



SECONDARY HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

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S.6 PAPER 3 REVISION ONE

1. Account for the outbreak of the 1789 French revolution

- Burdens of peasants
- Discontent of middle class /Bourgeoisies
- Injustices of the nobility
- Injustices of the clergy/catholic church
- Influence of political philosophers
- Role of encyclopedists /economists (Diderot, Dilambert)
- The nature of the ancient regime
 - a) Lack of a parliament
 - b) Lack of a constitution
 - c) Unfair judicial system
 - d) Despotism
 - e) Corruption and embezzlement
 - f) Army discontent
- Financial crisis /bankruptcy
- Social classes
- Influence of the American war of independence (1776-83)
- Weakness of king Louis XIV
- Weakness of Marie Antoinette
- Role played by England
- Unfair taxation
- Dismissal of reformist financial ministers
- Unemployment
- Natural calamities 1788-1759
- 7 years war between France and Britain (1756-63)
- Increased French population by 1789
- Role of the press
- Extravagancy of the ancient regime
- Cobden treaty of 1786/free trade treaty
- The calling of the estates general meeting was the most immediate cause

2. To what extent was the class system in France responsible for the outbreak of the 1789 French revolution?

- Promoted political unfairness
- Led to dismissal of financial ministers
- Increased discontent in the army
- Promoted religious intolerance
- Increased criticism from philosophers
- Led to unfair taxation
- Created room for oppression of the peasants
- Promoted despotism in France
- Increased financial crisis in France
- Worsened extravagancy of the monarchy
- Led to failure of the estates general meeting
- **Other factors for the revolution**

3. How significant was the 1789 French revolution up to 1830?

- Led to spread of constitutionalism in Europe
- Rise of political movements in Europe, Cabonari
- Led to coalitions and unity among European states
- Ended feudalism in Europe
- Rise of republicanism in Europe
- Rise of liberalism and nationalism in Europe
- Ended class system in Europe
- Ended despotism in many European states
- Contributed to the unification of Italian and Germany states
- Spread of revolutionary ideas in Europe (L.E.F)
- Led to 1796 Italian campaign against Austria
- Led to calling of 1814-1815 Vienna settlement
- Inspired the growth of diplomacy in Europe hence 1818-1830 congress system

- Sparked off endless wars between France and her neighbours
- Loss of life in Europe
- Contributed to economic collapse in Europe
- Property destruction in Europe
- Displacement and refugee crisis in Europe
- Created enmity between France and other catholic states in Europe (C.C.C)
- Inspired many other revolutions to break out.
- Disorganized the map of Europe, France annexed Belgium, Italian states, Rhinlands.
- Led to collapse of legitimate governments.
- Paved way for the rise of aggressive leaders like Napoleon I of France.
- Influenced the outbreak of insecurity in Europe (Reign of terror)

4. Why was revolutionary France at war with her neighbours between 1792-1812

- The outbreak of the 1789 French revolution.
- The declaration of France as a republic
- Expansionist programmes of French revolutionaries.
- Rise of French violent revolutionary leaders.
- Nature of the national assembly
- Threats of the émigrés
- Brunswick /Coblenz manifesto
- Pilnitz declaration
- Issuing of the “edict of fraternity”
- Role of Carnot (He militarized French politics).
- The killing of King Louis XVI and other important personalities of the monarchy.
- Economic crisis in France /economic reasons like violation of international trade treaties.
- British support to royalists in 1793.
- The issuing of the civil constitution of the clergy
- Death of Emperor Leopold II and the rise of Emperor Francis II in Austria.
- Public opinion in Europe
- Role of the press
- The rise of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799.
- Formation of violent political parties which favoured war for different reasons.
- Uncooperative behavior of King Louis XVI against the revolutionaries.
- Etc

5. Why France was declared a republic by 1792?

Account for the collapse of the Bourbon Monarchy by 1793

- Growth of nationalism among French men.
- The outbreak of the 1789 French revolution
- The declaration of the rights of man and citizens.
- The civil constitution of the clergy.
- The failure of the estates general meeting.
- The nature of the French national assembly.
- Persistent economic crisis in France.
- The destruction of the Bastille prison.
- Grievances of the army.
- The weaknesses of King Louis XVI.
- Growing threats of émigrés
- Rise of political philosophers
- Influence of England
- Effects of the American war of independence.
- Hostility of European monarchs towards France.
- Rise of the French mob.
- The destruction of Bastille prison
- March of women to Versailles
- The outbreak of the reign of terror in 1792.
- Rise of violent political parties
- Rise of violent revolutionary leaders
- Untimely death of Count Mirabeau in 1792.
- The kings attempted flight to Austria via Varrens.
- The non-reformist attitude of King Louis XVI.
- Grievances of the middle class.

6. To what extent did the weakness of the Republican government in France contribute to the outbreak of the reign of terror?

- This government was called the **National convention** and was dominated by the Jacobins. It existed from 1792-1794.
- It was led by Danton, Marat, Robespierre among others. It contributed to R.O.T to a greater extent.
- Worsened economic crisis by Abolishing the law of maximum hence R.O.T
- Failed to check on the activities of the émigrés
- Failed to contain pressure from various political parties like Girondins and fuillants

However, other factors to a smaller extent

- Death of Count-de-Mirabeau.
- Rise of extremist revolutionary leaders.
- Formation of political parties.
- The C.C.C of 1790.
- King's attempted flight.
- Disappearance of General Lafayette the commander of the National Guard.
- Rise of Paris mob.
- Activities of émigrés.
- The Pilintz declaration.
- Brunswick manifesto

- Failed to register success at the battle field due to weakness of its Army which created panic.
- It failed to ensure law and order in France.
- Failed to end religious conflicts between herbertists and Catholics.
- Created revolutionary committees which increased terror.
- Executed King Louis XVI of France which intensified terror.
- Invented the Guillotine machine which cut off very many heads of French men.

- Declaration of unrealistic laws in France.
- The 1791 constitution which had too many loopholes.
- The revolutionary wars between France and her neighbours which caused panic, fear, tension.
- The refusal of some nobles and clergy to surrender their privileges increased terror.
- Some French men took R.O.T as a form of entertainment.

7. Assess the achievement of the Directorate government in France between 1795-1799.

- Ended R.O.T
- Promoted reconciliation in France.
- Suppressed the 1795 royalist uprising in France.
- Suppressed the 1796 socialist uprising in France.
- Started a number of reforms in France which were later accomplished by Napoleon I.
- Restored democracy in France.
- Restored constitutionalism in France by amending the 1791 constitution in 1795.

However, the D.G registered a number of failures;

- Failed to avert corruption and embezzlement of funds.
- Denied majority French men the right to vote by putting high tax qualification (voting only for the rich)
- Lacked confidence in itself and over relied on Napoleon I for its protection.
- It was a disorganized government with weak structures and hierarchy.
- Failed to promote total democracy in France by rigging elections of 1797 and 1798.

- Strengthened the French Army/military reforms.
- Extended the revolutionary ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity beyond France.
- It was successful during the 1796 Italian campaign.
- Won military glory for France (Italian campaign)
- Led to the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799.

- Failed to overcome economic crisis in France.
- Failed to maintain total peace in France.
- It was dominated by the rich middle class at the expense of other social classes.
- Failed to win French glory during the 1798 Egyptian campaign.
- Failed to improve the Agricultural sector in France.
- Failed to defeat Britain by 1799.

- Failed to promote unity and harmony among the Directors.
- Failed to contain the popularity of Napoleon I among Frenchmen leading to his rise to power.

- Failed to win the support of the French Army leading to the 1799 coup.

8. Account for the success of the 1789 French revolution

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unity of the third class members. • Determination of the third estate. • Mass support of the third estate towards the revolution. • Genuine causes of the revolution • Rise of French nationalism. • Influence of French nationalists like General Lafayette. • Rise of French elites/intellectuals and philosophers. • Formation of political parties in France. • The birth of revolutionary ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity. • Role played by the middle class members. • The divisions in the Catholic Church. • The divisions among the nobility. • The calling of the estates general meeting on 5th May 1789. • Role of the press. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The destruction of Bastille prison. • Despotism of the Bourbon monarchy. • Role played by Encyclopedists/economists. • Inspiration from 1776-1783 American war of independence. • Inspiration from England and its political system. • Declaration of the rights of man and citizens. • Role played by the Paris mob. • The march of women to Versailles • The execution of King Louis XVI in 1793. • The role played by Napoleon I before his rise to power. • Negative character of King Louis XVI (Anti-reformist nature) • Formation of the National guard (revolutionary Army) |
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NAPOLEON I 1799-1814

Reasons for rise to power by 1799

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French revolution of 1789. • Weakness and unpopularity of the Directory government. • Luck/chance/good fortune • Family background of Napoleon I. • Education background of Napoleon I. • Association with influential politicians of France. • Personality and character of Napoleon I. • Scientific and military innovations in France. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and military skills of Napoleon I. • Oratory power of Napoleon I. • France's annexation of Corsica in 1768. • Napoleon's marriage to Josephine. • The coup D'état of Brumaire • Role of Napoleon's father, Charles Bonaparte • Role of Napoleon's brother, Lucien Bonaparte, the chairman of the council of 500. |
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<h4><i>To what extent was the French revolution of 1789 responsible for the rise of Napoleon I?</i></h4>

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French revolution destroyed the system of classes in France and opened leadership to common men. • French revolution exposed Napoleon I to a number of revolutionary wars which enabled him to expose his military skills and abilities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Royalist uprising at port Toulon 1793. - Royalist uprising of 1795. - Socialist uprising of 1796 - Italian campaign of 1796. • French revolution led to revolutionary ideas like liberty, equality, fraternity which Napoleon I spread in Europe. |
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- French revolution led to the reign of terror which created scarcity of Artillery officers which gave Napoleon I chance to expose his talents.
- French revolution led to Italian campaign (1796) and Egyptian campaign (1798) which Napoleon I commanded.
- French revolution introduced Napoleon I to a number of French revolutionary leaders who helped him to rise to power.
- French revolution gave birth to the revolutionary army which Napoleon Bonaparte used to rise to power.
- French revolution led to rise of a weak directorate government, which Napoleon overthrew in 1799.

