

Section-II.

General Instructions

Q.1.

Socio-political causes of French Revolution (1789) includes weak Monarch, fragmented army, division of ancien regime into estates and removal of dedicated officers.

Economic causes of this revolution were heavy taxation, soaring bread prices, indebted French state and empty national reserves. This granted rights of life, liberty and property to the people of France.

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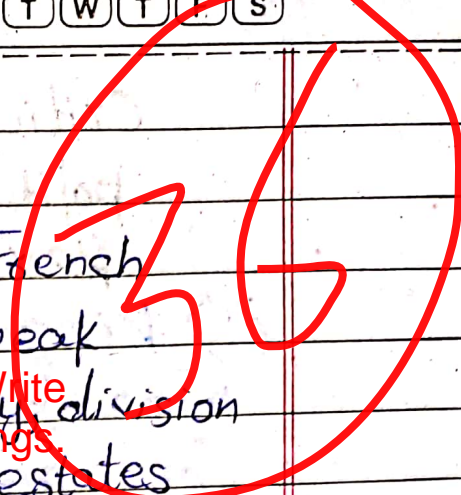
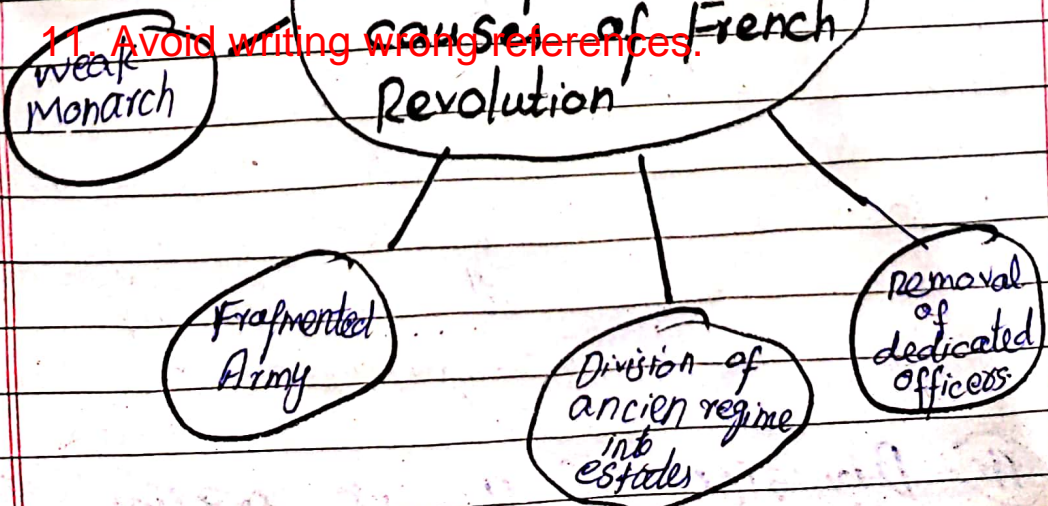
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Critical analysis of Socio-political causes of French Revolution.

(i) King Louis XVI was weak monarchy who had empathy for ~~man~~-masses but he was restricted by nobility and Queen:

French king was a weak monarch. On one hand, he paid loans of serfs in 1780s. Moreover, he did not allow nobility to use force against revolutionaries. However, he was dictated by 2nd estate, who compelled him to give assent to policies of nobility. His queen Marie Antoinette also influenced his decisions. There he was limited by neither supported nor opposed revolution.

(ii) French Army was fragmented into pro-revolutionary and anti-revolutionary ideas:

In French army, troops of d'Artois and Swiss guards were loyal to king. On the other hand, DeFrancois troops were pro-revolutionists. It is because they imported revolution by fighting in American war of Independence 1776.

