

Question 1

The Soviet union on Ukraine in 2022 in the beginning of another ^{cold} ^{cold} war. Analyze the statement with reasons?

Answer:

Give numbering to headings.



Introduction:

It had been caused due to race of different ideologies. The First time it caused between Warsaw Pact allies and NATO allies to counter the balance of power of each other. It leads to disintegration of Europe and now the areas that USSR left to solve their internal problems claimed back again. It is a new era and it would make new alliance to achieve their goals and balance of power achievement. It has different reasons of beginning of cold war that linked to economy, ideology, military, and geopolitical power gain. Till it annexed 4 states of Ukraine, like start from Crimea 2014 through referendum it annexed the area into Russia under military.

→ Reasons of beginning of new cold war:

1- Ideological Difference:

A paragraph on the background which resulted in this war

Europe preferred capitalism and give people authority to elect govt, controlled assets in the state but against after the first cold war between USSR and USA communism once again rised. So, it had a old rivalry of different ideologies. To spread the influence on the world it is necessary to start influence through ideologically. People of Ukraine prefer capitalism instead of communism so they want to be part of european union and in 2014 Russia warned that it is a part of Russia if NATO come here it was the direct war between 2 ideologies. They annexed crimea in 2014 through referendum by use of military because people are majority orthodox christians and they support communism. At Once, it was part of Russia.

Cause-effect:

Russia support orthodox cristian throughout the history of Russia and it was part of Russia. So in referendum people supported Russia. Crimea became a part of Russia. It was the 1st

beginning of cold war.

2- Military confrontation without direct war:

Russia again supporting terrorist groups in Libya against USA and try to counter the balance of power in other regions. In First cold war, it had fight through proxy in Afghanistan and Iraq that leads to disintegration of Russia.

Russia threaten to not support Ukraine in war so it leads to support of weapons, intelligence and economically. It was the sign of first cold war proxy that fought in Vietnam, and Afghanistan.

It was seen that similar support given to Afghanistan to Soviet Union and now NATO giving support to Ukraine to counter Russia. Through this help Russia got a severe damage of airports and fighter planes through attacks of drones.

3- Geopolitical Polarization:

The world is divided into 2 blocs Western bloc and Pro-Russian blocs. Both are supporting each other to counter balance of power in it.

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in europe.

Example:

i- NATO helping Ukraine to win its war

through money and weapons

ii- India, China is helping Russia to counter
NATO support.

4- Economic sanctions:

Western states applied
or imposed sanctions on Russia i.e. Financial
sanction and they seized its assets in London
and give heavy damage. In return Russia had
done oil-embargo on Europe because was taking
large amount of oil and gas from Russia. It
leads to higher prices of oil related products.

5- Nuclear threatening by Russia to NATO:

Russia threaten the NATO member states to
stay away from Russia matters. It lead to
the first cold nuclear deterrence program that
showed that it lead to nuclear escalation
if NATO supports Ukraine militarily.

→ Critical Analysis:

It is now beginning of new cold war but now we have to understand world changed from bipolarity to multipolarity. China and India have emerged as power to support Russia. It looks like similar to first cold war but have different dynamics. Now it is difficult to completely isolate any country diplomatically and economically by imposing sanctions. The war dynamics has been shifted to new zones.

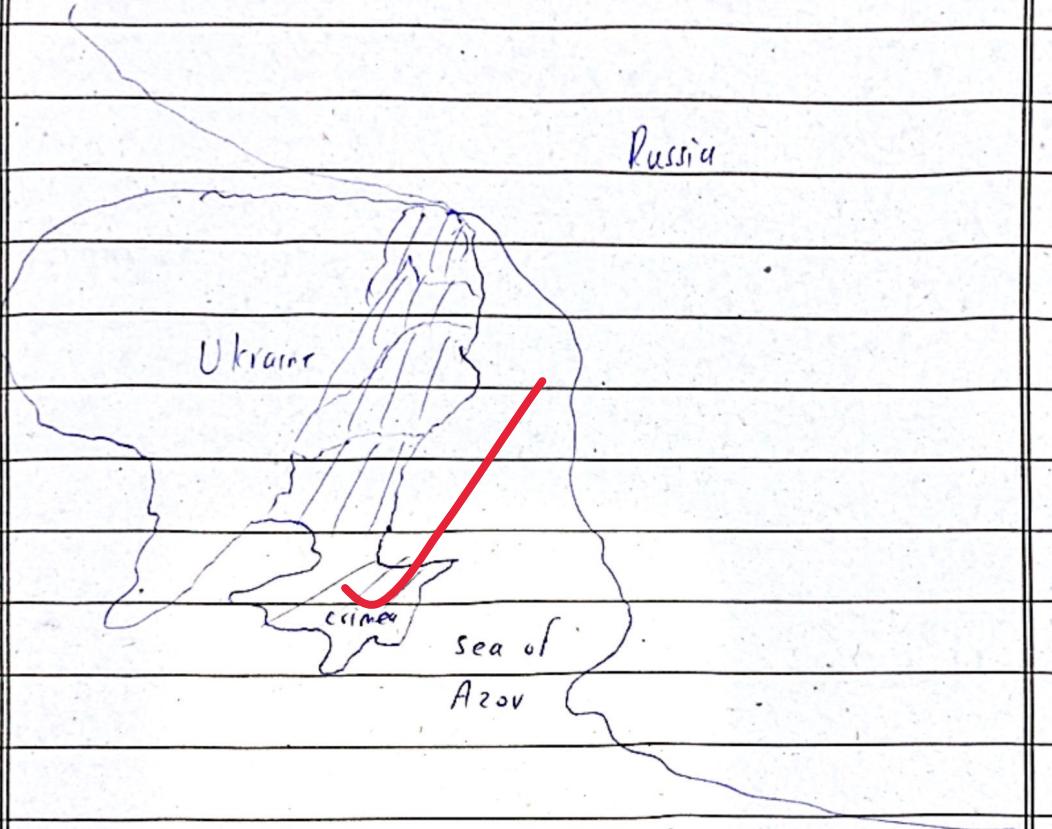
→ Conclusion:

