

## French Revolution

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

Ans Louis XVI belong to Bourbon dynasty. The French Revolution begin in 5 may 1789.

② Name the taxes collected by the clergy and Nobility?

Ans Tithes and tallies are the taxes that are collected by clergy and Noble people

③ When did French Revolution begin?

Ans French Revolution was begin in 1789.

④ Why was Bastille hated by all?

Ans Bastille was hated by all, because it stood for the despotic power of the king. The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets to all those who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction.

⑤ What was the subsistence crisis in France? Mention its causes.

Ans An extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered. It caused a rapid increase in demand for food grains, price of bread which was staple diet of the majority rose rapidly.

⑥ What was proposed by Montesquieu in the spirit of laws?

Ans ~~A division of power was proposed by Montesquieu in the spirit of laws.~~  
within government

A division of power within government for legislature, executive and judiciary are proposed by Montesquieu in the spirit of laws.

⑦ How was the french society was divided into late 18<sup>th</sup> century?

Ans French society in late 18<sup>th</sup> century was divided into 3 estates ~~that are~~:-  
they

\* First estate - Clergy People

\* Second estate - Nobility Noble people

\* Third estate - <sup>Big</sup> Businessman, Merchants,  
court officials, lawyers etc

• Peasants and artisans

• Small peasants, landless labourers,  
servants

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

Ans Marseilles <sup>is</sup> ~~was~~ the national anthem of France which is composed by Roget de L'Isle.

Q9) When was the slavery abolished in the french colonies

Ans In 1848 slavery abolished in the french colonies

Q10) When was the monarchy abolished and france become republic?

Ans In 21 september 1792 monarchy was abolished and france become a republic

Q11) What was the immediate cause of French Revolution

Ans ~~When king Louis XVI have a secret negotiation with King of Prussia and Austria. The National assembly of France know <sup>when</sup> know this s~~

Ans When national assembly of France came to know that king Louis XVI entered to a secret negotiation with the King of Prussia. ~~From~~ The national assembly declared a war between France and Prussia. This was the immediate cause of French Revolution.

Q12) The fall of Bastille marked the beginning of French Revolution. Explain a brief account.

Ans

On 14<sup>th</sup> July 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm. The King had commanded troops to move into the city and rumours spread that he would soon order the alarm to open fire upon the citizens.

(13) How did Napoleon rise to fame and power?

Ans

Napoleon Bonaparte came to know when he crowned himself emperor of France in 1804. He rose his power and fame and wanted to conquer the whole world. From so he started to take war against different countries which rose his power and ~~his~~ after that he and his army came to be viewed everywhere as invading force.

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

Ans

~~France~~ When ~~all the~~ a large number of noble and clergy people fled away from their homes and many of them migrated to other countries. Understanding the situation of country, King Louis XVI finally accorded recognition of the national assembly and accepted the principle that his powers would now on be checked by the constitution. These powers

instead of concentrated in the hands of one person, were separated and assigned to different institutions - the legislative, judiciary and executive. This made France a constitutional monarch.

(ii) Women were disappointed that the constitution of 1791 reduced them to passive citizens. <sup>because</sup> They demanded the right to vote, to be elected to the assembly and to hold political office. Only then, they felt, would their interests be represented in the new government.

⑮ When and why did Louis XVI recognise the National Assembly? Why is 4<sup>th</sup> August 1789 significant?

Ans When a large number of noble and clergy people fled from their home and many of them migrated to other countries. In that situation Louis XVI doesn't have any power, no one was there who will stand for him. After that Louis XVI finally accorded recognition to the assembly and accepted the principle that his power would now be checked by the constitution.

⑫ answer continues-

\* Finally several hundred people stormed the Bastille. All the prisoners were released even though there were <sup>only</sup> ~~and~~ seven of them.

\* Then the stone fragments were sold in markets to those who wished to keep it as a symbol of destruction. The Bastille stood for the despotic power of the King.

\* After this all fights began and this event became an important beginning of the French Revolution.

⑮ (ii) 4<sup>th</sup> August 1789 is celebrated as significant because on that night the National Assembly passed a decree abolishing the feudal system of obligations and taxes.