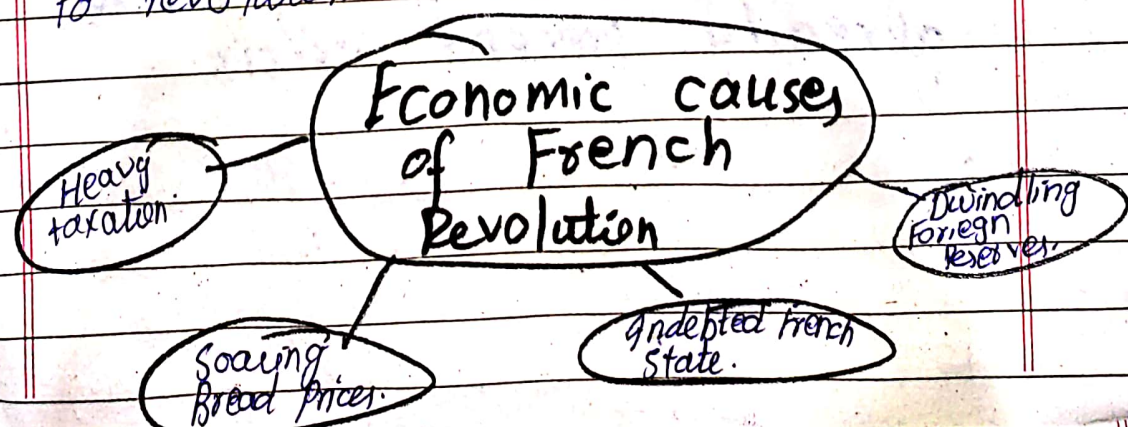
(iii) Division of ancien regime into estates created

Political consciousness among business class:-

In France, 1st estate belonging to clergy and 2nd estate of nobility enjoyed perks, privileges and tax exemptions. On the other hand, 3rd estate, forming 97% of population, was cheap labour to sustain luxuries of nobility. It created political consciousness among nobility to revolt for their rights.

(iv) Suspension of royal officers like Turgot and Necker created alienation among public:

Turgot, was head of advisory council of Finance. He promoted on-board taxation and reduced luxuries of nobility. On the other, Necker was Minister of Finance who also promoted free labour movement. These dedicated officers were removed by king which created alienation among working class leading to revolution.



Critical analysis of economic causes of French revolution.

(i) Heavy taxation on 3rd estate created provocation against clergy and nobility:

poll tax (on property), Gabelle (salt tax) on the value of salt, tithe (a tax received by clergy) and number of taxes received by soldiers was part of taxation regime of France. On the other hand, nobility enjoyed exemption. It created protests and final revolution against nobility and clergy.

(ii) Soaring bread-prices led to inflation and revolution:

Bread prices of in market soared. These prices were only paid by 3rd estate. Therefore, people took to street and demanded lowering prices of bread. Thus, people stormed Tuileries palace leading to revolution.

(iii) Indebted French State crushed economy exacerbating crisis already present crisis:

In 1770s, French economy was deteriorated due to participation in Seven-years war and participation in War of American Independence 1776. Thus, French state bought heavy

loans and British Bank declined further loans. Thus, impacts of inflation exacerbated, leading to people's resentment and revolution.

(iv) External reserves of France were dwindling leading to unemployment, resentment and revolution. What about the class system?

French State squandered resources in Seven-years war (1751-56).

Moreover, supporting Americans in their struggle also costed national exchequer. There was lack of money to run affairs of state and create jobs. It led to unemployment, who took part in demonstrations against state.

How far-revolution achieved its goals??

(i) Revolution granted rights to life, property and liberty to people of France.

The people of France wanted emancipation from 1st and 2nd estate. Thus, French revolution granted people right of liberty and equal participation in politics in Bill of Human rights 1789. Moreover, constitution of 1789 written by

granted right of property to everyone in the state.

(ii) Revolutionaries abolished heavy taxation on 3rd estate:

The basic reason of French Revolution was that people wanted across-the-board fair taxation. Thus, National Assembly of France imposed taxation on all estates.