Although its again become point of confrontation between two ideologies but it could not be deal like first cold war. The Ukraine Russia war become a new beginning of strategic war through different dimensions i-e- Militarily, diplomatically, Economically, geo-politically and it support the description of new cold war. The conflict gave rise to return of great power interest and have vast- implication on the global world.

Background
Major players
Their stakes

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Map:



→ lines represent the areas annexed by
Russia

Question 2

British entry in European union economic community was delayed until 1973?

Why? Give reasons

Answer

You are allowed to submit only one question in one pdf. The remaining questions may be submitted in

→ **Introduction:**

The ~~EEC~~ emergence of

new economic bloc that became greater power as economically in its start years. Britain could not join it because it saw less potential in EEC and joined a preference bloc of EFTA. Britain had also facing internal and external problems regarding join this bloc. It was the ally of USA and France had a threat of Europe sovereignty from the dominance of US in Europe. At the end, Britain applied to become a member of EEC voted 2 times by France but at end in the expansion policy of EU 1973 it became an official member of EEC.

→ Reason of British entry delay till 1973

1- EFTA preference block: Bigger Market

The bloc is established in 1960 and it was the different continents countries and UK reached to more countries to sell its products worldwide. Because in 1810-15 during continental system Britain got new trade with economy and sold its product with more extra charge.

Initial members: India, Africa, Australia, Central Asia

But it failed when in 1960 British payments are continue to delay and EEC grows more rapidly.

2- Internal Political division: Political Parties

Britain had 2 major parties in politics who opposed to become a part of European economic community because it will threat to its sovereignty.

Parties Decision: The Conservative party was Pro-EEC and Labour was divided into 2 groups and mostly opposed it.

3- A threat to Britain sovereignty:

After

joining the policy Britain had threat to its foreign policy because after joining it Britain had to agree with terms and conditions to make its reach to internal market.

Britain control its own market and spread its influence.

4- Agreement to Standardization of rules:

While

joining the European economic community, Britain had to accept the standard rules apply on products selling. In internal market all have to make a standard product and try to reduce barriers of trade within alliance members.

Rules:

All products would be sold on same in any country who joined EEC. and all members follows the CAP terms and conditions.

5- Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) conflict:

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Britain sold products made by using agriculture land on higher to Asia, Africa, Australia and India. But with CAP it had to limits its rate according to its policy that was oppose by farmers to get low markup while joining FEC.

6- French Veto to Britain: By Gaulle

He was President of France and tried to oppose USA dominance on Europe and Britain was an ally of USA. So he voted 2 times against joining of Britain to EEC. But in expansion of 1973 Britain had successfully joined EEC by agree its policies.

Rejection:

1964 First rejection and 1967 second rejection by Gaulle veto in EEC

Approval:

It approved in 1973 after Gaulle death

7- Economic Weakness: British payment issues

After not getting payments from its preferential market Britain

to weaker and inflation rate would become high so when it increase to some higher certain level it refused to join but after worsen situation it applied for the membership of FEC.

→ Conclusion:

In the initial britian prefers the EFTA market but after payment issues forced britian to joined the european economic community (FEC) to become economically stable. Although, it had to face many challenges; voted by France twice, internal political fragmentation, businessers opposed the prices of products if they joined FEC.

It was also anxious about sovereignty of britian. After seeing an emerging global power economically britian requested it to join the FEC and it got approval in 1973 of the expansion of FEC.

