Fizza Raza

Mock 1 European History

2.1 "The FR was not merely a political upheaval but a social and ideological transformation of Europe." Critically examine this statement and access Napoleon's role in shaping its legacy.

1. ## Introduction:

"The French Revolution opened the career to talent and closed the age of privilege."
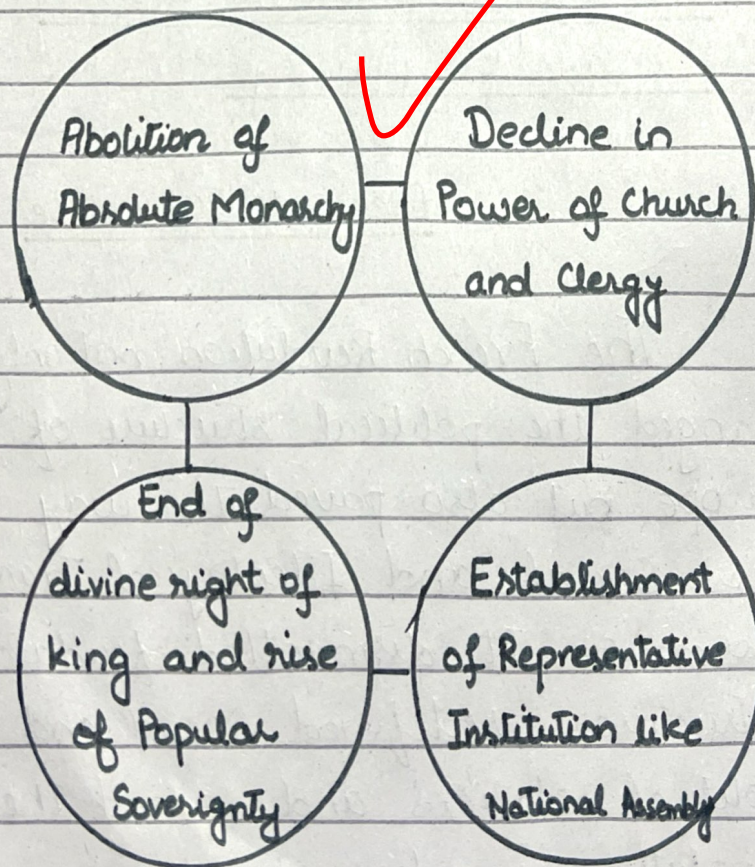
~ Alexis de Tocqueville

The French Revolution not only changed the political structure of Europe but also paved the way for Social and Ideological Transformation. It dismantled feudal structures, redefined social and political relations and spread the revolutionary ideas of liberty, equality and faternity. Napoleon-

Bonaparte emerged as a cheif inheritor of revolution, from consolidating and centralizing its power through various reforms to expanding its legacy across Europe.

2. **The French Revolution as Political Upheaval:**

The following points show french revolution as political upheaval.

| Abolition of Absolute Monarchy | Decline in Power of Church and Clergy |

| End of divine right of king and rise of Popular Sovereignty | Establishment of Representative Institution like National Assembly |

2.1

<u>Abolition of Absolute Monarchy:</u>

Revolutionary Philosophers questioned the divine right of king which made the people to englight and think about the ruling right. This lead to the end of divine right of king and abolition of absolute monarchy and formation of constitutional assembly.

2.2 <u>Decline in the Power of Church and Clergy:</u>

All the taxes and privileges given to Clergy were abolished and Church was left with no right to interfere in political matters. All the lands given to Church were confisticated and church power was abolished.

