

European History

SECTION A

Q.1 Critically analyze the socio-political and economic

Outline

- 1- Introduction
- 2- ~~Background~~ Socio-political and economic causes of revolution
- 3- Success of Revolution
- 4- Role of Napoleon in reshaping the goals
- 5- Critical analysis
- 6- Conclusion.

Introduction :-

It is said;

"When France sneezes, the ^{whole} Europe catches a cold"

The highly centralized policies of king with excep. special privilege to nobility and clergy caused the revolution in France.

And it succeeded at social, political and economic level. While Napoleon also played a significant role to reshape new goals of revolution.

2. Socio-political and economic causes of French Revolution

French Revolution was the consequences of long-term atrocities of nobility and clergy. The unending exploitation of lower class by king pushed the state towards revolution.

Economic Conditions under the Old Regime



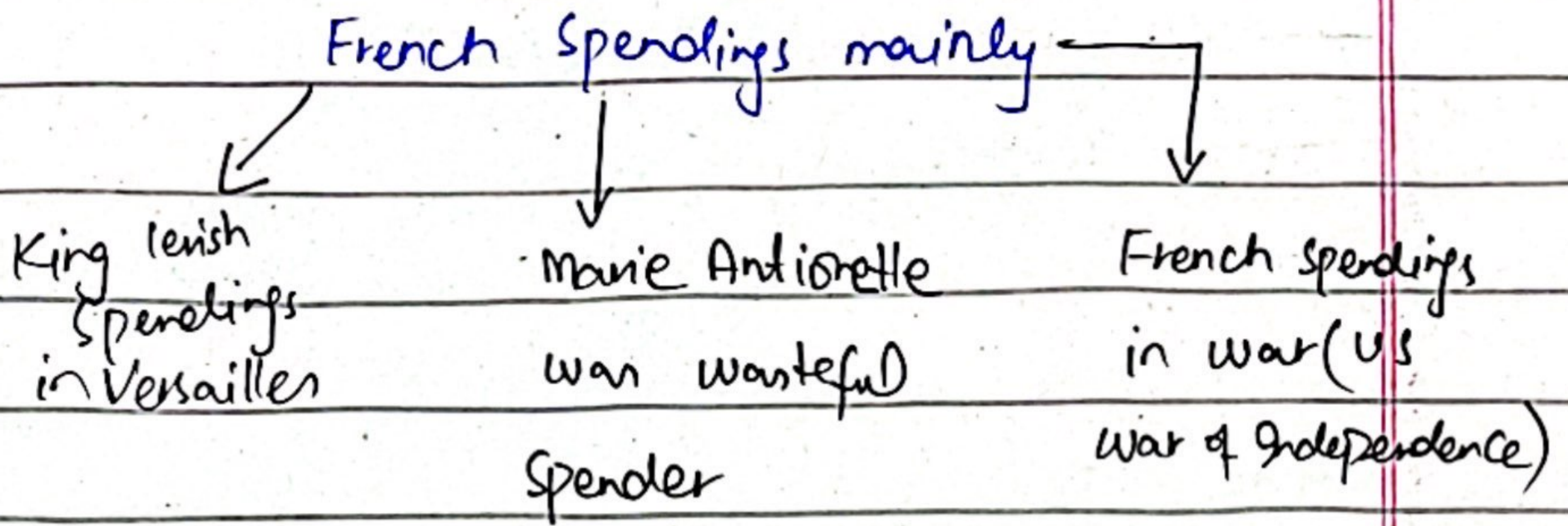
Agrarian Economy

Peasants farmers bore the brunt of taxation. And when production reduced, the burden increased on peasants. It upset the French Revolution people



France was Bankrupt

There was deficit spending, Government spend more than it earn through taxation.

