

1. "The American War of Independence 1776 – 1786 made the outbreak of the French revolution of 1789 inevitable". Discuss (25 marks)

Preamble:-

- A relevant introduction
- A clear stand point is required
- The magnitude to which the AWOI make the outbreak of the French revolution inevitable.
- The contribution of other factors in making the French revolution inevitable is also required.

Points to consider:-

- The British colonies of America staged a rebellion against the British in pursuit for their independence.
- France weighed in on the side of the American commanded by General Lafayette to end the exploitative rule of King George III of Britannia.
- The war led to Bankruptcy of the French crown.
- Equipped the French soldiers with revolutionary ideas of democracy.
- This war forced the French government to levy the vingtieme tax 1/20. From 1778 – 1786.
- The American slogan of "No taxation without representation " influenced the French masses.
- Gave the French people a practical example to how to overthrow despotism or dictators.
- At the end of the war, the Americans formulated a constitution based the British model which influenced the French soldiers.
- The French soldiers shared with their American counterparts and this aroused the grievances of the French soldiers.
- King Louis XVI was forced to borrow from the middle class.
- After the war, American patriots came to live in Paris e.g Thomas Jefferson the first American Ambassador to France who influenced the French men to adopt a constitutional monarchy similar to that of England.

However the factors

- Ancient despotism
- Lack of parliamentary system.
- Lack of a constitutional system.

- Grievances of the French Army.
- Judicial violation
- Natural calamities/ poor Harvests 1787 - 1788.
- Cobden Treaty/ Free Trade treaty 1786.
- Impacts of the 7 years' war 1756 – 1763 (France lost Canada and West Indies)
- Arbitrary arrests.
- Character and weaknesses of King Louis XVI.
- Negative influence of the Revolutionary command committee.
- Grievances of the Bourgeoisie/ Middle class.
- Social inequalities/ stratification
- Privileges of the Nobles (Aristocratic privileges)
- Grievances of the peasantry in France
- Economic hardships and distress.
- Dismissal of financial ministers Turgot, Necker e.t.c.
- Influence of the political philosophers, Voltaire, J.J. Rousseau.
- Writings of the Economists and Encyclopedists
- Calling of the Estates General meeting 5th May, 1789
- e.t.c.

Mark as a whole.
(25 marks)

2. TO WHAT EXTENT DID NAPOLEON'S FOREIGN POLICY UNDERMINE THE SURVIVAL OF THE FIRST FRENCH EMPIRE?

Approach:-

- Candidates should define the 1st French Empire and give background of Napoleon's I.
- Give contribution of the foreign policies that led to the decline of the 1st French empire.
- Give role of the domestic policies and other factors that undermined the continuity or survival of the 1st French Empire under Napoleon by 1814/1815.

Foreign policies to a ~~larger~~ *larger extent*,

- Vastness of the Empire ~~extent~~
- 1805 Battle of Trafalgar (1805)
- Influence of the Berlin (1806) and Milan (1807) decrees or introduction of the continental system.
- 1807 peninsular war with Portugal (1807 -1813)
- 1808 -1810 Spanish campaign with Spain
- 1809 imprisonment of the pope, Pius VIII.
- British Naval Superiority
- 1821 Moscow campaign
- Dynastic political policies (nepotism)
- 1813 3rd coalition.
- 1814 – 1815, 4th coalition.
- Role of European nationalism
- Napoleon's marriage to Marie Louisie of Austria.
- 1814 – 1815 Vienna settlement Metternich and Austria.
- e.t.c

However to a smaller extent domestic

- His overthrowing ambitions (Excessive)
- Betrayal by his trusted army generals e.g. Bernadotte;.....
- Exhaustion and lack of foresight.
- Exhaustion of Napoleon's Army.
- Recruitment of young children into the army who double crossed.
- His domestic weakness like revival of lettres de cachet; neglect of women,
- His age (49) he had started making questionable decisions.
- Decline of French economy.
- Et.c

Conclude with a stand point.