However, other factors

<h3><i>Assess the achievements of Napoleon I from 1793-1814</i></h3>

Achievements

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suppressed royalist uprising at port Toulon 1793. • Suppressed the royalist uprising of 1795. • Suppressed the socialist uprising of 1796. • Commanded the 1796 Italian campaign. • Commanded the 1798 Egyptian campaign. • Organized a successful military coup against the Directory government. • Made reforms in the local government/centralization of administration. • Created a central registry hence was able to supervise various ministries in France. • Instituted a scheme for workers called “career open to talent” (legion of honour) • He improved on the education system of France. • Improved on the financial situation of France by stabilizing the value of the French currency. • Improved on the public works in France. • Improved on the relationship of France with the papacy (Catholic Church). • He improved on the laws of France by standardizing them (code Napoleon) • Instituted the decoration known as “the legion of honour” (good service to the state) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exported revolutionary ideas through his campaigns. • Promoted constitutionalism in France. • He made a new constitution for France. • Allowed Frenchmen to retain land acquired during the 1789 French revolution. • Expanded French territories in Europe by conquering other states. • Re-organized the French army • Preserved human rights in France. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of worship - Freedom of press - Freedom of association • Allowed émigrés to return to France. • Contributed greatly to the field of Art, craft and literature. • Established a museum of France and filled it with looted art works from Italy. • Carried out industrial reforms in France. • Improved on the Agricultural sector of France. • Gave France a period of peace from 1799-1814. |
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However, Napoleon I registered a number of failures

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His legion of honour was discriminative to friends, relatives and close associates. • Concordat with the pope undermined the work of the 1789 French revolutionaries because many Frenchmen died due to the evil ways of Catholic Church. • Code Napoleon was so oppressive to women. • The code Napoleon was also oppressive to children. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education system of Napoleon I was segregative to women. • Napoleon I later became a dictator and suppressed people’s freedoms. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imprisoned Frenchmen without trial - Censored press • Over taxed Frenchmen • Forceful military conscription • Abolished teaching of liberal and arts subjects. |
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- His continental system against Britain led to economic crisis in France.
- Aggressive policies led to loss of lives of French men like during the 1808 peninsular war, 1812 Moscow campaign.
- Napoleon I left elementary education in the hands of the church which was against the French revolutionary ideas.

THE COLLAPSE OF NAPOLEON I

- Over taxation of Frenchmen.
- Dictatorship – Revived “Lettre-de-catchet” of the ancient regime.
- Heavy censorship of the press.
- Negative aspects in his education system.
- Negative effects of the continental system (1806)
- Overwhelming ambition of Napoleon I.
- Failure to defeat Britain due to its strong navy.
- Negative effects of the Peninsular war 1808.
- Negative effects of the Moscow campaign (1812)
- Nepotism
- Imprisonment of the pope- 1808
- Weaknesses in Napoleon’s domestic policies.
- Napoleon’s generals deserted him like Marshall Benardatte
- Vastness of the Napoleonic empire
- Fatigue and mental exhaustion
- Rise and growth of European nationalism against Napoleon
- The strength of the 4th and 5th coalitions against Napoleon I.
- Heterogeneous nature of Napoleonic Empire.
- Depletion of Napoleon’s army.
- Composition and quality of the French army.

STEMS ABOUT NAPOLEON’S DOWN FALL BY 1814

1. *Over whelming ambition*

- Created a very large empire.
- Introduction of the continental system in 1806.
- His imprisonment of the pope 1808
- The peninsular war against Spain 1808
- The Moscow campaign against Russia 1812.
- Napoleon’s war against the 4th coalition
- Escape from Elba to rule for 100 days
- The war against the fifth coalition 1815.

2. *Continental system of 1806*

- Created for Napoleon I very many enemies in Europe (Spain, Portugal, Russia, Britain)
- Made Napoleon I imprison the pope in 1808
- Exposed Napoleon I to the peninsular war of 1808 against Spain and Portugal.
- Exposed Napoleon to the Moscow campaign of 1812 against Russia.
- Led to economic crisis in France hence Napoleon I lost support at home.
- Resulted into the rise of European nationalism against Napoleon I.
- Created unemployment in Europe.
- Caused scarcity of consumer goods in Europe making Napoleon I unpopular.
- Made Napoleon I to lose support of the middle class members in France.
- Resulted into black marketing, hoarding, smuggling of goods which worsened economic crisis.

3. *Peninsular war of 1808/Spain*

- Resulted into the defeat of France by Spain
- France lost about 300,000 troops during the war/weakened Napoleon’s army.

- About 20000 French troops surrendered to Spain with military secrets of France.
- The defeat of France reduced Napoleon's invincibility in Europe.
- Contributed to formation of fourth and fifth coalitions against Napoleon I.
- Enabled Britain to support Spain and Portugal against France.
- The war led to unity of Spain and Portugal against France.

- Increased nationalism in Spain and Portugal against France.
- Exposed Napoleon I to two wars at the same time. Before finishing the peninsular war, he embarked on the Moscow campaign.
- The war was too expensive for France.
- The war made Napoleon I very unpopular at home.

4. *Moscow campaign of 1812/Russia*

- Weakened Napoleon's army/ lost over 580,000 French troops.
- Napoleon I lost about 32,000 fighting horses.
- Exposed Napoleon's military weaknesses.
- Made Napoleon I very unpopular at home after being defeated by Russia.
- Left France economically very weak/spent a lot of money.
- Made Napoleon's most trusted Generals to desert him to the enemy side like Marshal Ney, Marshal Bernadette, Marshal Brune.

- Napoleon I resorted to recruiting very young inexperienced soldiers to boost the size of his army.
- Enabled Britain to support Russia against Napoleon I.
- Contributed to formation of the fourth and fifth coalitions against Napoleon.
- Led to Malet's conspiracy against Napoleon I. Malet announced the death of Napoleon I in Moscow yet he was still alive.

5. *Britain*

- A traditional enemy of France.
- Supported royalist at port Toulon 1793.
- Defeated Napoleon I in the 1798 Egyptian campaign.
- Violated the 1802 Amiens treaty.
- Economically very strong compared to France.
- Militarily very strong compared to France (very strong navy)
- Defeated Napoleon I at the 1805 Battle of Trafalgar.
- 5th coalition against Napoleon I hence the battle of Waterloo.

- Frustrated the success of the 1806 continental system of Napoleon I.
- Supported Spain and Portugal during the 1808 peninsular war.
- Supported Russia militarily, financially and morally during the 1812 Moscow campaign.
- Championed the formation of the 4th coalition against France in 1813 which defeated Napoleon I at Leipzig.
- Championed the formation of the

6. *Domestic policies*

- Nepotism
- Over taxation
- Economic crisis due to continental system
- Discriminated women in education.
- Abolished the teaching of liberal subjects like history and literature.
- Weaknesses of Napoleon's code.

- Forceful recruitment into the French army
- He became a dictator especially after 1804.
- Imprisonment of the pope annoyed Catholics.
- Left elementary education in the hands of the church.

- Reconciled with the Catholic Church which annoyed the French revolutionaries.

HOW NAPOLEON BONAPARTE CONSOLIDATED HIMSELF IN POWER FROM 1799-1814

- Napoleon I used both forces and diplomacy to retain his power
1. *Abolished the old constitution and introduced code Napoleon that gave him a lot of power.*
 2. *Napoleon I over centralized power in his hands using prefects, sub prefects, mayors governors who were answerable to him.*
 - Appointed them
 - Dismissed them
 - Promoted them
 - Demoted them
 3. *Used relatives to keep power for long, friends and class associates.*
 - Louis Bonparte – Holland
 - Jerome Bonaparte – Italy
 - Joseph Bonaparte – Spain
 4. *Established a very strong police and army*
 - To spy against opponents
 - To arrest opponents
 - To protect France against external threats
 - Used for conquests and expansion of France's borders.
 - Exiling opponents
 - Suppress internal and external revolts
 5. *Censored the press and banned freedom of press*
 - Reduced the number of news papers to **only four** that supported him.
 - Critical newspapers and editors who wrote negative of his government were arrested, imprisoned, killed and exiled.
 6. *Controlled education in his empire*
 - Abolished teaching of liberal subjects to reduce opposition against his government
 - Reduced the growth of liberalism.
 7. *Sub-divided the French empire into republics for easy administration.*
 - Rhineland republic in Germany
 - Cisalpine republic in Italy
 - Helvetic republic in Holland

These republics became simple for Napoleon I to administer and dominate Europe upto 1814.
 8. *Used marriage alliances to dominate Europe and France*
 - 1810 divorced Josephine and wedded Maris-Louis of Austria helping Napoleon I improve France's relation with Austria hence able to dominate Europe.
 9. *Used the continental system of 1806 to dominate and control European trade and commerce*
 10. *Employed temporary alliances with other European states to dominate Europe.*

- 1802-he allied with states like Sweden, Denmark, Belgium (League of armed Neutrality) to isolate Britain.
- Much as this alliance was short lived, he managed to use it to dominate Europe for some time.

11. Napoleon I's domestic achievements enabled him to dominate Europe

- Education reforms
- Industrial reforms
- Code Napoleon
- Public works
- Centralization of administration

The above made Napoleon I very popular in France and Europe

12. Signing treaties with other European countries

- 1802 Amiens treaty with Britain
- 1805 Treaty of Luneville with Austria
- 1805 Tilsit treaty with Russia

The above enabled Napoleon I to maintain peace with his would be enemies hence dominating Europe.

13. Used 1789 French revolutionary ideas to dominate Europe

- Liberty
- Equality
- Fraternity
- Spread these ideas among Italian states, German states

The above made Napoleon I very popular in Europe hence dominating the continent

14. Napoleon I used over taxation as a strategy to dominate Europe

- Over taxed conquered states to make them poor.
- Over taxation made conquered states economically weak.
- Due to lack of funds, conquered states could not rebel against Napoleon I.

15. Napoleon I used force to dominate Europe/conquest.

16. He created a heterogeneous army

- All conquered states were supposed to provide troops.
 - Got troops from German states, Italian states, Switzerland, Poland, Denmark, Portugal.
- This enabled Napoleon established a strong army used to dominate.

