

Q-3

The Crimean War was the opening of door in the new boom in European history and the key to the turn was held in Berlin. Analyze in context of Eastern question and wars of German and Italian unification...?

Introduction:

During the concert of Europe, there was hope of era of peace among European statesmen, but soon revolutions started in various parts of Europe in 1830. This led to series of wars in the different states. The revolutions based on nationalism, self-determination led to independence of various territories under Turkish empire and the

unification of Germany and Italy completed in 1871. It opened a new chapter in the history of Europe and shattered the desires of ~~aut~~ aristocratic rules.

The Crimean War was the opening of a door into a new room in European history and the key to the door was held in Berlin—

The concept of Europe envisioned a peaceful Europe with the rule of old system of aristocracy and monarch. However, within short time, revolutions ignited and spread in various parts of western and Eastern Europe based on nationalism and liberal democracy. This led to Crimean War in Eastern Europe. Soon the

triumph of nationalism ^{facts of} ^{crimes}
 was spread in other ottoman empire
 and then in disintegrated Germany
 and Europe.

The Eastern Question:

The Eastern Question referred
 to the gap and complexities
 that gradually created in
 Europe after the decline
 of Ottoman Empire.

The decline of Ottoman Empire led to
 complexities in the Eastern Europe and
 led to conflicts among major powers
 to control Empire's territories.

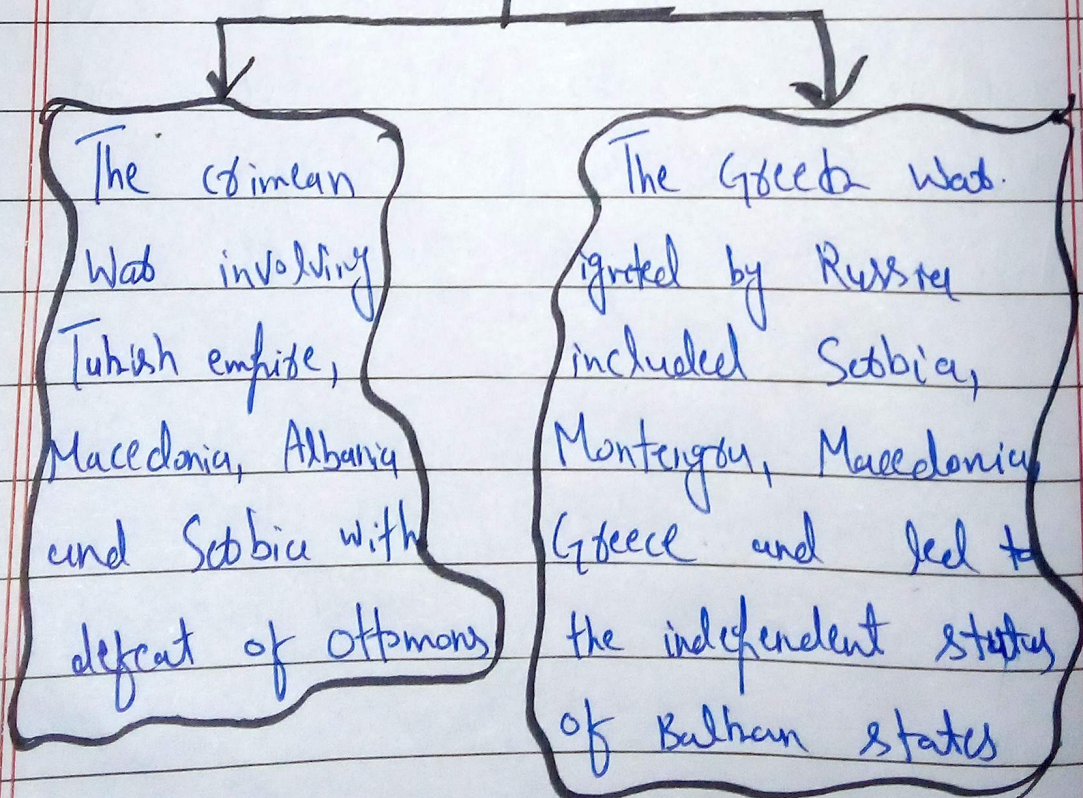
Background: The ottoman Empire "The Sick Man of Europe"

Ottoman Empire was huge
 and had vast mountainous territories.
 Most of the Eastern European

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territories in Balkan region were not under the direct rule of Sultan and controlled by governors. There was major corruption, inefficient military and the forced conversion of Christians into Islam. This led to bloody conflicts between Turkish officials and Balkan people.

