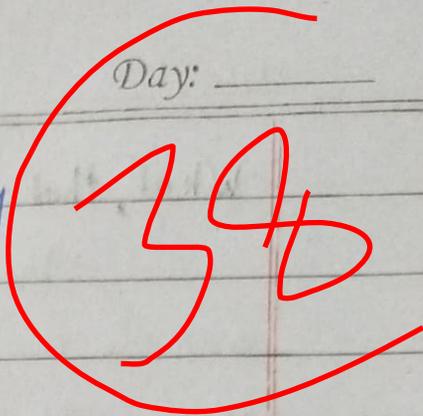


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Instructions

European History
Part - 1)
Section - A



1. Give numbering to headings

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

Answer:-

3. There should be around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

Introduction:-

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.

5. Start new question from fresh page.

6. Each answer should start with Introduction and end with Conclusion.

7. Give more weightage to expressly asked parts 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. Avoid writing wrong references.

The greatest tyrannies are always perpetrated in the name of noblest causes." This statement by Thomas paine is accurate description of what went wrong with French revolution. "The liberty, equality and fraternity were turned into mockery of themselves. The liberty meant no rule of law, the equality of people of France had was in misery and the brothers were at each other's throat. The Forces of evil and opportunity hijacked the noble French revolution and turned it upside down.

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What, that never was-

The French revolution came with the idea of change. The fall of monarchy and birth of constitutional France, yet this never happened. Every attempt resulted in some mockery of original ideas. At the end French revolution failed on its own merits.

1) Power to who?

The first problem that French revolution faced was that the power never reached lower part of society. Those that had money in 1779 were the real winners. The issue of De Dix sous - document giving land to anyone for price - was exploitative. It meant the rich aristocrats were getting land left and right. The power dynamics helped them get

richer.

2) Feudalism is legal?

The second major impact of French revolution was abolition of Feudalism. This created a lot of problems. For starters the thousands of serfs were just left unemployed. They had to find new jobs. The job conditions of average French farmer went poorly but on plus side abolition of tariffs generated wealth for them. Even though French revolution generated abolished Feudalism it allowed and strengthened grip of neo-Feudals.

3) Return to authoritarianism:-

Robespierre and his reign of terror was more tyrannical than the reign of King Louis XVI. The use of French ideals was only done to promote the authority of neo-rulers.

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What that could have been:-

The biggest tragedy of revolutions is that they eat their own children.

"Ah revolution, like Saturn eats its own children"

The revolutions always have three people that make it successful-

- Poet
- Prophet
- Prince.

a) Poet:-

Poets have ideas, These ideas shape the course of revolutions. They just make people feel. Whether it is Voltaire or Rousseau or Karl Marx the idea is presented to the people.

b) The Prophet:-

Someone takes the idea of poet and calls onto the people. But often they give their

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own colour to the ideas of poets. For French revolution it was Robespierre. He took ideas of Rousseau and Voltaire and twisted them.

c) The prince:-

The last element of a revolution is a prince who extends and implements the ideas. It should have been Napoleon. When Mozart heard that Napoleon the hero of France had declared himself the Emperor. he cried "why, why has he descended to the level of a mere Emperor".

The French revolution failed on its own merits. It was meant to end oppression yet it gave birth to Robespierre. It was meant to be end of divine right yet pope was reestablished in France. It was

Reign of terror

Wars

Atrocities against royalists

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meant to be end of monarchy
yet it birthed an Emperor.

was more dear to me than
anything else:-

Even though French revolution
failed. In words of R.A.S. Alghani

"Wars are often fought
in name of peace and men
are killed for noble purposes."

The French revolution was
a failed revolution yet it
moved world forward, This
constant drive for what could
have been birthed modern state
system.

Conclusion:-

The tragedy of revolutions
is humans band wagging along
them for their opportunistic goals
but at the end world learns
something from them. Every
Failed revolution is a case study
for what not to do the next time

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Q4:- Answer:-

Introduction:-

The humans have always liked to form bonds with others but it also meant fighting with those that they don't align themselves with. The British prime minister Benjamin Disraeli famously said that "

"The great alliances have always been the most fertile cause of war."

