French Revolution of 1789
-
-

However, Napoleon Bonaparte had some failures in his policies as assessed below;
-Napoleon Bonaparte created a repressive dictatorship in France
-Violated the Concordat by crowning himself instead of being crowned by the Pope, invade the Papal States and abducted the Pope in 1809.
-Introduced military conscription
-Rigidly controlled the press which suppressed public opinion and freedom of press.
-Neglected education and employment of the girl child and women in France
-Banned the teaching of revolutionary and political subjects such as History, Literature and political science, closed the Department of Political Science at the University of France.
-Introduced the Continental System which harmed the economy of France
-Enforced the Code Napoleon which undermined the rights of children and women e.g. the wife could not own, inherit and sell land.
-Napoleon Bonaparte practiced nepotism by favouring his relatives and close friends in appointments e.g. appointed his brothers Louis Bonaparte and Jerome Bonaparte kings of Holland and Westphalia respectively
-Involved France in endless wars (Napoleonic Wars) which denied the French peace.
-Created a new class of nobility based on kinship.
-Violated the constitution by establishing an Empire in which he was now ruler for life.
-

In a nutshell, Napoleon Bonaparte ruled France between 1799 and 1815 and during this period he had many achievements and failures but his achievements were to a bigger extent as explained above.

46. Account for the downfall of Prince Metternich by 1848.

<u>Approach</u>

- Provide a suitable introduction to Metternich
- Identify and explain the reasons for the downfall of Metternich
- Conclude your essay

Prince Metternich was an aristocrat and educated in Austria, France and Germany. He was very conservative in his ideas and his hatred for revolutionary ideas brought him closer to the realms of power in the Empire of Austria. He was appointed Foreign Affairs Minister in 1809 and by 1821; he had been elevated to position of Chancellor. He was determined in ideas and in action to suppress the new doctrines in order to maintain peace and protect the old despotic power. However, he was forced to resign in March 1848 and this major downfall was contributed by the following factors;

-The success of the 1830 revolutions in Belgium and France
-The success of the 1848 revolution in France inspired the outbreak of revolts in the Austrian Empire
-Restriction of religious freedom in the Austrian Empire made Metternich unpopular
-The downfall of Metternich's political allies such as Tsar Alexander I in 1825 and Lord Castlereagh
-The rise of new and anti-Metternich politicians and monarchs in Europe for instance George Canning in 1821 and Russia's Tsar Nicholas I in 1825
-The failure of the programmes of press censorship in the Austrian Empire
-Economic distress in the Austrian Empire between 1846 and 1848
-The large size of the Austrian Empire made its administration and suppression of dissent very difficult
-The growth of liberalism and nationalism in the Austrian Empire and in Europe
-Metternich's very close association with the drawing up and implementation of the unfair Vienna Settlement of 1815
-Repressive dictatorship for Metternich created for his government many opponents
-The increasing grievances of the bourgeoisie (middle class) mainly because of lack of economic reform and the political domination by the aristocrats.
-The election a more liberal Pope Pius IX in 1946
-Bankruptcy of the Austrian Empire
-The extremely conservative policy of Metternich undermined his reign by 1848
-The outbreak of revolutions in the Austrian Empire in 1848

In conclusive analysis, Prince Metternich was an absolute aristocrat and hater of revolutions and he struggled so hard to enforce his conservative policies but he was forced to resign in March 1848 by various factors as a discussed above.

47. Examine the role of Camillo Cavour in the Unification of Italy up to 1861.

<u>Approach</u>

- Give a brief background to the Unification of Italy and Camillo Cavour

- Provide a stand point
- Give the positive role of Cavour
- Transitional paragraph
- Provide his negative contribution to Unification of Italy
- Conclude your essay

Count Camillo Cavour was born to an aristocratic family in Piedmont but he became a strong sympathiser of liberalism and this shaped his political career. He was well-educated and had joined the army but left in 1830 because of his support for revolts. Cavour was elected to the parliament in 1848 and was appointed Minister of Commerce and Agriculture in 1850, Minister of Navy and Finance in 1851 and then Prime Minister in 1852. Cavour had a positive and negative role in the unification of Italy but his role was to a greater extent positive as examined below;

-Cavour established a newspaper called 'Il Risorgimento' in 1847 which advocated for Italian freedom and unity.
-Cavour supported the ecclesiastical policies which reduced the influence of the Catholic Church and the Pope in Sardinia-Piedmont.
-Transformed the economy of Piedmont and thus removed the obstacle of economic backwardness
-Cavour ensured that political reforms were introduced and maintained in Piedmont; e.g. maintained the liberal constitution and the parliament in Piedmont.
-Cavour strengthened the army of Piedmont through military reforms.
-Cavour secured foreign aid to the Italian cause; from France, Britain and Prussia.
-Camillo Cavour expertly made Austria the aggressor of Piedmont which secured French military support in 1859.
-Cavour encouraged popular revolts in the central duchies and Papal State of Romagna in 1859-60 which resulted into their annexation to Piedmont.
-Tactfully liberated the Papal States by preventing Garibaldi's attack on these states and Rome.
-Cavour played a master double-game to ensure the liberation of Sicily and Naples in 1860.
-Cavour worked together with King Victor Emmanuel II and other Italian architects of Italian unification.
-He established good working relations with Prince Otto Von Bismarck and Prussia which made it easy for Piedmont to ally with Prussia in 1865-67.
-Cavour supported the formation and activities of the National Society in 1857.
-Cavour established education reforms in the Kingdom of Italy.
-He established the Kingdom of Italy in 1861 with a parliament and capital at Turin.

However, it is important to note that Cavour partly had a negative role in the unification and this included the following;
-Cavour supported the anti-clerical policy in Piedmont which was protested by the Pope and the Catholics.
-Badly advised King Victor Emmanuel II to continue the war against Austria in 1859 which could have resulted into defeat and loss of Lombardy.

-Count Camillo Cavour resigned his position of Prime Minister of Piedmont in 1859 and this weakened the struggle for Italian unity.
-Cavour gave Savoy and Nice to France against the interests of Italian nationalists like Garibaldi and Mazzini and this worked against the Unification of Italy.
-He deliberately prevented Garibaldi from liberating the Papal States, especially Rome.
-Cavour bitterly conflicted with other Italian nationalists and patriots which weakened the Unification of Italy.
-Cavour was reluctant to liberate the states in South Italy and unify them with the relatively wealthy north Italian states.
-Cavour excessively relied on foreign aid which undermined the national pride of Italians.
-Cavour died in June 1861 leaving the Unification of Italy incomplete.

In conclusion Camillo Cavour had both a positive and negative role in the unification of Italy but his positive contribution was to a larger extent as analysed above.

48. Account for the resignation of Bismarck as the Chancellor of the German Empire by 1890.

Approach

✐Give a brief introduction to Chancellor Bismarck
✐Give and explain the reasons for his resignation
✐Conclude

Otto von Bismarck was the Chancellor of Germany from 1871 when he proclaimed the united German Empire up to March 1890 when the resigned his position. He was a statesman of conservative ideas devoted to militarism, isolation of France and maintenance of German supremacy. The great man, Bismarck was forced to resign in 1890 by the following reasons;

-The death of Emperor William I in 1888 significantly contributed to Bismarck's resignation
-The death of the new Emperor Frederick (son to William I)
-Rise of the young and increasingly ambitious Kaiser William II
-Anti-socialist policy of Bismarck played part in his resignation
-The arrogant character of Bismarck
-The colonial expansion demands and policy of Kaiser William II
-The question of the German relations with Russia which was opposed by Kaiser William II
-The old age of Bismarck
-The failure by Bismarck to direct affairs in Eastern Europe by 1890
-Bismarck's opposition to naval advancement of Germany
-Loss of support from German politicians, aristocrats and bureaucrats (civil servants)
-Opposition from the German Catholic Church
-

All in all, Chancellor Otto von Bismarck who had played a key role in the creation of the German Empire by 1871 and direction of German and European affairs between 1871 and 1890 had

become frustrated by various factors explained above and in March 1890, he resigned his position.

49. "Nationalism was primarily responsible for the outbreak of World War I by 1914". Discuss.

Approach

- The question is two-sided and you will be required to;
- Introduce World War I
- Stand point
- Identify and explain how nationalism was responsible for the outbreak of World War I
- Transitional paragraph
- Other causes of the War
- Conclude

World War I was a global war which was fought from 1914 to 1918 between the Triple Alliance (Central Powers) of mainly Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey and the Triple Entente (Allied Powers) of Britain, France, Russia, USA, Italy, and Belgium among others. The war was caused by various factors which included nationalism. Nationalism refers to the desire to have a nation independent and powerful with all its national interests well-protected and with ability to conquer other nations.

To a larger extent, nationalism was primarily responsible for the outbreak of World War I as discussed below;

-The development of aggressive German nationalism provoked other countries into war by 1914
-Serbian nationalism motivated Serbia to unite all Slav people which brought her into conflict with Austria-Hungary
-French nationalism motivated France to start a war of revenge for her defeat in 1871 and to recover Alsace-Lorraine
-Nationalism made Serbia to reject the third demand on Austria-Hungary's ultimatum since it would have meant loss of national independence
-Increased the demand for independence among various nationalities under the Empire of Austria-Hungary
-Intensified conflicts between the policies and interests of various countries
-Encouraged Germany to develop its naval power which threatened British naval interests
-Increased the demand for overseas territories and colonies.
-Nationalism was an important motivator of the assassination of Crown Prince Franz Ferdinand in June 1914

However, much as nationalism was to a larger extent responsible for the outbreak of World War I, there were other factors which helped to cause the war as explained below;
-The creation of the system of alliances in Europe.
-Military and arms competition between countries played part in causing World War I

-Aggressive policy of Kaiser William II
-Economic imperialism and colonial rivalry between European powers
-The occurrence and worsening of Balkan Crisis in 1878-1914 for instance the First Balkan War 1912 and Second Balkan War 1913
-The contribution of press propaganda
-The complete failure of diplomacy and absence of a reliable international peace organisation
-The failure of International Socialism and international peace movements partly gave way to War by 1914
-The attack on and occupation of Belgium by Germany on August 3, 1914
-
In a nutshell, World War I was caused by many political, social, military and economic factors but nationalism was to a larger extent the primary cause as discussed above.

50. To what extent was the Versailles Settlement of 1919 realistic settlement?

Preamble

The Versailles Settlement of was a settlement between the Victor powers and the defeated powers of World War I. The Settlement was used to refer to the Treaty signed between the Allied powers and Germany in June 1919 and more generally, all other treaties that were signed that is the Treaty of Saint-Germain with Austria in September 1919, the Treaty of Neuilly with Bulgaria in November 1919 and Treaty of Trianon with Hungary in June 1920. It was aimed at solving problems of Europe which had been created by World War I.

