

Q.2.

Introduction:

French revolution started in the name of sympathy with 3rd estate, taxation justice, end to despotic manoeuvres of clergy and transfer of power to people from monarch. However, it ended in political instability, inflation, reign of terror and expansionism, which resulted in great tyrannies.

French Revolution

king is not
shadow of
god on earth.

Anti-Monarch

⇒ Powers of monarch
should be checked.

September
massacres,
1792 of
"nobility"

Anti-Feudalist

civil
clergy
constitution,

Anti-
religious

1791 (clergy is subjective to
state).

How French Revolution started in the noblest Cause:-

(i) French Revolution started in name of sympathy for 3rd estate:-

In Ancien Regime of France, three classes existed. 1st estate belong to clergy, which holds occupation of vast lands. Second estate consisted of nobility, which 2% of population, but held power and wealth. 3rd estate consisted of business and working class, who were economically suppressed. French revolution started to grant human rights to 3rd estate.

(ii) French revolution started in the name of taxation justice:

In France, 1st estate and 2nd estate were exempted from taxes. 3rd estate, which contributed 70% to GDP of country, had to

pay 85% of taxes. It includes direct taxation by government and indirect taxation by clergy and soldiers. In 1785, during meeting of estate general, revolutionists demanded across the board fair taxation in their charter of demands. However, it was rejected, which triggered revolution.

iii) French revolution demanded end to despotic manueveres of clergy.

In Ancien Regime, clergy was despotic due to religious powers. It owned $\frac{1}{10}$ th of land and imposed a tax on 3rd estate called tithe.

In this way, clergy have amassed colossal wealth. Enlightenment philosophers questioned these despotic powers of clergy, which lead to French Revolution.

**“ Religion is ‘holy essence of superstitious beliefs’
(David Hume).”**

iv)

(iv) French revolutionists demanded anthropocentrism from monarch;

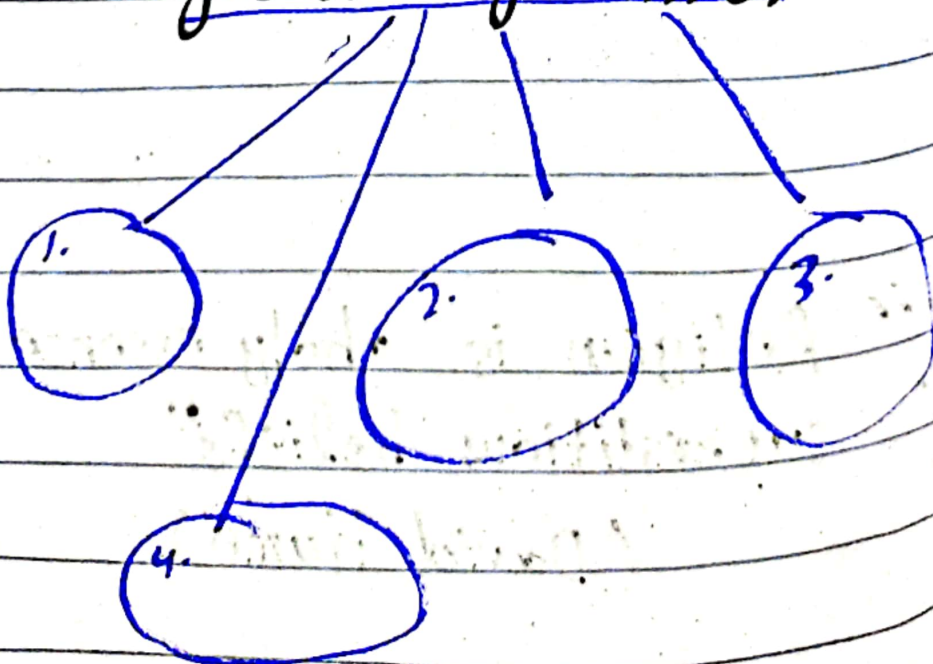
As 3rd estate comprised of 97% of population, it should have considerable say in "estate General" of France. However, it had only 1 vote. Thus, powers were concentrated in hands of monarch, clergy and nobility.

Revolutionists in their "cahiers" demanded increase of votes in estate General.

Session 1788, which was rejected.

It paved the way for revolutions.

How French revolution ended in great tyrannies?



(i) French revolution ended political stability in France.

