INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA
HISTORY NOTES
CH-2 FRENCH REVOLUTION

DATE: _____ NAME: _____ CLASS IX

QN.1.Write a short note on Jacobin club?
Ans.1.The members of Jacobin club belonged to the less prosperous section of society like small shopkeepers,artisans,such as shoemakers,pastry cooks, watch makers,printers,servants and daily wage workers.
2.their leader was Maxmilian Robespierre.
3.their dress code was long stripped trousers similar to those worn by dock workers.
4.these Jacobins came to be known as Sans-culottes meaning those without knee breeches.
5. Sans-culottes men wore in addition the red cap that symbolized liberty.

QN.2.Describe the role that the French women played during the revolutionary years.
Ans.
1.Women were active participants in the events that took place in France.
2.they pressurized the revolutionary government to introduce measures to improve their lives.
3.they worked as seamstresses or laundresses,sold flowers,ruits and vegetables at the market to support their their family financially.
4.to discuss and voice their interests women started their own political clubs and newspapers and raised important issues such as- a)providing education or job training to women. b)demanded that women enjoy the same political rights as men. c) demanded the right to vote to the assembly and to hold political office.
5.About 60 women's clubs came up in diferent French cities.

Qn.3.The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror.Discuss.
Ans.Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment.All those who were against republic or his methods and policies were considered as enemies and were arrested ,imprisoned and then tried by revolutionary court .on being found guilty they were guillotined. Laws issued by Robespierre's government include:
1.Maximum ceiling on wages and prices were placed.
2.Meat and bread were rationed.
3.peasants were forced to transport their grain to the cities and sell at prices fixed by the government.
4.the use of more expensive white flour was forbidden and all citizens were required to eat equality bread.
5. Instead of traditional Monsieur and Madam all French men and women were henceforth Citoyen and Citoyenne. 6.Churches were shut down and their buildings converted into barracks or offices.

Qn. 4.Describe the role of philosophers in the French revolution.
Ans.1.They provided revolutionary ideals and inspired the people of France to fight for their rights.2.John Locke sought to refute the doctrine of divine and absolute right of the monarch.

3. Rousseau carried out the idea forward proposing a form of government based on social contract between people and their representatives
4.In the Spirit of the laws Montesquieu proposed division of power between the legislature, executive and the judiciary.

Qn.5.What were the main features of the French constitution that was constituted in 1791?
Ans.1.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 inturn chose the Assembly.
2.all the citizens did not have the right to vote.Only men above 25 yrs who paid taxes equal to 3 days of a labourers 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.
3.It limited the powers of the monarch.France became a constitutional monarchy.powers were now separated and assigned to different institutions-legislature,executive and the judiciary.

Qn.6.Describe the system of estates in the French society during the 18^{th} century.
Ans.1.the first estate consisted of clergy.
2. The second estate consisted of nobility.
3. The third estate consisted of big businessmen,merchants,court officials,peasants artisians,landless labour and servants.
4.The members of the first two estatesenjoyed certain privileges by birth.the most important was exemption from paying taxes.The nobles enjoyed feudal privileges.
5.The members of the third estates had to pay a direct tax called taille,thites to the church and a number of indirect taxes like taxes on salt, tobacco and articles of everyday consumption.

Qn.7.How was the slave trade carried on by the French merchants?
ANS1..French merchants sailed from the ports of Bordeaux or Nantes to the African coast ,where they bought slaves from local chieftains.
2.Branded and shackled, the slaves were packed tightly into ships for the three month long voyage across the Atlantic to the Caribbean. There they were sold to the plantation owners.

QN.8.The ideals of liberty and equality was put into everyday practice by the revolutionary government by passing laws. Prove by giving examples.
Ans.1.One important law that came into effect soon after the storming of the Bastille was the abolition of censorship.
2.The declaration of rights of man and citizen proclaimed freedom of speech an expression to be a natural right
3. Newspapers,Pamphlets, books and printed pictures flooded the towns of France describing and discussing the events and changes taking place in France..
4.freedom of the press also meant opposing views of events could be expressed.

5.Plays,songs and festive processions attracted large number of people.This was one way they could grasp and identify with ideas such as liberty or justice.

QN.9.Write an account on how France abolished monarchy and become a republic.
Ans.1.The National assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791 which limited the the powers of the monarch.
2. Although Louis XVI had signed the constitution,he entered into secret negotiations with the King of Prussia.Before Louis XVI could execute his plans,the National assembly voted in April 1792 to declare war against Prussia and Austria.
3.Political clubs became an important meeting point for people who wished to discuss government.one of them of the Jacobin club headed by Maxmilian Robespierre.4.In the summer of 1792 the Jacobins planned a revolt with parsians who were angered by the short supplies and high prices of food On the morning of AUG 10,they attacked the Palace of Tuileries,killed the king's guards and held the king as hostage for several hours.Later the assembly voted to imprison the royal family. 5. Elections were held.the newly elected assembly was called convention.On 21 sept 1792 it abolished monarchy and declared France a republic. 6.Louis XVI was sentenced to death by a court on the treson and was executed publicly at the Place de la Concorde and shortly Marie Antoinette was also executed.

QN.10.What is Storming of the BASTILLE?
ANS.On the morning of 14 july 1789 ,a group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part of the city and stormed the fortress-prison,the Bastille,where they hoped to find hoarded ammunition. 2. In the armed fight that followed the commander of the army was killed and the prisoners released although there were only 7 of them.

Qn.11.What led to the emergence of the middle class in France? Whatwere their views?
Ans. 1. The 18th century witnessed the emergence of social groups termed the middle class,who earned their wealth through an expanding overseas trade and from the manufacture of goods such as woolen and silk textiles that were either exported or bought by the richer members of society.2. In addition to merchants and manufacturers,the third estate included professionals such as lawyers or administrative officials. 3.All these were educated and believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth.Rather a person's social position must depend on merit.

Qn.12.Which laws were introduced by the revolutionary government to improve the lives of womwn in France/
Ans. 1.schooling was made compulsory.2. their fathers could no longer force them into marriage against their will.3. Marriage was made into a contract entered into freely and registered under civil law.Divorce was made legal and could be applied for by both women and men. 4.women could now train for jobs,could become artists or run small businesses.