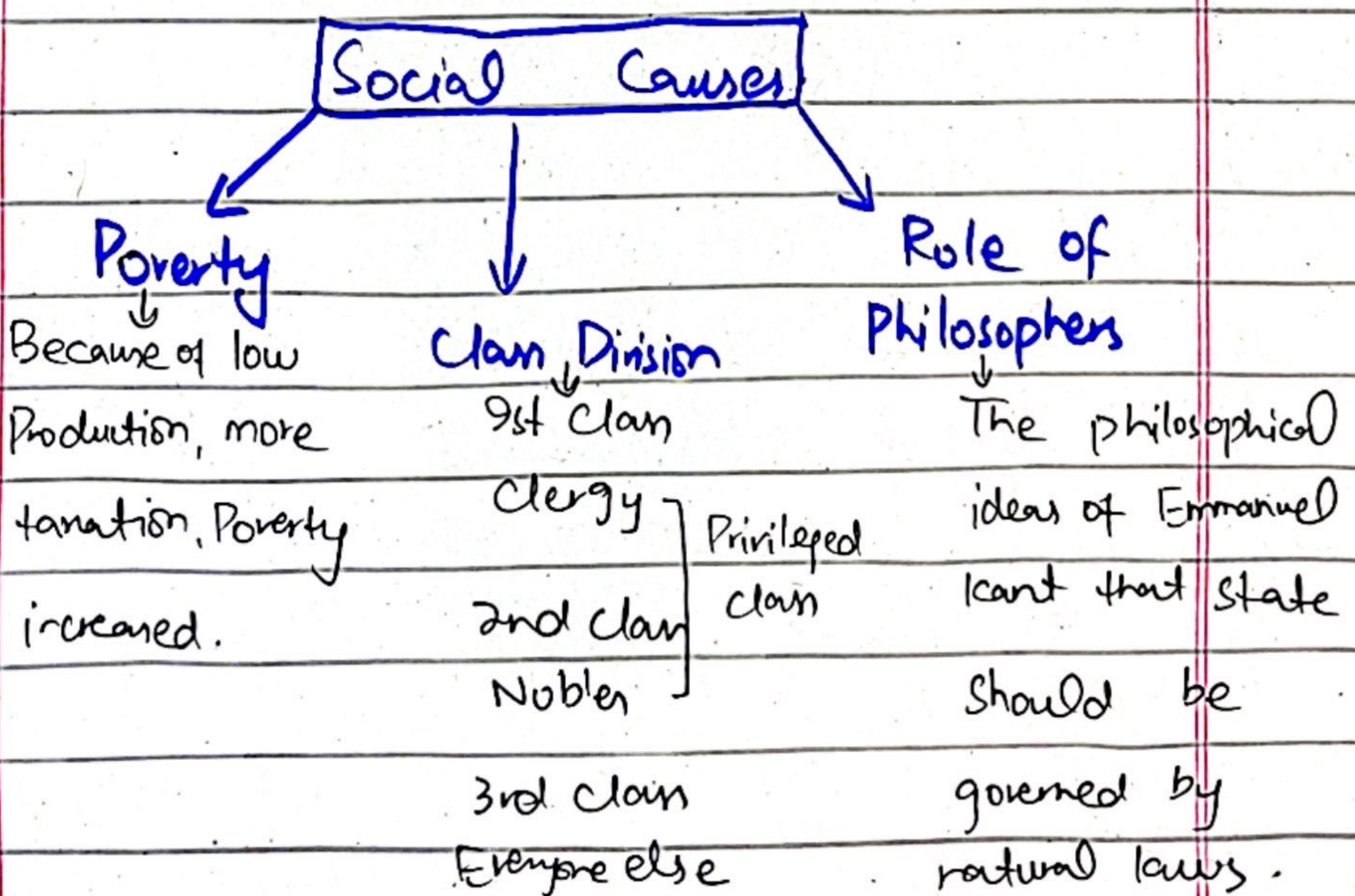


All spendings were useless, it made France bankrupt.

→ To earn more revenue the king and his nobility to put more taxes on peasants.

→ While clergy and nobility were exempted from taxation.

Socio-political cause of French Revolution



Political Causes of French Revolution

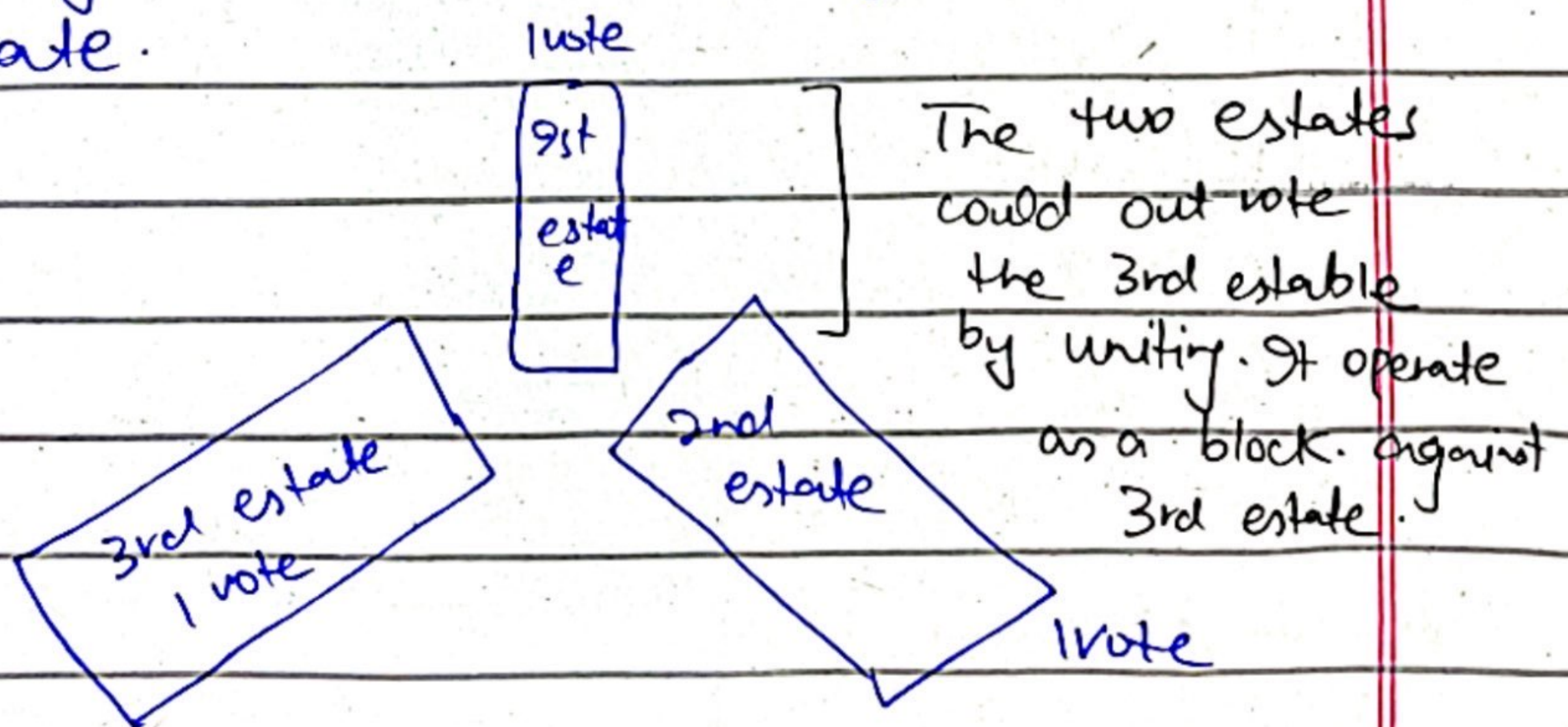
King was all in all. He considered his rule as 'Divine Right of King'