It is true that French revolution demanded political rights of people. However, it result in great tyrannies because politics could not be stability. It is evident from transformation of legislature from National Assembly of France (1789-92), National legislative Assembly (1792), and national convention (1792-1795).

This whole era was marked by political fussle between Girondins and Jacobins.

(ii) French revolution started to provide economic relief but ended in hyperinflation in France.

Although French revolution^{ists} demanded economic relief for poor classes, however it resulted in great tyranny of inflation. In 1790, National Assembly of France, which was constituted of revolutionaries, issued new currency of "Assignats" against land of clergy. However,

its value declined in international markets which increased inflation in France. Moreover, Charpentier Law 1791, banned trade unions which further resulted in dark clouds of economic crisis.

iii) Reign of Terror was the dark end of French Revolution:-

In 1792, Jacobins, with mass mobilisation, toppled National Assembly of France, dominated by Jacobin-Girondins. Head of Jacobins, Robespierre, was strongly anti-monarch and anti-clerical. He committed massacres of nobility in September 1792. Moreover, he executed opposition of Girondins through Guellotization. In this way, revolution resulted in night of reign of terror.

"All Revolutions start in name of human rights and end in reign of terror"
(Metternich).

Days: _____
⑤ Expansionism of 19th century was the gift of French Revolution:



In 19th century, Napoleon assumed power leveraging domestic instability and exporting revolution through foreign policy. Napoleon was a popular monarch of French revolution which exported great tyranny through expansionism.

Conclusion

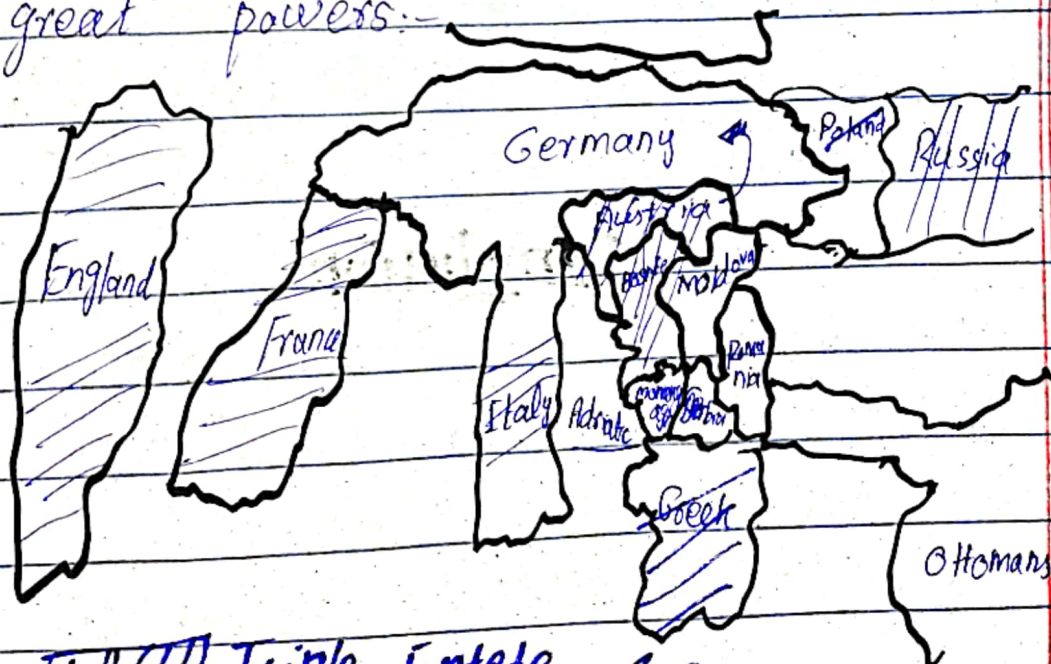
It is true French revolution was the result of deteriorating socio-economic and political conditions of France. However, it only worsened the situation and resulted in great tyranny.

Q.4.

Introduction:

Hostility between France & Germany resulted in rival alliance alliances.

Growing hostility between France and Germany, hostility between Russia and Germany, German ambitions of naval dominance over British, Italian interests in Africa and distrust with British resulted in alliances and World War-I. Moreover, Serbian distrust over ottomans, and Austrians, Russian concerns over Berlin-Baghdad Railway project, German alliance with Austria and Austrian annexation of Bosnia, triggered World War-I by sowing mistrust between great powers:-



Triple Entente.

