

# French Revolution

1. Ans. Louis XVI belongs to Bourbon Monarchy.

The French Revolution began on 5 May 1789.

2. Ans. The Clergy and Nobility collected taxes named as tithes and taille.

3. Ans. The French Revolution began on 5 May, 1789.

4. Ans. Bastille was hated by all in France because it stood the despotic power of the king.

5. Ans. The France population rose from 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789. This led to rapid increase in the demand for food grains. Production of grains could not keep with pace with the demand. So the price of bread which was staple diet of majority rose rapidly. Things

became worse whenever drought or hail reduced the harvest. This led to a subsistence crisis.

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

7. Ans The French society ~~was~~ in late 18<sup>th</sup> century divided into three estates:-

- (i) The first estate consisted of clergy men.
- (ii) The second estate consisted of ~~nobility~~ nobles.
- (iii) The third estate consisted of common people

8. Ans "La Marseillaise" is the national anthem of France.

Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle ~~com~~ composed it.

9. Ans. It was first abolished in 1794 and then re-established in 1802. And after that it was finally abolished in 1848.

10. Ans. On September 21, 1792, Monarchy was abolished and France was declared a republic.

11. Ans. Financial Embarrassment was the immediate cause of the French Revolution.

12. Ans. The storming of the Bastille took place in Paris, France on July 14, 1789. This violent attack on the govt. by the people of France signaled the start of the French Revolution.

13. Ans. Napoleon rose to power through the ranks of military during the French Revolution, after seizing the political power in France he crowned himself as the emperor.

14. Ans. Women were disappointed by the constitution of France in 1791 because they were not given the same political rights as men. i.e., right to vote, to be elected to the assembly and to hold political office.

15. Ans. On 4th August 1789 Louis XVI finally recognised 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.

\* Tithes were abolished and lands owned by the church were confiscated. As a result the govt. acquired assets worth at least 2 Billion livres.