

DATE: 13/12/2025

NOA Islamabad

Name

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Batch

405

Instructions

Paper

40092

European History

1. Give numbering to headings

PART - II

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

SECTION - A

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.

Introduction:

A nation can achieve prosperity and progress when it renders

freedom, equality, justice and autonomy. If its government denies these basic

rights then it leads to chaos, retaliation and negative reaction of

the case with France where monarchy treated its

citizens with discrimination, social injustice, economic pressure, illegal tax

and mismanagement of resources and revenues

and luxuries instead of national progress and development.

that compelled the citizens of

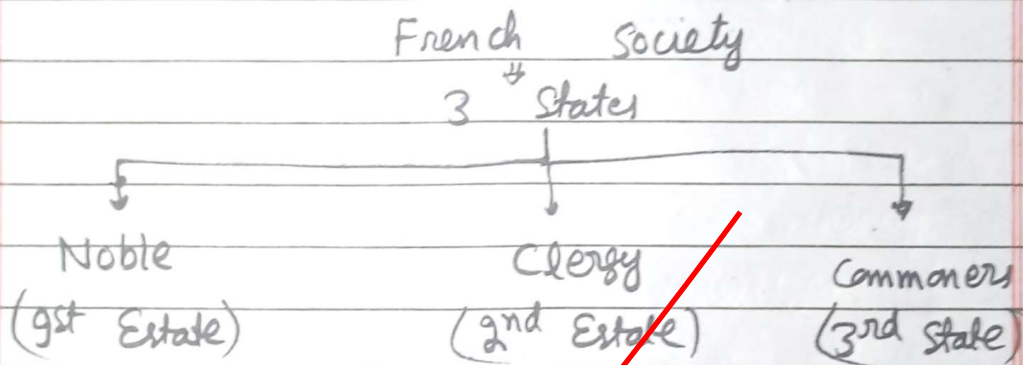
France especially the unprivileged to revolution against the atrocities

and indiscriminate policies of monarchy that led to political

uprising of 1789 in France.

Economic Pressures

- Illegal Taxes on bourgeoisie
- Labour Work without Wages
- Indulgence of France on Foreign Wars -
such as American Revolution (1776 - 1783)



Taxes: French society was divided into three states where nobility and clergy were exempted from religious and trade taxes while commoners - bourgeoisie, less privileged, were kept in burden through heavy taxes.

Labour Work without Payment:

The commoners were compelled to work in the fields of nobility and

clergy by using force and without payment or wages. Such indiscriminated behaviour compelled them to oppose the authority of the king and establish equality.

Indulgence of France in War:

A major chunk of economy used to be wasted in indulgence of France in foreign wars that crippled the economy and living condition of French people. For instance, its involvement in American Revolution and its support signifies French priorities that created hopelessness and rage among the miserable commoners.

Role of Enlightenment by Philosophers:

Philosophers like John Lock, Rousseau and Montesquieu enlightened the mind of French people with knowledge and thinking the values of freedom, equality and fraternity along with separation of power. They informed French miserable citizen about their legal and basic rights that led to revolution.

Incompetent and Indecisive Monarchy

French monarch like Louis XIII was incompetent and indecisive. He was unable to manage finances and control his citizens that were compelled on revolution because of inequality.

Discrimination:

There was segregation of citizens and their meetings with the king were called in isolation. This shows that nobility and clergy who were in minority but still they had privileges of having high proportion in vote while commoners were called separately and their vote was considered as one of the hands of their class. Moreover, last meeting was called in 1614, and then no meet-up held which show negligent behaviour of king.

Conclusion:

Background?

Map?

To conclude, it was the loopholes and discrimination of monarchs that led to the political eruption, challenging economic oppression by revolutionary crowd for justice.

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Q.2 (v) Answer no. 2

Introduction

In 18th century, Europe was ruled by monarchy and republicanism was strongly opposed by kings. However, when French citizens were oppressed, they rebelled against monarchy by bringing French Revolution in 1789. After that the government of Jacobian, followed by directory system and then Napoleonic era Napoleon started expansionism by waging war with Italy and Austria and proposed continental system of France against British, combatting them in naval supremacy and economic isolation. After Napoleonic wars of expansion, great powers of Europe - Great Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia, called a meeting that was the Concert of Europe the governing council, whose constitution was based on the Congress of Vienna and its ruling system was doctrine was the Metternich system. This tripartite structure successfully managed the invasion of French by Napoleon and restoration of monarchy and ultimately failed to contain the forces of change in 19th century Europe.

Role of Congress of Vienna:

Congress of Vienna was the constitution made by European great powers to curtail the increasing expansion of French in Europe. moreover, they decided to oppose and reject republicanism, liberalism and nationalism by propagating monarchy and traditional form of government for order and stability in Europe.

Role of Concert of Europe:

Concert of Europe - being the governing principle council, gathered to decide decisions of future against the threat of expansion of Napoleon and ending of unlawful cession of territories through power. They were first unceremonious but then truly settles the disputes and reservation of European states such as Austria, Russia and Prussia.

Metternich System - the ruling doctrine

Metternich was the foreign minister and chancellor of

Austria who was strongly opposing national and liberalism while truly promoting kingship in Europe. His ruling doctrine was restoration of monarchy and abolishment of republicanism. All these three structures did their efforts to regain the traditional form of government and bring peace in Europe in which they succeeded for sometime but then this system was failed by uprising of republicanism and independence in 1848.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, congress of Vienna, concert of Europe and Metternich system hold a great importance in the history of Europe. It was the result of such system that defeated Napoleon and his expansionist policies by European Great Powers - Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia. However, at last this system was also failed by rising of revolutionary ideas in Europe.