EFFECTS OF NAPOLEON I ON FRANCE

NB: All domestic policies of Napoleon I are effects

- | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napoleon I discriminated women in Education • Code Napoleon led to mistreatment of workers. • Imprisoned the pope and angered French Catholics. • Suppressed the socialist uprising in 1796. • Promoted trade and commerce. • Introduced Legion of honour. • Introduced continental system in France leading to an economic crisis. • Improved transport and communication. • Won glory for Frenchmen (1796 Italian campaign) • Strengthened French currency • Improved education system of France | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved agriculture in France. • Expanded borders of France • Over threw the DG in 1799 • Napoleon I carried out military reforms to strengthen the French army. • Created employment opportunities for French men through industrialization. • Created a period of peace, law and order, security in France. • Promoted dictatorship in France. • Established the Bank of France. • Centralized taxation to minimize corruption and embezzlement. • Promoted nepotism in France. • Overtaxed Frenchmen • Promoted family dictatorship (Bonapartism) |
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- Established the University of France (17 branches)
- Led to loss of lives (French soliders)

EFFECTS OF NAPOLEON I ON EUROPE 1799-1821

- Spread liberal ideas in Europe (L.E.F)
- Inspired growth of nationalism in Europe
- Established the first French empire in 1804
- Led to creation of Bonaparte dynasty in Europe
 - Louis Bonaparte in Holland.
 - Jerome Bonaparte in West Phalia
 - Joseph Bonaparte in Spain
- Led to growth of republicanism in Europe
 - Created Cisalpine republic in Italy.
 - Roman republic among popal states.
 - Batavian republic in Netherlands.
 - Helvetic Republic in Switzerland
- Led to 1796 Italian campaign
- Led to 1798 Egyptian campaign
- Led to formation of coalitions in Europe against Napoleon I (European unity)
 - Forth coalition 1813
 - Fifth coalition against Napoleon I 1815.
- Contributed to the unification of Italian and Germany states.
- Ended feudalism in Europe.
- Reconciled the church and state in Europe (concordat)
- Created a heterogeneous army in Europe
- Extended the code Napoleon in Europe.
- Laid a foundation for modern education system in Europe
- Influenced the calling of 1814-1815 Vienna settlement.
- Led to formation of Congress system in Europe 1818-1830
- Extended socio economic reforms in Europe
 - Land reforms
 - Education reforms
 - Agricultural reforms
 - Industrial reforms
- Led to restoration of Balance of power by Vienna peace makers.

Negative

- Too many wars
- Loss of lives
- Property destruction
- Displacement
- Distorted balance of power in Europe
- Imprisonment of the pope 1806
- Moscow campaign 1812
- Over threw legitimate rulers in Europe and replaced them with brothers and friends.
- Extended his dictatorship in conquered states

THE 1814-1815 VIENNA SETTLEMENT

Intro

The peace markers convened at the Vienna Congress to try and find solutions to the problems that had destabilized the European continent for about 20 years that is French revolutionary wars, Napoleonic wars.

The statesmen of Europe were tired of the suffering that had been caused by the French revolutionary wars and the Napoleonic wars. Therefore they met in the Austrian capital of Vienna of find solutions to the problems affecting the European continent.

Vienna Congress was attended by a number of statesmen namely;

- Lord Castlereagh – Britain
- Tsar Alexander I – Russia
- Prince Metternich – Austria – Host and Chairman
- King Fredrick William IV – Prussia

France was a mere observer and represented by Bishop Talley Rand.

All other European states were not represented.

<i>QN 1: Why did the statesmen of Europe gather at Vienna from 1814-1815?</i>
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- To defeat Napoleon and ensure that no one from his linage rules France.
- To reward victor powers that had contributed greatly towards the defeat of Napoleon I.

- To restore legitimate rulers who had been overthrown by the French revolutionaries and Napoleonic wars.
- To balance power in Europe.
- To redraw the map of Europe that had been greatly affected by the French expansionist wars.
- To prevent further French aggression.
- To punish defeated states and their allies.
- To restore interstate trade and cooperation that had greatly been affected by Napoleon's continental system.
- To restore European peace that had been affected by French revolutionary wars.
- To maintain effective alliance among European powers.

QN 2. How did the peace makers at the Vienna Congress achieve their objectives?
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ACHIEVEMENTS

1. ***The peace makers formed the 4th coalition in 1813. This coalition fought Napoleon at the Battle of Leipzig defeated him and exiled him at the island of Elba.*** When Napoleon I escaped from Elba, back to France for an extra 100 days, peace makers formed the ***5th coalition*** of 800,000 troops to defeat Napoleon I permanently. They fought Napoleon at the ***Battle of Waterloo*** defeated him and exiled him at ***St. Helena*** where he died in 1821. The peace makers also restored the Bourbon Monarchy in France under King Louis XVIII to ensure that no one from Napoleon's family rules France again.
2. ***The peace makers rewarded victor powers for the work well done in defeating Napoleon.***
 - Britain – Cape of Good Hope, Malta, Ceylon, Crete, Island of West Indies, Ionian island.
 - Russia - Grand Duchy of Warsaw, part of Saxony and Poland, Finland, Bessarabia.
 - Prussia – Remaining parts of Saxony and some parts of Poland, Western Pomerania.
 - Austria – Italian and German states.
3. ***The peace makers at Vienna balanced power in Europe***
4. ***The peace makers at Vienna also redrew the map of Europe that had been destabilized by Napoleon and the French revolution.***
5. ***The peace makers at Vienna prevented further French aggression. For 20 years, France had destabilized European peace through its aggressive policies. Therefore peace makers at Vienna laid down strategies to put an end to further aggression.***
 - a) ***The size of France was reduced to that of 1790***
 - b) ***France was forced to pay a heavy war of indemnity to the victor powers worth 200 million Francs. This money was too much and after its payment, France would not have any funds to organize aggressive wars.***
 - c) ***An army of occupation was established in France to prevent further French aggression. This army was to monitor all activities of the French government and its maintenance was to be met by France.***
 - d) ***Buffer states were created around France.***
 - These were states created around France to act as defensive states against French expansion policies/amalgamation of European states.
 - In the ***north East of France***, Belgium was amalgamated with Holland to form the kingdom of Netherlands.
 - Italian and German states were given to Austria to prevent French aggression against them.
 - ***East of France***, Prussia was strengthened with the Rhineland province, to prevent further French aggression eastwards.
 - In the ***northern direction***, Sweden and Norway were amalgamated to prevent further French aggression in the north.

- In the *South of France* Piedmont was strengthened with Genoa, Saxony, Nice to prevent further French aggression southwards.
 - **British Navyships** were to check further French aggression in the Atlantic Ocean.
Such an arrangement was able to prevent further French aggression in Europe hence restoration of European peace.
- e) *Legitimate rulers were restored in different parts of Europe with instructions to fight against further French aggression.*
6. *As a measure of punishing defeated states and their allies*
- Size of France was reduced.
 - Forced to pay heavy war indemnity
 - Army of occupation was stationed in France that had to be sustained by the French government.
 - In the Kingdom of Netherlands, Belgians were made subjects of the Dutch because they allied with Napoleon I against the victor powers.
 - The legitimate ruler of Denmark was not restored because Denmark supported Napoleon I during the revolutionary wars of France.
7. *The peace markers at Vienna restored interstate trade and cooperation through the following ways;*
- Napoleon's continental system was completely abolished.
 - Free trade was declared across Europe to promote international trade.
 - All major European waters e.g River Danube, Mediterranean Sea, Black sea, River Rhine were declared Free for navigation to all European vessels and merchant ships.
8. *The peace markers restored European diplomacy*
- For the first time in the history of Europe, peace markers met at Vienna, the Austrian capital to find solutions to the problems that were affecting the continent of Europe for over 20 years namely; Napoleonic wars, French revolutionary wars
9. *The victor powers at Vienna were able to restore European peace which had been destabilized by French revolutionary and Napoleonic wars.*
- After the defeat of Napoleon I in 1815, the continent of Europe was able to witness a period of peace for about 40 years until the outbreak of the 1854 Crimean war.
10. *They restored legitimate rulers in an attempt to fulfill their objectives*
- Accordingly, the Bourbon monarchy was restored in France under Louis XVIII
 - The pope was also restored to the papal states
 - King Ferdinand VII was restored to Spain
 - King Ferdinand I was restored to Naples.
 - King Victor Emmanuel I was restored in Piedmont
 - The orange dynasty in Holland
 - Austrian agents in the Austrian Empire.
- These legitimate rulers were able to maintain peace in their respective states and to prevent further French aggression.
11. *They maintained permanent alliance among themselves*
- Aix-la-Chapelle 1818
 - Trochu 1820
 - Lubau 1821
 - Verona 1822
 - London Convention 1827

QN: Explain the failures of the 1814-1815 Vienna settlement

1. *Failed to completely eliminate Napoleon and his family*

- Rise to power of Napoleon III in France by 1848 was a violation of the Vienna Peace treaty.
 - This is because Napoleon III was from the lineage of Napoleon I yet according to the Vienna peace makers, nobody from Napoleon's lineage had to rule France again.
2. ***The balance of power was unfair/Vienna peace makers failed to effectively balance power in Europe***
 - Britain and Austria obtained a lion's share during balance of power compared to Russia and Prussia.
 - As a result Britain and Austria ended up dominating affairs of Europe similar to what France had earlier done in the Napoleonic days
 3. ***Vienna peace makers neglected forces of liberalism and nationalism /Vienna peace markers failed to respect the principle of nationalism and liberalism.***
 - The peace makers put states under others that deprived their sense of nationalism.
 - Austria was allowed to control Italian and German states.
 - Russia was allowed to control Poland which deprived them a sense of nationalism
 4. ***Vienna peace makers failed to respect the small states of Europe that caused discontent among them***
 - The Vienna congress was dominated by the big four namely;
 - Austria
 - Prussia
 - Russia
 - Britain
 - Small states were treated like trading items because they were shared by victor powers against their wish.
 - Interests of the small states were not respected by Vienna peace makers.
 - This caused future conflict in Europe
 5. ***The Vienna peace makers amalgamated states against their wish***
 - Belgium was amalgamated with Holland to form Netherlands
 - It should be noted that they had different culture, languages, religion, economic activities as well as historical background.
 - It was therefore clear that Belgium and Holland could never settle in peace which led to 1830 Belgium revolution as the Belgian natives were fighting for their independence.
 6. ***Vienna peace makers restored the worst legitimate rulers Europe had never seen***
 - The restored legitimate rulers oppressed, suppressed, exploited their masses which led to instability in Europe.
 - Charles X was restored in France with all his despotic powers that led to 1830 French revolution.
 - Ferdinand I of Naples and Ferdinand VII of Spain were restored with their despotic powers leading to 1820-1821 revolutions in Spain and Naples.
 - Restored legitimate rulers violated the rights and freedom of their masses.
 7. ***Vienna settlement delayed the unification of Italian and Germany states until 1870-1871 respectively***
 - All Italian states were put under the direct and indirect control of Austria until 1870.
 - Parma, Modena, Tuscany, Sicily, Naples were indirectly ruled by Austria using Hapsburgs (Austrian agents)
 - Lombardy, Venetia were directly ruled.
 - All German states were put under the Austrian control.
 8. ***Failed to restore all legitimate rulers in Europe***
 - Legitimate ruler of Denmark was not restored.
 - Legitimate ruler of Belgium was not restored.

- This is because the two supported Napoleon I against the victor powers during Napoleonic wars.

