

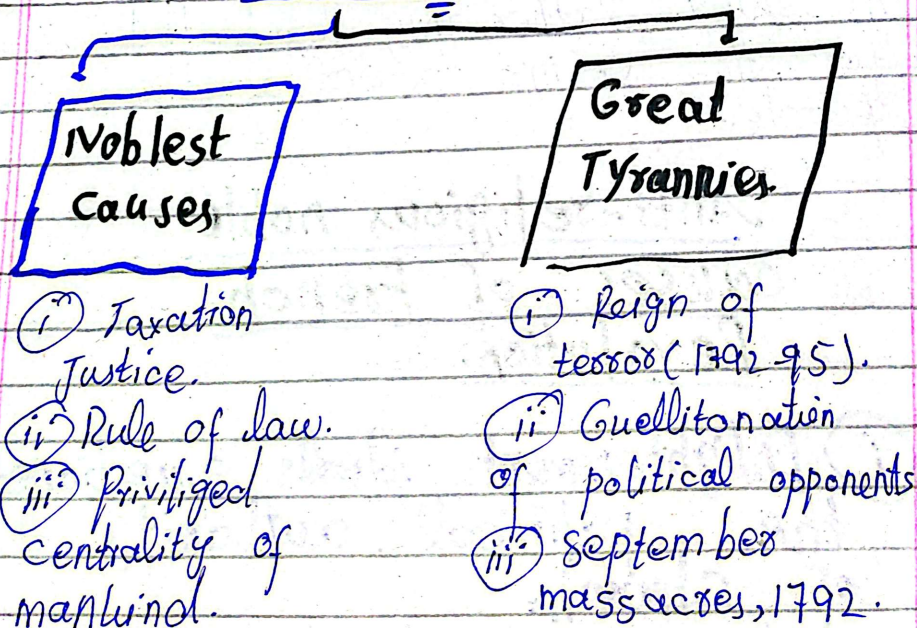
Section-A

Q.No.1

Introduction:

The great tyranny manifested into the oppressive regime of revolutionaries aligned disguised as just noblest causes. The anti-monarchical noblest causes including ~~anti~~-anti-king slogans, popular sovereignty triggered French revolution. Similarly, anti-religious expressions including enlightenment ideals and religious taxation were the noblest causes behind French Revolution. Moreover, anti-feudal notions questioning privileged centrality of elite changed the course of France of 1789. However, all of these efforts morphed into Reign of terror and economic instable regimes.

Decoding the Statement:



Anti-monarchical noble causes that triggered French Revolution 1789:

(i) Anti divine theories challenged inherent supremacy of king:

Revolutionary philosophers such as John Locke theory that king is the shadow of God ~~of~~ on earth. Rather, he focused on Right of life, liberty and property to everyone. It questioned unchecked powers of king that triggered revolution.

(ii) Popular sovereignty in French Revolution rejected unchecked monarchical authorities:

The popular slogan of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" challenged the concentration of powers in king. Rather, they advocated for the voting power of the people.

Anti-religious noble causes of French Revolution.

(i) Enlightenment ideas questioned the political authority of church.

According to David Hume

Enlightenment is to question the accepted notions of absolute religious truths." The enlightenment ideals questioned the vast taxation powers of church and rejected its supremacy.

(ii) Reli Hatred against religious taxation was the noblest cause that rejected religious Authorities:

Montesquieu contended that religion should be a common sense necessity. It challenged the church power to impose tithe (1st tax on land) on people which triggered National Assembly of France to take anti-clerical measures in 1789.

Anti-feudal noble causes of French Revolution.

(i) Revolutionaries rejected the privileged exemption of nobles in France:

In France, nobility held 40-60% of the land of France. They had tax exemptions on poll tax, Gabelle (salt tax) and Taille. This exemption filled anger among tax payers of 3rd estate who rejected this exemption in their demands to Estate General session 1788.

How these noble causes morphed into oppressive regimes of Great Tyranny?

(i) Political instability converted revolution into tug of war between different groups.

