

HISDSC303T

HISTORY OF EUROPE FROM 1789 TO 1914 CE

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CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

UNIT – 1

ONE MARK:

1. In which year did the French Revolution begin?

Answer: The French Revolution began in **1789**.

2. Who was the King of France when the French Revolution began?

Answer: **Louis XVI** was the King of France when the French Revolution began.

3. What was the main social cause of the French Revolution?

Answer: The **unequal division of French society into three Estates** was an important social cause of the Revolution.

4. What was the financial cause of the French Revolution?

Answer: **Heavy government debt and financial crisis** were major financial causes of the French Revolution.

5. What slogan became famous during the French Revolution?

Answer: **“Liberty, Equality and Fraternity”** became the famous slogan of the French Revolution.

6. What was the immediate result of the French Revolution?

Answer: The Revolution **ended the absolute monarchy and weakened the old feudal system** in France.

7. Who was Napoleon Bonaparte?

Answer: **Napoleon Bonaparte** was a French military leader who became Emperor of France in **1804**.

8. What was the Continental System?

Answer: The **Continental System** was Napoleon's economic policy to **prevent European countries from trading with Britain**.

9. When was the Continental System introduced?

Answer: The Continental System was introduced through the **Berlin Decree of 1806**.

10. Against which country was the Continental System mainly directed?

Answer: It was mainly directed against **Great Britain**.

11. What was the main aim of the Continental System?

Answer: Its main aim was to **weaken Britain's economy by stopping its trade with Europe**.

12. Which country's invasion greatly weakened Napoleon in 1812?

Answer: The **invasion of Russia in 1812** greatly weakened Napoleon.

13. What was the main reason for Napoleon's downfall?

Answer: **Continuous wars and military defeats** were major reasons for Napoleon's downfall.

14. In which battle was Napoleon finally defeated in 1815?

Answer: Napoleon was finally defeated at the **Battle of Waterloo in 1815**.

15. Where was Napoleon exiled after his final defeat?

Answer: Napoleon was exiled to **Saint Helena**, where he died in **1821**.

TWO MARK:

1. What were the main causes of the French Revolution?

Answer: The main causes were **social inequality, financial crisis, political problems and the influence of Enlightenment ideas**. The Third Estate suffered from heavy taxes while the privileged classes enjoyed many benefits.

2. What was the role of the Three Estates in the French Revolution?

Answer: French society was divided into **First Estate (Clergy), Second Estate (Nobility) and Third Estate (Common people)**. The

Third Estate formed the majority of the population but had fewer privileges, which created widespread dissatisfaction.

3. How did the financial crisis cause the French Revolution?

Answer: France had accumulated a huge **national debt** due to wars and royal expenditure. The government faced a serious shortage of money and increased taxes, placing a heavy burden on ordinary people.

4. How did the Enlightenment influence the French Revolution?

Answer: Enlightenment thinkers such as **Rousseau, Voltaire and Montesquieu** criticised absolute monarchy and social inequality. Their ideas of **liberty, equality and popular sovereignty** inspired the French people.

5. What were the political causes of the French Revolution?

Answer: **Absolute monarchy, weak administration and lack of political rights** were major political causes. Louis XVI failed to solve France's financial and political problems effectively.

6. Mention two important results of the French Revolution.

Answer: The French Revolution **abolished many feudal privileges** and weakened absolute monarchy. It also spread the ideas of **liberty, equality and popular sovereignty** throughout Europe.

7. What was the importance of the French Revolution for Europe?

Answer: The Revolution spread ideas of **liberty, equality and nationalism** across Europe. It also challenged absolute monarchy and encouraged people in other countries to demand political and social reforms.

8. What was the Continental System of Napoleon?

Answer: The Continental System was an **economic blockade against Britain** introduced by Napoleon. It aimed to stop European countries from importing British goods and weaken Britain's economy.

9. What was the Berlin Decree of 1806?

Answer: The **Berlin Decree of 1806** was issued by Napoleon to

enforce the Continental System. It declared the **British Isles under blockade** and prohibited trade between Britain and territories controlled by France.

10. What were the aims of the Continental System?

Answer: Its main aim was to **destroy Britain's trade and weaken its economy**. Napoleon hoped that economic pressure would force Britain to accept French demands.

11. Why did the Continental System fail?

Answer: The system failed because **European countries depended on British goods and trade**. Smuggling increased, and some countries opposed Napoleon's restrictions, making the blockade difficult to enforce.

12. Why did Napoleon invade Russia in 1812?

Answer: Russia had stopped strictly following the Continental System and continued economic relations with Britain. Napoleon invaded Russia to **force it to obey the Continental System**.

13. Mention two causes of Napoleon's downfall.

Answer: Two major causes were **his disastrous invasion of Russia in 1812** and the **strong opposition of European countries**. His continuous wars also weakened the French army.

14. What was the significance of the Battle of Waterloo?

Answer: The Battle of Waterloo (1815) ended Napoleon's political and military career. His defeat led to his final exile to Saint Helena.

15. What were the main reasons for Napoleon's downfall?

Answer: Napoleon's downfall was caused by over-expansion, continuous wars, the failure of the Continental System, the disastrous Russian campaign and the growing coalition of European powers against him.

BOARD ANSWER:

1. Discuss the main causes of the French Revolution of 1789.

Answer:

The French Revolution of 1789 was one of the most important events in European history. It ended many old political and social institutions in France and spread new ideas of liberty, equality and popular rights throughout Europe. The Revolution did not have one single cause. It was the result of several **social, political, economic, financial and intellectual causes**.

1. Social Inequality:

French society was divided into three Estates. The **First Estate consisted of the clergy**, the **Second Estate consisted of the nobility**, and the **Third Estate included peasants, workers, merchants, professionals and the middle class**. The First and Second Estates enjoyed many privileges, including exemption from several taxes. The Third Estate formed the great majority of the population but carried most of the tax burden. This unequal social system created widespread anger.

2. Financial Crisis:

France faced a serious financial crisis before 1789. The government had accumulated a huge debt because of costly wars, royal expenditure and inefficient financial administration. France had also supported the **American War of Independence** against Britain, which increased government debt. The government needed more money but could not collect sufficient revenue from the privileged classes.

3. Heavy Taxation:

The burden of taxation fell mainly on the Third Estate. Peasants had to pay various taxes to the state, the Church and landlords. At the same time, the privileged classes enjoyed important exemptions. This unequal taxation created deep dissatisfaction among ordinary people.

4. Weakness of the Monarchy:

King **Louis XVI** was unable to solve France's financial and political problems. He attempted some reforms but faced strong opposition

from the privileged classes. His government lacked effective leadership and failed to introduce a fair taxation system.

5. Influence of Enlightenment Ideas:

The ideas of Enlightenment thinkers played an important role in preparing the intellectual background of the Revolution. **Voltaire** criticised religious and political abuses, **Montesquieu** supported the separation of powers, and **Rousseau** emphasised popular sovereignty and the general will. These ideas encouraged people to question absolute monarchy and social inequality.

6. Economic Problems and Food Shortage:

France suffered from poor harvests in the years before the Revolution. The price of bread, which was the main food of ordinary people, increased sharply. Workers and peasants faced unemployment, poverty and hunger. Economic hardship increased popular anger against the government.

7. Influence of the American Revolution:

The American Revolution demonstrated that people could challenge an established political system and establish a government based on rights. French soldiers who participated in the American struggle also returned with new political ideas. The American example influenced French reformers and intellectuals.

8. Immediate Political Crisis:

The financial crisis became so serious that Louis XVI called the **Estates-General in 1789**. The Third Estate demanded fair representation and greater political rights. When its demands were not properly accepted, it declared itself the **National Assembly**. This political conflict became an important step towards the Revolution.

2. Discuss the major results and significance of the French Revolution.

Answer:

The French Revolution of 1789 brought major changes to the

political, social and economic life of France. It challenged the traditional system of absolute monarchy and privileges and introduced ideas of equality, liberty and popular sovereignty. Its effects were not limited to France; they influenced political developments throughout Europe.

1. End of Absolute Monarchy:

One of the most important results of the Revolution was the destruction of the old absolute monarchy. The authority of the king was greatly reduced, and France moved towards constitutional and republican forms of government. The monarchy was finally abolished in **1792**, and France became a republic.

2. Abolition of Feudal Privileges:

The Revolution destroyed many feudal privileges enjoyed by the nobility and clergy. Special rights based on birth were reduced or abolished. Peasants gained greater freedom from several feudal obligations. This weakened the traditional feudal structure of French society.

3. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen:

The Revolution produced the **Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen in 1789**. It proclaimed important principles such as liberty, equality before the law and popular sovereignty. These principles became a major foundation of modern democratic political thought.

4. Equality Before Law:

The Revolution challenged the idea that people should have different legal rights based on social status. It promoted the principle that citizens should be treated equally before the law. This was a major change from the old system of privileges.

5. Growth of Nationalism:

The Revolution encouraged the idea that the nation belonged to its citizens rather than to a ruling dynasty. The concepts of citizenship, national unity and popular sovereignty became stronger. These ideas later contributed to the growth of nationalism in other parts of Europe.

6. Changes in the Church:

The Revolution reduced the political and economic power of the Church. Church lands were taken over by the state, and the government introduced measures to control Church institutions. This weakened the traditional influence of the clergy in French public life.

7. Spread of Revolutionary Ideas:

The principles of **liberty, equality and fraternity** spread beyond France. Revolutionary ideas influenced intellectuals, reformers and political movements in different European countries. Many people began to oppose absolute monarchy and aristocratic privileges.

8. Rise of Napoleon:

The political instability created by the Revolution eventually helped **Napoleon Bonaparte** rise to power. Napoleon preserved some revolutionary reforms while establishing strong personal rule. His armies also carried certain legal and administrative changes to other parts of Europe.

9. Administrative and Legal Reforms:

The revolutionary period encouraged greater uniformity in administration and law. Later, Napoleon developed these changes through the **Napoleonic Code**, which established important principles of legal equality and property rights.

10. Influence on Modern Europe:

The Revolution became an important turning point in European history. It weakened the old order based on monarchy, aristocratic privilege and feudalism. It encouraged later movements for constitutional government, political rights and national independence.

3. Explain the Continental System of Napoleon. Discuss its aims, features and causes of failure.

Answer:

The **Continental System** was Napoleon Bonaparte's economic policy against Great Britain. Napoleon realised that Britain was difficult to

defeat at sea because of the strength of the British navy. Therefore, he decided to attack Britain's economy by preventing European countries from trading with Britain. The policy was formally developed through the **Berlin Decree of 1806** and later strengthened by the Milan Decree of 1807.