To a greater extent, the Versailles Settlement a realistic settlement the following ways:

-The Versailles Settlement ended World War I and restored peace and security in Europe.
-Promoted diplomacy in Europe.
-It restored the balance of power in Europe.
-Established new independent states such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, and Latvia and so redrew the map of Europe.
-The Settlement established the League of Nations which prevented a major war up to 1939.
-Disarmed aggressive Germany and her allies Austria, Bulgaria, and Hungary
-Promoted trade and commerce by guaranteeing freedom of navigation of international waterways by merchant vessels.
-The Versailles Settlement demilitarised the Rhineland and this checked German aggression against her neighbours.
-Initiated territorial adjustments in Europe; for instance gave back Alsace-Lorraine to France, North Schleswig to Denmark, Posen and Western Prussia to Poland and Memel to Lithuania.
-Created access to the sea for landlocked countries for instance Serbia was given access to the Adriatic Sea through a merger with Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

-The Versailles Settlement destroyed the despotic empires of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Turkey and replaced them with republics.
-Destroyed the Alliance of the Central powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Hungary.
-Restored the neutrality and sovereignty of Belgium.
-The 1919 Settlement placed Saarland under international control of the League.
-Settled the conflict over Silesia between Germany and Poland;
-Imposed reparations on the defeated nations.
-The Versailles Settlement partly handled to problem of Balkans

However, the Versailles Settlement of 1919 was not realistic in the following ways;
-The Versailles Settlement was imposed on the defeated powers and this created a permanent desire for revenge.
-Provided for the creation of the Polish Corridor which separated East Prussia from Germany.
-Imposed an abnormally heavy war indemnity of 6,600 million pounds on Germany and this damaged the German economy.
-Forcibly took away German colonies in Africa and this caused resentment in Germany.
-Failed to enforce disarmament of all the powers of Europe and this led to revival of the arms race in the inter-war period.
-The Settlement with Germany was concluded at the Hall of Mirrors which provoked violent German nationalism for it was the same place in which the German Empire had been declared.
-The Settlement was drawn under the Chairmanship of Georges Clemenceau who was determined to revenge against Germany.
-The Versailles Settlement ignored the principle of nationality and created the problem of racial and national minorities in Europe; for instance 10 million non-Poles were added to Poland, 3 million Germans into Czechoslovakia.
-Neglected Woodrow Wilson's 'Fourteen Points' which were aimed at reconciliation and the result was revenge against the defeated powers.
-Created very weak states like Poland, Austria and Czechoslovakia which were easily invaded by Germany.
-Contributed to the rise of aggressive dictators; the Nazi Adolf Hitler and fascist Benito Mussolini.
-The unfairness of the Versailles Settlement partly caused the Second World War of 1939-45.
-Marginalised the interests of the smaller powers and it was clearly a party of the major Victor powers – Britain, France and U.S.A.
-Made Germany to lose her territories in Europe to her enemies for instance Posen, Danzig and Posen to Poland, and Eupen-Malmedy and Moresnet to Belgium.

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-Increased hatred, mistrust and suspicion between Victor and Defeated powers in Europe.
-Established a weak League of Nations failed by 1939.
-Prohibited the union of Germany and Austria yet these were two great German states

In conclusion, Versailles Settlement of 1919 was to a greater extent a realistic settlement though it had some unrealistic provisions and results as discussed above.

51. How was the World Economic Depression and its problems solved?

Preamble

- Brief Introduction
- Identify solutions to the Depression
- Conclude

The World Economic Depression was a period in which economies in Europe experienced slump and was characterised by low aggregate demand, surplus production and deflation, low savings and investment, gross unemployment, collapse of industries and financial institutions. The Depression started with the Crash of the Wall Street Stock Market in October 1929 and quickly spread to Europe. The Depression and its problems were solved in the following ways;

-Increased aggression by countries such as Germany and Italy; to obtain more market and cheaper/free resources
-Repudiation of the 1919 Treaty of Versailles by Germany
-Abandonment of the increasingly inflexible gold standard system
-Development of regional economic groupings
-Reinstatement of banking and financial institutions with increased government supervision
-Adoption of trade restriction policies provided short-term solutions to the depression
-USA introduced the New Deal by 1933 which included banking supervision, insurance, increased government spending, social security and unemployment benefits among others.
-Industrial and public works development schemes.
-Change of governments by the citizens of various states; Spanish monarchy was overthrown in 1931 and in Germany the masses replaced the Weimar Republic with Nazi regime by 1933.
-USA restricted, reduced and then stopped unprofitable American loans to Europe.
-Strikes and demonstrations by the suffering workers, peasants, unemployed and the general populace.
-Economic Conference was called in London in 1933 to address the challenges posed by the Great Depression
-Progressive taxation and labour reforms such as trade union formation.
-Military conscription mainly to provide employment and increase incomes, deal with unrest.

-Several countries accepted to implement the proposals of Economist John Maynard Keynes; cut taxes, subsidise consumers, increase investment and an expansionary monetary policy - all to raise aggregate demand.
-

All in all, many economic, social and political measures were undertaken by countries and their citizens to address the bad effects of the depression as analysed above.

52. Examine the achievements of Adolf Hitler between 1933 and 1945.

Approach

- Give the background to Adolf Hitler
- Stand point
- Identify and explain the achievements/successes of Adolf Hitler
- However paragraph
- Bring in the failures and weaknesses
- Conclude

Adolf Hitler was the leader of the Nazi Party which was set up in Germany in 1919. Hitler became popular and in January 1939, he was appointed Chancellor of Germany. In August 1934, Hitler took over as Chancellor-President of Germany and ruled the country up to the end of April 1945. During his regime, he introduced various domestic and foreign policies which were mainly aimed at maintaining stability and improving conditions sin Germany and reestablishing the power of Germany.

To a greater extent, Hitler achieved the following between 1933 and 1945;

-Introduced and implemented comprehensive military reforms which transformed the German military
-Promoted industrial development of Germany
-Introduced large schemes of public infrastructure works which provided jobs and boosted the economy
-Protected private ownership of property which was supported by middle class, capitalists, property and landowners
-Established an efficient system of centralised government
-Hitler's government improved the working and living conditions of workers in Germany by establishing the Nazi Labour Front.
-Maintained a stable currency for Germany
-Restored peace, order and stability in Germany by suppressing riotous groups such as Communists
-Introduced wide education reforms; schools under closer government supervision and support

-Signed the Concordat with the Pope in 1933 and this reduced conflict between the state and the church
-Freed Germany from the harsh terms and restrictions imposed by unfair treaties especially the Treaty of Versailles of 1919.
-Implemented several agricultural reforms which supported economic recovery and solved the problem of food shortages and starvation
-Restored the union of the great German states of Germany and Austria in 1938.
-Liberated Germans under Czechoslovakia and Poland by 1939.

However, Hitler had some failures in his policies and government as examined below;
-Suppressed opposition with brutal measures such as arbitrary arrest, torture, imprisonment and killing of victims in the concentration camps by the S.S forces and the Secret Police
-Hitler murdered his close friends e.g. Captain Ernst Rohm was shot at the end of June 1934
-Banned political parties and their activities except the Nazi Party
-Established a repressive one-party (Nazi) tyranny in Germany; one of the worst the world has seen.
-Largely neglected the provision of social services because of overspending on the military
-Exercised religious intolerance which denied most Germans their freedom of worship
-Introduced and enforced mass military conscription
-Introduced unfair and repressive laws such as the Enabling Act of 1933 which gave him nearly unrestricted powers
-Turned the German education system into a system of indoctrination of Germans into Nazi philosophy.
-Carried out state sponsored anti-Semitism campaign in which Jews were forced into the extermination or concentration camps and by 1945, some 6 million had been killed
-Hitler distorted a European peace through his aggressive foreign policy.
-Hitler played a leading role in causing World War II
-Imposed German rule on foreign nationalities such as Czechs and Slovaks in Czechoslovakia, Poles in Poland.
-Remilitarised the German Rhineland in 1936 by ordering its occupation by German troops
-Tremendously frustrated the work of the League of Nations
-Repudiated treaties which had been signed by Germany and European states such as the Treaty of Versailles of 1919

All in all, Adolf Hitler was in control of German affairs from 1933 up to 1945 and during this period he had some failures in his policies but his successes or achievements were to a greater extent as examined above.

53. Account for the establishment of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation by 1949.

<u>Preamble</u>

- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ Reasons for establishment/formation of N.A.T.O.
- ✓ Conclude

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (N.A.T.O.) was formed in 1949 by the North Atlantic Treaty which was signed by Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, U.S.A., Canada, Luxembourg, Italy, Portugal, Norway, and Iceland. The organisation was established mainly for mutual support of member states in case of an attack.

The establishment of N.A.T.O. was due to the following reasons;

-To protect the territorial integrity, political independence and security of member states
-NATO was formed to develop and maintain the ability of member states to individually and collectively resist any armed attack
-To promote friendly and diplomatic relations between countries in the world
-NATO was set up to promote and further world peace
-NATO was formed to promote democratic governance, the rule of law and the freedoms of the people of the member states.
-To counter Russian influence in Europe and the world
-To undertake peaceful settlement of disputes between member states and other states in a manner consistent with the United Nations Charter
-To promote economic cooperation, collaboration and eliminate conflicts in economic policies of member states
-NATO was set up to safeguard capitalism and general freedom of private property which was threatened by communism
-To promote scientific and technological advancement of member states
-
-

In conclusion, NATO was established in 1949 because of the many political, social, economic and military objectives discussed above.

54. To what extent was the weakness and character of King Louis XVI responsible for the outbreak of the French Revolution of 1789?

The French Revolution of 1789 was the fundamental social, economic and political change which occurred in 1789 when the poor peasants, discontented bourgeoisie and some disgruntled aristocracy of the nobility and clergy rose up against the ancient regime of the Bourbon Monarchy. The monarchy was under weak King Louis XVI who had come to power in 1774. The Revolution began as peaceful movement for reform but eventually culminated into the destruction of the monarchy and its replacement by a republican revolutionary government.

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To a greater extent, the weakness and character of King Louis XVI was responsible for the outbreak of the French Revolution of 1789 as discussed below;

-He ruled as an absolute monarch and a despot which made him very unpopular
-King Louis XVI depended on the bad advice of his wife Marie Antoinette and the privileged aristocracy of nobles and the clergy
-Louis XVI was weak in character and was no real despot which encouraged the masses to rise up against his government
-King Louis XVI failed to handle and control the Estates-General Meeting which marked the start of the Revolution in May 1789
-Failed to address the grievances of the French Army
-King Louis failed to suppress the revolution in its initial stages
-Dismissed reformist financial controllers and ministers like Jacques Turgot and Jacques Necker
-He accepted to sign the 1786 free trade treaty with England which had disastrous effects on the French economy
-King Louis XVI kept himself away from the masses and could not therefore address their problems
-Louis XVI was extravagant in his expenditures for instance had 2000 horses and 200 carriages
-He involved French forces in the American War of Independence
-King Louis XVI allowed his ministers to issue the 'lettres de cachet' which angered the masses
-King Louis XVI failed to check corruption and injustice in France

However, much as the weakness and character of King Louis XVI was to a greater extent responsible for the outbreak of the French Revolution, there were other factors as analysed below.

-The despotic system of government of the Bourbon Monarchy
-The unfair social class stratification of France
-The huge influence of the system of government of England on France
-The influence of the political philosophers such as Jean Jacques Rousseau, Voltaire, John Locke, Adam Smith and Baron de Montesquieu
-The role and bad character of Queen Marie Antoinette
-Worsening financial crisis and bankruptcy in France
-The bad weather and economic distress of 1788-1789
-The role of the French encyclopedists like Denis Diderot and D'Alembert

In conclusion, there were many factors that were responsible for the outbreak of the French Revolution of 1789 but the weakness and character was to a greater extent responsible as discussed above.

55. Examine the achievements of the Directory Government between 1795 and 1799.

The Directory Government was established by the National Convention at the end of 1794 but it started its works in early 1795. The Directory was composed of five directors with one director retiring each year and the Legislature of two houses; the Council of Elders of 250 members

and the Council of Five Hundred members. It was expected to end terror, restore peace and order, reorganise the economy, achieve military glory and deal with all other problems that France had been facing.
To a greater extent, the Directory Government was successful and recorded the following achievements.

