

## Homework

- ① King Louis XVI belonged to the Bourbon family of kings who scaled the throne of France. The French Revolution began on 5 May, 1789.
- ② Tithe was a religious tax collected by the churches; while taille was composed of direct & indirect taxes & was collected by the state.



3) The French Revolution began on 5 May, 1789.  
4) Bastille was a fortress in Paris which used as a state prison by the monarchs of France. It was hated by all in France because it stood for the despotic power of the king.

5) Subsistence crisis can be defined as an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered. In France, due to the rapid expansion of the population from 23 million in 1715 to 26 million in 1789, a subsistence crisis occurred.

6) In the spirit of Laws, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive & the judiciary.

7) The French society in the 18th century was divided into 3 estates. The 1st estate consisted of the clergymen, the second state consisted of the nobles & the 3rd estate consisted of the common people most of whom were peasants. The nobility & the clergy enjoyed many privileges in French society.

8) The national anthem of France ~~was~~ La Marseillaise. It was composed by Claude Joseph Ruggie d



9) The French Colonies in the Caribbean, in which some 70% of the total population had lived under the slave system since the seventeenth century, underwent a most unusual experience involving the initial abolition of slavery in 1794.

10) On September 20, the Convention became the new de facto government of France, & the next day it abolished the monarchy & declared a Republic.

11) Financial embarrassment was the immediate cause. Even as the National Assembly was in session in France in 1789, Paris was in the throes of panic & violence.

12) On July 14, 1789, the storming of Bastille marked the beginning of the revolution, after that incidence series of a chain of events began in France which also inspired other countries in many ways like adopting democracy.



to get independence from their imperial power, etc;

- (18) Born on the island of Corsica, Napoleon rapidly rose through the ranks of military during the French Revolution (1789-1799). After seizing political power in France in a 1799 coup d'état, he crowned himself emperor in 1804.
- (19) Through the new constitution, the leadership of the 3rd Estate transformed France into a constitutional monarchy. The women were unhappy with the constitution of 1791 because the constitution of 1791 reduced them to passive citizens.
- (15) On 3 September 1791, the National Constituent Assembly forced King Louis XVI to accept the French Constitution of 1791, thus, turning the absolute monarchy into a constitutional monarchy. The National Constituent Assembly, acting on the night of 4 August 1789, announced, "The National Assembly abolishes the feudal system entirely."