

Section-A

Instructions

Q.2.

Introduction

Economic
Pierres

Monarchy
distribution
of
resources

Structure
of
taxation

(i) Indebted
state

(ii) Provincial
trade

(iii) Disunity
of
economically
potent

(iv) Political
rights to

(v) Unequal
taxation

(vi) Persistence
of elite

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 parts of the question.
8. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.

Decoding the statement:

Empty coffers of monarchy

failed to fix the squares with P
evolutionary crowds:

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 map to introduce reforms due to economic pressures on the country
13. Add quotation.

resulting in French Revolution 1789.

(i) French monarchy failed to reform unequal distribution of resources in state resulting in revolution:

In ancien Regime of France, 5-10% of land was owned by 1% of clergy. Secondly, 15-20% of land was owned by the Royal nobility. 3rd estate constituting 97% of population had only 2-3% land rights. This economic pressure needed to be reformed in which Louis XVI badly failed resulting in protests against injustice.

(ii) Empty coffers failed to manage the economic pressure of mounting debt:

From 1756-1763, French fought against British in 7 years war, which decreased the reserves of France to spend on development. Moreover, France had acquired massive loans to sustain luxury of first and second estate. In 1789, European banks declined loans to France.

due to which monarchy failed to ~~enst~~ prevent economic crisis resulting in French Revolution.

(iii) Inflation for common people was economic pressure that filled ~~saunas~~ with revolutionaries.

Due to failure of monarch to devalue resources and debt pile till 1789, inflation was skyrocketing. Bread prices became unaffordable. Empty coffers of Marie Antoinette, ~~queen~~ of France, ~~em~~moched inflation which added fuel to the fire resulting in French Revolution.

(iv) French monarchy failed to sustain provincial trade that filled ~~saunas~~ with ~~sa~~ revolutionaries.

In 1778, Turgot was appointed as Counsellor general of France. He cut the expenses of nobility and clergy and favoured inter-Provincial trade. This trade

provided relief to the people. Due to fear of losing power, nobility with the help of monarch, dismissed Turgot resulting in worsened economic crisis which triggered revolution.

(v) Monarch failed to appease people on austerity measures introduced by Necker which resulted in political eruption in 1789:

Necker, in 1781, was appointed by king as Minister of France.

He abolished sinecures (the privileged position) of nobility to cut the expenses. He also published details of public expenses "cahiers".

However, he was dismissed by king which made people outrageous resulting in revolution.

(vi) Monarch failed to tackle economic pressure by fixing conflict between politically potent and economically

active part:

Nobility and clergy was powerful as compared to industrial class and artisans. 97% of 3rd estate was tax payer whose paid money was enjoyed by nobility and clergy. Moreover, 3rd estate demanded political representation in estate general of France, given their economic standing. King failed to resolve this conflict between nobility and 3rd estate that filled squares with revolutionaries.

vii) Monarch failed to ensure equal taxation in Ancien Regime that triggered revolution.

In Ancien Regime of France, 3rd estate had to pay Taille and income taxes. Moreover, clergy imposed tithe $\frac{1}{10}$ tax on 3rd estate. Gabelle (a mandatory salt tax) was only imposed on these taxes. Nobility and clergy were exempted from all these taxes.

King failed to eradicate this unjust taxation due to which people filled squares against the system.

viii) King was ineffective to resist nobility and clergy resulting in political eruption in 1789.

Inspired by secular ideals of Montesquieu, people questioned the privileges of nobility and clergy.

In 1789, king failed to resist nobility and clergy in the session of Estate General of France. Thus, 3rd estate formed their own National Assembly of France (NAP) which was revolution in itself.

Conclusion

Economic crisis coupled with political resistance of nobility and clergy resulted in French Revolution.

Monarchy being ineffective king to manage this interplay filled squares with revolutionary crowds.

Q. No. 2.

Introduction:

Congress Vienna was the constitution, the concert of Europe was the governing council and Metternich system was the ruling doctrine in post-Napoleonic world order. This tripartite structure managed ~~not~~ forces of change by countering nationalism and liberalism ideologically and ~~through the use of force~~ forcefully. However, it failed to contain nationalism and liberalism due to disunity among great powers, liberal revolutions in Europe, unchecked German and Italian Unification and support to nationalist revolutions against ~~Spain~~ ^{Ottomans}.

Congress of Vienna as Constitution:

It provided legislative framework on the basis of balance of power, shared values, conservative unity and institutional framework in post-Napoleonic world order.

