

HW

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- 1) Louis XVI belongs to which dynasty? ^{when} ~~why~~ did the French Revolution begin?
- 2) Name the taxes collected by Clergy and Nobility.
Revolution.
- 3) When did the French [^] begin?
- 4) Why was the Bastille hated by all?
- 5) What was the Subsistence Crisis in France ~~in France?~~
mention its causes.
- 6) What was proposed by Montesquieu in the spirit of law?
- 7) How was the French society in the late 18th century divided into?
- 8) What was the name of the national anthem of France? who composed it?
- 9) When was the slavery abolished in French Colonies?

- 11) ^{at} when was the immediate cause of the French Revolution.
- 10) ~~11)~~ when was monarchy abolished and declare ~~monarchy~~ Republic.
- 12) The fall of Bastille marked the beginning of French Revolution! Give a brief account of that important event?
- 13) How did Napoleon rise to fame and power?
- 14) How did France become a Constitutional Monarchy?
Why were women disappointed by the constitution of 1791?
- 15) when and why Louis XVI recognise the National Assembly? why is 4th August 1789 significant.

Answer

- 1) Louis XVI belongs to Bourbon dynasty. French revolution was started in the year of 1789.
- 2) ~~Tithe~~ Tithe was the tax ~~collected~~ collected by clergy.
Taille was the tax directly collected by the Nobles or the state.
- 3) French revolution begins in the year of 1789.
- 4) Bastille was hated by all because it stood for the despotic power of King.

Subsistence Crisis can be defined as the extreme condition where the basic needs of people become endangered.

Causes of Subsistence Farming.

- Increase in population of France between 1715 - 1759 [23 million to 28 million]
 - It increased demand of food grains.
 - Due to bad harvest the prices of the bread also increased.
 - But the labourers in the workshops ~~were~~ not paid as high as before. They got very less and fixed wages.
 - The gap between rich and poor had increased.
- 6) The idea of Montesquieu proposed in spirit of laws was to divide the power within the government i.e. executive, legislature and Judiciary.

7) French society was divided into 3 Estate:-

* 1st Estate - Nobles.

* 2nd Estate - Clergy

* 3rd Estate - Merchants, peasants, workers, labourers etc.

8) Marseillaise was the name of the national anthem of France ~~and~~ which was written by Rogee de L'Isle.

9) In 1848 slavery was abolished in France.

11) Louis XVI entered into a secret negotiation with King of ~~Prussia~~ Prussia. This was the immediate cause for the French Revolution.

12) • when a rumour spread that ^{the} king would soon order the army to open fire upon the citizens, a group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part of the city and stormed the ~~Prison~~ - prison the Bastille.

• During the Attack, the commander of the Bastille was killed and all the prisoners were released, though there were only seven of them.

yet the Bastille was hated by all because it stood
for the despotic power of the king. The fort was
destroyed and stones of the fort were sold
in the markets.

Ans → The fall of the Jacobin government ~~and~~ allowed the wealthier middle classes to seize power.

- A new constitution was introduced which denied the vote to non-propertied sections of society. It provided for two elected legislative councils.
- These then appointed a Directory, an executive made up of 5 members. This was meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power in a one-man executive as under the Jacobins.
- However, the directors often clashed with legislative Council, who then sought to dismiss them.
- The political instability of the Directory paved the way for the rise of a military Dictator, ~~Napoleon~~ Napoleon Bonaparte.

10/10

15) In 1789, when peasants of several districts attacked chateaux, a large number of nobles fled from their homes, and many of them migrating to neighbouring countries.

- At that time Louis XVI lost the support from Clergy and Nobles.

- Finally Louis XVI gave recognition to the National Assembly and accepted the principle that his powers would from now on be checked by a constitution.

- On 4 August 1789, the Assembly passed a decree abolishing the feudal system of obligation and taxes. For this reason 4th August 1789 is significant.

10) On 1792 France abolish Monarchy and declare Republic.