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## Causes and Consequences of the French Revolution

Give numbering to headings and subheadings

### Introduction

The French Revolution of 1789 was a significant happening of the 18th century. It was a revolution caused by multiple, social, economic and political factors. Ultimately, the revolution left profound implications on the French Society and the Continent of Europe. The Revolution transformed every aspect of life in Europe in general and in France in particular, following are some key causes and consequences of French Revolution.

A paragraph on background

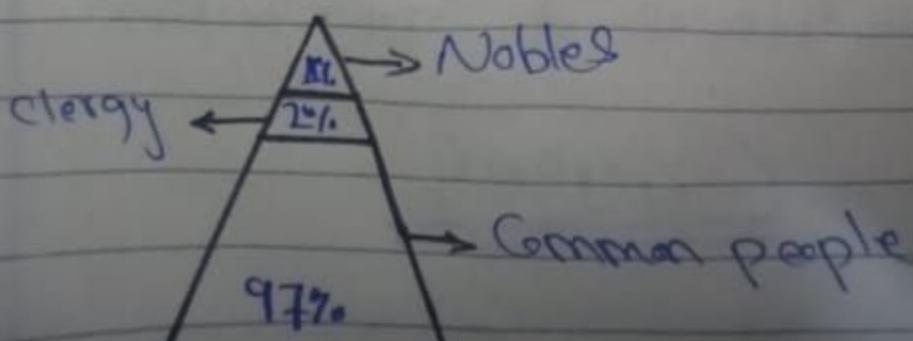
### Causes

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## (1) Unfair division of the French Society

At the time of French Revolution, the French Society was divided into 3 groups. Firstly, there was nobility who constituted only 1% of the population. Secondly, the clergy who were 2% of the population of France. Lastly, the poor of common people who constituted 97% of the population. Economically, the first two groups had enjoyed much privilege and immunity and, the third group was only to finance as it was rightly said at that time. The Nobles will fight, the Clergy will pray and the common people will have to pay. Thus, this unfair grouping also contributed to public outrage and led to revolt.



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### (1) Administrative inefficiency

Another important factor was the inefficiency of the administration to perform. There was wide range of corruption and baulkiness. In the tax collection mechanism there were intermediaries who used to collect taxes on behalf of King, but, these intermediaries were corrupt and a huge sum of money was embezzled. Apart from this, the King had all the ~~govt~~ functions like he was the chief executive, the head of judiciary and legislature. These ~~govt~~ often led to inefficiency of the administration and frustrated people led to revolution.

### (2) church was a state within state.

Prior to Revolution, church were very much powerful in the French Society. for instance, like a state, the church owned lands, they

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they used to collect taxes from the people. This power of Church caused the people to pay double taxes and this burden worsened day by day and ultimately led to rebellion.

(4) Common people were least represented

As discussed previously, the French Society was divided into two groups and there was a National Assembly where 3 of these groups had one, one vote. However, it was always the case that the upper two classes joined together and preserve their interests leaving the common people suffer. More surprisingly, 3% people had 2 votes, while, 97% people had only one vote. This unfair representation also contributed to 1789's revolution.

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(5) Revolutionary ideas of great philosophers of that time also pushed for revolution.

Economic

Political

Social

Intellectual

Other than majoristic causes

Causes, philosophical and political ideas also contributed to the revolution.

There were a number of great philosophers who played their passive role. For example, the idea of the "Popular Sovereignty" by J.J. Rousseau which sparked the revolutionary movement for a just and representative government. In the similar way, the works of Montesquieu who gave concept of separation of power challenging the traditional concept where king or monarch does all functions alone. Thus, it can be said that ideas of great philosophers contributed to the Revolution of 1789 in France.

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As mentioned before, the Revolution of 1789 left great implications and consequences for France and the world.

## Consequences

### (1) Challenged the Traditional Monarchies

It was the first time that a monarchy was replaced with revolutionary and republican ideas. This set a precedence for future republican movements as it happened. The french ideas transferred throughout Europe causing discomfort for traditional monarchies. Therefore, one of the very first consequence was the challenging of the traditional monarchies.

### (2) Rise of Napoleonic Bonapart

As the revolutionary regime

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was struggling to manage it self, Napoleon, a famous General, staged a Coup and took over the state.

After taking on the state Napoleon adopted a very radical approach towards internal issues and foreign relations.

### (3) Disturbed Balance of Power in Europe.

As discussed above, following the Coup, Napoleon came in power and he began his military campaigns significantly disturbing the Balance of power in Europe. At the time of Napoleon France was aggressively assertive towards other states, thus, the revolution and rise of Napoleon disturbed the Balance of power in the European Continent.

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## (ii) Reshaped Map of Europe.

In the aftermaths of the 1789's Revolution, Napoleon came in power. He then staged different military campaigns conquering and abolishing great empires. Napoleon dissolved the Roman Empire and divided its territories. Similarly, Napoleon also acquired and brought many states under the French rule.

