

Class 9 History – The French Revolution

Questions with Answers (Simple Language)

1. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France.

Answer:

France was facing many problems before the revolution. The king, Louis XVI, had an empty treasury because of long wars and heavy spending on the royal palace. The government had taken loans and had to pay high interest.

Only the Third Estate (common people) paid taxes, while the rich classes did not. The population was increasing, but food production was low. This caused a rise in bread prices. Poor people could not afford food as their wages were low.

All these problems created anger among people, which led to the revolution.

2. Which groups of French society benefited from the revolution? Which groups were forced to relinquish power? Which sections of the society would have been disappointed with the outcome of the revolution?

Answer:

The Third Estate (peasants, workers, and middle class) benefited the most from the revolution. They got more rights and equality.

The First Estate (clergy) and Second Estate (nobility) lost their power and special privileges.

Women and some poor sections were disappointed because they did not get equal rights.

3. Draw up a list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origin could be traced to the French Revolution.

Answer:

- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of expression
- Freedom of press
- Right to vote
- Right to liberty
- Right to equality
- Right to education

- Abolition of slavery
 - Right to property
 - Right to security
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4. Would you agree with the view that the message of universal rights was beset with contradictions? Explain.

Answer:

Yes, this statement is correct. The revolution talked about equal rights for all, but women were not given the same rights as men.

Women could not vote or take part in politics. So, even though equality was promised, it was not fully given to everyone.

5. How would you explain the rise of Napoleon?

Answer:

Napoleon Bonaparte was a strong military leader. He gained power after the revolution and made himself the Emperor of France.

He brought many reforms like equal laws and protection of property. He also spread revolutionary ideas to other countries. Later, he was defeated in the Battle of Waterloo.

6. What made France a Constitutional Monarchy?

Answer:

In 1791, a constitution was made in France. It limited the powers of the king. The law-making power was given to an elected assembly.

This system, where the king had limited power and laws were made by representatives, is called a Constitutional Monarchy.

7. Why did the Jacobins change their pattern of dress?

Answer:

The Jacobins wore simple clothes to show equality. They rejected expensive clothes worn by nobles.

They wore long trousers instead of knee-length breeches to show that they were different from the upper classes and supported common people.

8. France became a republic on 21st September 1792. How did it affect the monarchy?**Answer:**

When France became a republic, the monarchy was abolished. King Louis XVI was removed from power and later executed.

Now, the country was ruled by elected representatives instead of a king.

9. Describe the impact of the French Revolution on the people of the world.**Answer:**

The French Revolution spread ideas of liberty, equality, and democracy all over the world.

It inspired people in other countries to fight against injustice and demand rights. It also helped in ending feudal systems and encouraged independence movements in many nations.