

① (c) The Tennis Court Oath

② (a) The continental system

③ (b) Instructions
Balance of Power

④ (a) Secret revolutionary society

⑤ (a) Austro-Hungarian Empire

⑥ (c) Battle of Solferino

⑦ (a) Treaty of Villafranca

⑧ (c) The Austro-Russian War

⑨ (a) The capture of Berlin

⑩ (b) Kulturkampf

⑪ (b) Gallipoli campaign

⑫ (c) Many of us

⑬ (a) There should be around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

⑭ (a) Freikorps

⑮ (b) The Night of long knives

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 map.

13. Add quotation.

a) The Battle of Stalingrad

b) Bolsheviks

b) Cuban missile crisis

a) Treaty of Versailles

b) Mikhail Gorbachev

↔
Part II
Section A

QNo.2: How empty coffers of monarchy can fill the squares with revolutionary crowds by detailing the chain of economic pressures that led to the political eruption of 1789 in France.

Introduction:

The political eruption of 1789 in France were led by several factors ranging from the economic disparities of the lower-class to the influence of church in state affairs. The Divine rule of Absolute monarch paved the path for revolution in France by igniting the forces against empty coffers of monarchy. Economic, ideological,

religious and social affairs of Monarchs were corrupt in nature and their hollow-ness made space for revolutionaries to fill in the gap left by political destabilized Monarchy.

Causes of French Revolution 1789

→ Tyranny rule of monarch and pope influence
Among many reasons of revolution in France few were the dead governing structure of King Louis ~~XIV~~^{XIV}. He was not a competent ruler, and importantly his reign was controlled by pope. This state-church affair of French ~~then~~ administration led to economic degradation of poor classes. The extravagant life style of even many accompanied with tax exemption of nobles and clergy. The 2 - Estates of French Society led to the revolutionary radicalism of masses and ultimately toppled the Absolute Monarchy of Louis XIV.

The Third Estate and Famine in France

With no economic safeguards and continuous exploitation of lower-middle class

by the clergy and Nobles led to ~~the~~ extreme food shortages in France. There were queues outside Bread shops and Common-man dying due to starvation. Such pathetic economic conditions of France highlighted the poor functioning of monarchy and ignorance of elite class towards their citizens. By such gaps between rulers and ruled, bring revolutions, as vacuum is always filled with power either it be of monarchs or revolutionists.

Role of Pope in state affairs and Subotaging of King's powers

Apart from economic hurdles, people of France were brutally exploited by the pope control over kingdom. The church had grip over the policy making of monarch, he even captured state land as gifts to legitimize Divine rule of Louis 16. This power corruption in monarchy gave space to the revolutionaries to fill the vacuum and hence, led to French revolution of 1789.

Focus more on economic conditions

Ideological Debate of Philosophers and impact on the layman.

At time of 1779, The world was witnessing revolutionary ideologies in shape of English philosophers like Thomas Hobbes and John Locke. They in their books enlightened the people about their due rights and challenged the idea of "Divinity". By these ideological debates the Divine rule of monarchs were ~~hampered~~ and French Royal family also got targeted especially by the Theory of French philosopher J.J. Rousseau. He believed in popular sovereignty and protest of masses when their rights and rights were denied by ruling class. The empty coffers of monarchy along with ideas of liberty, equality and Fraternity led to toppling off Divine Rule and Republic governance emerged for the people, by the people.

Social Divisions and continuous ignorant attitude of monarch with only favour elites.

The 3rd Estate were completely, ignored

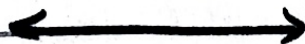
by French rulers. They were even denied property and still heavy taxation was imposed on the farmers by feudal lords. The Nobles, especially the French military were given pays via those taxes collected from lower-classes. Such attitude of Louis and General Estate build the gap between rulers and ruled and further enlarged the status quo by making rich, richer and poor poorer. These economic pressures led to political eruption of revolutionary forces in France.

