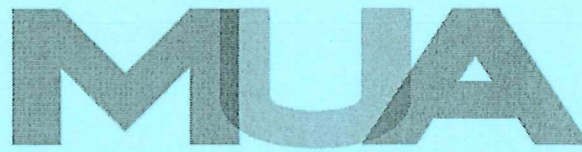


The
Management
University
of Africa



Sponsored by the Kenya Institute of Management

UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION ARTS

HIS 221 : EUROPE BEFORE THE 19TH CENTURY

DATE: 21ST JULY 2022

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided

QUESTION ONE

Read the following extract on the French Revolution and answer the questions that follow.

The French Revolution is one of the great turning-points in history. It was a great event in the History not only of France and Europe but also to the world at large. The history of the 18th century of Europe was the history of one nation, one event and one man. The nation is France, the event is French revolution and the man was Napoleon. Never before had the people of a large and populous country sought to remake their society on the basis of the principle of popular sovereignty.

The drama, success, and tragedy of their project, and of the attempts to arrest or reverse it, has attracted students to it for more than two centuries. Although right-wing journalists at the time of the bicentenary of 1989 rushed to proclaim that 'the French Revolution is finished', its importance and fascination for us are undiminished. Ever since several thousand armed Parisians seized the Bastille fortress in Paris on 14 July 1789 people have debated the origins and meaning of what had happened. All have agreed on the unprecedented and momentous nature of the storming of the Bastille and associated acts of revolution in the months between May and October 1789.

However, such were the consequences of these events that the debate on their origins shows no signs of concluding. In the years after 1789 successive revolutionary governments sought to remake every aspect of life in accordance with what they understood to be the principles underpinning the Revolution of 1789. However, because there could not be agreement on the practical application of those principles, the question of whose revolution this was quickly became a source of division, driving the Revolution in new directions. At the same time, powerful opponents of change inside and outside France forced governments to take measures to preserve the Revolution itself, culminating in the Terror of 1793-4.

Those in power during these years repeatedly asserted that the Revolution, having achieved its objectives, was over, and that stability was the order of the day. When Louis XVI entered Paris in October 1789; when the National Assembly resolved to disperse by force a crowd of petitioners calling for the king's overthrow in July 1791; when the National Convention introduced the Constitution of the Year III in 1795--each time it was asserted that the time had come to stop the process of revolutionary change. In the end, it was Napoleon Bonaparte's seizure of power in December 1799 which was the most successful of such attempts to impose stability. The first historians of the Revolution had by then begun to outline not only their narratives of these years but also their judgments about the consequences of revolutionary change. How revolutionary was the French Revolution? Did the protracted political instability of these years disguise a more fundamental social and economic stability? Was the French Revolution a major turning-point in French, even world, history, as its proponents claim, or a protracted period of violent upheaval and warfare which wrecked millions of lives?...

Required:

- (a) Explain five objectives of the French Revolution referred to in paragraph four. (5marks)
- (b) Discuss five causes of the French Revolution. (10marks)
- (c) Assess the impact of the French Revolution to the world referred to in paragraph one. (10marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Outline five factors that determined power status in Europe before the 19th century. (5marks)
- b) Analyze the nature of social stratification in Europe on the eve of the Dual Revolution. (10marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Explain three economic activities in Europe before Industrial Revolution. (6 marks)
- b) "Acquisition of overseas colonies by England before 1850 was an impetus to Industrial Revolution" Assess the validity of this statement. (9marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Outline five causes of European liberalism. (5marks)
- b) Analyze the features of the nineteenth century European liberalism. (10marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Examine the causes the Scientific Revolution. (9 marks)
- b) Describe the scientific method for gathering and testing ideas that was developed during the Scientific Revolution. (6marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Describe the key features of Industrial Revolution in Europe. (5marks)
- b) Discuss the economic impact of Industrial Revolution in Europe. (10marks)

