


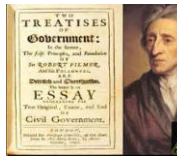

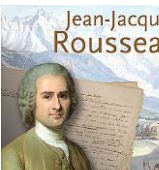



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SENIOR SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS: IX: HISTORY
CHAPTER: 01: FRENCH REVOLUTION

WORKSHEET: 02

Fill in the blank																										
1	In Paris _____ stood for the despotic power of the king.	1																								
2	_____ was the currency in circulation in France till 1794.	1																								
State True or False																										
3	The burden of financing activities of the Government through taxes was borne by the First and Second Estates.	1																								
4	It was National Assembly that completed the draft of constitution of France in 1791.	1																								
5	Match the following items given in column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><thead><tr><th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">COLUMN A</th><th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">COLUMN B</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td>L'Ami du Peuple</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td>Roget De L'Isle</td></tr><tr><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td>What is the Third Estate?</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td>Jean-Paul Marat</td></tr><tr><td style="text-align: center;">C</td><td>Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Citizen</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td>John Locke</td></tr><tr><td style="text-align: center;">D</td><td>Marseillaise</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td>Abbe Sieyes</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td style="text-align: center;">5</td><td>Olympe de Gouges</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>a) A-2 , B-4 .C- 5 ,D-1 b) A-2 , B-4 .C- 3 ,D-1 c) A-2 , B-4 .C- 5 ,D-3 d) A-2 , B-3 .C- 5 ,D-1</p>	COLUMN A		COLUMN B		A	L'Ami du Peuple	1	Roget De L'Isle	B	What is the Third Estate?	2	Jean-Paul Marat	C	Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Citizen	3	John Locke	D	Marseillaise	4	Abbe Sieyes			5	Olympe de Gouges	1
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6	What is Old Regime?	1																								
7	Study the picture and answer the question that follows: <div style="text-align: center;"></div> <p>What does this Painting of artist Nanine Vallain refer to?</p> <p>a. Symbolizes the power of women b. Represents the National Flag of France c. Symbol of Jacobin Club d. Symbolizes the idea of freedom</p>	1																								

8	<p>Which one of the following statements regarding the new constitution that came into effect after the fall of Jacobin government is true?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Allowed voting to all men Allowed voting to only propertied citizens Allowed voting to only propertied men Denied voting to non –propertied men 	1
9	<p>Which one of the following statements is related to Reign of Terror?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The period between 1792 to 1793 The period between 1793 to 1794 The period between 1791 to 1792 The period between 1790 to 1791 	1
10	<p>Which one of the following statements is not correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Slaves were sold to plantation owners of Caribbean region Slave trade helped to meet the growing demand for sugar, coffee and indigo in Europe. The prosperity of Martinique and San Domingo linked to slave trade Finally slavery was abolished in 1848. 	1
11	<p>Analyse the features of the society of Estates or the ‘Old Regime’ that existed before 1789. (Study the figure, 2- Page-4)</p>	5
12	<p>Discuss the condition of France on the eve of the Revolution of 1789. (Page-4) OR Discuss the policies adopted by the Bourbone family under the king Louis XVI that paved the way for the Revolution?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1774, Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France. Upon his accession, the new king found an empty treasury. Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France. Added to this, the cost of maintaining the immense palace of Versailles was also huge. France also had to pay back the loans which they had taken during American War of Independence to help the colonies to fight against the common enemy Britain. To meet its regular expenses the French government was forced to borrow money from lenders who charged more interest and thus the government had to spend an increasing percentage of its budget on interest payments alone. To meet its regular expenses, army, the court, government offices and universities expenses, the state was forced to increase taxes but the burden of taxation fell on the shoulders of the Third Estate. (Any FIVE points) 	5
13	<p>What led to a ‘subsistence crisis’ that occurred frequently in France during the Old Regime?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> With the rapid increase in population of France, the demand for food grains increased. Production of grains could not keep pace with the demand. So the price of bread, which was the staple diet of the majority, rose rapidly. The worker's wages did not keep pace with the rise in prices. So the gap between the poor and the rich widened. The whole situation became worse whenever drought or hail reduced the harvest. This led to a subsistence crisis, something that occurred frequently in France during the Old Regime. 	5