Major wars that led to the disintegration of Ottoman Empire:



Lates on the crisis of Eastern
question led to

Balkan War I

Balkan War II

Ottoman Empire that was economically and militarily weak was defeated in all wars and finally disintegrated with the territories of Turkey left.

The Unification of Italy:

This is the other major event in the history of European revolutions, and led to triumph of nationalism in Europe.

Background: disintegrated Italy:

The Roman empire was disintegrated after the Napoleon's defeat of Rome its territories were divided among various rulers.

to Napoleon and his relatives.
The Congress of Vienna also kept it disintegrated.

**Impact of European revolutions,
Crimean war on the Italian unification.**

As the revolution initiated across Europe by dissatisfied nations Italian were also inspired and the success of Crimean war further incited them. There were various secret societies led by Garibaldi and LA Fubini. These societies pushed the unification of all Italian states and the membership increased to millions.

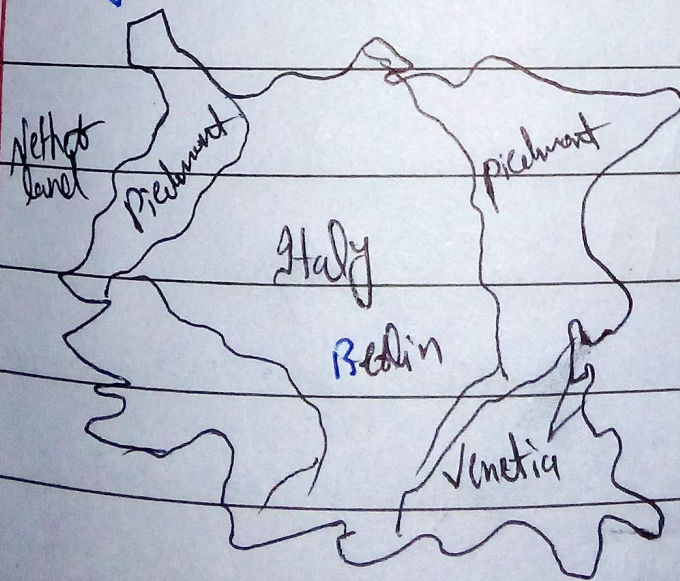
Role of Piedmont in unification:

Crimean Piedmont led by King Victor Emmanuel II played key role in the unification of all Italian states under Piedmont based

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on its economic and military power
Cavour's skillful diplomacy:
 Cavour was the main
 architect of unification.

Cavour was the prime minister of
 Piedmont. His skillful diplomacy led
 to alliance with Napoleon III from
 France and neutrality of Britain.
 He defeated Austria and unified
 number of Italian states, remaining
 were unified by Garibaldi except
Papal states and Venetia. These
 two states were, later on, added to
 Italy after German unification.



**Unified
 Italy**

German unification:

Background:

Like Italy Germany was also disintegrated during the Napoleonic wars and a new confederation of Rhine was formed. It was divided between Eastern and Western Germany.

Germany:

Role of Prussia under Bismarck

Bismarck, the Prime minister of Prussia was considered as the founder of modern Germany. His economic, military reforms, Zollverein system, isolation of enemy through his skillful diplomacy resulted in defeat of Austro-Prussian War and the unification of Germany. Franco-Prussian War

1871 completed the unification of Germany with the conquest of Prussia.

Conclusion:

The Crimean War was the
key event in European unification
and independence movement. It led
to disintegration of Ottoman Empire,
independence of Balkan states,
unification of Italy and Germany.
All these developments established
the triumph of nationalism and
liberalism and the door of new
crisis in Europe which led to
WWI

Q. 4

The great alliance have always been the most fertile cause of war" Discuss how formation of pre-war alliances triggered WWI?

