

# European History.

## Section 11.

### General Instructions

1. Give numbering to headings

2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings

3. There should be around 15 headings for 20 marks question

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.

5. Start new question from fresh page.

6. Each answer should start with Introduction and end with Conclusion.

7. Give more weightage to expressly asked parts 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. Avoid writing wrong references.



- The good administrative system will  
- fair revolution system, the  
- equality, freedom of the will  
and religious, security and  
- the economic stability of the  
- France Hence it is not wrong  
- to say that the successful  
- obtained objectives of the  
- French revolution were further  
- reshaped in the real form  
- by the Napoleon regime

Social Causes of the French  
Revolution:

Many of the bio-political and  
economic causes results in the  
French Revolution:

• Enlightenment ideas prevail in the  
society:

Enlightened - the work for the  
betterment of the country. The  
enlightenment era began with  
- the Menton book published  
in 1187.

The Collective work of the  
many philosophers embarked  
- the idea of enlightenment  
in the mind of the  
general people.  
- The work of the  
Immanuel Kant in criticism



# European History.

## Section 1.

Critically analyze the socio-political and economic causes of the French Revolution. To what extent did the Revolution achieve its objectives, and how did Napoleon rise to power reshape these goals.

### Introduction:

The French Revolution of 1789 is a significant phenomenon of the history. Such Revolution is the collective result of socio-political and economic causes which lead the France to the revolution. The objective of the revolution was to complete the unjust system of the time. The third estate which constitute the 97% of the population was treated unjustly by the 2 percent population of nobles and 1 percent clergy class. The third estate (common people) were brought revolution by the ideas of the enlightenment provided by the famous philosophers of that time. The rise of the Napoleon further reshape the objectives of the French revolution that was



The good administrative system with fair taxation system, the equality, freedom of the will and religious security and the economic stability of the France. Hence, it is not wrong to say that the successful objectives of the French revolution were further reshaped in the real form by the Napoleonic regime.

### Social Causes of the French Revolution:

Many of the socio-political and economic causes result in the French Revolution:

- Enlightenment ideas prevail in the society:

Enlightenment to work for the betterment of the country. The enlightenment era began with the Newton book publication in 1687.

The collective work of many philosophers embarked the idea of enlightenment in the mind of the general people.

The work of the Immanuel Kant in criticizing



- the religious norms, principles and rules of the Catholic Church.  
He was against of the rule of paying to the church for evils done by the man.

Voltaire - talk of individual rights:  
Voltaire influenced the people by talking for the birth right of the individuals life - freedom.

John Locke challenge divine right theory:

John Locke challenge the Monarch System. He rejected the divine right theory which is about King is King because God made them to be King.

He introduced the social contract theory. It introduced the idea of popular sovereignty giving the people the right to choose their representatives. It invoked the people to change or to oppose the leaders if they are not working good enough.

Rousseau, Montesquiere, Locke and

David Hume further added to enlighten the minds of the French people:

- All of the philosophers  
- talked of the government.



Structure Rousseau idea of the people government (Republic).  
Montesquieu talked of the state of nature before the government.  
Hobbes talks of state of nature and the differences which persist now. David Hume theory of learning is not sufficient to know the world all of his contributes to the change of the minds of the people and incited them to change their status quo.

### Economic Crisis resulted in French revolution:

The French once was a prosperous country but due to the multiple reasons, the economy of France was disrupted and was in a bad condition.

### Unfair and Bad Taxation System:

60% of the taxes received from the public were never reachable to the government sector because of the bad working system. There was no proper check and balance system. The



government employees were not answerable. The taxes were received only from the land and agriculture and never from commerce and hence the economy of France was in a very bad condition.

The division of France into the three estates where two of them were unanswerable and living luxurious style.

The economic division in France which is the main reason behind the French revolution started because of the unfair class divisions. There were three main classes of France before French revolution.

The first estate Clergy:

The Catholic Church, clergy which makes up the 1 percent of the total population was given the tax exemption and also the leverage of 1% of the land. They were involved in the decisions of the government and their duty was to record the birth, death and other things.

