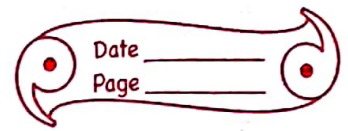


Questions & Answers



1. Louis XVI belong to which dynasty?
When did the French Revolution begin?

Ans. Louis XVI belong to the Bourbon family of kings.

The French Revolution begin in the ~~year~~ ~~1789~~ 14 July, 1789.

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

Ans. Tithe

3. When did the French Revolution begin? 14 July

Ans. In the ~~year~~ 1789, the French Revolution begin.

4. Why was Bastille hated by all?

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

5. What is Subsistence Crisis? Mention its causes.

Ans. Subsistence Crisis is an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered.

The causes of subsistence crisis in France are -

- i) The population of France increases from 1715 to 1789 (23 million to 28 million)
- ii) It increased the demand of food grains.
- iii) Prices of bread also increased because of the bad harvest.
- iv) Labourers get very less and fixed wages who work in the workshops
- v) Gap between the rich and poor had increased.

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

Ans. Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the govt between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

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

Ans. The French Society in the late 18th century divided into 3 estates -

i) 1st estate (clergy)

ii) 2nd estate (nobility)

iii) 3rd estate (peasants, lawyers, labors, etc)

8. What is the name of the national anthem of France? Who composed it?

Ans. Marseillaise is the national anthem of France. It was composed by Rogee de L'Isle.

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

Ans. In 1848, slavery was abolished in the French Colonies.

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

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

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

Ans. The immediate cause of the French Revolution was a severe winter which had resulted in a bad harvest and price of bread rose. The bakers ~~were~~ also exploited the situation and hoarded supplies.

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

Ans. On July 14, 1789, the king had commanded troops to move into the city. Rumours spread that the king

would soon order the army to open fire upon the citizens. Finally, a group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part and ~~then~~ stormed the Bastille (the prison fortress) in search of arms. The commander of Bastille was killed and prisoners were released. The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets.

13. How did Napoleon rise to fame and power?

Ans. (i) The fall of Jacobin govt allowed the wealthier middle class to seize power.

(ii) A new constitution was introduced which denied the vote to non-propertied sections of society.

(iii) Then a Directory was appointed, an executive made up of five members, to ~~safeguard~~ safeguard against the concentration of power.

(iv) Directory often clashed with the legislative councils, who then sought to dismiss them.

(v) The political instability of the Directory paved the way for a rise of Napoleon Bonaparte to fame and power.

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

Ans. (i) The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution of 1791.

(ii) Its main objective was to limit the powers of the monarch.

(iii) These powers instead of being concentrated in the hands of one person, were now separated and assigned to different institutions - the legislative, executive and judiciary.

(iv) This made France a constitutional monarchy in 1791.

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

Ans. Louis XVI accorded recognition to the National Assembly because he faced with the power of his revolting subjects.

4th August 1789 is significant because on night of 4th Aug, 1789, the National Assembly passed a decree abolishing the feudal system of obligation 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.