

H/W  
18/5/21

## Odm Connect Homework

### French Revolution

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

Ans) Louis XVI belonged to the Bourbon family. The French Revolution began on 14 July 1789.

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

Ans) The tax collected by the clergy were tithes and the tax collected by the Nobility were taille.

Q3. When did the French Revolution begin?

Ans) French Revolution began on 14<sup>th</sup> July, 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) The Subsistence crisis is a crisis caused by economic factors (generally high food prices), which in turn may be caused by either natural or man-made factors, which threatens the food supplies and the survival prospects of large numbers of people. A subsistence crisis can be considered genuine if it is visible in demographic data.



### Causes of Subsistence Crisis :-

- The population of France increased from 1715 to 1789 (23 million to 28 million)
- It increased the demand of the food grains.
- As a result of the bad harvest the prices of the bread also increased.
- But the labourers in the workshops has got very less and fixed wages.
- The gap between the rich and poor had increased.
- All these factors led subsistence crisis in France.

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

Ans) In the book 'The Spirit of Laws', <sup>Montesquieu</sup> proposed a division of powers within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

Q7. How was the French society in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century divided into?

Ans) 1<sup>st</sup> estate → CLERGY



2<sup>nd</sup> estate → NOBILITY



3<sup>rd</sup> estate → BIG BUSINESSMEN, MERCHANTS, LAWYERS ETC.

PEASANTS AND ARTISANS  
SMALL PEASANTS, SERVANTS, LANDLESS LABOUR



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

Ans) The Marseillaise is the name of the National anthem of France. It was composed by Rouget de L'Isle.

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

Ans) In 1848, the slavery was abolished in the French colonies.

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

Ans) On 21 September 1792, the monarchy was abolished and France was declared as a republic.

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

Ans) The immediate cause of the French Revolution was Louis XVI had signed the constitution, he 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) On the morning of 14 July 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm. The troops were commanded to move into the city, and the rumours



of open firing upon the citizens was spreading so fast that some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form people's militia. They searched for arms. Finally, several people marched towards the eastern part of the city, where they killed the commander of the Bastille, stormed the fortress prison and released the prisoners in order to find hoarded ammunition. They also sold the stone fragments of the fortress around the people of market who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction.

Q13. How did Napoleon rise to fame and power?

- Ans) \*
- \* The fall of the Jacobin govt. allowed the wealthier middle classes to seize the 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 made up of five members. This was meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power in a one-man executive as under the Jacobins.
  - \* However, the Directors often clashed with the legislative councils, who then sought to dismiss them.
  - \* The political instability of the Directory paved the



way for the rise of a military dictatorship,  
Napoleon Bonaparte.

Q14. 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 object was to limit the powers of the monarch.

- These powers instead of being concentrated in the hands of one person, were now separated and assigned to different institutions - the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

This made France a constitutional monarchy, women were disappointed by the constitution of 1791 because it reduced them to passive citizens. They demanded the right to vote, to be elected to the Assembly and to hold political office.

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

Ans) In the countryside rumours spread from village to village that the lords of the manors had hired bands of brigands who were on their way to destroy the



ripe crops. Caught in a frenzy of fear, peasants in several districts seized hoes and pitchforks and attacked chateaux. They looted hoarded grain and burnt down documents containing records of manorial dues. A large number of nobles fled from their homes, many of them migrating to neighbouring countries. Faced with the power of his revolting subjects, Louis XVI finally accorded recognition to the National Assembly and accepted the principle that his powers would from now on be checked by a constitution.

On the night of 4 August 1789, the Assembly passed a decree abolishing the feudal system of obligations and taxes. Members of the clergy too were forced to give up their privileges. Tithes were abolished and lands owned by the church were confiscated.