Introduction:

WWI was the major event of early years of 20th century in the Europe. It devastated major powers, millions of casualties and the collapse of European economy. Among many causes, The division of Europe into two alliance Triple Alliance and Triple Entente was the major development in this regard. It led to mutual hostilities and conflictual interest and then subsequently a great war in the

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European history, the war ended with defeat of Triple Alliance.

Formation of pre-war alliances:

At the dawn of 20th century, Europe was divided into two hostile camps led by Germany on one hand and Britain on other hand. There was complete distrust and hostilities after alliances a major war was inevitable. The later developments were ignited by these blocs and led to WWI.

Formation of Triple Alliance:

After the completion of German unification, Bismarck wanted to prevent the attack of Austria through possible alliance with Russia. So he formed alliance with both states in 1872.

The Eastern question and alliances:

Austria and France had conflicting interests in the days of Eastern question and wanted to control Balkan. These developments caused Bismarck to choose one power and he chose Austria due to same ethnic population related to Russians in recentment turned to Britain after growing relations between Germany and Austria.

From dual to triple Alliance with inclusion of Italy

The alliance of Germany and Austria included Italy after the attack of Russia on its territory.

The Triple Entente:

France was looking for new ally in the Europe. When

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British minister visited France, they shared same views over Germany. Britain made major investment in France and later on both states entered into alliance.

Russia became part of Entente:

Russia after withdrawal from Germany was eager to find new alliance. She had good relations with France. Britain was powerful competitor to Germany. As result Russia also joined their alliance.

Japan included and joined Triple Entente from Entente cordial

Japan defeated Germany and was key ally of Britain so Japan was also included and the entente cordial became Triple Entente.

Triplic Entente vs Triplic Alliance

Russia, Britain,	Germany, Austria-
Japan, France	Hungary, Italy
	and ottoman empire.

The formation of pre-war alliance and WWI

Mutual Hostilities

There were mutual hostilities between both alliances - These hostilities led to military buildup and spendings on warfates and prepared Europe for war

"War was th solution to all the problems in europe"
(observed by European Scholars)

Conflictual interests of Powers:

Moreover, the conflictual interests of powers in Europe

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made war inevitable. The conflicting interests of powers in **Balkan regions** resulted in immediate crisis and led to war.

The Balkan War and Alliance System

The first and second Balkan war led to independence of Serbia, Macedonia and Greece. They were dissatisfied with territories and aspired for more territories from Austria. Austria and Serbia initiated conflicts over the territories annexed to Austria.

Sarajevo incident and role of alliances.

After the death of Austrian Archduke in Sarajevo, Austria mobilized army against Serbia. Russians backed Serbia and hence declared war.

Germany the ally of Austria
also mobilized its army.

**Alliance System brought Europe
in a war:**

Russia backed Serbia and
Germany backed Austria and declared
war on both Russia and its
ally France. Soon major powers
of Europe found themselves in war.

**The war was turned to
WWI of Europe.**

Germany when invaded the neutral
Netherlands it brought Britain
in war against Germany.

The WWI hence began:

As result of alliance the
war that began between Austria
and Serbia, spread in the whole
Europe and all major powers

participated and began the great war of Europe. It ended with defeat of Triple Alliance led by Germany.

Conclusion:

WWI was the major event of European history. Alliance system played fundamental role in sparking the war and changed the local into WWI. Their mutual distrust, hostilities and military expansion made it clear that the war was imminent. WWI was followed by economic depression and dictatorship in Europe.

Q 5:

The Security dilemma of France, captured in Clemenceau's statement, America is far away, protected by ocean, not even Napoleon himself could touch England.....?

Introduction

After the defeat of Germany in WWI, European statesmen gathered in Palace of Versailles and signed treaty of Versailles with Germany. France was the main architect of treaty after facing first aggression of Germany. It developed harsh peace terms for the Germany and had held it responsible for war crimes. It led to economic collapse in Germany followed by rise of Nazism. It hence completely broke down

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interwar period and sowed the seeds of great war in the history of Europe.

