



# National Officers Academy

Mock-8 for CSS-2024

January 2024

## EUROPEAN HISTORY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS  
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)  
PART-II

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20  
MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

**NOTE:**

- Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
- Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II** by selecting **TWO** questions from **EACH SECTION**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
- All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
- Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.

### PART-II

#### Section A

**Question 2:** Explain why the Estates General was called in 1789 and why it was not able to deal with the issues France faced.

**Question 3:** Do you agree that the economic effects of the Industrial Revolution were to add enormously to wealth and capital on the one hand and to degrade the masses to permanent poverty on the other? Elucidate

**Question 4:** Discuss the different stages of the unification of Italy from 1848 to the occupation of Rome in 1870.

### SECTION – B

**Question 5:** ‘The most important reason for the success of the Bolsheviks in October 1917 was the mistakes of the Provisional Government.’ How valid is this view?

**Question 6:** How to prevent catastrophe and promote stability in an emerging multipolar world?

**Question 7: Writer short notes on any TWO of the following: (10 each)**

(a) Discuss about the rise of right-wing populism in Europe.

(b) ‘It was Prussia’s economic strength that enabled her to lead the struggle for German unification.’ How far do you support this view?

(c) ‘Britain followed a policy of appeasement because it was militarily unprepared for war.’ Discuss this view.

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*Best of Luck for CSS-2024*



Name: Adeel Subject: European History  
Batch: 61 Paper: II  
Roll #: 9 Date: 13-Jan-2024  
Hall: 7 Extra S: \_\_\_\_\_

(Subjective)

(Section A)

(Q.2)

Explain why the Estates General was called in 1789 and why it was not able to deal with the issues France faced.

1) Introduction:

Estates general is a meeting by the representatives of three estates, from Clergy, nobility, and the peasants or commoners. It was called in 1789 in order to resolve the issues of taxation and privileges of nobility and clergy and peasants. Nobility and clergy had paralyzed the provincial governments to prevent king from taxing them. Instead, they called the Estates general to resolve taxation by putting more taxes on commoners. The meeting failed because ~~can~~ the third (3<sup>rd</sup>)

estate was much powerful and resisted any attempts. 3<sup>rd</sup> estate demanded proportional representation, constitutional monarchy with a representative National Assembly. It had popular support and huge mobs of supporters so the meeting ended in deadlock and ultimate capitulation of king which further complicated the situation.

(2) Why was Estates General called since 1614:

2.1 French financial crisis:

- King Louis XVI had inherited a massive debt problem and was unable to fix it. It was generated because of 7-years war, American war of independence and a general rivalry of France and Britain.
- France faced a deficit of 126 million livres.
- Half (60%) of expenditure went to debt servicing. France was facing bankruptcy.

"France had no financial policy"

## 2 Extreme Inequality of Classes/Estates:

- The Nobility and Clergy i.e. first 2 estates held 40% land collectively and paid no taxes. While they represented only 3% of population.
- Whereas the 3<sup>rd</sup> estate was 97% and paid all taxes, with no privileges.
- Bourgeoisie and Merchants were the backbone of economic machine but had no privileges, political representation etc.

## 3 Paralysis of Provincial governments due to Aristocratic/Nobility Revolt:

- When king, advised by finance minister asked the Nobility to pay taxes or renounce privileges, they paralyzed government and refused to pay.

## 4 Nobility demanded "Estates General" to solve tax issue:

The nobility and clergy wanted the 3<sup>rd</sup> estate to pay more taxes to solve financial crisis. Hence they called Estates General to pass new tax laws.

→ They were confident because they dominated the vote structure.

1 <sup>st</sup> Estate	2 <sup>nd</sup> Estate	3 <sup>rd</sup> Estate	= 3 76
1 vote	1 vote	1 vote	

Aristocracy vs. 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate.

2 vote vs. 1

(3) Why Estates General was unable to solve issues of France:

3.1 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate demanded voting by population (Proportional voting)

The 3<sup>rd</sup> estate knew they were disadvantaged by current vote structure. So being 97%, they demanded more votes for 3<sup>rd</sup> estate that more suit their proportional population.

### Demands of Third Estate:

(i) Three estates should meet in a single chamber.

(ii) Voting should be by head.

(iii) 300 Clergymen + 300 Nobles = 600 3<sup>rd</sup> estate

- These demands, effectively neutralized the advantage of first and second estate.

- Massive Advantage to 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate:

### 3.2 Deadlock created as nobility and clergy reject demands of 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate:

Nobility and Clergy feared that these demands would end their privileges and political power and wealth. And the 3<sup>rd</sup> estate would become influential in politics, economy, legislation, financial policies etc. So they opposed and the meeting could not occur.

### 3.3 clash of Bourgeoisie (Middle class) with Nobility:

Middle Class was the majority of population and they had a sharp rise as merchants and private businesses got wealthy. But they were kept out of political and financial power and policies by Nobility who wanted to maintain their monopoly.

This ensured a deadlock, and dysfunction of Estates general meeting.