Q1: Examine Napoleon's Continental Policy is a strategic and economic policy during early 19th century, Discuss the motivation behind its implementation and its impact on European trade and economies?

Answer

Introduction:

The Napoleonic continental system planned after lost in war by British naval in battle of Trafalgar 1805. It imposed an economic blockade on Britain to make them weak to support its advanced military power. It tried to direct the economic policy of Europe under French influence. Its policy of unpacking its motivation after the defeat in war at Trafalgar (1805). Although, it gained benefits to stop temporary trade between Europe and Britain but its imposed many negative impacts on European trade. It leads toward smuggling and had contained mix results. It also lead to Russia campaign to war. Thus, the Napoleonic continental system was the weak policy and impacts widely European economy and its trade.

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i- Napoleon Continental policy as a strategy and economic policy
ii- concept behind continental System:

It was the policy of Napoleon to weaken Britain economically so that they cannot support their army to protect its routes. It was developed after war of Trafalgar 1805 and forced allies to obey the policy.

ii- Strategic Policy:

A. Weaken Naval Forces:

British control all its territories or matter through seas and their army was very strong and advanced. To impose the continental system to weaken its strategic control on seas to invade in France and stop its trade also.

B. Weaken British Empire: by win war with France

By stopping trade of Europe with Britain, it leads to weaken the British empire which tends to support its allies who was fighting war with France on different places and make their influence less in Europe so that France achieve its goal.

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strategic goals.

C. Force the Britian on Napoleon terms:

The France had lost its areas during the war with britian. So, napolean wanted to achieve it back from britian. By weakening the britian, he could forced the britian on his terms to take their areas back. At the end to stop the war between Britian and france to pursue its further goals.

D. Unify Europe under French influence:

Napolean wanted to become a global power of the world but it could not be possible without britian defeat. Although Russia, Italy, Germany are under influence of napolean regime but they wanted to be free. All the trade could be done through France to become by making dependent states on it.

iii. Economic policy:

A. Banned good of Britian in europe:

Europe 

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largest trade was always with Britain. Because Britain was the first industrial power but France wanted to decrease its influence on Europe so Napoleon banned all type of goods of Britain buying in Europe but it failed due to many countries are solely relying on products of Britain.

B. Stop the neutral economies: Russia and USA

After the victory on these countries it tries to prevent the neutral economies of doing trade with Britain. But it failed due to they did not stop buying or doing trade with Britain. It always tried to fulfill their people needs.

C. Built a Commercialize Europe:

Before that Britain was a solo commercial power in all over the world. Through the continental system Napoleon wants to commercialize Europe by building industry to make products on mass level and supply all over the world. So they could make world dependent on French products. It succeeded because the next

next commercial zones was built in France, Germany, and Spain.

D. Make a local market grow:-

Through commercialization, he wanted to make local market stronger of France. All the Europeans should buy products from France. Its motive was to build Europe innovative, if global market become strong it would strengthen the French power, reliance on French products, wage of war for French military could be increased.

2- Motivation behind continental system:

A. Make British weaker in economy then to engage in war:

Napoleon lost the battle of Trafalgar so he decided to make the British weaker through its economy so that they could not support their naval army. Finally it would become weaker to attack and win from them.

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B. Make french economy self sufficient:

Napoleon had an idea to become global power than to make their economy self sufficient to less relied on any other country against britian. So other countries can become dependent on french products. By this france would become global power.

C. Increase french influence on Europe:

Although, French won many battles in europe but still many states were under influence of britian. So implementing the system they might increase their influence on europe. Napoleon also warned the allies to stop trade otherwise they had to face consequences. It failed due to neutral states France, USA and Russia could not stop their trade to meet their people needs.

D. Make europe commercialize:

Europe can become commercialize to install industrial sectors to speedup the process of making goods. He wanted not to strengthen the europe through its military but also economically. So it influenced to install industries and this gonna happened ^{it}.

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because after britian france was the second who became a commercial power.

ii. Impact on trade:

Positive impact:

A. He succeeded to less influence of goods of britian relying in europe.

B. It make to solo doing trade within europe and to other countries. Because had an interest in Asia and europe also.

C. Negative impacts:

A. Major ports Amsterdam, Lisbon etc got collapsed because it was running due to import and export with britian

B. To fulfill the needs of europe they started smuggling with the britian especially in Russia and portugal.

C. Market of europe fall sharply due to ban of trade with britian

D. Many countries was relying on colonial products

like sugar, tea, etc. So, it created shortages of goods in Europe.

ii Impact on Economics:

Positive impacts:

- A. It encouraged to commercialize the Europe against British goods.
- B. It encouraged people to rely on agriculture and local industry.

Negative impacts:

- A. It increased the prices of goods all over the Europe due to shortages.
- B. It destroyed the agriculture and local industry of Europe because all the raw material came from Britain.
- C. It increased the rate of unemployment and lost the business of people because mostly goods that sold in market came from Britain.