Dead General Estate - National Assembly of France

A General Estate was erected by upper-class for law-making and enforcing. This governance structured lay rotting in its ruins, as it was hardly called for meetings and no law-making for common men were were carried out. It was by name only. Hence, the failure of Monarch to rule its people coupled with class and economic divisions and led to the revolution of commoners.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, the causes of revolution emerged from the empty coffers of monarchy and ultimately ended with French Revolution. As power vacuum always led to the power capture of new forces same happened by the economic pressures, religious interventions, tyranny of rulers, and ideological enlightenment among French masses. In the words of Lenin, "Revolution is two meals way." which perfectly defines the nature of agitation ~~among~~ ^{aroused} in commoners for their rights to life, property, and prosperity.



Q No2: If congress of Vienna was the constitution, the concert of Europe - the governing council, and the Metternich System the ruling doctrine, analyze how this tripartite structure successfully managed - and ultimately failed to contain - the forces of change in 19th century.

Introduction:

The congress of Vienna emerged to give the after napoleonic era a new ruling order for balance of power.

The 4-Great powers of Europe namely (Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Austria) met to settle down the changes caused by French Revolution and imbalance in power structure due to Napoleon's war.

The concept of Europe, all of these great power formed a council to agree upon certain order to bring back BOP in Europe. In that meeting, Metternich

the Foreign diplomat of Austria played his keen role by ~~giving~~ ^{hosting} the great powers and influenced their decisions for attaining Peace

in ~~19th~~ 19th century Europe. This Bipartite structure constitution, Council,

and Doctrine helped Europe get Balance and crushed the ideas of hegemonic rule or Colonization of

Europe by giving France its monarchy back and even invited her to

their great meeting ~~to~~ without putting war-fines and humiliations as

were latter seen in Treaty of Versailles against Germany hence, was considered a reason for WWI.

This way the structure helped successfully Europe to manage forces of change ~~but~~ ultimately failed to contain any forces to change this balance of power or legitimate order in 19th century Europe unless the Crimean wars erupted.

Social and Political order in Europe with Balance of power (BOP)

All the 3 structures were vital to contain any future power to disrupt the order in Europe. As France ruler Napoleon was defeated at battle of Waterloo in 1815 the congress of Vienna was signed between all the powers to avoid future revolutions.

The ideas of Metternich, ~~state~~ successfully managed all powers as it said about his powers that "He played with all 5 balls with two always in air." Such remarks about Metternich by historians reveal his capabilities of management. ~~the~~ ⁱⁿ ~~him~~ concept of Europe convinced the monarchs to ban ideas of Nationalism and Liberalism from growing. Due to these ideas revolutions are

carried out. Russia and Austria had their vast interests as both were absolute monarchs and were afraid of revolutions. This coupled with the fear of another Napoleon and Continental System Britain also reluctantly agreed with them.

The structure successfully avoided wars from 1815 to 1906 unless the tension in Crimea and Balkan states caused breaking of alliances for personal gains. The order was legitimate as it allowed France to be the part of concert and even the war reparations were forgiven by all to avoid future aggression. This guaranteed Balance of power and peace for all emerging power colonial power of Europe.

From merchantilists Protectionism theories to the Capitalists Free-Trade policy, the concert of Europe were successful to achieve Lessis Fair Economy. This avoided future economic downfalls and states' intervention in markets. which led to

Poor presentation

economic growth and ended food shortages,
ensured peace among layman. and
no more power struggles for economic
dominance and access to trade
routes were a result of these
3- structures.

Restoration of monarchy by bringing back
the legitimate, just rule by morality
of true rulers (monarchs). This way
metternich secured the rule of kings.
(Morality → Justice → Monarchy)

To avoid the Revolution, nationalism
and liberalism was to be crushed. Therefore,
by adopting their policies the changing forces
of Europe were successfully curtailed.

It was agreed to avoid future ~~conflicts~~
conflicts among states and alliances
were made to stick to harmony.
But if there was another chaos like
that of France, all were bound to
support the weak nations have their
sovereignty. These solid agreements
avoided the changing forces of 19th century
Europe. From Quadruple Alliances to Holy
alliance, Europe managed to sign
treaties for preserving existing order.