This statement encapsulate the entirety of WWI and WWII. It has always been alliances and bipolar alignment of great power that has caused states to intervene on behalf of great powers.

Pre war alliances: Birth of mistrust:-

There were problems between states of Europe. The Irredentist claims, claims to thrones and friendships

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of causing. Every thing led to rivalry of powers in Europe.

Triple Entente:-

The King of ~~Austr~~ Prussia was Kaiser Wilhelm the II. He was first in line for throne of both the Prussian Empire as well as British Empire. He became King of Germany/Prussia. He in one of his first acts removed Otto von Bismarck from power. His future actions were aimed at gaining British alliance, a throne he had rightfully claimed. His actions to do that resulted in an alliance between Russia, France and Great Britain known as the Triple Entente.

1- Russo-French alliance 1894:-

The Kaiser's first mistake was to let French and Russians in one camp. The Ottoman weakening

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in Dardanelles as well as Russian rivalry with Austro-Hungarian empire led them to make alliance against ~~French~~ Germans.

2- Entente Cordiale: - 1904

The England and France signed multiple agreements regarding their scramble for Africa. The Entente Cordiale was also strengthened by Moroccan crisis and German intervention.

3- Russo-Anglo-convention:

Russia lost war to Japan. It needed to build its industries. It sued for peace with British Raj in India. This put them in one camp.

Triple alliance:

This was alliance of Austro-Hungarian empire, Germany and Italy. It was formalized in 1882 and worked till 1915.

The triple alliance was a brainchild of Otto von Bismarck.

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He after defeating Napoleon III formed alliance with Austrian empire. Italy joined in to protect itself from France.

Goals:-

The goal of triple alliance was to stop France from moving eastward and Russia from going to mediterranean. For this purpose they even let Ottoman empire join in.

Mistrust:-

1- Morocco:-

The mistrust began in Morocco. The Kaiser visited Morocco after they learned that UK has given a green signal to France to control it. This meant that France along with Spain could block strait of Gibraltar while UK could block Suez canal. Germany could not afford that. The Kaiser's visit to Morocco further

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Fueled the fire.

Jameson telegram: Bad timing:-

The Cape Colony of British Empire launched an attack known as Jameson raid. The attack failed. The Kaiser sent a public telegram to congratulate the winning side. It was like rubbing salt on British wounds.

Balkan Question: still no answer:-

The Eastern question was still unresolved. The Balkans were playground for fighting forces that were supported by Ottomans, Russians, French, Austrians and Germans. This turned the unanswerable Eastern question into powder keg of Europe.

Conclusion:-

The various alliances turned the debate into "us vs they" debate. The odd policies of British and Germans

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increase mistrust. The small powers aligned themselves with great powers to stop others from trampling them. but it resulted in a massive war known as great war or World war one.

Section - B

Q7:- Attempt any 2.

1- Great depression: Catalyst of WW2: -

The booming youth population, rising unemployment, new ideas and volatile identities, these were the products of great depression. The great economic depression started in united states during inter war period. The reason behind it were the bad policies of united states. The US economy from 1915-1919 was mainly based on producing food for Europe. Now European markets

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started producing their own food. This put massive strain on the US economy so it collapsed. The shock waves went around the globe.

Economic suicide bomb:-

USA introduced tariffs to increase its state revenue. This destroyed local economies as well as international markets. This suicide bomb resulted in crippling global economies.

Unemployment, youth growth, ideas:-

The European youth was unemployed. The population was increasing. This led to new and extremist politicians inciting violence among masses. The bigger tragedy was that Hitler's Germany was more economically stable than Weimar Republic. The Mussolini's Italy was more prosperous than the Italy of 1930. The policies

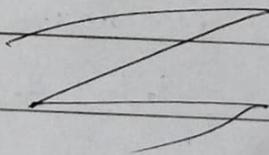
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Agreed on Versailles resulted in massive layoffs in Germany. These soldiers joined extremist, para military groups.

Catalyst of change:-

The great depression resulted in states to rethink their policies. The new economic model meant industrialization. This gave Germany means to finance and fuel its efforts in world war 2. Introduction of Railway lines and easing of war fines resulted in a stronger Germany.