-The Directory Government completely ended the reign of terror in France
-The Directory tried to check dictatorship in France
-It suppressed the attempt by the 'Society of Equals' under Francois Babeuf to overthrow the government
-The Directory suppressed the royalist and Jacobin conspiracy of October 1795
-Established the rule of law and ended mob rule in France
-It set up a strong army under the direction of Director Carnot
-Extended the revolutionary doctrines of liberty, equality and fraternity to other states in Europe
-The Directory expanded the frontiers of France to the Papal States, Lombardy, the Cisalpine Republic, Venice, Belgium, West Bank of the Rhine and the Batavian Republic
-It disintegrated the allies of the First Coalition
-Promoted tourism by developing the museum at Louvre
-Secured war reparations/indemnity from the conquered states for instance 10 million Francs from Modena, 300 million from the Papacy
-Restored constitutional rule after a period of anarchy
-It developed the French Navy
-The Directory Government introduced and implemented economic reforms
-The Directory initiated public works reforms
-It tried to reconcile various political groups
-Defeated the Austria, France's archenemy in the Italian Campaign

However, the Directory also had some failures which made it unpopular and these include the following;
-It failed to check corruption and embezzlement of public funds by its officials
-Abolished the 'Law of Maximum' which allowed the greedy middle class exploit the poor
-It restricted the franchise (right to vote) to a few property owners and tax-payers
-It failed to protect the territories which Napoleon had won for France
-The Directory was increasingly divided and involved in power struggles
-Failed to fix the economic and social problems faced by the French people
-The Directory over-depended on Napoleon Bonaparte and could not survive without him
-The Directory failed to suppress socialism in France
-It rigged the elections of 1797
-It was dominated by and favoured the conservative middle class
-The Directory failed to complete the conquest of Egypt in 1798-99

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In conclusive analysis, despite the several failures, Directory Government was to a greater extent successful as examined above.

56. Explain the factors that contributed to Napoleon Bonaparte's rise to power in France by 1799.
Required

- Introduction
- Identify and explain the factors which contributed to Napoleon Bonaparte's rise to power
- A logical conclusion

Napoleon Bonaparte was an army officer of peasant background who rose to power in November 1799 after overthrowing the Directory Government in a military coup d'état. He set up a Consulate Government headed by him and ruled up to 1815. His rise to power was contributed by several factors as explained below.

-The contribution of the French Revolution of 1789 brought Napoleon Bonaparte to power.
-The personal ambition, oratory power and great character of Napoleon Bonaparte
-The military brilliance and abilities of Napoleon Bonaparte
-The weakness and contribution of the Directory Government
-The role of the external military campaigns; the Italian Campaign of 1796-97 and the Egyptian Campaign of 1798-99
-The contribution of the Bonaparte family especially Charles Bonaparte and Lucien Bonaparte
-Napoleon Bonaparte's marriage to Josephine Beauharnais the daughter to Director Paul de Barras
-Support to Napoleon from the French Army was an important factor in his rise to power
-Luck or good fortune in part contributed to Napoleon Bonaparte's rise to power
-The poor background of Napoleon Bonaparte
-The education Napoleon obtained helped him capture power by November 1799
-The success of the coup d'état of Brumaire of November 1799 was the immediate factor which brought Napoleon Bonaparte to power

In conclusion, Napoleon Bonaparte's rise to power was an exciting episode in the history of modern Europe and it was contributed by many social, political, military and economic factors explained above.

57. Account for the popularity of the First French Empire between 1804 and 1813.

The First French Empire was established in 1804 by Napoleon Bonaparte who crowned himself the Emperor of France. The First French Empire was in power from this time up to 1814 when Emperor Napoleon was overthrown. Between 1804 and 1813, the Empire enjoyed popularity in France and Europe and this was attributed to many factors clearly examined below.

-Introduction legion of honour and employment based on merit made the First French Empire popular.
-The signing of the Concordat between the First French Empire and Catholic Church in 1801 made the government very popular among the Catholics in France and Europe.
-Implementation of education reforms which gave France a sound and modern education system.
-Reorganisation of the French local government partly made the Empire popular.
-Introduction of Code Napoleon in 1804 and an organised legal system increased the popularity of the First French Empire.
-Industrial and commercial reforms partly account for the popularity of the Empire between 1804 and 1813.
-Introduction of banking and financial reforms and fair taxation system.
-Establishment of large programmes/schemes of public works by the First French Republic.
-Establishment of a powerful French Army which protected France and was used to achieve glory in foreign policy.
-Granted a constitution which provided for equality and guaranteed the rights of French people.
-Modernisation of agriculture in France eliminated problems of food shortages and partly accounts for the popularity of the French Empire between 1804 and 1813.
-The extension of revolutionary doctrines to other parts of Europe made the First French Empire popular among the French revolutionaries and oppressed peoples of Europe.
-The strict control of the press reduced public criticism of Emperor Napoleon's government and so it remained popular for quite a longer period.
-The expansionist foreign policy and acquisition of foreign territories for France for instance Holland, Spain, Naples, and Confederation of the Rhine, the Kingdom of Westphalia, and some Italian States.
-The victories of the First French Empire over the Second Coalition, and Third Coalition.
-The great and determined leadership of Emperor Napoleon

All in all, the factors explained above account for the popularity of the First French Empire between 1804 and 1813.

58. 'The 1815 Vienna Settlement was bound to fail'. Discuss.

The 1815 Vienna Settlement was a combination of resolutions drawn by the great powers of Europe at the Congress of Vienna of 1814-15. It also included the provisions of the treaties that had been signed by 1815 between the defeated France and the great powers. The settlement

was aimed at solving the problems that had been caused by the French Revolution of 1789 and Napoleon Bonaparte I, share former French territories between great powers, restore peace and solve other problems Europe faced.

To a greater extent, the 1815 Vienna Settlement was bound to fail due to the following unrealistic and weak provisions;

-The 1815 Vienna Settlement ignored the principle of nationality and this caused more national discontent and unrest in Europe.
-The Vienna Settlement restored unpopular and despotic legitimate rulers and these became a major cause of liberal revolts for instance the Bourbons Kings; Louis XVI in France, Ferdinand I in Naples and King Ferdinand VII in Spain.
-The Settlement failed to restore a European balance of power with Britain becoming the most powerful and influential nation.
-The Settlement ignored the views and interests of smaller powers like Belgium, Poland, Denmark, Italian and German States
-The Vienna Settlement only punished smaller nations that had been forced to ally with Napoleon yet even Austria, Prussia and Russia had closely worked with him!
-The Vienna Settlement provided the great powers an opportunity to pursue selfish national interests which caused more suspicion and rivalry.
-The Vienna Settlement failed to settle the problems that the Ottoman Empire was facing and this caused unrest in the Empire and Eastern Europe, commonly referred to as the Eastern Question.
-The Settlement laid a weak foundation to the Congress System which collapsed by 1830.
-The Settlement delayed the unification of German and Italian states by placing them under imperial powers and this later caused wars of unification.
-It imposed a heavy war indemnity of 700 million francs on France and this created some threat of revenge by France.
-Imposed an army of occupation on France and this undermined the sovereignty/independence of France and was detested by many French people.
-The Vienna Settlement caused many revolts in Europe and thus failed to maintain peace and stability in Europe.
-Promoted the conservative and despotic aims and policies of aristocrats like Metternich, Tsar Alexander I and King William III.
-The Vienna Settlement forcibly merged/amalgamated small states for instance Belgium and Holland and this was bound to fail.
-The 1815 Vienna Settlement failed to restore the two ancient republics of Genoa and Venice.

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However, the 1815 Vienna Settlement made some few achievements and they include;
-Restored peace and stability in Europe.
-Ensured the complete defeat of the aggressive Napoleon Bonaparte and France.
-It was able to restore legitimate rulers which assisted in suppressing disruptive revolutionary forces.
-Succeeded in preventing further French aggression.
-The Settlement restored the balance of power in Europe.
-Settled the conflict between the great powers over the disputed territories for instance partitioned Poland and Saxony between Russia and Prussia.
-Redrew the map of Europe by reducing the frontiers of France.
-Established a permanent alliance of the 'Big Four' powers; Austria, Britain, Prussia and Russia which handled the major problems of Europe.
-Guaranteed free navigation on major international waterways such as the Mediterranean, the Danube and the Black Sea.
-Initiated a new idea of diplomatic settlement of international issues through meetings and co-operation of powers as one institutional body.
-The Settlement promoted constitutional governance in France; restored the Bourbons with the Constitutional Charter of 1814.
-Indirectly laid foundation for the unification of Germany and Italy.
-Granted Switzerland independence and neutrality and this protected this nation against future aggression.

In conclusion, the 1815 Vienna Settlement was to a greater extent bound to fail due to its unrealistic provisions but still, it had some minor achievements as have been discussed above.

59. **Assess the contribution of Prussia to the Unification of Germany by 1871.**

The Unification of Germany refers to the process by which the various German states such as Bavaria, Baden, Holstein, Hanover, Wurttemberg, Westphalia, and Prussia were liberated and brought together into one large and united German state. This was completed in January 1871 with the proclamation of the German Empire by Otto von Bismarck. Prussia was the leading and most organised state in Germany and its contribution to Unification of Germany was to a greater extent as assessed below:

-Prussia provided political leadership to other German states during the unification of Germany.
-Prussia financed the liberation and unification struggle of the German states.

-Adopted the policy of militarism, 'blood and iron' which proved quicker and more efficient in the unification.
-Prussia developed a powerful army which played vital part in the process of unification
-Prussia provoked other powers which recklessly attacked Prussia and so became aggressors and they could not be supported by other powers.
-Improved transport and communications systems.
-Prussia established the German Customs Union (the Zollverein) which became the economic foundation of the political union of German states.
-Prussia eliminated the obstacle to economic and military reform posed by the Liberals
-Prussia liberated and annexed Schleswig from Denmark in 1864.
-Prussia liberated Holstein from Austria after defeating Austria in the Six Weeks' War of 1866.
-Prussia established the North German Confederation in 1867 which included states of Holstein, Schleswig, Hanover, Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, and Frankfurt City.
-Prussia defeated France in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 and liberated the South German States.
-Prussia introduced education reforms which reduced illiteracy in Germany.
-Prussia established the German Empire in January 1871.
-Prussia secured foreign support and sympathy from foreign powers.

However, much as Prussia to a greater extent contributed to unification of Germany by 1871, there were other factors that also contributed to this process and they include the following;
-The early contribution of the Napoleon Bonaparte I, 1805-1815.
-Accidental positive contribution of the Vienna Settlement of 1815; reduced hundreds of German states to only 39 in the German Confederation with one German Diet (parliament)
-The collapse of the repressive Congress System by 1830.
-The downfall of Metternich in mid-1848.
-The rise of King William I to power in Prussia.
-The contribution of Otto von Bismarck.
-The great lessons learnt from the failure of the revolutionary movements of 1848-51 in Germany.
-The miscalculations of Emperor Napoleon III.
-Influence of German writers like Steuben and Hegel who wrote about the glorious past history of Germany and advocated for freedom from foreign domination.
-The common language and customs of the German people.
-The weakness of the imperial powers of Denmark, Austria, and France.

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In conclusion, a combination of factors contributed to the unification of Germany which was completed by 1871 but it is important to note that the contribution of Prussia was to a greater extent as assessed above.

60. How successful was the 1878 Berlin Congress in solving the problems of Europe?

The 1878 Berlin Congress was a meeting of powers of Europe held at Berlin in Germany between June and July 1878. It was called by German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck and it was attended by Germany, Premier Benjamin Disraeli of Britain, and Count Andrassy of Austria-Hungary, and Gorchakov of Russia. Italy, France, Rumania, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro also sent representatives. It was aimed at restoring the balance of power and solving problems in the Balkans and Europe and to prevent war.

To a bigger extent, the 1878 Berlin Congress was successful in solving the problems of Europe in the following ways:

-The Berlin Congress reduced the size of the 'Big Bulgaria' created by the Treaty of San Stefano of March 1878 between Russia and Turkey which left Britain contented.
-The Congress distributed territory among the great powers; Britain received Cyprus, Austria-Hungary was allowed to administer Bosnia-Herzegovina and Russia retained Bessarabia and some territory in Asia Minor (Turkey)
-It prevented wholesome and sudden collapse of the Ottoman Empire which could have caused more problems in Europe.
-The Congress successfully prevented war between Britain and Russia since their complaints were properly and diplomatically settled.
-Secured the promises of reform and improved governance from Sultan Abdul Hamid II of Turkey.
-The Congress contributed to the establishment of the Dual Alliance of Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1879 and then the Triple Alliance with inclusion of Italy in 1882 and this helped diplomatically direct the affairs of Europe.
-The 1878 Congress of Berlin enforced the principle of nationality and granted complete independence to Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania and Bulgaria which reduced national unrest in the Balkans and Eastern Europe.
-Provided the 'peace broker' of Europe Otto von Bismarck an opportunity to settle European problems in a diplomatic and more acceptable fashion.
-The Congress at Berlin in 1878 checked Russian imperialism and expansion into the Balkans.
-Handed the Serb-inhabited Bosnia-Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary and this temporarily reduced the threat of Serb nationalism to destroy the Empire of Austria-Hungary.
-Maintained peace, security and stability in Europe by eliminating possibility of future major wars between great powers and so peace prevailed up to early 1914.