(iii) Revolution failed to achieve political stability in France:

The purpose of revolution was to achieve political stability by distribution of powers to people. However, it led to reign of terror (1792-95) and instable directory (1795-97). Thus, revolutionaries worsened political stability.

(iv) Revolutionaries could not control inflation, leading to political instability:-

After significant steps by National Assembly of France (NAF) and subsequent National Legislative Assembly (NLA), economic stability could not be attained. NLA tried to print currency against land value, but it continued to decline.

How Napoleon helped to achieved objectives of French revolution:

(i) Napoleon brought political and economic stability through "cod Napoleon."

Napoleon constituted emperor Assembly in France. He reallocated "emigres (Anti-revolutionists)" to France by appointed Talleyrand as Foreign Minister. Moreover, he crushed emigres revolution in 1801. He devolved powers to local council, initiated economic reforms and promoted fair taxation to achieve objectives of revolution.

(ii) Napoleon achieved Pluralism in French Society:

In theory of John Locke, principle of religious toleration was mentioned. However, anti-clerical policy of France post-revolution did not materialise this objective. Napoleon implemented catholic priest for only religious affairs of state. Map?

(iii) Napoleon exported principles of Liberalism and Nationalism:

From 1796-1810, Napoleon conquered Austria, Italy, confederation of Rhineland and Egypt. He promoted values of French revolution in Italy, which

led to their unification in 1861. Thus, Napoleon achieved the objectives of French revolution.

Conclusion:-

French revolution was provoked by economic and socio-political disparity among classes of France. It led to radicalization of French revolution, which was thwarted by "cod Napoleon".

Q. 3.

Introduction:

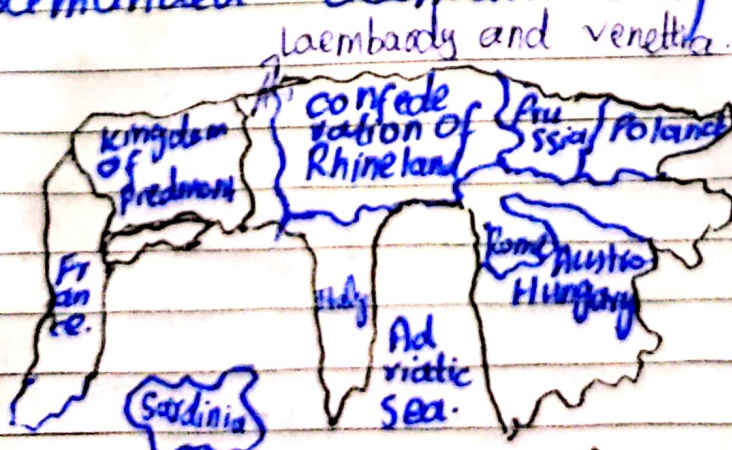
Italian Unification was initiated by Napoleon. On the other hand, German unification was initiated by Congress of Vienna 1815. As Congress of Vienna solidified Italian Nationalism in Italy, Carlsbad decrees solidified German Nationalism. As a number of confederates in Rhineland ~~in~~ annexed themselves to Germany after Austro-Prussian war, Papal states also favoured Italian unification. Austria lost to Prussia in 1866 and also lost Lombardy, it also lost Venetia in Italo-Austrian war of 1859. Cavour appeared French, to attack Austria and strengthened his army and Economy. Same techniques of isolation ~~an~~ of enemy and attack were adopted by Bismarck.

Composing and contrasting processes of Italian and German unification.

(i) Napoleon exported Italian Nationalism, while congress of Vienna exported German Nationalism:

Napoleon after Treaty of Campoformio, 1796 appointed William Murat as its commander. Napoleon also handed over venetia and Loembary to Italy. Thus, Italian Nationalism was crowed. In the same way, Congress of Vienna maintained Confederation of Rhineland, solidifying German Nationalism.

(ii) Congress of Vienna provoked demands for Italian unification, while Carlsbad decrees 1819, demanded German Unification.