III: Vienna Settlement 1815: A Blue print for peace or a Reactionary Triumph?

The congress was Vienna was as reactionary as it gets. Every king in Europe

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was afraid of forces of change. They tried every thing to stop them. The congress of vienna even though achieved peace between empires it failed to ensure peace within empires. The whole arrangements at vienna were a reflection of reactionary politics.

Fear of change:-

The nobles across the Europe were afraid by the treatment of french nobels and emgrés by the french peasants. They did not wanted that for themselves. The five great powers in vienna were there with one goal that this does not happen to them. The fate of king louis XVI was fresh in minds of kings.

Fredrick : 2 bad kings:-

The congress was so reactionary that they put

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King Fredrick in Spain and King Fredrick in Naples. Both turned out to be terrible for locals. Their bad policies resulted in multiple resurgences of nationalism across Europe.

No new Bonaparte:-

"Congress of Vienna failed when Napoleon III became president of France". Fred Zakeria.

The COV made the declaration that no Bonaparte will be allowed to come to power in any place in Europe yet nephew of Napoleon became king of France shortly after that.

End of Metternich: By slogans:-

The biggest evidence to prove how unsuccessful the congress of Vienna was one need not to look further than the coachman of Europe. The ideas that the

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Mettetrnich system tried to suppress led to the revolutions in 1830 and 1848, later of which costed mettetrnich his job.

Conclusions:-

The peace achieved by congress of vienna was shattered.

The forces of continuity trampled over congress of vienna and Metternich in 1848. Every country was forced to give room to constitution in next 102 years.

Q 5:-

Answer:-

Introduction:-

The treaty of Versailles was aimed at achieving peace in Europe. The treaty was influenced by french need for absolute peace and fear of German revival. This "hard peace" made

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question the treaty of versailles
Security dilemma: French defense:-

The France was the weakest power in Europe. The fall of Russian empire had left France as only victor in mainland Europe. It lacked military, industry and technology to win the game. The only allies it could find in post war Europe were Serbia, Poland. This did not resolve its security dilemma.

~~The~~ The France had very weak defense. Its eastern border with Germany was secured but its borders with Italy, Switzerland, Netherlands and Spain were not very militarized. In WW1 the Germany invaded France using Netherlands and Belgian routes. It meant France had to strengthen its border with its allied states.

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War penalty:-

Congress of Versailles sued for war penalties. Germany was forced to limit its army. It was forced to pay reparations. Most of it went to Britain and USA. The money France would get. It would pay the war debt to USA.

German Militarization:-

German military was limited in inter war period. But Germans fearing for security started to increase their unofficial numbers. The massive jobs were created in police. The soldiers were trained under pretense of law enforcing agencies. The latter also started conscription when Hitler came to power. French knew that the Germany would attack them like the last time.

Appeasement:-

When Hitler came to power the policy of everyone

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was appeasement. The Munich agreement of 1938 is a prime example of this. The France day by day saw the Germany get more powerful. The Italy was also strengthening its ties with Germany. This gave whole lot of anxiety to French policy makers.

Alsace Lorraine:-

The France had a control over Alsace Lorraine. Though the territories belonged to Germany. The Alsace Lorraine were systematically taken by Germany. France lost its de facto territory yet it was too weak to do anything.

German Anger over Versailles

Hitler time and time again said he did not believe in treaty of Versailles. He argued that it was a great injustice done to the ~~French~~ Germans.

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The German anger was so much that in 1940 when France surrendered Hitler signed it in same place in same train carriage where Versailles was signed. He declared it on that day that "the German humiliation has been washed today".

Fall of Interwar order

The great depression resulted in a much weaker France that not only had to pay off its debt, it had to finance its allies, defend its own borders and maintain its colonies. The great depression broke the image of triple ~~all~~ entente the victors of WWI and the France was biggest loser.

Conclusions:-

The analysis of the treaty of Versailles and inter war period shows a treaty

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aimed at curbing old
rivalry only gave rise to
hatred toward France. It made
France a great power, riddled with
existential dilemmas and a crippling
debt. While new regimes in
Germany, Italy, USSR reformed their
states the France failed to do anything.
By June 1940 France had
surrendered to the German forces.

Add map