2.3 <u>End of Divine Right of King and Rise of Popular Soverignty:</u>

With nationalism, the king's rule was ended

which ultimately lead to the rise of popular soverignty and lead to the constitutional reforms and Delaration of the Rights of Man and Women.
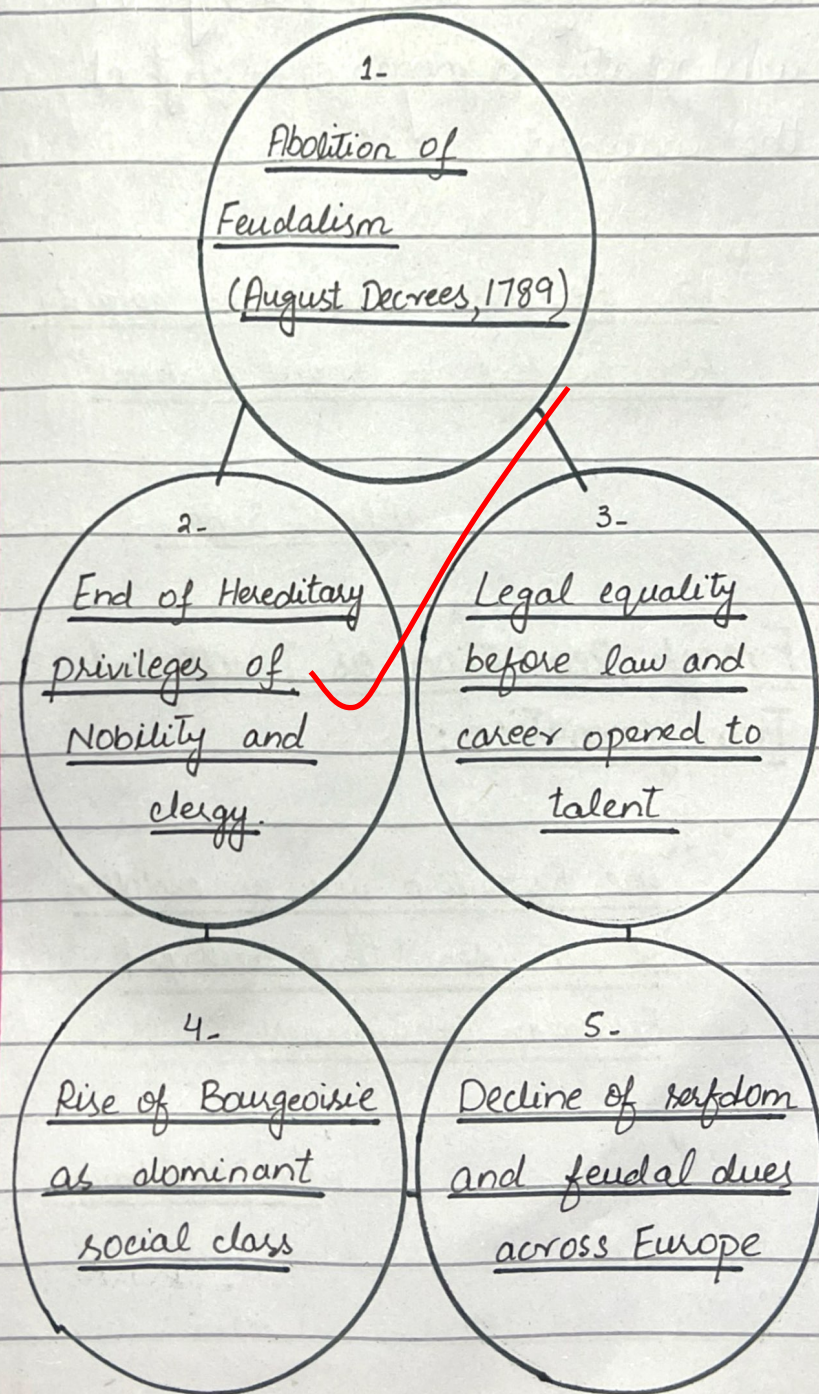
2.4 Establishment of Representative Institutions like National Assembly:

After the formation of Estate General in 1789 and end of Monarchy, France underwent through following political structures.

(i)National Assembly	June 1789
(ii)National Constituent Assembly	(1789 - 1781)
(iii)Legislative Assembly	(1791 - 1792)
(iv)National Convention	(1792 - 1795)
(v)Directory	(1795 - 1799)
(vi)Consulate (By Napoleon)	1799

3. **French Revolution – Social Transformation of Europe:**

The following points demonstrate the french revolution as social transformation of Europe.

1. Abolition of Feudalism (August Decrees, 1789)

2. End of Hereditary privileges of Nobility and clergy.

3. Legal equality before law and career opened to talent

4. Rise of Bourgeoisie as dominant social class

5. Decline of serfdom and feudal dues across Europe

Impact of Social Transformation:

The social transformation in France inspired reforms in German states, Italy and the Habsburg Empire. It challenged the monarchy and aristocratic dominance throughout the continent.

