





জাগোৱাফোৱাৰ আৰু নৱজাগোৱাৰ (আৰু)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

Q3. What are the rights of man which were spread by the French Revolution?

Answer: The National Assembly of France passed the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizens in September, 1789.

The Rights are as follows:

- i) Men are born free and remain free and equal in Right.
- ii) The inalienable rights of man and citizen are liberty, property, security and resistance to oppression.
- iii) Sovereignty resides in the nation.
- iv) All citizens have right to participate into formation, personally or through their representatives. All citizens are equal before law.
- v) No man may be accused, arrested or detained except in case determined by law.

Q4. Explain how France was declared a Republic.

Answer: Constitutional Monarchy was set up in France after the adoption of the constitution by the National Assembly. Finding it difficult to adjust himself to the new situation, the king Louis XVI made secret negotiations with the King of Prussia and other rulers of Europe to put down the revolution. Knowing this secret plan of the King, the National Assembly declared wars in April 1792 against Prussia and Austria to save the revolution. There grew up some radical groups of revolutionaries who wanted to lead the revolution like the Jacobin club. On 10th August, 1792, the Jacobins stormed the palace of Tuileries, the royal residence of Louis XVI and his family. The Jacobins led by Robespierre captured the National Assembly which was renamed as the National convention. The National convention abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic in February, 1792. On 21st January 1793, Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette were executed on the charge of treason. Thus, France became a Republic under the leadership of Jacobin club.

Q5. What do you mean by the “Reign of Terror”? What was its outcome?

Answer: During the period from September 1793 to July 1794, the Committee of Public Safety was established by the National Convention. It adopted an internal policy of suppression of dissent in order to strengthen the French Revolution. Under this policy, enemies of the republic were arrested, imprisoned and beheaded through a device called guillotine. About 5000 men were executed in the city of Paris. These people included ex-nobles and clergy, members of other political parties and even members of Jacobins who did not agree with the policy. This period of suppression of dissent by the Committee of Public Safety is called the Reign of Terror in the history of France.

The end of the reign of Terror paved the way for the establishment of the Directory consisting of 5 directors in 1795. The political prisoners were released. The committee of public safety was divested of its powers. The situation made possible the return of the priests, royalists and émigrés to France. In 1795, the convention adopted a new constitution which established the Directory.



মণিপুরৰ শাসন বিভাগ (শিক্ষা)

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Q6. Describe the legacy of the French Revolution.

Answer:

- i) The French Revolution abolished feudalism and monarchy. It proclaimed the democratic ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, declared the Right of Man and Citizen, abolished serfdom and slavery.
- ii) It introduced a republican principle in the polity of France and also made a far reaching reform in the social, economic and religious life of the French nation.
- iii) The management of the church was brought under the authority of the state and religion was made a private affair.
- iv) Property was declared as the foundation of the social order. Sovereignty was made to be vested in the nation and nationalism took a definite shape.
- v) It inspired national liberation struggles throughout the world in the coming centuries. It influenced the ideas and thoughts of the modern world.

Q7. Describe the circumstances that led to the rise of Napoleon.

Answer: During the rule of the Directory, France was facing great internal problems, the financial crisis, counter revolution and foreign wars. The Directory conducted their first election in March, 1796 but with the help of the army, they annulled the results of the election. So, there was a political dispute between the Directory and the Legislature. The Directory summoned General Napoleon Bonaparte in November, 1799 and made him temporary Consul to restore order. The Consulate was established in 1799 with three members. Napoleon was the First Consul. In 1802, Napoleon was declared the First Consul for life but in 1804, he coerced the legislature to change the title of the first consul to that of hereditary Emperor. It was approved by a plebiscite. On 2nd December, 1804, General Napoleon Bonaparte in the presence of Pope Pius VII crowned himself with the title of Napoleon I, the Emperor of France at the cathedral of Notre Dam in Paris.

B. Short answers type questions

Q1. Give an account on the “Third Estate”.

Ans: The “Third Estate “was consisted of three social categories of France in the Ancien Regime. They are as follows :

- i) The first category was formed by the court officials, big businessmen, big merchants, the professionals such as lawyers, writers and the Scientist.
- ii) The second category was the peasants and the artisans who were well to do and numerous.
- iii) The third category was of small peasants, who were the real poor of France.



Q2. What was the “Estates General”?

Ans: The “**Estates General**” was a political body to which the members of the three Estates sent their representatives during the Ancien Regime. The French Monarch had to convene the Estates General to introduce taxes as only the Monarch had power to convene it.

Q3. Why was the ‘Bastille’ stormed ?