3. EXAMINE THE CONTRIBUTION OF PRINCE WENZEL CLEMENS VON METTANICK IN THE OUTBREAK OF THE 1830 REVOLUTIONS IN THE HAPSBURG EMPIRE

% . .

- Introduction about Metternich
- Key examples of ~~1830~~ ¹⁸³⁰ ~~revolutions in the Hapsburg Empire~~ ^{or 1830 revolutions in the Hapsburg Empire}
- Stand point
- Other causes of political unrests in Europe between 1815-1848
- Conclude with a stand point

Metternich was chancellor of Austria since 1809 up to 1848

- He caused political unrests in Europe like 1820 revolution, 18, 1830 and 1848 revolutions in Europe among other unrests
- Metternich initiated the unfair and unrealistic Vienna settlement of 1815
- His pursuit for the congress system or concert of Europe which was also un realistic
- His restoration of legitimate rulers in Europe who were despotic, autocratic and conservative
- His Metternich system which promoted dictatorship in Europe
- He delayed the unification of Italy and Germany through Suffocating Nationalism
- Metternich promoted poor education system which denied intellectualism
- She influenced the Metternich's aggressive action in the Ottoman Empire e.g. in Greece
- He promoted religious intolerance i.e. Catholicism against others
- Metternich system led to the collapse of the congress system which had promoted peace
- He failed to totally put all European leaders into one thinking cup
- Metternich policies promoted Austrian imperialism in different parts of Europe
- Metternich policies promoted over taxation in Europe through fiscal policies
- Suppression of human rights e.g. through press censorship and no freedom of speech
- Promotion of nepotism by Metternich through his rigid policy of no change
- Mettemich's leadership by decrees e.g. the 1819 Carlsbad decrees
- His strong spy network called C.C.S.M (Clandestine counter secrete movement)
- Promoted the policy's of divide and rule policy
- Projected and diverted Austria's problem to other European countries and vice visa
- Imposed Austrian Hapsburg rule over large area of Italy and other parts of Europe
- Imposed strict censorship of the press to suppress the spread of nationalism and liberalism
- Encouraged social backwardness as a means to keep the population ignorant
- Established and used the Austrian army to quell/ crush revolutions in Europe i.e. the young Italy movement the Carbonari in Italy, revolutions in Naples and Spain.

■ * > ** > ■

Other factors that caused

~~the 1830 revolutions in the Hapsburg Empire~~
the 1830 revolutions in the Hapsburg Empire
v.

- Political dominance by big powers
- The British support of Liberalizations
- Socia^class system in Europe
- The negative impact of industrialization
- Economic hardships and distress
- Lack of parliamentary
- Rise and role of reactionary leaders in Europe e.g. Louis Kossuth, Louis Blanc
- Religions strife/ [conflicts eh Belgium
- The rise of socialism
- Great influence of Napoleonic and the French revolutionary ideas
- Inspiration from other successful revolutions
- Rise of middleclass and urbanization
- Desire to attain national independence and unification
- Desire to liberal reforms
- Desire to end the unjust governance in Europe
- Natural calamities
- Population explosion in Europe
- Influence of intelligentsia / rise of an elite class

Conclude with a stand point

4. DISCUSS THE ROLE OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL II TO THE TRIUMPH OF ITALIAN NATIONALISM AFTER 1850.

Candidates are expected to;

