



SUBJECT:-History

CHAPTER:-The French Revolution

TOPIC:- Stages of the French Revolution

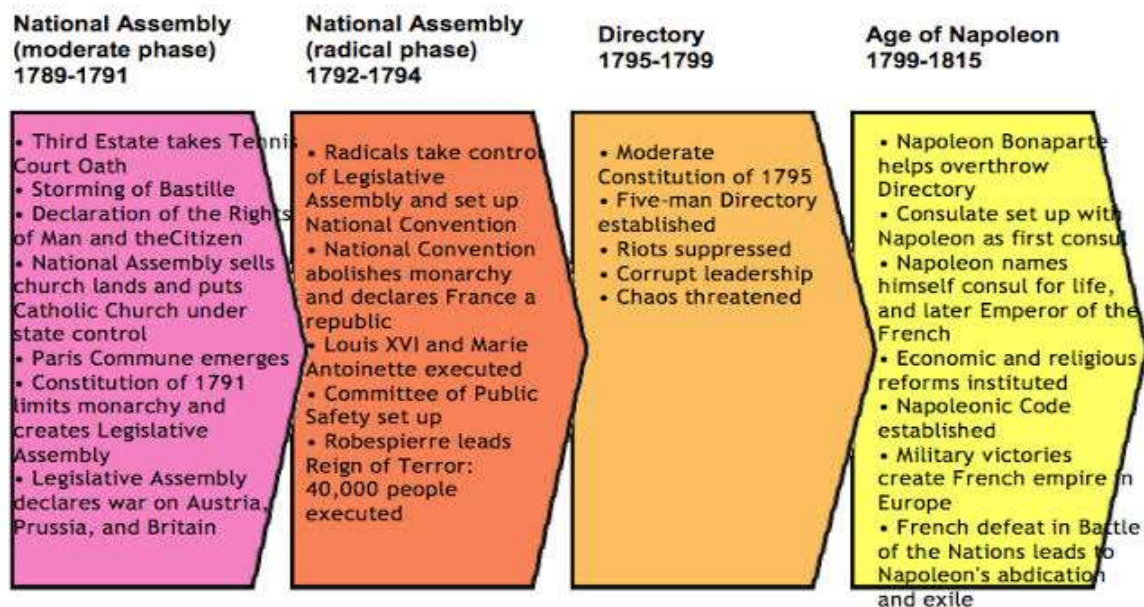
Guidelines:

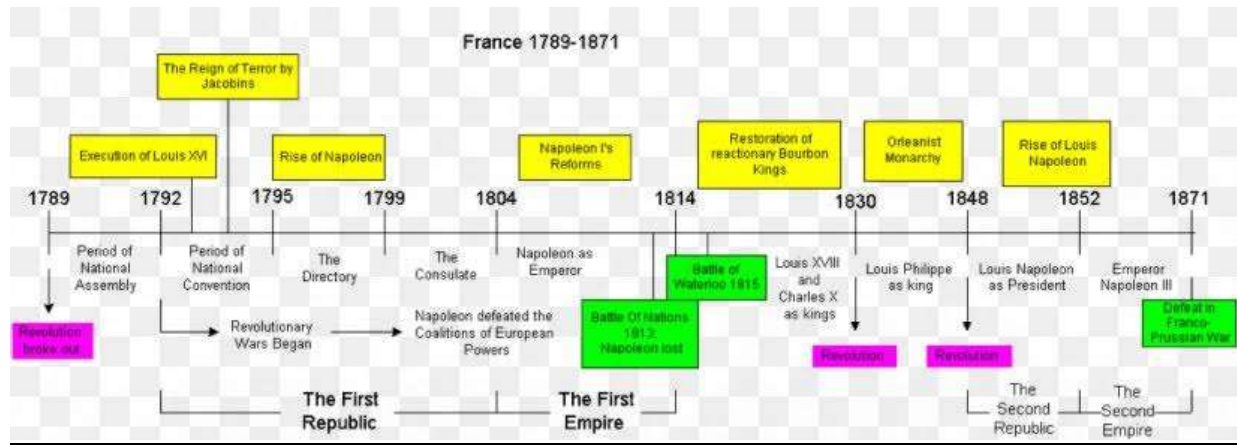
Dear Students

Kindly read the content given below and view the links shared for better understanding.

Link of the chapter:- <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?iess3=1-5>

- Solve the given questions in the **History Notebook**.





1.Meeting of the Estates- General

Estates General was a general assembly meeting for France's 3 estates. The third estate wanted a vote by the head so that they could have an advantage in negotiations, but the other estates didn't want the third estate to have immense much power.

2.Tennis Court Oath

Tennis Court Oath



The Third Estate got locked out of the normal meeting hall in Versailles ,so they went to an indoor tennis court and refused to disband until they got what they wanted. The third estate declared themselves as the National Assembly and took an oath to remain opposed to the king until France became a constitutional monarchy.

3.Storming of the Bastille

Parisians heard that the troops were leaving Versailles . As a result they were panic stricken, assuming the French monarchy was turning against them, so they stormed an old prison.

They stormed the Bastille to mark the fall of the Ancient regime and feudalism in favour of a more progressive government.