1. Background of the Continental System:

Britain was Napoleon's strongest European opponent. Napoleon had defeated several continental powers but could not defeat Britain at sea. After the British victory at the **Battle of Trafalgar in 1805**, Napoleon understood that a direct invasion of Britain was extremely difficult. He therefore decided to use economic warfare.

2. Berlin Decree of 1806:

Napoleon issued the Berlin Decree in November 1806. It declared the British Isles under blockade and prohibited trade between Britain and territories under French influence. British goods were to be excluded from continental European markets.

3. Milan Decree of 1807:

Napoleon strengthened the blockade through the **Milan Decree of 1807**. It declared that neutral ships dealing with Britain could be treated as enemy ships. These measures attempted to make the economic blockade more complete.

4. Main Aim:

The primary aim of the Continental System was to **destroy Britain's commercial and economic strength**. Napoleon believed that if British goods were excluded from European markets, British industries and trade would suffer, forcing Britain to seek peace.

5. Control of European Trade:

Napoleon attempted to bring European countries under the Continental System. France and its allies were expected to stop importing British manufactured goods. Ports were controlled and British goods were confiscated where possible.

6. Economic Effects on Europe:

The Continental System created difficulties for both Britain and continental Europe. Britain lost some European markets, but it expanded trade with other regions. European consumers and merchants also suffered because they depended on British manufactured goods and colonial products.

7. Smuggling:

One of the biggest problems was **smuggling**. Traders continued to bring British goods into Europe secretly because there was strong demand for them. Napoleon's officials could not completely control Europe's long coastline and numerous ports.

8. Opposition from European Countries:

Many European states disliked Napoleon's economic restrictions. They wanted to maintain their own trade and economic interests. Countries such as Russia eventually became unwilling to follow the system strictly.

9. Russian Opposition:

Russia's withdrawal from the Continental System was a major problem for Napoleon. Napoleon invaded Russia in **1812** partly to force the Russian government to follow the blockade. The campaign ended disastrously for the French army and became a major cause of Napoleon's downfall.

10. Failure of the System:

The Continental System failed to destroy Britain. Britain used its strong navy to maintain overseas trade and develop alternative markets. At the same time, Napoleon's blockade created economic difficulties in many European countries and increased opposition to French rule.

4. Discuss the main causes of the downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Answer:

Napoleon Bonaparte became one of the most powerful rulers in

European history. He achieved remarkable military victories and controlled a large part of Europe. However, his empire did not last long. Between 1812 and 1815, his power declined rapidly. Several factors were responsible for his downfall, including his excessive ambition, military mistakes, the failure of the Continental System, the Russian campaign and the opposition of European powers.

1. Excessive Ambition:

Napoleon had a strong desire to expand French control across Europe. He continued fighting wars even after achieving considerable success. His policy of expansion created fear and opposition among European countries. His empire eventually became too large to control effectively.

2. Failure of the Continental System:

Napoleon's economic blockade against Britain did not achieve its main objective. Britain continued its overseas trade and maintained economic strength. The Continental System also created difficulties for European countries, increasing their dissatisfaction with Napoleon.

3. Invasion of Spain:

Napoleon's intervention in Spain became a serious mistake. In **1808**, he placed his brother Joseph Bonaparte on the Spanish throne. The Spanish people resisted French occupation through guerrilla warfare. British forces also supported Spain. The long conflict weakened French military resources.

4. Invasion of Russia in 1812:

The Russian campaign was the greatest military disaster of Napoleon's career. Russia had become unwilling to follow the Continental System. Napoleon invaded Russia with a huge army, but the Russians avoided a decisive battle and retreated while destroying supplies. Napoleon's army suffered greatly from **hunger, disease, extreme weather and lack of supplies**.

5. Destruction of the French Army:

The Russian campaign destroyed a large part of Napoleon's Grand

Army. After this defeat, European powers realised that Napoleon could be defeated. France was no longer able to maintain its previous military dominance.

6. Formation of European Coalitions:

Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria and other European powers repeatedly formed coalitions against Napoleon. After his defeat in Russia, these powers became more united. Their combined military strength eventually became greater than that of France.

7. Nationalism in Europe:

Napoleon's rule encouraged national resistance in many European countries. People in Spain, Germany and other regions began to develop stronger feelings of nationalism. They opposed foreign French domination and wanted independence.

8. Economic Problems in France:

Continuous warfare placed a heavy burden on France. Maintaining a large army required enormous financial resources. Economic difficulties reduced popular support for Napoleon and weakened the French state.

9. Defeat at Leipzig:

Napoleon suffered a major defeat at the **Battle of Leipzig in 1813**, known as the Battle of Nations. The defeat forced him to withdraw from Germany. In 1814, the allied powers entered Paris, and Napoleon abdicated.

10. Battle of Waterloo:

Napoleon briefly returned to power in 1815 during the **Hundred Days**. However, he was defeated by the Allied forces under the Duke of Wellington and Prussian forces at the **Battle of Waterloo on 18 June 1815**. He was then exiled to Saint Helena.

UNIT – 2

ONE MARK:

1. When was the Congress of Vienna held?

Answer: The Congress of Vienna was held from **1814 to 1815**.

2. Who was the main Austrian statesman at the Congress of Vienna?

Answer: **Klemens von Metternich** was the main Austrian statesman at the Congress of Vienna.

3. What was the main aim of the Congress of Vienna?

Answer: Its main aim was to **restore peace and stability in Europe after the Napoleonic Wars**.

4. What is meant by the principle of Legitimacy?

Answer: The principle of Legitimacy meant **restoring the old ruling dynasties that had been removed during the Napoleonic period**.

5. What was the Concert of Europe?

Answer: The **Concert of Europe** was a system of cooperation among major European powers to maintain peace and preserve the Vienna settlement.

6. Name any two major powers of the Concert of Europe.

Answer: **Austria and Russia** were two major powers of the Concert of Europe.

7. What was the main purpose of the Concert of Europe?

Answer: Its main purpose was to **maintain the balance of power and prevent major wars in Europe**.

8. In which year did the July Revolution take place?

Answer: The July Revolution took place in **1830**.

9. In which country did the July Revolution of 1830 occur?

Answer: The July Revolution occurred in **France**.

10. Who was overthrown during the July Revolution of 1830?

Answer: **Charles X** was overthrown during the July Revolution.

11. Who became the ruler of France after the July Revolution?

Answer: **Louis Philippe** became the ruler of France after the July Revolution.

12. In which year did the February Revolution take place?

Answer: The February Revolution took place in **1848**.

13. In which country did the February Revolution of 1848 begin?

Answer: The February Revolution of 1848 began in **France**.

14. Who was overthrown during the February Revolution of 1848?

Answer: **Louis Philippe** was overthrown during the February Revolution of 1848.

15. What was one major effect of the February Revolution of 1848?

Answer: One major effect was the **establishment of the Second Republic in France**.

TWO MARK:

1. What were the main aims of the Congress of Vienna?

Answer: The main aims were to **restore peace in Europe, maintain the balance of power, restore legitimate monarchies, and prevent future French expansion**. The Congress also wanted to reorganise Europe after the Napoleonic Wars.

2. What is meant by the principle of Legitimacy?

Answer: The principle of Legitimacy meant that the **traditional ruling dynasties removed during the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars should be restored**. Metternich strongly supported this principle to strengthen conservative monarchy in Europe.

3. What was the principle of Balance of Power?

Answer: The principle of Balance of Power aimed to **prevent any single European country from becoming too powerful**. The

Congress of Vienna reorganised territories so that the major powers could balance one another and maintain European stability.

4. Mention two important provisions of the Congress of Vienna.

Answer: Two important provisions were the **restoration of old monarchies** and the **creation of stronger states around France**. The Netherlands was strengthened, and Prussia received territories in western Germany to create a barrier against future French expansion.

5. What was the Concert of Europe?

Answer: The Concert of Europe was a system of **cooperation among the major European powers** established after the Congress of Vienna. Its purpose was to maintain peace, preserve the balance of power and deal collectively with threats to European stability.

6. Name four major powers associated with the Concert of Europe.

Answer: The four major powers were **Austria, Russia, Prussia and Great Britain**. France later became an important participant. These powers cooperated to maintain the European order established after the defeat of Napoleon.

7. What was the role of Metternich in the Concert of Europe?

Answer: Metternich, the Austrian statesman, was a leading conservative figure in the Concert of Europe. He opposed liberalism and nationalism and supported cooperation among European powers to suppress revolutionary movements and preserve the existing monarchical order.

8. What were the main causes of the July Revolution of 1830?

Answer: The main causes were the **authoritarian policies of Charles X, restrictions on freedom of the press, electoral reforms favouring the monarchy, and opposition from liberals and the middle class**. Economic difficulties and unemployment also increased popular dissatisfaction.

9. What were the effects of the July Revolution of 1830?

Answer: The July Revolution **overthrew Charles X** and established

a constitutional monarchy under **Louis Philippe**. It encouraged liberal and nationalist movements in other parts of Europe and contributed to revolutionary movements in Belgium, Poland and Italy.

10. Why was Charles X unpopular in France?

Answer: Charles X was unpopular because he followed **conservative and authoritarian policies**. He tried to strengthen royal power, restricted the freedom of the press and favoured the interests of the aristocracy. His policies angered liberals, journalists and the middle class.

11. What were the main causes of the February Revolution of 1848?

Answer: The main causes were **political dissatisfaction, demand for electoral reform, economic crisis, unemployment and food shortages**. The government of Louis Philippe failed to meet popular demands, while liberal and socialist ideas encouraged opposition to his rule.

12. What were the effects of the February Revolution of 1848?

Answer: The February Revolution **overthrew Louis Philippe** and established the **Second Republic in France**. Universal male suffrage was introduced, and revolutionary movements spread across Europe, affecting Germany, Austria, Italy and other regions.

13. What was the significance of the February Revolution of 1848 in Europe?

Answer: The February Revolution inspired revolutionary movements across Europe. People demanded **constitutional government, political rights, national unity and social reforms**. Although many revolutions were later suppressed, they strengthened liberalism, nationalism and the demand for political change.

14. How did the Congress of Vienna affect France?

Answer: France was reduced to its pre-Napoleonic territorial position and the **Bourbon monarchy was restored**. The victorious powers also imposed certain territorial and political arrangements to prevent France from again dominating Europe.

