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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 expressed 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.

QUESTION NO 02

EMPTY COFFERS OF MONARCHY AND REVOLUTION

INTRODUCTION

"IF GOVERNMENT IS
NOT ALERT, ANY ECONOMIC
DISCREPANCY OR EVEN
THE ECONOMIC PROSPERITY
CAN LEAD TO REVOLUTION"

FARIED ZAKRIA -

AGE OF REVOLUTION

Monarchy and ruling elite
plays a crucial role in
inciting the common public and
their urge for revolution. Any

response and weak control
by Monarchy proves to be a

road to economic discrepancy,

which ultimately leads to Revolutionary

ideas. Some happened in France. The

weak monarch and less control
over it had over government.

Lead to resentment in 3rd

Estate, which ultimately resulted in

French Revolution. Tax imbalances, no

authority of king over clergy and

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and nobility, religious tax, salt tax and France's participation in the war of independence led to economic issues of French people, which translated in form of a political development, French Revolution.

WEAK MONARCHY AND ECONOMIC ISSUES

1. FAILURE OF MONARCH TO IMPOSE TAX OVER NOBLE AND CLERGY - ECONOMIC CRISES

One major weakness at the end of monarchy was that it failed to impose taxes on first and second estate, nobility and clergy. Clergy and nobility owned more than 80% of the land, yet they were exempted from tax paying. This led to widespread resentment in general public against monarchy. The economic conditions deteriorated by each passing day ultimately leading to wide spread political developments in French Revolution.

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MONARCHY AND VARIOUS TAXES ON PUBLIC

Heavy taxation on third estate proved to be another factor that led to French Revolution of 1789. Multiple taxes were imposed on public such as

(1) SALT TAX

It was tax imposed on salt and was widely criticized by locals.

(2) RELIGIOUS TAX

likewise, religious tax, imposed by first estate, clergy was another reason of widespread resentment against Monarchy

WEAK MONARCHY → LED TO GAP BETWEEN TAX PAYERS AND POLITICALLY POTENT GROUPS

The weak Monarchy was hijacked by politically potent clergy and nobility, and there was no communication between tax paying class and decision makers, this was another reason of French Revolution.

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MONARCHY LEAD TO WEAK ESTATE GENERAL - NOT ABLE TO TACKLE ECONOMIC DISPARITY BETWEEN 3-ESTATES

monarchy.
didn't allowed the Estate general
to work consistently. The Estate general
met in 1789 after more than
150 years. Thus it was not able
to solve the economic problems.
of in 1789 leading toward chaos
resulted in French Revolution.

FAILURE OF MONARCHY TO HAVE HAD A STRONG CENTRAL HOLD - LEADING TO ECONOMIC ISSUES

The Louis XVI had
no real central authority to
exercise. For example, in order to
implement reforms, the ~~of~~ courts of
~~the~~ each province had to ~~not~~
approve the reforms. The presence
of Nobility in courts made
the central authority of King
impractical. This was witnessed when
court refused to acknowledge
reforms of Louis-XVI imposing tax
on Nobility and clergy.

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WAR, SPENDING AND MONARCH - WORSENER ECONOMIC CRISES

The decision of France to help United States of America war of Independence and widespread war spending was another reason that led to economic issue of France and ultimately resulted in ~~was~~ French Revolution.

CONSEQUENCES OF ECONOMIC ISSUES

Due to all these economic issues, the resentment in general public increased. This resulted in deadlock between estates of France in 1788 Estate general meeting. The third Estate declared itself as National Assembly of France. The king responded paved the way for upcoming political development and this resulted in beginning of French Revolution in 1789.

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PROBLEMS IN MONARCHY

- No control over clergy and Nobility
- Decision to join the war
- Weak centralized Govt
- Non functional E-state General
- Voting rights in Estate General

ECONOMIC ISSUE

- Tax Disparity
- Religious Tax
- Salt Tax
- Bankruptcy
-

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

FRENCH
REVOLUTION

Third Estate Declared NA
Tennis Court Oath
Bastille Incident
Tuileries I

QUESTION NO 03

INTRODUCTION

The subsequent events ~~and~~ that happened after French Revolution and Napoleon wars changed the political and territorial dynamics was changed. ultimately, ^{after} the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, the great European powers decided to set an order and alter the changes made in Napoleon era. In this context Congress of Vienna settled the rules, Congress of Europe tried to keep the territorial changes and Metternich system provided the ideological base to keep the altered rules unchanged. This led to a bipartite structure which successfully managed the nationalism and liberalism and ultimately failed when conservatives used the nationalism to consolidate Germany and Italy in second half of 19th century.

