Instructions

1. Give numbering to headings.
2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.
3. There should be around 15 headings for 20 marks question.
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 expressedly asked 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. Avoid writing wrong references.

09/01/2026 Day: Friday

PART-II

SECTION-A

ANSWERS

INTRODUCTION:

The French Revolution was ideally based on ending absolute monarchy in France and separating Church from control of state affairs. It propagated right of self determination for people (specially the commoners or bourgeoise). What followed right after was Napolean Bonaparte's revival of Despic monarchy, returing powers to Church via Concordat Agreement 1801 and the practical death of democracies when Directory is thrown over and fellow directors are abused.

"Peaceful Change is the central dilemma of IR."

-E.H Carr

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Add map

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(1) Republic French was taken over by Napoleon- a war monarch:

In a series of events between 1789-1892, French papulation saw a series of political changes.

Absolute Monarchy → Democratic Monarchy → Republic

National Legislative Assembly → National Convention

NLA → NAF → NC

→ The Directory (1795-1799)

Napoleon Bonaparte took over the Directy by conducting a coup within a coup. He was not choosen by the "General will" of people as per Roussav's Republic nor was democratically elected as John Locke would conquest. He took over A leader / a military commander

unjustly took powers designated for some other director that too in a process that kills essense of democracy.

It did not allign with Revolutions' key tenet of ending monarchies.

(2) Napoleonic Battles - A Tyranic Fuedal Prospect:

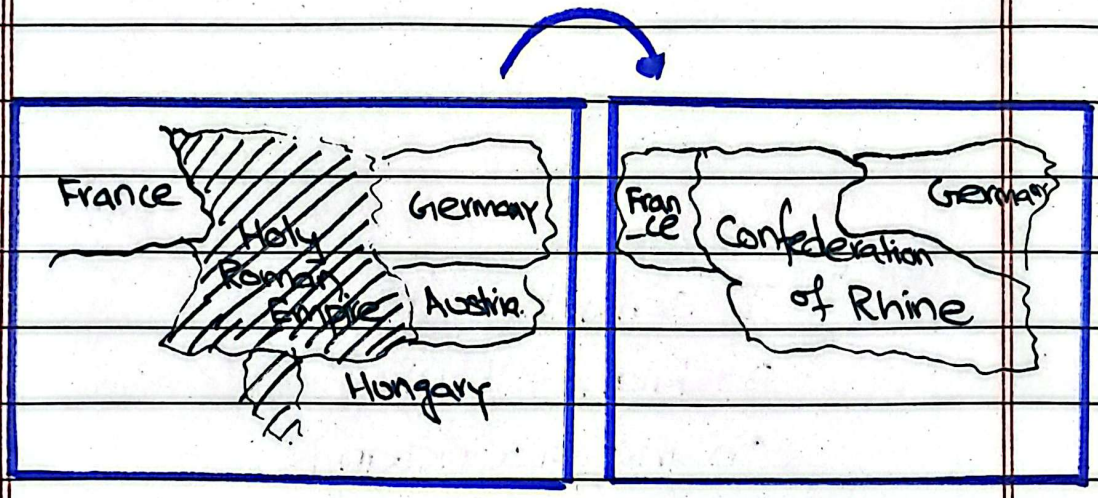
What followed Napoleon's takeover in a violent manner was nobally covered in these words:

> " I saw the crown of France laying on the ground and I picked it up with my sword. "
>
> -Napoleon Bonaparte

This is Napoleon's indigenous way of protecting himself against claim of takeover.

What followed was Napoleonic battles: Austerlitz, Nile, Borodino and many others. These battles ended in signing of treaties all of which were revival of feudal take over of land.

Be it Campo Formio or Luneville Peace: they were non-democratic and involved unjust capture of native lands.



Pre-Napoleonic Battles → Post-Napoleonic Battles

The Revolution's spirit of Nationalism was deeply harmed.

(3) Revival of Religious Powers of Church - Dent to Revolutionary Cause:

Before French Revolution, clergy was imposing taxes on Peasants

- 10% Tax → Tithe
- 1% people owned 10% of the lands
- Authority in public/political matters.

The revolutionaries gained freedom from the authority of church. Philosphers like Hume played a part too.

"You Believe in Miracles. It is a greater miracle that you believe in miracles."

-David Hume
(French Philosopher)

Napoleons coming to power

Reign of Terror?

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benefitted the Church.

Concordat Agreement (1801) provided the Church with revived powers. The lands that had been previously confiscated were not returned but power and authority was revived.

The revolutionaries struggle and demands lost its purpose.

CONCLUSION:

The Napoleonic Era, followed just after the French revolution exemplified the given statement.

"Liberty, What Crimes are carried out in Thy Names."

- Shakespeare

Indeed, Shakespeare was right.

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