"The Revolution substituted equality for privilege in social relations."
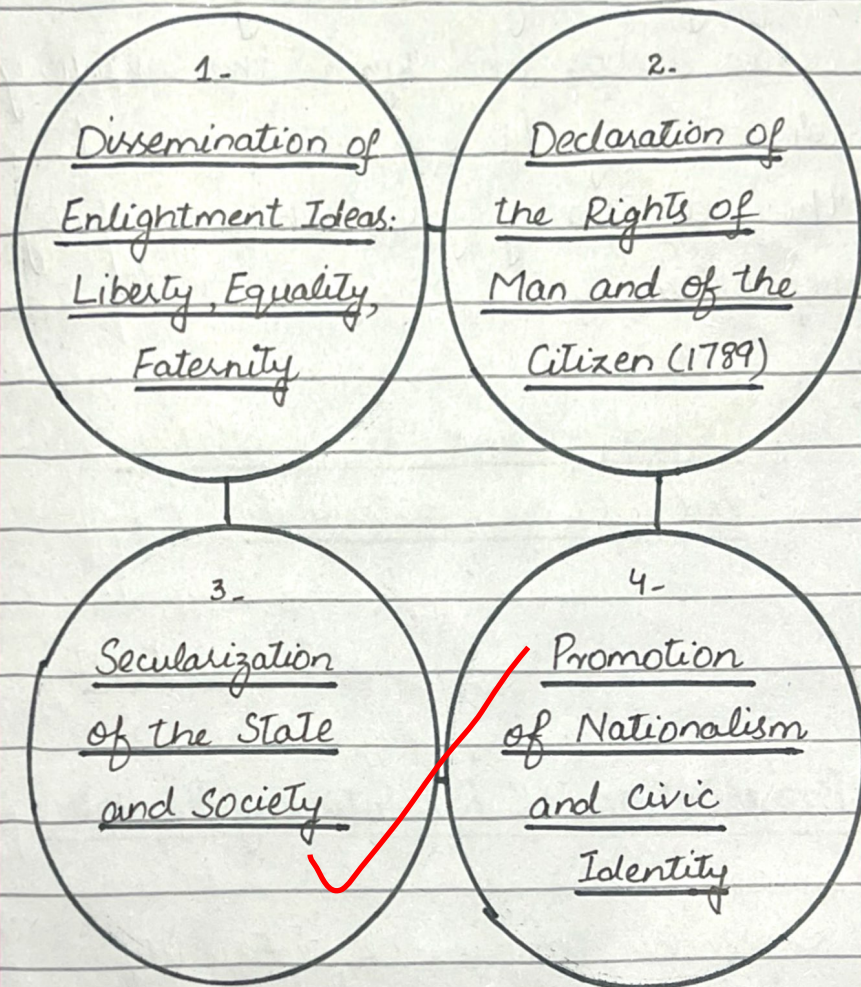
~Albert Soboul

4. ## French Revolution as Ideological Transformation:

"The Revolution was an explotion of new ideas that reshaped European Consciousness."

~Eric Hobsbawm

The following points illustrate the french revolution as ideological Transformation:

1. Dissemination of Enlightment Ideas: Liberty, Equality, Faternity

2. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789)

3. Secularization of the State and Society

4. Promotion of Nationalism and Civic Identity

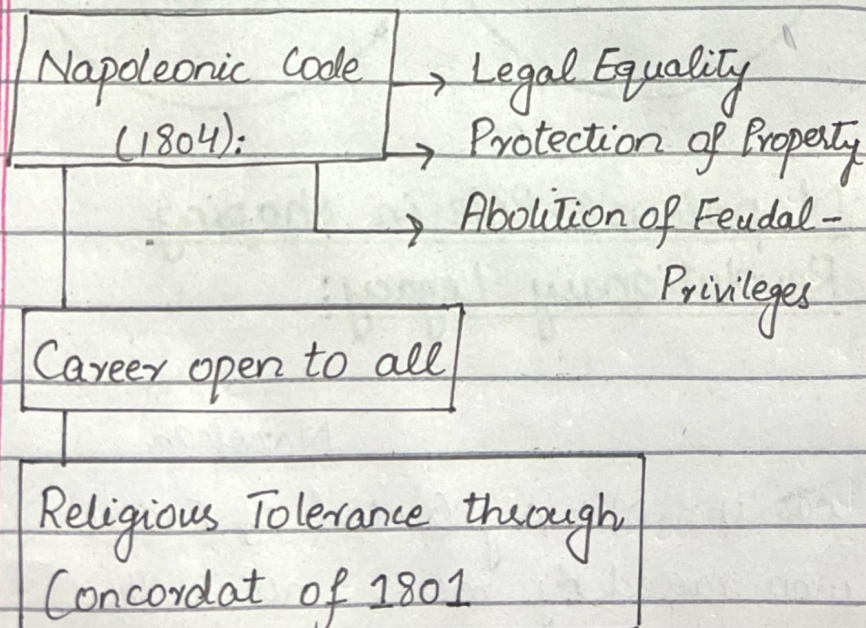5. **Napoleon's Role in shaping Revolutionary Legacy:**

