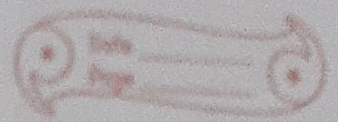


12/15/21



THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

1. Louis XVI belonged to which dynasty? when did the french revolution begin?

Ans) Louis XVI belonged to the Bourbon family of kings. The french revolution began on 14 July, 1789.

2. Name the taxes collected by the clergy & Nobility?

Ans) Tithes and tailles were the taxes collected by the clergy and nobility.

3. When did the French revolution begin?

Ans) The french revolution began on 14 July, 1789.

4. Why was the Bastille hated by all?

Ans) 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.

Ans) The extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered ^{was} called the subsistence crisis in France.

- * Causes of subsistence crisis were:
 - The population of France increased from 1715 to 1789 (23 million to 28 million).
 - It increased the demands of the food grains.
 - As the result of the bad harvest the price of the bread also increased.
 - But the labourers in the workshop has got very less and fixed wages.
 - The gap between the rich and poor had increased.

All these reasons lead to the subsistence crisis in the France.

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

Ans) The spirit of laws was the book written by Montesquieu. It proposed the idea of 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?

Division of French Society
in late 18th century

1st estate

Clergy

2nd estate

Nobility

3rd estate

→ Big businessmen,
merchants, court officials,
lawyers etc

→ Peasants and artisans

→ Small peasants, landless
labourers, servants

8. What is the name of the national anthem of France?

9. Who composed it?

Ans) The national anthem of France is "Marseillais",
and Rouget de L'Isle composed it.

9. When was the slavery abolished in the French colonies?

Ans) In 1848, the slavery was abolished in the French colonies.

10. When was the monarchy abolished and France declared a republic?

Ans) On 21 September, 1792 monarchy was abolished and France was declared a republic.

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

Ans) The immediate reason or cause of the French revolution was that Louis XVI had signed the constitution, he entered into secret negotiations 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?

Ans) On the morning of 14 July 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm. The troops were commanded to move into the city, and the rumour of open firing upon the citizens was

spreading so fast that some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form people's militia. They searched for arms. Finally, several people marched toward eastern part of city, where they killed the commander of the Bastille, stormed the fortress prison and released the prisoners in order to find hoarded ammunition. They also sold the stone fragments of the fortress around the people of market who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction.

13. How did Napoleon rise to fame and power?

- Ans) *
- * The fall of the Jacobin government allowed the wealthy middle classes to seize power.
 - * They appointed a directory executive made up of five members.
 - * This was meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power in a one-man executive as under the Jacobins.
 - * The directors often clashed with the legislative councils, who then sought to dismiss them.
 - * The political instability of the Directory paved the way for the rise of a military dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte.

∴ This is how Napoleon rose to fame and power.

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

- Ans) France became a constitutional monarchy in 1791.
- * It's main object was to limit the powers of the monarchy.
 - * These powers instead of being concentrated in the hands of one person, were now separated and assigned to different institutions - the legislature, executive and judiciary.
 - * This made France a constitutional monarchy.

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

Ans) When, in the countryside rumour spread from village to village that the lords of the manor had hired bands of brigands who were on their way to destroy the ripe crops. Caught in a frenzy of fear, peasants in several districts seized hoes and pitchforks and attacked chateaux. They looted hoarded grain and burnt down documents containing records of manorial dues. A large no. of nobles fled from their homes, many of them migrating to neighbouring countries.

after facing the power of his revolting subjects, Louis XVI finally conceded recognition to the National Assembly.

4th August 1789 was significant as at that night 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 and lands owned by the church were confiscated.