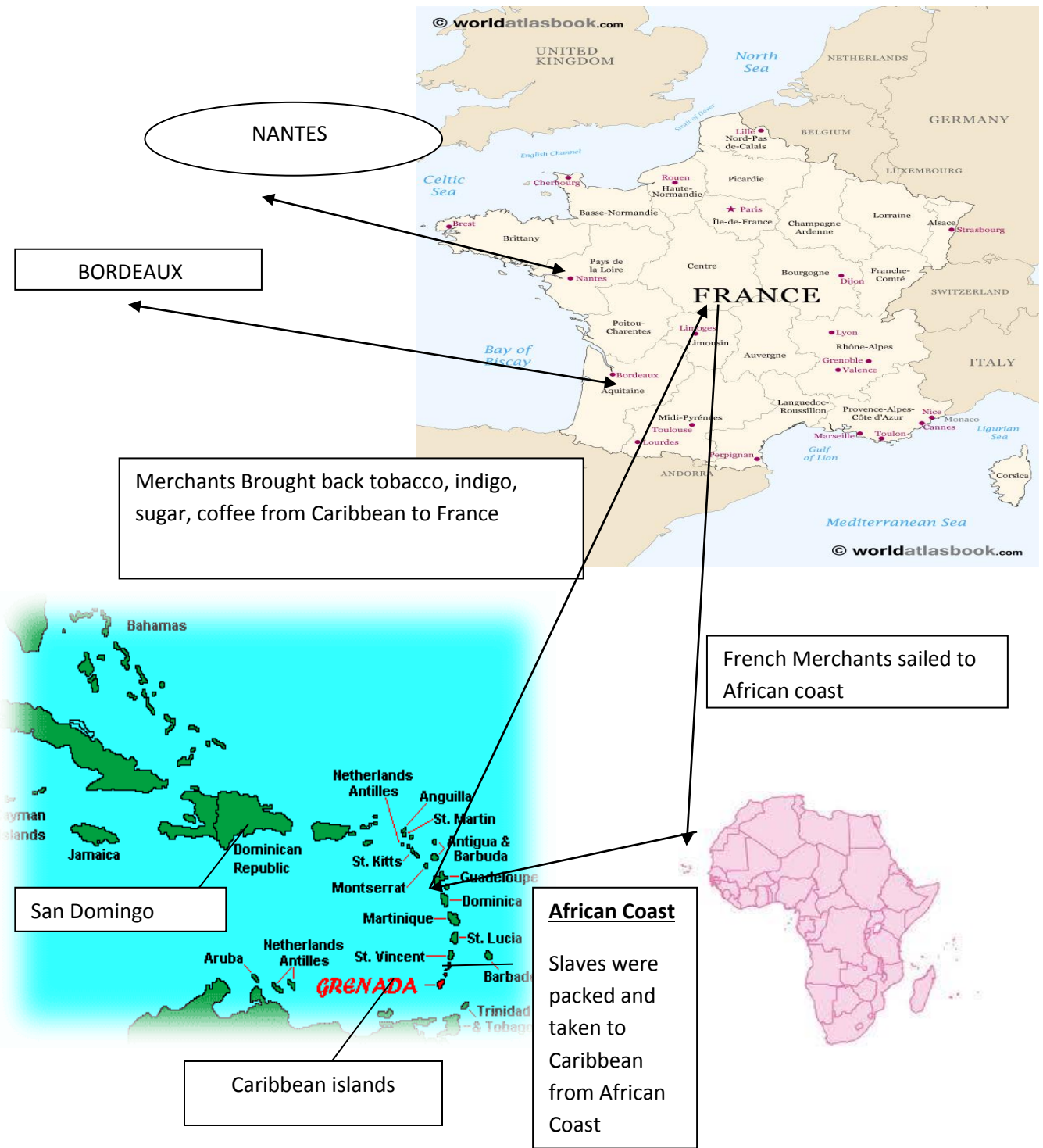
14	<p>Analyze the emergence of new social groups (Middle Class) in the eighteenth century France.(Page-6)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The middle class that emerged within the Third Estate was eager to carry out full-scale measures that would bring about a change in the social and economic order. 2. In 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.(merchants and manufacturers) 3. In addition to 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 4. They believed that a person’s social position must depend on his merit. 5. 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
15	<p>“The ideas developed by the great philosophers of the eighteenth century paved the way for the Revolution”. Discuss. (Page-6-7)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The 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. <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; margin-right: 20px;">  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 20px;"> <p>Two Treatises of Government</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; margin-right: 20px;"> <p>Locke</p> <p>Refuted the divine power of the monarch</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; margin-right: 20px;">  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 20px;"> <p>The Spirit of the Laws</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; margin-right: 20px;"> <p>Montesquieu</p> <p>Division of power between Legislature, Executive and Judiciary</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; margin-right: 20px;">  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 20px;"> <p>The Social Contract</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; margin-right: 20px;"> <p>Rousseau</p> <p>Government based on social contract between people and the representatives</p> </div> </div> </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The ideas of these philosophers were discussed intensively in salons and coffee-houses and spread among people through books and newspapers. These were frequently read aloud in groups for the benefit of those who could not read and write. 3. The news that Louis XVI planned to impose further taxes to be able to meet the expenses of the state generated anger and protest against the system of privileges. 	3
16	<p>Why did Louis XVI decide to convene the Estate General after a period of 175 years? Mention the immediate consequence of such decision on the French Revolution.</p>	5

