

CHAPTER 1

CHAPTER NAME → REVOLUTION IN THE FRENCH

Ques1-> Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France?

Ans 1→ The situation that causes outbreak of revolutionary protest in France was Social Inequality. French society in eighteenth century was separated into three estates namely The Clergy, The nobility and third estates which contain peasants, officials and small business. The noble class of Clergy and nobility were exempt from taxes. The peasants were left to suffer socially and economically. This led to revolution.

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HISTORY CLASS 9 CBSE (HD SCHOOL)

Ques 2→ Which groups of French society benefited from the revolution? Which groups were forced to relinquish power? Which sections of society would have been disappointed with the outcome of the revolution?

Ans 2→ The middle class or the richer members of the Third Estate consisting of merchants, traders, lawyers and rich peasants benefited the most from the French Revolution; feudal obligations were no longer to be honored by the Third Estate. Tithes, the tax given to the Church, were abolished.

•The clergy and nobility were the groups which were forced to relinquish power. Now they could not collect taxes and their lands were confiscated.

•The poorer sections of the third estate and women were disappointed with the outcome of the French revolution because their aspirations were not properly fulfilled, example women were not given voting rights. Poor men who did not have fulfilled property or who did not pay taxes were not allowed to vote.

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Ques 3->Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the peoples of the world during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries ?

Ans 3 → The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution. These spread from France to the rest of Europe during the nineteenth century, where feudal systems were abolished. It inspired the Germans, Italians, and Austrians to overthrow their oppressive regimes

+++++second answer+++++

Ans 3→ The most important legacy of the French Revolution was the ideas of democratic rights and liberty.

- The idea of freedom from bondage was reworked by colonised peoples.
- During the nineteenth century, these ideas started spreading from France to the rest of Europe. Feudal systems were abolished.
- In India, Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Tippu Sultan responded to the ideas emanating from the French Revolution.

Some of the most important democratic rights which we enjoy today can be traced back to French Revolution are:

- We enjoy the Right to vote, which began during this revolution.
- Right to property is another important right we enjoy, which can be attributed to the fruits of this revolution.
- Freedom of Speech was guaranteed.
- Equality before the law
- Citizens natural rights must be protected by the state
- Freedom of Opinion was granted.
- Right to Life was assured
- All the citizens have the right to participate in the creation of laws, either through their representatives or personally.
- Printed pictures, books, pamphlets, newspapers started spreading rapidly as censorship was abolished.
- Opposing views of events could be expressed due to freedom of press.
- People began using Medium of print to strengthen their opinions and influence others with their opinions.
- Ideas of justice, liberty were conveyed to people through festive processions, songs and plays.

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- Uniform system of weights and measures were introduced.
- Feudal systems were abolished.
- Monarchy was abolished.
- To avoid concentration of powers in one person, powers were separated and assigned to different institutions like Judiciary, Executive and Legislature.
- People understood the importance of Right to vote and elect representatives in the Legislature and Government.

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Ques 4 → Draw up a list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution.

Ans 4→ The most important legacy of the French Revolution was the ideas of democratic rights and liberty. During the nineteenth century, these ideas started spreading from France to the rest of Europe. Feudal systems were abolished.

- The idea of freedom from bondage was reworked by colonized peoples.

Some of the most important democratic rights which we enjoy today can be traced back to French Revolution are:

- Freedom of Speech
- Equality before the law
- Citizen's natural rights must be protected by the state
- Freedom of Opinion
- Freedom of Speech
- Right to Life
- All the citizens have the right to participate in the creation of laws, either through their representatives or personally.
- The right to property is another important right we enjoy, which can be attributed to the fruits of this revolution.
- We enjoy the Right to vote, which began during this revolution.

Ques 5→ Would you agree with the view that the message of universal rights was beset with contradictions? Explain

Ans → Yes, I agree with the view that the message of universal rights was beset with several contradictions because:

Though the universal rights advocated for equal rights, the women who took an active part in the revolution were not given equal rights.

The rights were only given to the men.

The poor people were not granted voting rights despite the fact that most of the population comprised of the poor laborers. The poor were termed as passive citizens and had not given any rights.

Universal rights did not help the poor people at all, and they were continued to be suppressed. Women were also neglected, and only the rich men of the society gained the power.

Ques 6 → How would you explain the rise of Napoleon?

Ans 6→ The political instability of the Directory paved the way for the rise of a military dictator - Napoleon Bonaparte.

He crowned himself Emperor of France. He started conquering neighbouring countries by waging wars against them and saw himself as a moderniser of Europe.

He introduced many laws, such as the protection of private property and a uniform system of weights and measures provided by the decimal system.

Many of his measures carried the revolutionary ideas of liberty and modern laws to the other parts of Europe. This had a positive impact on people long after he was dethroned as an emperor when he was finally defeated in the Battle of Waterloo