

Assignment 6th DOI 22 Apr 2016; Date of Submission –SS 27 Apr

9 SS French Revolution (Q 1-6 : 2 mark each; 7-15: 3 marks each; 16-20 : 5 marks each; Q21 to be conducted on e-board)

1. Who authored the book 'The Spirit of the Laws'? What was proposed in this book?
2. Write a short note on 'Reign of Terror'.
3. What is slavery?
4. Which cities became prosperous because of slave trade?
5. Who was the president of USA during French revolution?
6. Arrange the following events of French Revolution in chronological order (what happened next).
 - (i) Louis XVI is guillotined.
 - (ii) the Oath of the Tennis Court
 - (iii) The Bastille falls
 - (iv) French Republic is declared.
 - (v) The Great Fear

7. Explain the following terms
a. First Estate b. Second Estate c. Third Estate d. Livre e. Clergy f. Tithe:
8. Match the following

(a) The Feuillants:	(i) The most influential and ruthless group who were responsible for the reign of terror. They did not favour war.
(b) The Girondins:	(ii) They proposed constitutional monarchy.
(c) The Jacobins:	(iii) It was the largest group who wanted war against all despots

9. What was the system of voting in the Estates General? What change did the Third Estate want in this system?
10. Describe the incidents that led to the storming of the Bastille.

11. (a) Describe how the new political system of constitutional monarchy worked in France.
- (b) What were 'natural and inalienable rights'?

12. Why did slavery begin and why was it abolished in French colonies?
13. What were the different political groups operating in the Legislative Assembly during French revolution?
14. What was the subsistence crisis? Why did it occur in France during the Old Regime?
15. Who were allowed to vote for the formation of the National Assembly?

16. Explain the importance of the following events on the course of the French Revolution:
 - (a) Storming of the Bastille
 - (b) The passing of the Civil Constitution of the clergy

17. Describe the Reign of Terror and role played by Robespierre in it.
 18. What did the following symbols convey in the Declaration of Rights?
 - (i) The broken chain
 - (ii) The bundle of rods or fasces
 - (iii) Sceptre
 - (iv) Snake biting its tail to form a ring
 - (v) Red Phrygian cap
 - (vi) The law tablet
 19. write short note on Jacobins?
 20. Explain how did the freedom of speech and expression under the revolutionary government in France promote the ideals of Liberty and Equality into everyday practice.
 21. MCQs in the format of Quiz and e-test – as available in the school (Projection system)
- 09(04) DOI Apr 08 2016.Q.SS. French revolution
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9 Sc Matter in our surroundings

1. MCQs in the format of Quiz and e-test – as available in the school (Projection system)

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9 Symposium Spoken English and Personality Development Programme (Activity level 1)

Speaker1 Roll No. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 ...	Speaker2 Roll No. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 36
Speaker3 Roll No. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32, 37	Speaker4 Roll No. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38
Speaker5 Roll No. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34, 39.....	and so on

Symposium 9 SS French Revolution

Speaker1- Good morning friends. We welcome you all for our presentation on the topic The topic will be covered byand

Causes For The French Revolution Political causes (or) Louis XVI and his problems-

(i) Louis XVI came to power in 1774 at the age of 20. He did not have enough experience to handle political matters. (ii.) Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France. So the French treasury was empty. (iii). Louis XVI helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from the common enemy, Britain. (iv). France had taken 3 billion Livres loan from moneylenders who began to charge 10% interest. (v). To meet its regular expenses, such as the cost of maintaining an army, the court, running government offices or universities, the ruler was forced to increase taxes. Nowwill discuss about Social causes(or) Division in the French Society

Speaker 2. Thank you.....(i) French society in the eighteenth century was divided into three estates- Clergy, Nobility and Common People (I, II and III Estates). (ii) Clergy and Nobility were 10% of the population but possessed 60% of lands. III Estate was 90% of the population but possessed 40% of the lands. (iii) Clergy and Nobility enjoyed many privileges based on birth. They were exempted from paying taxes. (iv) The church collected taxes from people. Nobles collected feudal dues from III Estate people. (v) Peasants were obliged to render services to the Clergy and Nobility to work in their houses, fields, serve in the army or to participate in building roads. Nowwill discuss about Economic causes (or) The Struggle to Survive.

Speaker 3. Thank you(i) The population of France rose from 23 million to 28 million in 1789. This led to a rapid increase in the demand for food grains. (ii) Production of grains was less because drought or hail reduced the harvest. (iii) Most workers were employed as labourers in workshops. Owners of the workshops did not increase the wages of workers. This led to a subsistence crisis (scarcity of food grains) which occurred frequently in France. Nowwill discuss about the Growth of Middle Class in France and influence from USA.

Speaker 4. Thank You..... The eighteenth century witnessed the emergence of social groups, termed the middle class, who earned their wealth through trade and professions. This class was influenced by declaration of independence of the USA. They were also influenced by fundamental rights given to the citizens of the USA. All of these people were educated and believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth. They also believed that French society should be based on freedom, equality and equal opportunities for all. Nowwill discuss about the Role of Philosophers in the French Revolution.

Speaker 5. Thank you..... (i) John Locke, in his book the Two Treatises of Government, criticized the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch. (ii) Jean Jacques Rousseau, in his book Social Contract proposed a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives. (iii) Montesquieu in his book The Spirit of the Laws, proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

The ideas of these philosophers were discussed intensively in salons and coffee-houses and spread among people through books and newspapers. The news that Louis XVI planned to impose further taxes generated anger and protest against the ruler and system. With this we come to an end of our symposium. We will discuss about our break of the French revolution in our next presentation. Thank you.

Note for subject teachers, students and parents

The Quiz and e-test mentioned below are available on the school E-board (Smart class).

The same is also available on the following link.

2. Quiz- <http://www.learnmyway.in> 9(04) DOI Apr 08 2016.Q.Sc. Matter in our surroundings;

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3. Electronic test - <http://www.learnmyway.in> 9(04) DOI Apr 08 2016.ET.Sc. Matter in our surroundings;

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Mobile version of etest is also available online.

Path to find the above mentioned contents on the internet / smart phone (mobile)

www.asmodernkhanna.com (Click on E curriculum) Click on your school folder (AS Modern School) Log on with the password. Please contact school authorities (Class teacher/Subject teacher) in case password is not known / communicated)

Help line : email Rajinder_k_sharma@yahoo.com Skype : rajinder.sharma1958 Mob : 9357388588