King Powers

- ① Appointment of Judges
- ② Appointment of tax collector
- ③ Made decisions regarding war
- ④ Made all laws
- ⑤ levied all taxes and decided how to spend them
- ⑥ could imprison anyone at anytime.

Meeting of Estate-General: 1789

Voting was conducted by each state.



3. Success of Revolution

The revolution was successful both at economic and political and social side.

Political Success of Revolution

French Republican

abolition of serfdom

Political
Success of Revolution

Codification
of laws

Absolutism
was abolished

- After French Revolution, a republican of France was established, a democratic government under parliament.
- Serfdom system was completely abolished.
- Laws were codified according to which state and society was governed later like Charter of Man.
- The absolute ~~king~~ rule of king was completely abolished, now
- the king was answerable before parliament.

Economic Success of Revolution

On economic front, the revolution was successful, in achieving:-

- National termination law was made
- National code of commercial laws were introduced.
- Metric system of calculation was introduced.
- Indirect tax and provincial and local toll tax was abolished.

Social success of Revolution

In society, the grievances of people were addressed.

- (1) The burden of taxation was reduced.
- (2) There were reforms introduced in Educational system.
- (3) Rise of nationalistic and liberal movements.

4- Role of Napoleon in reshaping the goals :

Napoleon played significant role in reshaping the goals of revolution.

Concordant Agreement

Napoleon signed an agreement with church in 1801, according to which :

- ① the priests would be elected by emperor
- ② the confiscated church property should not be returned.
- ③ The church should maintain law and order in state.

Napoleon Educational Reforms :-

The officials on all high ranks should be elected on merit. Everyone, had right of education without discrimination.

Highly Centralized and Efficient State

Napoleon formed a highly centralized and efficient state through :

- ① Efficient bureaucracy
- ② Bank of France was created and controlled

(3) Police state to check crime, political dissent was established.

(4) Local government system was established.

Code of life

Civil code of 1804 was presented by him, it is also called code of Napoleon, to ensure the equalitarian principles of 1789.

5. Critical analysis :-

→ Before French revolution, the state was under one ruler i.e. king - who ruled by absolutism and after revolution, the state was still under one ruler i.e. Napoleon.

→ The state was highly centralized before revolution, king controlled the taxation and all departments. After revolution it transferred to Napoleon.

→ But the major change was only that, now under Napoleon highly efficient bureaucracy with laws was functional. And Napoleon was frugal not a profligate like king.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, the old regime played significant role to motion French revolution in late 18th century. The revolution was successful at political, economic and social level and Napoleon played significant role to strengthen principles of revolution through his civil code.

Q.2 Compare and Contrast the process of Italian and German unification.... -

Outline :-

1. Introduction
2. Italian and German Unification:
 - Background
3. Diplomatic efforts of Cavour and Bismarck
4. Military events during unification
5. Comparison of process of Italian and German Unification
6. Conclusion.

1. Introduction :-

Bismarck is hero of Germany and Cavour a leader of Italy, because both played cardinal role in unification of their states. The diplomatic and military efforts of Bismarck are remarkable. Cavour also played role in Italian unification through its diplomacy but external forces played more prominent role in Italian unification.