- Give a brief background of the Italian Unification and Victor Emmanuel II.
- ~ identify, Explain, Illustrate and analyze the contributions of Victor Emmanuel II in the unification of Italy.
- Consider the role of other factors including individual personality and other independent factors.
- Conclude with a standard clear point.
- ~ The unification of the Italy refers to amalgamation of various Italian states into a single political entity that was attained in 1870
- The states included Lombardy, Venetia, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, Romagna and Papal States.
- Victor Emmanuel II succeeded the father Charles Albert as king of Piedmont in 1848
- Unlike his father, Victor Emmanuel II was liberal, patriotic and declined to cooperate with Austria e.g. he refused to mollify the liberal constitution of 1848
- He accepted to lead the unification struggle, which addressed the problem of leadership and disunity that had hindered the struggle for unification.
- He granted a general Amnesty to Italian exiles, which boosted the unification as most of them participated activity in the unification process.
- Promoted and support Cavour and his reforms that became the corner stone of Italian unification
- He appointed court Camille Cavour to various ministerial posts i.e. commerce, finance, transport
- Granted liberal and constitutional reforms that furthered the unification of Italy e.g. educational reforms, freedom of association and freedom of the press.
- He played an influential role in the conquest and annexation of the Papal States and central Duchies in 1860.
- Counseled Cavour to resume his premiership post in 1860, which moral boosted the move towards unification.
- Restrained Cavour from his ambition to fight Austria after the withdrawal of France (1860) which could have led to the loss of Lombardy that had been annexed in 1859
- Accepted to lead the kingdom of Northern Italy in 1861 when it was proclaimed at Turin.
- His foreign policy earned Italy diplomatic support and helped to isolate Austria e.g. participation in the Crimean war of 1854 - 1856; Marriage between his daughter and Napoleon III's son.
- Steered the unification process and the temporal resignation achievements of the struggle and encouraged the central Duchies of Parma, Modena and Tuscany to join in 1860
- He championed the strongmen for Italian unification the struggle for Italian unification of Venetia in 1866 and Rome in 1870
- He supported his prime minister in their various reform programs which prepared Italy for unification e.g. agricultural reform, military, infrastructural development and ecclesiastical laws which reduced the powers of the Catholic Church.
- He accepted Piedmont to be the centre of the Italian unification struggle thereby solving the problem of lack of an internal base (model state)
- He welcomed all the political exiles to his kingdom and this made the idea of the Italian unification very popular among the Italian (granted general Amnesty to Italians)
- He allied with Bismarck in 1866 during the Austro - Russian war where he assisted

- Bismarck to fight Austria in the seven weeks war and in turn Bismarck assisted Victor Emmanuel to acquire Venetia from Austria hence adding it to Piedmont.
- Pie undertook education reforms
- He checked the church political power, rigidities and conservatism
- He created New state Banks through which money was invested in railways etc

However there were other factors

- The role of Cavour is his reforms diplomacy, ILLRISORGIMENTO newspaper and charismatic leadership.
- The role of Mazzini, his sensitization, programs and mobilization through the young Italian movement that earned Garibaldi the 1000 redshirt.
- The contribution of Garibaldi who fought in the Crimean war (1854 - 1856) liberated Sicily and Naples (1861), Venetia (1866) and Rome (1870)
- The role of Napoleon I whose reforms and reorganization of Italian states lay formation for unification
- The contribution of Napoleon III whose military assistance was very significant in the liberation of Lombardy in 1859.
- The contribution of Bismarck in the liberation of Venetia in 1866 and Rome in 1870
- The role of Pope Pius IX whose liberalism and reforms inspired Italians to join the struggle for unification.
- The role Orsini Felicy as a martyr. His assassination attempt on Napoleon III's life in 1859 terrified him to assist Italians against Austria in 1859.
- The role of writers, philosophies and other intellectual e.g. Abbe Gioberti; Giacomo Leopardi, Alessandro; Silvio; Pellico etc
- The role of Gladstone and John Russell of Britain.
- The role of Charles Albert
- The role of Mettemich h i.e. his oppressive rule strengthened nationalism
- Role of foreign powers and foreign assistance
- The role of common culture and common traditions
- The role of Italy's past History and glory
- The role of secret societies
- The effects of the 1848 revolution
- The role of the Franco -Prussian war of 1870 - 1871.
- The role of a strong army
- Determination of town and rural dwellers
- The collapse of the congress system in 1830
- The free trade policy between Piedmont and Britain
- Effects of the Crimean war 1854-1856
- Change in leadership in other European countries
- Downfall of Mettemich
- Effects of the 1789 French revolution

