

UACE BECO MARKING GUIDE

EUROPEAN HISTORY PIII

MARKING GUIDE

1. Approach

- A brief introduction about the French revolution
- Give the contributions of the American war of independence
- Make a general conclusion

Points to consider

- The war affected the economy of France which led to bankruptcy e.g. 2000 million Francs
- It made the Bourbon monarchy fail to provide the masses with social services like education and health
- The success of the war gave the peasants morale to fight against the Bourbon monarchy
- It led to economic bankruptcy which led to the calling of the estates general meeting
- The American of independence led to over taxation in France
- The American war of independence exposed the weaknesses of the king which made the 1789 French revolution inevitable
- The war led to dismissal of Necker and Turgot
- American war of independence made the French army acquire military skills from Americans and Britain which enabled them to organize the French revolution
- American war of independence exposed the extravagancy of the ancient regime
- Conclusion

2. Approach

- Introduce the congress system
- Talk about the different congresses
- Give the factors which led to it's collapse
- Conclusion
- The divergence in the interest of the member states e.g. Prussia and Britain
- The growth of suspicion and mistrust among the congress men e.g. Castle Reagh and Tzar Alexander I
- The difference in ideology e.g. Britain and France against Austria, Prussia and Russia
- The inclusion of France among the big powers
- The failure of the congress system to win European opinion
- The death of founder members e.g. Castlereagh replaced by George Cunming and Tzar Alexander
- It was the first experiment in the history of Europe
- The congress system lacked an implementation army
- The British isolation policies

- Castlereagh's ideology of maintaining peace on the continent without interference of the member states
- The Monroe doctrine of 1823 as the 5th president of America

3. Approach

- Introduce Louis Philippe
- A stand point is needed
- Show how the disappointed the French people
- Show the achievements however side with a stand point
- Make a conclusion
- Phillippe's non intervention policy in the political affairs of other states e.g. Italians
- It is failure to provide both financial and military support
- The 1830 polish revolution where he failed to support them
- The Algerian question in 1830
- The Swiss Civil War 1846 in Switzerland
- The Spanish marriage of Isabella and Injanta

However he managed to register some achievements

- He introduced constitutionalism for the people of France
- The return of the remains of Napoleon I for state burial
- Phillippe setup a number of infrastructure e.g. roads, bridges, railways etc
- He introduced free trade for example with Britain
- Phillippe also promoted agricultural modernization through providing water for irrigation
- He also established educational reforms e.g. a number of primary schools were constructed, tertiary and secondary schools
- He promoted industrialization e.g. he constructed a number of industries e.g. food processing industries
- He granted or promoted political freedom in France where he allowed the existence of political parties
- He also carried out reforms in the army by increasing number of and salary, military hardware
- He also associated with the middle class by giving them top government key positions, reduced on the taxes they had to pay
- Conclusion

4. Approach

- Introduce the German unification
- Give the factors which delayed
- A general conclusion is needed
- Points to be considered
- Religious factors e.g. the northern German states were protestants while the southern German states were Catholics
- Ideological differences e.g. Otto Von Bismarck wanted Prussia to spearhead the unification struggle and William IV wanted round table talks

- The weakness of German parliament e.g. prince Metternich of Austria was the chairman and a speaker of German diet so he was against reforms
- Lack of foreign assistance e.g. Britain which would have assisted had an isolationist policy together with France under Louis Philippe
- The failure of the 1848 revolutions in German against Austria
- The military weakness of the German i.e. it had a peasant army that was poorly trained and armed
- Lack of strong intellectuals who would mobilize, sensitize and unify the Germans against Austria
- The economic backwardness among the German states e.g. poor roads, no industries, factories
- The poor mobilization e.g. they were not fully sensitized, civilized about the benefits of freedom and unity
- Lack of leading state before 1850, since the states were independent from one another
- Metternich system through which he introduced oppressive and exploitative rule in German states
- The role played by the Vienna settlement which gave the 3 confederations that Napoleon I had formed to Austria
- The a conclusion

5. Approach

- A brief background about the Franco Prussian war
- Give the causes and then the effects
- Later you give a conclusion
- Causes included
- The historical hatred between France and Prussia e.g. she was among the Vienna peace makers which greatly punished France
- The violation of the verbal agreement by Bismarck
- Bismarck's policy of isolating France e.g. Bismarck went into the news papers and published Napoleon's III claims over the southern German states
- The need by Bismarck to fulfill his prophesy
- The struggle for the balance of power e.g. France was super on land and Britain on sea
- The failures of Napoleon III and Fredrick Williams also led to war. So Napoleon III attacked Prussia so as to divert people's minds from is weaknesses
- The role played by Bismarck he was a war monger
- The economic and military reforms in Prussia during the reign of Bismarck and William I e.g. Prussian army increased from 500,000- 750,000 soldiers
- The role played by Marie Eugenie Napoleon III's wife she was a war monger in France
- Bismarck's desire to suffocate Catholicism in France, Prussia was a protestant state which spread headed the German unifications

However the consequences included the following;

- France was greatly defeated and humiliated

- The war led to the downfall of Napoleon III and McMahon became the new president of France
- It resulted into massive loss of lives e.g. many French and Prussian soldiers lost their lives
- The war completed the Italian unification struggles
- The war also completed the German unification struggles
- It also led to the signing of the Frankfurt treaty and this forced to accept her defeat
- The war also made France to lose her two richest provinces Alsace and Lorraine
- The Franco-Prussian war made France to pay a heavy war of indemnity to Prussia
- The war changed the balance of power where Prussia became a land master
- It resulted into destruction of property e.g. roads, bridges, buildings
- It resulted into an influx of refugees in the neighboring countries like Austria and Britain
- The war led to economic decline in France and Prussia
- Conclusion