Conclusion

In a nutshell, this bipartite structure played with them their future fruits such as preserving order, restoring monarchy, and such forces of change like nationalism and liberalism. Until the unification of Italy and Germany and Crimean war this structure successfully managed to avoid forces of change in 19th century Europe.



Section-B

Qs: compare and contrast the paths to power and the mechanisms of political consolidation between the fascist states and the Soviet Union in interwar Europe, explaining how their ideologies shaped the fundamental nature of their rule, distinguishing b/w Authoritarian and totalitarian control.

Introduction: To attain power and mechanisms of political consolidation between fascist and communist states both adopts policies of ideologies. The fascist ideology revolves around nationalism, whereas the

believes in
Soviet Russia / a classless state. For power
maximization both go for extremists system
of manipulation among masses. Though,
they are far apart in concept
for example the Soviets' reign fall on the
far left wing spectrum and the fascists
rules on the far right-wing manifestos,
they both share a sense of Dictatorship
slightly, different in nature but rule of
few without any public representations.

The political ideology of Fascism is Authoritarianism
and Communist Russianism is of Totalitarianism.
Their fundamental nature of rule is internal
yearn was to expand their narratives
and spread their power via wars. Both
heavily intensified military and shifted
governance from Monarchy to Disguised
Rule of few, on name of equality.

1

Compare and contrast between Fascist states and Soviet Russia:

Political ideology of Fascist states revolve
around Authoritarianism whereas, the
Russians Political System is based
on Totalitarianism. Although they are
same in nature as both consolidates
power to few controlling the Hegemony,

But in Authoritarian regime, religion, economy and other smaller - daily life practices are not state controlled. But in a Totalitarian State each and every act of citizen is under total control of State from religion to economy. There is a complete surrender of all to the dictator's will.

In economic systems, fascists follow the policies of Merchantalism ~~for~~ whereas the Soviet Russia believed in Communism (ALL property is shared). On merchantalism, state intervenes to protect its ~~economy~~ market, pursue tariffs and increase its national interests. But in Communism as explained in "Das Kapital" of Karl Marx, it means no one owns anything, all property is shared and belongs to state. This eliminates the class differences but the other promotes it.

Fascist, go for the emotions of people and drive sense of extreme Nationalism on ethnic

on racial grounds. It differentiates specific group of people from rest of world by developing sense of pride and this is created via imagination and propaganda as Anderson says in his book "The Imagined Communities". Whereas the Soviet states ~~only~~ believed in Marx theory of Marxism — Rule of commanders Dictatorship of classless society living in Communes. It only followed system of equality on economic grounds.

★ Fascist involved religion in their political consolidation whereas the Soviet Union refrained from opting any religion, and the state was secular and free from religious influence. To legitimize the rule of Fascist Mussolini in Italy he used Pope as a tool to ignite the spark of ~~Great~~ History of Italy among masses and spread his discourse of superiority over all Europe.

How these ideologies shaped the fundamental nature of their rule:

In Italy, the Fascist Rule demanded elimination of all other races other than Italian and strengthened hatred towards others as consciousness of Nationalism. This way the rule in Italy was of Authoritarian and exploitative in nature. Military was used by Mussolini to control the people and abide them by law.

Contrary to that in ~~Russia~~^{Soviet} Union people were staunch followers of Marxist ideologies. They were not forced except the Bourgeois to give-up their rights of ownership. Everything under state control and equally distributed among masses led to happy surrender of basic rights. But with time the corrupt rule of Stalin made few more than equal as said by George Orwell in his book "Animal Farm". Though Communism spoke for Establishment of communes where all will be ruled by all without class discrimination is practically failed and the totalitarian nature

reemerged as a new type
of money.

conclusion

To conclude that
both were far-right and far-left ideologies,
but at least converging at some points
e.g. their nature of governance
was dictatorship. Minds of people
manipulated by glorifying their charm
and benefits over other economic
systems like capitalism.