2. Italian and German unification: background :-

In the beginning of 19th century, the sentiments of nationalism and liberalism had spread across the Europe. Italian states were under influence of Austria, France and Russia as the after collapse of Roman Empire the states were divided among powers. Similarly, Prussia was divided into Confederation of Rhine, Westphalia and Grand Duchy of Warsaw, where German were under the influence

of France in east west, Russia in north-east and Austria in south. After Concert of Europe, the unification of Italy and Germany was started under their leadership.

3. Diplomatic Efforts of Bismarck and Cavour.

Bismarck diplomatic Efforts

① Patronage of Tsar of Russia.

① Bismarck won the warm regard of Tsar when he was ambassador at St. Petersburg.

② He support Russia in Crimean war.

③ He support Tsar about Russia's claim on Polish territory.

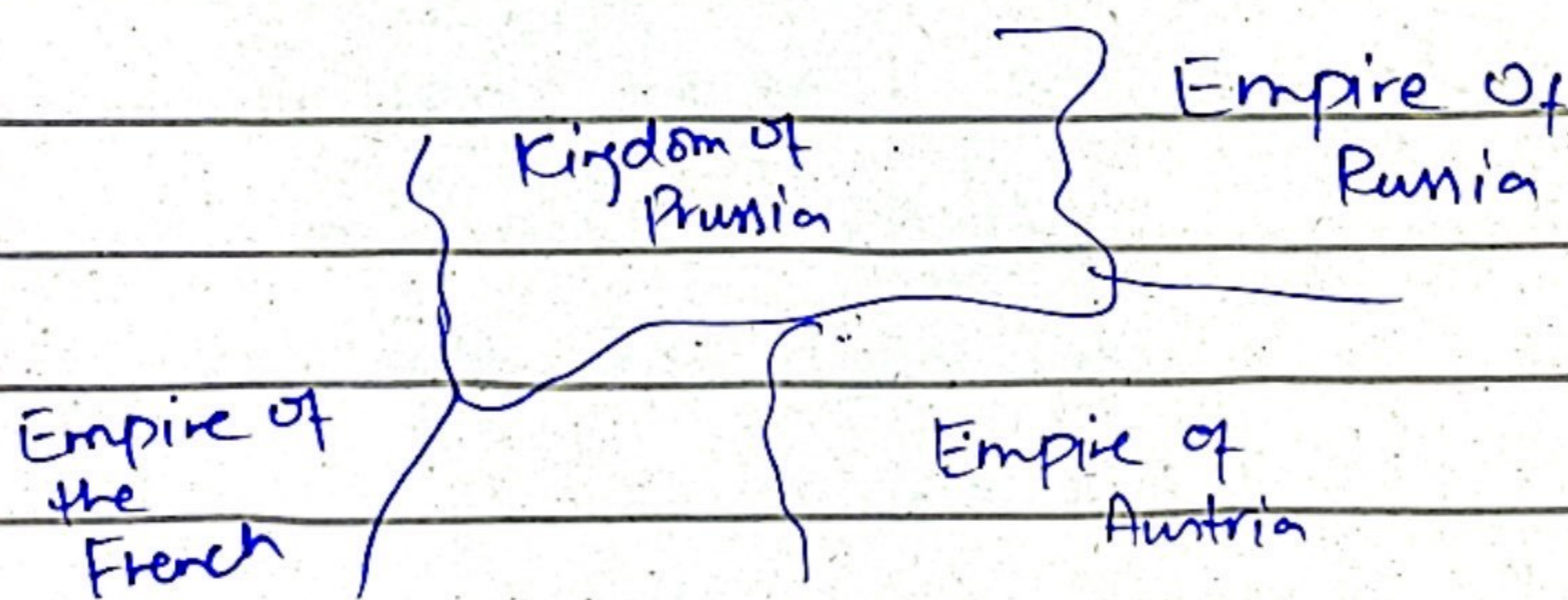
② Isolation of his enemy

Bismarck was a great diplomat he isolated his enemies in such a way.

In Danish war, he made alliance with Austria and in war with Austria, he broke the alliance of Austria with Britain and joined play with Prussian side. And finally, to complete unification of Germany, he fought war with France. His diplomatic efforts:-

① Isolation of France

To avoid two front war because German was sandwiched between Russia and France.