15. What was the importance of the Congress of Vienna?

Answer: The Congress of Vienna created a **new political order in Europe** after the Napoleonic Wars. It restored monarchies, established a balance of power and promoted cooperation among major European states. Its settlement helped maintain relative peace for several decades.

BOARD ANSWER:

1. Discuss the main provisions of the Congress of Vienna, 1814–1815.

Answer:

The **Congress of Vienna** was held between 1814 and 1815 after the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte. Representatives of the major European powers met in Vienna to reorganise Europe and establish a stable political order. The leading statesmen included **Metternich of Austria, Castlereagh of Britain, Alexander I of Russia, Hardenberg of Prussia and Talleyrand of France**. The settlement was mainly based on conservatism, legitimacy and balance of power.

1. Restoration of Legitimate Monarchies:

One of the important principles of the Congress was **Legitimacy**. The old ruling dynasties that had been removed during the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars were restored. The Bourbon dynasty was restored in France, Spain and Naples. The aim was to strengthen traditional monarchy and prevent revolutionary movements.

2. Principle of Balance of Power:

The Congress attempted to create a **balance of power** in Europe. No single country was to become powerful enough to dominate the continent as Napoleon had done. France was surrounded by stronger states to prevent future French expansion.

3. Territorial Changes:

The Congress made several territorial adjustments. **Prussia received important territories in western Germany and parts of Saxony.**

Austria received territories in Italy and other regions. Russia gained most of the Duchy of Warsaw. The Netherlands and Belgium were united to form the **Kingdom of the Netherlands**, creating a stronger state on France's northern frontier.

4. Creation of the German Confederation:

The old Holy Roman Empire had been dissolved by Napoleon. The Congress created the **German Confederation**, consisting of 39 German states. Austria was given the leading position in the Confederation. It was intended to provide political stability in central Europe.

5. Strengthening of States Around France:

The powers created stronger political units around France to prevent another French expansion. The **Kingdom of the Netherlands** was strengthened in the north, while Prussia was strengthened in the west. Switzerland was also recognised as a neutral state.

6. Neutrality of Switzerland:

The Congress recognised the **permanent neutrality of Switzerland**. This was intended to contribute to European stability and prevent Switzerland from becoming a battlefield between major powers.

7. Slave Trade:

The Congress expressed opposition to the **slave trade**. Although it did not immediately abolish slavery everywhere, the declaration represented an important international step against the slave trade.

8. Compensation to the Victorious Powers:

The territories were distributed partly according to the sacrifices made by the victorious powers during the Napoleonic Wars. Russia, Prussia, Austria and Britain all received territorial or strategic advantages.

9. Restoration of France:

France was not completely destroyed or permanently weakened. The Bourbon monarchy was restored, and France was largely returned to its pre-Napoleonic boundaries. This helped maintain the balance of

power instead of allowing any one victorious power to dominate Europe.

2. Explain the Concert of Europe and discuss its main objectives and significance.

Answer:

The **Concert of Europe** was a system of cooperation among the major European powers established after the Congress of Vienna. It developed as a way of maintaining the European settlement and preventing another large-scale war. The major powers associated with it were **Austria, Russia, Prussia and Great Britain**, while France later became an important participant. Austrian statesman **Metternich** played a major role in its early development.

The Concert was not a permanent organisation with a fixed constitution. Instead, it was a system in which the major powers met in conferences or congresses to discuss important European issues.

1. Maintenance of Peace:

The main objective was to **maintain peace in Europe** after the destructive Napoleonic Wars. The powers wanted to avoid another conflict that could disturb the balance established at Vienna.

2. Balance of Power:

The Concert aimed to maintain the **balance of power**. The major states would cooperate to prevent any one country from becoming dominant. Napoleon's rise had shown the dangers of allowing one power to control large parts of Europe.

3. Defence of the Vienna Settlement:

The Concert was designed to preserve the territorial and political arrangements created by the Congress of Vienna. The major powers believed that maintaining this settlement would help preserve stability.

4. Opposition to Revolution:

The conservative powers, especially Austria, Russia and Prussia, wanted to prevent liberal and nationalist revolutions. They feared that revolutionary movements could overthrow monarchies and threaten the existing European order.

5. Congress System:

The Concert worked through a series of diplomatic meetings known as the **Congress System**. Important meetings were held at places such as **Aix-la-Chapelle, Troppau, Laibach and Verona**. These meetings allowed the major powers to discuss European problems collectively.

6. Role of Metternich:

Metternich became one of the strongest supporters of the Concert. He believed that liberalism and nationalism threatened the conservative political order. Austria therefore supported intervention against revolutionary movements in parts of Europe.

7. Intervention in Revolutionary Movements:

The Concert powers sometimes supported military intervention to suppress revolutionary movements. Austria intervened against revolutions in Italy, while France later intervened in Spain. These actions reflected the conservative character of the Concert.

8. Limitations:

The Concert of Europe had several weaknesses. Britain increasingly disagreed with continental powers over intervention in domestic affairs. Nationalism and liberalism also became stronger and increasingly difficult to suppress. The interests of the major powers often conflicted.

9. Importance:

Despite its limitations, the Concert contributed to a period of relative peace among the major European powers. It encouraged **diplomatic consultation and collective decision-making**. The idea that major powers should meet to solve international problems became an important feature of nineteenth-century diplomacy.

3. Discuss the causes and effects of the July Revolution of 1830 in France.

Answer:

The **July Revolution of 1830** was an important political revolution in France. It resulted in the overthrow of **Charles X**, the last Bourbon king of France, and the establishment of the July Monarchy under **Louis Philippe**. The Revolution was caused by political, social and economic dissatisfaction.

Causes of the July Revolution

1. Conservative Policies of Charles X:

Charles X followed strongly conservative policies. He wanted to strengthen royal authority and restore the influence of the aristocracy and the Catholic Church. His policies worried liberals who wanted constitutional government and greater political freedom.

2. Conflict with the Chamber of Deputies:

Charles X faced opposition from the elected Chamber of Deputies. The government and the liberal representatives increasingly disagreed over political matters. The conflict weakened the monarchy.

3. Restriction of Press Freedom:

In July 1830, Charles X issued the **July Ordinances**. They restricted freedom of the press, dissolved the Chamber of Deputies and changed the electoral system in favour of the government. These measures created immediate opposition.

4. Economic Difficulties:

France experienced economic problems, including unemployment and hardship among workers and the urban population. Economic dissatisfaction increased opposition to the government.

5. Growth of Liberalism:

The middle class increasingly demanded constitutional government,

political participation and freedom of expression. They opposed the authoritarian policies of Charles X.

6. Immediate Cause:

The publication of the July Ordinances became the immediate cause of the Revolution. Parisians took to the streets and built barricades. After three days of fighting, Charles X was forced to abdicate.

Effects of the July Revolution

1. Fall of Charles X:

The most immediate result was the overthrow of Charles X. He went into exile, bringing an end to the senior Bourbon restoration.

2. Rise of Louis Philippe:

Louis Philippe became King of the French. His government was known as the **July Monarchy** and was more closely associated with the interests of the middle class.

3. Strengthening of Constitutional Government:

The Revolution strengthened the constitutional system and reduced some of the more authoritarian features of the previous monarchy. The political position of the middle class improved.

4. Spread of Revolutionary Movements:

The Revolution encouraged liberal and nationalist movements elsewhere in Europe. Belgium successfully revolted against the Netherlands, while revolutionary movements also appeared in Poland and parts of Italy.

5. Growth of Liberalism and Nationalism:

The events of 1830 demonstrated that conservative governments could be challenged. Liberal and nationalist groups gained confidence and continued their struggle for political and national rights.

4. Discuss the causes and effects of the February Revolution of 1848 in France.

Answer:

The **February Revolution of 1848** was one of the most important revolutionary movements of nineteenth-century Europe. It resulted in the overthrow of **Louis Philippe** and the establishment of the **Second Republic** in France. The Revolution was caused by political dissatisfaction, economic difficulties, social problems and the influence of liberal and democratic ideas.

Causes of the February Revolution**1. Limited Political Rights:**

The July Monarchy was dominated by wealthy sections of society. The electoral system was based on property qualifications, so a large part of the population had no voting rights. The demand for **electoral reform** became increasingly strong.

2. Opposition to Louis Philippe:

Louis Philippe was increasingly seen as representing the interests of the wealthy middle class. Workers and other sections of society felt excluded from political power. Opposition to his government gradually increased.

3. Demand for Electoral Reform:

Reformers wanted to expand the electorate. The government refused to introduce sufficient reforms. Since public political meetings were restricted, reformers organised **banquets** to discuss political reform.

4. Economic Crisis:

France faced serious economic problems in the late 1840s. Industrial difficulties led to unemployment, while poor harvests increased food prices. Workers and poor people faced severe hardship.

5. Social Problems:

The growth of industrial society created tensions between workers and the wealthy classes. Workers demanded better working conditions, employment and social protection. Socialist ideas were also becoming more influential.

6. Influence of Liberal and Democratic Ideas:

Liberalism, democracy and nationalism had grown considerably since the French Revolution. People increasingly demanded political representation, freedom and equality.

7. Immediate Cause:

The government banned a reform banquet scheduled in Paris in February 1848. Protests followed, barricades were built and clashes occurred between protesters and government forces. Louis Philippe lost support and abdicated.

Effects of the February Revolution

1. Fall of Louis Philippe:

Louis Philippe abdicated in **February 1848** and fled France. The July Monarchy came to an end.

2. Establishment of the Second Republic:

A **provisional government** was formed and France became a republic. Universal male suffrage was introduced, greatly expanding political participation.

3. Social Reforms:

The revolutionary government introduced measures to address unemployment and workers' problems. **National Workshops** were established to provide employment to unemployed workers.

4. Spread of Revolution Across Europe:

The French Revolution of 1848 inspired revolutionary movements across Europe. Revolutions occurred in the German states, Austrian Empire, Italian states and other regions.

5. Growth of Nationalism:

The events encouraged nationalist movements among different European peoples. Germans and Italians demanded national unity, while various subject nationalities within the Austrian Empire demanded greater autonomy.

6. Temporary Democratic Advance:

The Revolution demonstrated the growing importance of popular political participation. Although many revolutionary governments did not survive, the demand for constitutional and democratic government became stronger.



CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

UNIT – III

ONE MARK:

1. Who was the main architect of German unification?

Answer: Otto von Bismarck was the main architect of German unification.

2. Which kingdom led the unification of Germany?

Answer: The Kingdom of Prussia led the unification of Germany.