17	Briefly explain the events that led to the storming of Bastille prison.	5
18	<p>Study the picture and answer the following questions;</p>  <p>a. What is the event referred in this painting? b. Explain the event.</p>	1+2 =3
19	Describe the condition of the rest of France when National Assembly was busy drafting a constitution at Versailles. (Page-9) (Any best five points)	5
20	<p>Discuss the impact of the Revolt of 14th July, 1789 (Storming of the Bastille) on France.(Page-9)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When people revolted, Louis XVI finally accorded recognition to the National Assembly and accepted the principle that his powers would from now on be checked by a constitution. 2. On the night of 4 August 1789, the Assembly passed a decree abolishing the feudal system of obligations and taxes. 3. Members of the clergy too were forced to give up their privileges. 4. Tithes were abolished and lands owned by the Church were confiscated. As a result, the government acquired assets worth at least 2 billion livres. <p style="text-align: right;">(Mention all the points)</p>	3
21	<p>Evaluate the significance of the Constitution of 1791? Point out its Electoral features. (Final Term Examination 2019)</p> <p><u>Features of the constitution:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791. Its main object was to limit the powers of the monarch. 2. These powers instead of being concentrated in the hands of one person were now separated and assigned to different institutions – the legislature, executive and judiciary. This made France a constitutional monarchy. 3. 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.(3 marks) <p><u>Electoral features:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. 2. The remaining men and all women were classed as passive citizens. <p style="text-align: right;">(1+1=2)</p>	5
22	Name the National Anthem of France. Who composed it? (Page-14, refer text book)	3
23	Read the source below and answer the question that follows:	3

	<p>‘The task of representing the people has been given to the rich ... the lot of the poor and oppressed will never be improved by peaceful means alone. Here we have absolute proof of how wealth influences the law. Yet laws will last only as long as the people agree to obey them. And when they have managed to cast off the yoke of the aristocrats, they will do the same to the other owners of wealth.’</p> <p>a. Name the revolutionary journalist who said this? b. Why did the journalist feel “the law is influenced by the wealth”? c. What was his suggestion to the people of France to undo the injustice?</p>	
24	Describe the growth of political clubs in France after the Revolution of 1789. (Page-14)	3
25	Give a detailed account on the role of Jacobin Club in the course of the Revolution. (Page 14-15) (The members of the Jacobin club led by Maximilian Robespierre belonged mainly to the less prosperous sections of society. They included small shopkeepers, artisans such as shoemakers, pastry cooks, watch-makers, printers, as well as servants and daily-wage workers)	5
26	Write a short note on “The Reign of Terror”. (Page-16)	3
27	Describe the policies adopted by Maximilian Robespierre to intensify the Reign of Terror. (Page-16)	3
28	Evaluate the nature of Slavery existed in France in the Eighteenth Century. When was it finally abolished in the French colonies? (Refer text book Page-21)	5
29	How did the Revolution change the everyday life of people of France? OR Examine the importance of the laws made by Revolutionary government to translate the ideals of liberty and equality into everyday practice. (Page-22) Refer text book.	5
30	Give a brief account on the life of Napoleon Bonaparte. (Refer text book. Mention any five points)	3
31	Why were women disappointed by Constitution of 1791?	1
32	How did France become a Constitutional Monarchy? Explain	3
33	How were the ideas of liberty and equality brought into practice by the revolutionary government? Explain	5
34	Mention the legacies of French Revolution on the World. (Page- 24)	3
35	What do you know of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen in the new constitution of 1791?	3
36	Which groups of the French society were benefited from the Revolution	3
37	What was the position of France on slavery in 18 th and 19 th century? Explain any three points.	3
38	Describe the contribution of Mirabeau and Abbésieyes to the French revolution	5
39	Analyze the impact of the French Revolution over the Europe and other parts of the world.	5
40	Describe the triangular slave trade between Europe , Africa and the America	3
41	Explain feudal structure of French Society.	5