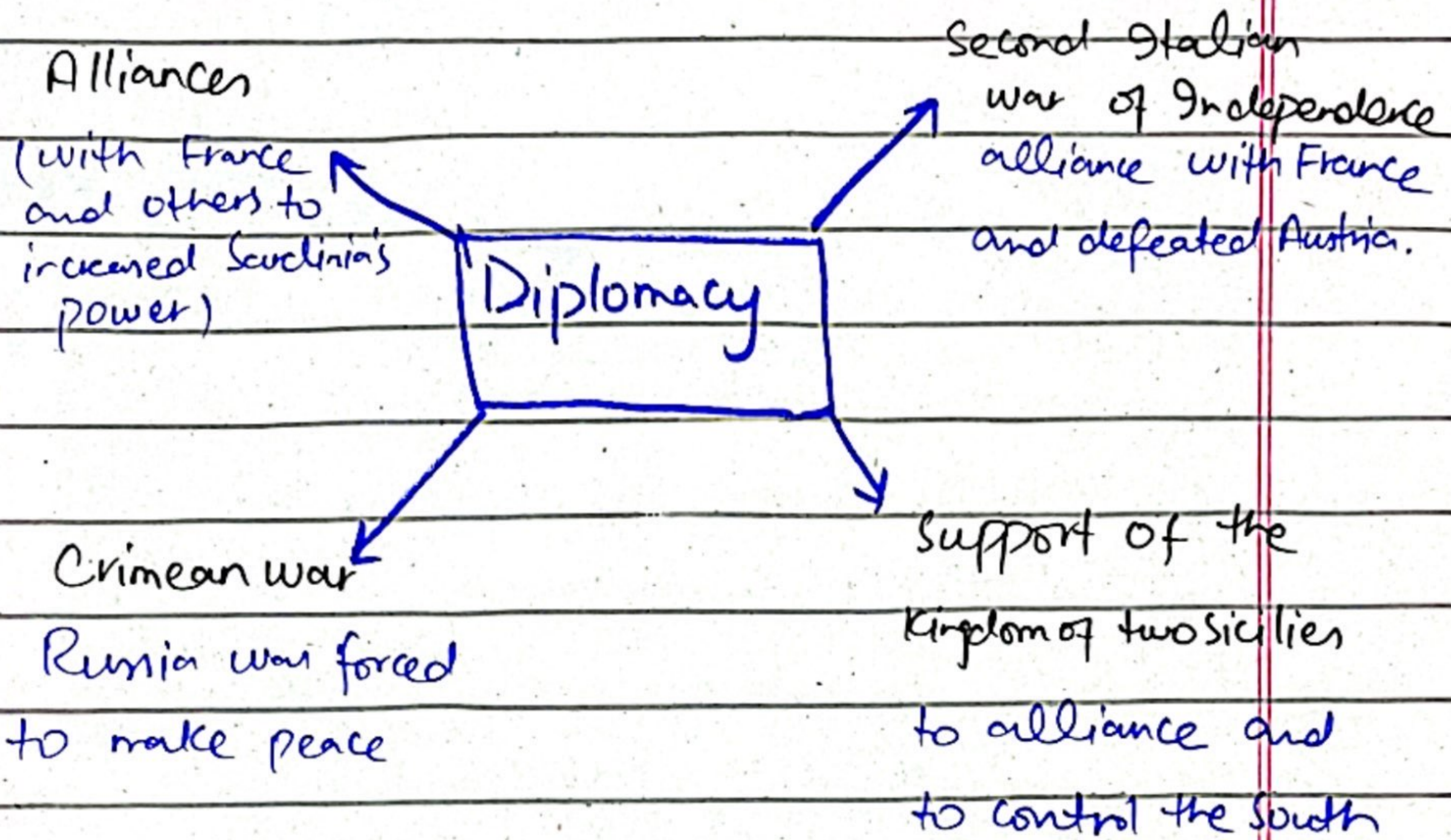
② Maintain peace b/w Russia and Austria :-

Germany wanted to maintain balance b/w them so that Germany couldn't be encircled.

③ Alliance Formation :-

Bismarck formed alliances with Austria, Italy and Russia.

