

H/W  
16.05.21

## Exercise

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

Ans - Louis XVI belonged to Bourbon family, Au [Monarchy]. The French Revolution begins in ~~1788~~ 18th Century. [1789]

② Name the taxes collected by the Clergy & Nobility.

Ans - Tithe is the tax collected by the clergy & nobility.

③ When did the French Revolution begin?

Ans - The French Revolution began in 1789.

④ Why was the Bastille hated by all?

Ans - The 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 causes of subsistence crisis in France were:-

\* The population of France increased from 1715 to 1789 [23 - 28 million]

\* It increased the demand of the food grains.



\* As the result of the bad harvest the prices of the bread also increased.

\* But the labourers in the workshop has got very less and fixed wages.

\* The gap between the rich and the poor increased.

\* (6) What was proposed by Montesquie in the spirit of laws?

Ans: The idea was to proposed a division of power within the Govt. between the legislature, 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 1st estate i.e., Clergy; 2nd estate i.e., Nobility; and 3rd estate which is again divided into → Big Businessman, merchants, courts, lawyers  
→ Peasants and artisans.  
→ Small peasants, landless labourers etc.



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

Ans:- The name of the national anthem of France is 'The Marseillaise'. It is composed by 'Rouget de L'Isle'.

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

Ans:- 1848; the slavery abolished in the French colonies.

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

Ans:- On 21 September 1792, the monarch was abolished & France declared a republic.

~~11) What was the monarchy abolished and France~~

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

Ans:- Due to bad harvest, the prices of bread rose & often buyers boarded the bread. The angry women who could not get bread after long hours in the queues stormed into the shops. This is the immediate cause.

12)

Ans:

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of the French Revolution?

(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 king had commanded troops to move into the city.

\* Rumours spread that he would soon order the army to open fire upon the citizens.

\* A group of several peoples marched towards the eastern part of the city & stormed the fortress-prison, the Bastille, where they hoped to find hoarded ammunition.

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

This Fall of Bastille marked the beginning of the French Revolution.

(13)

How did Napoleon rise to fame & power?



Ans: - \* The Fall of the Jacobin Govt. allowed the wealthier middle classes to take the power.

\* This wealthier middle class appointed a Directory, an executive made of up 5 members. This was meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power ~~among~~ 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 Directory paved the way for the rise of a military director, Napoleon Bonaparte.

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

Ans: - \* The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791. Its main objective was to limit the power of the monarch.

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\* These powers instead of being concentrated in the hands of one person, were now separated & assigned to different institutions - the legislative, executive and judiciary. This made France a constitutional monarchy.

\* The constitution vested the power to make laws in the National Assembly which was indirectly elected.

\* Women were disappointed by the constitution of 1791 because it reduced them to passive citizens.

\* Despite being active participants in the revolution, they were denied the right to vote, to be elected to the Assembly & hold a political office.

(15) When & why did Louis XVI recognise the National Assembly? Why was 4th August 1789 significant?

Ans: In 1789, Louis XVI recognised the National Assembly.

\* In the countryside rumours spread that the lords of manor had hired bands of brigands who will destroy the ripe crops.



- \* As a result, People looted hoarded grain and burnt down documents containing records of manorial dues.
  - \* A large no. of nobles fled from their homes, many of them migrated to neighbouring countries.
  - \* Therefore, faced with the power of his revolting subjects, Louis XVI finally accepted the National Assembly.
- ⇒ On the night of 4th August 1789, 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. The Tithes were abolished and lands owned by the Church were confiscated.