



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



Subject : HISTORY Topic: The French revolution Date of Worksheet :25/4/2019

Resource Person: Mrs. Sangeeta Kumble

Date :

Name of the Student :

Class & Division :

Roll Number :

1	<p>What was the condition of France when Louis XVI ascended the throne?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why was Louis XVI forced to increase the taxes? (Refer textbook page- 4) (HW)</p>	5
2	<p>How was the French society organized? What privileges did certain sections of the society enjoy?</p> <p>The French society consisted of the three estates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The first estate consisted of the clergy.• The second estate consisted the nobility• The third estate consisted of merchants, court officials, lawyers and big businessmen. It also consisted of the peasants ‘artisans’ landless labourers and servants.• Peasants made up of about 90 percent of the population. However only a small number of them owned the land they cultivated.• About 60 percent of the land was owned by the nobles, the church and other richer members of the third estate• The members of the first two estates enjoyed certain privileges by birth. These being exemption from paying taxes to the state.• The nobles further enjoyed feudal privileges. These included collection of the feudal dues generally extracted from peasants. Peasants were obliged to render services to the landlord- to work in his house and fields to serve in the army or to participate in building roads• The church too extracted its share of taxes called tithes from the peasants.• The burden of paying taxes was borne by the third estate; these included a direct tax called taille, and a number of indirect taxes which were levied on articles of everyday consumption like salt or tobacco.	5
3	<p>What is Subsistence Crisis? What led to Subsistence Crisis in France?(Refer textbook page- 5) (HW)</p>	3
4	<p>Explain the emergence of new social groups (Middle class) in the eighteenth century in France.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“The Eighteenth Century witnessed the emergence of social groups,</p>	3



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	<p>termed the middle class. Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The middle class that emerged within the Third Estate was eager to carry out full-scale measures that would bring about a change in the social and economic order.• In the eighteenth century France, there emerged the new social groups (termed the middle class) who earned their wealth through an expanding overseas trade and from the manufacture of goods such as Woollen and silk textiles that were either exported or bought by the richer members of society.• In addition to the merchants and manufacturers, the middle class included the educated professionals such as lawyers or administrative officials, who also believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth.• They believed that a person's social position must depend on his merit.• These ideas envisaging a society based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all were put forward by philosophers such as John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau.	
5	<p>Name the French philosophers and Explain their contribution in spreading the idea of democracy in France.(Refer textbook page- 7) (HW)</p>	3
6	<p>How did the old regime of France impose taxes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The term Old Regime is usually used to describe the society and institutions of France before 1789.• In France of the Old Regime the monarch did not have the power to impose taxes according to his will alone.• Rather he had to call a meeting of the Estates General which would then pass his proposals for new taxes.• The Estate General was a political body to which the three estates sent their representatives. However the monarch alone could decide when to call a meeting of this body.• Voting in the Estate General in the past had been conducted according to the principle that each estate had one vote.	5
7	<p>Write a note on Tennis Court Oath.(Refer textbook page-8) (HW)</p>	5
8	<p>Explain the circumstances that led to the formation of national assembly by the third estate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Voting in the Estate General for increase in taxes in the past had been conducted according to the principle that each estate had one vote.• On 5th may 1789 too Louis XVI was determined to continue the same	5



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	<p>practice. But the members of the third estate demanded that voting now be conducted by the assembly as a whole where each member would have one vote.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This was one of the democratic principles put forward by philosophers like Rousseau in his book <i>The Social contract</i>.• When the king rejected this proposal, members of the third estate walked out of the assembly in protest.• The representatives of the third estate viewed themselves as spokesmen for the whole French nation.• On 20th June they assembled in the hall of an indoor tennis court in the grounds of Versailles.• They declared themselves a National Assembly and swore not to disperse till they drafted a constitution for France that would limit the powers of the king.• They were led by Mirabeau and Abbe Sieyes.	
9	On 14th July the agitated crowd stormed and destroyed Bastille .Give reason.(Refer textbook page- 9) (HW)	3
10	How did France become a constitutional Monarchy? (HW)	3
11	Discuss the main features of the constitution of 1791. What were its drawbacks? The features of the constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791.• Its main object was to limit the powers of the monarch.• These powers instead of being concentrated in the hands of one person are now separated and assigned to different institutions –the legislature, executive and Judiciary. This made France a constitutional monarchy• The Constitution of 1791 vested the power to make laws in the National Assembly, which was indirectly elected. That is, citizens voted for a group of electors, who in turn chose the Assembly. Drawbacks: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not all citizens, however, had the right to vote. Only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer’s wage were given the status of active citizens, that is, they were entitled to vote.• The remaining men and all women were classed as passive citizens.• To qualify as an elector and then as a member of the Assembly, a man had to belong to the highest brackets of taxpayers.	5
12	What were the rights given to the French citizen by the constitution of	5