Ans: France was in turmoil when the National Assembly was drafting the Constitution of the country at Versailles. People in the city of Paris were angry and protested against the rise of prices due to the bad harvest. Louis XVI ordered the troops to march to Paris to suppress any violent agitation on 14th July, 1789. There was a rumour that the king’s troops might fire upon them. The agitating people decided to face the royal forces and they constituted themselves into a militia. They marched to the fortress prison Bastille and stormed it. Because, they hated it as a symbol of the autocratic power of the French Monarchy.

Q4. State the immediate changes undertaken by the National Assembly of 1789-91.

Ans: The immediate changes undertaken by the National Assembly of 1789-91 are as follows:

- i) The abolition of the Feudal Social Order in France, making all the Citizens of France as of equal status.
- ii) On 4th August, 1789 the National Assembly abolished the Feudal system of obligation and taxes.
- iii) The Clergy was forced to give up their privileges.
- iv) Church lands were confiscated by the state.

Q5. What was justification of the use of terror by Robespierre ?

Ans: Robespierre justified the use of terror in the Assembly on the following points.

- i) To establish and consolidate democracy, to achieve the rule of constitutional law, they must first finish the war of liberty against tyranny.
- ii) They should annihilate the enemies of the Republic at home and abroad.
- iii) To ensure the success of the Revolution, a democratic government may rely on terror.



মণিপুরৰ শাসন বিভাগ (শাসন)

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C. Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q1. List the three Estates into which the French society was divided on the eve of the French Revolution.

Ans: On the eve of the French Revolution, the French society was divided into three estates. They were the first Estate (Clergy), the second Estate (Nobility) and the third Estate.

Q2. When did the French Revolution take place?

Ans: The French Revolution took place with the destruction of the Bastille, the fortress prison in Paris by the people on 14 July, 1789.

Q3. Who constituted the Estates General?

Ans: The representatives of the First Estate, the second Estate and the third Estate constituted the Estates General.

Q4. When and where did Louis XVI convene the Estates General?

Ans: Louis XVI convened the Estates General on 5th May, 1789 at the palace of Versailles.

Q5. Why was the Bastille hated by all?

Ans: The Bastille was hated by all because it symbolized the autocratic power of the French Monarchy.

Q6. Who invented Guillotine?

Ans: Dr. Guillotine, a philanthropist of France invented the Guillotine.

Q7. Name the King and Queen of France at the time of French Revolution?

Ans: The King and Queen of France at the time of French Revolution were Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette.

Q8. What is meant by the term Directory?

Ans: After the fall of Robespierre, the Constitution of 1795 provided the executive power of the French Republic to a body which was consisted of five Directors. This body of five Directors is called Directory.



Q1. Why did the members of the third Estate walk out of the Estate General's Assembly?

Q2. Who was Abbe Sieyes?

Q3. What were the causes of financial crisis in France just before the French Revolution?

Q4. How was the National Assembly recognized?

Q5. What was the “Tennis Court Oath”?

06. Define Tithe.

Q7. Who wrote the book “Contract Social”?

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Q8. What was the Second great work of the National Assembly in 1789?

Ans: The Second great work of the National Assembly was the Declaration of the Rights of Man in September, 1789.

Q9. Why were women disappointed by the constitution of 1791 in France?

Ans: Women were disappointed by the constitution of 1791 in France because they were excluded from the Declaration of Rights of Man.

Q10. Which feminist leader was executed during the Reign of Terror in France?

Ans: Olype de Gouges.

Q11. What was the most important legacy of French Revolution?

Ans: The ideas of Liberty and Democratic Rights were the most important legacy of French Revolution.

Q12. What were the main causes of the French Revolution?

- Ans:
- a) Autocratic rule of the Bourbon kings.
 - b) The social system based on feudalism.
 - c) Financial crisis.

Q13. Describe the concept of active and passive citizens of France?

Ans: Active citizens were those who had the right to vote ie. Men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least three days of labourer's wage. Passive citizens were the remaining men and all women who had no right to vote.

Q14. Why was the reign of Robespierre termed as "reign of terror" despite various reforms introduced by him?

Ans: Robespierre's Government adopted various reforms such as maximum ceiling on wages and prices, rationed meat and bread, fixed prices of grains, made whole wheat bread compulsory for all and converted buildings of churches into barracks or offices. However his period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as a reign of terror because Robespierre followed the policy of severe control and punishment. All those whom he saw as being 'enemies' of the republic whether ex- nobles, clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his method were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal. If the court found them 'guilty' they were guillotined. Robespierre pursued his policies so relentlessly that even his supporters began to demand moderation