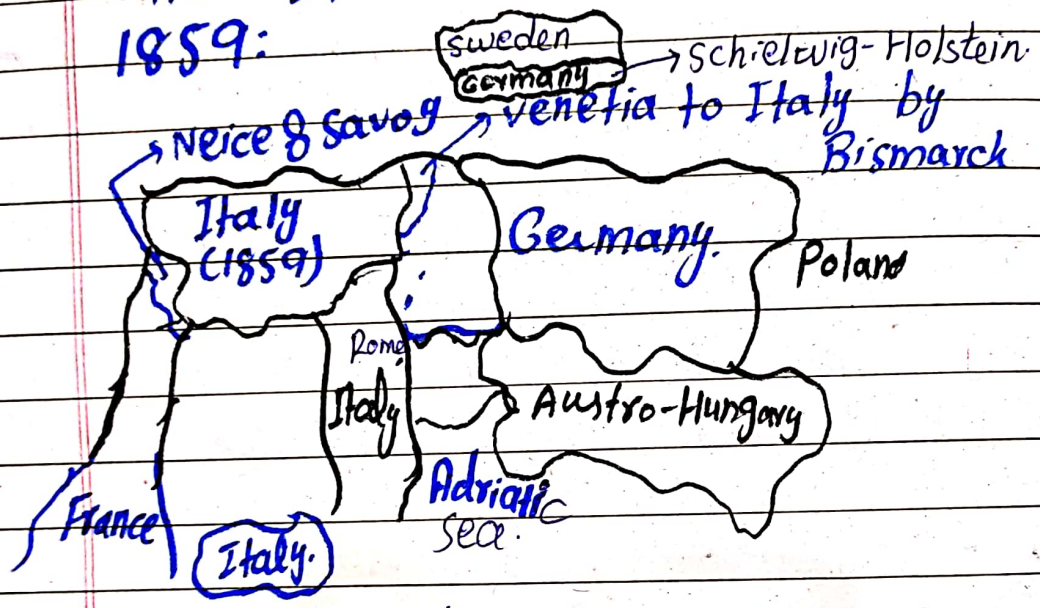


1815 congress of Vienna. Congress of Vienna handed over venetia and Loembary from

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to Austro-Hungary, setting future course of war. Moreover, Carlsbad decrees 1819, by Austria, suppressed German Nationalism in Austro-Hungary. These two events shaped sentiments for unification.

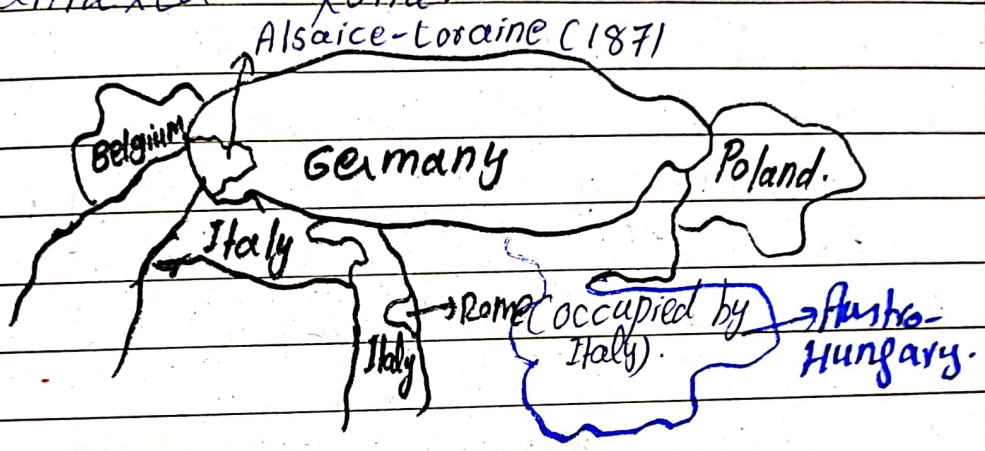
(iii) Schelzweig-Holstein 1865 and Italo-Austrian war 1859:



In Italo-Austrian war 1859, cavotti convinced France that he will give Savoy and Niece to France if he favoured annexation of leombardy. Thus, Austria lost leombardy in Italo-Prussian war of 1859. Moreover, ~~Au~~ Germany waged war against kingdom of Sweden ~~by~~ over German population of schelzweig-Holstein. In 1866, Germany completely annexed Schelzweig-Holstein by war against Austria. Bismarck handed over Venetia to Italy.