Section B

Q.5. Answer no. 5

Introduction:

Europe was ruled by monarchy in 18th, 19th century which was replaced by republicanism as a political system in 20th century. The path to power and the mechanism of political consolidation was divided into two ideologies. One was fascist states characterized by authoritarianism and strong grip on everything without accepting any opposing voice. The second system was that of Soviet Union in inter-war Europe which was promoting totalitarianism - control of government and everything is consolidated with one action whether it is oligarchy, democracy or monarchy.

Fascist Ideology:

- Strong Government
- No intervention
- No opposing voice
- Dictatorship
- Authoritarianism
- Expansionism

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Fascist states in interwar Europe propagated strong central government characterized by dictatorship, authoritarianism, expansionism, rejection of any type of opposing voice and strong control over every system of government.

Soviet Union Ideology:

- Socialist ideology
- Equality of citizen
- Government own resources
- Communism
- comparatively softer than Fascist Ideology.

Soviet Union ideology and its rule was based on equality of citizens, control over resources by government and their equal distribution without discrimination, ban on owning public property, communism and it was comparatively lenient than fascist ideology. They were promoting some freedom; however, fascist ideology did not accept any opposing idea against itself.

Authoritarian Vs Totalitarian Control



One Man Power

May or may not be
one man power.

Dictatorship

Freedom

No Opposition

Opposition

might be monarchy

Different form -
Oligarchy, democracy,

Army control or
Royalty.

communism and
socialism

Authoritarianism is characterized by one man power having control over everything, opposing retaliation or resistance and can be in the form of dictatorship or monarchy. In contrast, totalitarianism may or may not have one man power characterized by communism and socialism with different types of government such as oligarchy, democracy or monarchy.

In conclusion, in interwar Europe, it was a war of ideologies and making alliances to support one another ideas.

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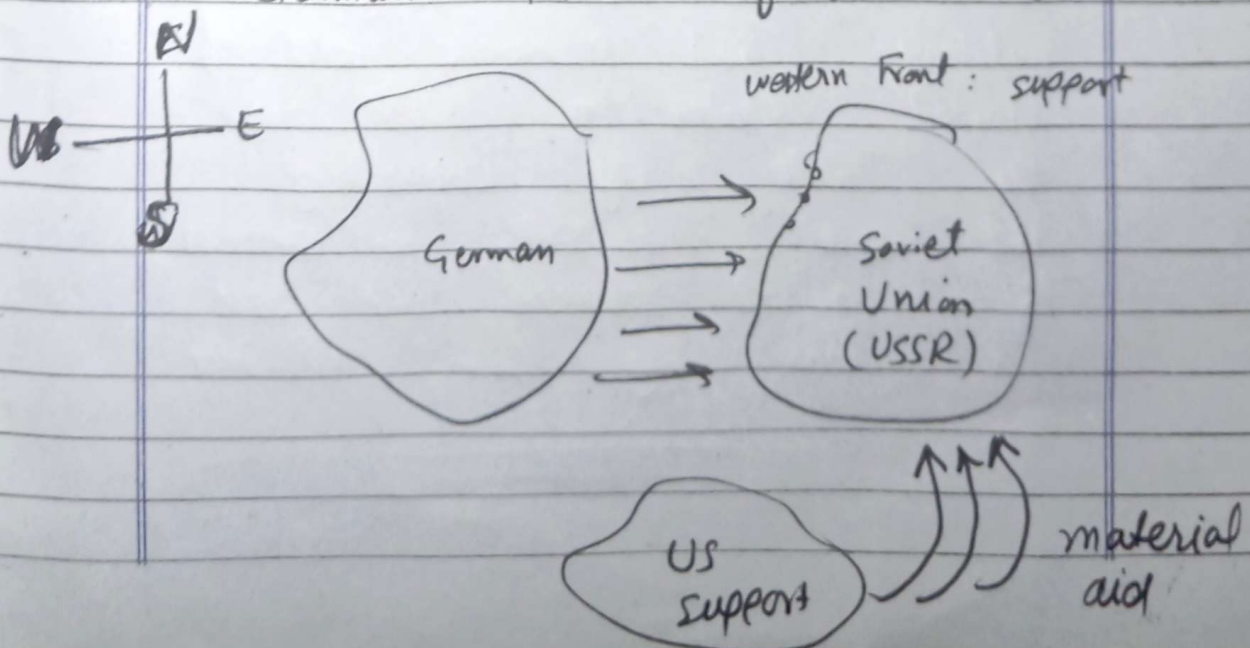
Q.6

Answer 6

Introduction:

World War - II was fought between two alliances - Grand Alliance led by Germany and Allied powers such as Great Britain and America to cite a few. Grand alliance applied a complex strategy by German invasion of Soviet Union in 1941, followed by Soviet demand for a 'second Front' in Western Europe, and the United States material support to the USSR. These elements shaped the destiny of allied power and they won against Germany and Grand powers with massive support of United States to Allied Powers.

German Invasion of Soviet Union



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Allied Power Vs Grand Alliance

Great Britain
USSR
United States

Germany
Japan
Hungary

War Result

Winner



Allied Power

Looser



Grand Alliance

Conclusion:

Germany attempted to control USSR but through military and economic aid of United States to USSR turn the table by supporting and hence, resulted in success of allied powers and lost of war by Grand Alliance