Treaty of Versailles

After the end of WWI, Germany was defeated and entered into treaty of Versailles with European powers. Treaty was signed in the hall of mirrors, Palace of Versailles, France.

France was the main architect of treaty and designed it based on its security dilemma.

In the treaty of Versailles, France played key role in its development. France was facing security dilemma due to previous aggression by Germany and hence developed key punitive measures for Germany to prevent future aggression.

Treaty of Versailles

→ Germany was held responsible for all the war crimes and damage caused.

→ It had to cede most of her territories.

→ It lost 1/5th of its population.

→ All the military and assets were confiscated.

→ European army would be deployed in Germany.

→ Its army was reduced to 100,000.

→ It had to pay major war indemnity.

The main purpose of the treaty was to weaken the military power of Germany in order to prevent future aggression.

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Treaty of Versailles led to
breakdown of interwar period:

German's resentment towards treaty:

There was strong resentment
among Germans towards the clauses
of treaty. The government of Germany
was called November Criminal after
signing the treaty.

The rise of Nazism in Germany:

The popularity of Nazis
led by Hitler increased after his
promise to reverse the clauses of
treaty and ultimately brought him
to the war.

Germany's withdrawal from LON:

The major factor led
to the breakdown of interwar
period was the withdrawal of

Germany from LON on grounds that it was not treated equally by the other member states.

Hitler's territorial ambition:

Hitler's pledge to regain the glorious status of Germany increased his territorial ambitions. He regained Poland the main territorial ^{part} of Germany.

Military buildup in Europe:

Another factor behind the breakdown of interwar period is the rapid military buildup. After Germany's rearmament, other nations faced security dilemma and then accelerated their naval and military buildup across Europe.

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Alliance of Hitler and Mussolini:

Another development was the military alliance between Hitler and Mussolini from Italy. They initiated a successful civil war in Spain and formed their puppet government.

The Rome-Berlin axis:

The alliance between Germany, Italy and Russia also known as Rome-Berlin axis was formed as new alliance system in Europe against Britain.

The Appeasement policy towards Germany:

Britain's Chamberlain developed appeasement policy towards Germany, based on view that it would

present future was with Germany.

Attack of Germany on Czechoslovakia

To reverse the clauses of Treaty of Versailles, Hitler demanded Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia after getting it he was not gratified and held a attack on Czechoslovakia to get more territories.

Attack on Poland and WWII began:

Letter on Hitler attacked Poland, which was declared as neutral by Britain and France after the attack both powers intervened and WWII began a new great war in the history of Europe.

Conclusion:

The clause of Treaty of Versailles held Germany responsible for the war and prepared Europe for new era of war in its history. Territorial ambitions of Hitler, dictatorial power of Mussolini, security dilemma of Napoleon II and the appeasement policy of Britain and France brought whole into new war, which devastated it economically and socially.

Q.7

The Great Depression:
The catalyst for the WWII:

Introduction:

During the inter war period, the economy of European powers collapsed with the arrival of great Depression period in Europe. It led to conflicts and revolutions within European states including Germany, Italy and Russia. This led to triumph of dictatorship in Europe. These dictators began their territorial ambitions in the Europe and brought Europe into world war. It destroyed economy, military power of European states and resulted in millions of deaths.

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The great depression period:

In 1929, USA Wall Street exchanged began to decline due to rapid loss of its reserves. People, in a hasty way, bought all the shares. Business and banks collapsed, resulting in the crash of Wall Street exchange.

The collapse of European economy:

European powers which were hardly recovered from economic impacts of WWI, collapsed economically after the great depression period. All the countries were required by USA to pay all the loans. It hampered the economy of Germany and Italy as they were dependent on US loans.

