

Work Sheet (Class 9)

Subject:History

Lesson 1: French Revolution

Total mark 80

I

Q No	Answers	Mark
1	(d) Exemption from taxes to the state	1
2	(c) Society and institutions of France before 1789 A.D	1
3	(b) A political body	1
4	(d) All the above	1
5	(b) Abbe Sieyes	1
6	(c) Taille	1
7	(a) Nobles and Landlords	1
8	(c) Political instability of the Directory	1
9	(a) All the three Estates should have one vote altogether	1
10	(d) Exemption from taxes to the state	1

II

Q No	Answers	Mark
11	John Locke	1
12	treason	1
13	an extreme situation endangering the basic means of livelihood	1
14	the red cap worn by Sans Culottes in France symbolise	1
15	liberty	1
16	People without knee breeches	1
17	Robespierre followed a policy of severe punishment and bloodshed.	1
18	Napoleon	1
19	Rousseau	1
20	Issuing of Declaration of Rights	1

III

Q No	Answers	Mark
21	The First Estate — Clergy The Second Estate — Nobility The Third Estate — Common people.	2
22	14th July, 1789.	2
23	It was a tax levied by the church, comprising one-tenth of the agricultural produce.	2
24	Liberty, Fraternity and Equality.	2
25	It was a system under which land was granted to landlords in return for military or labour services	2

26	(a) The Social Contract, (b) The Spirit of the Laws.	2
27	Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.	2
28	Jean Jacques Rousseau Montesquieu Voltaire Maximilian Robespierre.	2
29	21st September, 1792.	2
30	The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign on terror.	2

Q No	Answers	Mark
31	<p>People of Third Estate demanded a society based on freedom and opportunities to all.</p> <p>The National Assembly was formed in 1791 with an object to limit the powers of the monarch.</p> <p>The Constitution framed in 1791 began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens.</p> <p>Censorship was abolished in 1789.</p>	3
32	<p>Divorce was made legal, and could be applied by both women and men. Women could be now trained for jobs, could become artists or run small businesses.</p> <p>The Constitution of 1791 began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. It proclaimed that Freedom of speech and opinion and equality before law were natural rights of each human being by birth. These could not be taken away.</p> <p>Newspapers, pamphlets and printed pictures appeared steadily in the towns of French. From there, they travelled into the countryside. These publications described and discussed the events and changes taking place in the country.</p>	3
33	<p>Wars and Economic Crisis : In 1774, when Louis XVI ascended the throne, he found an empty treasury. The nation had gone into deep debt because of the fighting in the Seven Years War (1756-1763) and the Revolutionary War in America under Louis XVI.</p> <p>In this war, France helped the 13 American colonies to gain their independence from Britain. The war added more than a billion livres to a debt that had already risen to more than 2 billion livres.</p> <p>Debt Trap: Lenders who gave the state credit, now began to charge 10 per cent interest on loans. So the French government was obliged to spend an increasing percentage of its budget on interest payments alone.</p> <p>To meet its regular expenses, such as the cost of maintaining an army, the court, running government offices or universities the state was forced to increase taxes.</p> <p>Extravagant Court: France under various kings had an extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles.</p>	3
34	<p>The clergy and the nobles led a life of luxury and enjoyed numerous privileges. On the other hand, the peasants and workers lived a wretched life. They groaned under heavy taxes and forced labour. The middle-class comprising of lawyers, doctors, teachers, etc also suffered humiliation at the hands of the clergy and the nobles. This state of social inequality was</p>	3

	the chief cause of the French Revolution.	
35	<p>Philosophers influence the thinking of the people of France as :</p> <p>Major changes were introduced in the Russian economy and agriculture after the revolution. Private property was abolished and land became a state property. Peasants had the freedom to cultivate on state ” – controlled land.</p> <p>A proper system of centralized planning was introduced with the help of five year plans. It helped in bringing about technological improvements, economic growth and helped in removing the inequalities in the society. The revolution acknowledged right to work and identified dignity of labour. Socialist economy added a new dimension to democracy, by attributing it as a socio-economic system.</p>	3