9. *Vienna settlement failed to settle /solve the eastern question this is because Russia continued to extend her imperialism in the Balkan region leading to various instabilities*

- Greek war of independence 1821-1832
- Syrian question 1831-1841
- Crimean war

10. *Vienna settlement promoted Metternich dictatorship in Europe*

- He was the chairman of Vienna congress and the host.
- He used his position to create for Austria a very large empire;
- Italian states
- German states
- Metternich practiced dictatorship in the empire using Metternich dictatorship policies.
- Divide and rule policy
- Strict control over education
- Banning of political parties
- Such policies led to 1830-1848 revolutions in Austrian empire

How far was Vienna settlement an instrument of peace in Europe?

- To a greater extent, Vienna was an instrument of peace.
- Restored balance of power
- Restored legitimate rulers
- Prevented further French aggression
- Laid a foundation for congress system
- Restored European diplomacy
- Defeated Napoleon I and ended Napoleonic influence in Europe
- Restored relative peace in Europe for about 40 years until the outbreak of Crimean war.
- Restored constitutionalism in Europe (Restored Bourbon Monarchy were given a constitution)
- Granted independence and neutrality to Switzerland
- Rewarded victor powers and punished defeated states
- Redrew the map of Europe

However to smaller extent Vienna settlement was an instrument of unrest

- Restored despotic legitimate rulers
- Ignored the interests of small states such as Spain, Belgium, Denmark, Italian and German states.
- Put small states under others hence ignoring liberalism such as Belgium under the Dutch, Italian and German states under Austria.
- Laid a weak foundation to the congress system.
- Created power imbalance
- Led to outbreak of 1830-1848 revolutions because Europeans were struggling for their rights.
- Created Metternich dictatorship in Europe
- Failed to solve Eastern question causing instabilities in Europe
- Forcefully amalgamated states against their wish (Belgium and Holland).
- Failed to grant constitutions to all states (only gave France).

To what extent was Vienna congress of 1815 responsible for the outbreak of revolution?

- Restored despotic legitimate rulers.
- Amalgamated states against their wish.
- Put states under others.
- Ignored the interests of small states
- Created imbalance of power
- Ignored forces of liberalism and nationalism
- Placed Poland under control of Russia
- Delayed unification of Italy and Germany

- Promoted Metternich dictatorship in Europe hence 1830 revolts in Austrian empire.
- Ignored the principle of constitutionalism in some states. That is, only France was given a constitution

However, 1830 revolts were caused by other factors to a smaller extent

.....

QN: Account for the defeat of central powers in the First World War of 1914-1918.
QN: Account for the defeat of central powers in World War I.
QN: Account for the victory of allied powers in World War I

1. The Germans were fighting from many fronts;

- Against the French in the west.
- Against the Russians in the East
- Stiff Belgian resistance which slowed down the Germany advances.
- British used about 350 tanks to destroy German soldiers near Amiens.
- USA also entered the war around 1917 and declared a full scale war against Germans.
 This gave British and French enough time to re-organize and the Germans became over stretched and strained economically and militarily.

2. Germans suffered from exhaustion and depletion of its armies by 1914. She suffered heavy death and injury toll with no substantial reinforcement by 1918.

3. Germanys suffered from shortage of food and ammunitions due to their quick and unplanned advance.

4. Wide support from several continents to Entente powers;

- Had support from their colonies.
- Support from common wealth countries
- Canada
- Newzeland
- Arab races which had previously been under Turkish rule.

On the other hand, central powers were not well supported by their subjects at home which disadvantaged them numerically and economically hence defeat.

5. The defeat of Germany allies namely; Bulgaria, Austria Hungary and Turkey.

- Austria was defeated by Russian troops in 1916
- Bulgarians were defeated by British, French, Serbia, Italian and Russian allied forces in 1918.
- Turkey was defeated around 1918 by British, Newzealand, Indian troops.
 This left Germany in an isolation and hopeless position.

6. USA's declaration of war on Germany 1st April 1917

- USA had a strong Army
- A strong economy
- A big population
- The entry of USA boosted the war effort of Entente Powers in terms of man power and resources.
- USA helped in the movement of Entente troops.
- USA transported 50,000 troops to France per month.

- USA boasted the equipments /weapons of Entente camp.
- USA provided food to Entente allies.
- USA boosted the technological capacity of Entente powers supported by tanks, aircrafts, artillery which enabled them to defeat Germany and her allies.
- USA's entry in 1917 bridged the gap left by Russia's withdraw from the war in 1917.

7. *Strong and determined leadership of Entente powers*

- Sir John French the British commander of troops sent to France and gave a nasty shock to Germans.
- Lieutenant General Douglas Haig led to British troops at *mons* and defeated the Germans at *Somme* in 1916.
- Winston Churchill led the British Navy department.
- George Clemenceau and Lloyd George the French and British prime ministers mobilized their subjects to fight central powers.

On the centrally, the Germany leadership under Falkenhayn, Ludendorff made a number of mistakes which favoured Entente powers and led to death of very many Germany troops.

8. *Allied blockade of Germany ports since 1914*

- Starved Germany of raw materials
- Germany soldiers were not able to get food.
- Germany population also starved to death because they lacked food.
- This weakened Germany troops and lost the support of the population.
- Germany troops could not make any technological improvements because of the blockade.

9. *The use of tanks by allied powers weakened Germany and her allies.*

- The tanks were a British invention.
- Used for the first time at the *battle of Somme*.
- Advanced before infantry Army crushing barbed wire defenses and spraying the enemy with machine gunfire.

10. *Military superiority of allied powers overwhelmed Germany.*

- Better military equipments.
- Fighter jets, tanks, Artilleries.
- Range of German's u-boats was so short to target the enemy.
- Infact Germany's U-boats inflicted more casualties on civilians than Entente powers attracting negative public outcry against central powers.
- Germans used poisonous gas but abandoned it after realizing that winds blew it back to their own base.
- Besides, Germany allies like Turkey, Bulgaria, Austria Hungary were too weak to win any battle for central powers.
- In most cases Germany found herself dividing her troops to assist her weak allies.

11. *Failure of the Germany's U-boat campaign led to defeat of central powers.*

- These U-boats had been banned in Europe because of their destructive nature.
- Germany used these war ships to sink innocent civilian ships and other ships for merchants, traders, refugees, passengers as long as it was sighted in the war zone.
- The U-boats even sunk neutral ships for Portugal, Spain and USA leading to death of many civilians, traders and refugees.
- In 1915, a U-boat sunk a British ship killing over 1000 passengers including 100 Americans.
- This partly made USA to join war in 1917 to punish Germany which eventually made the U-boat campaign to collapse.

12. *Germany's invasion of Belgium on 4th August 1914 led to defeat of Central powers.*

- This was a blunder by Germany because it was a violation of the 1839 London treaty which declared Belgium a neutral state.

- The Germany invasion of Belgium irritated Britain and she gave an ultimatum to Germany to immediately withdraw from Belgium. When Germany refused, Britain declared war on Germany on 4th August 1914 and used all her naval power against Germany and her allies hence defeat of Central powers.

13. Numerical advantage of allied powers contributed to the defeat of Germany.

- Had more states including highly populated countries like Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Japan, USA.
- Also had common wealth troops.
- Colonial troops.
- These were able to defeat Germans who had few colonies hence numerical disadvantage yet also Germany's allies like Turkey and Bulgaria were militarily inferior.

14. Strong press propaganda of Allied powers explains why Germany and her allies were defeated.

- Allied press decampaigned central powers.
- The press printed malicious and ridiculous information against central powers.
- British press depicted central powers as imperialistic who wanted to rule the world.
- British media dispatched leaflets across Austrian Hungary promising subject states their independence.
- Generally the press of allied powers tarnished the image of central powers across Europe hence lost public support leading to their defeat.

15. Economic hardships /complications among central powers led to their defeat.

- Most powers had diverted resources from productive sectors like agriculture and industrialization to the war effort.
- Allied powers even issued tough economic sanctions on central powers which worsened their economic crisis.
- Allied powers put a total ban on imports and exports of food, medicine and military hardware against central powers. This led to inflation, unemployment, starvation among central powers hence collapse of their war effort.
- Besides, Britain carried out naval blockade where she confiscated Germany cargoes and neutral ships trading with Germany to destroy Germany's economy.

16. Defection of Italy and Romania to allied camp frustrated Germany.

- Italy was among the founder members of Triple alliance (1882).
- Romania was a close ally of Germany and Austria Hungary.
- However, in 1916, both Italy and Romania defected from the Triple alliance to the Triple Entente.
- This created panic, confusion and low morale in the central camp explaining why they were defeated.

17. Instabilities in the central powers especially Germany.

- Rebellions, strikes from trade unions, socialists, communists against Germany's continued participation in World War I.
- Communists in Germany even attempted a revolution much as it was crushed.
- Protests and counter revolutions became the order of the day in Germany.
- This diverted attention and concentration of soldiers of central powers from the war.
- On the other hand, allied powers were relatively stable except Russia which had experienced the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. This explains why central powers were defeated.

18. The abdication of Emperor Kaiser William II in 1918.

- This became the final step in the defeat of central powers.
- He fled to exile in Holland hence **Fredrick Ebert** became the leader of the provisional government of Germany.
- On 11th November 1918, Fredrick Ebert signed an armistice with the victorious powers which marked the final defeat of central powers.

1. *Account for the rise of fascism in Italy.*
2. *Why did liberal Italy collapse easily to fascism?*
3. *“The weaknesses of Victor Emmanuel III led to the rise of fascism by 1922”. Discuss.*
4. *To what extent was World War I responsible for the rise of fascism in Italy by 1920?*

1. ***The impact of World War I led to the rise of fascism.***

- The poor performance of Italy during World War I was blamed on the liberal government of Victor Emmanuel III.
- Over 600,000 Italian civilians and soldiers perished during the war.
- Italy was not fairly compensated by victor powers despite her contribution towards the defeat of Germany and her allies. She did not get **port Fiume** as she expected.
- She also got no overseas territories. Fascists decampaigned the liberal government among Italians hence rise of fascism in 1922.

2. ***Economic crisis in Italy led to the rise of fascism.***

- Wide spread unemployment.
- Inflation, stagnation in trade and commerce.
- Corruption and embezzlement.
- Poverty
- Poor standards of living
- Urban congestion
- Decline of agriculture and industrial sectors.
- Trade and commerce declined.

The fascists blamed the liberal/democratic government of Italy for the crisis and campaigned for support among masses hence rise of fascism in 1922.

3. ***Political instabilities in Italy after World War I led to the rise of fascism.***

- The instabilities were caused by socio-economic hardships in Italy.
- Included strikes, revolts, demonstrations by workers and the unemployed youth.
- Assassination of politicians
- Looting of shops
- Bomb throwing, arson and bloodshed
- Fascist march from Milan to Rome.