5. ACCOUNT FOR THE OUTBREAK OF THE BALKAN UNREST BY 1856.

Balkan unrest by 1856 involves events ranging from the Greek war of independence 1821 – 1833, the Syrian question 1831 – 1841, the Straits Convention of 1841 and finally the Crimean war 1854 – 1856

The causes of political unrest in the Balkan region included,

- Sultan's failure to fulfill his promise to Mehmet Ali of Egypt.
- Growth of Greek nationalism
- Religious intolerance
- Cultural arrogance of Muslims
- Inspiration of the 1789 French revolution.
- Rise of nationalists or elites Byron, Constantine Regus, Hypsilanti, Capodistrons.
- Over taxation
- Support of foreign countries
- Corruption and embezzlement
- Influence of Serbian revolt 1804 – 1813
- The influence of Unkiar-Skelessi treaty 1833.
- Sultan Mohammad II's desire to preserve the Ottoman empire at any cost.
- Russian imperialism and her desire to break the Ottoman Empire.
- Russian occupation of the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia July 1853.
- Russian support of pan slavist movement
- The Sinope massacres of November 1853.
- The conflicts over the control of the Holy places by France and Russia
- Weakness of the Ottoman Empire.
- France's desire to revenge the 1812 Moscow campaign/ humiliation.
- Russian's demand to protect the orthodox Christians.
- Collapse of the congress system.
- Britain's desire to safeguard her imperial interests.
- The violation of the Straits Convention of 1841
- Napoleon III's ambitious foreign policies i.e. to please Catholics, Bonapartists and revive French glory and prestige.
- Miscalculations by Czar Nicholas I in the Balkans.
- Divergent interests of the European powers.
- Roles of men on the spot i.e. Stratford, Prince Menschikoff.

- Restored the principle of diplomacy in Europe
- Promoted and guaranteed security for international trade.
- Granted independence of small states
- Released war prisoners and resettling people.
- Observed principles of nationalism.

NB: conclude with a stand point.

6. WHY DID EUROPEAN POWERS FAIL TO AVERT THE OCCURANCE OF WOLD WAR I IN 1914?

World War I broke out in 1914 and it was fought between two hostile camps i.e. Triple Entente and Triple Alliance. The war was sparked off by the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophia at Sarajevo.

The following factors made European powers unable to avert or to prevent the occurrence of World War I 1814.

- Arms race
- Alliance system
- Kaiser William's aggressive foreign policy
- Role of the press.
- European imperialism
- Murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- The Balkan crisis
- France's desire to revenge the Franco-Prussian war
- The failure of diplomacy in Europe.
- The Darwin's theory of survival for the fittest
- Rise of nationalism
- Violation of the 1839 London Treaty by Germany.
- Resignation of Bismarck
- Public opinion or people's attitude towards war.
- Austro – Serbian rivalry
- Anglo – Germany rivalry
- Germany militarism.
- Balance of power in Europe.
- E.t.c.

NB conclude with a stand point

7. "THE VIABILITY OF THE VERSAILLES PEACE SETTLEMENT OF 1919 WAS QUESTIONABLE RIGHT FROM ITS INCEPTION" DISCUSS.

The candidates should define the Versailles peace treaty of 1919.

Expected points

- Based on Woodrow Wilson's 14 points which allied powers did not welcome
- Timing of the settlement was poor
- The venue was also questionable
- Exclusion of defeated powers and Russians was questionable
- Chairmanship of Clemenceau was questionable
- Selfish interests mistrust and suspicion among the peace makers.
- Ignored the principle of nationalism
- Created weaker states
- Isolation of USA right from start
- Allied powers lacked resources, army, and money to enforce their decisions
- Treaty clauses were questionable e.g disarmament, war guilt, reparations e.t.c.
- Character of leaders who lacked commitment to the settlement e.g Lloyd George, Woodrow Wilson, and Clemenceau
- Failure to satisfy Japan and Italy
- Created weak LONs.
- The treaty was hurriedly signed
- It paved way for the triumph of new dictators in Italy, Germany and Spain
- The treaty was dominated by Britain and France so it was Anglo-Franco affair
- It paved way for the outbreak of world war II
- It paved way for the economic depression of 1929-1935.