Map is missing

## Conclusion:

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The French Revolution 1789 was one of the most extraordinary events of 18th century which was caused by multiple causes. The event drastically transformed the Map and Balance of power in the region. The Revolution became a symbol that was to inspire future revolutions in the European continent.

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~~The Role of Congress at Vienna  
in Shaping Post-Napoleonic Europe~~

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

### Introduction

“When France sneezes, the Europe catches a cold”  
(K. Von Metternich)

Indeed, Metternich was right to say this statement. Metternich's statement indicates how powerful Napoleonic France was at that time, therefore, Europeans came together to first defeat Napoleon and then redraw the European Map and Balance of Power. To do this a Congress at Vienna, Austria was conducted which aimed at reshaping the Post-Napoleonic Europe. Congress of Vienna redrawn the map of

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Post-Napoleonic Europe had established balance of power mechanism. Following measures were taken to reshape the Post-Napoleonic Europe.

### (1) The Congress Redrawn the Map of Europe.

As one of the most important task, the Congress of Vienna redraw the physical map of Europe. It was done through taking away territories from France and either making them independent states or giving those to any one party of the Congress. For instance, German Confederation was reformed and it was given under the supervision of the Austria-Hungarian Empire. Similarly, many of the Italian islands were given either to Austria or let them be independent. Thus, the Congress of Vienna reshaped the physical map of the Post-Napoleonic Europe.

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### (2) Reinstalled the traditional Monarchies

As an attempt to preserve the old order, the Congress of Vienna reinstated old legitimate monarchs on the thrones of France and other places. Thus, it was done to discourage any future revolutionary attempt as the Von Mitternich said, "Monarchies will assist each other to counter any revolutionary movements." Thus, this was another attempt that the Congress did to reshape the post-Napoleonic Europe.

### (3) Establishment of Concert of Europe

Within Vienna Congress, the Concert of Europe was established under Von Mitternich. It was a mechanism by the European powers to counter any revolutionary movement anywhere in Europe. This Concert was significant at

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times of Revolutions of 1830s and 1840s  
The system was successful to avoid any great war in the European continent until the Crimean War.

(4) Encircled France physically to halt its future resurgence

The Congress of Vienna case  
Carefully drawn the map of Europe to surround France by powerful states, so that it should never be able to assert its power. This was done by taking away key regions from France. Secondly, if France was surrounded by states to check any kind of resurgence.

Conclusion:

In the post-Napoleonic Europe, Congress of Vienna played a very significant role in redrawing map of Europe and establishing order. The Congress bestowed Europe with long lasting peace almost for 50 years.

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### (B) Major Events of the Second World War

Second World War was a major war fought from 1939 to 1945 between Allied powers, including Britain, France, USSR and USA. On the other side, there was the Axis group which included Germany, Japan and Italy. The war ended with defeat of Axis powers in 1945.

#### Major Events of the World War 2nd.

##### 1) German invasion of Poland.

World War 2nd began when Germany invaded the Western Poland in 1939. This, then, pushed other powers into the war.

##### 2) German invasion and occupation of France

Like Poland, France was also attacked and captured by the

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Armies of Hitler. This forced the leadership of France to flee to Britain. This capture of France was a great victory for Axis powers in the western front.

### 3) Britain's entry into 2nd World War

Britain, which was out of the war initially, was forced to enter in the Second World War when German Army violated the neutrality of Belgium which was guaranteed by Britain. Thus, this forced Britain to enter into the war.

### 4) Japan's attacks on Pearl Harbor

Base of America,

America was the largest oil supplier to Japan and when war intensified, the US Administration decided to halt energy supplies to Japan. In reaction, Japan bombed US Naval Base in the East China Sea. The event was significant as this pushed America in the 2nd world war.

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years.

### (5) Red Army's occupation of Berlin.

Achieving a great success in the West Eastern front/western front, the Army of USSR captured Berlin and compelled Germany to surrender. The capture of Germany ended the war in the Western front.

### (6) US Nuclear Strike on Japan.

In the August of 1945, US attacked two Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki with Nuclear bombs which compelled Japan to surrender and thus, war in the Eastern front also ended.

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### (C) Role of Europe in the war on terror

As a US Ally, the European Countries played a significant role in the War on Terror. Europeans contributed, militarily, financially, politically

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and otherwise.

### Europe's diplomatic and political Support

Following the attacks of 9/11 and US declaration of War on terror, all European powers offered full unconditional support, so in political and diplomatic context, Europe supported the war on terror.

### (2) Military Support

North Atlantic Treaty organization NATO was at frontline in the war on terror. NATO is a military alliance dominated mostly by European countries, so the role of NATO signifies the Military role of Europe in the War on terror. Thus, in the military context you Europe played a role worthy role.

### (3) Financial Support in the War

Firstly, the Europeans invested in the war efforts under the war on terror. Secondly, they also spent

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billions of dollars in nation and state-building efforts. In the war-torn states, the Europeans spent billions on road and infrastructure building.