Frustrated with such instabilities, King Victor Emmanuel III called Benito Mussolini to form a government leading to the rise of fascism.

4. ***Negative effects of Versailles peace settlement on Italy led to the rise of fascism.***

- ***In 1915***, Italy crossed from ***triple alliance to triple Entente***.
- She had been promised a number of territories after the war like Trieste, Trientino, Fiume, Albania, Dalmatia, Ethiopia, Tunisia among others.
- However, after the war, Italy was not fairly rewarded hence Italians felt betrayed by the Versailles peace makers.
- This led to the rise of fascism since they promised to denounce the Versailles peace settlement.

5. ***Rise of extreme nationalism in Italy led to the rise of fascism in Italy. This had been caused by the following factors.***

- Italian loss of Tunisia in 1881 to France.
- The 1896 ***Adowa defeat*** of Italy by Ethiopia.
- Unfair treatment of Italy at the 1919 Versailles peace settlement.
- Mussolini blamed the weak government of Victor Emmanuel III for failing to restore Italian glory hence rise of fascism.

6. ***Weakness of the democratic government of King Victor Emmanuel III led to the rise of fascism in Italy.***

- Were corrupt and embezzled government funds.
- Failed to establish total peace in Italy.
- Allowed political parties to have private armies which destabilized Italy.
- Failed to avert the economic crisis in Italy which led to suffering of masses.
- The government was led by weak and incompetent leaders such as Orlando.
- Failed to use the Army to suppress the fascist march to Rome in 1922.
- Mussolini exploited such weaknesses to rise to power in 1922 hence rise of fascism.

7. *The threat from communism led to the rise of fascism.*

- Forced the *industrialists, middle class and land owners* to rally behind fascism to protect their wealth from the communists and socialists.

8. *Weaknesses of Italian parliamentary system*

- Members of parliament were highly corrupt.
- Parliament failed to implement government policies.
- Parliamentary system was confused and each party had equal representation hence decision making became very hard.
- This did not enable any single party to form a stable government.
- Italian masses lost trust in the parliamentary system and this opportunity was exploited by Benito Mussolini leading to rise of fascism.

9. *Personal character of Benito Mussolini led to the rise of fascism*

- Had wide spread experience, a teacher, a soldier, a journalist etc.
 - Ambitious for power.
 - Calculative
 - Good orator, eloquent with moving speeches.
 - Intelligent with skills of research, analysis and investigation.
 - Friendly especially with soldiers.
 - A dictator who terrorized and eliminated his political opponents.
 - A glory seeker who wanted to revive Italian glory.
 - Imperialistic and aggressive.
 - A good mobilize who mobilized about 300000 fascist supporters in Italy.
 - Propagandist who campaigned for his fascist party in news papers, articles and speeches.
- With such a strong character, fascists had to rise to power in 1922.

10. *The role of the Black shirts (fascist army) led to the rise of fascism in Italy.*

- They wore a black uniform.
- Organized terrorism against fascist opponents.
- Assassinated fascist opponents.
- Coerced people in Italy to support the fascist party.
- Suppressed communist uprisings in Italy.
- Rigged elections in favour of the fascist party.
- Intimidated and scared fascist opponents.
- Organized a spying network to isolate and terrorize opponents.
- Made the government of Victor Emmanuel III ungovernable leading to the rise of fascism in 1922. It's the same Army which led the fascist march from Milan to Rome which scared the king and he invited Benito Mussolini to form a government in 1922.

11. *The role played by the fascist propaganda led to the rise of fascism.*

- Mussolini was a journalist and editor of socialist newspaper called *avante*.
- He also started his own news paper called *popolo-de- Italia* (The people of Italy)
- He used this opportunity to popularize the fascist ideology.
- He educated Italians about the aims and principles of fascism.

- Used the press to decampaign rival political groups.
- Made moving speeches which attracted the unemployed youth, ex-soldiers and the poor.
- He organized political rallies and fascist military parades emphasizing Italian glory and prestige. This won him a huge following hence rise of fascism in 1922.

12. Weakness of the fascist opponents led to the rise of fascism.

- Opponents included socialists, communists, democrats.
- Other political parties failed to merge against fascism.
- Opposition parties conflicted among themselves instead of uniting to fight fascism.
- Some opposition leaders like Giolitti even supported Benito Mussolini and his efforts to spread fascism in Italy.
- **Infact Benito Mussolini** used his black shirts to suppress all the riots and revolts organized by other political parties. This explains the rise of fascism in 1922.

13. Mussolini's military background influenced his rise to power.

- He fought for Italy during World War I between 1915-1918.
- He got injured and withdrew from the war hence he had support of many Italian veterans.
- Most of the veterans joined his black shirts Army and made it very strong.
- They campaigned for the fascist party among Italians, organized violence against fascist opponents which influenced the appointment of Mussolini in 1922 hence rise of fascism.
- **Besides**, Mussolini also had the support of Italian Army and police which influenced his rise to power.

14. Support Mussolini acquired from the Catholic Church led to his rise to power.

- Catholics looked at communism as a big threat because the communists never believed in religion and God.
- The pope and priests supported Mussolini by encouraging Catholics to rally behind him so as to fight communism and restore law and order in Italy.
- The Catholic Church influenced king Victor Emmanuel III to appoint Benito Mussolini in 1922 as prime minister hence the rise of fascism.

15. Influence of Hegels philosophy led to the rise of Benito Mussolini.

- It stated that a state was a manifestation of God on earth and his power.
- This influenced Mussolini to form a strong, dictatorial and militant fascist party to effectively represent God's power in Italy.
- This enabled Mussolini and his party to have very many supporters across Italy hence rise of fascism.

16. Weakness of league of nations led to the rise of fascism

- It failed to protect liberal and democratic government in Europe including the government of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy.

17. Role of the 1921 elections in Italy led to the rise of fascism

- At first, only Mussolini and one other fascist were the only members of parliament representing fascism.
- However, the 1921 elections saw **22 fascist members** being elected to parliament.
- This made Mussolini to demand for political representation in government and this forced King Victor Emmanuel III to invite him and form a government in 1922.

18. Role of the fascist march from Milan to Rome in 1922 led to the rise of fascism.

- This followed increased insecurity in Italy thus; Mussolini mobilized all fascist supporters in Italy to march from Milan to Rome.
- Mussolini said;

“Either they give us the government or we shall take it by force”.

- King Victor Emmanuel III decided to invite Benito Mussolini to form a broad based government which led to the rise of fascism in Italy.

<i>Assess the achievements of Benito Mussolini for Italy between 1922 and 1944.</i>
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Preamble

- A two sided question. Candidates are expected to analyze the achievements vis-a-vis failures of Benito Mussolini between 1922-1944.
- A clear stand point is required and a logical conclusion.

Core

- Benito Mussolini was a prime minister of Italy between 1922 and 1944
- He was appointed prime minister of Italy by King Victor Emmanuel III to replace Vittorio Orlando
- His regime was built on the principles of Fascism that centred on extreme nationalism and dictatorship
- He created law and order in Italy and ended the lawlessness associated with the previous regime.
- He ended conflicts between the state and the Catholic Church through the signing of the concordat with the Pope in 1929.
- Promoted Italian foreign glory and national pride.
- He encouraged industrialization programs through government subsidies
- He encouraged infrastructural development e.g. motorways, bridges, blocks of flats, railways etc.
- Promoted agricultural development through privatization, teaching farmers better production methods etc.
- He promoted education in Italy through allocating huge resources, building and renovating schools, libraries etc.
- He managed environmental challenges e.g. promoted afforestation, land reclamation etc.
- Promoted trade through cooperative trade unions.
- Promoted European diplomacy with France, Austria and Germany e.g. Locarno conference and Munich agreement
- Helped to check the spread of communism
- He improved the relationship between the workers and the employers in Italy.
- Stabilized national administration and balanced the annual budget of Italy
- He promoted nationalism and feelings of patriotism especially through the education institutions.
- He promoted sports in Italy e.g. built various sports stadiums and funded sports activities.

Failures

- He failed to monitor the economy and allowed the fascist leaders to exercise excessive corruption and misuse of government funds which consequently crippled the Italian economy.
- He failed to stabilize the exchange rates and this ruined the economy
- Failed to provide social services e.g. he never invested in the rural development
- Limited his achievements to a few Italians for example he promoted under development of Southern Italy where the people did not support the fascist regime
- Failed to solve the problem of shortage of basic raw materials e.g. coal and oil
- He encouraged anti-Semitism against the Jews in 1938
- He suffocated other political parties in Italy and dealt with opposition ruthlessly.
- He revived aggressive foreign policies and revived alliance system.
- He established fascist dictatorship and ruled by decrees .
- Carried out strict censorship of the press.
- Undermined international trade.
- Failed to plan and control higher birth rates in Italy leading to high population densities and shortage of land.

<i>Account for the collapse of Benito Mussolini of Italy by 1945.</i>
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1. Dictatorship

- Dictatorship of the press
 - Critical radio presenter, newspaper editors, film and theater actors were harassed, arrested and exiled.
 - Banned all opposition political parties.
 - Tortured opposition leaders
 - All the above made fascism unpopular hence collapse
 - Rigging of elections
2. ***Corruption and embezzlement***
 - Fascist officials stole large sums of government funds.
 3. ***Discrimination***
 - Big government posts were given to only fascists.
 - Southern Italians were discriminated because they were not supporters of fascism.
 - Fascists also discriminated Jews.
 4. ***Unfair land policies***
 - Land shortage in Italy especially in rural areas due to Mussolini's policy of increased birth rates.
 - Unfair land distribution, land owned by only the rich.
 5. ***Economic crisis in Italy***
 - Italian currency lost value
 6. ***Economic crisis in Italy***
 - Italian currency lost value
 7. ***The death of Benito Mussolini in 1943***
 - Killed by his own soldiers which marked the end of fascism.
 8. ***Vastness of Italian empire***
 - Too big to be effectively ruled by one leader.
 - Ethiopia, Corfu island, Somalia, Libya
 9. ***Withdraw of Italy from the League of Nations in 1936***
 - Led to isolation of Italy by other European states.
 - Hence lack of external support.
 - Economic sanctions were placed on Italy.
 10. ***Re-alliance system***
 - Rome – Berlin – Tokyo Axis
 - Made Italy to be isolated by other European states especially the democratic states.
 11. ***Aggressive foreign policy of fascism***
 - Fought with Greece
 - Fought with Spain
 - Fought with Ethiopia
 - Fought with Albania
- All these wars led to loss of lives and worsened economic crisis in Italy hence collapse.

Examine the causes of Nazism in Germany between 1933-1945.

A candidate is expected to clearly identify, explain, illustrate and analyze the causes of Nazism in Germany between 1933-1945.