How unquestionable it was/ how it was bound to succeed

- Germany's loss of colonies was meant to weaken her economic and militarily
- Disarming Germany was viable to contain German aggression
- Formed the LONs as an international peace keeping body
- Map of Europe was redrawn
- Democratic states were created along nationality lines
- Harsh measures such as reparations were necessary basing on the destruction caused by Germany and her allies e.tc
- It concluded world war I which created peace

- Restored the principle of diplomacy in Europe
- Promoted and guaranteed security for international trade.
- Granted independence of small states
- Released war prisoners and resettling people.
- Observed principles of nationalism.

NB: conclude with a stand point.

8. "THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS (LON) WAS BOUND TO FAIL RIGHT FROM its START", DISCUSS

THE CANDIDATE IS EXPECTED TO;

- Give a brief background of the League of Nations including major aims and objectives.
- Identify, explain, illustrate and analyze the terms of the League of Nations showing the degree to which they were bound to fail.
- Identify, explain, illustrate and analyze the terms of the League of Nations showing the degree to which they were bound to succeed.
- Conclude with a clear and consistent stand point.

EXPECTED STAND POINTS.

The league of Nations originated from president Woodrow Wilson's 14th point and was formally established on 10th Jan 1920.

It was established to; maintain peace and stability, administration on mandate states, promotion of co-operation, improve the standard of living, stop external aggression and illicit trade in slave trade and drugs.

The extent to which the League of Nations was bound to fail.

- It was established and operated on false assumption that all powers were interested in peace
- It was linked to the unrealistic and unpopular Versailles treaty of 1919.
- Lacked sufficient funds to finance its activities.
- The league lacked a popular mass support as its activities were dominated by just a few nations in Europe.
- The failure of disarmament policy led to rearmament and aggression.
- The crisis created by economic depression.
- The system of free entry and exit of members made it very easy for members to pull out of the league.
- It did not have a universally accepted policy to deal with aggression.
- Lacked an army to enforce its own resolutions and deal with aggression.
- Had a weak administrative system e.g the secretary general had limited powers.
- Its discussion making was very slow as it would meet very few times in a year.
- Disunity amongst the members failed the spirit of togetherness.

- Ideological differences amongst member states i.e. capitalist and communist states.
- The members were more concerned with selfish national interest as opposed to collective interest of the organization.
- Existence of secret alliances between the various powers.
- The rise of nationalism that escalated the level of aggression in Europe.
- The rise and aggression of dictators e.g. Hitler and Mussolini.
- The league neglected the interest of small/ weak states, which made them to lose faith and confidence in the organization.
- Appeasement policy pursued by Britain and France contradicted the role of the League of Nations in maintaining peace.
- It used ineffective penalties against aggression e.g sanctions.
- The outbreak of World War II created a very chaotic situation that made the success of the League of Nations impossible.

THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS WAS BOUND TO SUCCEED/STRENGTH

- Maintained relative peace for at least 20 years.
- Had the international court of justice to handle legal disputes between states.
- Promoted international cooperation through conferences like the Locarno peace conference of 1925 in which Germany was admitted to the league.
- It discussed the issue of the Jews.
- It provided loans and financial assistance to small and poor nations.
- It addressed the issue of refugees internally Displaced persons and prisoners of war.
- Controlled drug and women trafficking and promoted children's welfare by checking on obscene literature.
- The conditions of workers were improved through WHO e.g Typhoid and leprosy were handled.
- Conclude with a clear and consistent stand point.

9. HOW SUCCESSFUL WAS THE NAZI GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY UP TO 1945 .

(25 MARKS)

PREAMBLE

- A relevant introduction.
- Successes of Nazism in Germany
- Failures of Nazism in Germany
- A clear stand point.