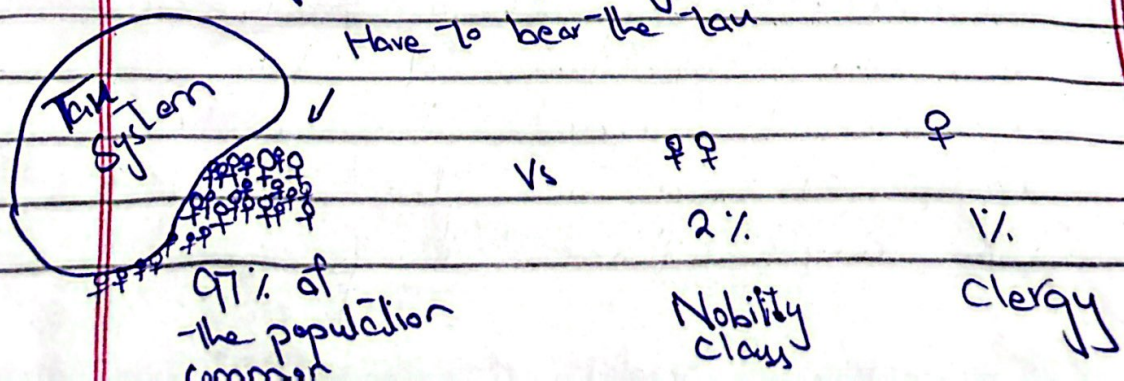


The second estate nobles (nobility class);  
 The second class was of the nobility. They were of 2% in total population. They were tax-free and enjoyed the 30 percent of the land. All of the government decisions were under their control.

The third estate, Common people:  
 The third class was of the Common people including the bourgeoisie, the wealthy people to the labour poor class of the society. They were of total 97 percent of the population.

They had to pay the taxes. 50 percent of their salary were gone into the tax. They were the people who had no political rights, they were there to just pay the taxes and to listen to the 3 percent of the total population.

Diagram depicting the France situation





No Administrative policy - to secure  
- the interest of - the Common people:

The Louis VI of the France  
had no administrative policy  
- to secure the interest of the  
Common people. They had no  
rights in politics, no rights  
of liberty, equality and  
fraternity. They were treated  
as third class. All of the  
debt and tax of France  
had to be paid by the  
Common people. They had  
no security of their rights.

All of these collectively  
provoked the Common people  
to bring the Revolution.

Debt crisis of the France / Involvement  
of the France in Seven years  
of War:

The involvement of the France in  
the seven years of war and  
also the American revolution  
made the France to bank  
rupt. The economy of the  
France was in critical condition  
as the France King  
Louis VI tried to acquire  
the loan from other  
European countries but all



in vain -

The unagreement of the two estates clergy and Nobles to support the government:

The finance minister or handler put the two solutions in front of the Nobles class - to support the budget and - to help the finance economy in the critical condition but they denied to support and to pay the taxes instead they stood against the Controller general of the finances appointed by Louis XVI, the King of France in 1783.

Self indulgent tendencies of the Marie-Antoinette, the wife of Louis XVI also one of the reasons of the French revolution

The self indulgent tendencies of the Prince wife were also the reasons of empty treasury and luxurious living standards were also the reason of the eruption of the French revolution.

Different events lead to the French revolution.



- Disordered finances
- Economic Downturn.
- Administrative Malaise.
- Clash between - the moving forces - the nobles and - the common people.

All of - the above socio-economic and political reasons lead - the - the - French revolution

### Achievements of - the objectives of - the French Revolution:-

The French Revolution was successful - to achieve - the objectives

It is successful as

It upsets - the Monarchical system.

It eliminates - the class division.

It eradicated - the unfair - taxation system.

It brought up - the Nationalism, liberalism ideas.

It encouraged - the idea of being loyal - to the state and not - to the king.

It was - the first revolution in - the West and

embarked - the idea of - the enlightenment in real - term.

It achieved its objectives.



