

Sir, please review, particularly, the headings and introduction and give your wise advice.

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Q2: According to the Austrian chancellor, Klemens von Metternich, "when France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold." Discuss this statement in the context of French Revolution?

Ans Introduction

The French Revolution was the point which spread chaos all across Europe.

In the light of Metternich's statement, after the French revolution, the revolutionists extended their help for a revolution against monarchies to other European nations.

The French revolution caused wars, revolutions and alliances on the European continent which threatened the old regimes.

1:- The french revolution disturbed the socio-political environment of Europe

The french revolution happened in 1789 to 1799. It led to the overthrow of french monarchy and many successive governments. The revolution extended the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity to other nation. This sent a waves of fear among monarchies who, then, became adversaries of the revolution. That is how, when, Napoleon took over france and waged successive wars across the continent. After the french revolution in 1789 to 1848, Europe was constantly under the shock waves of revolutions, nationalisms and interventions.

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(a) War of revolutionaries against Prussia and Austria.

After the declaration of Pillnitz by Prussia and Austria — which threatened revolutionaries to restore Bourbon monarchy, the revolutionaries waged their first war across the continent.

(b) The rise of Napoleon as French emperor:

Had there not been any revolution, Napoleon would not have risen.

The revolution provided the opportunity to Napoleon to ~~become~~ show his abilities and gain a position of power. ^{during} After the Egyptian campaign, Napoleon returned to France. He overthrew the Directory and declared the Consul system. Later in 1804, he became the

Consul for life — emperor of France. From there on, Napoleon started the conquest of Europe, rivalry with Britain, continental system and wars against nations. This is how, a revolution in France led to the disturbance of Balance of Power across Europe.

(c) Napoleonic wars across Europe caused the disturbance of European order:

Napoleon waged war against Austria ^{in Italy} and freed Italian territories from it. He then went on and conquered Belgium. Napoleon also stirred a war of sea against Britain. He invaded Russia and then he was defeated at the battle of Lipzig. He escaped Elba then, and

(d)

again conscripted an army and waged war against European. But he was defeated in the battle of Waterloo. Thereafter he was exiled to St. Helena where he died. These Napoleonic wars redrawn the borders of Europe, disturbed the European balance of power — as France became very powerful. The Napoleonic era led to the conclusion of Congress of Vienna which further caused tensions in Europe.

(d) Napoleon's conquests changed European boundaries and overthrew legitimate monarchies:

Napoleon conquered parts of Italy, Belgium, Prussia, and Spain. He then imposed his relatives on the thrones of these

and other countries—including Spain. Napoleon also infused a spirit of nationalism in Europe through resentment of others against French imposition of their lands and monarchies. He also consolidated 300 German territories into the Confederation of Rhine as 39 states.

(E) Spread of nationalist ideas across Europe were exported by France.

The concept of nationalism in Europe came from French revolution which overthrew monarchy and ultimately led to Republicanism. These ideas also went through across Europe through printing media and the French Revolutionary wars by revolutionaries and Napoleon, later on.

② The aftermath of Napoleonic era ~~concluded~~ concluded into Congress of Vienna in 1815:

After the fall of Napoleon in Waterloo in 1815, European power gathered ~~to~~ in the Congress of Vienna to discuss restore European order of pre Napoleonic and French Revolutionary era.

(i) Restoration of monarchies

The Congress restored monarchies across Europe which were ousted by the revolution and Napoleon. For example, in France Bourbonns were restored and in Naples Habsburg's were restored. They based the restoration on the principle of legitimacy. This, however, led to restoration of some despot which again led to revolutions

in Europe, later on and neglected the liberal sentiments in Europe.

(ii) Redrawing of European boundaries

After the fall of Napoleon, the Italian, Prussian and Polish territories were restored to their old position before Napoleon and French revolution.

The Congress did not ~~entertain~~ based their decision of territorial redrawing according to the newly born sentiments of nationalism. This was, later on, contended in the face revolutions in Europe.