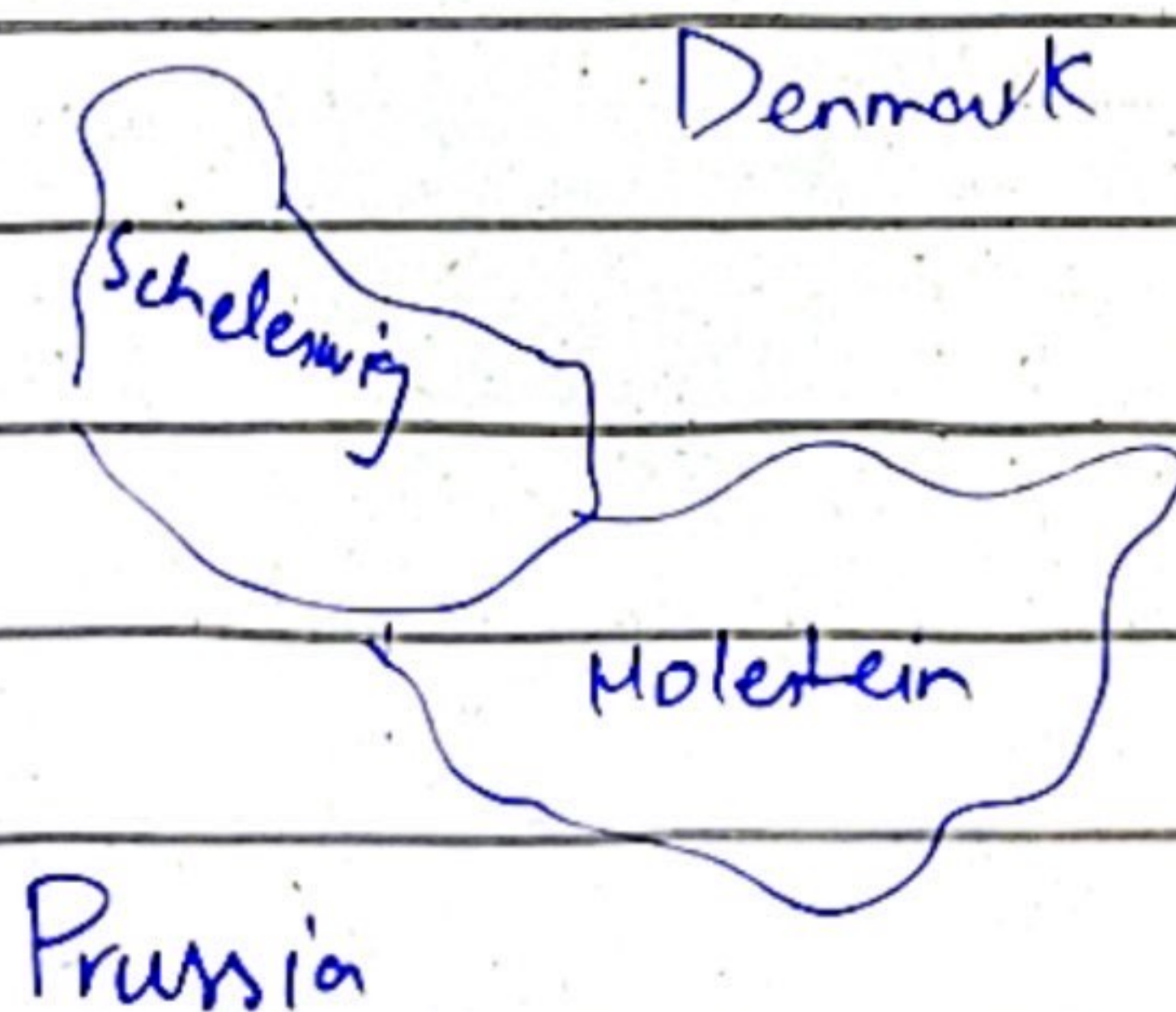
Diplomacy of Cavour



4 - Military events during unification

Military events that led to unification of Germany :-

(i) Danish war of 1864



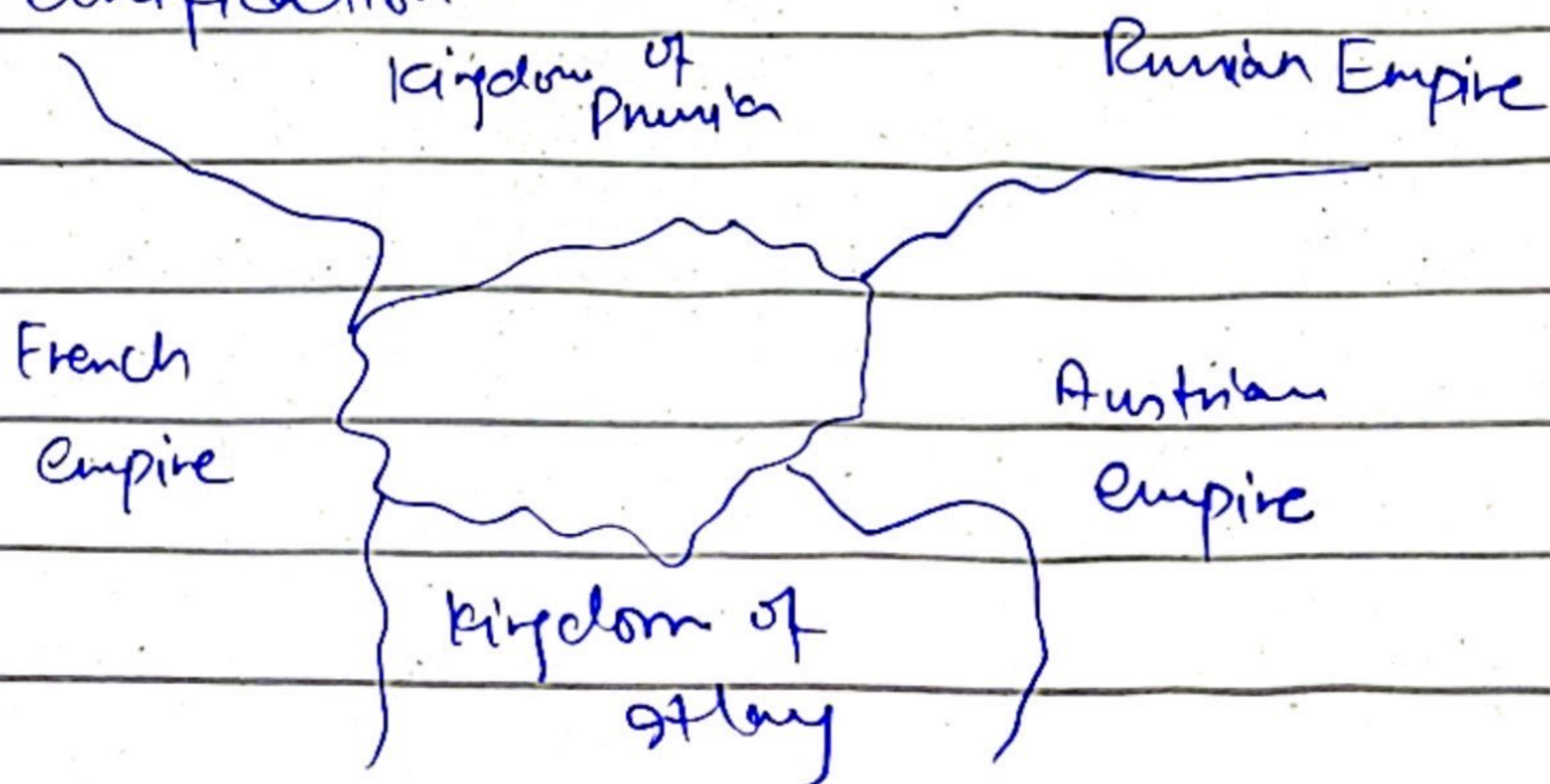
Danish claim on Holstein-Schleswig was bone of contention b/w the two. It resulted into war of 1864-1865 which disturbed the balance of power in Europe.