3. Who was the King of Prussia during the main period of German unification?

Answer: William I (Wilhelm I) was the King of Prussia.

4. What was Bismarck's policy for German unification known as?

Answer: Bismarck's policy was known as “Blood and Iron”.

5. Which war helped Prussia gain Schleswig-Holstein?

Answer: The Danish War of 1864 helped Prussia and Austria gain Schleswig-Holstein.

6. In which year was the Austro-Prussian War fought?

Answer: The Austro-Prussian War was fought in 1866.

7. Which war resulted in the final unification of Germany?

Answer: The Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71 resulted in the final unification of Germany.

8. When was the German Empire proclaimed?

Answer: The German Empire was proclaimed on 18 January 1871.

9. Where was the German Empire proclaimed in 1871?

Answer: The German Empire was proclaimed at the Palace of Versailles in France.

10. Who became the first German Emperor (Kaiser) in 1871?

Answer: William I of Prussia became the first German Emperor.

11. Who was the chief architect of Italian unification?

Answer: Count Camillo di Cavour was the chief architect of Italian unification.

12. Who led the famous Expedition of the Thousand?

Answer: Giuseppe Garibaldi led the Expedition of the Thousand in 1860.

13. When was the Kingdom of Italy proclaimed?

Answer: The Kingdom of Italy was proclaimed in 1861.

14. Who became the first king of unified Italy?

Answer: Victor Emmanuel II became the first king of unified Italy.

15. What was the main aim of Bismarck's foreign policy after German unification?

Answer: Bismarck's main aim was to **maintain peace in Europe and isolate France diplomatically** to protect the newly created German Empire.

TWO MARK:

1. What was the role of Prussia in the unification of Germany?

Answer: Prussia played the leading role in German unification. Under **King William I and Otto von Bismarck**, Prussia used military strength and diplomacy to defeat Denmark, Austria and France. These victories brought the German states together under Prussian leadership.

2. What is meant by Bismarck's policy of "Blood and Iron"?

Answer: "Blood and Iron" referred to Bismarck's belief that German unification would be achieved mainly through **military strength and practical politics**, rather than speeches or liberal discussions. He strengthened the Prussian army and used wars strategically to unite Germany.

3. What was the importance of the Danish War of 1864?

Answer: In 1864, Prussia and Austria fought Denmark over **Schleswig and Holstein**. Denmark was defeated, and the two duchies came under Prussian and Austrian control. The conflict later created

tension between Prussia and Austria, leading to the Austro-Prussian War.

4. What was the Austro-Prussian War of 1866?

Answer: The Austro-Prussian War was fought between **Prussia and Austria in 1866** over leadership in Germany. Prussia won decisively at the **Battle of Königgrätz**. Austria was excluded from German affairs, allowing Prussia to lead the North German Confederation.

5. What was the significance of the Franco-Prussian War?

Answer: The Franco-Prussian War of **1870–71** united the remaining southern German states with Prussia against France. France was defeated, and the German Empire was proclaimed at Versailles in January 1871, completing German unification under Prussian leadership.

6. What was the role of Bismarck in German unification?

Answer: Bismarck used **diplomacy, military power and political strategy** to unite Germany. He successfully fought wars against Denmark, Austria and France. His policies removed foreign and internal obstacles and resulted in the creation of the German Empire in 1871.

7. What were the main factors responsible for Italian unification?

Answer: Italian unification was encouraged by **nationalism, the leadership of Piedmont-Sardinia, the diplomacy of Cavour, the military activities of Garibaldi and the leadership of Victor Emmanuel II**. Opposition to Austrian control also strengthened the desire for Italian unity.

8. What was the role of Cavour in Italian unification?

Answer: **Count Cavour**, Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia, used diplomacy and alliances to promote Italian unity. He secured French support against Austria and helped expand Piedmont's territory. His political leadership was essential to the formation of the Kingdom of Italy.

9. What was the role of Giuseppe Garibaldi in Italian unification?

Answer: **Giuseppe Garibaldi** was a popular Italian revolutionary and military leader. In 1860, he led the **Expedition of the Thousand** and conquered Sicily and Naples. He later handed these territories to Victor Emmanuel II, supporting the creation of a united Italy.

10. What was the significance of the Kingdom of Italy established in 1861?

Answer: The establishment of the **Kingdom of Italy in 1861** marked a major stage in Italian unification. Victor Emmanuel II became its first king. However, Rome and Venetia were not yet part of Italy and were incorporated later.

11. What was the role of Victor Emmanuel II in Italian unification?

Answer: **Victor Emmanuel II**, King of Piedmont-Sardinia, became the first king of unified Italy. He supported Cavour's policies and accepted the territories gained through wars and diplomacy. His leadership provided a constitutional and monarchical framework for Italian unification.

12. What were the main objectives of Bismarck's domestic policy?

Answer: Bismarck's domestic policy aimed to **strengthen the German Empire, maintain political stability and reduce opposition**. He fought the influence of the Catholic Church through the Kulturkampf and later introduced social welfare measures to gain workers' support.

13. What was Bismarck's Kulturkampf?

Answer: The **Kulturkampf** was Bismarck's campaign against the political influence of the **Catholic Church** in Germany during the 1870s. He introduced laws to increase state control over education and religious institutions, but the policy was later relaxed.

14. What was the main aim of Bismarck's foreign policy?

Answer: Bismarck's main foreign-policy aim was to **preserve the German Empire and maintain peace in Europe**. He wanted to

isolate France diplomatically and prevent France from forming powerful alliances against Germany.

15. What was the Triple Alliance of 1882?

Answer: The **Triple Alliance** was formed in 1882 between **Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy**. It was largely designed to strengthen Germany's diplomatic position and provide mutual support against possible threats, particularly from France and Russia.

BOARD ANSWER:

1. Discuss the causes and main stages of the Unification of Germany.

Answer:

The unification of Germany was one of the most important political developments of nineteenth-century Europe. Before 1871, the German-speaking people were divided into several independent states. The **Congress of Vienna created the German Confederation of 39 states in 1815**, but it did not unite them into a single nation. The growth of nationalism, economic cooperation and the leadership of Prussia eventually led to German unification under **Otto von Bismarck** in 1871.

Causes of German Unification

1. Growth of Nationalism:

The French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars encouraged the growth of German nationalism. German intellectuals and nationalists began to demand political unity among German-speaking people.

2. Economic Unity:

The formation of the **Zollverein**, a customs union led by Prussia, helped remove internal trade barriers among many German states. It encouraged economic cooperation and increased Prussia's influence over the German states.

3. Weakness of the German Confederation:

The German Confederation created in 1815 was a loose association and could not establish genuine national unity. Austria dominated the Confederation, while Prussia gradually became a stronger rival.

4. Leadership of Prussia:

Prussia had a strong army, growing economy and efficient administration. Under **King William I**, Prussia became the leading force in the movement for German unity.

5. Role of Bismarck:

Bismarck became Prime Minister of Prussia in 1862. He believed that German unity would be achieved through practical politics, military strength and diplomacy. His famous policy is associated with the phrase “**Blood and Iron.**”

Main Stages of Unification

1. Danish War, 1864:

Prussia and Austria fought Denmark over **Schleswig and Holstein**. Denmark was defeated, and the duchies came under Prussian and Austrian control. This victory increased Prussian prestige.

2. Austro-Prussian War, 1866:

Bismarck then turned against Austria. The conflict was fought over leadership in Germany. Prussia defeated Austria at the **Battle of Königgrätz**. Austria was excluded from German affairs, and the German Confederation was dissolved.

3. North German Confederation:

After the defeat of Austria, Bismarck formed the **North German Confederation in 1867** under Prussian leadership. The northern German states became politically and militarily united.

4. Franco-Prussian War, 1870–71:

Bismarck understood that a war with France could encourage the southern German states to unite with Prussia. Tensions with France increased, and war began in 1870. The German states fought together against France. France was defeated.

5. Proclamation of the German Empire:

The victory over France created strong German national feeling. On **18 January 1871**, the German Empire was proclaimed at the **Palace of Versailles**. King William I of Prussia became the German Emperor, while Bismarck became the first Chancellor.

2. Explain the role of Otto von Bismarck in the Unification of Germany.

Answer:

Otto von Bismarck was the most important political figure in the unification of Germany. He became Prime Minister of Prussia in **1862** and used diplomacy, military power and practical political methods to unite the German states under Prussian leadership. His policies eventually resulted in the creation of the German Empire in 1871.

1. Strengthening of Prussia:

Bismarck believed that Prussia needed a powerful army to achieve German unity. He supported King William I's military reforms and strengthened the Prussian army despite opposition from the liberal parliament.

2. Policy of “Blood and Iron”:

Bismarck became associated with the policy of **“Blood and Iron.”** He believed that German unity would not be achieved through speeches and parliamentary debates alone. Military power and practical politics were necessary.

3. Diplomatic Preparation:

Bismarck carefully isolated potential enemies before starting wars. He maintained diplomatic relations with different European powers and ensured that Prussia would not face several major enemies simultaneously.

4. Danish War of 1864:

Bismarck cooperated with Austria against Denmark in the dispute over Schleswig and Holstein. Denmark was defeated, and Prussia

gained greater influence. The success increased Prussia's prestige among German nationalists.

5. Austro-Prussian War of 1866:

Bismarck then prepared for conflict with Austria. He secured Italian cooperation and maintained a favourable diplomatic position. Prussia defeated Austria at **Königgrätz**. Austria was removed from German affairs, and Prussia became the dominant German power.

6. Formation of the North German Confederation:

After defeating Austria, Bismarck reorganised northern Germany into the **North German Confederation in 1867**. Prussia dominated the new political structure. This was an important step towards complete German unity.

7. Franco-Prussian War:

Bismarck understood that France could be used as a common enemy to unite the southern German states with Prussia. Tensions between France and Prussia eventually led to the **Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71**. The German states fought together and defeated France.

8. Proclamation of the German Empire:

The victory over France strengthened German nationalism. On **18 January 1871**, William I was proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles. Bismarck became the first Chancellor of the German Empire.

9. Diplomatic Skill:

Bismarck's greatest strength was his ability to combine diplomacy with military action. He avoided unnecessary conflicts and carefully selected the timing of wars. He also ensured that Prussia's opponents were diplomatically isolated.

10. Historical Importance:

Bismarck transformed Prussia into the centre of a united German state. His methods were conservative rather than democratic, but they successfully achieved political unification.