4.The Great Fear

Peasants around France were afraid of the nobility conspiring against them ,so they attacked the homes of nobles around France. Several flee France.

5.Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen

A document that declared which rights are natural, unalienable and sacred for all men ,but it didn't do anything to help women or slaves.

It was used as a preamble to the French Constitutions in the future.

6.Women's march on Versailles

Women in Paris were going mad about prices of bread, so they marched towards Versailles. They forced the monarch to leave the luxury of Versailles and move to Paris.

7.Civil Constitution of the Clergy

The National Assembly didn't like the church having power, so they used this opportunity to assert their authority over the clergy. The clergy gave up land, relinquished powers and right to collect taxes.

8.National Assembly became Legislative Assembly

France made a new constitution that made the National Assembly an official legislature. France went from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy.

9.National Convention made France a radical republic

The Legislative Assembly became the National Convention and France was now a republic ruled by single legislature with universal male suffrage, where all men older than 25 could vote.

10.Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette executed

The radical Jacobins voted to execute Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette for treason when he was trying to stage a counter revolution. The National convention voted to kill them by Guillotine.

11.Robespierre became the new leader

A 12 member military dictatorship under the leader of the Jacobins and Maximillian Robespierre to protect France from internal and external enemies was formed.

Radical Political Actors

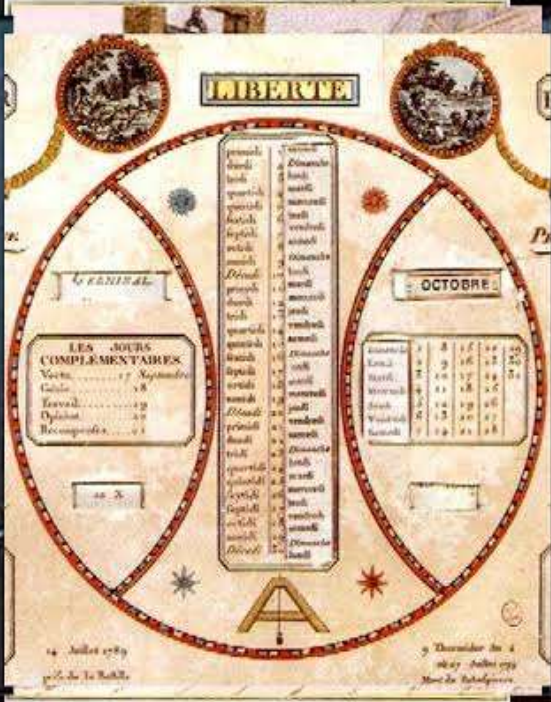
- Jacobins
 - Radical political faction within National Assembly
 - Grow in numbers and power with 1792 elections
 - 900 Jacobin clubs across France
 - Mainly from middle class but supporters of "radical" equality



12.Reign of Terror

Hundreds of thousands were imprisoned and tens of thousands were executed.

The Reign of Terror



- Spring 1793 to July 1794
 - Reign of Terror
 - Thousands are killed or arrested in name of keeping Revolution alive.
 - 17,000 killed
 - Guillotine
 - 200,000 arrested
- Robespierre passed policies to create a “Republic of Virtue”
 - New Titles
 - Education Changes
 - Price Controls
 - De-Christianization
 - Revolutionary Calendar

13.Directory comes to power

A Directory Rules FRANCE

- I. New Constitution Introduced
- II. Two Elected Legislative Councils
- III. Rise of Military Dictator

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE




A new government with an executive branch of five directors and a bicameral legislature came to power where suspicious Jacobins were imprisoned and killed.

14.Napoleon Bonaparte staged a Coup D'Etat

Many French citizens wanted a single leader again to restore a sense of order and national pride. Napoleon became the first consul .He became the Emperor of France and almost took over Europe.

Napoleon's Contributions

- Restored Order- made peace agreements
- Fairer tax code & established national bank
- Napoleonic code (uniform set of laws)=less rights than time of revolution
- Public education, called lycees
- Signed agreement with the pope= church had no control over the government.



Watch the You Tube link given below:-

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5fJl_ZX91I0

Assignment:-

Q1.Robespierre stated “ Louis must die, that the country can live. “What does this quote mean?

Q2.”While the National Assembly was busy at Versailles drafting a Constitution, the rest of France seethed with turmoil. “Justify the statement.

Q3.Which period of the French Revolution is known as the Reign of Terror and why?

Q4.List any three features of the Constitution of 1791.

Q5.How did France become a Republic?

Quick Quiz

1. What were the conditions that led the Third Estate to revolt?
2. How was the Bourgeoisie unlike the other groups within the Third Estate?
3. What was the National Assembly?
4. What was the Tennis Court Oath?
5. During which phase of the French Revolution was Robespierre in power?
6. What branches of government did the Directory establish?
7. Who said "Man is born free, but everywhere in chains"?
8. Who might disagree with you, but will defend to the death the right to voice your opinion?
9. Who believed that government should be divided into 3 branches with a system of checks and balances?
10. Who believed that natural rights included life, liberty and property?
11. Who believed that people needed absolute rulers because if left alone, they would constantly fight?
12. What was the impact of the Enlightenment thinkers on the American Revolution?
13. What was the impact of the Enlightenment thinkers on the French Revolution?