Napoleon rise to Power - to reshape  
- the goals of - the French revolution  
- the rise of - the Napoleon - to - the  
power reshape - the goals of - the  
- French revolution in - the following  
ways.

### Napoleonic Code:-

The famous Napoleonic Code, became the part of the Country Constitution of not only of France but also of other Countries like Poland, Germany, Belgium etc. The Napoleonic Code determined the proper rights of the people which were the demand of the French revolution. The fair justice system, with no class division, legal political and freedom right of the citizen, the good administrative Policy, and the undisturbed religious freedom to citizen. Napoleon itself considered his Napoleonic Code as one of his remarkable contribution.

" My achievement is not that I won forty battles, as Waterloo wiped out all of my battle victories but what will not be wiped out will be my Napoleonic Code."

Napoleon Bonaparte



Slogan of -the liberty, -freedom and -fraternity is what actually matters. The statement -true that Napoleon reshape -the objectives of FR. about -the slogan of -the Napoleon -fraternity of -the common people and also -the "The right with -the King and Peace with -the common People" is all what reshape -the objectives of French Revolution. The -French revolution -targeted -the Monarch system and -to give -the liberty and -freedom to -the common people.

Later on, Napoleon after winning -the Wars reshape his Slogan of liberty, -freedom and -fraternity to -order, security -

### Relation with church:-

Napoleon signed -the Concordat with -the Catholic Church in 1801, by considering -the major religion of -the state as Christian but not make it -the state religion which means -that -the liberty of religions was announced. No one will be



question regarding his religion - The  
differentiation of church and  
- the government was also - the  
main objective of the French  
Revolution

### Administrative Policy:

The Administration was  
properly managed by - the Napoleonic  
law - legislation system and

eradication of unjust system - to

- the common people was

- the key feature of - the  
- french revolution and Napoleon

- further reshape it by his  
good administrative policies

The security system was

handed - to police with

zero involvement of - the military

Liberalism and Nationalism

liberalism and Nationalism

were - the key features of

- the - french revolution Napoleon

was in - favour of liberalism

and Nationalism He

himself arose - though - these

Concept and reshape

- the key point of - french

revolution ended - the

Monarch rule

### Conclusion:

The French revolution



Was the result of the different factors of economic and Sociopolitical which lead the France towards the French Revolution. This movement was successful as it achieved its goals by ending the feudalistic concept. Further, Napoleon came into power and reshape the objectives of French revolution and implements it with the iron hand.

Too long.



Question No 5 Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany emerged as direct responses to the instability and economic crisis following World War I, setting the stage for the outbreak of World War II. Critically examine the rise of right wing authoritarian regimes in both countries, analyzing how their policies and ideologies contributed to the tensions that led to World War II.

### Introduction:

The World War I resulted in the mass destruction of the economies of the countries. Loss of property and lives in the World War I had destructive consequences even after the end of the war. Italy and Germany were among the other major countries which suffered the huge devastation. The political instability and economic crisis in the Italy and Germany were uncontrollable by the weak leaders of that time and hence the opportunist leaders like Benito Mussolini of Italy and the Adolf Hitler of Germany. Both manipulated



-the sentiments of -the local people  
-to satisfied -their aggression,  
Submission to -the state and  
because of -their -firm attitudes,  
-their regime is referred as  
ring wing authoritarianism  
regime. The policies of -the  
-fascism party of -the Benito  
Mussolini and -the Nazism  
party of -the Adolf Hitler was  
expansionism of -the -territories  
their -foreign policy was to  
make -themselves of -their state  
more powerful -than other  
states and War is -the  
Key to gain power. Their  
policies led -the World  
into -the World War II.

Reasons behind the emergence  
of Fascism and Nazism  
in Italy and Germany:

Political instability:-

Reason behind -the  
emergence of -these parties in  
-their respective Countries  
were same After -the  
World War I, there was  
the political instabilities in  
-the Countries; people were  
suffering -the losses and



political Parties were blaming each other.

### Political instability in Italy:

Italy people were blaming the government for its involvement in the World War I.