Q No	Answers	Mark
36	<p>Measures are :</p> <p>Robespierre government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices.</p> <p>Peasants were forced to transport their grain to the cities and sell it at prices fixed by the government.</p> <p>The use of more expensive white flour was forbidden; all citizens were required to eat the quality bread, a loaf made of whole wheat.</p> <p>Equality was also sought to be practised through forms of speech and address.</p> <p>Churches were shut down and their buildings converted into barracks or offices.</p> <p>Equality was also sought to be practised through forms of speech and address.</p>	5
37	<p>The Estates General was a political body of France to which the three estates sent their representatives. The voting in it had been conducted according to the principle that each estate had one vote.</p> <p>This time too when Louis XVI called a meeting of the Estates General, he decided to continue the same old practice.</p> <p>But the members of the Third Estate demanded that voting now be conducted on the democratic principle of one person, one vote.</p> <p>When the king rejected this proposal, the members of the Third Estate walked out of the assembly in protest.</p> <p>They assembled on 20 June, 1789 in the hall of an indoor tennis court in Versailles. These representatives of the Third Estate viewed themselves as spokesmen for whole French nation. They declared themselves a National Assembly.</p>	5
38	<p>(i) Division of the society into three Estate :</p> <p>The First Estate: It consisted of the clergymen and church-fathers.</p> <p>The Second Estate: It consisted of landlords, men of noble birth and aristocrats.</p> <p>The Third Estate: It consisted of the vast majority of the common masses,</p>	5

	<p>the landless peasants, servants, etc.</p> <p>(ii) Heavy Burden of Taxes on the Third Estate: The members of the first two Estates were exempted from paying taxes to the state. So all the taxes were paid by the people of the Third Estate.</p> <p>(iii) Wide Gap between People of Different Estates: Most of the people of the Third Estate were employed as labourers in workshops with fixed wages. The wages failed to keep pace with the rise in prices. So the gap between the poor and the rich widened.</p> <p>(iv) No Political Rights: Out of the total population, the first and the second Estates had share of 2%. The remaining people belonged to the Third Estate. Although the upper two classes made up only a small fraction of the total population, yet they were the people who controlled the political and economic system of the nation. They enjoyed all the rights and privileges. The entire machinery of the government was designed to protect their interests and privileges.</p> <p>(v) Unequal Distribution of Wealth : In the French society, peasants made up about 90% of the population. However, only a small number of them owned the land they cultivated. About 60% of the land was owned by nobles, the church and other richer members of the Third Estate.</p>	
39	<p>(i) Influence of the Philosophers and Writers: There were many French philosophers and thinkers like John Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Voltaire and Mirabeau, who exposed the evils prevailing in the system. They infused people with the idea of liberty, equality and fraternity.</p> <p>(ii) Charles Montesquieu (1689-1775): A nobleman by birth, he became a lawyer and a judge. In his book, “The Spirit of Laws”, he criticised autocracy and praised the democratic republic.</p> <p>iii) Francis Aronet Voltaire (1694-1778): Voltaire was another outstanding philosopher of the Revolution. He wanted the people to think about their material life on earth, and forget about heaven. He condemned the Church which supported the privileged class, and ignored the poor.</p> <p>(iv) Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778): Rousseau is regarded as the architect of the French Revolution. He gave the slogan “Man was born free, yet he is everywhere in chains”. In the famous book, “The Social Contract”, he proved that the government was the result of a social contract between the people on the one hand, and ruler on the other. So if the ruler did not fulfil the contract, the people had the right to withdraw their loyalty to him, and bring down the tyranny of the ruler, by revolting.</p> <p>(v) John Locke: He was also a great political thinker. He wrote ‘Two Treatises of Government’ in which he sought to refute the doctrine of the divine and the absolute right of the monarch.</p>	5
40	<p>Both Mirabeau and Abbe’ Sieye’s were great political thinkers. They were the leaders of the National Assembly which was formed in 1789 after the failure of the meeting of the Estate General.</p> <p>Mirabeau was born in a noble family but was convinced of the need to do away with a society of feudal privilege.</p> <p>He brought out a journal, and delivered powerful speeches to the crowds assembled at Versailles.</p> <p>Abbe’ Sieye’s originally a priest, wrote an influential pamphlet called,</p>	5

	'What is the Third Estate?'	
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