Napoleon was the Military General of France who raised by merit, not birth.

He later on became the Consolate of France and then declared himself Emperor. He ended the political chaos by establishing strong centralized rule. He fought many revolutionary wars across Europe and spread the revolutionary ideas through his wars. He preserved the revolutionary gains while abandoning republicanism.

> "Napoleon closed the revolution but did not destroy it."
>
> ~ Francois Furet

5.1 Preservation of Revolutionary Principles:

Napoleonic Code (1804):
→ Legal Equality
→ Protection of Property
→ Abolition of Feudal-Privileges

Career open to all

Religious Tolerance through Concordat of 1801

5.2 Modification and Authoritarianism:

He later on established a personal dictatorship and suppressed political liberties and free press. He crowned himself Emperor in 1804. Napoleon institutionalized equality but curtailed freedom.

5.3 Export of Revolutionary Ideas Across Europe:

Napoleon abolished feudalism in conquered territories. He introduced modern administrative system and encouraged nationalism in Germany and Italy. He undermined old aristocratic orders.

His social reforms?

5.4 Limitations and Contradiction:

Napoleon restored slavery in colonies and continuous warfare cause suffering in France and Europe. It lead to exploitation

of conquered territories which later on provoked conservative backlash in Congress of Vienna in 1815.

6. **Critical Assesment:**

The French Revolution fundamentally transformed European society and Ideology, not merely political institutions. Napoleon consolidated and systemized revolutionary changes. Despite authoritarian rule, he ensured the survival and diffusion of revolutionary principles. His downfall could not reverse the irreversible changes unleashed in 1789.

7. **Conclusion:**

The French Revolution reshaped Europe's social hierarchy and ideological foundations, ending feudalism and redefining sovereignty. Napoleon, though an autocrat, served as a principle architect in preserving and exploring its core achievements.

Together, they inaugurated the modern age of equality, nationalism and legal rationalism in Europe.

"Napoleon was the revolution on horseback."

~Heinrich Heine

Map is missing.

12
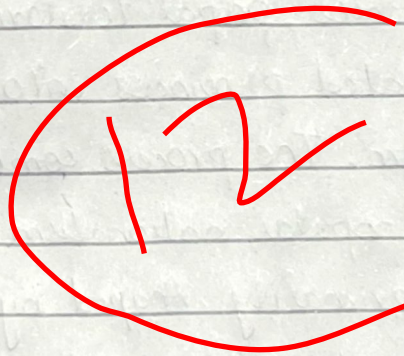
Q5 Discuss the process of Italian Unification from 1848 to 1871, highlighting the respective roles of Cavour and Garibaldi.

1. <u>Introduction</u>:

<u>Italian Unification was a prolonged political and national movement aimed at consolidating fragmented Italian states into a unified nation-state. Between 1848 and 1871, Italy evolved from a region divided into monarchies, papal territories and foreign dominated provinces into a unified kingdom. The process combined diplomacy, war, popular nationalism and revolutionary zeal, primarily shaped by the contrasting yet complementary roles of Count Cavour and Giuseppe Garibaldi.</u>

<u>"Italy was made; now it remains to make Italians."</u>

~Massimo d'Azeglio

2. Background: Italy Before 1848

Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia (P.M Cavour)

Austrian-controlled Lombardy and Venetia

Divided into Multiple States: (with Foreign-Dominance)

Papel States (Church ruled central Italy: Rome)

Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (Ruled by Bourbon dynasty)