Note Book questions: 18,22,23,38,40

SLAVE TRADE



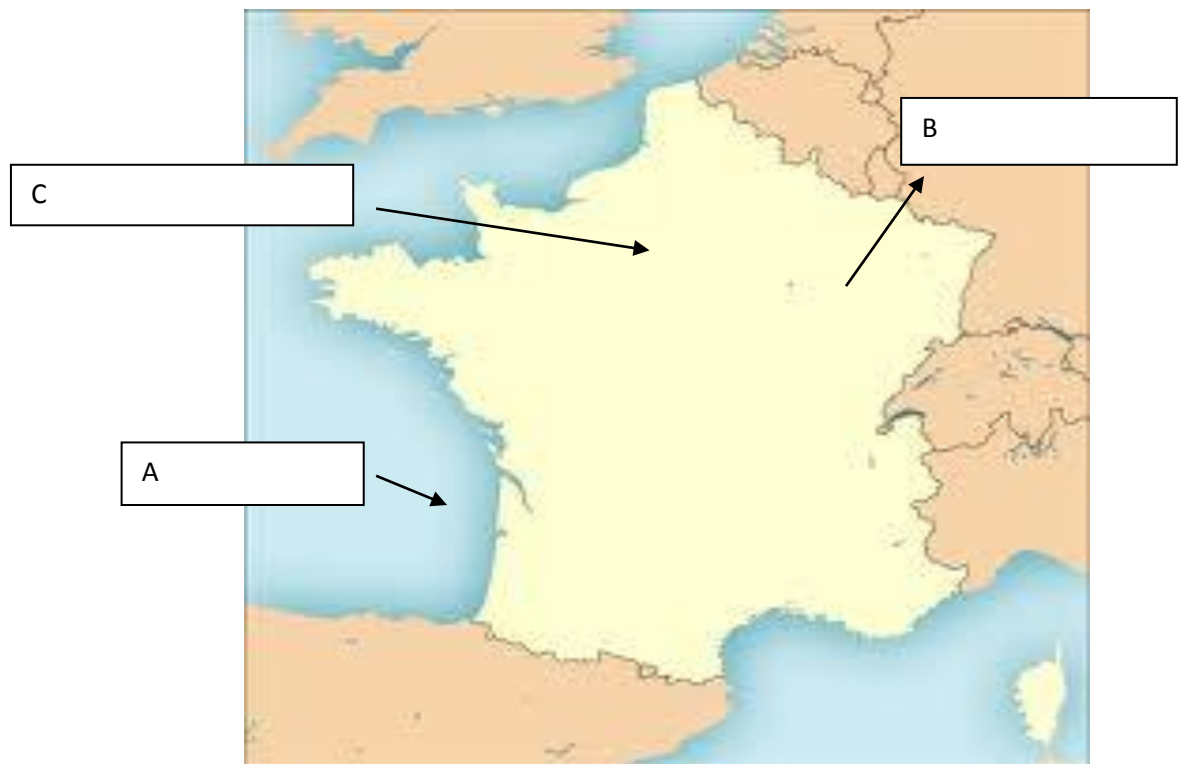
Map Practice

Three Items A, B and C are shown in the given outline map of France. Identify these items with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

A) Port related to slave trade.

