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CLASS-9TH

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

DATE:- 15.04.21.

HISTORY

FRANCE REVOLUTION

Question 1.

What was the significance of 'The Tennis Court Oath' in the French Revolution?

Answer:

- The Tennis Court Oath was a significant event in the French revolution. The Oath was taken on 20th June in the hall of an indoor court in the grounds of Versailles.
- The members declared themselves as the National Assembly and swore not to disperse till they had drafted a Constitution for France that would limit the powers of the monarch.
- The National Assembly drafted the new Constitution which laid the foundation of Republic of France.

Question 2.

What was the Convention? Describe its role in France.

Answer:

The elected assembly formed in France in 1792 was called Convention.

Role in France :

- It abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic.
- Hereditary monarch Louis XVI and his wife were sentenced to death Robespierre was elected President of the National Convention. He followed the policy of severe control and punishment. The French Revolution 19

Question 3.

Describe how abolition of slavery became possible in France.

Answer:

Abolition of slavery became possible in France by the following ways :

- The slave trade began in the 18th century. The National Assembly held long debates about the rights of man should be extended to all French subjects including those in the colonies.
- Convention legislated to free all slaves in the French overseas possessions. .
- However, Napoleon reintroduced slavery. Finally slavery was abolished in 1848.

Question 4.

Discuss the impact of abolition of censorship in France.

Or

Describe the effects of abolition of law of censorship on France.

Answer:

- France before censorship: In the Old Regime all written material and cultural activities, books, newspapers, plays could be published or performed only after they had been approved by the censors of the king.
- Freedom of Speech: Now the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen proclaimed freedom of speech and expression to be a natural right. Newspapers, pamphlets, books and printed pictures flooded the towns of France from where they travelled rapidly into the countryside. They all described and discussed the events and changes taking place in France.

MR ANANT KUMAR