Triple alliance

Pre-war alliances.

Triple Alliance:

In 1885, Germans and Austrians entered into economic Union, called Dual alliance. As Italy was dissatisfied with British, it also entered in limited military agreement in 1899, called Triple Alliance.

Dual Alliance:-

In 1894, Russia and France, being isolated on external theatre joined hands to form Dual Entente. In 1905, British entered an agreement with France for defensive alliance. In 1908, British forged defensive alliance with Russia called Triple Entente.

How these Pre-war alliances led to World-war I??

- (i) Growing hostility between France and Germany ^{sowed} ~~sought~~ mistrust to trigger WW-I:
Germany occupied Alsace-Lorraine from France in 1871. Moreover,

Germany also kept France, Russia and British, separated through "Realpolitik". However, it only sowed mistrust between both countries. Thus, France forged Entente Cordiale with Russia and Germany forged Dual Alliance with Austria. These alliances were the preparatory phase of World War I.

(ii) Hostility between Russia and Germany, also lead to World War I.

In Russia was isolated in Treaty of Berlin, ~~where~~ (1878), where Germany favoured decisions of British. Although Germany tried to appease through Three emperors league (1872), it was fragmented after deposition of Bismarck by Kaiser-Wilhelm II. Germany had already grown stronger through Dual alliance. Russia forged alliance with France in 1894 and another alliance ~~in~~ with British 1908. Thus, Dual alliance

and triple alliance were at loggerheads, in the pre-war theatre.

(iii) Germans ambitions of naval & superiority, sensitized British, leading to alliances and war;

In 1890s, Moroccan rebellions were being supported by British. German King Kaiser Wilhelm II visited Morocco to support Sultan of Morocco. It was done so to assert naval dominance of Germany. However, it sensitised British, who quit Germany to sought seek alliance with France, Russia and Japan. In this way, new alliance of British was the signal of war in future.

(iv) Italian distrust ~~are~~ with British, in African colonies, leads to alliance with Germany:-

In 1899, Italian knew about secret clause of agreement between France and British, to keep Italy out of African affairs. As Italy was

shocks of Russian

interested in Morocco, this clause led to rift between Italy and British. Thus, Italy joined Dual alliance of Germany, forming Triple alliance, which led to World War-I through geopolitical manoeuvres.

(v) Serbian distrust of ottomans and Austrian, led to alliances of small powers:

Serbian nationalists targeted Ottomans and Austria to liberate themselves.

However, both of these states used repressive measures in their Serbian populated areas. Thus, Serbian sought alliance with Russia to protect their interests in Balkan. Furthermore, Balkan crisis led to World War I.

(vi) Berlin-Baghdad Railway and Russian concerns:

Ottoman and Germany developed good bilateral relations. ~~with~~ It led to agreement, which is called as Berlin-Baghdad Railway project. It

was matter of concern for Russia and Britain. Britain wanted to prevent Germans from accessing oil reserves of Mosul, Russia wanted to curb German expansion in the East. Thus, Ottoman joined Triple Alliance in 1914, while Russia and British were part of Triple Entente.

(vii) Bosnian question and "Great alliances rivalry:

In 1908, Austria completely occupied Bosnian administrative region. Thus, Balkan nations including Serbia, Montenegro joined British led alliance against this move. Germany supported Austria in her move. This politics in Bosnia led to murder of Archduke Ferdinand I in Bosnia, which triggered global war between these alliances.

Alliances and counter alliances gradually led to World War I.

It was because of the fact that ideological gulf between these great powers was created to such an extent, which could only be bridged by a global war.