Concert of Europe: the governing council:

It was system of regular conferences ~~and~~ to check the enforcement of principles of Congress of Vienna.

It consisted of Conference of Aix La Chapelle 1817, Congress of Laibach 1820, ^{conference} Congress of ^{Troppau} Verona 1821 and Conference of Verona 1822.

Metternich system:

The ruling doctrine.

Metternich system declared nationalism and liberalism as negative forces.

This ruling doctrine through Quadruple alliance and Holy Alliance shaped Congress of Vienna.

Tripartite structure

Successfully managed forces of change in 19th century:

(i) This tripartite structure unified forces against nationalism and liberalism in 19th century.

Though nationalism and liberalism, Napoleon challenged the balance of power in Europe. By unification of European countries against nationalism and liberalism, this tripartite structure managed forces of change in 19th century.

(ii) This tripartite structure managed nationalism and liberalism through principle of balance of power:

Through Pitt Plan 1804, congress of Vienna, Concert of Europe and Metternich tried that no single power dominate the European theatre in 19th century. In this way, nationalist forces were kept in check by the great powers.

(iii) Metternich system
Through Quadruple and Holy Alliance managed to contain nationalism and liberalism.

Metternich formed Quadruple

quadruple alliance with Britain, France, Prussia and Russia to maintain territorial balance in Europe. On the hand, Metternich allied with Russia through Holy alliance to contain nationalism and liberalism in Austro-Hungary which contained forces of change in 19th century.

(iv) Tripartite structure
ensured use of force to
enforce Congress of Vienna:

The congress of Vienna established governing council of Concert of Europe. In ^{Concert} Congress of Axis Li chaura in 1814, France was admitted to the system who was authorised to use force against Spanish nationalists. Thus, use of force suppressed forces of change in 19th century.

Tripartite structure
failed to manage forces
of change in 19th century

(i) Tripartite structure
failed to uproot popular

rise of nationalism and liberalism:

After Congress of Vienna, people supported Spanish Nationalism. Once it was suppressed, Greek Nationalism challenged Europe. Similarly, Belgian, Serbian and Italian nationalism continued to erode Congress of Vienna from inside.

(ii) Disunity among greater powers resulted in rise of nationalism and liberalism in 19th century:-

The tripartite structure of Congress of Vienna, Concert of Europe and Metternich system was a posture of apparent unification. In Conference of Trochu 1818, British criticized the use of force against Spanish nationalism which was against conservative unity of Metternich system. Thus, this disunity led to the rise of nationalism and liberalism.

(iii) Tripartite structure
favoured Italian and German
unification which was the
win of forces of change.

In Congress of Vienna 1815,
Nice and Savoy, Italian speaking areas,
were given to Austria. ~~It~~ It inspired
nationalism in Italy which led to
Italian Unification. Moreover, Carlsbad
decrees 1819 under Metternich system
raised nationalist sentiments which led
to German Unification in 1871.

(iv) Support of great powers
to nationalists against
Ottomans shattered conservative
unity.

In contravention of concept of
Europe, Britain and Russia began
to support Greece nationalist against
Ottoman. Moreover, ~~the~~ support of
Russia to Romanian and Moldovan
nationalists made the victory
of forces of change to
tripartite ~~separation~~ structure an
easy task.

Conclusion:

Congress of Vienna through concert of Europe and Metternich system preserved the balance of power in Europe for 100 years. However, it was fragmented due to architects who created it.