Critical Analysis:

The continental system implementation decision taken emotionally in order to stop French empire but it had devastating effects on Europe. It almost lead to shortage of goods because mainly Europe relied on the British goods. Many countries start opposing the policy like USA and Russia. The countries indulged in smuggling of goods to fulfill their people needs like Portugal, Spain. It lead to people of France, Germany become against this empire due to its bad policy. It's actually in return weakened the France rather than making global power.

Conclusion:

The napoleonic system reflected to weak the Britain but it turned back and despite the negative impacts more on the European economy and trade like in increase of smuggling, resentment of allies, unemployment. It failed in gaining advantage economically and strategically against Britain. It became a reason of Napoleon's decline and allies became against France and at 1815 war the France punished for its policies and overthrown the Napoleon and sent to Saint Helena.

Question 2

Write an account of Bismarck's diplomacy for Germany that made her leading European state?

Answer

→ Introduction:

The Bismarck have used deception and diplomacy to make Germany a leading state in Europe. He used techniques to save the German from many war fronts but also made union to establish a German unification. Only ideological unification did not matter lonely but he gave them a enemy to become united. Moreover, Prussia was a commercial economy so he helped Germany to built industries in order to proceed their influence on Germany. The techniques he used for unification of Germany could take part in future prosperity of German nation.

→ Diplomatic principle of Bismarck:

i- Used nationalism as a tool:

He was very 

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wise political leader. He supported monarchy to gain more influence of prussia on europe. He united the germany for the power of prussia through exploitation of germany.

ii. Blood and iron phrase:

→ He used this phrase to emphasize the strengthen could not be gain from speeches, debates, peaceful means but gain from stronger military power.

i- In order to German unification it needs the thing war and force

iii. Balance of power:

He never tried to open two war fronts against prussia that could make it lose.

He always tried to stop alliance between its enemies like France-Austria alliance and Russia-Austria alliance.

iv. Three Formulas to win every battle:

i- He was the master of the time never fought war till the conditions has met.

2- He first isolate its enemy diplomatically and show him as he is fighting for defence on the occasion of Helstein issue.

3- He never fought war till but always did short and decisive war until to gain his objectives.

→ Used wars as a tool of diplomacy.

i- Denish War (1864):

He fought war against dutch to free up the germany rights under denmark. He always alliance with some state to defeat other. He allied with Austria.

To Unify German he shows 2 things to them:

1- He shows his power to germany to create influence and prestige.

2- After the war he created Zollverein union to unify them and shows economical stronger side of Prussia.

He got a point to further escalate with Austria.

ii- Austria-Prussia War (1866):Point of clash:

violation of agreement at Helmstein
and he discarded the agreement.

Aim:

Austria must pursue war on Prussia to show them defending.

Alliance: He did alliance with Italy and urged them to open southern border. France vague promise of states. Support Russia on the suppression of revolt to become neutral on this war.

War period: 7 week war 21 July - Sep 1866

He excluded Austria from German affairs by Treaty of Prague. He established North German Confederation under Prussian leadership

iii- Franco-Prussian war:

He used to exploit the The Ems Dispatch sent by King William I to Bismarck, he manipulated and press it by spread from newspaper. He united South German by war and gain a united Germany.

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→ Post War Diplomacy (1871-90)

i- Isolation of France:

After defeating war with Germany Bismarck make sure to not find allies against it and isolate diplomatically

ii- Three Emperors League:

He did alliance with Austria, Germany, Russia to stabilise eastern Europe and make it economically stronger.

iii- Dual alliance: 1879

He did secret alliance with Austria-Hungary against Russia for counter balance of power.

iv- Triple Alliance 1882:

Later on dual alliance joined by Italy to counterbalance the France from west Europe.

v- Reinsurance Treaty 1887:

He did this treaty with Russia to prevent two front war.

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→ Germany as a leading European power

i- Economy stronger:

After fought war with France, it annexed Alsace-Lorraine that were riched in coal, oil, iron. It become stronger the Germany. In the treaty, France had to pay 5 billion francs to Germany as an intmidity.

ii- Military stronger:

After winning 3 battles of Franco-Pusssian, Austro-Prussia, Denmark war, they gain enough courage to fought further war.

iii- Diplomatic influence:

He urged to use diplomacy instead of war with other country. He used as a mediator to maintain peace of europe in the Congress of Berlin, 1879.

→ Conclusion:

Bismarck's combined war, formula, alliances to make Germany leading country. He used short and decisive wars to unify the Germany and after unification make treaties to counter-balance it.

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its enemies i.e. Triple alliance, Dual alliance, Reinsurance treaty. He encouraged industry of coal, iron to strengthen its economy and made militarily stronger Germany. In conclusion, Bismarck was the main character of the unification of Germany.