

OPEN BOOK EXERCISE
FRENCH REVOLUTION

Class 9th

Read the text of the lesson from book and fill in the below given blank spaces with appropriate words:

- Q1.** In 1774, Louis XVI of the _____ family of kings ascended the throne of France. He was _____ years old and married to the Austrian princess _____.
- Q2.** French society in the _____ century was divided into _____ estates, and only members of the third estate paid taxes.
- Q3.** The term _____ is usually used to describe the society and institutions of France before 1789.
- Q4.** The members of the first two estates, that is, the _____ and the _____, enjoyed certain privileges by birth. The most important of these was exemption from paying _____ to the state.
- Q5.** The population of France rose from about _____ million in _____ to 28 million in 1789.
- Q6.** _____ carried the idea forward, proposing a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives.
- Q7.** In *The Spirit of the Laws*, _____ proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.
- Q8.** On _____, Louis XVI called together an assembly of the Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes. A resplendent hall in Versailles was prepared to host the delegates.
- Q9.** Voting in the Estates General in the past had been conducted according to the principle that each estate had _____ vote.
- Q10.** The members of the third estate demanded that voting now be conducted by the assembly as a whole, where each member would have _____ vote.

- Q11.** On _____, the agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille.
- Q12.** On the night of _____, the Assembly passed a decree abolishing the feudal system of obligations and taxes.
- Q13.** The Constitution of 1791 vested the power to make laws in the _____, which was indirectly elected. That is, citizens voted for a group of _____, who in turn chose the Assembly.
- Q14.** The most successful club was that of the Jacobins, which got its name from the former **convent** of St _____ in Paris. Their leader was _____.
- Q15.** A large group among the Jacobins decided to start wearing long striped _____ similar to those worn by dock workers. This was to set themselves apart from the fashionable sections of society, especially nobles, who wore _____ breeches.
- Q16.** In the summer of 1792 the Jacobins planned an _____ of a large number of Parisians who were angered by the short supplies and high price of food.
- Q17.** Later the Assembly voted to imprison the royal family. Elections were held. From 1792, all men of _____ years and above, regardless of wealth, got the right to vote.
- Q18.** The newly elected assembly was called the _____.
- Q19.** The guillotine is a device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person is beheaded. It was named after _____ who invented it.
- Q20.** Robespierre was convicted by a court in _____, arrested and on the next day sent to the guillotine.
- Q21.** The political instability of the Directory paved the way for the rise of a military dictator, _____.
- Q22.** France helped the _____ American colonies to gain their independence from the common enemy, _____. The war added more than a _____ *livres* to a debt that had already risen to more than 2 billion *livres*. Lenders who gave the state credit, now began to charge _____ per cent interest on loans.
- Q23.** The society of estates was part of the _____ system that dated back to the middle ages.

- Q24.** Peasants made up about _____ per cent of the population. About _____ per cent of the land was owned by nobles, the Church and other richer members of the third estate.
- Q25.** The Church too extracted its share of taxes called _____ from the peasants, and finally, all members of the third estate had to pay taxes to the state. These included a direct tax, called _____, and a number of indirect taxes
- Q26.** In his *Two Treatises of Government*, _____ sought to refute the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch.
- Q27.** The first and second estates sent _____ representatives each, who were seated in rows facing each other on two sides, while the _____ members of the third estate had to stand at the back.
- Q28.** On 20 June the representatives of third estate assembled in the hall of an indoor _____ court in the grounds of Versailles. They declared themselves a National Assembly and swore not to disperse till they had drafted a _____ for France that would limit the powers of the monarch. They were led by _____ and _____.
- Q29.** Members of the clergy too were forced to give up their privileges. Tithes were _____ and lands owned by the Church were confiscated. As a result, the government acquired assets worth at least _____ livres.
- Q30.** The Constitution began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. Rights such as the right to _____, freedom of speech, freedom of _____, equality before law, were established as 'natural and _____ rights.
- Q31.** Among the patriotic songs they sang was the _____, composed by the poet Roget de L'Isle. It was sung for the first time by volunteers from _____ as they marched into Paris and so got its name.
- Q32.** On the morning of _____ they stormed the Palace of the _____, massacred the king's guards and held the king himself as hostage for several hours.
- Q33.** On _____ it abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic.
- Q34.** The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the _____.

- Q35.** Robespierre's government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices. Meat and bread were _____.
- Q36.** The traditional _____ (Sir) and Madame (Madam) all French men and women were henceforth _____ and Citoyenne (Citizen).
- Q37.** The fall of the Jacobin government allowed the _____ middle classes to seize power.
- Q38.** Made up of _____ members, this was meant as a safeguard against the _____ of power in a one-man executive as under the Jacobins.
- Q39.** Not all citizens, however, had the right to vote. Only men above _____ years of age who paid taxes equal to at least _____ of a labourer's wage were given the status of active citizens, that is, they were entitled to vote.
- Q40.** Louis XVI was sentenced to death by a court on the charge of _____. On 21 January _____ he was executed publicly at the Place de la Concorde. The queen Marie Antoinette met with the same fate shortly after.