In Constitution of 1791, National Assembly of France gave right to vote to active tax payers. Robespier and Jacobins rejected this enfranchisement which led to regime change in 1792. Similarly, Jacobins government was converted into directory in 1795. This political instability led to great tyranny.

(ii) Noble, just causes of French Revolution morphed into oppressive regime of reign of terror.

Just and noble causes guised in human rights shifted power from king to a group of dictators. In 1792, Robespierre and Jacobins toppled National Legislative Assembly to form National convention. National Convention unleashed a reign of terror in France.

(iii) Just cause of French Revolution was converted into oppressive regime of political assassination.

In 1793, National convention ruled to kill Danton and other Girondins in opposition through Guillotination. Thus, noblest cause of equality was morphed into an oppressive regime through French Revolution.

(iv) French Revolution resulted in oppressive regime that committed September Massacres:

In August 1792, the National Convention of France ruled to slaughter emigrants and ex-royalists due to their purported collaboration with foreign troops. It resulted in September massacres.

(v) French Revolution morphed into Great Tyranny of Tuellexis III:

In September 1793, Jacobins passed a resolution to guillotine Louis XVI and his queen Marie Antoinette. This resulted in great tyranny of slaughter without equal right to fair trial.

Conclusion

French Revolution started in the noblest causes of Rule of law and equality of mankind. However, rejection of external authority turned it into "Hobbesian state of war of all against all"

Q. No. 3.

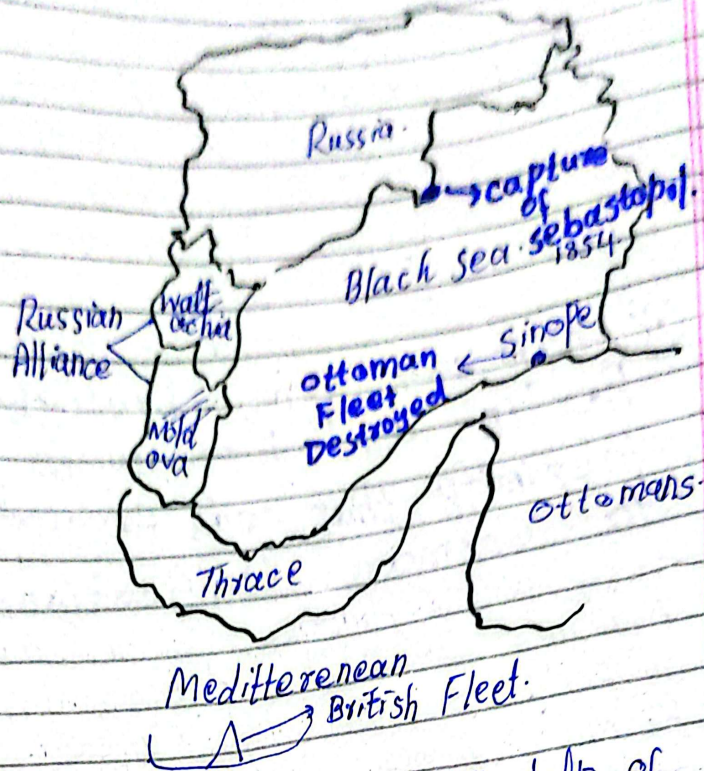
Introduction.

→ Berlin
→ Russia
→ Prussia
→ France
→ Italy
→ Austria
→ Sardinia
→ Lombardy
→ Venetia
→ 1871.

The Crimean war was the opening of a new door in European history as it resulted in rift in Holy Alliance that acted as opportunity for Berlin to lead German Unification. Moreover, Berlin and Russian proximity paved the way for German Unification in wars against Austria and France. Similarly, Crimean war resulted in Italo-France proximity against Austria that morphed into Italian unification. Moreover, ~~It~~ Rome-Berlin unity redefined European theatre post Crimean war.

Overview of Crimean War:

Cause: Ottoman rejection to grant Russia the guardian status for Bethlehem Christians.



In this war, Ottoman with the help of British and France destroyed Russia in Sebastopol Resulting in Treaty of Paris, 1857.