(iv) ~~Italo-Prussian~~ Fren-Franco-Prussian war 1871 ~~is~~ completed German unification and Italy gained Rome:-

Rome was administered by French troops. In 1871, Germans gained Alsace-Lorraine against France. At the same time, Italian took advantage of situation and annexed Rome.



Role of Bismarck and Cavour alongwith other diplomatic events of century.

(i) Economic union by Bismarck and Economic reforms by Cavour:

Otto van Bismarck formed economic union in 1830. ~~It~~ Inspired by economic reforms, other confederates in Rhineland joined hands with Prussia. Thus, a German economic union was developed. In the same way, Cavour favoured economic

reforms by signing Free Trade agreement (FTA) with British. Thus, coal was the base of these unifications.

(ii) Cavour and Bismarck adopted diplomatic channels to isolate France and Italy. Austria:

Cavour favoured British and France in Treaty of Paris (1857) against Russia. Austria remained neutral. Thus, ~~they~~^{it} did not get any support in war with Prussia and ~~France~~ Italy. Bismarck persuaded Russians by helping them in suppression of Polish revolt. Thus, diplomacy was the base of both unifications.

(iii) Both ~~country~~ diplomats joined hands in Austrian Invasions:

When Cavour invaded Austria to gain Lombardy, France was appeased. On the other hand, Italy remained neutral in return for Venetia from Austria.

(iv)

conclusion:

Italian and German Unification were the landmarks of the history. In both events, diplomatic tactics of Cavour and Bismarck altered the course

events.

Q.5.

Fascism and Nazism was the result of socio-political, economic and international conditions that led to the rise of right-wing authoritarian regime in the Europe. They shaped the course of World War-II through their policies of expansionism, interventions and destabilising global order. Moreover, ~~the~~ Rome axis also paved the way for World-War II.

**critical analysis
of right-wing Authoritarian
Regimes in both countries.**

In Italy, National Fascist party, led by Mussolini gained prominence through in ~~19~~¹⁹22. On the other hand, Hitler rose as leader of Germany by seizing Berlin in 1932.

**(i) Socio-political upheaval
in both countries was
responsible for rise of
right-wing authoritarianism.**

In 20th century, Treaty of Versailles imposed reparations on Germany. Although Weimer republic in 1925 improved financial conditions and stabilized republic,

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but criticism from Nazis and communists continued. This deadlock led to sieze of Berlin in 1932 by Nazis.

On Italian Front:

Italy was ruled by socialist party, which was in coalition. They were dissatisfied over versailles settlement. Thus, a political deadlock led to rise of red-shirts movement in Italy. Mussolini held power in 1922.

(ii) Economic crisis in Italy and Germany worsened by Great economic depression was responsible for right-wing authoritarianism:

In Italy, economic conditions were deteriorating due to war. People were looking Messianic approach to resolve economy. Moreover, Great depression of 1930 worsened economic conditions of Italy. Therefore, Mussolini expanded his empire to seek for new markets:

On German Front:

Young's plan in 1920s provided German to improve their economy. Moreover, Weimer republic reduced terms of reparations, gained international recognition, persuaded France to leave

Ruhr coal mines and improved German economy. However, Great economic depression reversed all the steps. It paved the way for Hitler, who criticized international inclusion of Germany.

(iii) International events in 20th Century were also responsible for rise of right-wing authoritarianism:

Treaty of Versailles (1919) did not provide Italy with territories, it expected. Thus, Italy left the treaty. It led to resentment of Italians against global powers leading to rise of Fascists.