6. Approach

- A brief back ground about the Bolshevik revolution
- Give the causes or factors which led
- Then a general conclusion needed

Point to consider

- The nature of the Tzanist regime under Tzar Nicholas II which was characterized by dictatorship
- The weakness of Tzar Nicholas II i.e. he was physically weak and not quick to understand
- The land factor whereby most of land in Russia was in the hands of few nobles and clergies
- The impact of the Russio-Japanese war of 1904-1905
- The formation of the Bolshevik party which was for the majority
- The red blood Sunday which left 20,000 Russians dead
- Corruption and embezzlement which led to financial crisis
- The consequences of World War I on Russia
- The effects of industrial revolution where machines were deployed to work in factories
- The external influence e.g. 1830, 1848 revolutions and the 1789 French revolution
- The Russification policy. In all provinces that Russia had conquered she introduced assimilation policy
- The role of Renin and Stalin e.g. formed the Bolshevik party , wrote articles etc
- The role of foreign powers e.g. Sweden, Finland, Poland, and German
- The role played by Tsarina and Rusputin
- The weakness of Russia parliament which was too weak
- Then make a general conclusion

7. Approach

- A brief background about the league of nations

- Talk about some of its aims
- Give the reasons why it failed to preserve peace
- A conclusion is needed
- Points to consider:
 - Lack of a standing army of its own which made it a barking dog
 - Ineffectiveness of its penalties against aggressions
 - It's being an off spring of the Versailles peace settlement which was unrealistic
 - The absence of U.S.A as a member
 - Ideological difference like communism and capitalism
 - Lack of a massive support since it was dominated by a few strong states in Europe e.g. Britain and France
 - Lack of enough funds to carry out it's administrative works
 - The outbreak of world war II of 1939
 - The rise of dictators in Europe e.g. Mussolini, Hitler, Hirohito etc
 - The rise of nationalism in Europe
 - The failure of the league to control arms race
 - The world economic depression 1929-1935
- Then give a general conclusion

8. Approach

- Give a brief background about Mussolini
- Explain the different domestic policies of Mussolini
- Then a conclusion

Point to consider

- Through press censorship i.e. news papers, magazines, radio stations
- Through public works like building of roads , railways, bridges etc
- Mussolini improved the health sector through constructing hospitals and dispensaries
- He also put up a broad government through welcoming all the opposition politicians
- Through controlling the education system in Italy
- Mussolini reconciled with the catholic church which relationship had been destroyed during the unification struggles of Italy
- Through the formation of a ground fascist council which was in charge of monitoring the duties of various people
- Mussolini also re-organized and strengthened the Italian army
- Mussolini also carried out a foreign policy by conquering Ethiopia in 1935
- He also carried out agricultural modernization
- He carried out industrialization through renovating the old ones and constructing new ones
- Mussolini also promoted European diplomacy, through signing commercial treaties with great powers
- Then a general conclusion is needed

9. Approach

- A preamble about the second world war
- A stand point showing the contribution of the Versailles peace treaty
- However you show the contribution of other factors with a stand point conclusion
- Points to consider under Versailles peace treaty
- Poor rewarding of Japan and Italy with semi-Arid areas
- The V.P.T, scattered German after granting independence to Poland, Yugoslavia, Austria
- The V.P.T granted independence to small and weaker states which later became battle fields to the aggressors
- It had poor and weak foundation for the formation of the league of nations
- It led to the rise of dictators in Europe like Mussolini and Hitler
- It failed to carryout the disarmament clause i.e. it was only Germany that was disarmed
- It made dictators to form the Axis power alliance (Rome, Tokyo)
- The V.P.T resulted into Britain and France to practice appeasement policy
- It made Germany to lose her overseas as provinces like Namibia, Tanganyika, Togo, Cameron
- It only blamed Germany for having caused the first world war
- It made Germany to play a heavy war of indemnity which drained her economy

However there were other factors which contributed

- The influence of anti-Semitism
- The role of the press
- The rise of dictators e.g. Mussolini, Adolf Hitler etc
- The appeasement policy
- The world economic depression of 1929-1935
- The alliance system i.e. the Axis power alliance against the allied power alliance
- Economic imperialism
- The rise of nationalism
- The arms race also led to the outbreak of the second world war
- The Spanish civil war of 1931- 1939
- The weakness of the league of nations
- Germans invasion of Poland in 1939
- The threat of communication
- Then a conclusion is needed

10. Approach

- A brief introduction about the economic depression
- Give the causes and later it's effects
- Conclusion

Points to consider

- The collapse of the world exchange stock market

- The out break of political instabilities in Europe
- The policy of total ban on immigration by different countries in European
- The decline of labour efficiency
- Influence of population explosion (increase) also led to the economic depression
- Industrial revolution
- Income inequality
- The capitalistic tendencies also led to the depression
- The negative effects of world war I
- The out come of the V.P.T also led to the economic depression
- The high taxes also led to the great economic depression
- The gold standard system
- The weakness of the league of nations
- The U.S.A loan scheme also led to the occurrence of the economic depression

However the effects included;

- It strained international co-operation
- It resulted into closure of banking institutions
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- It resulted into the down fall of governments e.g. Weimer Republic
- It resulted, into massive unemployment in Europe
- The gold standard system came to an end
- It resulted into the decline of the standards of living of people
- It resulted into the collapse of the league of nations
- It strained relationship between America and various countries that had failed to pay the loans
- It increased the influence of communism in Europe
- It paved way for the out break of the second world war
- It contributed to the formation of economic co-operation e.g. U.S.A was forced to form a regional cooperation with south American
- It led to the rise of strong economic its like JM Keynes