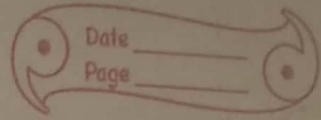


CHAPTER - 1

HOMEWORK



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

Louis XVI belonged to the Bourbon Dynasty. The French Revolution began in the year of 1789.

Name the taxes collected by the Clergy & Nobility.

The Clergy collected Tithe which is a tax levied by the church, comprising one-tenth of the agricultural produce.

All members of third estate had to pay the direct tax, called *taille* to the state.

Excluding these a number of indirect taxes were also levied on ~~every~~ everyday articles.

When did the French Revolution begin?

The French Revolution began in the year of 1789.

Why was the Bastille hated by all?

Bastille was hated by all because it stood for the despotic powers of the king.

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

Ans ⇒ Subsistence crisis is an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered.

The causes of the subsistence crisis 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 bad harvest, the prices of bread also increased.

⇒ But the labourers in the workshop got very less and fixed wages

⇒ The gap between the rich and poor had ~~increased~~ increased.

⇒ All these factors led to a subsistence crisis in France.

6. What was proposed by Montesquieu in the Spirit of Laws?

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

7. How was the French society in the late 18th century divided into?

Ans ⇒ In the late 18th century the French society was divided into 3 estates

- (i) The First Estate : Clergy ~~etc.~~
- (ii) The Second Estate : Nobility
- (iii) The Third Estate : Commoners like peasants, artisans, lawyers, servants etc.

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

Ans ⇒ National Anthem : Marseillaise
Composed by : Roget de L'Isle

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

Ans ⇒ In 1848

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

Ans ⇒ 21 September 1792

11. What was the immediate cause of French Revolution?

Ans ⇒ The immediate reason of French Revolution was Louis XVI had signed the constitution and he entered into a 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 important event.

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

⇒ Large no. of men and women broke into a number of govt. buildings in search of arms as the king has commanded troops to move into the city.

⇒ Many people together stormed the fortress-prison, the Bastille

⇒ In the armed fight that followed the commander of Bastille was killed and the 7 prisoners were released.

⇒ The fortress was demolished and fragments of it were sold in markets all those wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction.

⇒ The days that followed saw more rioting both in Paris and countryside.

⇒ Hence, the fall of Bastille marked the beginning of the French Revolution.

13. How did Napoleon rise to fame and power?

Ans ⇒ Napoleon rose to fame and power due to the following reasons:

- * 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 the society.
- * A Directory was made that consists of an executive of 5 members.
- * The Directors often clashed with the legislative councils.
- * The political instability of the Directory led to the rise of power of a military dictator, 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.

⇒ It's main objective was to limit the power of the monarch.

⇒ These powers instead of being concentrated in the hands of person, were now

separated and assigned to different institutions
~~legists~~ legislature, executive and judiciary
⇒ This made France a Constitutional Monarchy
in 1791.

The women were ~~dissapp~~ disappointed by the
constitution of 1791 because it reduced
them to passive citizens.

18. When and why did Louis XVI recognise the
National Assembly? Why is 4th August 1789
significant?

Ans ⇒ In 1789, when peasants of several districts
attacked chateaux, a large number of nobles
fled from their homes, many of them migrating
to neighbouring countries.

⇒ At that time Louis XVI lost the support from
the nobles.

⇒ Faced with the power of his revolting subjects
Louis XVI finally recognised the National Assembly
and accepted the principle that his powers
would from now on be checked by constitution.

* On 4th August 1789, the Assembly passed a
decree abolishing the feudal system of
obligations and taxes. For this reason, 4th
August 1789 is significant.