3. Discuss the causes and main stages of the Unification of Italy.

Answer:

The unification of Italy was a major nationalist movement of the nineteenth century. Before unification, Italy was divided into several states, and some territories were controlled directly or indirectly by Austria. The movement for unity developed through the combined efforts of **Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel II**. The process was largely completed between 1859 and 1870.

Causes of Italian Unification

1. Growth of Nationalism:

The French Revolution and Napoleonic period encouraged national consciousness among Italians. People increasingly believed that Italians sharing a common cultural and historical identity should live in one united state.

2. Austrian Control:

Austria exercised strong influence over northern Italy and directly controlled territories such as Lombardy and Venetia. Austrian domination encouraged Italian nationalists to demand independence and unity.

3. Economic and Political Problems:

The division of Italy into many states created political and economic difficulties. Nationalists believed that a united Italy would be stronger and more prosperous.

4. Role of Mazzini:

Giuseppe Mazzini spread nationalist ideas through organisations such as **Young Italy**. He promoted the idea of a united and republican Italy. Although his immediate revolutionary attempts failed, he created strong nationalist awareness.

5. Leadership of Piedmont-Sardinia:

The Kingdom of **Piedmont-Sardinia** became the centre of Italian unification. It had a constitutional government, a strong army and capable leadership.

Main Stages of Unification

1. Cavour's Leadership:

Count Cavour became Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia. He believed in diplomacy, economic development and military preparation. He wanted to unite Italy under the House of Savoy.

2. War with Austria, 1859:

Cavour secured the support of **Napoleon III of France** against Austria. Piedmont-Sardinia and France fought Austria in 1859. Austria was defeated, and Lombardy was transferred to Piedmont-Sardinia.

3. Garibaldi's Expedition:

In 1860, **Giuseppe Garibaldi** led the **Expedition of the Thousand**. His volunteers conquered Sicily and then Naples. Garibaldi handed the conquered territories to Victor Emmanuel II instead of establishing his own government.

4. Formation of the Kingdom of Italy:

In **1861**, the Kingdom of Italy was proclaimed. Victor Emmanuel II became its first king. However, Venetia and Rome were still outside the new kingdom.

5. Acquisition of Venetia:

During the **Austro-Prussian War of 1866**, Italy supported Prussia. Austria was defeated, and Venetia was transferred to Italy.

6. Acquisition of Rome:

Rome was protected by French troops for a period. When France became involved in the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, French troops withdrew. Italian forces entered Rome in September 1870, and Rome became the capital of unified Italy.

4. Discuss the domestic and foreign policy of Bismarck after the unification of Germany.

Answer:

After the establishment of the German Empire in 1871, **Otto von Bismarck** became its first Chancellor. His main objective was no longer German unification but the **consolidation and protection of the new German Empire**. His domestic policies focused on maintaining political stability, while his foreign policy aimed at isolating France and preventing major European conflict.

Domestic Policy of Bismarck**1. Strengthening the German Empire:**

Bismarck worked to strengthen the authority of the new imperial government. He supported a strong central administration and attempted to maintain the political unity of Germany.

2. Kulturkampf:

Bismarck launched the **Kulturkampf** against the political influence of the Catholic Church, particularly because many Catholics supported the Centre Party. Laws were introduced to increase state control over education and religious institutions.

However, the policy did not achieve all its objectives and created political opposition. Bismarck gradually reduced the conflict and reached an understanding with Catholic leaders.

3. Social Welfare Measures:

Bismarck introduced important social welfare legislation to reduce the influence of socialist movements among workers. Measures included **health insurance in 1883, accident insurance in 1884 and old-age and disability insurance in 1889**.

These reforms made Germany one of the pioneers of modern social security.

4. Anti-Socialist Policy:

Bismarck considered socialism a threat to the German state. The **Anti-Socialist Laws of 1878** restricted socialist organisations and publications. However, socialist political support continued to grow.

Foreign Policy of Bismarck

1. Isolation of France:

After the Franco-Prussian War, Bismarck considered France the greatest potential threat to Germany. His foreign policy therefore aimed to **keep France diplomatically isolated** and prevent it from finding powerful allies.

2. League of the Three Emperors:

Bismarck attempted to maintain friendly relations among **Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia** through the League of the Three Emperors. It was intended to prevent conflict between these powers and isolate France.

3. Dual Alliance:

In **1879**, Germany formed the **Dual Alliance with Austria-Hungary**. The agreement provided mutual support against Russian aggression and strengthened Germany's position in Europe.

4. Triple Alliance:

In **1882**, Italy joined Germany and Austria-Hungary to form the **Triple Alliance**. This strengthened Germany's diplomatic position and created a strong bloc in Europe.

5. Reinsurance Treaty:

Bismarck also tried to maintain relations with Russia. The **Reinsurance Treaty of 1887** was designed to prevent Russia from becoming closely allied with France.

6. Maintenance of European Peace:

Bismarck generally wanted to avoid a major European war after 1871. He considered Germany a “satisfied power” and focused on protecting the existing European balance.

5. Compare the unification of Germany and Italy.

Answer:

The unification of Germany and Italy were two major nationalist

movements of nineteenth-century Europe. Both resulted in the creation of unified nation-states, but their methods, leadership and political circumstances were different. Germany was unified under **Prussian leadership and Bismarck**, while Italy was united through the combined efforts of **Cavour, Garibaldi, Mazzini and Victor Emmanuel II**.

Similarities

1. Influence of Nationalism:

Nationalism was the main ideological force behind both movements. Germans and Italians wanted to overcome political division and establish united national states.

2. Opposition to Foreign Influence:

Both movements were influenced by opposition to foreign control. German nationalists opposed Austrian influence over German affairs, while Italian nationalists strongly opposed Austrian control over parts of Italy.

3. Leadership of Strong States:

In both cases, a powerful state became the centre of unification. **Prussia** led German unification, while **Piedmont-Sardinia** led Italian unification.

4. Use of War and Diplomacy:

Both movements used a combination of military action and diplomacy. Bismarck fought wars against Denmark, Austria and France. Cavour used diplomatic alliances, while Garibaldi used military force.

5. Completion in the Nineteenth Century:

Both unification movements were largely completed in the second half of the nineteenth century. Germany was unified in **1871**, while Italian unification was completed with the incorporation of Rome in **1870**.

Differences

1. Leadership:

German unification was dominated by **one major statesman, Bismarck**, supported by King William I. Italian unification involved several important leaders with different ideas, including Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel II.

2. Political System:

Germany was unified as an empire under the Prussian monarchy. Italy was established as a kingdom under the House of Savoy.

3. Role of Popular Movements:

Popular revolutionary activity played a more visible role in Italy, particularly through Garibaldi and Mazzini. German unification was more strongly controlled by the Prussian government and military.

4. Major Enemies:

Germany's main external opponents during unification were **Denmark, Austria and France**. Italy's principal obstacle was **Austria**, although French influence also affected the process, particularly regarding Rome.

5. Method of Unification:

Bismarck relied heavily on **state power, diplomacy and carefully planned wars**. Italian unification involved a broader combination of diplomacy, popular revolutionary movements, military campaigns and territorial agreements.

UNIT – IV

ONE MARK:

1. When was the Crimean War fought?

Answer: The Crimean War was fought from **1853 to 1856**.

2. Who were the main opponents in the Crimean War?

Answer: **Russia** fought against the **Ottoman Empire, Britain, France and Sardinia-Piedmont**.

3. What was the main religious issue behind the Crimean War?

Answer: The dispute over the **rights of Christian communities and holy places in Palestine** was an important religious issue behind the war.

4. Which treaty ended the Crimean War?

Answer: The **Treaty of Paris (1856)** ended the Crimean War.

5. What was the main result of the Treaty of Paris, 1856?

Answer: Russia was forced to **give up its special position in the Black Sea**, and the Black Sea was declared neutral.

6. Who was Alexander II?

Answer: **Alexander II** was the Emperor of Russia from **1855 to 1881**.

7. What important reform did Alexander II introduce in 1861?

Answer: Alexander II **abolished serfdom in Russia in 1861**.

8. What was the Emancipation Edict of 1861?

Answer: The Emancipation Edict of 1861 **freed millions of Russian serfs from personal dependence on landowners**.

9. What were the Zemstvos?

Answer: **Zemstvos** were elected local self-government bodies established by Alexander II's reforms in **1864**.

10. When was the Congress of Berlin held?

Answer: The Congress of Berlin was held in **1878**.

11. Who presided over the Congress of Berlin?

Answer: **Otto von Bismarck** presided over the Congress of Berlin.

12. What treaty was revised by the Congress of Berlin?

Answer: The Congress of Berlin revised the **Treaty of San Stefano (1878)**.

13. When were the First Balkan Wars fought?

Answer: The First Balkan War was fought in **1912–1913**.

14. Which countries formed the Balkan League in the First Balkan War?

Answer: **Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Montenegro** formed the Balkan League.

15. What was the main result of the Balkan Wars?

Answer: The Balkan Wars greatly **reduced Ottoman territory in Europe** and increased the territories of the Balkan states, especially Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece.

TWO MARK:

1. What were the main causes of the Crimean War?

Answer: The main causes were **Russian expansion towards the Ottoman Empire, the Eastern Question, rivalry between Russia and the European powers, and disputes over the rights of Christians in Ottoman territories**. Russia's desire to increase its influence in the Balkans also contributed to the conflict.

2. What was the Eastern Question?

Answer: The Eastern Question referred to the **problem of the declining Ottoman Empire and the struggle among European powers for influence over its territories**. Russia, Britain, France and Austria were particularly concerned about the future of Ottoman lands in Europe.

3. What were the results of the Crimean War?

Answer: The Crimean War ended with the **Treaty of Paris in 1856**.

Russia lost some influence in the Black Sea, and the Black Sea was neutralised. The war also weakened Russian prestige and exposed weaknesses in Russia's military and administrative system.

4. What was the Treaty of Paris of 1856?

Answer: The Treaty of Paris ended the Crimean War in **1856**. It declared the Black Sea neutral, limited Russian naval activity there and confirmed the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire under European protection.

5. What were the main aims of the Congress of Berlin, 1878?

Answer: The main aims were to **revise the Treaty of San Stefano, maintain the European balance of power and settle disputes in the Balkans**. The Congress attempted to reduce Russian gains and prevent any single power from becoming dominant in the region.

6. What were the main provisions of the Congress of Berlin?

Answer: The Congress recognised **Serbia, Romania and Montenegro as independent states** and reduced Bulgaria's territory. Austria-Hungary received the right to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, while Britain received control of Cyprus from the Ottoman Empire.

