

(ow)
22.8.21

French revolution

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

He belonged to the Bourbon monarchs.
The French Revolution began in the year
1789 on Mays.

2. Name the taxes collected by the clergy and Nobility.

The tax was called tithes.

3. When did French revolution begin?

It began on 5 May 1789

4- Why was Bastille hated by all?

It was hated by all because it stood for the despotic powers of King. The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in markets to all those who wished to keep a remembrance of its destruction.

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

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

Its causes were :-

- The population of France rose from 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789. This led to increase in the demand for food grains.
- Production of grains could not keep pace with the demand, so the price of bread which was the staple diet of the majority rose rapidly.
- Most workers were employed as labourers in workshops whose owners fixed their wages rapidly. But wages did not keep pace with the rise in prices. So the gap between the poor and the rich widened. Things became worse whenever drought or hail reduced the harvest.

Date _____
Page _____

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

In spirit of laws Montesquieu proposed the division of powers between within govt between the executive, the legislature and the judiciary.

7. How was the french society in late 18th century divided out?

The french society was divided into three estates.

First estate - clergy

second estate - Nobility

Third estate - common people such as big businessman, merchants, court officials, peasants, artisans landless labourers etc.

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

ans- Their national anthem was called, Marseillaise.

9- When was french the slavery abolished in the French colonies?

It was abolished in 1848.

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

On 21 september 1792, France was declared a republic.

11- What was the immediate causes for french revolution.

Louis XVI had signed the constitution, he entered into ~~secret~~ secret negotiations with the king of prussia

13. How did Napoleon rise to fame and power?

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

- A severe winter had meant ~~a bad~~ had bad harvest; the price of bread rose often bakers exploited the situation hoarded supplies.
- In the countryside rumours spread from village to village that the lords of the manor had hired bands of brigands who were on their way to destroy 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 noble fled from their homes, many of them migrating to neighbouring countries.

13- how did Napoleon rise to fame and power?

Date _____
Page _____

The political instability of the director y paved the way for the rise of a military leader dictator Napoleon Bonaparte.

14- When France became a constitutional Monarchy? Explain

ans - France became a constitutional Monarchy in 1791

- i) The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 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 - legislative legislature, Executive, Judiciary
- iv) This made France a constitutional Monarchy.
- v) Women were disappointed with the constitution of 1791 because it did give them only rights as men had.

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

Ans- On 4th August 1789 Louis XVI finally recognized the National Assembly. He accepted the principle that ^{from} then his powers would be checked by a constitution.

- On the night of 4 August 1789, the Assembly passed a decree abolishing the feudal system of obligations and taxes
- Members of the clergy were forced to give up their privileges
- If these were abolished and lands owned by the church were confiscated. As a result the govt. acquired assets worth at least 2 Billion livres tournoises.