Section-B

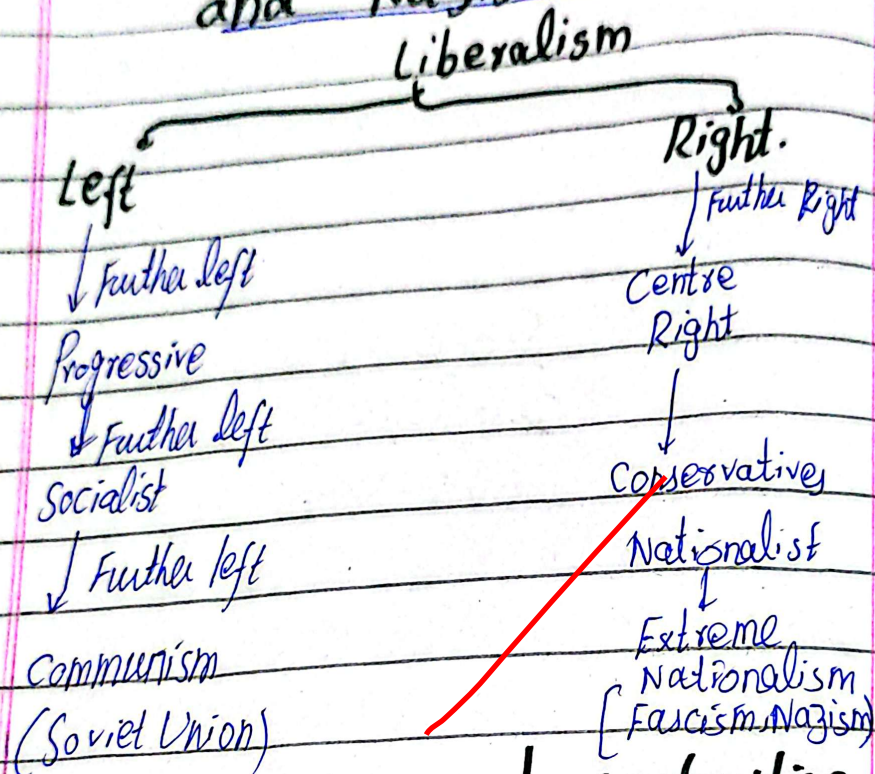
Q. No. 5:

Introduction:

In the interwar period between World War I and World War II, extreme versions of liberalism challenged the West and East of Europe. Both Soviet Union and Fascist favoured rule with Iron hand. Both of these ideologies favoured ~~opposition of~~ suppression under different pretext. However, Fascist Italy had expansionist ambitions while Soviet Union was security-oriented. Fascist Italy revolved around the demagogues while Soviet Union revolved around ideology. Moreover, other factors also marked the

the authoritarian regime of ^{Soviets} Italy and
totalitarian regime of Italy.

Ideologies of Fascism and Nazism:



Comparing and contrasting
the paths to power of
Fascist Italy and Communist
Soviet Union:

i) Both states ascended
the power with extreme
ideologies:

Italy ascended to Fascist

Italy to jingoistic nationalism
in the pretext of restoring
national pride. ~~com~~ Soviet Union

adopt extreme left liberal ideology to grip the corridors of power in Bolshevik Revolution 1917.

(ii) Authoritarian Soviets and fascist Italy put behind the bars the opposition:-

Soviet Union dethroned the monarchy in Bolshevik Revolution. Moreover, Lenin nationalised the lands and put all the "Kulaks (Feudals)" behind the Siberian jails to preserve rights of worker class. Similarly, totalitarian Mussolini put the communists, socialists in jail and sidelined the monarchy to restore national pride.

(iii) Authoritarian Soviet Union and totalitarian Fascists favoured rule with Iron Fist:

Authoritarian Soviet rulers like Lenin and Stalin crushed the socialists in 1920s. Secondly, Stalin formed a parliament in 1936 (Duma) that was just a stamp

paper of communism. Similarly, Fascist Mussolini formed secret police to kill the opposition creating a totalitarian regime.

iv) Soviet Union favoured authoritarian economy while Fascist Italy formed a corporate state.

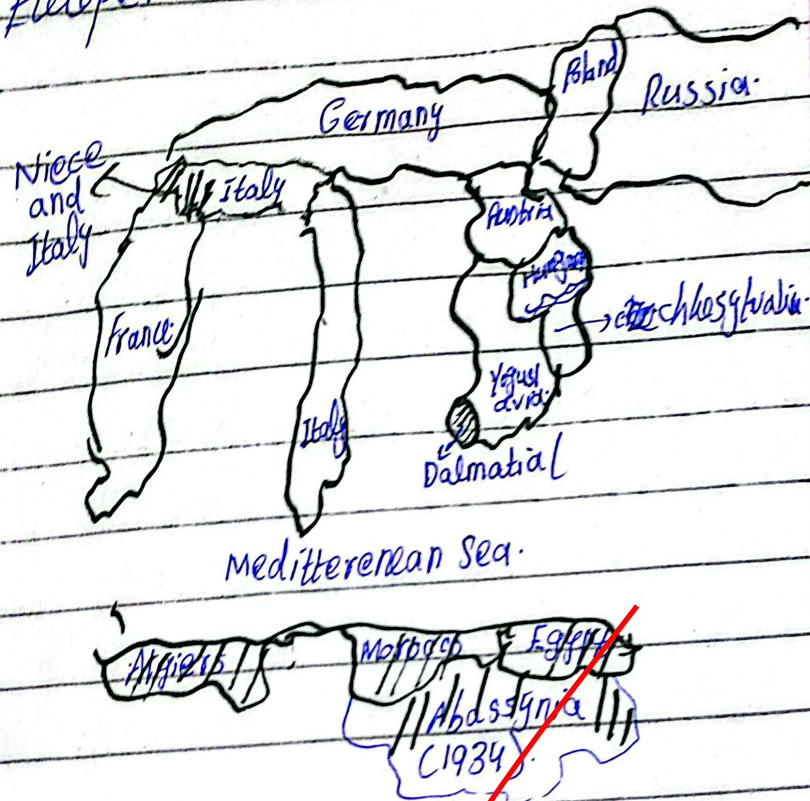
In the authoritarian rule of Soviet Union, lands were owned by 5-10 large families. In National 5-year Plan of Russia, private property was prohibited favouring authoritarian growth.