On German Front:

Germany was allowed for partial rearmament in 1926. However, Hitler propagated narrative of German win in War but defeat in Versailles. Moreover, loopholes in League of Nations became prominent after Italian Invasion of Greece in 1926 and Japan attack on Manchuria. Thus, these events sowed seeds of Nazism in Germany.

(iv) How Policies and ideas of Hitler and Mussolini triggered world War - II.

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(i) Expansionist policies of Nazis and fascists led to world war-II:

In 1926, Italy invaded Greek. League of Nations imposed Arms embargo. However it failed. In the same way, Germany invaded Sudentland in Yugoslavia, ~~and~~ and also annexed de-militarized zone of Rhineland by force. When Germany invaded Poland, it triggered WW-II.

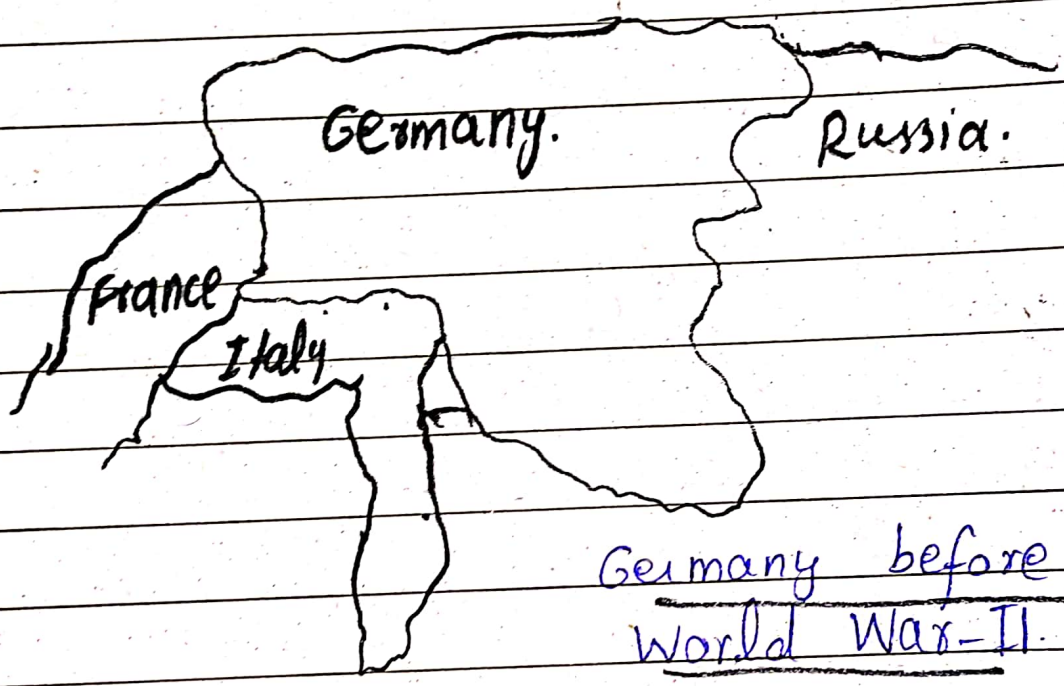
(ii) Intervention of Fascism and Nazism in other states:

Fascists influenced policies of Abyssynia, Greek and Morocco through coercive methods. In the same way, Nazis used ~~an~~ insurgency in Yugoslavia and Austria to meet their ends. These skirmishes led to World War-II.

(iii) Destabilisation of International order led to WW-II:

League of Nations was formed to preserve International order. However, Italy challenged that order by invasion of Abyssynia and Greece which went without response. Germany left League of Nations in 1932. Moreover, it challenged international order by

invasion of Austria, Balkans and rhineland led to the world war-II.



Conclusion:

The Fascist and Nazist ideas bred on grounds of political and economic instability. The expansionist ambitions of these policies led to world war-II. However, silent watch of International powers played equal role for this expansionism.