

European History

(Part II)

(Section A)

(Q#2)

Role of Congress of
Vienna, Concert of Europe
& Metternich System in
containing change of 19th:

In

Instructions

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. There should be around 15 headings for 20 marks question.
12. Add quotation.

early 19th century the failure of Napoleon compelled the European states to establish a peaceful & war-free era for that the COV, the COE & the Metternich system played biggest role. As the Congress of Vienna provide the constitution (the legislature), the Council of Europe gives the governing council (the executive) & the Metternich System gives the

Add map in answers

Introduction is missing

doctrine (the judicial arrangement).
this tripartite system managed
the chaos in the 19th century
but didn't lasted as the
new forces of change like the
left wing forces, the nationalism,
socialism and industrialisation
triggered it later on.

● Congress of Vienna:

Congress of Vienna
gives the constitution in the
early 19th century (1814-1815).
This congress was a union
to counter the force of the
Napoleonic era after his defeat.
All European states like
Austria, Prussia, Britain, Russia,
France, Spain take part to
restore peace and eliminate wars.
This congress restore peace

by stabilizing the balance of power in the Europe. It resulted in a long no war era, alliances & restoring territories without violence.

Key Contributors:

Austria led by Metternich, Russia by Tsar Alexander I, Britain by Castlereagh with other nations like Spain, Sweden, & Prussia & France.

Result:

This treaty resulted in a long peace era without war or conflicts. Settled down the territorial arrangement, restored the older monarchies & led toward the alliance of all these participants.

① Concert of Europe:

The concert of Europe acted as an executive

to the Congress of Vienna's clauses, but failed due to internal instability b/w the great powers.

Key Contributors:

Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain & then later joined by France.

Result:

Congress of Europe resulted to settle down crisis. Along was a  selecting factor it also stopped the unilateral aggression by any country.

⑥ Mettetrich System:

Mettetrich system at the 19th century acted as a ~~to~~ judicial body post the Vienna Congress to avoid the revolution & ~~to~~ stop it.

Mettinich reintroduced the monarchical system, a harsh hand with suppress the Italy & German unification & revolution process to great extent.

Failure of Tripartite structure:

The Tripartite structure of COV, COE & MS failed due to many reasons like the rise of socio-economic change, the growth of liberalism. ~~Although~~ Along this the economical shift & the exile of Mettich also ~~again~~ plays great role in its failure.

Conclusion:

The COV, COE & Mettich preserved peace for decades but still unable to ~~not~~ stop the revolution of the

upcoming years. The liberalism, nationalism along with industrial revolution make the tripartite structure to fail miserably.

— (Q#3) —

German Unification Vs Italian Risorgimento:

German unification resulted from wars, conflicts & crisis is termed as "Blood & Iron" while the Italian rise after its fall of 1860s is termed as "Blood, Iron & Alchemy". German unification occurs under Prussia while the Italian under Cavour, Garibaldi & external power. Still German unification was more cohesive & stable than Italian.

German Unification:

Germany was unified under the harsh hand of Bismarck's policy.

Bismarck's Blood & Iron policy:

Bismarck uses the Blood & Iron policy for the unifications of Germany. Many wars like Prussia-Denmark, Prussia-Austria & Franco-Prussia plays major role. Prussia emerged as a centralised power dominating many institutions in the German empire.

Result:

Germany emerged as a strong institutions with pride & prestige along with social cohesion.

Italy Risorgimento as Blood, Iron & Alchemy:

Italy after its fall of 1800s ~~rebirth~~ re-emerged as a unified area under many & diverse policies.

Cavour's realpolitik:

PM of Piedmont-Sardinia Cavour uses diplomacy over war to unify Italy. He made ~~agreements~~ ^{agreements} & compromises for ~~the~~ ^{the} process of Italy's unification.

Garibaldi's populist fever:

Garibaldi used his republican ideals by uprising masses emotionally for Italy unification. People were attracted & influenced by his Charismatic leadership.

Foreign power as catalyst:

Foreign Powers plays key role in Italian unification. the decline of Austria, French defeat & Britain's naval tolerance led way to Italy's unification.

Result:

Italy got unified but still there were problems like north-south division & weak central authority.

Conclusion:

In German unification Bismarck's 'Blood & Iron' policy resulted in a strong unified nation. While on the other hand the Italian 'Blood, Iron & Alchemy' policy produced a fragmented nation. This clearly illustrates that in

unification process the methods to
used is of prime importance in
shaping the result.

Section B)

Q#7)

iii)

Unipolar Moment:

Causes of a system's
Transformation:

After
Cold war of USSR & US
the earth shift from bipolarity
to unipolarity, dominated by
US.

Collapse of
USSR:

Gorbachev's reforms
along with internal crisis
coupled with economic stagnation

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become the sole reason of the USSR collapse. This resulted in the end of bipolarity.

US structural advantages:

After the end of cold war US shifted focus to technological advancement with military capability. USSR being busy in its internal crisis even provide a vacuum for US to lead. Along this IMF, WB & NATO also plays big role in US ^{block bloc} unipolar's achievement.

Conclusion:

The Soviet collapse after cold war produces a vacuum at international level leadership. At that time Russia was weak & China was busy in its communism & socialism.

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so US happily filled the vacuum
shifted the world from bi-polar
to unipolar. block

(i)

Forces of continuity & change:

Changes in
any society doesn't occur
abruptly but gradually.
As the French Revolution &
Russian revolution.

Forces of Continuity:

Factors
which maintain a part or
institutions are forces of continuity
like the cultural traditions,
the political, social & economical
structures.

Forces of Change:

Factors which

creates new ideas & conditions
are termed as forces of change.
It includes war, revolutions &
other intellectual movements.

Conclusion:-

As evident from
if seen in the
European history that changes
don't occur by eliminating
continuity but by adapting
it as the FR & RB exemplified
it.

— (Q#6) —

Complexities of Grand Alliance during WWII:

The
alliance was made for strategic
imperatives rather than mutual
trust, it was an alliance of
necessity.

Interplay of 3 factors

The
Barbarossa event, Soviet demand
for second front & US aid
to USSR ~~and~~ defied the
alliance. They cooperated to
defeat Germany only &
later on everything just collapse
their alliance vanishes.