Core

- Nazism was a political ideology initiated by the Nazi party in Germany in 1920. It aimed at making Germany a Great Nation again, restoring German National pride, promoting totalitarian leadership, militarism and greatness of the Germany race in the world.
- The ideology was against democracy, liberalism, Zionism, communism as well as the treaty of Versailles. This ideology later resulted into the rise of Adolf Hitler from 1933-1945.

1. The weakness of the democratic republic of Weimer caused Nazism in Germany.

- Based on democracy which was hated by majority Germans.
- Accepted the humiliating terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty.
- Inefficient and weak leadership.
- Failed to maintain total peace in Germany.

2. The impact of the Great Economic Depression in Germany caused the rise of Nazism

- High levels of unemployment
- High inflation
- Bankruptcy of firms, Banks collapsed
- Industrial collapse and low production levels
- Scarcity of essential goods
- Wide spread misery, poverty and suffering

3. The character of Adolf Hitler caused the rise of Nazism in Germany in 1933

- Extra ordinary political and leadership qualities
- Public speaking talent and skills which inspired Germans to support him /speaking skills.
- A man with a granite will, remarkable intellect, a soaring imagination.
- An organizer and moblizer who attracted ex-soldiers, middle class members, land lords, professors to support him.
- Propagandist /good propaganda campaigns.

4. The rise of Mussolini of Italy in 1922 was a crucial factor that caused Nazism

- Shared similar ideological links
- Both had hatred against communism
- Mussolini provided financial and moral support to Nazi party until 1933 when Adolf Hitler rose to power.
- Mussolini allowed Hitler's Nazi storm troopers to train with his Black shirts.

5. The threat of communism in Germany led to the rise of Nazism

- Feared Bolshevism to spread from Russia to German.
- Wealthy industrialists, land owners, middle class feared socialism because they wanted to retain their property.
- They funded Nazi party activities since it had promised to protect their wealth.

6. Negative effects of World War I on Germany caused Nazism under dictator Adolf Hitler

- Industrial collapse
- Shortage of goods and services
- Massive unemployment
- Low income levels among Germanys
- Low purchasing power etc which discredited the Weimer Republic leading to rise of Nazism.

7. *Adolf Hitler's writings and the Nazi 25 point program greatly caused Nazism*

- Emphasized Germany Nationalism, elimination of Jews, territorial expansion, solving the economic crisis in Germany which attracted mass support to Nazi party.
- His ***Book Mein Kampf*** which he wrote in prison (1923) became the Nazi Bible hence rise of Nazism (My struggle).

8. *The death of President Paul Von Hindenburg in 1934 caused the rise of Nazism*

- Left a political vacuum which Nazis occupied.
- The post of president was left vacant giving chance to Nazis to occupy it.

9. *The traditions of the Germans inspired Nazism in Germany.*

- Germans hated democracy, constitutionalism and liberalism /a common shared hatred for democracy.
- They had lived under despotism/dictatorship for decades (Bismarck's blood and iron ideology and the dictatorship of the Kaisers).

10. *The formation of the Nazi party and its popularity also caused Nazism*

- A popular party with a popular ideology
- Emphasized Germany superiority and Prussian militarism.
- Supported the violation of the Versailles peace treaty of 1919.
- Promised to revive Germany's economic and military glory.
- Hence got support of civil servants, army officers and professionals leading to rise of Nazism.

11. *Role played by Nazi Storm troopers (The Nazi private Army) explains the rise of Nazism*

- The Army terrorized opponents of Nazi party.
- Instigated violence in Germany to discredit the Weimer republic.
- Intimidated opponents especially during elections
- Assassinated opponents
- Exiled opponents
- Influenced riots, demonstrations, strikes which made the Weimer republic unpopular.
- The Army threatened President Hindenburg and forced him to appoint Hitler Chancellor in 1934.

12. *The support of the Army caused the rise of Nazism*

- Mostly ex-soldiers of World War I who expected Nazi party to improve the conditions of the Army in German.
- Hitler's promise to re-arm German and destroy the unrealistic Versailles treaty to 1919 won him support of high ranking officers in the Germany Army like General Ludendorff.

13. *Burning of the Reichstag building in February 1933 caused Nazism in Germany*

- Blamed on the communist party hence making communists very unpopular in Germany.
- Communist news papers were banned.
- Communist leaders and supporters were arrested, killed and exiled.
- All the above made the Nazi party popular winning 288 seats.

14. *Role of the press in Germany influenced the rise of Nazism.*

- Nazi party campaigned using all means at their disposal.
- News papers, pamphlets, articles
- Nazi press accused Jews of being non Germans, rich and corrupt.
- Accused communists of being revolutionary.
- Accused Versailles settlement of robbing Germany glory and pride.

15. *The weakness of the Nazi opponents led to Nazism*

- Opposition parties were always quarreling among themselves.

- Opposition politicians spent more time arguing with each other.

16. Nazi anti Jewish Stance caused Nazism under Adolf Hitler

- A belief that Jews would have no place in Germany.
- That they would be sent away or killed
- Others would be imprisoned or exiled.

17. Decadence also caused Nazism

- Nazi felt that Germany traditional values, norms and cultures were under threat.
- That foreign cultures from Israel, USA had infiltrated Germany.
- Nazi campaigned for the restoration of old Germany values and cultures

Assess the impact of World War II on Europe by 1970

How did World War II affect the European order?

World War II marked a turning point in Europe and the world in many ways.

Negative

1. Divided the world into rival camps

- Capitalist west (USA, Britain, France).
- The communist East (Soviet union)
- Europe was therefore divided into two ideological camps which the prime minister of Britain Winston Churchill described as ***“the iron curtain”***.
- This eventually led to cold war politics in Europe hence hatred, rivalry, mistrust, suspicion.

2. Massive loss of lives

- Over 50 million people died.
- About 22 million uniform men died.
- About 28 civilians perished.
- About 6 million Jews died as Hitler tried to purify the Germany race.
- Prisoners were made to dig graves for themselves and thereafter shot and buried.
- Very many European lost lives in concentration camps and reserves.
- ***Besides***, the war led to the death of ***Benito Mussolini in 1944*** while ***Adolf Hitler committed suicide in 1945***.

3. Property destruction due to bombardments.

- War machinery, industries, buildings were destroyed.
- Houses, farms, plantations were put down.
- Japanese towns of ***Hiroshima and Nagasaki*** were razed to the ground by USA atomic bombs.
- Communication systems and road net work were destroyed beyond recognition.
- This became too expensive for post World War II governments to rehabilitate.

4. World War II led to displacement in Europe

- Many people became refugees and were put in concentration camps.
- Peoples' homes were destroyed and became homeless and displaced persons.
- They lived a life of desperation and misery.
- They became a total burden to international agencies like ***UNHCR*** to rehabilitate.
- War criminals also fled to various European countries to evade arrest and prosecution.

5. Led to the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (Japanese cities).

- The two were completely razed to the ground.

- Many Japanese died and property was destroyed.
- Japan was also forced to denounce her claims over Manchuria.
- Japan was left in Turmoil and it took her many years to claim a place among the great powers.
- **Besides**, after the war, USA took over control of Japan. A **USA General Arthur** became the president of Japan until 1952. Japan was reduced to a very small country after losing most of her territories.

6. *Led to the division of Germany into two with a Berlin wall*

- East Germany for Russia (communism)
- West Germany for USA (capitalism)
- This weakened Germany and checked her aggression in Europe.

7. *Led to cold war politics which disrupted world peace.*

- This meant competition between the two ideological blocs.
- Communism against capitalism hence tension, fear, rivalry between the rival camps.
- **Besides**, World War II led to formation of **NATO** by USA in 1949 and other capitalist states. In reaction, USSR formed **WARSAW pact** in 1955 with other communist states hence military balance of power.

8. *World War II led to economic decline in Europe*

- Trade was disrupted and agriculture
- Transport, communication and industries were disrupted and destroyed.
- This led to famine, starvation, unemployment hence economic crisis.

9. *World War II led to the collapse of Britain, France, Germany as traditional super powers.*

- They were replaced by **USA and USSR** as World Super powers.
- USA and USSR started dictating political, social and economic affairs of the World after World War II.
- **Moscow and Washington** became the new centers of World politics for USSR and USA respectively.

10. *World War II led to technological advancement hence production of weapons of mass destruction.*

- USA used atomic bombs to destroy **Hiroshima and Nagasaki** of Japan.
- After World War II, Russia, Japan, Britain, Iraq, North Korea, Pakistan, embarked on research in the production of weapons of massive destruction.
- In **1952**, USA invented the **hydrogen bomb** which was twice stronger than the atomic bomb.

Positive

11. *Led to the defeat of Axis powers*

- USA joined the war in 1941 and Axis powers were over powered.
- Italy surrendered in 1944.
- Germany early 1945 also surrendered.
- Japan surrendered late in 1945 following the bombing of **Hiroshima and Nagasaki**.

12. *Led to collapse of World dictators*

- Benito Mussolini in 1944.
- Adolf Hitler in 1945
- Tojo and General Franco of Japan and Spain respectively were also over thrown.
- **Besides**, fascism and Nazism in Italy and Germany respectively collapsed. These were violent ideologies which believed in survival for the fittest.

13. Led to formation of UNO in 1945

- To promote international diplomacy and co-operation.
- It replaced the defunct League of Nations.
- It was responsible for promoting and overseeing World peace, stability and development.
- Through its organs like FAO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, ILO, WHO, UNO played a great role in the socio-economic transformation of Europe and the world.

14. World War II led to formation of European economic integrations to improve welfare of Europeans

- European economic cooperation and development (EECD)
- European coal and steel community (ECSC)
- European free trade Association (EFTA)
- European economic community (EEC)
- This led to formation of multi-national companies such as *pepsi cola, BAT, shell, Caltex* among others.

15. World War II led to liberation of states which had been victims of aggression by Germany, Italy and Japan.

- Manchuria was liberated from Japan.
- Ethiopia was liberated from Italian bondage
- Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia were also liberated from Germany rule.

16. Led to decolonization

- World War II led to rise of *National movements*.
- Decolonization started in *Asia* (India, Burma, Malaysia, China)
- Spread to the *Middle East, North Africa* and *South Sahara of Africa*.
- The war weakened colonial masters and were forced by USA to surrender independence as a condition to get aid and grants for economic recovery.

17. Led to the establishment of Israel in 1948 hence rise of Zionism.

- During World War II, Jews were persecuted and over 6 million Jews were killed.
- Jewish refugees flooded Palestine hence conflicts with native Arabs.
- In 1948, the *UN Security Council* created an independent Jewish state out of the Arab state of Palestine.
- This has however created conflict between Israel and Palestine upto date as Palestinians oppose the creation of Israel in Arab land.