7. What was the significance of the Congress of Berlin?

Answer: The Congress of Berlin reorganised the Balkan settlement created by the Treaty of San Stefano. It reduced Russian influence and increased the role of Austria-Hungary. However, it did not permanently solve Balkan nationalism and created new tensions among Balkan states.

8. What was the main objective of Alexander II's reforms?

Answer: Alexander II introduced reforms to **modernise Russia and strengthen the Russian state** after the Crimean War exposed its weaknesses. His reforms aimed to improve administration, the legal system, education, local government and the condition of the peasants.

9. What was the Emancipation of Serfs in Russia?

Answer: In **1861**, Alexander II issued the Emancipation Edict, which ended the personal dependence of millions of Russian serfs on landowners. The reform gave peasants personal freedom, although many faced financial burdens and restrictions over land ownership.

10. What were the Zemstvo reforms of 1864?

Answer: The **Zemstvo reform of 1864** created elected local government bodies in Russia. Zemstvos were responsible for matters such as education, healthcare, roads and local development. They provided limited opportunities for participation in local administration.

11. Mention two important reforms of Alexander II.

Answer: Two major reforms were the **abolition of serfdom in 1861** and the **Zemstvo reform of 1864**. Other reforms included judicial, military and educational reforms, which aimed to modernise Russian institutions.

12. What was the Balkan League?

Answer: The **Balkan League** was an alliance formed by **Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Montenegro** before the First Balkan War. Its main objective was to attack the Ottoman Empire and remove Ottoman control from much of the Balkans.

13. What were the causes of the First Balkan War?

Answer: The main causes were **Balkan nationalism, Ottoman weakness and the desire of Balkan states to expand their territories**. Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Montenegro united in the Balkan League and declared war against the Ottoman Empire in 1912.

14. What were the results of the First Balkan War?

Answer: The Ottoman Empire lost most of its remaining European territories. **Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Montenegro** gained territory. Albania emerged as an independent state, while disagreements among the victorious Balkan states soon led to the Second Balkan War.

15. What were the causes and result of the Second Balkan War?

Answer: The Second Balkan War began in **1913** mainly because Bulgaria was dissatisfied with its share of territory after the First Balkan War. Bulgaria fought Serbia, Greece and other states but was defeated. Bulgaria lost territory through the **Treaty of Bucharest**.

BOARD ANSWER:

1. Discuss the main causes and results of the Crimean War.

Answer:

The **Crimean War (1853–1856)** was an important international conflict involving Russia against the Ottoman Empire, supported by Britain, France and Sardinia-Piedmont. The war was mainly connected with the decline of the Ottoman Empire, Russian expansion and the rivalry among European powers. It ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1856.

Causes of the Crimean War

1. The Eastern Question:

The decline of the Ottoman Empire created a major problem known as the **Eastern Question**. European powers were concerned about what would happen to Ottoman territories as the empire became weaker. Russia wanted to expand its influence, while Britain and France wanted to prevent Russia from becoming too powerful.

2. Russian Expansion:

Russia wanted to increase its influence over the Balkan Christians and gain greater access to the Mediterranean through the Black Sea and the Turkish Straits. Russian expansion threatened the interests of Britain and France.

3. Dispute over Holy Places:

A religious dispute between **Russia and France** over the rights of Orthodox and Roman Catholic Christians at the holy places in

Palestine contributed to the crisis. The Ottoman Sultan was pressured by both sides, increasing tensions.

4. Russian Demand for Protection of Orthodox Christians:

Russia demanded the right to act as protector of Orthodox Christians living within the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman government rejected this demand because it would have seriously reduced its independence.

5. Occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia:

In 1853, Russia occupied the Ottoman territories of **Moldavia and Wallachia**. The Ottoman Empire declared war on Russia. Britain and France later joined the Ottoman side because they feared Russian expansion.

6. Battle of Sinope:

Russia destroyed an Ottoman naval force at the **Battle of Sinope in 1853**. Britain and France considered this a serious threat and increased their military involvement.

Results of the Crimean War

1. Treaty of Paris, 1856:

The war ended with the **Treaty of Paris in 1856**. Russia accepted several restrictions, including the neutralisation of the Black Sea.

2. Weakening of Russia:

Russia suffered military and diplomatic defeat. Its weaknesses in transport, military organisation and administration became clear. The defeat encouraged reforms under **Czar Alexander II**.

3. Neutralisation of the Black Sea:

The Black Sea was declared neutral. Russia and the Ottoman Empire were restricted from maintaining military naval forces and arsenals there.

4. Protection of Ottoman Empire:

The European powers formally recognised the territorial integrity of

the Ottoman Empire. However, the Ottoman Empire remained politically and economically weak.

5. Decline of Russian Influence:

Russia's influence in the Balkans was temporarily reduced. Britain and France succeeded in preventing Russia from becoming too dominant in the Eastern Mediterranean.

6. Rise of Sardinia-Piedmont:

Sardinia-Piedmont participated on the side of Britain, France and the Ottoman Empire. Its Prime Minister **Cavour** used the war to raise the Italian question before the European powers, which later helped the movement for Italian unification.

7. Austrian Isolation:

Austria's refusal to support Russia during the war damaged its relations with Russia. This later affected European diplomacy and indirectly helped Prussia in the process of German unification.

2. Discuss the main provisions and significance of the Congress of Berlin of 1878.

Answer:

The **Congress of Berlin** was held in Berlin in **1878** under the leadership of German Chancellor **Otto von Bismarck**. Its main purpose was to revise the **Treaty of San Stefano**, which had given Russia considerable advantages in the Balkans after the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78. Britain and Austria-Hungary were particularly concerned about the growth of Russian influence.

Background

Russia defeated the Ottoman Empire in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78. The resulting Treaty of San Stefano created a large Bulgarian state under strong Russian influence. Britain and Austria-Hungary feared that Russia would become too powerful in the

Balkans. Therefore, Bismarck called the Congress of Berlin to revise the settlement.

Main Provisions

1. Reduction of Bulgaria:

The large Bulgaria created by the Treaty of San Stefano was reduced. Bulgaria became a smaller autonomous principality under Ottoman sovereignty.

2. Eastern Rumelia:

Eastern Rumelia was separated from Bulgaria and remained an autonomous province under the Ottoman Sultan. It was later united with Bulgaria in 1885.

3. Independence of Balkan States:

The Congress recognised the independence of **Serbia, Romania and Montenegro**. Their territorial boundaries were also adjusted.

4. Bosnia and Herzegovina:

Austria-Hungary received the right to **occupy and administer Bosnia and Herzegovina**, although these territories formally remained under Ottoman sovereignty.

5. British Control of Cyprus:

Britain obtained control of **Cyprus** from the Ottoman Empire. This strengthened British strategic influence in the eastern Mediterranean.

6. Russian Gains:

Russia retained some territorial gains in the Caucasus, including **Kars and Batum**, but its influence in the Balkans was reduced compared with the Treaty of San Stefano.

7. Protection of Minorities:

The Balkan states were expected to guarantee certain rights to their populations regardless of religion. The Congress attempted to reduce religious discrimination, although implementation remained difficult.

Significance

1. Reduction of Russian Influence:

The Congress was a diplomatic setback for Russia. Its large gains under the Treaty of San Stefano were reduced, and Russian influence in the Balkans was restricted.

2. Growth of Austrian Influence:

Austria-Hungary gained control over Bosnia and Herzegovina, increasing its influence in the Balkans. This later created tension with Serbia and contributed to Balkan instability.

3. British Strategic Gains:

British control of Cyprus strengthened Britain's position in the eastern Mediterranean and helped protect routes towards India.

4. Failure to Solve the Eastern Question:

Although the Congress reorganised the Balkans, it did not solve the basic problem of nationalism and rivalry. Different ethnic groups continued to demand independence and larger territories.

5. Growth of Balkan Nationalism:

Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and other Balkan states continued to pursue national expansion. Their rival territorial ambitions became a major source of conflict.

6. Bismarck's Diplomatic Role:

Bismarck acted as the “honest broker” at the Congress. He tried to prevent conflict between the major European powers and maintain the European balance.

3. Discuss the major reforms introduced by Czar Alexander II in Russia.

Answer:

Alexander II became Czar of Russia in 1855, during the Crimean War. Russia's defeat exposed serious weaknesses in its military, administrative and economic systems. Alexander II realised that reforms were necessary to modernise Russia. He therefore introduced

several important reforms in the fields of serfdom, local government, judiciary, education and the military. Because of these reforms, he is often known as the “**Tsar Liberator.**”

1. Emancipation of the Serfs, 1861

The most important reform was the **Emancipation Edict of 1861**. It freed millions of Russian serfs from personal dependence on landowners. Serfs received personal freedom and certain civil rights.

However, the land question remained difficult. Peasants often had to make payments for land received through the emancipation settlement. As a result, many peasants continued to face poverty and economic difficulties.

2. Zemstvo Reform, 1864

Alexander II introduced **Zemstvos**, elected local self-government bodies, in 1864. They dealt with local matters such as education, healthcare, roads and agriculture.

Although their powers were limited, Zemstvos provided some experience of local administration and public participation.

3. Judicial Reform, 1864

The judicial reform created a more modern legal system. Courts became more organised and independent. The principle of **equality before law** was introduced in important areas, and public trials and legal representation became more common.

4. Educational Reforms

Alexander II relaxed some restrictions on education. Universities received greater freedom, and educational opportunities increased. However, the government continued to monitor educational institutions because it feared revolutionary ideas.

5. Military Reforms

After the Crimean War, Russia needed to modernise its army. Under **Dmitry Milyutin**, important military reforms were introduced. The

system of long-term military service was changed, and **universal military service was introduced in 1874** for male citizens under certain conditions.

The reforms improved military organisation and reduced the length of active service.

6. Censorship Reforms

Censorship was somewhat relaxed during the early years of Alexander II's reign. Newspapers and journals gained greater freedom compared with the strict system under Nicholas I. However, the government later tightened restrictions as revolutionary activity increased.

7. Municipal Reform

Municipal reforms created elected bodies in towns. These institutions were given responsibility for local matters such as roads, sanitation, education and public services.

Importance of the Reforms

Alexander II's reforms helped Russia move away from the old feudal system. The abolition of serfdom was particularly important because it changed the legal status of millions of peasants. The reforms also encouraged modern administration, education and legal institutions.