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However, the 1878 Berlin Congress was also unsuccessful in solving the problems of Europe in the following ways;
-Provoked violent Serb nationalism by handing Bosnia-Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary
-Failed to completely eliminate Russian imperial interests in the Balkans; Russia continued to support Slav national movements there.
-The Congress failed to force the Sultan of Turkey carry out his promise of fair treatment of Christians and minorities in the Ottoman Empire and so persecution continued.
-The Congress contributed to establishment of alliances which later caused more antagonism in Europe and partly caused World War I.
-Promoted imperialism of the great powers especially in the Balkan region
-It escalated the Russo-Austrian rivalry by denying Russia Bosnia-Herzegovina and instead placing them under Austria-Hungary.
-Failed to resolve the question of national frontiers in the Balkans leaving nearly all the Balkan states discontented and this caused the First Balkan War of 1912 and Second Balkan War of 1913.
-The 1878 Congress increased German influence and power which made Kaiser William II more aggressive.
-The 1878 Berlin Congress made Russia to undertake armament and military expansion which sparked off an arms race.
-The Congress left Italy wholesomely displeased for she was not rewarded with any Balkan territory.
-Humiliated and provoked the Turkish/Ottoman Empire because it distributed part of Turkish territory among the greedy great powers.

In conclusive analysis, though the 1878 Berlin Congress had some failures, it was to a bigger extent successful in solving the problems of Europe through various diplomatic arrangements and agreements between the great powers that have been examined above.

61. How far did Prince Metternich contribute to the stability of Europe between 1815 and 1848?

Prince Metternich was an aristocrat, anti-revolutionary and politician who was appointed foreign affairs minister of the Austrian Empire in 1809 and chaired the Congress of Vienna of 1814-15. He became the Chancellor of the Empire by 1821 and held this position up to 1848. In these positions; he pursued several policies that were largely aimed at suppressing the new revolutionary forces and maintaining peace and stability in Europe.

To a greater extent, Prince Metternich contributed to the stability of Europe through the following ways;

-Metternich helped in the efforts which brought the complete defeat of the aggressive Napoleon Bonaparte I.
-Prince Metternich chaired the Congress of Vienna of 1814-15 which provided solutions to the problems of Europe and tried to restore order.

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-Supported the restoration and protection of legitimate rulers which helped to maintain stability.
-Convinced the great powers of Europe to establish the permanent alliance of Austria, Britain, Prussia and Russia which met in Congresses to solve problems that threatened peace.
-Maintained the Austrian Empire intact and stable and this helped in preventing nationalist unrest in Europe.
-Restored and maintained a balance of power in Europe and so no single power could influence issues and cause instability.
-Ensured the peaceful redrawing of the map of Europe.
-Tried to suppress the liberal and national revolts and other new ideas which threatened peace and stability of Europe.
-Metternich transformed Vienna into the centre of European diplomacy.
-Established a strong army which was used to maintain order and stability in Austria and suppressing revolts some parts of Europe like Piedmont in 1821.
-Revived trade and commerce in Europe.
-Restrained the expansionist ambitions and policies of Russia in the Balkans and Eastern Europe at least up to 1825.
-Metternich forged an alliance of the monarchs of Europe in efforts to suppress new forces of liberalism, nationalism and democracy.
-Metternich encouraged the reconciliation of European powers with the defeated France; argued that Europe was not fighting France but the aggressive Napoleon I.

However, much as Metternich to a greater extent contributed to the stability of Europe, he pursued some policies which disrupted stability and in fact caused stability. These include the following;
-Imposed despotic legitimate rulers on different states in Europe such as France, Naples, Spain and these caused violent revolts.
-Imposed strict censorship which not only caused revolts and instability but completely failed to prevent his subjects from getting into contact with revolutionary doctrines.
-Failed to suppress liberal and national revolts by 1848.
-Metternich enforced religious intolerance in the Austrian Empire and this caused religious violence and instability in the Austrian Empire and Europe.
-Employed extreme brutality in suppression of liberal and national revolts.
-Metternich laid a weak foundation for the Congress System which failed to maintain peace and stability by 1830.
-Failed to check Russian expansionist policies especially after 1825 and this threatened the stability of Europe.
-Implemented repressive and exploitative policies which forced his subjects to revolt.
-Metternich maintained control over German and Italian states and this caused national discontent and revolutionary instabilities.
-He failed to convince Britain to accept the Troppau Protocol and the suppression of all new ideas and revolts that threatened stability of Europe.

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-Prince Metternich restored and protected the worst legitimate rulers who became the main cause of revolutionary unrest in Europe.
-Metternich resigned on March 15, 1848 leaving Europe in a situation of revolutions, unrest and instability

In conclusion, much as Prince Metternich to a greater extent contributed to the stability of Europe, he also pursued some policies which caused some unrest and instability as discussed above.

62. 'The policies of Kaiser William II were primarily responsible for the outbreak of World War I'. Discuss.

World War I was a global war fought between the Central Powers (Triple Alliance) of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria and the Allied Powers of Britain, France, Russia, U.S.A. and their respective allies. The War began after the assassination of Austria-Hungary's Crown Prince Franz Ferdinand in June 1914 and with Austria-Hungary's declaration of war against Serbia in July 1914. Kaiser William II was the Emperor of the German Empire from 1888 to 1918. He pursued aggressive and provocative policies which played a crucial part in causing World War I.

To a larger extent, the policies of Kaiser William II were primarily responsible for the outbreak of Cold War politics in Europe as discussed below;

-Increased the development of the German Navy and this caused conflict against the naval power Britain.
-Kaiser William II's aggressive polices failed the disarmament programme which intensified arms competition/race.
-The policies Kaiser William II forced Chancellor Otto von Bismarck to resign in March 1890 and without him, it was just a matter of time before war could break out.
-Kaiser William II's policy of colonial expansion in Africa caused great conflict especially the Moroccan Crises of 1905-6 and 1911 which later turned into World War I.
-Kaiser William II's policy of reorganising the army of Turkey caused great trouble; gave this role to German General, Liman von Sanders
-Kaiser William II's policy of interfering with South African affairs made him send a congratulatory message to Paul Kruger – the Boer President of Transvaal who had defeated the British Jameson Raid in 1896.
-Kaiser William's policy of spreading Pan-Germanism was hated by Russia, Britain and France which eventually caused war by 1914.
-The aggressive policies of Kaiser William II threatened the national interests of other countries and this partly caused World War I.

-Kaiser William II's policy of expansion into the East and the Balkans; for instance initiated the Berlin-Baghdad Railway
-Kaiser William II gave Austria-Hungary open permission to deal with Serbia the way she wished with assurance of German support and this encouraged Austria-Hungary to start war.
-The anti-Russian policies of Kaiser William II brought Germany and Russia into conflict.
-Kaiser William II issued ultimatums against Russia and France and when they were not honoured, declared war on them.
-Kaiser William II policy of invading Belgium on August 3, 1914 was partly responsible for the outbreak of World War I.

However, there were other factors which were also responsible for the outbreak of World War I and these are discussed below.

-The establishment of rival alliances in Europe; the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and the Triple Entente of Britain, France, and Russia.
-The development of extremely violent and hate nationalism in Europe.
-The occurrence of the Balkan Crisis; revolts, religious persecution, inter-state wars and the First and Second Balkan Wars.
-The role of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71
-The absence of an international peace organisation and failure of diplomacy in Europe.
-Mass media and press propaganda in Europe created war hysteria.
-Colonial competition and imperial rivalry between European states partly caused World War I.
-The failure of International Socialism was partly responsible for the outbreak of World War I. The International Socialist Movement had vowed to maintain world peace and prevent war by organising a general strike of all workers and soldiers but nothing was done in 1914 and war broke out.
-Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo in June 1914 sparked off World War I.

All in all, many factors were responsible for the outbreak of World War I but the policies of Kaiser William II were to a larger extent responsible as discussed above.

63. How did the 1919 Versailles Settlement affect Europe up to 1939?

The 1919 Vienna Settlement was a settlement between the Victor powers and the defeated powers of World War I. The Settlement was used to refer to the Treaty signed between the Allied powers and Germany in June 1919 and more generally, all other treaties that were signed that is the Treaty of Saint-Germain with Austria in September 1919, the Treaty of Neuilly with

Bulgaria in November 1919 and Treaty of Trianon with Hungary in June 1920. It was aimed at solving problems of Europe which had been created by World War I.

To a greater extent, the 1919 Versailles Settlement positively affected Europe in the following ways:

-The Versailles Settlement ended World War I and restored peace and security in Europe.
-Promoted diplomacy in Europe.
-It restored the balance of power in Europe.
-Established new independent states such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, and Latvia and so redrew the map of Europe.
-The Settlement established the League of Nations which prevented a major war up to 1939.
-Disarmed aggressive Germany and her allies Austria, Bulgaria, and Hungary
-Promoted trade and commerce by guaranteeing freedom of navigation of international waterways by merchant vessels.
-The Versailles Settlement demilitarised the Rhineland and this checked german aggression against her neighbours.
-Initiated territorial adjustments in Europe; for instance gave back Alsace-Lorraine to France, North Schleswig to Denmark, Posen and Western Prussia to Poland and Memel to Lithuania.
-Created access to the sea by landlocked countries for instance Serbia was given access to the Adriatic Sea through a merger with Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
-The Versailles Settlement destroyed the despotic empires of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Turkey and replaced them with republics.
-Destroyed the Alliance of the Central powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Hungary.
-Restored the neutrality and sovereignty of Belgium.
-The 1919 Settlement placed Saarland under international control of the League.
-Settled the conflict over Silesia between Germany and Poland;
-Imposed reparations on the defeated nations.
-The Versailles Settlement partly handled to problem of Balkans

However, the 1919 Versailles Settlement also negatively affected Europe in the following ways;
-The Versailles Settlement was dictated on the defeated powers and this created a permanent desire for revenge.
-Created the Polish Corridor which separated East Prussia from Germany and this caused many problems in the inter-war period.
-Imposed an abnormally heavy war indemnity of £6,600 million (pounds) on Germany and this damaged her economy.

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-Disintegrated the German colonial empire in Africa and this caused resentment in Germany.
-Failed to enforce disarmament of all the powers of Europe and this led to revival of the arms race in the inter-war period.
-The Settlement with Germany was concluded at the Hall of Mirrors which provoked violent German nationalism for it was the same place in which the German Empire had been declared forty-eight years earlier.
-The Settlement was drawn under the Chairmanship of Georges Clemenceau who was determined to revenge against Germany.
-The Versailles Settlement ignored the principle of nationality and created the problem of racial and national minorities in Europe; for instance 10 million non-Poles were added to Poland, 3 million Germans into Czechoslovakia.
-Neglected Woodrow Wilson's 'Fourteen Points' which were aimed at reconciliation and the result was revenge against the defeated powers.
-Created very weak states like Poland, Austria and Czechoslovakia which were easily invaded by Germany.
-Contributed to the rise of aggressive dictators; the Nazi Adolf Hitler and fascist Benito Mussolini.
-The unfairness of the Versailles Settlement partly caused the Second World War of 1939-45.
-Marginalised the interests of the smaller powers and it was clearly a party of the major Victor powers – Britain, France and U.S.A.
-Made Germany to lose her territories in Europe to her enemies for instance Posen, Danzig and Posen to Poland, and Eupen-Malmedy and Moresnet to Belgium.
-Increased hatred, mistrust and suspicion between Victor and Defeated powers in Europe.
-Established a weak League of Nations.
-Prohibited the union of Germany and Austria yet these were two great German states and this led to German occupation of Austria in March 1938.