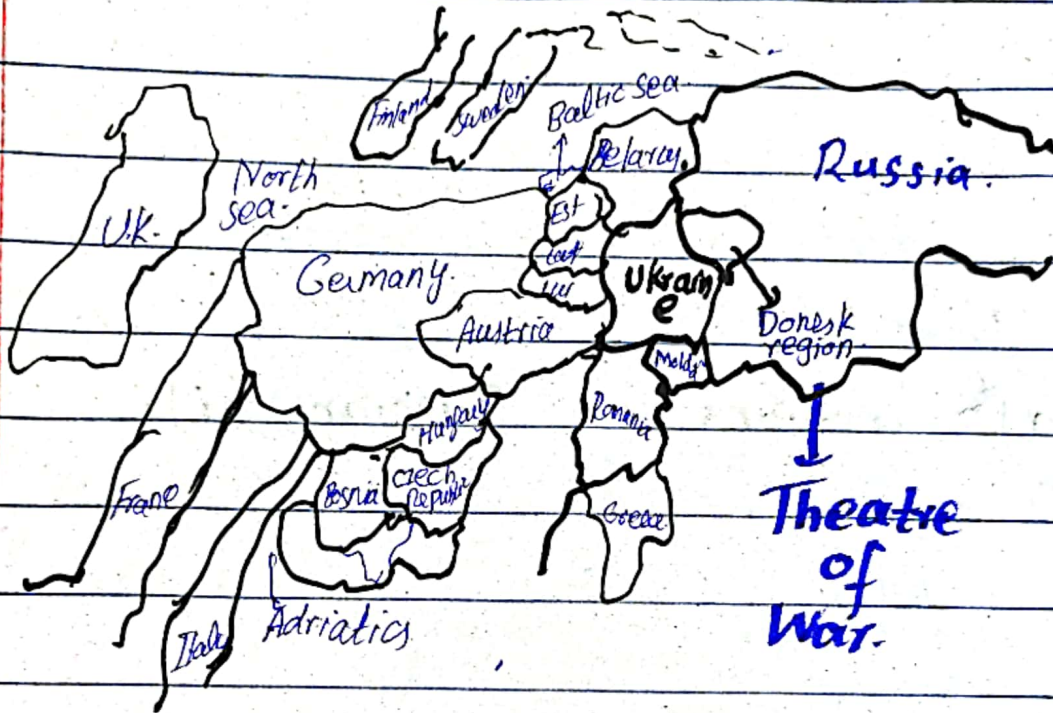
Section-II:- Q.6.

Introduction:-

Britain

Russia Ukraine conflict has influenced strategic responses of Britain by imposition of new tariffs and increasing defence spending. France has sanctioned Russian products, however, seeking partial relations through China. Germany has started joint drills with US near Philippines to counter Sino-Russian Alliance and increase humanitarian aid to Ukraine. Moreover, Russia has lowered the nuclear threshold and triggered cyber warfare with NATO. However, populist movements in Germany, France and Britain are on the rise due to immigration, and sanctioning Russian oil.

Moreover these populist movements are creating fragmentation in NATO, perpetuating war in Ukraine and driving anti-immigrant narrative in Germany.



Russia-Ukraine conflict and strategic responses of Europe:

(i) Strategic response of Britain:-

a) imposition of new tariffs:

In 2022, Conservative party of U.K., led by Rishi Sunak imposed new tariffs to protect indigenous industries from shocks of Russian

Ukraine war.

b) Increase of defence spending:

In 2023, British increased budget of its army. It was done to meet aggressive postures of Russia towards Europe.

ii) Strategic responses of France:

a) Sanctions on Russian oil:

In 2022, France imposed sanctions on buying Russian oil to support Ukraine.

b) partial relations through China:

As France is vulnerable to right-wing lead by Maria Le Pen, President Macron paid visit to China in 2023 to talk about partial relations with Russia.

iii) Strategic responses of Germany:

a) Joint drills with US near Philippines:

Far-right AfD is pushing Germany to

Day: _____
strengthen ~~his~~ its army. To counter Sino-Russian axis, Germany ~~has held~~ has held joint drills with US near Philippines in 2024.

b) Increasing humanitarian aid:

Germany announced \$200 ~~million~~ million / year to Ukraine in aid in order to check Russia.

iv) Strategic response of Russians:

a) Russia lowered nuclear threshold in 2024:

As NATO aid to Ukraine increase, Russia lowered nuclear threshold in 2024. In this nuclear doctrine, Russia can use nuclear weapons if its territory is attacked by conventional or sub-conventional weapons.

b) Increase of cyber warfare:

In 2024, Russian vassal was reported by Pentagon to sabotage submarine cables between Estonia and Finland. It is evidence of Russian cyberwarfare against NATO.

How populist movements are altering Foreign policy of Europe in evolving geopolitical landscape??

(i) Populist movements in Europe are on the rise due to immigration and Russian oil:

After Russia Ukraine war, 50,000 immigrants crossed into Poland, Germany and United Kingdom (U.K). However, it increased anti-immigrant drives in Europe. It paved the way for populist movements.