Crimean war was opening of a door into a new room of European history and the key of that door was in Berlin:

① Crimean war shattered Holy alliance giving diplomatic key to Berlin:
Holy Alliance was formed in

1815 between Austria-Hungary, Russia and Prussia. In 1854, Austria declared neutrality in war against Russia. It created a Holy alliance and a gap between Russia and Austria. It was favourable to Bismarck, the chancellor of Berlin.

(ii) Crimean war brought Berlin and Moscow in proximity that was favourable to German Unification.

As Austria-Hungary moved away, Berlin provided diplomatic support to isolated Russia. Bismarck offered Tsar Nicholas covert deniability if he repudiated Treaty of London in return for gaining legitimacy to attack countries for uniting Germany.

(iii) Crimean war handed over the key of diplomatic Maneuver to Berlin to keep foes and friend together:

As Bismarck gained legitimacy from Russia, he made diplomatic moves in to France and British. He offered France left of Rhineland and British, the linkage of Kaiser William, in case of attack on Austria-Hungary. Thus, Crimean war was shaping

new alliances in which the diplomatic key belonged to Berlin.

(iv) Bismarck launched war against Sweden by aligning with Austria and Italy:

Bismarck offered Italy Venetia and Lombardy in case of Prussian win. Moreover, he attacked Sweden by aligning Austria-Hungary on common German values in Battle for Schleswig-Holstein.

(v) Bismarck attacked isolated Austria to absorb German States in Prussia:

In 1865, Bismarck attacked isolated Austria-Hungary through Battle of Sadowa. He completely absorbed Northern Rhine and Westphalia and Schleswig-Holstein in Prussia.

(vi) Cavour used Crimean war to gain French support for war against Austria-Hungary to complete Italian Unification:

Cavour, the prime minister of Italy, favoured France and British against Russia in Crimean war. Resultantly, France and Austria-Italy launched attack on isolated Austria-Hungary to occupy Lombardy from Austria, in 1859. It was a major step towards Italian Unification.

(vii) In Post-Crimean war

theatre, Cavour used Berlin key to unlock doors of Venetia:

After Crimean war, Bismarck offered Italy Venetia in return for her diplomatic support against Austro-Hungary. Thus, after Battle of Sadova 1866, Bismarck gave Venetia to Italy, a second step to Italian unification.

Viss! Cavour and Bismarck used the Berlin key to complete Italian and German Unification.

In 1871, Bismarck reactivated his diplomatic key to retaliate to France in a war diplomatically provoked by Bismarck. As a result, Germany gained Alsace-Lorraine. On the other hand, Cavour utilized this Berlin key to get Rome completely. These steps completed German and Italian unification.

Conclusion:

Crimean war was not just a war between Great powers; it was a strategic shift in alliances that changed borders of Europe on the basis of Nationalism.

Section B

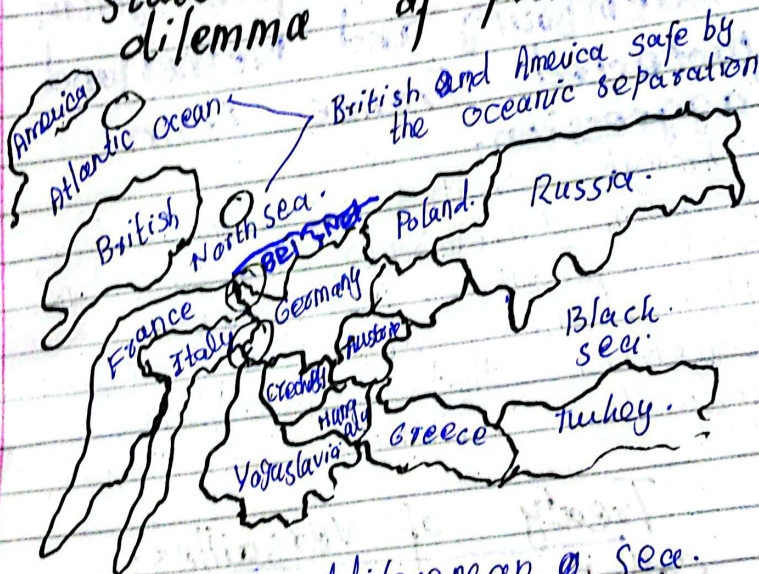
Q. No. 5.