In conclusion, Versailles Settlement of 1919 had significantly affected Europe in numerous ways but affected it positively to a greater extent as discussed above.

64. To what extent did America's policy of containment influence the outbreak of Cold War politics in Europe after 1945?

Cold War was an ideological confrontation between the capitalist states especially the United States of America (U.S.A.) and the communist nations led by Russia (or Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – U.S.S.R. or Soviet Union). It was Cold War because there was no actual war between these nations but it was a War because it was a conflict with loss of lives and property destruction. Cold War politics began after 1945. It was caused by many factors such as the

American policy of containment, which was the foreign policy strategy which the United States of America developed and used during Cold War. The major aims of containment were to limit the spread of Russian power, Communist ideology, and vigilantly contain Russian expansive tendencies, to defend capitalism, and to achieve victory in the Cold War.

This policy of containment to a lesser extent influenced to the outbreak of Cold War politics as discussed below;

-The policy made the U.S.A. to spread capitalism to Europe and this in part caused Cold War.
-The containment policy made the U.S.A. to introduce the Marshall Aid Plan (European Recovery Programme) in June 1947 to 'rebuild European economies'.
-It contributed to the introduction of the 'Truman Doctrine' in 1947, the U.S. president Harry Truman proposed economic and military aid worth $ 400 million, to Greece and Turkey, and declared that the United States would prevent totalitarian (Communist) expansion in any part of the world.
-The policy made Russia more determined to spread Communism to Europe and other regions of the world.
-Contributed to disagreements between capitalist powers and the Communist Russia at Potsdam Conference in July 1945.
-The policy made U.S.A. to tighten their control and occupation of Western Germany and Japan.
-The policy of containment made U.S.A. to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation as a military alliance against Soviet Russia and a future Germany, whose political direction and future alignment was far from certain and possibly a threat to American power .
-The policy made U.S.A. revive arms and military power development to protect American interests
-The containment policy made Truman deploy U.S. troops to Korea to contain the Communist influence of Russian-supported North Korea.
-The policy made the United States to support the non-Communist forces of General Chiang Kai-shek to contain the expansion of Chinese Communist influence.
-Containment policy made the United States to support popular movements against Communist governments in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary and this intensified Cold War rivalry between the superpowers.

However, given that of the American policy of containment influenced the outbreak of Cold War only to a lesser extent, there were other factors that significantly influenced the outbreak of this War and they are as examined below.

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-The rise of uncompromising and hardline political leaders; American Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1933 -1945, and Harry S. Truman, 1945 -1953, hardline U.S. diplomat George F. Kennan and the Soviet political leader Joseph Stalin, 1920-1953.
-The success of the Communist Revolution in Russia in 1917 was a long-term cause of Cold War; the United States refused to recognise the new Bolshevik government after the Revolution and instead tried to overthrow it.
-Ideological difference between the Capitalist U.S.A. and its allies and Communist Russia.
-The division of Germany into four sectors; three sectors of Western Germany under capitalist powers and the other under Communist Russia.
-The Berlin Blockade of June 1948 – May 1949 increased Cold War rivalry in Europe.
-The building of the Berlin Wall in 1961 that divided the East and the West of Berlin to prevent the spread of capitalism to the communist countries.
-The influence of Winston Churchill's 'Iron-Curtain' speech in March 1946 in which he stated that, "from Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Atlantic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent", which was now a demarcation between democratic and communist countries.
-The contribution arms development contest between superpowers especially in nuclear and atomic bomb manufacture and space exploration.
- The disagreements at Yalta Conference in February 1945; the great powers failed to reach a solution concerning the way the European map should look, and how the borders would be drawn.
-The influence of the expansionist Russian policy of Russianisation and Sovietisation of Europe
-Influence of mass media and press propaganda; Voice of America (VOA), British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and Radio Moscow and hundreds of newspapers across Europe increased tension by spreading exaggerated information and deliberate misinformation
-The aggressive foreign policies of Joseph Stalin
-The desire and determination of different states to protect their economic and strategic interest in Europe and other parts of the world.
-Intensification of espionage/intelligence/spy activities by intelligence agencies of great powers for instance Central Intelligence Agency and Federal Bureau of Investigation of the U.S.A. and KGB and Cominform of Russia
-The influence of men-on-the-spot who created more conflict between the superpowers; Andrei Zhdanov and the firm and uncompromising U.S. diplomat in Moscow, George F. Kennan.
-The influence of the 'Zhdanov Doctrine' which emphasised that the world was divided into two irreconcilable camps; an 'imperialist and antidemocratic' camp led by the United States and an 'anti-imperialist and democratic' camp led by the U.S.S.R. It was developed by Andrei Zhdanov.
-The disagreement between the superpowers over the future of Poland.

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-The failure of the United Nations Organisation

In conclusion, several factors influenced the outbreak of Cold War in Europe with the American policy of containment influencing it to a lesser extent as analysed above.

65. Account for the failure of the United Nations Organisation (U.N.O.) to fulfil the objectives of its founders by 1970.

The United Nations Organisation is an international peace organisation which was set up in 1945 by world nations. The U.N.O. was established mainly to maintain international peace and security through effective collective measures and diplomacy, to develop friendly relations among nations, to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems, and to harmonise the actions of nations in the attainment of common ends. By 1970, U.N.O had largely failed in achieving the above objectives that were set by its founders in 1945 and this failure was attributed to the following reasons.

-The failure to set up a permanent international force caused failure of the U.N.O.
-The rivalry between the superpowers that is U.S.A. and Russia (U.S.S.R.).
-The outbreak and intensification of Cold War politics in the post-war era.
-Inadequate financial support to the United Nations from the member states.
-Russia's use of veto power frustrated the activities of the United Nations Organisation.
-Continued aggression in the world weakened the U.N.O.
- The revival of the arms race in Europe and other parts of the world.
-The establishment of military alliances was in part responsible for the failure of the U.N.O.
-The divergent and complex national interests of member countries.
-The Arab-Jewish conflict between 1948 and 1970; for instance the Arab-Jewish wars of 1948-49 and 1967.
-Frequent occurrence of civil wars, secessionist movements, rebellions and coup d'états.
-Lack of effective penalties and reliance on weak economic sanctions and mere condemnation.
-Persistent imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism in the world.
-Increase in terrorism, drug and human trafficking.
-The great problem of the divided Germany and Berlin Wall.
-Social and cultural differences between the member countries
-Establishment of regional economic and political blocs such as European Economic Community, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Arab League and the O.A.U.
-The domination of the U.N.O. by the U.S.A. which was clearly using the organisation for her national interest.

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-Duplication of services by the many U.N.O. agencies; for instance World Food Programme, Food, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Agricultural Organisation.
-The rise of uncompromising (stubborn) and hardline political leaders such as Joseph Stalin.
-The Russian policy of Sovietisation of Europe caused more trouble for the U.N.O.

In conclusion, the failure of United Nations Organisation to fulfill the objectives of its founders by 1970 was attributed to several political, economic and social factors identified and explained above.

66. Examine the causes and consequences of the Great Economic Depression in Europe between 1929 and 1935.

The Great Economic Depression was a period in which economies in Europe experienced a great slump and was characterised by low purchasing power and aggregate demand, surplus production and low prices (deflation), very low savings and investment, widespread employment, collapse of industries and financial institutions. The Depression started with the Crash of the Wall Street Stock Market in October 1929 and quickly spread to European states such as Britain, Germany, France, Greece, Austria, Italy and Belgium among others. It was caused by several factors and had both negative and positive consequences on Europe.

The following were the causes of the Great Economic Depression;

-Increased economic nationalism and adoption of restrictions on international trade (protectionism) which reduced foreign markets for goods
-The ruinous or disastrous effects of World War I on Europe.
-The unrealistic provisions of the Treaty of Versailles of 1919.
-Overproduction of agricultural and industrial goods which caused the collapse of prices.
-The failure of the League of Nations
-The failure of the gold standard system which had increasingly restricted money supply and purchasing power.
-Widespread unemployment in Europe which lowered incomes and purchasing power of unemployed workers.
-The repayment of American loans by European countries.
-The financial and banking crisis in Europe
-Widespread economic speculation by businesspeople, politicians and the general public
-Widespread poverty, income inequality and decline in wages
-Political instability and aggression which undermined the health of economies in Europe.
-The collapse of the Wall Street Stock Exchange in October 1929 sparked off the Depression.

The Great Depression had more negative consequences on Europe as assessed below;

-The Depression caused the collapse of banks and financial institutions; for example over 4,000 banks in the U.S.A., Credit Anstalt and many other banks in Austria.
-The slump caused a general decline in international trade.
-Contributed to the failure of the League of Nations
-Increased unemployment in Europe; for instance some 3 million Britons, and 6 million Germans were unemployed by 1931.
-The Depression caused a decline in industry and agriculture.
-Increased poverty and suffering especially among the already poor majority.
-The Great Depression forced U.S.A. to terminate its loans to European nations like Germany, Austria and Greece.
-The Depression made governments of different countries in Europe very unpopular for instance the Weimar Republic in Germany and the Spanish Monarchy.
-Escalated aggression and instability in Europe for instance Italian forces invaded Abyssinia in 1935; Germany invaded the Rhineland in 1936 and Austria in 1938.
-Forced governments to abandon the gold standard system.
-Resulted into a general decline investment in Europe due to fall in prices of goods and shares.
-It resulted into mass starvation/famine
-Spoilt the relations between countries.
-The Great Depression helped the aggressive Adolf Hitler rise to power by 1933.
-Contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War by September 1939.

The Depression also had some positive consequences and these included the following;

-Contributed to the rise to prominence of new economists such as John Maynard Keynes, Milton Friedman and Anna Schwartz.
-It contributed to the quick spread of Communism in Europe to countries like Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia because capitalism was blamed for being inherently weak and for causing the Depression.
-Encouraged regional economic cooperation such as in the Scandinavia.
-Forced governments to introduce social and economic reforms such as unemployment and social security schemes.
-Contributed to the calling of the London Economic Conference in June-July 1933 which promoted economic relations between countries.

All in all, the Great Economic Depression in Europe had many causes, negative and positive consequences which were social, economic and political as examined above.

67. Account for the success of the French Revolution of 1789.

<u>Approach</u>

- Introduce the French Revolution of 1789
- Identify and explain the reasons for the success of the French Revolution of 1789
- Conclude your essay

The French Revolution of 1789 was a fundamental social, political and economic change which occurred in France in the year 1789. It was a revolt of the peasants, the middle class and some discontented nobles and clergy against the despotic Bourbon Monarchy which was ruled by King Louis XVI. The Revolutions was intended to achieve reforms in France and by 1799, the revolutionaries of 1789 had not only achieved reforms but had also overthrown the Monarchy.

The French Revolution of 1789 succeeded due to the following reasons;
-The strong and competent leadership of the revolution for instance Count Mirabeau, General Lafayette.
-The destruction of the Bastille by the revolutionaries in July 1789.
-The abolition of feudalism in August 1789 and distribution of land to the peasants and the middle class.
-The establishment of the revolutionary governments; the National Assembly in 1789, the Legislative Assembly in 1791 and the National Convention in 1792.
-The weakness in character of King Louis XVI
-Establishment of extreme revolutionary groups and parties such as the Jacobin Club
-The role of the Paris Mob
-Strong determination of the revolutionaries to achieve reforms
-The execution of King Louis XVI on January 21, 1793
-Support to the revolutionaries from the French Army
-Establishment and role of the National Guard which was the revolutionary army
-The support to the peasant and middle class revolution from the discontented upper classes of the clergy and the nobility.
-The flight to exile of the supporters of the monarchy; the royalty, the clergy and nobility
-The anti-revolutionary activities of the émigrés and other powers of Europe made revolutionaries speed up the overthrow of the Monarchy.
-Development of extreme republicanism and patriotism in France
-Issuing of the Edict of Fraternity by the revolutionaries in 1792 made the French Revolution very popular among the subject people in various states in Europe.
-The weakness of the coalitions of European powers formed to suppress the Revolution
-The outbreak of the reign of terror between 1792 and 1794 enabled the revolutionaries eliminate opponents of the revolution.
-The flight of General Lafayette into exile in June 1792 enabled the extreme revolutionaries to complete the overthrow of the Bourbon Monarchy.