(Why Nations Fail?: Acemoglu and Robinson). However, in Italy of totalitarian ruler Mussolini, private property was allowed but trade unions were banned.

v) Authoritarian Soviet Union was gripped by security fear while totalitarian Italy had expansionist ambitions.

Authoritarian Soviet Union like Czar Nicholas II had security fear

in Europe while Fascist Italy exported its totalitarian rule through expansionist ambitions jeopardizing the peace of whole Europe.



 Areas of Fascist attack in Interwar period.

(vi) Authoritarian Russia revolved around ideology while totalitarian fascists revolved around demagogues.

In Soviet Union, Ideology of communism was supreme rather than Lenin or Stalin. However,

totalitarian regime of Fascist Italy revolved around the charismatic personality of Mussolini. Thus, demagogue was the root of Fascism.

(vii) Fascism shaped the interwar period while Soviet Union expanded to the cold war:

Fascism, a totalitarian Ideology, shaped inter-war period in alliance with German Nazism. However, after world war II, this ideology collapsed. However, communism showed remarkable economic growth during cold indicating that communism was long lived than fascism.

Conclusion:

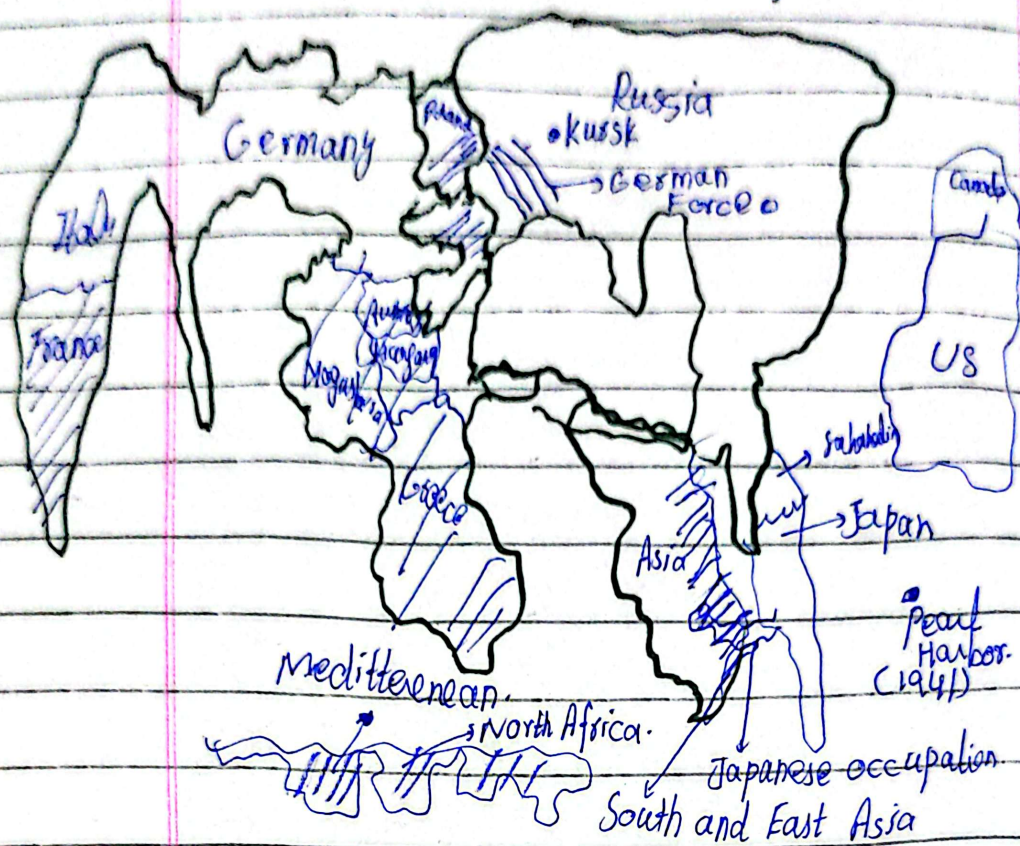
Both Fascism and ^{communism} Nazism were radical ideas that solidified totalitarianism and authoritarianism in Europe.