### 3.4 Defection from Clergy and Nobility

With the resurgence of 3<sup>rd</sup> estate and their demands for proportional voting accepted. There were defections of sympathetic clergymen and nobles, on the side of the commons.

### 3.5 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate declared itself as the National Assembly:

The middle class was educated and knew they had political, economic and legislative rights. They wanted a constitutional Monarchy and so they declared 3<sup>rd</sup> estate as the National Assembly, to assert their demands. They had huge popular support of public who had gathered in large numbers to support them.

### 3.6 Tennis Court Oath<sup>and</sup> king's acceptance of demands: Failure of Estates general

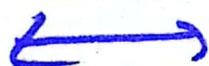
The king had locked 3<sup>rd</sup> estate in the building, so they took an oath



in tennis court to reaffirm their previous demands and a constitutional monarchy. King got bogged down and accepted demands. A revolution had occurred, estates general failed and people had took their own path.

## Conclusion:

So, the estates general, which was called by nobility to resolve financial issues, had failed because of political deadlock between 3<sup>rd</sup> estate and other 2 estates. The jointly planned game of nobility and clergy failed due to resurgence of 3<sup>rd</sup> estate and their demands. Public pressure was built and finally king had to accede to the demands. Which led to further violence and ultimately to a bloody revolution which changed the political, economic, social and religious structure of french state and society.



(Q. 4)

Discuss the different stages of the unification of Italy from 1848 to occupation of Rome in 1870.

(1) Introduction:

The unification of Italy, also known as the Risorgimento was the political and social movement that resulted in the consolidation of various states of Italian peninsula and its outlying ~~states~~ isles into a single state, the kingdom of Italy in 1871.

Inspired by the rebellions in 1820s and 1830s against the congress of Vienna outcomes, the unification process was ignited by the Revolutions of 1848, reaching completion in 1871 after capture of Rome and its designation as the capital of Rome.

There were different stages from 1848 to 1870, including the first, second and third war of independence, in 1866. These wars were launched against the Austro-hungarian empire and Papal forces.

## Different stages of unification of Italy:

The unification of Italy occurred in several stages from 1848 to 1870.

### 1848 Revolutions and the first war of independence (1848-49):

Inspired by nationalist and liberal ideas, uprisings occurred across the Italian states in 1848. However, these movements faced opposition from conservative forces, and the initial attempts at unification failed.

During these insurrections, the king of Sardinia-Piedmont declared war against Austria. However, after initial successes at Novara and Peschiera, he got decisively defeated by the Austrian army. An armistice was agreed and Austria regained its Italian territories.

### Resurgence of Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont under Cavour's leadership:

The king had appointed Count

Cavour as the new leader and prime minister of Sardinia-piedmont kingdom. Under his leadership, the kingdom emerged as a key player in the unification process. Count Cavour pursued diplomatic strategies, forming alliances with France and participating in the Crimean War 1853. The Crimean War resulted in enhanced international standing of Sardinian kingdom.

### 2.3 Congress of Vienna (1856):

Following the Crimean War and role of Sardinia in it. The 1856 congress of Vienna recognized the importance of Italian unity and promised reforms. However progress was slow and nationalist sentiments persisted.

### 2.4 Franco-Austrian War (1859): 2<sup>nd</sup> war of Independence

Second war started in 1859 when Cavour formed an alliance with Napoleon III against the Austrians.

Cavour provoked Austria, who invaded with 140,000 against Cavour's 70,000. But Austrian leadership was incompetent and waited till France intervened, causing Austria to retreat.

Battle of Solferino resulted in a major Austrian defeat, meanwhile Cavour defeated Austria at Varise. Armistice was signed and Lombardy was given to Sardinia-piedmont. Savoy and Nice were given to France. Sardinia annexed the central provinces of Italy i.e. Tuscany, Parma, Modena and Reggio in 1860.

