

French RevolutionHOMEWORK

Q1. Louis XVI belonged to which dynasty? When did the French Revolution begin?

Ans: Louis XVI belonged to the Bourbon dynasty.

The French Revolution began in 1789.

Q2. Name the taxes collected by the ~~the~~ clergy and Nobility.

Ans: Tithe is the tax collected by the clergy.

Taille is the tax collected by the Nobility.

Q3. When did the French Revolution begin?

Ans: The French Revolution began in the ~~the~~ year 1789.

Q4. Why was the Bastille hated by all?

Ans: The Bastille was hated by all

because it stood for the despotic power of the king.

Q5. What was the subsistence crisis in France? Mention its causes.

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

Causes of ^{the} subsistence crisis were:-

1. The population of France increased from 23 million to 28 million between the years 1715 to 1789. This led to an increase in the demand for foodgrains.
2. As a result of the bad harvest the prices of bread also increased.
3. But the labourers in the workshops got very less and fixed wages.
4. This ~~increased~~ ^{the} gap between the rich and poor had increased.

Q6. What was proposed by Montesquieu in the spirit of Laws?

Ans:- Montesquieu proposed a division of power ~~at~~ within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary in the Spirit of Laws.

Q7. How was the French society in the late 18th century divided into?

Ans:- The French society in the late 18th century was divided into 3 groups:-

1. 1st estate :- clergy

2. ~~2~~ 2nd estate :- Nobility

3. 3rd estate :-

i) Big businessmen, merchants, court officials, lawyers, etc.

ii) Peasants and artisans

iii) Small peasants, landless labour, servants

Q8. What is the name of the national anthem of France? Who composed it?

Ans:- The Marseillaise is the national

anthem of France. It was composed by the poet Roget de L'Isle.

Q9. When was the slavery abolished in the French colonies?

Ans:- Slavery was abolished in the French colonies in 1848.

Q10. When was the monarchy abolished and France declared a republic?

Ans:- On 21 September 1792 the monarchy was abolished and France was declared a republic.

Q11. What was the immediate cause of the French Revolution?

Ans:- The immediate cause of the French Revolution, was, Louis XVI had entered into secret negotiations with the King of Prussia.

Q12. The fall of Bastille marked the beginning of the French Revolution! Give a brief account of that important event?

Ans:- 1. On 14th July 1789, the fort of Bastille was stormed by both men and women. The commander of the Bastille was killed and the prisoners were released, even though there were only seven of them.

3. The stone fragments were sold in markets to those who wished to keep it as a symbol of destruction.

4. The Bastille was hated by all, as because it stood for the despotic power of the king.

5. After this, the fights began and this event became an important beginning of the French Revolution.

Q18: How did Napoleon rise to fame and power?

Ans: 1. The fall of the Jacobin government allowed the wealthier middle classes to seize power.

2. A new constitution was introduced which denied the vote to

- non-proprietary sections of society.
3. It provided for two elected legislative councils. These then appointed a directory, an executive made up of five ~~men~~ members. This ~~to~~ this was
 4. This ~~me~~ meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power in a one-man executive as under the Jacobins.
 4. The Directors often clashed with the legislative councils, who then sought to dismiss them.
 5. The political instability of the Directory paved the way for the rise of a military dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte.

Q14. How did France become a constitutional monarchy? Why were women disappointed by the constitution of 1791?

Ans: 1. The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791.

2. Its main object was to limit the powers of the monarch.
3. These powers instead of being concentrated in the hands of one person, were now separated and assigned to different institutions - the legislative, executive and judiciary.
4. This made France a constitutional monarchy.

The Women were disappointed because the Constitution of 1791 had reduced them to passive citizens.

Q15. When and why did Louis XVI recognise the National Assembly? Why is 4th August 1789 significant?

Ans: Louis XVI recognised the National Assembly on 4 August 1789 because due to the increasing number of revolts which was taking place in France.

2. He accepted the principle that

his powers would be checked by a constitution.

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1. 4th August 1789 is significant as on the night of 4 August 1789, the Assembly passed a ~~degree~~ decree abolishing the feudal system of obligations and taxes.
2. Members of the clergy too were forced to give up their privileges.
3. Tithes were abolished and lands owned by the Church were confiscated.