Conclusion:

The French revolution caused disturbance in Europe in the 17th and

18th century. It spread
the ideas of liberalism and
nationalism. It caused deadly
and devastating wars on
the continent. The revolution
~~was~~ influenced European
socio-political environment
for many decades till
1848.

Q3: Examine Napoleon's continental system as a strategic and economic policy during the early 19th century, discussing the motivations behind its implementation and its impact on European trade and Economics.

Ans

Introduction:

The continental system was economic blockade of British trade in the Europe. It was imposed by Napoleon to coerce Britain come to his terms with France. As France was a continental power, it lacked the naval might the British had at the time.

this motivated Napoleon to defeat Britain through commerce if not by force
fire power. Although the system had adversarial impacts also on European commerce because Britain ~~sea~~ halted European trade in the sea.

- Examining the continental system as a strategic and economic policy.

(a) : The continental system was a double edge sword - as it also crippled European commerce.

Napoleon aimed to coerce and defeat Britain through economic blockade of British ~~in~~ ports to Europe. ~~However~~, that did work, and Britain's trade plummeted. However, in response, Britain imposed

naval blockade on European vessels trading with their colonies in Latin America and Africa and Asia. As a result ~~smugg~~ consumer prices skyrocketed on the continent. This led to contentions of European against Napoleon.

- (b) The continental system was a strategic mistake of Napoleon as it turned Europeans against him.

Due to naval blockade imposed by Britain against European vessels in response to continental system, European trade crippled down and consumer prices went up. Europeans were unable to export or import from their colonies. As a result contention spread across

(a)

The Continent and allies turned against Napoleon himself. Moreover, something prevailed and monarchs refused to obey Napoleon. In addition coalition began to form against Napoleon. Thus, the continental system failed strategically.

2:- The motivation behind the implementation of continental system was to defeat Britain:

(a) France was a land power and was unable to defeat a naval power - Britain.

Britain was a sea power. Napoleon tried to invade the island through the English Channel, however, his defeat at Trafalgar led him to change his plan.

to defeat Britain. That is why, he choosed to defeat Britain through commerce because it was an industrialist nation and had relied on trade. Thus, Napoleon closed European ports for trade with Britain.

- (b) Britain relied on commerce which led Napoleon to economic coercion against it.

Britain was industrially well developed and was an affluent country due to its trade. That is why, after being defeated at Trafalgar, Napoleon sought economic blockade of British goods in Europe. This had a devastating impact on Britain. Although soon Britain diversified its trade and found new markets in North America. Moreover, smuggling

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also became prevalent in Europe which eased the tensions for British trade. Although European commerce got dented due to cut of communications with its colonies.

(c) Napoleon had coerced the whole of Europe except Britain.

Napoleon had almost influenced the whole Europe. Although Britain was the only country which challenged his the french hegemony of Europe. That is why Napoleon sought to impose the continental system to bring Britain on its knees.

3- The continental system had devastating impacts on European trade and economies.

(a) Prices of the consumed good in Europe skyrocketed

Prices of goods in Europe surged high due to British naval blockades. European were unable to import raw material from their colonies and export finished goods for generating revenues. This caused a reduction in the supply chain of Europe, as a result prices went up.

(b) European trade went down.

Europe's wealth relied on trade with its colonies. It exported finished goods and imported cheap labour and raw materials from them. However, due to British naval blockade in response to Napoleon's

(c)

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continental blockade,
Europeans economies
suffered.

- (c) Smuggling prevailed in Europe which caused the evasion of tax revenues for the government.

Smuggling prevailed in Europe due to continental blockade. This led to a reduction of government revenues and spending on the nation. Ultimately the state's came in collision with Napoleon due to economic issues.

11 Conclusion

The continental blockade system was designed by Napoleon to defeat Britain. However, the system, in spite of harming Britain, turned out against Napoleon himself and