B) The region not affected by the great fear.

C) The place where French revolution of 1789 started.



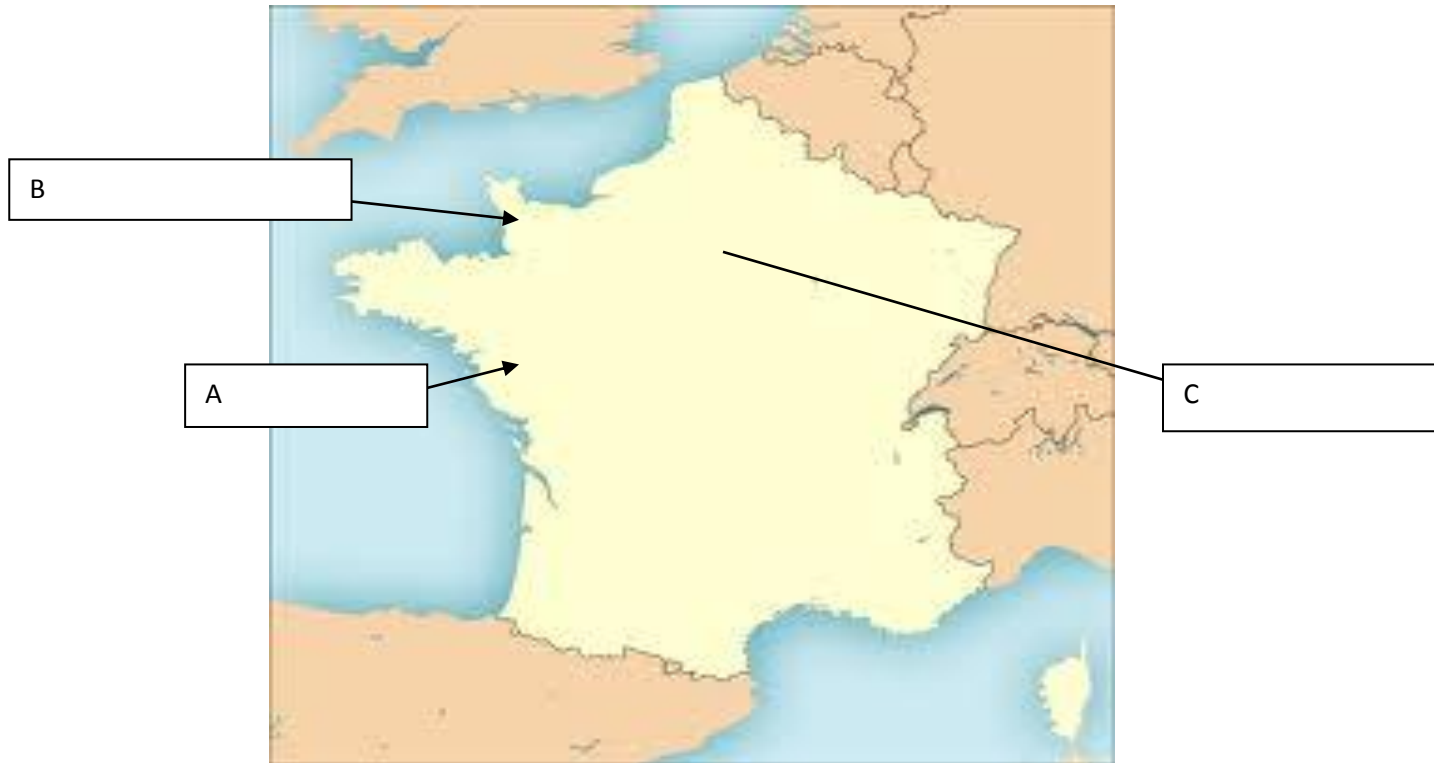
Map Practice

Three Items A, B and C are shown in the given outline map of France. Identify these items with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

A. Epicenter of main panic movement

B. Region not affected by great fear

C. A place from where the French Revolution started



Map Practice

On the given outline map of France, label and locate the following with appropriate symbols

- a. Bordeaux.
- b. Marseilles.
- c. Paris.
- d. Nantes. (Final Term Examination 2019)