However, the reforms were incomplete. The peasants continued to face land and financial problems, while political power remained concentrated in the hands of the Czar. Revolutionary groups demanded deeper political changes.

Alexander II eventually became the target of revolutionary organisations. He was **assassinated in 1881** by members of the revolutionary group People's Will.

4. Discuss the causes and results of the Balkan Wars of 1912–1913.

Answer:

The **Balkan Wars of 1912–1913** were two major conflicts that transformed the political map of southeastern Europe. The First Balkan War was fought between the Balkan League and the Ottoman Empire, while the Second Balkan War was fought mainly among the former allies over the division of conquered territories. These wars weakened Ottoman power and increased tensions among the Balkan states.

Causes of the Balkan Wars**1. Decline of the Ottoman Empire:**

The Ottoman Empire had become weak in the Balkans. Its declining military and political power encouraged Balkan states to expand their territories at the expense of the Ottoman Empire.

2. Growth of Nationalism:

Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Montenegro were influenced by strong nationalist ideas. Each state wanted to unite people of its own nationality and expand its territory.

3. Desire to Expand Territories:

The Balkan states wanted to acquire Ottoman-controlled territories. Serbia wanted expansion towards Kosovo and Macedonia, Bulgaria wanted Macedonia and Thrace, while Greece wanted territories with Greek populations.

4. Formation of the Balkan League:

In 1912, **Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Montenegro** formed the Balkan League. They planned to attack the Ottoman Empire and remove Ottoman control from most of the Balkans.

5. Great Power Rivalry:

European powers such as Russia and Austria-Hungary had competing interests in the Balkans. Russia supported Slavic states, particularly Serbia, while Austria-Hungary feared the growth of Serbian power.

First Balkan War, 1912–1913

The Balkan League declared war on the Ottoman Empire in **October 1912**. The Ottoman forces were defeated by the combined armies of the Balkan states.

The Ottoman Empire lost most of its remaining European territories. Albania declared independence, while Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece gained large areas.

The war ended with the **Treaty of London in 1913**.

Second Balkan War, 1913

The Balkan allies soon disagreed over the division of Macedonia and other territories. **Bulgaria** felt that it had not received a fair share of the conquered territories. In June 1913, Bulgaria attacked Serbia and Greece.

Romania and the Ottoman Empire also joined against Bulgaria. Bulgaria was defeated.

The war ended with the **Treaty of Bucharest in 1913**.

Results of the Balkan Wars

1. Decline of Ottoman Power:

The Ottoman Empire lost almost all of its remaining territories in Europe except a small area around Constantinople.

2. Growth of Serbia:

Serbia gained significant territory and became a stronger Balkan power. Its growing influence worried Austria-Hungary.

3. Bulgaria's Disappointment:

Bulgaria gained territory but lost some of its expected gains after its defeat in the Second Balkan War.

4. Growth of Greece:

Greece gained important territories, including parts of Macedonia and other areas.

5. Albania's Independence:

Albania emerged as an independent state, partly due to the desire of the Great Powers to prevent Serbia from reaching the Adriatic Sea.

6. Increased Austro-Serbian Rivalry:

Serbia emerged as a powerful nationalist state. Austria-Hungary considered Serbian nationalism a threat to its empire. This rivalry became increasingly dangerous.

7. Increased European Tensions:

The Balkan Wars increased tensions among the Great Powers. Russia supported Serbia, while Austria-Hungary opposed Serbian expansion. These tensions contributed to the unstable situation before **World War I**.



CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

UNIT – V

ONE MARK:

1. Who was Kaiser William II?

Answer: Kaiser William II was the German Emperor and King of Prussia from 1888 to 1918.

2. When did Kaiser William II dismiss Bismarck?

Answer: Kaiser William II dismissed Otto von Bismarck in 1890.

3. What was the main feature of Kaiser William II's foreign policy?

Answer: The main feature was **Weltpolitik**, or a policy of seeking greater German influence and global power.

4. What is meant by Weltpolitik?

Answer: Weltpolitik means “World Policy.” It was Kaiser William II's policy of making Germany a major world power through colonial expansion, diplomacy and naval development.

5. What was the Triple Alliance?

Answer: The Triple Alliance was a military alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, formed in 1882.

6. When was the Triple Alliance formed?

Answer: The Triple Alliance was formed in 1882.

7. Which three countries formed the Triple Alliance?

Answer: Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy formed the Triple Alliance.

8. What was the Triple Entente?

Answer: The Triple Entente was an understanding between Britain, France and Russia that developed by 1907.

9. When was the Triple Entente completed?

Answer: The Triple Entente was completed in 1907 with the Anglo-Russian Agreement.

10. Which three countries formed the Triple Entente?

Answer: Britain, France and Russia formed the Triple Entente.

11. What was one major cause of World War I?

Answer: Militarism was one major cause of World War I.

12. What is meant by militarism?

Answer: Militarism means the belief in strengthening military power and giving the armed forces an important role in national policy.

13. What was the immediate cause of World War I?

Answer: The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary at Sarajevo on 28 June 1914 was the immediate cause of World War I.

14. What is meant by imperialism?

Answer: Imperialism is the policy by which a powerful country seeks to extend its political, economic or territorial control over other countries or regions.

15. What is meant by nationalism?

Answer: Nationalism is a strong feeling of loyalty and attachment to one's nation, often accompanied by the desire for national independence, unity or greater power.

TWO MARK:

1. What was Weltpolitik under Kaiser William II?

Answer: Weltpolitik, meaning “World Policy,” was Kaiser William II's foreign policy of making Germany a major world power. It encouraged overseas expansion, colonial ambitions, a powerful navy and greater German influence in international affairs.

2. What were the main features of Kaiser William II's foreign policy?

Answer: The main features were aggressive nationalism, colonial expansion, naval expansion, Weltpolitik and a desire for greater

German influence. William II also abandoned Bismarck's cautious diplomatic approach and adopted a more active policy in European and world affairs.

3. Why did Kaiser William II dismiss Bismarck in 1890?

Answer: William II wanted to control foreign and domestic policy personally and disagreed with Bismarck's political methods. He dismissed Bismarck in **1890** and adopted a more ambitious foreign policy, which eventually increased Germany's diplomatic isolation.

4. What was the Triple Alliance?

Answer: The Triple Alliance was a military alliance formed in **1882** between **Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy**. It provided mutual support and was mainly intended to strengthen their security against possible enemies, particularly France and Russia.

5. Why did Italy join the Triple Alliance?

Answer: Italy joined the Triple Alliance in **1882** mainly because it feared French expansion and wanted diplomatic security. Italy also hoped to strengthen its position in Europe and gain protection through cooperation with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

6. What was the Triple Entente?

Answer: The Triple Entente was an understanding between **Britain, France and Russia** that developed through separate agreements. It was completed in **1907**. The three powers cooperated mainly because of their concerns about German expansion and the growing Triple Alliance.

7. How was the Triple Entente formed?

Answer: The Entente developed through three major agreements: the **Franco-Russian Alliance (1894)**, the **Entente Cordiale between Britain and France (1904)**, and the **Anglo-Russian Agreement (1907)**. Together, these created the Triple Entente.

8. What was the main difference between the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente?

Answer: The **Triple Alliance** consisted of Germany, Austria-Hungary

and Italy, while the **Triple Entente** consisted of Britain, France and Russia. The alliance system divided Europe into two major diplomatic groups before World War I.

9. How did militarism contribute to World War I?

Answer: European powers increased their **armies, navies and military expenditure** before 1914. Germany and Britain competed in naval expansion, while France, Russia and Germany strengthened their armies. This arms race increased suspicion and made war more likely.

10. How did imperialism contribute to World War I?

Answer: European powers competed for **colonies, markets and political influence** in Africa and Asia. Rivalries between Germany, Britain and France created international tensions. The Moroccan Crises particularly increased hostility between Germany and France.

11. How did nationalism contribute to World War I?

Answer: Nationalism encouraged European peoples to demand national unity and independence. In the **Balkans**, Serbian nationalism challenged Austria-Hungary. Rival national ambitions increased tensions, while German and French nationalism also contributed to hostility between the powers.

12. How did the alliance system contribute to World War I?

Answer: The alliance system divided Europe into competing groups. A conflict between two countries could involve their allies. After the assassination of Franz Ferdinand, Austria-Hungary's conflict with Serbia quickly expanded because Russia, Germany, France and Britain became involved.

13. What was the immediate cause of World War I?

Answer: The immediate cause was the **assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand**, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife Sophie at Sarajevo on **28 June 1914** by Gavrilo Princip, a Bosnian Serb nationalist.

14. What was the role of Germany in the outbreak of World War I?

Answer: Germany supported Austria-Hungary after the Sarajevo assassination and gave it strong backing, known as the “**blank cheque.**” Germany later declared war on Russia and France. Its military strategy and support for Austria contributed to the expansion of the conflict.

15. Mention the main causes of World War I.

Answer: The major causes were **militarism, imperialism, aggressive nationalism, the alliance system, rivalry among European powers and the Balkan crisis.** The assassination of **Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914** acted as the immediate trigger that turned these tensions into a general European war.

BOARD ANSWER:

1. Discuss the main features of the foreign policy of Kaiser William II.

Answer:

Kaiser **William II** became German Emperor in 1888 and dismissed **Otto von Bismarck in 1890.** After Bismarck's dismissal, Germany's foreign policy changed significantly. Bismarck had followed a cautious policy aimed mainly at maintaining Germany's security and isolating France. William II adopted a more ambitious policy known as **Weltpolitik**, or “World Policy.” His objective was to make Germany a major world power.

1. Abandonment of Bismarck's Diplomatic System:

After dismissing Bismarck, William II did not renew the **Reinsurance Treaty with Russia.** This was an important change because Russia subsequently moved closer to France. The development of the Franco-Russian Alliance increased Germany's diplomatic difficulties.

2. Weltpolitik:

The central feature of William II's foreign policy was **Weltpolitik.**

Germany wanted a greater role in world affairs. William II believed that Germany needed colonies, overseas markets, a strong navy and international prestige.

3. Colonial Expansion:

Germany increased its interest in colonial territories in Africa and the Pacific. Although Germany entered the colonial race relatively late, William II wanted Germany to compete with Britain and France for overseas influence.

4. Naval Expansion:

William II strongly supported the development of the German navy. Under **Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz**, Germany built a powerful fleet. This created serious tension with Britain, which depended heavily on naval superiority for its security and empire.

