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Revision Class-9th

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 17.09.XX.

History

French Revolution

Question 1.

State the events that led to the formation of the National Assembly.

Answer:

- The Estates General was a political body of France to which the three estates sent their representatives. The voting in it had been conducted according to the principle that each estate had one vote.
- This time too when Louis XVI called a meeting of the Estates General, he decided to continue the same old practice.
- But the members of the Third Estate demanded that voting now be conducted on the democratic principle of one person, one vote.
- When the king rejected this proposal, the members of the Third Estate walked out of the assembly in protest.
- They assembled on 20 June, 1789 in the hall of an indoor tennis court in Versailles. These representatives of the Third Estate viewed themselves as spokesmen for whole French nation. They declared themselves a National Assembly.

Question 2.

Trace the event which led to the fall of Bastille.

Answer:

- On 20th June the representatives of the Third Estate assembled in the hall.
- While the National Assembly was busy at Versailles drafting a constitution,
- After spending hours in long queues at the bakery, crowds of angry women stormed into the shops. At the same time, the king ordered troops to move into Paris.
- On 14 July, the agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille.

Question 3.

Write three main features of the French Constitution of 1791.

Answer:

- Powers of the National Assembly: 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.
- Right to Vote: 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. The remaining men and all women were classed as passive citizens.

- Basic Rights: All the citizens were given some basic rights such as right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, equality before law. It was the duty of the state to protect each citizen's natural rights.

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