Introduction:

- ✓ Versailles
- ~~Germany~~
- France
- Italy
- Italy
- ~~Russia~~
-

The security dilemma of France shaped the Treaty of Versailles in 1919-1920. The pursuit of absolute security over collective security, war reparations on Germany, Great Depression of 1929, political and economic crisis in Italy and appeasement policies of Great Britain and France resulted in the war and resultant second global conflict.

Decoding Clemenceau's statement and security dilemma of France:



○ → French security dilemma due to borders with Germany and Italy.

How did this security dilemma shaped Treaty of Versailles?

(i) France was protected from future German aggression by creation of Saarland:

In 1920, left of River Rhine was separated by from Germany into a demilitarized Zone of Saarland. Through this step, Treaty of Versailles protected future German incursions in France.

(ii) Independence of Belgium, Luxembourg and Netherland protected France from aggression:

Through Treaty of Versailles, Belgium, Luxembourg and Netherland was given independence. These lands acted as buffer countries that can address security dilemma of France.

Treaty of Versailles;
Collapse of Interwar
Peace and Second
Global conflict:

(i) After Treaty of Versailles, need for absolute security over collective security shaped interwar collapse of peace.

After Treaty of Versailles, 1919 League of Nations was created to ensure peace by collective security of nations. However France occupied coal mines in Ruhr in 1924 that fuelled German citizens. Similarly, Japan and Italy invaded their sphere of influence under absolute security needs.

(ii) Treaty of Versailles sowed seeds of collapse of Interwar peace due to war reparations ^{on} Germany that triggered Fascism:

In Treaty of Versailles, Great powers impose harsh penalties on Germany that blocked economic prosperity in Germany. It led to rise of Fascist leader Hitler who criticized Treaty of Versailles and promised Fourth Reich. This rise of Fascism collapsed interwar peace and triggered world war II.

(iii) Treaty of Versailles solidified jingoistic tendencies in Germany through war reparations that collapsed Interwar peace.

Through Treaty of Versailles, Alsace-Lorraine gained in 1871 was given to France. Moreover, demilitarised zone of Saarland contained German population that solidified Right Nationalism in Germany. It led to rise of Fascism and World War II.

(iv) Great Depression in 1929 paved the way for collapse of Interwar Peace and World War II:-

In order to save Germany from war reparations, America introduced Young Plan 1924. It revived German economy. However, Great Depression in 1929 renewed the demands of war reparation which crippled German Economy that led to Fascism and World War II.

(v) German isolation in Treaty of Versailles was compounded by political and Economic crisis of Italy:

In Treaty of Versailles, Italian speaking population of Dalmatia

was given to Yugoslavia.
As a result, political and economic crisis created in Rome due to frequent protests. From criticism of Versailles, born Mussolini who allied with Fascist Germany to collapse interwar peace and trigger world war II.

(vi) **Appeasement of British and France on absolute security of Italy and Germany repudiated Treaty of Versailles leading to world war II:**

In 1934, Fascist Italy attacked Abyssinia under absolute security needs in repudiation of collective security of Versailles Treaty. However, British and France lifted embargo imposed by League of Nations. Similarly, German attacked Sudetenland in 1936, which was recognized by British and France. It emboldened German-Italian axis to attack Poland resulting in world war II.

Conclusion:

Treaty of Versailles brought 20 years of peace in Europe. However, urge of nations for absolute security and war reparations on Germany converted it into treaty of war.