### Political instability in Germany:

Political instability was in Germany. As the sufferings of the people due to the World War I and also because of the treaty of Versailles harsh rule Germany had to pay for the reparation for the loss caused by the World War I.

### Economic Crisis:

The Economy of the Germany was badly affected. The Germany was almost bankrupt and had to rely on the American loan but the problem was not only the economic crisis but the Germany also had to paid the amount for the reparation of the losses caused by World War I. This increased the sufferings of the people more.



Same was the situation in Italy. People were depressed due to the unemployment rates and war caused the big blow to the economies.

Unsatisfied or harsh territorial settlements under the treaty of Versailles:-

Germany was the victim of the harsh territorial settlement under the treaty of Versailles. The part of Germany were given to the other states. Germany lost the World War I and as Germany was considered the reason of the eruption of the World War I, the treaty of Versailles aimed at weakening Germany by separating its area and assigning to others.

Whereas Italy signed the secret treaty with the Great Britain under which if Italy not supported the Germany then it will be given some territories after the end of the World War I. Some of the areas were given to the Italy but it cannot satisfied.



and Italy considered it as the  
deceit of the secret treaty as  
the due share of Italy  
is not given under the treaty  
of Versailles.

### Nationalism provoked the Fascism and Nazism:

The opportunistic leaders like  
Benito Mussolini of Italy and  
the Adolf Hitler of Germany took  
advantage of the sentiments  
of the local people and  
talked about the Nationalism.  
Their speeches provoked the sufferers  
of the War about the  
Nationalism, love for the Country.  
They represented themselves as  
the leaders who will die  
for the progress of the Country  
the one who will expand  
the territories.

Adolf Hitler gave many  
of sentimental speeches to  
bring back the glory of  
the Germany is his goal.

The outbreak of the World War  
II is the result of the  
foreign Policies of the  
Adolf Hitler and  
Benito Mussolini:



## Expansionism:

Both of the right wing authoritarian regimes aimed at expanding their powers by occupying the territories of the neighbouring countries. The Italy attacked on Albania in 1939, and the Italy invaded the Yugoslavia and occupied parts of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, Montenegro, Serbia and Macedonia. Italy also invaded the Ethiopia which surrendered within a year.

All of these annexations were based on the foreign policy of Mussolini which was based on fascist doctrine "Spazio vitale" ("living space) which aimed to expand Italian possession.

Whereas

The Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany invaded many countries.

First attack was on Poland on 1st September 1939.

Denmark, Norway, France, Soviet Union, Belgium, the Netherlands, the Channel Islands, Egypt, Albania, Italy, Hungary and Finland.



## Hitler anti-semitic behaviour:

Hitler invaded so many countries, his anti-semitic behaviour, to free the Europe from the Jews resulted in the bloody War and the death of more than 50,000 individuals in the World War II.

## Foreign Policy - to change the treaty of Versailles:-

Both of the Nationalist leaders aimed at changing the territorial boundaries set under the treaty of the Versailles. Both were unhappy from the treaty and greed for more Power and hence changed their foreign policy to extend the state, for the profit and power of the state.

## To make their Country the Super Power of the time:

Bismarck, Mussolini and Adolf Hitler wanted to see their nation as the Super Nation and wanted to be the Super Power of the time and wanted



-to compete -the Great Britain  
and -the France, their conventional  
mindset led to -the  
World War II.

### Nationalism ideology:-

Both the leaders  
had the nationalism  
ideology followers. Both believed  
-that every war is fair if  
it is for -the advantage of  
-the state. Their -the  
nationalism ideology led  
-the World into -the  
World War II.

### Conclusion:-

The unjust and harsh  
attitude of -the -treaty of  
Versailles, -the economic  
sufferings gave -the opposition  
leaders of -the Italy and  
Germany to play with -the  
emotions of -the people  
and to manipulate -them  
according to -their ideology.  
Their foreign Policies of  
expansionism, Nationalist  
approach, to be a super  
power led -the World  
into -the World War II,  
mass destruction of -the  
property and life losses.