



# VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPEETH SHAKTI UTTHAN AASHRAM LAKHISARA

CLASS-9<sup>TH</sup>

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

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History

FRANCE REVOLUTION

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## 1. FRANCE BECAME A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

:- The draft of the Constitution was completed in 1791. Powers were spread among legislative , executive and judiciary instead of king. This made France a constitutional monarchy.

There were two types of citizens according to constitution

1. Active citizen
2. Passive citizen

Persons who paid the tax at least equal to wages 3 days of a labour were categorized as active citizens and who did not, were categorized as passive citizens. Only active citizens above the age of 25 had Right to vote. women were not given the right to vote.

Active citizens had to elect electors. Electors had to elect national assembly and Judiciary from among them. National assembly had control over king and Group of

ministers. but King still had the power of Royal veto and the ability to select ministers.

## 2. QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBER OF ELECTOR AND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

:- a person who belonged to bracket of highest tax payers and above the age of 25 could be chosen as elector and member of national assembly.

## 3. CONSTITUTION BEGAN WITH A DECLARATION OF RIGHT TO MEN AND CITIZEN.

:- right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, equality before law, were declared as, 'natural and inalienable' rights. Every citizen had these rights by birth and no one could be deprived of them. state had duty to protect 'natural and inalienable' rights.

### HOME ASSIGNMENTS

1. Answers these following questions:-
2. What is the French constitution called?
3. How did the constitution of 1791 change the french monarchy?
4. Describe the main features of French constitution of 1791?
5. What is differences between active citizen and passive citizen?
6. How do you promote active citizenship?
7. What are the basic rights of man?

**MR ANANT KUMAR**