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CONGRESS OF VIENNA AS CONSTITUTION

Congress of Vienna
proved to be act as a
constitution as it set the
rules of order ~~in~~ treaty
of Vienna. These rules included;

1- WHITE CHRISTIAN MONARCHS AS LEGITIMATE RULES OF EUROPE

The congress of Vienna
set the rules like legitimacy.
White Christian monarch were
considered as legitimate rulers
of Europe.

2- RESTORATION OF LEGITIMATE RULERS

Likewise, Congress of Vienna
advocated that legitimate rulers
must be restored. For example,
restoration of Bourbon Family in
France, House of Orange in Holland
were restored as per constitution
of congress of Vienna.

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iii- Balance of Power

Balance of power in Europe was another rule set by congress of Vienna. For this purpose, France was to be checked by Kingdom of Holland and Netherlands and Belgium. Unitedly, Confederation of Rhine was not kept as such to keep central Europe strong for Balance of power.

CONCEPT OF EUROPE AS GOVERNING COUNCIL

In order to keep the order of 1815 intact and preserve the rules set by Congress of Vienna, Concept of Europe acted as governing council to take the decisions in this respect. It took various decisions to preserve order as:

1- TROPPAUE PROTOCOL - TO SAVE 1815 ORDER FROM NATIONALIST AND LIBERAL

One major decision by governing Council / Concept of Europe was Troppaue protocol

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which allowed European powers to intervene in case of nationalist or liberal revolts.

CRUSHED REVOLT IN ITALY

The Italian revolt was crushed as a result of concept of Europe and decisions taken at concept of Europe

METTERNICH SYSTEM AS DOCTRINE

Metternich system provided ideological basis for the concept of Vienna and concept of Europe it give various ideals like:

1) NATIONALISM AS NEGATIVE FORCE - VIEWS OF METTERNICH

DOCTRINE

Metternich system considered Nationalism as negative force it divides people in nations

2) LIBERALISM AS NEGATIVE FORCE

Metternich viewed liberalism

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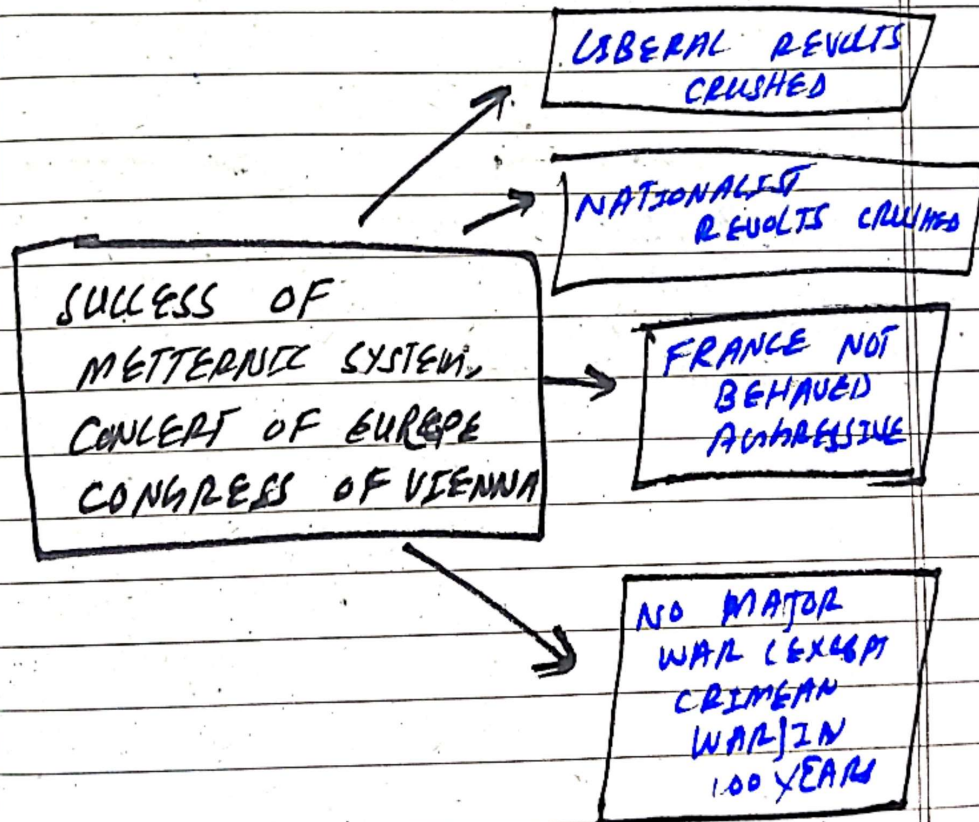
as negative force due to subsequent
impacts of liberalism in form
of chaos in Europe in Napoleonic
Era

