

Scheme

Sub Code: HS/MC/EU44

Course: BA

Paper: History of Europe

Part- A

1. Philks Hetairia: Greek secret society founded in 1814; to disseminate nationalist doctrines; to expel Turks; revive the old Greek empire of the East
2. Treaty of Adrianople: Turkey recognized independence of Greece; autonomy to Wallachia and Moldavia; granted increased territory to Russia in Asia
3. Triple Alliance; formed in 1882; Germany, Austria, and Italy, Germany dominant member, Bismarck's handiwork
4. Murder of Archduke Francis: killed by Bosnian student at Sarajevo- Austria's ultimatum to Serbia- unsatisfied by the answer; declared war; marked the beginning of WWI
5. Emden: German Cruiser; did much damage to allied shipping; run down and sunk
6. Communist Manifesto: Prepared by Karl Marx; called for united action by the proletariat; created an immense impact in Russian Revolution
7. International Labour Organization: Created by League of Nations; to look after the issues of workers
8. Dawes Plan: new arrangement to pay reparation by Germany after WWI; devised by American banker Charles Dawes; came into effect in 1924; payment in installments over a long period
9. Locarno Pact: inter war alliance; signed by UK, France, Belgium and Italy; big step towards world peace
10. Mein Kampf: autobiography of Hitler, an account of his life and political ideas
11. Atlantic Charter: August 14, 1941, meeting of Churchill and F.D. Roosevelt on board a ship in mid- Atlantic; eight principles laid down for better future of the world

12. Nuremberg Trials: after WWII, an inter- Allied Military Tribunal to punish Nazi War criminals; indicted several of them.

Part-B

13. Examine the causes for the dissolution of Turkish Empire:

Loss of Hungary in 1699, Russian expansion southwards, Napoleons desire to conquer Turkish Empire, ;Crucial for Eastern Question

14. State the significance of the Treaty of Berlin

1878- under Bismarck's leadership –Serbia and Romania declared independent of Turkey- Bulgaria divided into two parts Austria allowed to occupy and administer Bosnia and Herzegovina- Bessarabia to Russia – national sentiments of Balkan people ignored- paved way of series crises in Europe

15. Write a note on the system of alliances before World War I

Formation of triple Alliance by Bismarck-Germany, Austria and Italy- security cordon across central Europe- to maintain British empire: Dual alliance between France and Russia in 1891- two great defense alliances- Evolution of Triple Entente- in 1904 Britain joined- mainly against Germany

16. Analyse the role sea power in the World War I:

Played a significant role- British naval supremacy helped the defeat of Germany

17. Write briefly on the Mandatory system: After World War I, the term was applied in international law to provisions under the covenant of the League of Nations for the administration of territories formerly held by Germany and the Ottoman Empire. The mandate system was formulated as a compromise between the desire of the victorious Allied powers to retain control of conquered areas and their wartime declarations opposing territorial annexation. The territories were placed nominally under the supervision of the League of Nations, and the administration of the mandates was delegated to certain of the victorious powers until the areas could govern themselves. The mandates were divided into three classes, according to the presumed development of their populations in the direction of fitness for self-government.

18. Examine the causes for the success of the Bolsheviks

Dissensions among counter- revolutionaries- peasant support—
inadequate Allied intervention- forceful ideology of Marx and powerful actions of Lenin

19. Trace the reasons for the failure of League of Nations:

The league failed to end the war between Bolivia and Paraguay over the Chaco Boreal between 1932 and 1935 and to stop the Italian conquest of Ethiopia begun in 1935. Finally, the league was powerless to prevent the events in Europe that led to World War II. In 1940 the secretariat in Geneva was reduced to a skeleton staff, and several small service units were moved to Canada and the United States. In 1946 the league voted to effect its own dissolution, whereupon much of its property and organization were transferred to the UN.

20. State the ideals of the Nazi Party:

Radical ideas- denunciation of Versailles treaty; idea of Greater Germany;
assailing of Jews; condemned parliamentary system

21. Analyse the causes for the rise of Militarism in Japan:

Growing ambition of Japanese armed forces- compulsions to expand
territory – failure of party system- led to the dominance

22. Examine the significance of the nuclear attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Brought WW II to an immediate end- proved to the world devastating
power of atomic weapons- led to disarmament efforts

Part- C

23. a) Trace the history of Eastern Question from 1856 to 1878

Violations of treaty of Berlin- Renewal of Russian influence-
nationalism and Pan- Slavism- Russo- Turkish War

Or

a. Write an essay on Balkan Wars

Treaty of Berlin did not address the sentiments of Balkan people- discontentment-Turkish misrule in Macedonia-League of Balkan states against Turkey- led to the ruination of Turkish Empire

24. a) Describe in detail the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles
signed after WWI- Germany indicted—forced to cede territory
and pay reparations- paved way for WWII

or

a. Assess the impact of Russian Revolution

For many years, the example of the Russian revolutions of 1917 inspired workers and other oppressed people throughout the world. This was true not only in the massive international Communist movement, but also among many others inclined to challenge the established order. The Russian revolutionary experiences of 1917 influenced later revolutions throughout the 20th century

25. a) Give an account of the rise of Hitler and his policies

Adolf Hitler was one of the most powerful dictators of the 20th century. His attempts to conquer territory for German Lebensraum (living space) brought about World War II (1939-1945). He caused the slaughter of millions of Jews, Sinti and Roma (Gypsies), Slavic peoples, and others in the name of racial purification

or

b) Analyse the causes and results of the World War II

Growing belligerence of these totalitarian states- Germany under Hitler and Italy under Mussolini – ambition of Japan and the confirmed isolationism of the United States, - policy of appeasement- defeat of Axis powers- victory of Allies- UNO-emergence of USA and USSR as global powers