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	1791?(Refer textbook page-11) (HW)	
13	Why did National Assembly declare war on Prussia and Austria? (Refer textbook page-14) (HW)	3
14	Write a note on Marseillaise.(Refer textbook page- 14) (HW)	3
15	Who were the Jacobins? What was their contribution to the French revolution? <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> How did Jacobins come to power?(Refer textbook page- 9 & 10) (HW)	5
16	Why were Jacobins called sans Culottes?(Refer textbook page-14 &15) (HW)	3
17	What was Convention Assembly? What were the changes introduced by the Convention Assembly?(Refer textbook page- 14&15) (HW)	5
18	Write a note on “Reign of Terror”. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred as the Reign of Terror.• Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment.• All those whom he saw as being enemies of the republic-ex nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods- were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by the revolutionary tribunal. If the court found them guilty they were guillotined.• Robespierre government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices.• Meat and bread were rationed.• Peasants were forced to transport their grains to the cities and sell it at prices fixed by the government. The use of more expensive white flour was forbidden. All citizens were required to eat the <i>pain d’egalite</i> (equality bread) a loaf made of whole wheat.• Equality were also sought to be practiced through forms of speech and address. Instead of the tradition Monsieur and Madamme all French men and women were hence forth citoyen and citoyenne (citizen)• Churches were shut down and their buildings were converted into barracks and offices.• Robespierre pursued his policies so relentlessly that even his supporters began to demand moderation.	5



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19	<p>Give an account of the government formed in France after the fall of Jacobin government.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What paved the way for the rise of military dictator Napoleon Bonaparte?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The fall of the Jacobin government allowed the wealthier middle class to seize power.• A new constitution was introduced which denied the vote to non-propertied section of society.• It provided two elected legislative councils.• These then appointed a Directory, an Executive made up of five members. This was meant to safeguard against the concentration of power in a one man executive as under the Jacobins.• However the Directors often clashed with the legislature councils who then sought to dismiss them.• The political instability of the Directory paved the way for the rise of a military dictator Napoleon Bonaparte.	5
20	<p>Define the role of Napoleon as a modernizer of Europe. ?(Refer textbook page-23) (HW)</p>	5
21	<p>What was the condition of the women in France in the 18th century? (Refer textbook page- 18) (HW)</p>	5
22	<p>Discuss the concessions given to women by the French Revolutionary government in the 18th century.(Refer textbook page- 19) (HW)</p>	5
23	<p>Write a note on the nature of slavery existed in France in the 18th century.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An acute shortage of labour in the French colonies –Martinique ,Guadeloupe and San Domingo due to the reluctance of Europeans to go and work in distant and unfamiliar lands.• This led to a triangular slave trade between Europe, America and Africa in the 17th Century.• French merchants sailed from Bordeaux or Nantes to the African Coast where they bought slaves from local chieftains.• Branded and shackled, the slaves were packed tightly into ships for a three month long voyage across the Atlantic to the Caribbean.• There they were sold to the plantation owners.• Slave labour enabled the Caribbean colonies to meet the demand for sugar, coffee and indigo.	5
24	<p>How and when the slavery was abolished in the French colonies?</p>	5



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throughout the 18th century there was little criticism of slavery in France. • The National Assembly held long debates about whether the rights of man should be extended to all French subjects including those in the colonies. • But it did not pass any laws, fearing opposition from businessmen whose incomes depended on the slave trade. • It was finally the Convention which in 1794 legislated to free all slaves in the French overseas possessions. • This however, turned out to be short- term measure ten years later, Napoleon reintroduced slavery. • Plantation owners understood their freedom as including the right to enslave African Negroes in pursuit of their economic interests. • Slavery was finally abolished in French colonies in 1848. 	
25	<p>How did the revolutionary governments translate the ideals of liberty and equality into everyday practice?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen proclaimed freedom of speech and expressions to be a natural right. • Censorship was abolished. Newspapers, books and pamphlets flooded French towns and reached the country side as well. • Events and changes taking place in France were frankly discussed. • Plays songs and festive processions attracted large numbers of people. • Thus people could identify with the ideas of liberty and equality easily. 	5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What role did women play during the revolutionary years? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to discuss and voice their interests, women stated their own political clubs and newspapers. About sixty women clubs emerged in different in different French cities. • The most famous was the Society of Revolutionary and Republican Women. • They wanted to enjoy the same political rights as men i.e. right to vote, to be elected to the Assembly and to hold political office. • Women’s struggle for equal political rights during the revolutionary years inspired French women during the late 19th and early 20th century. Finally in 1946 French women won the rights to vote. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What was the impact of the French revolution on the world? OR Describe the legacy of the French revolution for the peoples of the world during the 19th and 20th centuries. 	



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- The French revolution is a milestone in the history of mankind.
- It inspired revolutionary movements in almost every country of Europe and South America.
- The social and political changes that took place in different parts of Europe can be traced to the French revolution.
- When France occupied many areas of Europe, they spread new ideas among the people of the occupied areas.
- Thus the greatest effect was the starting of the mass movements all over the world and instilling a spirit of nationalism among the people.

• **Explain various causes that led to the outbreak of the French revolution.**
OR

Analyze the causes of the French revolution.

- The French government was an absolute monarchy whose ruler Louis XVI was pleasure loving and extravagant .He was devoted to his wife who constantly interfered with his administration.
- Louis XVI drove France into useless wars bringing the country to the verge of bankruptcy.
- French society was divided into three main classes called Estate. The first estate constituted the clergy, the Nobility constituted the second estate and the rest of the population constituted the third Estate. The first two estates were the privileged ones exempted from all taxes while the third estate shouldered the burden of taxation and had few privileges.
- In France people had no share in decision-making .The French parliament known as the estates-general had not been called for the last 175 years. Administration was corrupt, disorganized and inefficient.
- The economic bankruptcy of the French government aggravated the crisis and hastened the revolution. The defective system of tax collection and oppression created discontentment.
- The emergence of political philosophers like Voltaire, Rousseau roused people from inactivity instilling a revolutionary spirit in them to root out social inequalities and set up a new government responsive to their needs.