In conclusion, the French Revolution of 1789 was successful in achieving revolutionary reform and to overthrow the Bourbon Monarchy due to various political, economic, social and military factors as explained above.

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68. "The diplomatic meeting of European powers of 1814 – 1815 was more of a failure than a success." Discuss.

Approach

- ✓ Relevant introduction
- ✓ Stake a clear stand point
- ✓ Failures of the diplomatic meeting of European powers of 1814-1815
- ✓ Transitional paragraph
- ✓ Successes of the diplomatic meeting of European powers of 1814-1815
- ✓ Conclude your essay

Between 1814 and 1815, European powers such Austria, Britain, Prussia, Russia and France held a diplomatic meeting at Vienna the Austrian capital. The meeting was chaired by Prince Metternich of Austria, and other major representatives included Tsar Alexander I of Russia, Lord Castlereagh the foreign secretary of Britain, Chancellor Hardenburg of Prussia and Maurice de Talleyrand of France. The meeting is usually referred to as the Congress of Vienna of 1814-15. It was aimed at solving the problems that had been caused by the French Revolution of 1789 and Napoleon Bonaparte I, share former French territories between great powers, restore peace and solve other problems Europe faced by 1814.

To a greater extent, the diplomatic meeting of European powers of 1814-1815 was more of a failure than a success due to the following failures;

-The diplomatic meeting of European powers of 1814-1815 neglected the principle of nationality and this caused more national discontent, revolts and unrest in Europe e.g. Belgian and Italian national revolts in 1830.
-Restored unpopular and despotic legitimate rulers which became a major cause of liberal revolts for instance King Ferdinand I in Naples, King Ferdinand VII in Spain.

- The diplomatic meeting of European powers of 1814-1815 failed to restore a European balance of power with Britain becoming the most powerful and influential nation because it was given more strategic and economically important territories.
-Ignored the views and interests of smaller powers like Belgium, Poland, Denmark, Italian and German States.

-The diplomatic meeting of European powers of 1814-1815 punished only smaller nations like Belgium, Saxony and Denmark that had been forced to ally with Emperor Napoleon yet even Austria, Prussia and Russia had collaborated with him.
-The diplomatic meeting of European powers of 1814-1815 provided the great powers an opportunity to pursue selfish national interests which caused more suspicion and rivalry.
-Failed to settle the problems that the Ottoman Empire was facing and this caused unrest in the Empire and Eastern Europe, commonly referred to as the Eastern Question.
-Set up a weak and shaky foundation of the Congress System which collapsed by 1830.
-Delayed the unification of German and Italian states by placing them under imperial power of Austria and this later caused revolts and wars of unification.
-Imposed a heavy war indemnity of 700 million francs on France and this created some threat of revenge by France.
-Imposed an army of occupation on France and this undermined the sovereignty/independence of France and was detested by many French people.
-Failed to control the new forces of liberalism and nationalism which caused instability and insecurity in Europe in form of revolts.
-Promoted the conservative and despotic aims and policies of aristocrats like Metternich, Tsar Alexander I and King William III who supported suppression of liberal revolts of subject people.
-The diplomatic meeting of European powers of 1814-1815 forcibly merged/amalgamated small states for instance Belgium and Holland and this caused great trouble in the Netherlands.
-Failed to restore the two ancient republics of Genoa and Venice.

However, much as the diplomatic meeting of European powers of 1814-1815 was to a greater extent more of failure than a success, it recorded some successes and they include the following;
-Restored peace and stability in Europe by ending Napoleonic Wars.
-Ensured the complete defeat of the aggressive Napoleon Bonaparte and France.
-The diplomatic meeting of European powers of 1814-1815 restored legitimate rulers which assisted in suppressing disruptive revolutionary forces for instance the House of the Orange in Holland/Netherlands.
-Succeeded in preventing further French aggression for instance by creating military frontier states round France.
-The diplomatic meeting of European powers of 1814-1815 restored the balance of power in Europe by reducing and 'redistributing' French power.
-Settled the conflict between the great powers over the disputed territories for instance partitioned/divided Poland and the Kingdom of Saxony between Russia and Prussia.
-Redrew the map of Europe by reducing the frontiers of France.

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-The diplomatic meeting of European powers of 1814-1815 established a permanent alliance of the 'Big Four' powers; Austria, Britain, Prussia and Russia which handled the major problems of Europe.
-Guaranteed free navigation on major international waterways such as the Mediterranean, the Danube and the Black Sea.
-Initiated a new idea of diplomatic settlement of international issues through meetings and cooperation of powers as one institutional body (the Congress System).
-The diplomatic meeting of European powers of 1814-1815 promoted constitutional governance in France; restored the Bourbons with the Constitutional Charter of 1814.
-Indirectly laid foundation for the unification of Germany and Italy for instance created the German Confederation which had one Diet (parliament)
-Granted Switzerland independence and neutrality and this protected this nation against future aggression.
-Rewarded the great powers with territory for their role in defeating the aggressive Napoleon the Great.

In conclusion, the diplomatic meeting of European powers of 1814-1815 was to a greater extent more of a failure than a success due to its many failures but it also had some minor successes as have been clearly discussed above.

69. To what extent was nationalism responsible for the turmoil in the Balkans between 1821 and 1832?

<u>Approach</u>

- ✓ Give a brief introduction
- ✓ Provide a stand point
- ✓ Identify and explain the responsibility of nationalism for causing turmoil in the Balkans
- ✓ Transitional paragraph
- ✓ Point out and explain other factors that were responsible for the turmoil in the Balkans between 1821 and 1832.
- ✓ Conclude your essay

Between 1821 and 1832, there was turmoil (violent disturbance) in the Balkans arising from the Greek War of Independence between the Greek revolutionaries and the Turkish government forces. The Greeks under the leadership of nationalists like Prince Hypsilanti and Capodistrias were demanding for their national independence from the foreign rule of the Turks under Sultan Mahmoud II. The turmoil started in 1821 due to various reasons including nationalism. Na-

tionalism represents the desire to have a nation free from foreign control and have the nation become very powerful.

To a larger extent, nationalism responsible for the turmoil in the Balkans between 1821 and 1832 in the following ways;
-Nationalism increased the desire for independence among the Greeks
-Contributed to the rise of violent nationalists like Prince Hypsilanti
-Nationalism motivated the Greeks to protect their culture by force of arms
-The influence of the Serb national struggles of 1804-1817
-Increased the desire by the Greeks to control their national economy by freeing it from foreign control of the Turks
-Nationalism encouraged establishment of violent national movements such as the Hetairia Philike in Greece.
-Nationalism encouraged revival of past glorious Greek culture and traditions; Greek nostalgia

However, there were other factors that were responsible for the turmoil in the Balkans between 1821 and 1832 and they included the following;
-The harsh rule of the Turks over the Balkan states
-Inspiration to the Greeks and other Balkan nations by the French Revolution of 1789
-The bloody religious conflict between Greek Orthodox Christian and Turkish Muslims
-Influence of revolutionary writers such as Greek poet Rhigas and British poet George Byron
-The fairer treatment of the Greeks compared to other nationalities by the Turks
-Unfair and exploitative taxation of the Greeks
-Russia's policy of encouraging revolts in the Balkans and within the Ottoman Empire
-The weakness of the Congress System
-Continued decline in the power of the Ottoman Empire motivated the Greeks to revolt
-Popular public opinion support to the Greeks in Western European countries like Britain
-Emergence of a large and revolutionary Greek bourgeois (middle) class
-The outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War in 1828
-Uncompromising character of Sultan Mahmoud II of the Ottoman Empire.
-The desire by Western European powers such as Britain and France to protect their interests in the Balkans.

In conclusion, the Greek War, several factors social, economic and political were responsible for the turmoil in the Balkans but the responsibility of nationalism was to a greater extent as analysed above.

70. Account for the short lifespan of the 1848 Revolutions in Europe.

Required

✐ Give a concise background to the 1848 Revolutions in Europe

- Properly state and explain the various factors which caused the short lifespan (failure) of the 1848 Revolutions in Europe.
- Logical conclusion

The 1848 Revolutions in Europe broke out in 1848 in various states. The first revolts broke out in the Sicilian capital Palermo and quickly spread to France, Lombardy, Venetia, other Italian states, German states and other parts of the Austrian Empire. With exception of the successful revolution in France, the other revolutions had all been suppressed by 1851. This short lifespan of the 1848 Revolutions was due to various reasons which include the following;

-Division among the revolutionaries in the various states
-Absence of capable revolutionary leadership for instance Louis Kossuth became more authoritarian in Hungary and this failed the Hungarian revolution
-Poor mobilisation of the masses
-Nationality differences failed revolutions in the Austrian Empire and Hungary.
-The poor military organisation of the 1848 revolutions.
-The use of the Metternich System failed revolts in the Austrian Empire
-Suppression of revolts by foreign powers for instance Russian forces helped suppressed the 1848 Revolution in Hungary, and France suppressed the revolution in Rome.
-Economic backwardness and hardships faced by the revolutionaries
-The dominant role of idealist yet impractical intellectuals
-The brutal policy of Chancellor Schwarzenburg of Austria.
-High levels of illiteracy among subject people in these states
-The brutal force of Austria failed revolts in the Austrian Empire, German Confederation and Hungary.
-Absence of foreign assistance to the 1848 Revolutions.

All in all, the 1848 Revolutions were aimed at achieving liberties and also national independence but they had a short lifespan due to various reasons discussed above.

71. Assess the role of Victor Emmanuel II in the unification of Italy between 1848 and 1870.

<u>Approach</u>

- Introduce unification of Italy and then Victor Emmanuel II
- Stand point
- Role of Victor Emmanuel II in the unification of Italy between 1848 and 1870.
- Transitional paragraph
- Other factors which contributed to the unification of Italy between 1848 and 1870
- Conclusion is required

The unification of Italy refers to the process by which smaller Italian states were liberated from foreign domination and brought into one larger Kingdom of Italy. These Italian states included Piedmont, Sardinia, Naples, Sicily, and the Papal States, Lombardy, Venetia and the duchies of Modena, Parma and Modena. The unification of Italy became more active in 1840s and had been completed by 1870. Victor Emmanuel II was the King of Piedmont/Sardinia-Piedmont from 1848 up to 1861 and King of Italy from this time up 1878 and his role in the unification of Italy were to a smaller extent as discussed below.