(ii) Franco-Prussian War

The war led to the unification of northern Germany in 1871. It was fought b/w Prussia and French republic. As a result of it, Prussia made alliance with southern German states.

Military efforts of events during Italian unification

The first and 2nd Wars of Italian Independence played significant role in Italian unification.



5. Comparison of process of Italian and German Unification :-

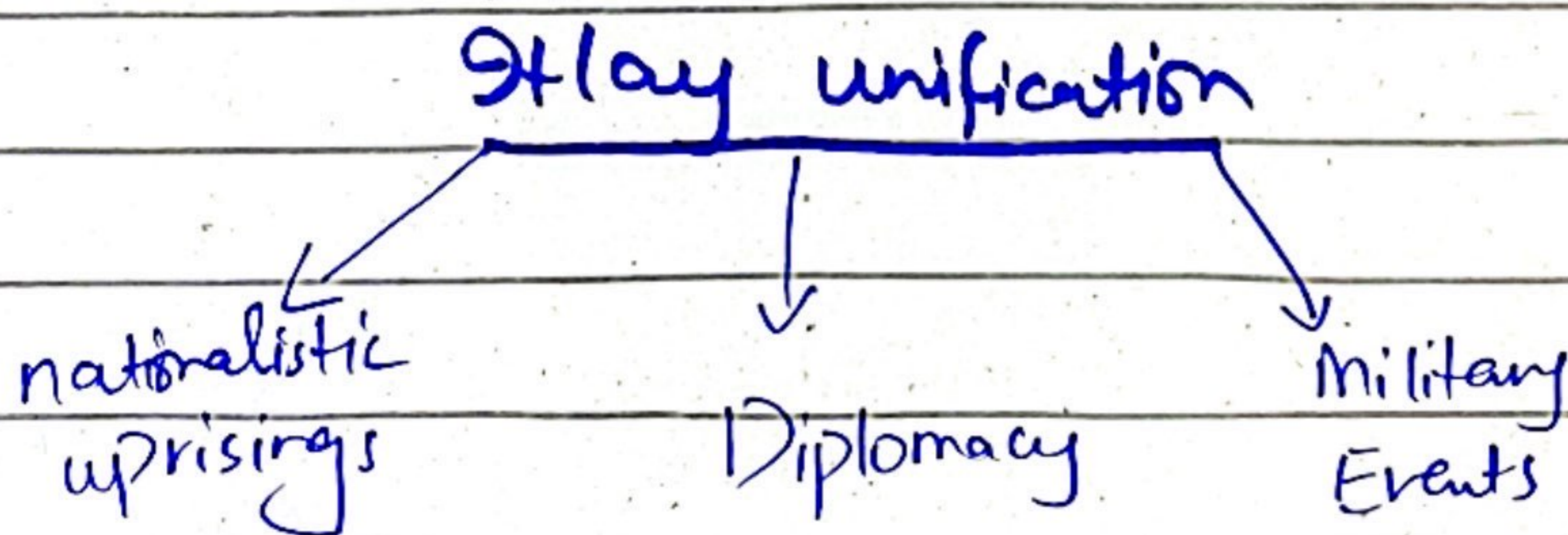
The unification of Italy and Germany is differed in many ways :-

① Leadership :-

The Italian unification was achieved by Nationalistic leaders like Count Cavour.

