

1. Louis XVI belonged to which ~~family~~ ^{dynasty}?
When did the French Revolution begin?
→ Louis XVI belonged to the Bourbon family of kings.

The French Revolution began in the year 1789.

2. Name the taxes collected by the Clergy & Nobility.

→ The taxes were tithes and taille.

3. When did the ~~the~~ French Revolution begin?

→ The French Revolution began in the year 1789.

4. Why was the Bastille hated by all?

→ The Bastille was hated by all because it stood for the despotic power of the king.

5. What was the subsistence crisis in France? Mention its causes.

→ Subsistence crisis is a situation in which the ~~the~~ basic means of livelihood are endangered.

~~Its causes were~~

- Increase in population from 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789.
- Increased demand of the food grains
- As a result of bad harvest, price of bread increased.
- Very less and fixed wages

6. What was proposed by Montesquieu in the spirit of laws?

→ In the spirit of laws Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

7. How was the French society in the late 18th century divided into?

→ ~~The~~ In the late 18th century French society was divided into

(i) 1st estate :- Clergy

(ii) 2nd estate :- Nobility

(iii) 3rd estate :- Merchants, Court officials, lawyers, peasants, artisans, landless labour, serfs

8. What is the name of the national anthem of France? Who composed it?
→ The Marseillaise is the national anthem. It was composed by Rouget de L'Isle.

9. When was the slavery abolished in the French colonies?
→ The slavery was abolished in the French colonies in 1794.

10. When was the monarchy abolished and France declared a republic?
→ On 21 September 1792 the monarchy was abolished and France was declared a republic.

11. What was the immediate cause of the French Revolution?

→ The immediate reason for the French Revolution was Louis XVI had signed the constitution, he entered into secret negotiation with the King of Prussia.

12. The fall of Bastille marked the beginning of the French Revolution. Give a brief account of that important event.

→ • On the morning of 14 July 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm. The king had commanded troops to move into the city.

- Rumours spread that he would soon order the army to open fire upon the citizens.
- Some 7000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form people's militia. They broke into a number of government buildings in search of arms.
- A group of people marched towards the eastern part of the city and stormed the ~~fortes~~ fortress-prison, the Bastille, where they hoped to find hoarded ammunition.

- The Fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the market.

13. How did Napoleon rise to fame and power?

→ • By taking advantage of the political instability after the fall of the Jacobin club, and the conflicts between the Directory and legislative councils, Napoleon Bonaparte rose to fame and power.

• He introduced many laws such as the protection of private property.

• Initially many saw Napoleon as a liberator who would bring freedom for the people.

14. How did France become a constitutional monarchy? Why were women disappointed by the constitution of 1791?

→ • The National assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791.

• Its main object was to limit the powers of the monarch. These powers

instead of being concentrated in hands of one person, were now separated and assigned to different institutions - the legislature, executive and judiciary.

The women were ~~dis~~ disappointed as by the constitution of 1791 because it reduced them to passive citizens, they wanted the same political rights as men, that is the right to vote, to be elected to the Assembly and to hold political office.

15. When and why did Louis XVI recognise the National Assembly? Why is 4th August 1789 significant?

→ Peasants of the countryside attacked chateaux, and looted the hoarded grains and burnt down documents containing records of manorial dues. A large number of nobles fled from their homes, many of them migrating to neighbouring countries. Faced with the power of his revolting subjects, Louis XVI finally accorded ~~reg~~ recognition to the National Assembly and accepted the principle that his

powers would from now on be checked by a constitution, ~~On the night of~~

- On the night of 4 August 1789, the Assembly passed a decree abolishing the feudal system of obligations and taxes.

- Members of the clergy too were forced to give up their privileges. Tithes were abolished. Lands owned by the Church were confiscated.

- As a result, the government acquired assets worth at least 2 billion livres.