18. Appeasement policy of Britain and France was abandoned.

- Chamberlin was so disappointed with the endless demands by Adolf Hitler including the invasion of Poland in 1939 and he regretted having pursued the policy of appeasement.

19. Led to the marshal aid plan by USA in 1947.

- USA put funds to save European economies which had been greatly hit by World War I to reconstruct their economies.
- About 18 European countries benefited from the *marshal aid plan* and rehabilitated their economies (about *13 billion dollars*)
- The marshal aid was also inform of food, machinery, raw materials and money.
In response, Russia also initiated the *Molotov plan* to save socialist economies that were at the verge of collapsing.

20. World War II led to formation of the Non alignment movement in 1955

- It was formed as a result of cold war politics between **USA and USSR**.
- A group of countries took a neutral stand and they **neither** supported communism **nor** capitalism. These were mostly Asian and African countries.

Account for the defeat of Axis powers during World War II. Account for the Victory of Allied powers during World War II.

1. Dynamic leadership of Allied powers

- Winston Churchill - British Prime Minister
 - F.D Roosevelt - American president
 - H.S Truman – American President who replaced Roosevelt
 - Stalin – Russian President
- All the above were popular leaders at home hence easily mobilized masses to fight axis powers hence victory.
- They also easily mobilized funds for war.

2. Internal opposition against axis leaders made them to lose the war

- Mussolini of **Italy**, Hitler of **Germany**, Tojo of **Japan** were dictators at home and hence unpopular.
- Their own people denied them support and infact, Benito Mussolini was executed by his own fascist Army.

3. Axis powers also faced a lot of opposition in conquered states.

- They had conquered Poland, Belgium, Austria, Czechoslovakia and their rule was brutal, harsh and cruel.
- These states joined allied powers to fight axis powers.
- They organized internal resistance and blew up bridges and vandalized property to weaken axis forces.
- They provided vital military information to allied forces against axis powers.
- This contributed to the defeat of Germany and her allies.

4. Allied powers produced their own war facilities and equipments.

- Russia produced vast quantities of arms and other war materials.
- USA produced 120 war planes per year.
- USA also produced 70,000 fighter tanks per year.
- Around 1944, allied powers had 4 times as many tankers as Germany, which explains their victory.

5. Strong press propaganda of Allied powers.

- Britain used the **London times and BBC** to inform the world that allied powers were fighting dictatorship.
- USA used **VOA** (Voice of America) to mobilize the whole world against axis powers.
- This made the world masses to hates axis powers hence being defeated.

6. Defection of Italy to allied camp in 1943

- This defection weakened axis powers beyond repair.
- Italy leaked military secrets of axis powers.
- Italy was now used as an aircraft base and a store for war materials. This helped allied powers to defeat Germany and Japan which were still resisting.

7. Numerical advantage of allied powers.

- Britain, common wealth countries, USA, Canada boosted the numbers of allied troops.

- USA was also supported by North and South American countries.
- Britain ensured the support of all her colonies in Africa and Asia.
- ***On the contrary***, Germany and her allies had limited support from its people both at home and abroad.

8. ***Role played by USA***

- Had a very strong resource base/funds which could fund the war against axis powers.
- American and Canadian merchant navies provided supplies to Britain in form of weapons, food, drugs. USA also committed her navies to the war effort.
- Charismatic leadership of USA presidents towards the war effort. ****Roosevelt*** and later ***Truman***.
- U.S.A joined World War I in 1941 and this was after Japan's invasion of ***Hawaai Island***, destroying American fleet ***at Pearl Harbour***. This strengthened the allied powers.
- USA high level technology against axis powers. USA hit ***Nagasaki and Hiroshima*** in 1945 using atomic bombs. USA also manufactured Aircraft missiles.
- Naval strength of USA. She had one of the best navies in the world.
- Technological superiority of USA. She manufactured sophisticated fighter jets, tanks, planes, missiles, bombs and warships.
- USA was a huge nation with a big population size who could form a formidable force.
- USA produced most of her war materials at home.
- USA had strong press for propaganda reasons.
- USA bombed ***Hiroshima (little boy) and Nagasaki(fat man)*** which finally forced Tojo to surrender. This brought World War II to an end.

9. ***Naval superiority of allied powers.***

- Britain and USA had the best navies in the whole world.
- Germany submarines were often sunk by the British and American Navies.

10. ***Technological superiority of Allied powers.***

- USA produced most sophisticated weapons in the world like jets, tanks and others.
- Britain produced a ***radar system*** to estimate the size and speed of the approaching enemy planes.
- Britain also produced ***bullet proof window screens*** for fighter planes.

11. ***Axis powers underestimated the military strength of allied powers.***

- Germany invaded England not knowing that she had the support from her colonies.
- Hitler invaded Russia without realizing the dangers of Russian winters (-40°C) and Germany was badly defeated in Russia.
- The dictators joined the war without knowing that they were very unpopular at home.
- Japan did not realize that she was a very small country on an island with even no industries.
- Italy was also a young country without enough resources to sustain the war against allied powers.
- This led to their defeat.

12. ***Axis powers faced shortage of raw material and military supplies.***

- Limited rubber, cotton, copper, atomic and oil products to support their war effort.
- This led to military and economic crisis in the axis camp.

13. ***The death of axis leaders.***

- ***In 1943, Mussolini was assassinated*** by fascist supporters who were disappointed with Italy's performance in the war.
- ***In 1945, Adolf Hitler*** out of desperation committed suicide. Their death demoralized axis fighters.

14. ***Axis camp had a combination of weak states.***

- ***Italy and Japan*** had been weakened by the harsh terms of the Versailles peace settlement.
- The two states did not have colonies as compared to allied states.
- They had a small population size compared to allied states.

15. Strong economy of allied powers

- Strong economy of USA.
- Britain's economy was also boosted with many colonies where she got raw materials and tax revenue.

16. Determination of allied powers to win the war. Example the prime minister of **Britain Winston Churchill** addressed the House of Commons and assured them that they will never surrender, and promised victory however long and hard the road may be.

17. Proper coordination for war among allied powers

- Used to conduct regular meetings to plan the war effort.
- Made common plans to fight against axis powers as well as common war strategy.
- **In 1943 for example**, they decided to first concentrate on Germany and Italy before fighting Japan. This enabled them to win the war.

18. Late entry of USSR and USA into the war strengthened the allied camp.

- Both entered war in 1941 since they combined resources with Britain and France, victory of allied powers became inevitable.

19. Late entry of Italy and Japan in the war

- They first left Germany to suffer locally alone against allied powers.
- While the war started in **1939**, Italy only joined mid **1940** while Japan joined in **1941**.
- Thus, Italy and Japan never gave Germany the much needed support at the beginning of the war.

20. Poor intelligence of Axis troops

- This led to miscalculations. Example, Germans neglected the use of radar system which costed them. If they had acquired proper information about the strength of the British radar system, they wouldn't have invaded Britain.

21. Aerial superiority of USA and Britain.

- RAF fighter planes
- Hurricane
- These were superior compared to Germany aircrafts.

Assess the achievements of Benito Mussolini in Italy from 1922 – 1945
--

- Introduction
- Standpoint
- Achievements
- Failures
- Conclude

Points to consider

1. Tried to restore peace in Italy

- Using tough measures like imprisonment, torture, terror intimidation, excrement to restore peace and stability.
- Abolished multi-party system in Italy to end political violence in France.
- Used spy network to check any acts of violence
- Strikes, demonstrations, revolts were declared illegal and violently crashed

This is helped to restore law and order in Italy.

2. Undertook military reforms in Italy

- Emphasized discipline among Italian uniform men
- Recruited Italians to join the Army
- Equipped Army with Modern weapons
- Re-trained Italian forces
- Introduced compulsory military training
- Improved Naval capacity of the Army to the level of France and Britain
- Appointed efficient commanders to lead the Army
- Shared military strategies with fellow dictators like Adolf Hitler, Tojo and General Franco

This elevated Italian Army among the strongest in Europe.

3. Public works was an achievement of fascism

- Built and renovated roads
- Street lights and pavements
- Constructed schools
- Hospitals
- Railway lines
- Canals and Bridges
- Established modern towns and cities
- Communication and telephone lines were set up.
- Old Italian monuments were preserved

This beautified Italy and gave it a modern look.

4. Agricultural reforms were carried out by the fascists

- Afforestation
- Irrigation
- Land reclamation by draining swamps and marshes.
- Giving loans and subsidies to farmers
- Giving modern and better seeds to farmers
- Encouraging use of manure and fertilizers
- Encouraged mechanization in Agriculture
- Gave awards of gold, silver, bronze to successful farmers

This made agriculture production to double from 1922- 1945

5. Fascists undertook industrial reforms in Italy

- Adopted new industrial technology from other developed countries.
- Built modern industries and factories
- Steel, Iron industries were set up
- Fiat company, Pirelli Rubber Company and oil refineries were set up.
- Hydroelectricity power production doubled
- Imports were discouraged to promote local manufacturers
- Gave loans to industrialists to boost production

This helped to reduce the effects of economic depression in Italy.

6 fascists carried out education reforms

- Built many primary, secondary and higher institutions of learning
- Set up modern libraries
- Introduced a fascist curriculum which emphasized fascist ideology.
- Undertook training of teachers and lecturers
- Military education was also emphasized
- Encouraged patriotism and nationalism in schools

- This promoted the literacy levels in Italy by 1931 to 80%

7. Fascists improved the relationship between workers and employers in Italy

- This led to harmony between employees and employers.
- All old trade unions were abolished
- Established corporations to help workers and employers
- All Italians were supposed to belong to a particular corporation to protect their rights
- All the corporations were led by fascists
- Thus, strikes, demonstrations, boycotts and trade unions were declared illegal.
- Wages, hours of work, other conditions of workers were all discussed by corporations.
- This improved the relationship between workers and their bosses in Italy.

8. Fascists contained the spread of communism in Italy

- Communism started spreading in Europe from Russia
- Communism threatened the property of the rich, landlords and capitalists
- The rich started funding Mussolini to help them fight communism
- He employed spy's against communists
- Imprisoned and exiled communists
- Terrorized and intimidated communists
- Attacked communist and socialist meetings
- Beating up communists
- Assassination of communists.

The above enabled the fascists to contain the spread of communism in Italy

9. Fascists reconciled with the Catholic Church in Italy by 1929.

- Signed a concordat with the pope in 1929(Lateran pact)
- Since 1870, the relationship between the church and government of Italy was bad because Rome was taken away from the church to complete unification.
- However, through the **Lateran pact**, Catholicism was declared as the state religion
- **Rome** was recognized as the capital of Italy
- **Vatican** was declared independent
- **Compensation** was to be given to the pope Pius XI
- Pope Pius XI was to approve the fascist government.

