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General Instructions

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1. Give numbering to headings
2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.
3. Do not use table for comparison and contrast questions
4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.
5. Start new question from fresh page.
6. Avoid writing wrong references.
7. Give more weightage to expressly asked part/s of the question
8. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility
9. Manage time well.
10. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable
11. Add maps in your answer. It is a history paper.

Q2

Introduction:-

The French Revolution (1789) was a pivotal event in the world's history. It marked the end of the Ancien Regime, the feudal system that had dominated France for centuries and the beginning of a new era of democracy and republicanism. The Revolution had a profound impact on France and the rest of the world. Its legacy continues to be debated today.

Tell your point of view on the question in Introduction

The French Revolution; Avoidable or inevitable:-

We are discuss some causes to understand french revolution is avoidable or inevitable.

1) Economic Inequality:-

The Ancien regime was characterized by extreme economic inequality. The vast majority of the



population lived in poverty while a small aristocracy enjoyed a lavish lifestyle. The French peasantry was particularly hard hit by economic inequality. They were burdened by heavy taxes and feudal dues and they had little opportunity to improve their lot in life.

### iii) Political absolutism:

The French monarchy was absolute that meant the king had unlimited power. This left the people with no voice in government and no way to hold the king accountable.

#### Louis XIV

Louis XIV was a weak ruler. He was unable to address the economic problems facing the country. The ruler was unwilling to share power with people. This led to a growing sense of frustration and anger among French people.



### iii) Intellectual Movement:-

The Enlightenment was an intellectual movement that emphasized reason, liberty, and equality. These ideas spread widely in France in the 18th century and helped to create a climate of revolutionary change.

### Could the Revolution have been Avoidable or inevitable:-

It is impossible to say for certain whether the French revolution could have been avoided. However, it is clear that there were some things that could have been done to reduce the likelihood of a revolution.

For example, the monarchy could have reformed the political system and given the people more representation. This would have helped to address the growing sense of frustration and anger among the French population. The aristocracy could have voluntarily reduced their wealth and privileges.



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## Conclusion:-

In a Conclusion, the French revolution was a complex event. While some element may suggest that it was avoidable such as political decisions and leadership.

Answer length is too short. Arguments not presented. Answer needed more depth.



## Section - B

### (Q3) Short Note

#### a) Liberal Revolution of 1848

##### Introduction::

The Liberal Revolution of 1848 were a series of revolutions that swept across Europe in 1848 and 1849. The revolutions were sparked by a combination of factors including rise of nationalism, economic inequality and rise of nationalism. The revolutionaries demand political reforms such as universal suffrage and freedom of press as well as economic reforms. The liberal revolution of 1848 were ultimately unsuccessful but they had profound impact on Europe.

##### Causes of the Liberal Revolution of 1848

##### i) Economic inequality::

The industrial revolution had led to widening



gap between the rich and the poor. The working class was struggling to make ends meet because aristocracy and industrialist enjoyed a lavish lifestyle.

## ii) Rise of Nationalism:-

Nationalism was a growing force in Europe in the early 19th Century. People wanted to see their own national groups united and independent.

## Revolution in France:-

The Liberal Revolution of 1848 began in France in February. The French people were unhappy with the rule of king Louis-Philippe who they saw as corrupt and out of touch with their needs. On February 19th a revolution broke out in Paris. Louis-Philippe was overthrown and the Second French Republic was established.

## Revolutions in Italy:-

The liberal revolutions of 1848 also spread



to Italy. The Italian people were unhappy with rule of Austria which controlled much of northern Italy. The revolutionaries demanded Italian unification and independence of Austria.

### Revolutions in Germany:-

The Liberal Revolution of 1848 spread to Germany in March 1848. The German state with a constitutional government.

### Conclusion:-

Liberal Revolution of 1848 were a wide spread and interconnected series of uprising that aimed to address political, social and nationalist issues across Europe.

### b) Foreign Policy of Napoleon 3 from 1848 to 1871

#### Introduction:-

Napoleon 3, the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte ruled France from 1848 to 1871. He was an ambitious



and expansionist ruler. His foreign policy was aimed at restoring France to its former position of dominance in Europe.

## The Role of Napoleonic Foreign Policy in Crimean War:-

Napoleon III entered in Crimean war that is conflict between Russia and alliances of Britain, France and Ottoman Empire. The war is prevent Russia from becoming too powerful and to protect French interests in the Ottoman Empire. France played a major role in allied victory in a war.

## The Role of Napoleonic Foreign Policy in Italian Unification War:-

The Italian unification wars were a series of wars led to the unification of Italy into a single kingdom. In 1859, France and Sardinia-Piedmont defeated Austria in the Second Italian War of Independence. As a

His policy vs Prussia?



a result of war, Lombardy was ceded to Sardinia-Piedmont, and the kingdom of Italy was proclaimed in 1861.

### Conclusion:-

Neapolitan 3's foreign policy was ambitious and expansionist. He aimed to restore France to its former position of dominance in Europe and to spread the ideals of the French Revolution.

c)

### Introduction:-

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is a military alliance of 31 European and North American countries. Since the end of the Cold War, NATO has expanded eastward incorporating former communist countries from Central to Eastern Europe.

### Reason for Nato enlargement:-

There are many reasons of NATO expansion. One reason



is to provide security for former Communist countries that are now democracies. These countries are vulnerable to Russian aggression and NATO membership gives them a guarantee of protection.

Another reason for NATO enlargement is to promote stability and democracy in Europe. NATO enlargement also seen Russian aggression towards Ukraine.

### Benefits of NATO enlargement:-

NATO enlargement has many benefits. It has helped to spread democracy and stability in Europe. NATO also deters Russian aggression towards Ukraine.

### Conclusion:-

NATO enlargement is a complex and controversial issue. It has both benefits and drawbacks. NATO enlargement has helped to spread democracy and stability in Europe and it deters Russian aggression.