



# VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPEETH SHAKTI UTTHAN AASHRAM LAKHISARA

CLASS-9<sup>TH</sup>

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

DATE:- 17.04.21.

HISTORY

FRANCE REVOLUTION

Question 1.

Trace rights which we are enjoying today had origin in the French Revolution.

Answer:

The following fundamental rights, given in the Indian constitution can be traced to the French Revolution :

- The right to equality.
- The right to freedom of speech and expression.
- The right to freedom from exploitation.
- The right to constitutional remedies.

Question 2.

How was the French society organized? What privileges did certain sections of the society enjoy? Describe.

Or

‘Social disparity was one of the major causes of the French Revolution.’ Justify by giving examples.

Answer:

(i) Division of the society into three Estate :

- The First Estate: It consisted of the clergymen and church-fathers.
- The Second Estate: It consisted of landlords, men of noble birth and aristocrats.
- The Third Estate: It consisted of the vast majority of the common masses

the landless peasants, servants, etc.

(ii) Heavy Burden of Taxes on the Third Estate: The members of the first two Estates were exempted from paying taxes to the state. So all the taxes were paid by the people of the Third Estate.

(iii) Wide Gap between People of Different Estates: Most of the people of the Third Estate were employed as labourers in workshops with fixed wages. The wages failed to keep pace with the rise in prices. So the gap between the poor and the rich widened.

(iv) No Political Rights: Out of the total population, the first and the second Estates had share of 2%. The remaining people belonged to the Third Estate. Although the upper two classes made up only a small fraction of the total population, yet they were the people who controlled the political and economic system of the nation. They enjoyed all the rights and privileges. The entire machinery of the government was designed to protect their interests and privileges.

(v) Unequal Distribution of Wealth : In the French society, peasants made up about 90% of the population. However, only a small number of them owned the land they cultivated. About 60% of the land was owned by nobles, the church and other richer members of the Third Estate.

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