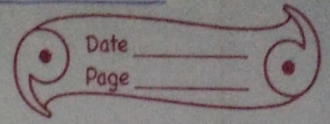


### The French Revolution



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

Louis XVI belonged to Bourbon dynasty. The French Revolution began from 14 July 1789.

2) Name the tax collected by clergy and Nobility.

Tax collected by clergy and nobility was called as tithe which comprised of one-tenth of agricultural product.

3) When did French Revolution begin?

French Revolution began from 14 July 1789.

4) Why was Bastille hated by all?

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

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

An extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered is called as subsistence crisis.

The cause for the subsistence crisis was:-

- # Population of France rose from 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789
- # This led to a rapid increase in demand for foodgrain.
- # As a result of bad harvest and increased demand for foodgrain, price of bread rose rapidly.
- # But the labourers in shops had fixed wages and the wages didn't keep pace with the rise of price of bread.
- # For which the gap between the rich & poor widened.
- # This reasons led to frequent subsistence crisis in France.

6) What was proposed by Montesquieu in Spirit of laws?

Montesquieu proposed the division of power between the executive, the legislative and the judiciary in his book called "The Spirit of the laws".

7) How was French society in late 18<sup>th</sup> century divided into?

The French society in late 18<sup>th</sup> century was divided into 3 estates.

The first estate consists of the clergy people (people belonging to churches. Ex → Priests)

The second estate consists of the nobles

The third estate consists all other people.  
Ex → Big businessman, merchants, government officials and lawyers, peasants, artisans, servants, small peasants and landless labourers

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

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

The name of national anthem of France is Marseillaise. It was composed by Roget d'Isle.

9) When was slavery abolished in France?

Slavery was abolished in 1848 in France.

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

On 21 September 1792, monarchy was abolished by newly elected assembly called convention and France declared a republic.

11) What was immediate cause for French Revolution?

Louis XVI signed the constitution and entered into secret negotiations with the King of Prussia which was the immediate cause for French Revolution.

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

The population of France rose from 21 million to 28 million in 1789.

As a result of bad harvest and increased demand for foodgrain, the price of bread rose rapidly.

Often bakers exploited the situation and hoarded supplies.

At the same time the king commanded troops to move into city.

Rumours spread that he would soon order to fire upon the citizens.

So, some 7000 men and women gathered in front of town hall and formed a people's militia.

Finally, a group of several hundred people marched towards eastern part of city and

stormed the Bastille on July 14, 1789.

13) How did Napoleon rise to fame and power?

The fall of the Jacobin club allowed the wealthier middle classes to seize the power.

A new constitution was introduced which denied the vote to non-propertied sections of the society.

It provided for two-elected legislative councils.

These then appointed an executive made up of 5 members and is known as directory.

This was meant a safeguard against the concentration of power in a one-hand executive as under the Jacobin.

However the directors often clashed with legislative.

The political instability of the Directory paved the way for the rise of a political dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte.

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

France became a constitutional monarch in 1791 when the National Assembly under the leadership of Mirabeau and Abbe Sieyes completed the draft of the constitution. Its main objective was to limit the powers of the monarch. These powers instead of being concentrated in hands of one person, were now separated and assigned to different institutions - legislature, executive & judiciary. This made France a constitutional monarchy.

Women were disappointed by the constitution of 1791 because it reduced them to passive citizens and thus they didn't have the right to vote.

15) When and why did Louis XVI give recognition to national assembly? Why is 4<sup>th</sup> August 1789 significant?

Louis XVI recognise the National Assembly when the following happened:-

- ⇒ In the countryside rumours spread from village to village that the lords of the manor had hired bands of brigands who were on their way to destroy crops.
- ⇒ Caught in frenzy of fear peasants in different districts siezed hoes, pitchforks, attacked chateaux and looted hoarded grains and also burnt down documents of manorial dues.
- ⇒ Faced with revolting power of people, Louis XVI gave recognition to the National assembly.

Louis XVI gave recognition to Louis XVI



Louis XVI gave recognition to the National assembly because he had lost his support as most of the nobles fled from their homes after this incident. Thus faced with revolting power of people, Louis XVI gave recognition to the National assembly.

4<sup>th</sup> August is significant because on 4<sup>th</sup> August 1789 the National Assembly of France passed a decree abolishing feudal system of obligation and taxes. members of the clergy were forced to give up their privileges. Tithes were abolished and lands owned by church were confiscated.