POINTS TO CONSIDER

- Nazism was a German Political Movement initiated in 1920 by the Nazi Party.
- Its aim was to make German great empire, restore German pride and in Totalitarianism.

SUCCESSSES:-

- Strengthened the Germany Army.
- Established law and order.
- Land reforms
- Improved workers conditions
- Infrastructural development
- Industrial development
- Agricultural development
- A successful foreign policy
- Promoted 2 parts.
- Encouraged high population rates.
- Launched a campaign against smoking.
- E.t.c

FAILURES

- Promoted despotism.
- Persecuted the Jews
- Censored the press
- Loss of lives
- Destruction of wars
- Militarism/ Navy wars.
- Persecuted the communists
- Abolished trade unions

- Controlled the education system
 - Allied with other dictators e.g Mussolini in Italy
 - Persecuted the Catholics
 - Banned political pluralism
 - E.t.c
- Conclude with a stand point.

Mark as a whole
(25 marks)

10. ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION (UNO) UP TO 1970.

APPROACH

- Background of U.N.O and founders
- Brief knowledge of its aims and objectives.
- Give the achievements of strength of the U.N.O.
- A stand point is a must.
- Conclude.

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. U.N.O- United Nations Organization was (is) an international body formed at the end of World War II in 1945 to replace the defunct League of Nations with headquarters at Geneva.
2. It was created with six organs to implement its aims and objectives that is to say economic and social council, the trusteeship council, the international court of justice, secretariats as well as the general assembly and the Security Council.
3. U.N.O aimed at among other the following.
 - To maintain law, peace and order.
 - To control drug traffickers
 - To promote economic cooperation.
 - To promote health standards.
 - To ensure effective disarmament through the security council
 - To promote democratization and decolonization.
 - To control threats to the environment.
 - Women empowerment.
 - To protect rights of children.
 - To promote justice.
 - To rehabilitate and resettle refugees
 - Promote cultural co-operations
 - To prevent exploitation of workers by employers especially capitalists

It performed positively to a greater extent in the following ways

- Addressed the social and economic problems of the time
- Refugee problems were addressed
- Enforced equality between men and women
- Protection of the rights of women and children through UNICEF, UNESCO and WHO
- Environmental related evils like pollution, rural urban improvement addressed.
- Fought against drugs through sensitization programs.

- Improved the welfare and standards of living of workers through (ILO)
- Encouraged trade and development through UNDP since 1968.
- Gave financial assistance to developing Nations through IMF and World Bank.
- Gave timely assistance to the decolonization process
- Succeeded in solving and resolving world conflicts of the time for example Korean war 1953, Berlin blocked 1948, Suez canal conflict 1956, Kashmir 1949 – 1961, Congo crisis 1960, Cuban missile crisis 1962 among others.
- It initiated disarmament talks 1948 and 1956 – SALT I and II respectively.
- Established the Jewish state of Israel in 1948 to protect the minorities and displaced persons.
- Decapitated cultural racial imperialism for example Apartheid in south Africa.
- Established Atomic energy commission to check the spread of sophisticated weapons of mass destruction.
- Relief and Aid to the homeless and displaced through UNHCR, UNRWA
- Improved agriculture among major states (FAO, IFAD)
- Carried out population related activities like census, family planning, settlement and resettlement - UNFPA
- However it performed negatively to a small extent in the following ways

FAILURES

- Failed to effectively carry out disarmament programs.
- Failed to end the Arab- Israel conflict since 1948.
- Failed to condemn the 1956 USSR'S invasion of Hungary
- Failed to wipe out drug and human trafficking which were evils against humanity
- Failed to stop crises which threatened world peace for example Kashmir Korean crisis among others.
- Failed in its colonization program by 1970 and democratization
- Refugee problems persisted on.
- Failed to end the cold war that threatened world peace.
- Assassinations and hijacking of planes were rampant by 1970.
- Human rights violations were rampant by 1970 especially children and women
- Failed to stop dictatorship/ stagnant leadership.
- Failed to end economic rivalry.
- Failed to eliminate religious function especially between Muslims and Christian members.