Role of Victor Emmanuel II

-Victor Emmanuel II placed Piedmont in the leadership of the unification of Italy by 1848
-Maintained a liberal constitution in Piedmont which encouraged the liberals to support Italian struggle.
-Victor Emmanuel II worked together with other Italian nationalists
-Appointed and maintained Camillo Cavour as Prime Minister
-Supported the war of 1859 against Austria which helped to liberate Lombardy.
-Victor Emmanuel II tactfully refused to continue the war against Austria after the withdrawal of France because it could have angered France or caused loss of Lombardy
-Completed the annexation of Naples and Sicily to the Kingdom Piedmont in 1860
-Skillfully liberated the Papal States in 1860 by avoiding any annexation of Rome.
-Victor Emmanuel II annexed the duchies in central Italy in 1860.
-Supported the alliance between Italy and Prussian in the Six Weeks' War (Austro-Prussian War) of 1866 which ended with the liberation of Venetia for Italy.
-Proclaimed the Kingdom of Italy in 1861 with himself as the King.
-Improved education in Sardinia-Piedmont through education reforms.
-Liberated Rome in 1870

However, Victor Emmanuel II's role in the unification of Italy was to a smaller extent and so there were other factors which contributed to the unification of Italy and they are as assessed below;
-The contribution of the Carbonari Movement and the Young Italy Movement
-Downfall of Chancellor Metternich of the Austrian Empire in March 1848
-The collapse of the Congress System motivated the Italian nationalists and revolutionaries to speed up unification struggle.
-The election of the liberal Pope Pius IX
-Rise of other capable leaders such as Giuseppe Garibaldi, Giuseppe Mazzini and Cavour
-The role of the Italian press for instance "Il Risorgimento" newspaper which was used for revolutionary mobilisation
-The courageous attempt of the Italian exiles led by Felice Orsini on the life of Emperor Napoleon III of France in 1858
-The lessons learnt from the failure of 1848 Revolutions in Italian states
-Modernisation of the economies of Piedmont and other Italian states such as Venetia, and Lombardy

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-The role of Italian writers and great thinkers such as Giacomo Leoparch, Alessandro
-Reorganisation of the army of Piedmont
-The revival of the Italian nostalgia.
-The involvement of Piedmont in the Crimean War of 1854-1856
-The defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871
-Contribution of the Italian National Society which helped to mobilise the Italians
-The influence of the French Revolution of 1789 on Italy

In conclusive analysis, several factors played a role in the unification of Italy but Victor Emmanuel II's role was to a smaller extent as assessed above.

72. Examine the stages through which the German unification was achieved.

Required

- Give a concise introduction to the German unification
- Properly identify and explain the various stages through which the unification of Germany was achieved.
- The stages must be logically organised in a chronological/sequential manner
- Logical conclusion

German unification refers to the process by which smaller German states were liberated from foreign domination and brought into one larger and united German state. There were hundreds of German states such as Prussia, Bavaria, Holstein, and Schleswig, Silesia, Hamburg, Wurttemberg, Hanover, among others. These states were liberated and by January 1871, German unification was completed with the declaration of the German Empire. German unification was achieved through various stages that have been examined below;

-The Napoleonic Campaigns in Germany, 1806-1815
-The Congress of Vienna, 1814-1815
-The German revolutionary movements of 1816-1819
-Establishment of the German customs union (or the Zollverein) by Prussia, 1816
-The Revolutions of 1848-1851 in the German states
-Rise of Bismarck, 1851-1862
-Prussia's war against Denmark, 1864 and annexation of Schleswig to Prussia
-The Austro-Prussian War of 1866 and the annexation of Holstein
-Formation of the North German Confederation, 1867
-The establishment of the military and economic alliance between Prussia and the South German states
-The Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871
-Proclamation/declaration of the German Empire at Versailles, January 1871

In conclusion, the German unification started much earlier but became more visible at the start of the nineteenth century. It progressed through stages examined above and by 1871, it was completed and the united German Empire under Emperor/Kaiser William I was proclaimed.

73. "The League of Nations was more of a failure than a success".

Required

- Introduce the League of Nations
- Provide a stand point
- Identify and explain the failures of the League of Nations
- However paragraph
- Some failures of the League of Nations
- Conclude your essay

The League of Nations was set up by the Treaty of Versailles of 1919 and it became operational at the start of 1920. It had various organs such as the Assembly, Trusteeship Council and the Permanent Court of Justice and was created to check aggression, promote diplomacy and maintain peace and stability in Europe. A fair assessment of the League of Nations indicates that it was to a greater extent more of a failure than a success as showed by the following failures;

-Failed to diplomatically settle the disputes between the powers of Europe for instance between Germany and France, Poland and Lithuania and Italy and Albania.
-The League of Nations failed to secure membership of the powerful United States of America
-The League failed to undertake complete disarmament of European powers.
-Failed to check German aggression in Europe.
-The League of Nations was unsuccessful in establishing a standing army to enforce its decisions.
-The League failed to prevent Italian aggression against Abyssinia (or Ethiopia) and Albania.
-Adopted weak policies of appeasing dictators which failed by 1939.
-Promoted the imperialism of Britain and France.
-The League failed to withdraw or at least revise the unfair Versailles Peace Treaty of 1919.
-Failed to avert the Great Economic Depression.
-The League of Nations maintained the vague covenant

However, the League of Nations had some successes (achievements) as discussed below;
-Maintained peace and stability in Europe between 1920 and August 1939
-Settled conflict between Italy and Greece in 1923
-Settled the conflict between Greece and Bulgaria in 1926
-Improved workers conditions in Europe, through its International Labour Office (I.L.O.)
-Promoted cooperation between countries in Europe.
-Settled the conflict between Iraq and Turkey over Mosul by 1926.
-The League of Nations controlled epidemic diseases in Europe

-Resettled former prisoners of war and refugees and provided relief items
-The League undertook the administration of former German colonies such as Tanganyika, Togoland and the Cameroons and Turkish territories like Syria, Palestine.
-Tried to control drug trafficking in Europe
-Expanded its membership from 42 in 1920s to over 54 in 1930s.
-Solved the problem of slave trade and slavery in Europe.
-Promoted the fundamental rights and freedoms of the peoples of Europe.
-Partly tried to contain aggression for instance introduced sanctions against Japan when she invaded the Chinese province of Manchuria and against Italy when she invaded Ethiopia.

In conclusive analysis, the League of Nations was to a greater extent more of a failure than a success due to the various failures but it had some successes as discussed above.

74. Examine the methods used by Adolf Hitler to consolidate his power in Germany.

Approach

✐Give a brief background to Adolf Hitler's rise and consolidation of power in Germany
✐Identify and explain the methods Hitler used to consolidate his power in Germany
✐Provide a logical conclusion to the essay

Adolf Hitler was the founder and president of the Nazi Party in Germany. Hitler became popular due to his nationalist and pro-German opinions and in January 1933 he was appointed Chancellor of the Weimar Republic in Germany. In 1934, following the death of President Hindenburg, Adolf Hitler took over as Chancellor-President of Germany and ruled up to April 1945. Hitler employed or used many methods to consolidate and maintain power between 1933 and 1945 and they included;

-Strict control and 'Nazification' of the education system
-The use of the repressive tight spy network operated by the Secret Police or the Gestapo
-Suppression of all opposition political groups such as the Communists, the Liberals and Catholics and anti-Nazis
-Elimination of political opponents for instance Captain Ernst Rohm the head of the Storm Troopers was shot dead in June 1934 by government security operatives.
-Centralisation of all power by Hitler; he had the power to appoint, promote, and demote any government official or military officer and this helped him create more loyalists
-The use of the dictatorial powers granted to Hitler by the Enabling Act of March 1933.
-Abolition of trade unions and establishment of the Nazi Labour Front which controlled workers and employers
-Signing of the Concordat with the Catholic Church in 1933 which made Hitler popular among German Catholics
-Strengthening of the economy of Germany

-Repudiation of the 1919 Versailles Treaty increased support to Hitler from the anti-Versailles Treaty German nationalists and glory-seekers.
-Strict censorship of the German press
-Establishment of an all-Nazi government in Germany.
-Ruthless anti-Semitism policy which earned the Nazi government support from German racists.
-Creation and use of a powerful German army and the S.S forces
-Establishment of the Nazi legal system which helped Hitler deal with opponents.
-Formation of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis of Germany, Italy and Japan
-Intensification of anti-Communist and anti-Socialist policies
-Increased Nazi propaganda spearheaded by Joseph Goebbels
-Signing of the Anglo-German naval pact in 1935
-Signing of the non-aggression pacts with Poland in 1934 and with Russia in August 1939
-Adoption of an extremely adventurous and expansionist foreign policy.
-Completion of the Austro-German union (Anschluss) in 1938 increased Hitler's popularity and helped him consolidate power.

In conclusion, Adolf Hitler used various peaceful and non-peaceful methods examined above to consolidate his power and this inevitably kept him in power up to the end of April 1945.

75. How far had the United Nations Organisation reached in fulfilling its objectives by 1970?

Required

- Introduction for United Nations Organisation
- State a clear stand point
- Identify the achievements of U.N.O. by 1970
- However paragraph
- Failures of U.N.O
- Conclude your essay

The United Nations Organisation is an international peace organisation which was set up in 1945 by world nations to replace the failed League of Nations. The U.N.O. was established after the World War II mainly to maintain international peace and security through effective collective measures and diplomacy, to develop friendly relations among nations, to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems, and to harmonise the actions of nations in the attainment of common ends.

To a greater extent, the U.N.O. had fulfilled its objectives by 1970 as discussed below;
-Ensured trial of criminals of World War II by the Tribunal at Nuremburg
-Provided relief and rehabilitation assistance to European states; through the UN Relief and Works Agency and from 1952, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (U.N.H.C.R.)

-Tried to find solutions to the Arab-Israeli conflict by supporting establishment of the Jewish state of Israel
-Ensured reconciliation between the Victor and Defeated powers of World War II
-Settled the conflict between the Communist forces and the non-Communist forces in the Korean Civil War.
-Ended the Suez Canal Crisis in 1956.
-Promoted economic cooperation and development
-Effectively administered the mandates and trusteeship territories such as Palestine, Syria, Tanganyika, the Cameroons, Togoland, Libya, and Somaliland among others.
-Tried to restrain the arms and nuclear race between countries; through the Atomic Energy Commission set up in 1946 and the Disarmament Commission formed in 1952
-Maintained peace and stability in Europe.
-Tried to control illegal drug trade; control of drugs like cocaine, heroin, marijuana.
-Reduced gender, cultural and racial segregation in the world
-Established a permanent operational structure and secretariat which coordinated efforts aimed at freeing the world from all threats of war.
-Intervened and restored order in the Congo during the Crisis of 1960-65
-Expanded its membership from 51 in 1945 to over 127 by 1970.
-Tried to protect environment and natural resources
-Promoted education, scientific research and cultural heritage.

However, much as the U.N.O. had to a greater extent fulfilled its objectives by 1970, it also had some failures as discussed below;
-Failed to secure a diplomatic reunion of East and West Germany which continued to have very hostile relations.
-The United Nations took sides in the Korean conflict and this made the practical reunion of Korea impossible by 1970.
-Failed to complete the decolonization process and this left many nationalities various parts of the world in fighting wars of liberation
-Failed to avert the reestablishment of military alliances; N.A.T.O. and Warsaw Pact
-The United Nations failed to end Cold War rivalry between mainly U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.
-It was unsuccessful in securing disarmament in the world and the world lived in fear of a nuclear war.
-Failed to eliminate illicit drug trade in the world
-The United Nations Organisation failed to find a lasting settlement to the Arab-Israeli Conflict leading to wars in 1948-49 and 1967 between Israel and some Arab states
-The U.N.O. intervention in the Congo was characterised by many failures
-Failed to prevent the Berlin Blockade crisis in 1948-1949
-Failed to dismantle the Berlin Wall by 1970.
-Failed to maintain complete peace and stability in the world; civil wars, inter-state conflicts, terrorism, and subversive activities continued.

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-United Nations failed to dismantle apartheid in South Africa and (anti-Black) racism in the U.S.A. and other parts of the world.
-The United Nations failed to prevent the United States of America from using it to achieve American interests
-Maintained wide inequality among its members that is between veto power states of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and non-permanent members and non-members of the Council.
-Failed to eliminate food insecurity and famine in the world

In conclusion, the United Nations Organisation had to a greater extent fulfilled its objective though it had some failures as analysed above.

76. To what extent was the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation able to fulfill its objectives up to 1970?

Required

- ✓ The question is two-sided
- ✓ Introduce the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
- ✓ Take a stand point
- ✓ Identify the achievements/successes of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
- ✓ However paragraph
- ✓ Failures of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
- ✓ Conclude your essay

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (N.A.T.O.) was a military alliance of states from Western Europe and North America. N.A.T.O. was set up by the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 signed by countries which included Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxemburg, Italy, Portugal, United States of America and Canada. It was aimed at protecting the member states against aggression, promoting cooperation between member states and maintaining peace and security.

