

Source:**1 | Prompt**

Option 1: "The concept of the balance of power was simply an extension of conventional wisdom. Its primary goal was to prevent domination by one state and to preserve the international order; it was not designed to prevent conflicts, but to limit them. To the hard-headed statesmen of the eighteenth century, the elimination of conflict (or of ambition or of greed) was utopian; the solution was to harness or counterpoise the inherent flaws of human nature to produce the best possible long-term outcome."

Henry Kissinger, Diplomacy

From one point of view, balance of power politics in the early modern period succeeded spectacularly, preventing a single European power from conquering the whole continent, although Napoleon almost succeeded. From another point of view, it exported great power conflict to the rest of the world, turning Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and the Americas into battlegrounds for rivalling European states. In the end, did the European balance of power succeed in its goal to, as Kissinger puts it, limit conflict and produce the "best possible outcome" from flawed human nature? Or did it magnify conflict and increase the likelihood of global war? Answer this question in a well organized essay using examples from multiple global regions. (Kissinger, Mason, Roberts)

2 | Outline**2.1 | Intro****2.2 | France + Napoleon****2.2.1 | France fights loads of wars**

Kissinger 62

1. 30 years war
2. 17 year war

2.3 | Caribbean**2.3.1 | Rivalry**

1. "The spanish occupation of the larger Caribbean islands ... attracted the attention of the English, French and Dutch"
2. "Tobacco colonies in the new world rapidly became of great importance to England, not only because of the customs revenue they supplied, but also because they provided fresh opportunities for interloping in the trade of the Spanish empire."

2.4 | **India**

2.4.1 | **Seven years war in India**

1. "India had been irresistably sucked into the worldwide conflict between British and French power" (Roberts 642)
2. "But the immediate cause of British rule in India was the worldwide struggle of England and France, which the English and French East India Companies joined in," (Trauttmann 177)

2.5 | **Conclusion**