While German unification was led by Otto von Bismarck a military ruler and through military power.

② Modes of Unification



German unification :-

was mainly achieved by military events.

Because Bismarck believed
Gun could convert
many enemies into
admirers.

Timing :-

Italian unification

German Unification

Between 1815 - 1871

1864 - 1871

long time

Short time

Role of external powers

France played significant role
in unification of Italy.

Bismarck manipulated
European powers, isolated Austria
and gained French enmity.

Nationalism :-

The nationalism in
Italy caused the withdrawal of
external powers like France,
Austria.

While Germany nationalism
united Germany.

Result :-

Italy's unification resulted in the kingdom of Italy, while Germany's unification resulted in the German Empire.

Conclusion :-

The diplomatic efforts of Bismarck and Cavour played significant role in the unification of Italy and Germany along with military movements.

Though, there is also a contrast between the unification process because Italian nationalistic movements played immense role in its unification while in Germany, Bismarck was ~~game change~~ saviour of Prussians.

SECTION - B

Q.3 Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany

Outline

- 1- Introduction
2. Instability and economic crisis after WWI
3. Rise of Right-wing authoritarian regimes
 - (a) Italy
 - (b) Germany
- 4- policies and ideologies led to WWII
5. Conclusion

1- Introduction :-

The Fascist regime of both Hitler and Mussolini was by-product of WWI, war reparations on defeated nations. The humiliating Versailles treaty resulted into unemployment, worst economy and poverty. So, people ^{started to} favour the authoritarian rulers. This dictatorship rule led to another war which changed the course of history in ~~the~~ 21st Century.

2. Instability and economic crisis after WWI :-

(a) Instability and crisis in Italy :-

Reasons :-

(i) Economic Effects of War

The effects of war on economy and people living standard were disastrous.

Lira declined in value

The cost of living increased

Massive unemployment.

(ii) Growing Contempt for the Parliamentary System

① There were at least 9 political parties in Parliament like Pakistan current situation.

② Unstable government, five different cabinets came and went.

(iii) A wave of strikes

There were many strikes by trade unions due to

Poor economy.

Instability and economic crisis in Germany after WWII

→ The state accepted a humiliating Versailles treaty which resented the public. So ^{there was} lack of respect for democratic government and a great admiration for the army.

→ Unstable government with multiparties in Parliament, so no ^{consensus} coalition. (situation like Pakistan).

Economic Crisis

- ① Due to reparation payments, the bad economy of Germany became worsened.
- ② Unemployment raised
- ③ Currency devalued

General Protests

There were general protests in state after WWI.

3. Rise of Right-wing Authoritarian regimes :-

(a) Italian (Right wing) :-

In 1919, Benito Mussolini formed a Italian Fascist Party.

Mussolini attracted widespread Support in Italy :-

→ He wanted to rescue Italy from feeble government and give the country a stable government.

→ His speeches of the "Roman glorious past" galvanized the people and the Church was also behind him.

General strikes by Socialist Party :-

Fascists announced that if the government failed to quell the strike, they would crush it themselves.

When the strikes failed through lack of support, Mussolini

was able to pose himself as
Saviour of nation.

So, in Oct. 1932, Fascist
'marched on Rome' and Emanuele III
invited Mussolini to form a government.
And Mussolini became King of
Italy.

Rise of Nazism in Germany

Spartanist Uprising
Communist tried to seize power, it was crushed
by help of Liebknecht



The Kapp Putsch
attempt by right wing to seize power



Hitler's Beer Hall
Hitler attempt to control parliament but was
imprisoned



→ Economic problems
→ unemployment
led to

Rising of popularity of Nazis
Because he proved himself as
Saviour of Nation against Communism.

4- Policies and Ideologies led to WWII

Racism :-

Racism of Nazism i-e Aryans are Superior

Anti-Communist :-

Hitler was extremely Anti-Communist

Jewish Peril

Jewish Peril in Germany, Holocaust in which 6.8 million Jews were killed.

Warfare state :-

Hitler organized state on war fronts.

Hitler's Foreign Policy

He said;

“National boundaries are only made by man and can be changed by man”

Militarization of Rhiland

violation of Versailles and Locarno.

The Rome - Berlin axis

In 1936, Rome - Berlin axis was drawn.

The Anti-Comin-Term pact

Between Germany, Italy, Japan against Soviet Union.

Invasion of Poland

Finally in 1939 Hitler invaded Poland, which started WWII, in Europe.

Fascism

Mussolini :-

Follower of Hitler and his ~~entry~~ with he had same policies of like Hitler. A dictatorship rule in Italy.

Conclusion :-

The war reparations on defeated nations, led to another war of WWII. Because the humiliated treaty signed by both Italy and Germany resented their nations and they backed the authoritarian rulers of Hitler and Mussolini who changed the course of world.