To a larger extent, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation had fulfilled its objectives by 1970 as discussed below;

- N.A.T.O. maintained relative peace and stability in Europe.
-Created a military and strategic balance of power in the world
-Protected the independence and territorial integrity of member states such as West Germany, Denmark and Norway which were threatened by Russian aggression.
-Contained Russian Communism, imperialism and aggression
-Promoted diplomatic relations and cooperation especially between member states

-Promoted democratic governance and respect of fundamental human rights and freedoms in Europe and America.
-N.A.T.O. prevented a nuclear war between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.
-Settled conflicts which threatened peace for instance between Iceland and Norway in 1959 over fishing grounds, Turkey-Greece conflict over Cyprus and the Suez Canal Crisis
-Promoted economic integration in Europe
-Settled the conflict between North and South Korea by 1953.
- N.A.T.O. supported the peace efforts and actions of the United Nations Organisation
-Secured the lifting of the Berlin Blockade in May 1949
-Established a permanent standby defence force that is the Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in 1950 in Paris with troops from the member countries.
-Promoted scientific and technological advancement; internet was developed in U.S.A., member states also military science and space exploration
-N.A.T.O. promoted economic development of member states with increase in trade, expansion of markets, and implementation of the Marshall Plan

However, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation had partly failed to fulfill some of its objectives as discussed below;
-N.A.T.O. escalated/intensified Cold War rivalry between the world superpowers
-Provoked the establishment of the rival military alliance Warsaw Pact in 1955
-Failed to maintain total peace in Europe due to various conflicts such as the conflict between Greece and her neighbours such as Albania and Bulgaria.
-Frustrated the efforts of the U.N.O. for instance on disarmament
-Maintained Germany divided between former Allies that is the Federal German Republic (West Germany) and the German Democratic Republic (East Germany)
-Failed to prevent the spread of Communism which covered much of Eastern Europe and also remained powerful in Western Europe.
-Intensified the arms and nuclear race/contest between the superpowers
-Failed to promote genuine cooperation between countries for instance France withdrew in 1966 to protect her own interests, and countries established mini-alliances within N.A.T.O. for instance Franco-West German alliance, and the Anglo-American alliance.
-Contributed to the Berlin Blockade Crisis of June 1948 and May 1949.
-N.A.T.O. member states supported aggressive states and movements for instance Britain and France assisted Israeli invasion of Egypt in 1956
-Engaged in space exploration for military purpose.

All in all, N.A.T.O. had some failures but by 1970 it had to a greater extent fulfilled its objectives as analysed above.

77. How far was Napoleon III's foreign policy successful by 1971?

Required

✐ Brief background to Napoleon III

- Stand point is a must
- Identify and explain successes in Napoleon III's foreign policy
- However paragraph
- Give and explain the failures in Napoleon III's foreign policy
- Provide a suitable conclusion

Napoleon III was a relative of Napoleon the Great and he rose to power as President of the Second French Republic after the Revolution of 1848. In 1852, he set up the new Napoleonic Empire and declared himself Emperor and this was confirmed by the vote of the French people. Napoleon III and his Second French Empire ruled France up to 1871.

To a larger extent, Napoleon III's foreign policy was successful as analysed below;
-Intervened in Rome in 1849, restored and protected the Pope up to 1870
-Successfully regained French control of the holy places in Jerusalem which were important for tourism and religious purposes
-Secured an allied defeat of the aggressive Russia in the Crimean War of 1854-56 which safeguarded French interests
-Promoted diplomacy in Europe; secured signing of Paris Treaty of 1856 during the Paris peace Conference
-Signed the Pact of Plombieres by which he promised Piedmont and the Italian movement French support
-Assisted Italian unification by defeating Austria in 1859 and liberating Lombardy
-Allowed Piedmont to annex the central duchies of Parma, Modena and Tuscany
-Secured Savoy and the city of Nice for France in 1860
-Secured French control of Cambodia and this extended French influence to Southeastern Asia
-Consolidated French control of Algeria in the Maghreb
-Agreed with Bismarck at Biarritz in 1865
-Promoted foreign trade with other countries such as Russia and Britain; signed trade treaties with Britain in 1860 and with Prussia in 1862
-Extended French rule and influence to Mexico by conquering the South American state and establishing a French Empire under Maximilien, 1861-67
-Supported the creation of the largely successful Kingdom of Rumania by Moldavia and Wallachia especially between 1855-61
-Successfully completed the great engineering project in the Suez i.e. the Suez Canal which he commissioned in 1869.
-Tried to ensure protection of Christians in the Ottoman Empire
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However, Napoleon III' foreign policy was not without failures and these included the following;
-Prevented liberation of Rome by Italian revolutionaries by crushing the Roman Republic and restoring the Pope under French protection in 1849

-Played an important role in causing the Crimean War of 1854-56 which caused instability and destruction
-Napoleon III remained neutral in the War between Denmark and Prussia in exchange for territories which Bismarck never gave.
-The Mexican Adventure ended in French defeat and murder of Maximilien by 1867
-Failed to support Austria in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 and this backfired on France
-Hesitated to assist the Italian unification movement
-Contributed to the continuous instability in the Balkans and the Ottoman Empire by pushing French claims and interests
-Failed to secure French control over Belgium and Luxemburg
-Napoleon III accepted the verbal promises Bismarck made at Biarritz and they were never hounoured
-Failed to secure French control over South German states
-Failed to secure diplomatic victory over Germany in the scramble for Kingship in Spain
-Failed to create reliable allies in Europe and became a victim of Bismarck's isolationist policy
-Suffered a humiliating defeat in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 in which he himself was taken by the Prussian forces as a prisoner of war!
-Failed to emulate the great and adventurous foreign policy of his uncle, Napoleon the Great who conquered many states in Europe

In conclusion, Napoleon III's foreign policy between 1848 and 1870 was a mixture of success and failure though the policy was to a greater extent successful as explained above.

78. Examine the impact of the Treaty of Paris of 1856 on Europe.

Needed

- Introduce the Treaty of Paris of 1856
- Give the positive impact of the Treaty
- Transitional paragraph
- Identify and explain the negative impact of the Treaty of Paris
- Conclude your essay

The Treaty of Paris of 1856 was signed at the end of the Paris Peace Conference between the Victor Powers of the Crimean War France, Britain, Turkey, Piedmont and the defeated Russia. The Treaty was aimed at restoring peace and diplomacy, restrain Russian influence and solve the Eastern Question among others
To a greater extent, the Treaty of Paris of 1856 had positive impact on Europe as analysed below;
-The Treaty raised the diplomatic status of Paris in Europe
-Ended the Crimean War of 1854-56 and restored peace in Europe
-Raised the popularity of Emperor Napoleon III in France and in Europe
-Supported the unification struggle of Piedmont and the entire Italy

-The Treaty attempted to guarantee the fair treatment of Christians in the Muslim-controlled Ottoman Empire
-Temporarily checked Russian influence in the Balkans and the Ottoman Empire by recognising the right of Turkey to protect her Christian population and not Russian claims.
-It marked the readmission of Turkey to the league of the great powers of Europe
-The treaty declared free navigation by merchant vessels of major international waterways such as the Mediterranean, and the Danube
-Granted independence to Serbia, and the Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia which became the prosperous state of Rumania by 1861
-The Treaty recognised and preserved the territorial integrity, and political independence of the Ottoman Empire which and been threatened by Russia and subject nationalities
-The Treaty Revised the Straits Convention of 1841
-Changed the national frontiers of Europe through territorial changes.
-Revived the spirit of diplomacy among the major states of Europe
-The Treaty attempted to find lasting solutions to the problems of the Ottoman Empire and the Balkan Peninsula
-Declared the Black Sea neutral and no state were to have its armed forced and military installations on it.

However, the Treaty of Paris also had a negative impact as seen below;
-Failed to provide practical guarantees for fair treatment of Christian subjects in the Ottoman Empire and the persecution continued
-Allowed the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire
-Made Russia more determined to increase its influence in the Balkans and in the Ottoman Empire
-Strained relations between Russia and the allied powers of Britain, France and Turkey
-The Treaty granted independence to weak states which continued to exist amidst fear of Russian invasion for instance Moldavia and Wallachia
-The Treaty failed to grant independence to various states still under the Ottoman Empire such as Bosnia and Herzegovina leading to rise of violent nationalism
-The Treaty increased the recklessness and arrogance of Emperor Napoleon III
-The Treaty altered the balance of power in the Balkans to the disfavour of Russia
-Provoked Russia by taking away from her Bessarabia and handing it to Moldavia.
-Partly caused the Russo-Turkish War of 1878
-The War attracted more imperial power struggles in the Balkans with Austria-Hungary and Germany gaining more interest
-Made Germany to violate the neutrality of the Black Sea in 1970

In conclusive analysis, the Treaty of Paris of 1856 had a huge impact on Europe and this impact was to a greater extent positive as examined above.

79. Why was the Warsaw Pact set up in 1955?

<u>Approach</u>

- Introduce the Warsaw Pact
- Give reasons/objective/aims for the formation of Warsaw Pact
- Conclude

The Warsaw Pact was established in May 1955 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics/Soviet Union/Russia and several countries in Eastern Europe. These countries were the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Rumania and Czechoslovakia. The Warsaw Pact, also known as the Warsaw Treaty Organisation was set up because of the following reasons;
-To create a system of collective security and peace in Europe
-The Pact was established to promote friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between member states
-To protect the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of countries
-To settle international disputes by peaceful/diplomatic means
-To ensure general reduction in armaments and prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and all weapons of mass destruction
-The Pact was set up to jointly defend member states against any armed attack or invasion
-To establish a joint armed command which would help develop the capacity of each member state to defend its frontiers and resist any aggression
-To promote the development and strengthening of good economic and cultural relations between member states
-The Warsaw Pact was established to counter the threats posed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
-To promote technological and scientific advancement of member states
-To advance and protect Communism in Europe.
-To promote adherence to the Charter of the United Nations
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In conclusion, the Warsaw Pact was set up in 1955 because various reasons explained above.

80. Describe the major events in the course of the French Revolution of 1789.

<u>Required</u>

- Introduce the French Revolution of 1789
- Identify and describe the major events in the course of the French Revolution
- Conclude

The French Revolution occurred in France in 1789 when the masses of the middle class, peasants and disgruntled nobility rose up against the despotic Bourbon Monarchy of King Louis XVI. The despotic system of government was replaced by revolutionary and republican systems. By 1789, the condition of things in the French society continued to worsen and so the masses had no option but to revolt. The Revolution began and progressed largely as a peaceful reform movement from 1789 up to 1791, turned violent and bloody from 1792 to 1794 with elimination of the mon-

archy and with the end of terror, the Directory Government which was set up towards the end of 1794 directed revolutionary affairs up to 1799.

The following were the major events in the course of the French Revolution of 1789;
-The summoning and failure of the Estates-General meeting, May 5, 1789
-The Tennis-Court Oath and the Royal Session, June 1789
-Capture and destruction of the Bastille and other prisons, July 14, 1789
-The Session of August 4, 1789 in which feudalism was abolished
-Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, August 27, 1789
-The March of Women to Versailles, October 1789
-Nationalisation of Church land and property, October – November 1789
-The Issuing of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, July 1790
-The failed attempt by King Louis XVI to flee to Austria, June 1791
-Enactment of a new constitution for France September 1791 and the Legislative Assembly (1791-92)
-Emergence of more political clubs/parties, rivalry and power struggle, 1792-1794
-The National Convention Government and the reign of terror, 1792-1794
-Declaration of War on Austria 1792 and the Revolutionary Wars, 1792-1799
-The Fall of Robespierre, end of Terror and the creation of the Directory Government

In conclusion, between 1789 and 1799 the French Revolution of 1789 progressed in two broad phases; the peaceful and the violent phases and these involved various events described above.

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