

Q.3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Use your own language.

(20)

In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different? Why was the American Revolution largely a success and the French Revolution largely a failure?

Historians have pointed to myriad reasons—far too various to be listed here. However, the most frequently cited are worth mentioning. For one, the American Revolution was far removed from the Old World; that is, since it was on a different continent, other European nations did not attempt to interfere with it. However, in the French Revolution, there were immediate cries for war from neighboring nations. Early on, for instance, the ousted king attempted to flee to neighboring Austria and the army waiting there. The newly formed French Republic also warred with Belgium, and a conflict with Britain loomed. Thus, the French had the burden not only of winning a revolution but also defending it from outside. The Americans simply had to win a revolution.

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ENGLISH (Précis & Composition):

Secondly, the American Revolution seemed to have a better chance for success from the get-go, due to the fact that Americans already saw themselves as something other than British subjects. Thus, there was already a uniquely American character, so, there was not as loud a cry to preserve the British way of life. In France, several thousands of people still supported the king, largely because the king was seen as an essential part of French life. And when the king was first ousted and then killed, some believed that character itself was corrupted. Remember, the Americans did not oust a king or kill him—they merely separated from him.

Finally, there is a general agreement that the French were not as unified as the Americans, who, for the most part, put aside their political differences until after they had already formed a new nation. The French, despite their Tennis Court Oath, could not do so. Infighting led to inner turmoil, civil war, and eventually the Reign of Terror, in which political dissidents were executed in large numbers. Additionally, the French people themselves were not unified. The nation had so much stratification that it was impossible to unite all of them—the workers, the peasants, the middle-class, the nobles, the clergy—into one cause. And the attempts to do so under a new religion, the Divine Cult of Reason, certainly did not help. The Americans, remember, never attempted to change the society at large; rather, they merely attempted to change the government.

- (1) Why and how did the Reign of Terror happen?
- (2) In what ways does the author suggest that the American Revolution was easier to complete than the French Revolution?
- (3) Of the challenges mentioned facing the French revolutionaries, which do you think had the greatest impact on their inability to complete a successful revolution? Why?
- (4) Of the strengths mentioned aiding the American revolutionaries, which do you think had the greatest impact on their ability to complete a successful revolution? Why?

2014 comprehension:

In the height of ... to change the government.

Qno. 01: Why and how did the Reign of Terror happen?

Answer:

The Reign of Terror happened during the French Revolution ~~largely~~ because of the ^{political} division of French society into many classes namely the workers, peasants, nobles, and clergy. The French Revolution was unorganised, leading to chaos, civil war, and eventually Reign of terror, in which large number of political dissidents were purged.

Qno. 02: In what ways does the author suggest that the American Revolution was easier to complete than the French Revolution?

Answer:

The author ~~suggests many ways that~~ ^{ed} point out ^{ed many ways} that the American Revolution was far easier than the French Revolution. First, American Revolution happened at a separate continent with no influence of the neighbouring countries, while in the French counterpart, there were influences of other European countries that made the revolution hard to achieve. Moreover, in the American Revolution of independence, there was no polarisation on the issue of monarchy, as Americans saw monarch a foreign institute. While in the French Revolution, there was increased uncertainty on the ~~deciding~~ ^{decisive} institution of monarchy. In addition, Unity was the ~~deciding~~ ^{decisive} factor in the American Revolution, which the French Revolution lacked. These ways suggest that American Revolution

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was far easier than its counterpart.

Qno: 03: Of the challenges mentioned facing the French Revolutionaries, which do you think had the greatest impact on their inability to complete a successful revolution? Why?

Answer:

In my opinion, of the challenges facing the French Revolution, ^{dis}unity had the greatest impact on the success of French Revolution. During ^{uprisings} ~~revolutions~~, unity of cause is the demarcation line between successful revolutions and unsuccessful chaos. The French society was intensely stratified and had no single direction. It is the unity of cause that steer the revolutions and grants them a single direction. The formation of Pakistan during the Indian independence movement was because of this unity of cause - an independent state for Muslims of the sub-continent.

Qno: 04: Of the strengths mentioned aiding the American Revolution, which do you think had the greatest impact on their ability to complete a successful revolution? Why?

Answer:

In my opinion, ^{political} unity among the Americans had the greatest impact on the success of their revolution. Political unity gave them a sense of separate group than the Britishers. This also led them to view British monarchy as a foreign institution not aligned with their political views. This political unity bolstered them and amplified their apathy of the Britishers leading to ouster of the British empire.

answers are satisfactory over all basic grammar needs attention
rest is satisfactory 9/20