5. Relations with Austria-Hungary:

William II strengthened Germany's relationship with **Austria-Hungary**. Germany supported Austria-Hungary during the Balkan crises and regarded it as an important ally against Russia. This commitment eventually contributed to Germany's involvement in the crisis of 1914.

6. Relations with Russia:

Bismarck had attempted to maintain friendly relations with Russia, but William II's government allowed the Reinsurance Treaty to lapse. Russia subsequently formed an alliance with France. Germany therefore faced the possibility of war on two fronts.

7. Moroccan Crises:

William II challenged French influence in Morocco. His visit to **Tangier in 1905** contributed to the First Moroccan Crisis. Germany wanted to demonstrate that it was a major world power, but the crisis strengthened cooperation between France and Britain.

8. Support for Ottoman Empire:

Germany developed closer relations with the **Ottoman Empire**. German economic and military influence increased, including

involvement in railway projects. This brought Germany into greater competition with Britain, France and Russia.

9. Aggressive Image:

William II's foreign policy was often seen as more assertive and unpredictable than Bismarck's diplomacy. His speeches and policies created concern among other European powers. Germany's growing military and naval power increased international suspicion.

10. Effect on European Alliances:

William II's policies contributed to the formation of opposing diplomatic groups. Germany remained closely connected with Austria-Hungary and Italy through the **Triple Alliance**, while France, Russia and Britain gradually developed the **Triple Entente**.

2. Explain the formation, objectives and significance of the Triple Alliance.

Answer:

The **Triple Alliance** was one of the most important diplomatic arrangements in Europe before World War I. It was formed in **1882** between **Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy**. The alliance developed from Bismarck's efforts to strengthen Germany's position and prevent France and Russia from becoming powerful diplomatic partners against Germany.

Formation of the Triple Alliance

The origins of the alliance can be traced to Germany's relationship with Austria-Hungary. In **1879**, Germany and Austria-Hungary formed the **Dual Alliance**. Bismarck wanted to create a strong diplomatic system around Germany.

Italy had reasons to fear France because of French expansion in North Africa. Italy also wanted greater diplomatic security. Therefore, Italy joined Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1882, creating the Triple Alliance.

Objectives of the Triple Alliance

1. Security of Germany:

The alliance strengthened Germany's position against France and Russia. Germany wanted to avoid diplomatic isolation and reduce the possibility of a hostile coalition.

2. Protection of Austria-Hungary:

Germany promised support to Austria-Hungary, especially in the event of conflict with Russia.

3. Protection of Italy:

Italy sought protection against possible French aggression. Membership also gave Italy greater diplomatic importance in European affairs.

4. Isolation of France:

A major indirect objective was to prevent France from finding powerful allies. Germany considered France a potential threat after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71.

5. Maintenance of Balance:

The alliance was also intended to strengthen the European balance of power in favour of Germany and its partners.

Nature of the Alliance:

The Triple Alliance was primarily defensive in character. The members agreed to support each other under certain circumstances. However, their interests were not always identical.

Problems within the Alliance

Italy had serious disagreements with Austria-Hungary. Italian nationalists wanted territories such as **Trentino and Trieste**, which were under Austrian control. Therefore, Italy's commitment to Austria-Hungary was not always strong.

Italy also developed closer relations with France over time. Although Italy formally remained a member of the Triple Alliance, its relationship with the other members became increasingly uncertain.

Significance

The Triple Alliance divided Europe into competing diplomatic groups. It strengthened Germany's relations with Austria-Hungary and initially provided Germany with important diplomatic security.

However, the alliance also contributed to the growth of suspicion among other European powers. France, Russia and Britain gradually developed closer relations, eventually forming the **Triple Entente**.

By 1914, the alliance system had created a dangerous situation. When Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, Germany supported Austria-Hungary. Italy did not immediately enter the war on the side of its allies and later joined the opposing side in 1915.

Conclusion:

The Triple Alliance was an important part of European diplomacy before World War I. It was created to **strengthen Germany, protect Austria-Hungary and Italy, and isolate France**. Although it provided temporary security, it also contributed to the division of Europe into rival groups and increased international tension.

3. Explain the formation and significance of the Triple Entente.

Answer:

The **Triple Entente** was a diplomatic understanding among **Britain, France and Russia** that developed by **1907**. It was not originally a single formal military alliance like the Triple Alliance. Instead, it developed through a series of agreements between the three countries. The Entente emerged partly because of growing concern about German military, naval and diplomatic expansion.

1. Franco-Russian Alliance:

The first important step was the **Franco-Russian Alliance of 1894**. France was concerned about its diplomatic isolation after the Franco-Prussian War, while Russia needed a powerful partner in Europe.

Germany's decision not to renew the Reinsurance Treaty with Russia helped bring France and Russia closer.

2. Entente Cordiale:

In **1904**, Britain and France settled several colonial disputes through the **Entente Cordiale**. Britain had previously been suspicious of French expansion, but both countries now recognised that cooperation was useful in dealing with growing German power.

3. Anglo-Russian Agreement:

In **1907**, Britain and Russia settled important colonial disputes, especially in Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet. This agreement completed the diplomatic understanding that became known as the Triple Entente.

Objectives of the Triple Entente

1. Containing Germany:

The growth of German military, naval and economic power worried Britain, France and Russia. Their cooperation helped balance German influence.

2. Security of France:

France wanted protection against Germany, especially because of the unresolved issue of **Alsace-Lorraine**, which France had lost after the Franco-Prussian War.

3. British Security:

Britain became concerned about German naval expansion. Cooperation with France and Russia helped Britain maintain a favourable balance of power.

4. Russian Security:

Russia wanted diplomatic support in Europe and greater freedom to pursue its interests in the Balkans.

5. Balance of Power:

The Entente strengthened the balance against the Triple Alliance.

Europe increasingly became divided into two major diplomatic groupings.

Significance

The Triple Entente significantly changed European diplomacy. Germany increasingly felt surrounded by potentially hostile powers. France and Russia could coordinate their policies, while Britain became more closely connected to them.

The Entente also contributed to the atmosphere of suspicion before World War I. Although the agreements did not automatically require the three powers to enter every war together, their cooperation meant that a major European conflict could quickly involve several countries.

During the **July Crisis of 1914**, Russia supported Serbia, France supported Russia, and Britain eventually entered the war after Germany violated Belgian neutrality.

4. Discuss the major causes of the First World War.

Answer:

The **First World War began in 1914** and became one of the most destructive conflicts in European history. The war was not caused by a single factor. It developed from a combination of **militarism, imperialism, nationalism, alliance rivalry, economic competition and Balkan tensions**. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the immediate trigger, but the deeper causes had developed over several decades.

1. Militarism:

Before 1914, European countries increased their military strength. Germany, France and Russia expanded their armies, while Germany and Britain competed in naval construction. The arms race increased fear and suspicion among the powers.

2. Alliance System:

Europe was divided into two major diplomatic groups. The **Triple Alliance** consisted of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, while the **Triple Entente** consisted of Britain, France and Russia. The alliance system meant that a conflict between two countries could quickly involve their allies.

3. Imperialism:

European powers competed for colonies and economic influence in Africa and Asia. Germany's late entry into colonial expansion created tensions with Britain and France. The **Moroccan Crises of 1905 and 1911** increased hostility between Germany and the Western powers.

4. Nationalism:

Nationalism was especially dangerous in the Balkans. Serbian nationalists wanted to unite South Slavic peoples, including those living within Austria-Hungary. Austria-Hungary feared that Serbian nationalism could weaken its multi-national empire.

5. Franco-German Rivalry:

France had lost **Alsace-Lorraine** to Germany after the Franco-Prussian War. French desire to recover these territories contributed to continuing hostility towards Germany.

6. German Foreign Policy:

Kaiser William II's **Weltpolitik** aimed to make Germany a major world power. German naval expansion and colonial ambitions worried Britain and other European powers.

7. Balkan Crisis:

The decline of the Ottoman Empire created competition among Balkan states and the Great Powers. Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and other states wanted territorial expansion. Russia supported Serbia, while Austria-Hungary opposed Serbian growth.

8. Balkan Wars:

The Balkan Wars of **1912–13** increased tensions between Serbia and

Austria-Hungary. Serbia became stronger after the wars, which made Austria-Hungary more determined to limit Serbian influence.

9. Immediate Cause – Assassination at Sarajevo:

On **28 June 1914**, Archduke **Franz Ferdinand**, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, was assassinated at Sarajevo by **Gavrilo Princip**, a Bosnian Serb nationalist. Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia and issued a harsh ultimatum.

10. July Crisis:

Serbia accepted most of Austria-Hungary's demands, but Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on **28 July 1914**. Russia mobilised in support of Serbia. Germany declared war on Russia and France. Germany's invasion of Belgium brought Britain into the war.

5. Explain how the alliance system contributed to the outbreak of World War I.

Answer:

The alliance system was one of the most important factors behind the outbreak and expansion of the First World War. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, European powers formed diplomatic agreements to protect their interests. By 1914, Europe was broadly divided into two major groups: the **Triple Alliance** and the **Triple Entente**.

The **Triple Alliance**, formed in 1882, consisted of **Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy**. Germany wanted to strengthen its position and avoid diplomatic isolation. Austria-Hungary wanted support against Russia, while Italy wanted protection and diplomatic security.

The **Triple Entente** developed through the **Franco-Russian Alliance of 1894, Entente Cordiale of 1904 and Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907**. It brought Britain, France and Russia into closer cooperation.

The alliance system had several effects.

1. Division of Europe:

The alliances divided Europe into competing groups. Each power became suspicious of the other group, increasing international tension.

2. Arms Race:

Because countries feared their rivals, they increased military spending. Germany and Britain competed in naval construction, while France, Germany and Russia strengthened their armies.

3. Diplomatic Isolation:

Germany increasingly feared encirclement by France and Russia. France, meanwhile, relied on Russia and gradually developed closer relations with Britain.

4. Balkan Rivalry:

The alliance system made Balkan conflicts more dangerous. Russia supported Serbia, while Austria-Hungary regarded Serbia as a threat. Germany strongly supported Austria-Hungary.

5. Effect of the Sarajevo Assassination:

When Franz Ferdinand was assassinated in June 1914, Austria-Hungary decided to act against Serbia. Germany gave Austria-Hungary strong support. Russia then supported Serbia.

6. Expansion of the Conflict:

Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on 28 July 1914. Russia mobilised against Austria-Hungary. Germany declared war on Russia and France. Germany invaded Belgium while attacking France, causing Britain to enter the conflict.

Thus, a dispute that began between **Austria-Hungary and Serbia** rapidly became a general European war.