



VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPEETH SHAKTI UTTHAN AASHRAM LAKHISARA

CLASS-9TH

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

DATE:- 19.04.21.

HISTORY

FRANCE REVOLUTION

Question 1.

Explain the role of Mirabeau and Abbe' Sieye's in the French Revolution.

Answer:

- Both Mirabeau and Abbe' Sieye's were great political thinkers.
- They were the leaders of the National Assembly which was formed in 1789 after the failure of the meeting of the Estate General.
- Mirabeau was born in a noble family but was convinced of the need to do away with a society of feudal privilege.
- He brought out a journal, and delivered powerful speeches to the crowds assembled at Versailles.
- Abbe' Sieye's originally a priest, wrote an influential pamphlet called, 'What is the Third Estate?'

Question 2.

Explain triangular slave trade carried on during 18th and 19th century.

Answer:

- The triangular slave trade was carried between Europe, Africa and America.
- The slave trade began in the seventeenth century. French merchants sailed from the ports of Bordeaux or Nantes to the African coast, where they bought slaves from local chieftains.
- Branded and shackled, the slaves were packed tightly into ships for the

three-month long voyage across the Atlantic to the Caribbean. There they were sold to plantation owners.

- The exploitation of slave labour made it possible to meet the growing demand in European markets for sugar, coffee, and indigo.
- Port cities like Bordeaux and Nantes owed their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade.

Question 3..

Evaluate the importance of the following years in concern with French Revolution, 1774, 1789, 1791, 1804.

Answer:

The importance of the following years in concern with French Revolutions :

(i) 1774: Louis XVI ascended the throne of France. He believed in the Divine Right Theory of Kings.

He had no respect for the freedom of liberty. Because of his empty treasure he began to impose heavy taxes which were disliked by his own people.

(ii) 1789: French Revolution began in 1789. It started with the convocation of the Estates General in May. The first year of revolution proclaimed the Tennis Court oath, assault on the declaration of rights of man and citizen. Estates General was called together by Louis XVI to pass proposals for new taxes.

(iii) 1791: The constitution of 1791 also established a short lived constitutional monarchy. The Third Estate which assumed the name of the National Assembly framed a new constitution for France in 1791. The Assembly nationalized church lands to pay off the public debt. It also abolished the rights of privileged classes. Declaration of the rights of man and citizen was also a feature of this year.

(iv) 1804: Napoleon became the emperor of France. He set out to conquer neighbouring European countries. He conquered Europe and saw his role as a moderniser of Europe.

MR ANANT KUMAR