

Cont.

Ch-1 The French Revolution

H/W

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

Ans) → Louis XVI belonged to the Bourbonn dynasty.

→ The French Revolution ~~beg~~ had begun on 5th May 1789.

2) Name the taxes collected by the ~~Clergy~~ Clergy & Nobility.

Ans) Nobility → The taxes collected were:-

- Tithe [Clergy]
- Taille [Nobility]

3) Repeated Question.

4) Why was the Bastille hated by all?

Ans) → 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?

Q1) → The extreme situation in France, where the basic means of livelihood was endangered was known as subsistence crisis.

Causes were :-

- The population of France increased from 1715 to 1789 (23 million to 28 million).
- It increased the demand of food grains.
- As a result of the bad harvest the prices of the bread also increased.
- But the labourers in the workshops got very less & fixed wage.
- Hence, subsistence crisis occurred in France.

Q2) What was proposed by Montesquieu in 'the spirit of laws'?

Q2) → The idea of 'the spirit of laws' was to propose a division of powers within the govt. between the Legislative, ^{the} Executive & the Judiciary.

Q3) How was the French society in the late 18th century divided into?

Q3) The French society in the late 18th century was divided into 3

* 1st Estate ⇒ • CLERGY

* 2nd Estate ⇒ • Nobility.

* 3rd Estate ⇒ • Big businessmen, merchants, court officials, lawyers etc.
• Peasants & Artisans.
• Small peasants, landless labourers, servants.

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

Ans) → The National Anthem of France is Marseillaise.

→ It was composed by the poet Roget de L'Isle.

9) When was slavery abolished in the French colonies?
Ans) → In 1848 slavery was abolished in the French colonies.

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

Ans) On 21st September 1792 monarchy was abolished & France declared a Republic.

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

Ans) ⇒ The immediate cause was:-

→ Louis XVI had entered into ~~secret~~ secret negotiations with the King of Prussia.

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

Ans) → On the morning of 14 July 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm.

→ Rumours spread that the King would soon order the army to fire upon the citizens.

→ A group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part of the city & stormed the fortress-prison, the Bastille.

→ ~~There~~ ~~they~~ In the armed fight that followed, the commander of the Bastille was killed & the prisoners released.

→ The fortress was demolished.

→ It 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 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 ~~members~~ made up of five members.

→ This was meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power in one-man executive as under the Jacobins.

→ The Directors often clashed with the legislature councils, who then sought to dismiss them.

→ The political instability of the Directory paved the way for the rise of a military dicat^r,
Napoleon Bonaparte.

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

Ans) → France became a constitutional monarchy in 1791.

→ The National Assembly completed the draft of the Constitution in 1791.

→ Its main motto was to limit the powers of the Monarch.

→ These powers instead of being concentrated in hands of one person, were now separated & assigned to different institutions: the Legislature, the Executive, the Judiciary.

→ This made France a Constitutional Monarchy.

⇒ Women were disappointed by the Constitution because:-

→ The Constitution of 1791 had reduced them to passive citizens.

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

Ans) → On 4th August 1789 facing with power of his revolting subjects, Louis XVI finally recognised the National Assembly & accepted the principle that his powers would now on be checked by a Constitution.

⇒ 4th August 1789 is significant because:-

→ On the night of 4th August 1789, the Assembly passed a decree abolishing the feudal system of obligations & taxes.

→ Members of the Clergy too were forced to give up their privileges.

→ Tithes were abolished & lands owned by the Church were confiscated.

← xxx →