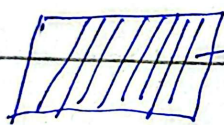
However, Fascism was a more imminent threat to European peace as compared to Fascism.

Q.6.

Introduction

Analysing the strategic complexity of Grand Alliance ~~and~~ of Britain, France, USSR (Soviet Union), United States of America (USA) against the axis given three factors, it is revealed that this alliance was forged to restore the balance of power in Europe, eliminate the radical ideologies and prevent an existential threat to allies from Germany and Italy. Through this alliance US-Britain-USSR defeated Japan in the Pacific region, provided setback to Germany and Italy and yielded a new relationship between US, China and USSR. As a result of world war II-oriented Grand alliance, cold war ensued and radical ideologies were eliminated.



 → Areas occupied by Germany, Fascist Italy and Japan.

Theatre of 1941.

Strategic complexity of complexity of Grand Alliance:

(i) US by funding USSR and helping western fronts created new Anti-German Grand alliance.

In World War II, Germany had occupied France, Poland, Balkan regions and attacked Russia in Kursk. On the other hand, Japan invaded USA in Pearl Harbor in 1941. Thus, US funded USSR to mix forces against Japan. USSR urged British and France to create second front and USSR used its strategic resources against Nazis Germany.

(ii) Grand Alliance was aimed at restoring balance of power in Europe and Asia.

In 1941, Japan was dominant in China, Taiwan Strait and Myanmar as threat to US and Britain. Similarly, Germany broke Molotov-Treaty 1939 to invade Russia. Italy under Mussolini occupied Northern Africa. Thus, it became essential to use US economy, USSR might and Britain freedom leverage to tilt the tables in war.

(iii) Grand alliance was strategic alliance to deal with

Existential threat of radical ideologies:

Through Vichy Republic, Germany aimed to propagate Nazi ideology in France. Japan aimed to challenge US and USSR in Asia Pacific. Similarly, Fascism was spreading in Yugoslavia and North Africa. America funded USSR to fight in battle of Kursk and Stalingrad to eliminate German Nazism from east. Thus, the aim of second front was to counter Nazis from the west.

Three elements Shaping relationship between allies in the World War II period:

(i) Grand alliance helped allies to defeat Japan in Asia Pacific:

General Montgomery troops defeated Japan in the Battle of Palau. Similarly, US troops navy drove Japan out of Philippines. Great Britain defeated Japan in

Battle of Myanmar 1942. USSR
though Sakhalin Islands tried
to invade Japan.

(ii) Three factors yielded
renewed engagement
with Among USSR, US
and China:

US helped Chang Kei chek and
Mao to drive Japan out of
China. USSR defeated Germany
in Battle of Kursk 1943 and
advanced towards Berlin. Similarly,
second front by Britain, with
the help of De Gaulle, helped US
and USSR to free France. It
renewed strategic engagement between
USSR, China and US.

How three factors
in Grand alliance
shaped outcome of
war?

(i) Three factors ensured
allied victory against
radical ideologies.

Through US funding to USSR the former reached Berlin. On the second front, Britain freed France from Vichy Regime, freed Belgium and Netherlands in Battle of Antwerp (1943) and reached Berlin from West. Similarly US dropped bombs on Japan's Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 to end war for good.

(ii) Outcome shifted war from Fascism and Nazism to bipolar cold war.

As a result of allied victory in World War II, US and USSR emerged as new global powers. Through China, Korea and ideological fight, both nations fought for dominance in new bipolar cold war.

Conclusion

Grand Alliance ensured victory of US, USSR, Britain and France in World War II. But a new cold war erupted between two victors.