Weak nationalism and political fragmentation
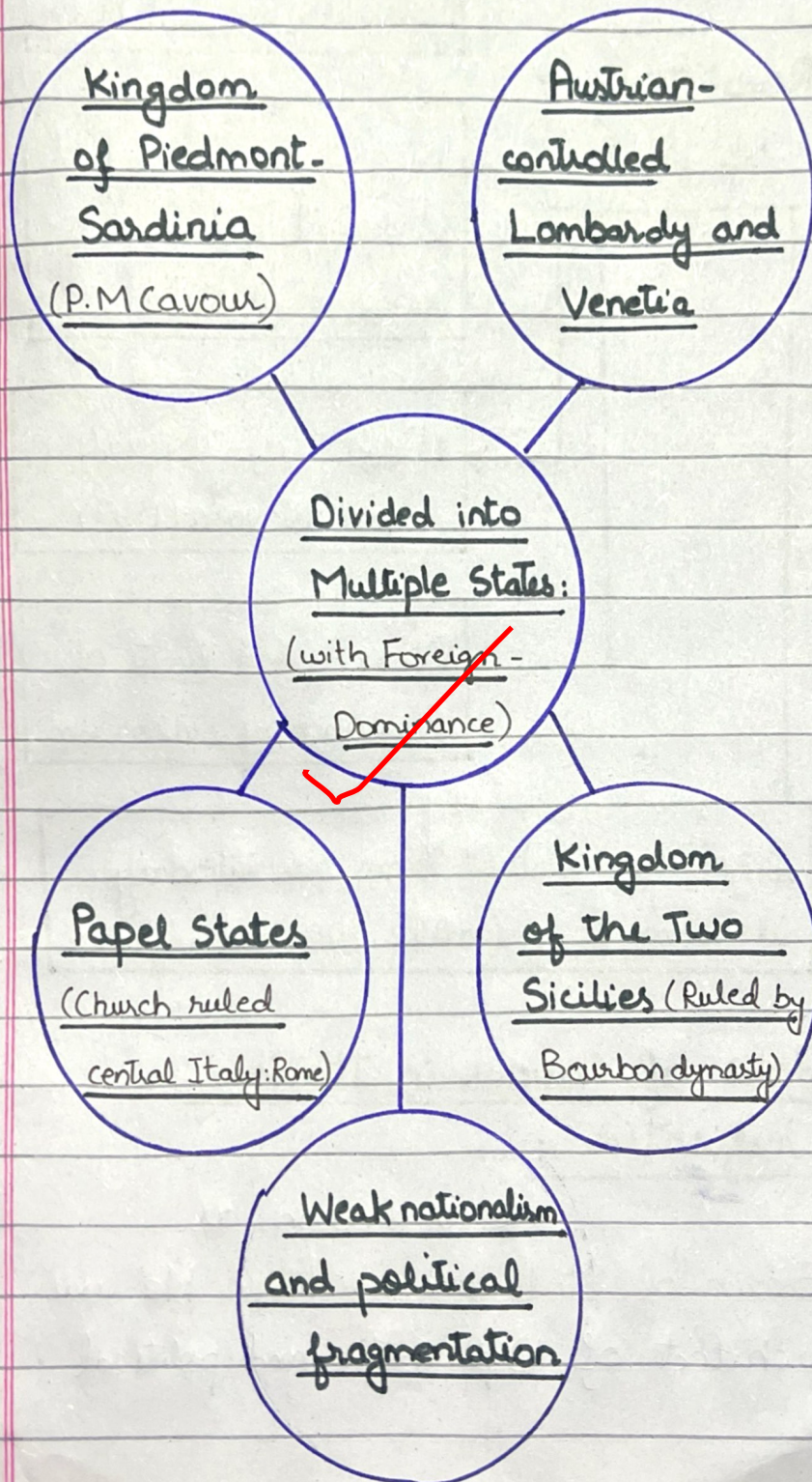
3. **Revolutions of 1848 and Their Failure:**

```
┌─────────────┐        ┌──────────────────────┐
│ Revolution  │───────▶│ Popular uprisings in │
│ of 1848     │        │ Milan, Venice and Rome│
│             │        └──────────────────────┘
└─────────────┘        ┌──────────────────────┐
      │                │ King Charles Albert of│
      │───────────────▶│ Piedmont led war     │
      │                │ against Austria      │
      │                └──────────────────────┘
      │                ┌──────────────────────┐
      │───────────────▶│ Defeat of Custoza (1848)│
      │                │ and Novara (1849)    │
      │                └──────────────────────┘
      │                ┌──────────────────────┐
      │───────────────▶│ Demonstrated limits of│
      │                │ revolutionary nationalism│
      │                └──────────────────────┘
      ▼
┌──────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Significance: Shift from revolutionary         │
│ idealism to pragmatic state-led unification    │
└──────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```
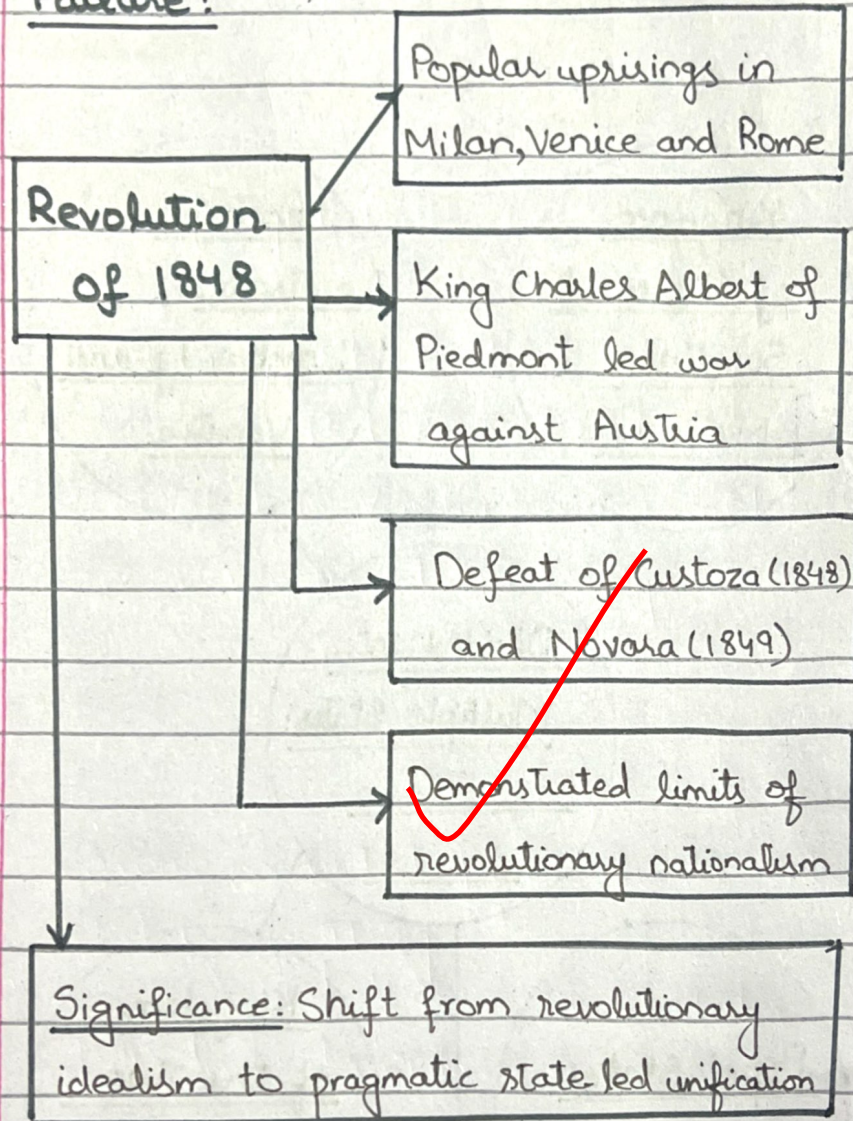