iii- MORAL CONSENSUS

Mettetrnich
advocated moral consensus to
solve the conflict

ANALYSIS OF SUCCESS

The 1810
remained successful as;



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WHY IT FAILED

METTERNICH
FLED
AUSTRIA

UK WAS
NOT INTERESTED

DIVERGING
INTERESTS
OF AUSTRIA
AND RUSSIA
IN
BALCANI

CONSERVATIVE
IN ITALY
AND GERMANY
USED NATIONALISM
TO UNIFY

BRITISH
PUBLIC
OPINION

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QUESTION NO 05

FASCIST VS SOCIALISTS

1) PATHS TO POWER

a- FASCIST

Fascist came to power by ~~revolving~~ altering and manipulating the government. Initially Fascist party failed to gain power. Ultimately, when they came to power, Fascist party only had 4 ministers. By virtue of manipulation Fascist were able to seize the power. The manipulation of Treaty of Versailles was one major reason, which provided the Fascist access to power.

b- Socialist

Socialist came to power by socialist revolt. Initially, Menshevik made government though Petrograd Soviet. But they were not able to solve the issues of public, which provided Bolshevik an opportunity to come to power and hence by virtue

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by virtue of revolution, they come to power.

MECHANISM OF POLITICAL CONSOLIDATION

a) FASCIST

Fascist used the tool of fear as a tactic to consolidate their rule. They censored the media and in this way consolidated the rule.

b) SOCIALIST

Socialists consolidated their power by virtue of economic system of socialism. ~~their~~ Vanguard ~~the~~ socialist reforms were introduced. Apart from socialist reform, the tactic of fear was also used in socialist ~~govt~~ governments.

QUESTION NO 07

PART C

UNITOLAR MOMENT: CAUSES
OF SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION

The end of world war II led to two major powers, USSR and USA leading to a ~~multipolar~~ Bipolar world order. This Bipolar world order lead to era of cold war. Ultimately the Bipolar world order collapsed and resulted in unipolar world order. The cause of unipolar world order or USSR are 3

i) USSR ECONOMY BECAME
WEAK

By fighting two world wars, USSR economy had collapsed which resulted in ultimate end of Bipolar world order.

ii) INFLUENCE OF FREE MARKET
ECONOMY

The rise of free market and liberal economies

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also lead to USSR collapse.

iii- LOW INDUSTRIAL BASE

Industrial growth of USSR was less compared to USA, this also led to USSR collapse in 1991.

iv- SOCIAL DIVIDE AND MULTI-ETHNICITIES

Russia was a multi-ethnic and multi-religious state. This also led to its collapse and rise of unipolarity.

v- GORBACHEV'S POLICIES

Gorbachev's policies like glass not etc were also major causes of rise of unipolar world order.

PART A

FORCES OF CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

Forces of continuity and change refers to various ideas that emerge in Europe and lead to significant change in course of European history.

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These include Nationalism,
Liberalism, Romanticism and
Industrial Revolution

1) NATIONALISM

Nationalism refers
to affinity to one nation
and feeling of affiliation
of an individual toward its
nation. Nationalism significantly
impacted the Europe as

1- Idea of French Fatherland in
French revolution was a manifestation
of Nationalism

Italian and German unification
was ideas of Nationalism

Greek Independence ^{was} also result
of Nationalism

WWI and WWII were a
consequence of Nationalism.

2- LIBERALISM

Liberalism refers
to ideals of popular sovereignty,
representative democracy, life, liberty
and fraternity. It arose in
Europe in 19th century and
resulted in significant changes
in Europe. Absolute monarchies
were ended. Suffrage rights were

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given to individuals.

ROMANTICISM

It was a literary movement aimed at individualism and self discovery. It used art, ~~ethic~~ and literature for higher individual values.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Similarly, Industrial revolution was another movement which is associated with industrial development. It improved the life of individuals and hence played a role developments in European history.