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Rise of dictatorship in Germany, Italy and Russia:

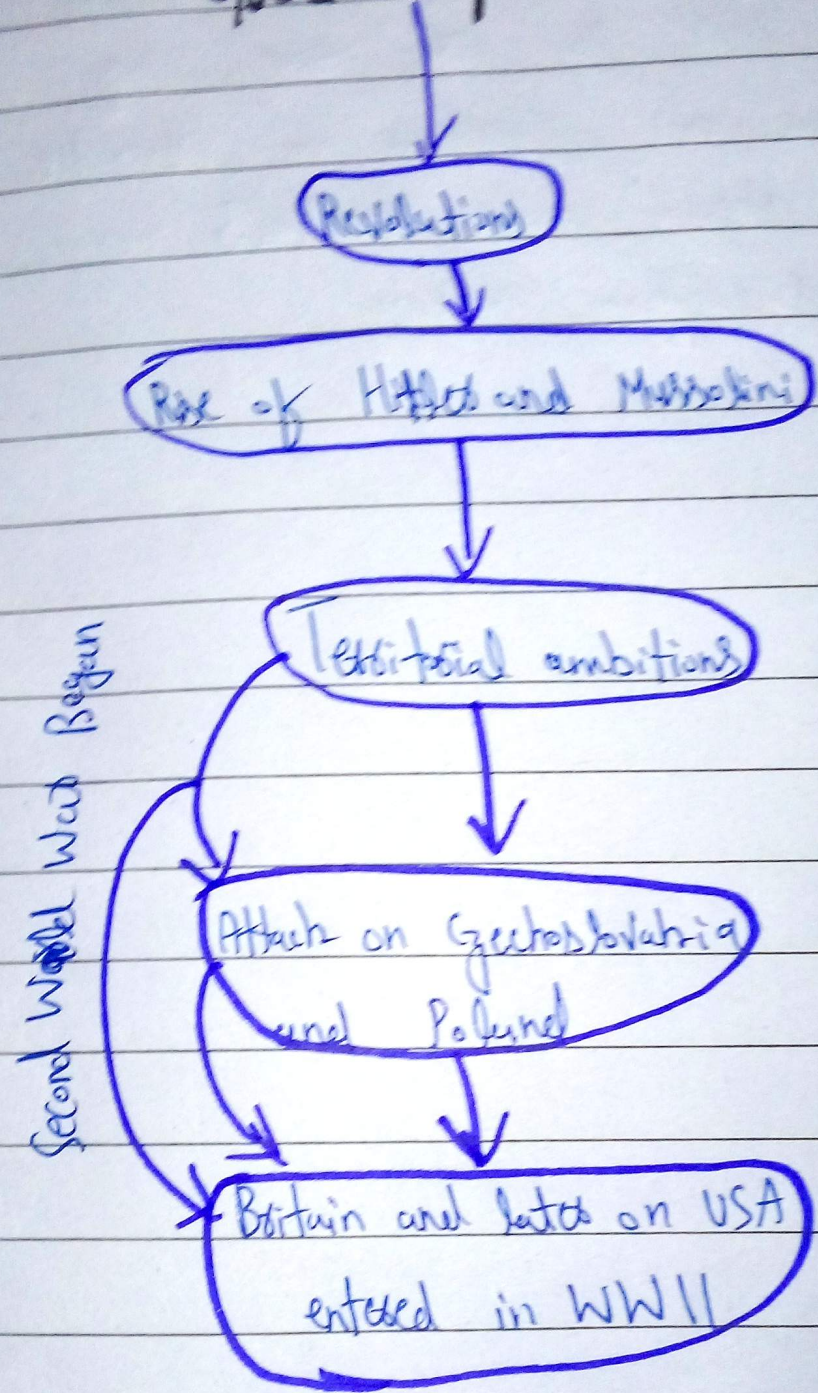
After the economic collapse of Great Depression period, the working class conducted major revolution and brought dictatorship in Russia, Germany and Italy led by Hitler, Mussolini and Lenin succeeded by Stalin.

Roads to WWII

ultimately the great depression period → led to → revolution →
dictatorship → Territorial ambitions
→ WWII.

So the great depression basically served as catalyst for WWII and sowed the seeds of another war in Europe which devastated whole Europe.

Great Depression



Conclusion:

WWII was another major event in the European history of wars. It was sparked by the

Great Depression period in Europe
that led to the rise of
Nazism and Fascism in Europe
and began new territorial acquisitions
in European history.