Q. No. 6

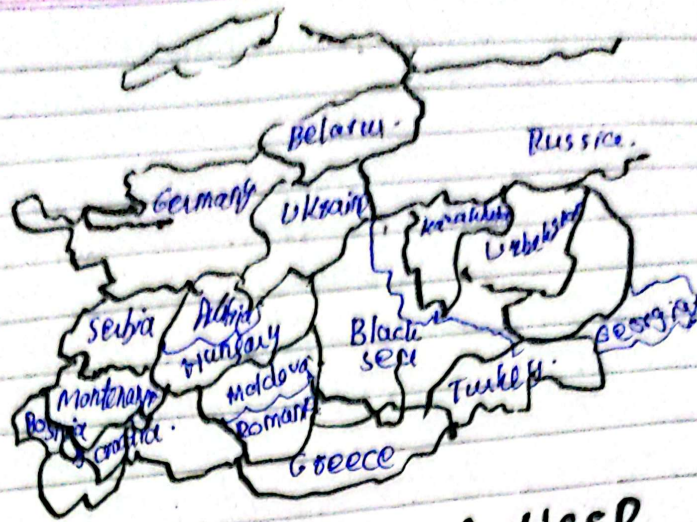
Introduction:

After fall of Berlin wall, USSR (Soviet Union) disintegrated into a number of states. European countries tried to reintegrate these countries in political and economic unions. This reintegration for peace led to many successful initiatives like European Union on the basis of common values. Moreover, their political and security needs were reintegrated through NATO. However, these multiple initiatives met with failure due to European Union incursion in Georgia, NATO's East ward expansion, Russia-Ukraine war, rise of far-right in Balkan states and failure of US guarantees for Europe.

Fall of Berlin wall:

USSR into Russia

As a result of Fall Berlin wall, Germany was reunified. Poland, Ukraine, Serbia, Bosnia and other nation-states got liberated from Russian sphere of influence from 1990-93.



1991: Disintegration of USSR.

Critical Analysis of "reintegration project" of western Europe.

Reintegration project gained following successes in European theatre.

(i) Expansion of European Union that yielded economic prosperity to newly integrated nations:

After fall of USSR, European Union was expanded from 20 to 27 states. The citizens of these states got access to tariff-less trade and a common market which delivered a boom of economic productions to Moldova, Romania, Germany and Greece.

(ii) Reintegration project was successfully converted

into newly formed
Eurozone:

European Union is the most successful economic and monetary Union after fall of USSR. The erstwhile USSR countries like Croatia, Montenegro and Lithuania adopted common "Euro" currency. As a result, 20 countries have been integrated into Eurozone.

(iv) Security needs of newly formed European States were addressed through NATO:

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed by 12 member states in 1949 under nuclear Umbrella of USA and Canada. In 2025, it has expanded to 32 countries, integrating broke-away states of Eastern Europe.

(v) NATO intervened in new European States to successfully solve their border conflicts:

Under the umbrella of NATO, countries intervened in Bosnian and Serbian conflict in 1995 to prevent genocide. Thus, it resolved border disputes in Eastern Europe.

Failures of ^{re}Integration

Project:

- (i) European Union (EU)
incursion in Georgia
failed reintegration
project:

In 2008, European Union tried to integrate Georgia into Economic alliance. However, Russia considered it an assault on its strategic culture. Thus, Russia occupied South Ossetia to force Georgia to abandon European dreams.

- (ii) NATO's Eastward expansion
failed re-integration Project
due to Russia-Ukraine
Conflict:-

In Geneva pact 1989, NATO promised that it will not expand eastward. However, in 2016, 17 and 18, Ukraine applied for NATO and conducted joint drills. It was an assault on Russian conflict strategic culture which initiated Russia-Ukraine war in 2022.

- (iii) Rise of far-right
in Balkan states is
failing re-integration Project:

In Moldova, Romania and Bulgaria, far-right parties are gaining momentum which have exclusionary policies like Fascism and Nazism. It is threatening European integration project in 21st century.

(iv) Failure of USA Security guarantees for Europe is phasing out reintegration project by EU and NATO:

With the rise of Trump, nuclear umbrella of USA is waning over Europe. Trump repeatedly urged NATO to increase defense spending. Thus, isolation of USA may halt re-integration project like 100 years ago from Versailles.

Conclusion:

In 21st century, European Union and NATO are most successful economic and security organisations. However, they are being threatened by exclusive nationalism and Trumpism.