Politics over Russian oil:

In 2023, Germany, France and U.K. stopped buying Russian oil. It increased energy prices in these countries. Thus, people began to support to far-right AfD in Germany and Marine Le Pen led alliance in Europe.

(ii) Populist movements are creating fragmentation in

NATO:

AfD in Germany demands solidifying Army, buying Russian oil and stop immigration. Such moves have been observed in France.

In 2023, European parliament also witnessed rise of far right in elections.

Populist movements can isolate countries and create fragmentation in NATO.

(iii) Far-right populists can help Russia to perpetuate war in Ukraine:

A far-right populist holds the view that Russia-Ukraine war is not the prerogative of their country (statement of Maria Le Pen in Lyon, 2023). Thus, they can stop military assistance to Ukraine and resume buying Russian oil. It can perpetuate war in Europe.

(iv) Anti-immigrant narrative is on the rise in Europe:

In 2023, 50,000 refugees from

Ukraine crossed into different parts of Europe. Thus, populist parties are giving impetus to anti-immigrant drives coupled with socio-economic deterioration in France, Germany and U.K.

Conclusion:

Russia-Ukraine war has altered the foreign policy of Europe. It has exacerbated right-wing populism due to poor economic condition, defence burden of NATO and humanitarian assistance to Ukraine. It indicates that tables are turning against favours of U.S. in Europe.

x-----x
Q.7.

(a).

What is conservatism??

In Post-Napoleonic Era, conservatism refers to the concept that nationalism and liberalism are negative forces, which must be

eradicated through joint efforts of conservative monarchs.

How Metternich's policies reflected Conservatism??

(i) Carlsbad decrees, 1819:

In 1819, Metternich issued Carlsbad decrees to suppress German Nationalism in Europe.

It aimed at German nationalism by controlling curriculum of education system, controlling media and controlling unions.

(ii) In Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1817, Metternich opposed support to Spanish nationalists.

In 1817, Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle was held as part of concert of Europe. In this congress, Metternich opposed any form of support to Spanish Nationalist against monarchy of Spain.

(iii) Metternich allied with Russia with theme of shared values.

In 1819, Metternich convinced Russia to suppress liberalism through shared values of morality and conservatism. Therefore, Holy Alliance was forged to prevent nationalism and liberalism.

How Metternich Policies maintained political stability post-Napoleonic?

(i) Metternich policies prevented rise of nationalism in Spain:

In Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, Britain, France, Prussia and Austria vowed to preserve conservatives in Spain. In this way, nationalist wars were prevented in Spain, leading to peace in Iberian Peninsula.

(ii) Metternich policies maintained peace by convincing monarchs to use force in Belgium:

In 1832, liberals in Belgium revolted against Monarch of Netherland.

Metternich convinced all conservatives of Europe to use force against Belgian nationalists to maintain peace in the continent.

Q.7. (b):

Treaty of Berlin:-

This treaty was signed in 1878 to revise treaty of San Stefano, which ended war between Russia and Ottomans. In this treaty, Bosnia was handed over to partial administrative region of Austria. Bulgaria was divided into three regions and Montenegro was re-given to Ottomans.

How this ~~the~~ treaty re-shaped balance of power??

① Expansion of Russia into Mediterranean sea was checked by this treaty:-

Russia launched 3rd Russo-Turkish war to create Bulgaria and create influence in Mediterranean

However, treaty of Berlin thwarted this dream by dividing Bulgaria into three regions.

(ii) Balkans was readjusted to prevent boots of one power:

In Treaty of Berlin, Bosnia was given to Austria and Montenegro was given to ottomans. It maintained balance of power by preventing domination of one power in Balkans.

How Treaty of Berlin reflected competing interests of great powers??

(i) Britian gained cyprus, which indicates their Naval interests:

In this treaty, Britian gained cyprus from ottomans. Thus, this treaty reflected that Britian wanted to strengthen her position in the medditerenean through this treaty.

(ii) Austria had interests in Balkan Domination:

In this treaty, Austro-Hungary empire was awarded Bosnia. Bosnia was completely annexed in 1908 by Austro-Hungary.

Thus, Austria wanted to control Balkans.

(iii) Britian and ottomans aimed to control Black sea:

British wanted to control Black sea through ottomans.

Thus, they awarded Rumelia to Ottomans to appease interests of the both parties.