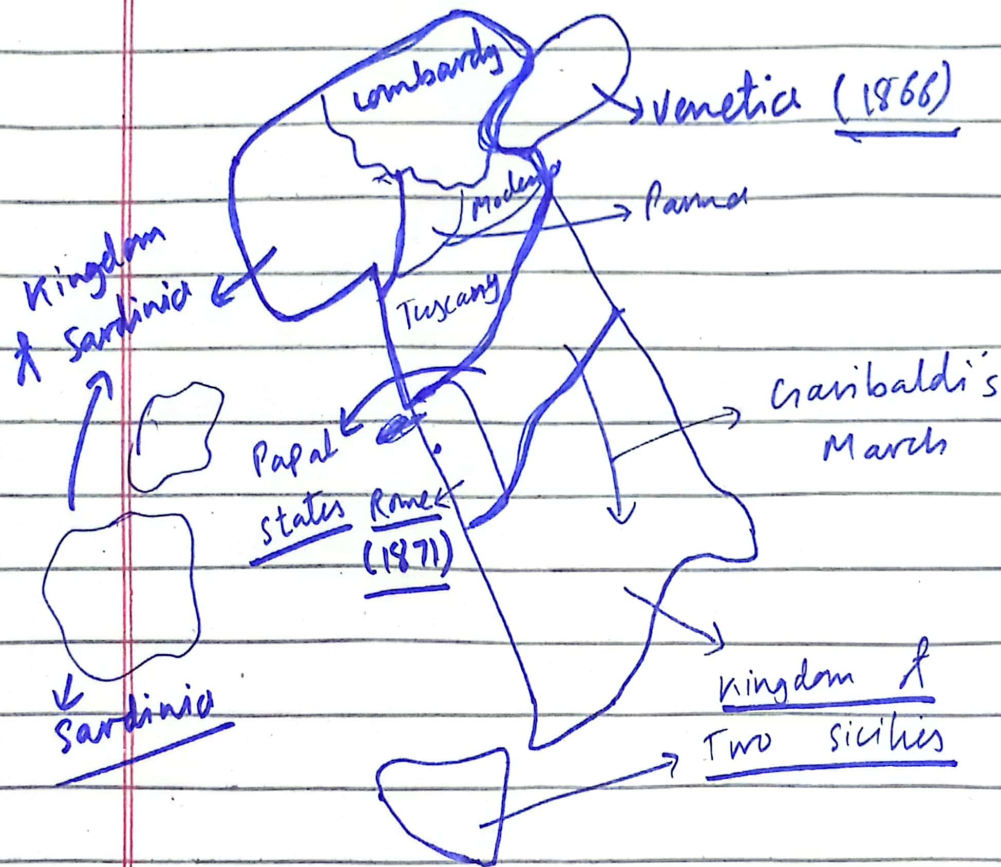
So this battle was a big step in total unification of Italy.

Cavour's Expedition of the Thousand (1860) and conquest of Two Sicilies:

Giuseppe Cavour, a charismatic revolutionary, led a volunteer army known as "Red Shirts" in a successful campaign to conquer Kingdom of Two Sicilies in Southern Italy.

Cavour, later handed it over to

King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia - Piedmont. Aligning with goal of a unified Italy under a constitutional Monarchy.



Italian Map 1860

## 2.6 Third independence War (1866) and Annexation of Venetia:

Austro-Prussian war started in 1866 and Italy sided with Prussia against Austria. Austria was decisively defeated by Prussia and Italy gained Venetia from Austria as result

## 7 Occupation of Rome and Papal States: (1870)

The final step in the unification of Italy was annexation of papal states and Rome in 1870. French troops, previously protecting Papal states, withdrew due to Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

Italian forces entered Rome, making it the new capital of Italy.

### (3) Conclusion:

The stages of Italian unification involved a combination of military campaigns, diplomatic maneuvers, efforts of key leaders like Cavour, Garibaldi, and King Emmanuel. Coupled with the geopolitical situation and wars of 1853, 1866 Prussian-Austrian war, and 1870 Franco-Prussian war all favouring Italy. Ultimately culminating in the establishment of a unified Italian state in 1870.

(Q. 7)

(b)

Prussia's Economic Strength enabled her to lead German Unification. How far do you support?

(1) Introduction:

Prussia's economic strength was no doubt a key facilitator in the struggle for German unification, but it was not the sole determinant. Prussia had a formidable army, led by brilliant commanders, planners and strategists. Moreover the diplomacy of Bismarck was the key factor in turning geopolitical situation in Prussia's favor and making of alliances. Industrial and scientific revolution also played crucial role in economic and military power of Prussia.

(2) Factors enabling Prussian Leadership:

(2.1) Prussia's Industrialization and Economic Power:

• Prussia, particularly under the leadership of figures like Otto von



Bismarck, experienced significant industrialization during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

- The economic boom contributed to a powerful military - industrial complex, providing necessary resources for a formidable military force.

## 2.2 Military capabilities:

- Economic strength allowed Prussia to maintain a well-equipped and disciplined military.

- The success in wars against Denmark (1864), Austria (1866) and France (1870-71) were partly due to military capabilities funded by a robust economy.

## Railway Network:

- Prussia invested heavily in building an extensive railway network, enhancing communication and troop mobilization during war.

- Efficient Transportation infrastructure played vital role in swift movement of Prussian forces during wars of unification.

## 2.4 Political Leadership: (Diplomacy)

- Bismarck's political acumen was crucial. He skillfully manipulated the diplomatic situations to isolate and defeat adversaries.
- Economic strength allowed Prussia to implement Bismarck's Realpolitik, using a combination of military force and strategic alliances to achieve goal of unification.

## 2.5 Nationalism and Public Support: (Propaganda)

- Economic progress led to a sense of national pride and unity among the Prussians and Germans.
- Support of a motivated citizenry was crucial factor to military campaigns of German unification.

## (3) Conclusion:

Economic strength played crucial role but it wasn't the only factor to explain the process. Diplomacy, military strategy, political maneuvering, as played by Bismarck played integral roles. Zollverein (customs union) also contributed by fostering economic integration in German states.