4. **Role of Cavour in Italian Unification:**

He is known as "Brain" of Italian Unification. He was architect of Diplomatic and political

unification

4.1 Political and Economic Reforms:

He was prime minister of Piedmont-Sardinia (1852). He strengthened constitutional monarchy and promoted industrialization, railways and free-trade. He reduced church influence. Cavour unified Italy by diplomacy rather than enthusiasm.

4.2 Diplomacy Strategy:

Cavour led participation of Piedmont-Sardinia in Crimean War (1855) to gain european recognition and support for Italian unification. He uses war as a platform to raise question of Italy. Cavour did Plombieres Agreement (1858) with France (Napoleon III) to secure french support against Austria as Austria is common enemy of both.

4.3 Wars of Unification:

(i) War with Austria (1859):

He fought Battles of Magenta and Solferino with Austria and defeated Austria which lead to annexation of Lombardy. But Austria had strong controlled in Venetia so he could not annex Venetia at this stage.

(ii) Plebiscites in Central Italy:

Cavour conducted plebiscite in central states of Italy (Tuscany, Modena, Parma) and these central states joined Piedmont.

(iii) Cessation of Nice and Savoy to France:

France gained Nice and Savoy in return of French military support

against Austria in the Italian Unification struggle in 1860.

5. Role of Garibaldi in Italian Unification:

Garibaldi was the "Sword" of Italian Unity. He was champion of Popular Nationalism and Military Action.

5.1 Ideological Commitment:

He was Republican and nationalist inspired by Maziani. He beleived in unification through popular revolution.

5.2 Expedition of the Thousand (1860):

He volunteered force of Red Shirts which landed in Sicily and overthrew Bourbon rule. Then he advanced to Naples and won

support of peasants and urban masses.

5.3 **Surrender to Victor Emmanuel II :**

Garibaldi met the King and handed over southern territories and accepted monarchy for sake of unity.
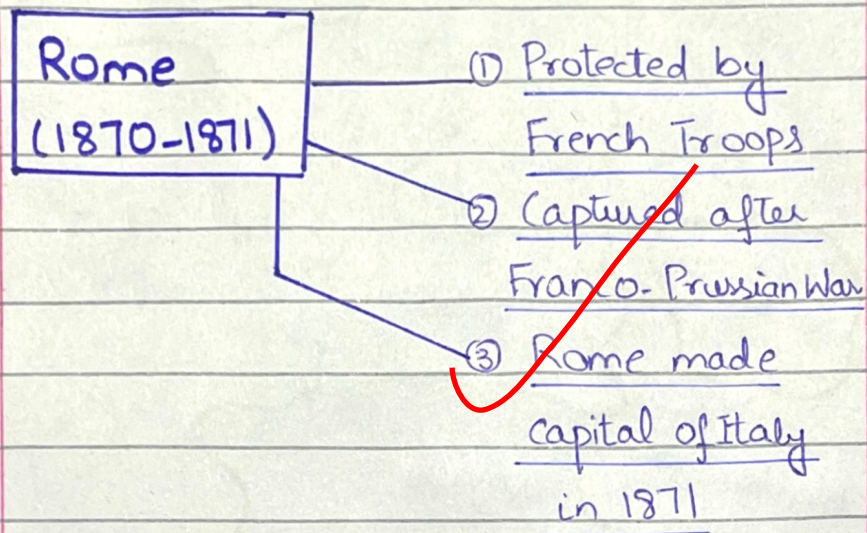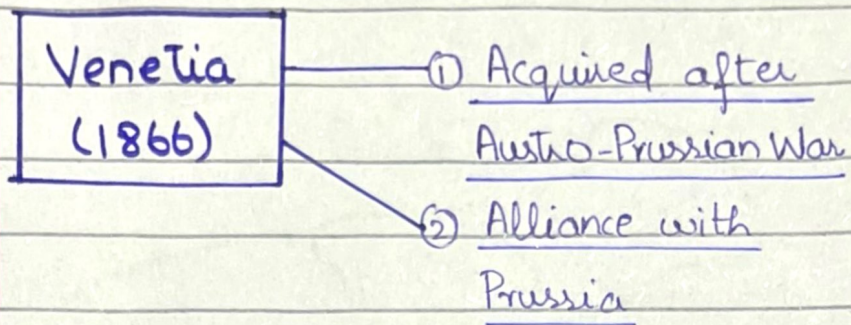
"Garibaldi conquered Italy for the King."

~ Denis Mack Smith

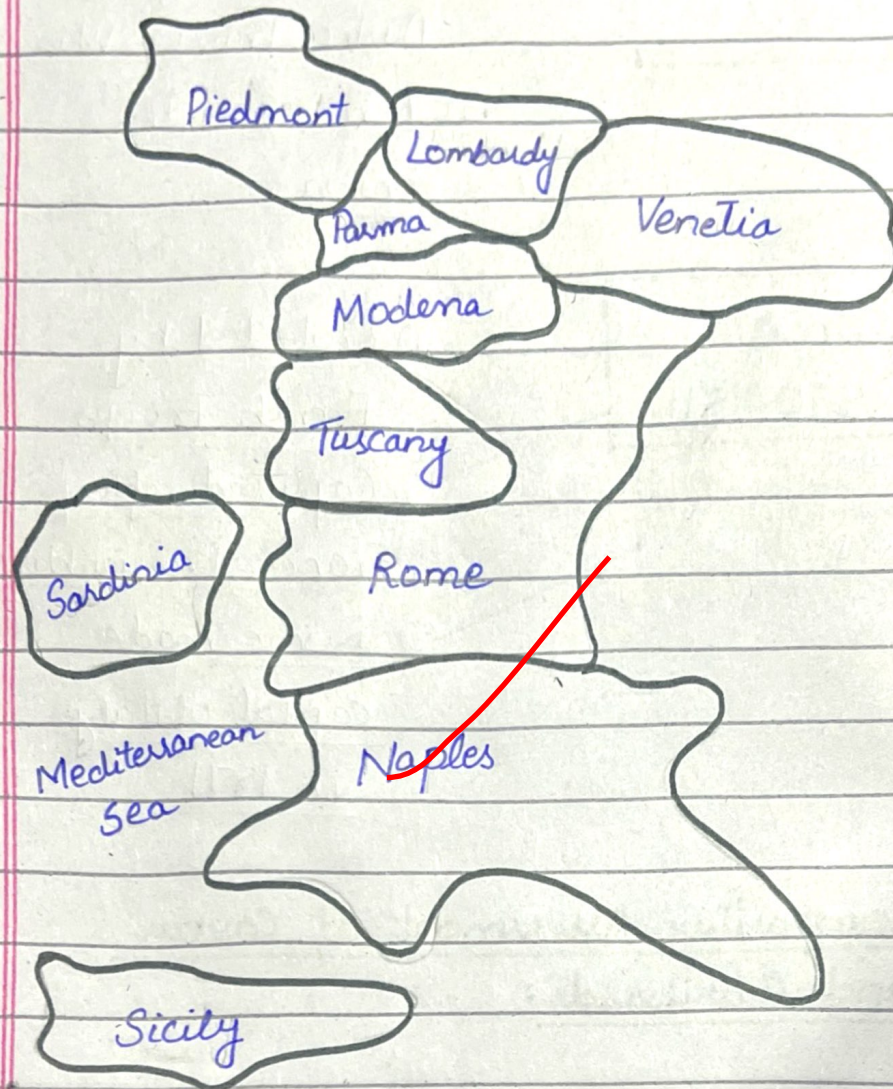**6.** **Proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy (1861):**

Victor Emmanuel II declared King of Italy. Rome and Venetia excluded till now. Cavour died shortly afterward.

7. **Completion of Unification (1861 - 1871):**

```
┌─────────────┐
│ Venetia     │──── ① Acquired after
│ (1866)      │        Austro-Prussian War
└─────────────┘
              └──── ② Alliance with
                       Prussia
```

```
┌─────────────┐
│ Rome        │──── ① Protected by
│ (1870-1871) │        French Troops
└─────────────┘──── ② Captured after
              │        Franco-Prussian War
              └──── ③ Rome made
                       capital of Italy
                       in 1871
```

8. **Comparitive Assessment of Cavour and Garibaldi:**

Aspect	Cavour	Garibaldi
① Method	Diplomacy and statecraft	Military action and revolution
② Ideology	Moderate liberal monarchist	Radical nationalist republican
③ Strength	International Diplomacy	Mass mobilization

Piedmont

Lombardy

Parma

Venetia

Modena

Tuscany

Sardinia

Rome

Mediterranean
Sea

Naples

Sicily

Map of Italian Unification

9. Conclusion:

Italian unification from 1848 to 1871 was a result of a delicate balance between pragmatism and passion. Cavou provided diplomatic leadership and political structure while Garibaldi supplied revolutionary energy and military success. Their combined efforts, despite ideological difference, culminated in the creation of unified Italian nation state.

⊢————————⊣