This became one of the greatest achievements of Fascism and Benito Mussolini.

10. Fascism promoted Italian national glory and pride which pleased the glory seekers.

A) **Annexed Ethiopia** and made it part of Italy in **1935**. He therefore managed to revenge the humiliating defeat of Adowa in 1896. This promoted Italian influence and glory in Europe.

b) **Participated in the Spanish civil war of 1936** by supporting General Franco to overthrow the democratic republican government through a guerilla war. General Franco defeated the republican government in 1939 and established a Fascist state in Spain. This increased Italian influence in Spain.

c) **Annexed Albania in 1939** and made it part of Italian Empire

- started using Albania as a satellite state of Italy
- Exploited Albanian oil

This increased Italian influence in the Balkan region

11) Fascism promoted European diplomacy

- Signed **Locarno treaty** in 1925 with France, Britain and Germany.
- Signed the **Munich treaty** of 1938 with France, Britain and Germany
- Signed treaties of Friendship with **Hungary** in 1927

- Signed treaties of friendship with **Austria** in 1930

This led to peace and stability in Italy and Europe in General.

12) Fascists promoted trade and commerce in Italy

- Developed the Banking sector to boost trade.
- Signed commercial and trade treaties with Russia, France to promote trade and commerce.
- Encouraged co-operative societies.

13) Fascists carried out environmental reforms in Italy.

- Managed environmental challenges by promoting afforestation
- Discouraging deforestation across Italy.

14) Fascists promoted sports in Italy

- Funded sports activities
- Built various sports stadiums
- Encouraged sports in schools and High institutions of learning.

15) Fascists improved social services in Italy

- Impressive housing schemes
- Swimming pools
- Maternity services
- Youth organizations.

Failures of Mussolini / fascism

1. Promoted dictatorship in Italy

- Rule by decrees
- Abolished political parties
- Abolished trade unions
- Assassinated opponents
- Imprisonment without trial
- Torture and beating up of opponents.

2. Fascists were corrupt and embezzled state funds.

- Excessive corruption, embezzlement and bribery.
- Fake companies and factories were established by fascists to get government subsidies
- Government projects like poverty eradication and land reclamation failed because of corruption and embezzlement.
- This worsened economic crisis in Italy.

3. Fascists failed to end economic crisis in Italy.

- Exchange rates were not stable
- Italian currency lost value
- Standard of living among Italians went low.
- Low wages with High cost of living
- Inflation
- Unemployment
- No social services especially in rural
- Shortage of basic raw materials like coal and oil.

4) Fascists carried out strict censorship of the press

- Non fascist newspapers were banned
- Opposition newspapers and offices were attacked and closed down

- Opposition editors were arrested and exiled
- Only fascist literature was allowed to circulate across Italy.

5) Fascists practiced nepotism and discrimination in Italy.

- Major appointments in Italy were to fascists.
 - Rewards and honors were given to fascists.
 - Promotions in government sectors went to fascists.
 - Southern Italy which did not support fascism remained underdeveloped
 - Government jobs and contracts were given to fascists.
- The above led to social conflicts between the fascists and the non-fascists.

6) Fascists promoted anti-semitism in Italy.

- A deliberate policy to discriminate the Jews in Italy.
- Segregated and persecuted the Jews in Italy
- Imprisoned, tortured, killed, and exiled the Jews.
- This eventually contributed to World War II in 1939

7) Fascists rigged elections in Italy

- Rigged the 1924 elections in favor of the fascist party.
- Black shirts were used to intimidate Italians to vote the fascist party.
- This led to discontent among Italians and promoted dictatorship.

8) Fascists undermined international trade.

- Introduced a policy of protectionism in Italy
- Cheap and superior goods from Britain and Belgium were blocked from entering Italy.
- This worsened inflation, unemployment and poverty in Italy.

9) Fascists promoted high birth rates in Italy leading to high population density and land shortage.

- Benito encouraged production of very many children in Italy to increase population.
- He aimed at increasing Italian population between 37-60 million people.
- He introduced high taxes for bachelors
- Fertile mothers were given rewards and gifts
- Those who produced twins, triplicates, quadruplicates got the biggest awards.
- **However**, by 1941, Italian population was just 44 million thus, Mussolini failed to achieve his objective.

10) Fascists failed to carry out land redistribution in Italy.

- Most of the land remained in the hand of industrialists, capitalists, middle class and factory owners.
- The poor peasants in the village remained landless which led to food shortage and famine.

11) Fascists undertook an aggressive foreign policy which destabilized peace in Europe and the world.

- Invaded Ethiopia in 1935
- Participated in the Spanish civil war of 1931- 1939
- Invaded Albania in 1939

12) Fascists revived alliance system in Europe.

- Formation of the Berlin- Rome- Tokyo axis in 1937.
- This influenced the outbreak of World War II.

<i>Examine the causes of the Coup-de-tat of November 1799 in France.</i>
--

- In October 1799, Napoleon I returned from Egypt to France and the brilliant young General was seen by many Frenchmen as a savior.
- He led a coup known as the coup-de-Brumaire which made him the most powerful man in France and the greatest son of the 1789 French revolution.

Core

1. *The marriages of Napoleon I to Josephine caused the 1799 Coup*

- He was passionately in love with Josephine who had useful aristocratic connections.

2. *The character of Napoleon Bonaparte contributed to the 1799 coup*

- Ambitious
- Friendly
- Calculative
- Intelligent
- Determined

3. *Napoleon's military education background greatly led to the 1799 coup*

- The military academies of Brienne and Paris where he acquired military skills.

4. *Political instability in France was a cause of the 1799 coup*

- Royalist uprising of 1793 at Port Toulon.
- 1795 royalist uprising (whiff of Grape Shot)
- 1796 socialist uprising against the Directory government.
- Napoleon I was instrumental in suppressing the insecurity leading to 1799 coup

5. *The role of the 1789 French revolution greatly caused the 1799 coup*

- Opened leadership to common man with talent, ability and skills.
- Led to the birth of revolutionary Army which Napoleon I used to organize the coup.
- Scarcity of good artillery officers hence Napoleon I was recalled.
- Exposed Napoleon I to revolutionary figures who aided his coup.
- Created insecurity in France which Napoleon I suppressed making him popular.
- Led to Italian and Egyptian campaigns 1796, 1798 respectively which Napoleon I commanded making him popular.
- Etc.

6. *Napoleon's close association with revolutionary figures contributed to the coup of 1799 in France.*

- Close relations with Robespierre
- Carnot
- Director Barras
- Abbey Sieyes
- Josephine, a wife from the royal family
- Brother Lucien

7. *Napoleon's brother Lucien Bonaparte was responsible for the 1799 coup in France.*

- Napoleon I nearly fainted during the course of the coup
- He was saved by his brother Lucien who ordered in the waiting troops to successfully complete the coup.

8. *Role of Italian campaign 1796 contributed to the 1799 coup*

- Departed to Italy with almost a useless Army.
- By Brilliant strategy, Napoleon I chased Austria out of Italy.
- Forced Austria to sign the treaty of campo-formio by which she surrendered Netherlands, Rhineland province, Lombardy to form Cisalpine Republic under French Control.
- The campaign made Napoleon I famous, popular and hence the coup of 1799 in France.

9. *The 1798 Egyptian campaign equally caused the coup*

- Registered some reasonable success for Napoleon I and France.
- Temporarily defeated the British at the ***Battle of Pyramids*** much as the British responded swiftly and destroyed French forces at the ***Battle of the Nile***.
- French ***glory*** spread as far as Egypt.
- Napoleon I captured the ***island of Malta*** from Britain (Mediterranean sea island)
- Napoleon I captured ***Alexandria***, one of the major cities in Egypt.
- Despite the many challenges in Egypt, Napoleon I with a few followers escaped from Egypt and landed in Southern France and received a great welcome as the conqueror of Egypt.

10. *The weakness of the 1795-1799 Directory government caused the coup in France by 1799.*

- Failure to maintain total peace in France.
- Depended on Napoleon I for its survival.
- Failure to reconcile the state and the church.
- Characterized by persistent economic crisis.
- Dictatorial tendencies
- Corruption and embezzlement
- Had a weak foreign policy. The second coalition of Austria, Russia, England had driven the French out of Italy, Switzerland and German states.
- It was disorganized and weak.

<p><i>Of what lasting benefit to France was the regime of Napoleon Bonaparte?</i></p>
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Preamble

Napoleon Bonaparte took power in France in 1799 and left power in 1815.

During his reign, Napoleon Bonaparte undertook some reforms which are still remembered today.

All his reforms were aimed at improving the living standards of the people of France.

The following are the distinguishable lasting benefits that the regime of Napoleon Bonaparte brought to the people of France.

Core

- Napoleon Bonaparte made reforms in the local government of France. The New system assured prompt, uniform and unquestionable application of the laws of the central government. By centralizing the local government Napoleon Bonaparte ensured efficiency and justice in France.
- Napoleon Bonaparte organized the finances of France by centralizing the system for the assessment and collection of taxes in France.
- Napoleon Bonaparte created a central registry through which Napoleon Bonaparte himself supervised the various departments of government in France making them work effectively.
- Napoleon Bonaparte instituted a scheme of work known as “career open to talent”.
- Napoleon Bonaparte improved on the education system of France.
- Napoleon Bonaparte stabilized the value of the French currency.
- Napoleon Bonaparte improved on the relationship of France with the papacy by signing the concordat with the pope.
- Napoleon Bonaparte improved on the laws of France by standardizing them in what became known as the code Napoleon.
- Napoleon Bonaparte initiated a decoration known as “the Legion of Honour”.
- Napoleon Bonaparte made a new constitution for France.
- Napoleon Bonaparte brought glory to France when he exported the French revolutionary ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity wherever he went in Europe.

- Napoleon Bonaparte allowed the people of France to retain the land and other property acquired during the French revolutionary days.
- Napoleon Bonaparte expanded the French territory in Europe by conquering other states and making them to be administered by France.
- Napoleon Bonaparte reorganized the French Army.
- Napoleon Bonaparte preserved human rights in France.
- Napoleon Bonaparte allowed the Emigres to return to France.
- Napoleon Bonaparte established museums in France which he filled with looted art pieces from Italy.
- Napoleon Bonaparte rehabilitated and restored the state palaces and enlarged them.
- Napoleon Bonaparte beautified the city of Paris that it became a tourist centre of Europe.
- Napoleon Bonaparte contributed greatly in the field of Art and literature in France.
- Napoleon Bonaparte improved on the agricultural sector of France.
- Napoleon Bonaparte created a stable French society /peace.

END