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Here are your NCERT French Revolution Class 9 Question Answers

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

Answer: The **reasons** that **contributed to the emergence of revolutionary unrest in France** were as follows:

- 1) **Louis XVI was an authoritarian king** who could not sacrifice his lavish lifestyle. He was also short-sighted.
- 2) The **royal treasury was empty** when he took the throne. Long years of war have depleted France's financial resources. The cost of sustaining an opulent court at Versailles' vast palace was also factored in.
- 3) The war added over a billion lives to a dept credit, which now began to charge 10% per cent on loans under Louis XVI's leadership. As a result, the French government was forced to devote a growing portion of its budget to interest payments alone.
- 4) **The state ultimately raised taxes** to cover routine expenditures like maintaining an army, running government offices, and funding colleges. The French society was split into three estates, although only the clergy and nobility were free from paying taxes. They were from a wealthy family. As a result, the **burden of supporting governmental activities through taxes was solely borne by the third estate.**
- 5) The educated and enlightened middle class that formed in 18th-century France was well-educated. They **disproved the premise of monarchs' divine rights and absolute rule.** They felt that a person's social standing

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should be determined by his achievements. They had access to intellectuals like John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Montesquieu, and others who presented varied ideals of equality and freedom. Intensive discussions and debates in saloons and coffee houses, as well as books and newspapers, helped to popularise their beliefs among the general public.

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

Answer: The **revolution benefitted the wealthiest members** of the third estate, who are known as France's new middle class. Big business people, petty officers, attorneys, teachers, physicians, and traders made up this group. Previously, these individuals had to pay state taxes and were not treated equally. However, following the revolution, they began to be regarded on an equal footing with the higher classes.

The clergy and nobles were brought on par with the middle class once the feudal system of obligation and taxes was abolished. **They were forced to relinquish their rights.** They were also stripped of their executive powers.

The **revolution's conclusion** would have **disappointed the lower parts of society, including** as petty peasants, landless labourers, servants, and daily wage earners. Women would have been as dissatisfied.

Question 3. Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the peoples of the world during the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries.

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Answer: The French Revolution turned out to be the most significant event in world history.

The **most important legacy** of the French Revolution was **the principles of liberty and democratic rights**. In the 19th and 20th centuries, these beliefs became a **deciding factor in global political movements**.

The **concepts of liberty, equality, and fraternity** expanded from France to the rest of Europe, eventually leading to the abolition of the feudal system.

People who had been colonised adapted the notion of emancipation from slavery into their campaigns to establish a sovereign nation-state.

Following the French Revolution, the concept of nationalism grew into mass movements all across the world. People began to challenge ultimate power at this point.

The **French Revolution's influence will be seen in India as well**. The revolution's beliefs significantly **impacted Tipu Sultan and Raja Rammohan Roy**. Finally, following the French Revolution, people all around the world became more aware of their rights.

Question 4. Draw up a list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution.

Answer: The following are some of the democratic rights that we have today as a result of the French Revolution:

1) **Equality before the law**, the ban of discrimination, and equal job opportunities are all part of the **right to equality**.

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2) The **right to freedom of speech and expression**, as well as the right to engage in any profession or occupation, is guaranteed.

3) **Right to vote** became very important in all the democracies around the world.

4) **Right to life** is adopted as a human right by UNDP and other world organisations.

5) **Right against exploitation** became a crucial right in the world.

Question 5. Would you agree with the view that the message of universal rights was beset with contradictions? Explain.

Answer: **The message of universal rights** was riddled with inconsistencies. Many of the “Declaration of Man’s and Citizen’s Rights” concepts were hazy. They had ambiguous connotations.

The French Revolution failed to establish economic equality, and it is a reality that true equality cannot be achieved in any sector without economic equality. The Declaration of Man’s and Citizen’s Rights emphasised equality, yet it was denied to a huge segment of the population. The poor man’s plight was not solved by the right to vote and pick their representatives.

Women were still seen as second-class citizens. They lacked [political rights](#) such as the right to vote.

The right to vote and occupy a political office in the same way as men do. As a result, their fight for equal political rights raged on.

France maintained and expanded its colonial possessions. As a result, its image as a liberator would be short-lived.

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Slavery was practised in France until the early nineteenth century.

Question 6. How would you explain the rise of Napoleon?

Answer: The following are some of the reasons which set **Napoleon Bonaparte's ascension to power**.

1) Napoleon had **won a number of wars** with great acclaim. This **made France understand** that the only way to restore stability was for a military dictator like Napoleon to take power.

2) **He declared himself Emperor of France** in 1804. He went out to **conquer neighbouring European nations, deposing monarchies and establishing kingdoms** in which he could settle his family members. **Napoleon saw himself as a European moderniser**.

3) He **enacted a number of laws**, including the protection of private property and the use of the decimal system to ensure a standard system of weights and measures. His ascension to power, however, was short-lived. In 1815, he was eventually vanquished at Waterloo.

Here are some French Revolution class 9 MCQ

Question 1.

Who said: The task of representing the people has been given to the rich?

(a) Mirabeau

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(b) Jean-Paul Marat

(c) Rousseau

(d) Georges Denton

Answer: (b) Jean-Paul Marat

Question 2.

The National Assembly framed a Constitution in 1791 to limit the powers of the

(a) monarch

(b) wealthy man

(c) businessmen

(d) press

Answer: (a) monarch

Question 3.

Who wrote an influential pamphlet 'What is the third Estate'?

(a) Mirabeau

(b) Abbe Sieyes

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(c) Jean-Paul Marat

(d) Olympe de Gouges.

Answer: (b) Abbe Sieyes

Question 4.

What group of individuals refused to join the Jacobins?

(a) Shopkeepers

(b) Artisans

(c) Men with property

(d) Daily-wage workers

Answer: (d) Men with property

Question 5.

Women in France wanted the following:

(a) to vote

(b) to be elected to the assembly

(c) to hold political office

(d) all of the above

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Answer: (d) all of the above

Question 6.

There was a triangle slave trade between Europe, the Americas, and:

(a) Africa

(b) Asia

(c) Australia

(d) none of the above

Answer

Answer: (a) Africa

Question 7.

When the slave was set free, he wore:

(a) blue cap

(b) white cap

(c) red cap

(d) green cap

Answer: (c) red cap

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Question 8.

Who were the people who weren't deemed 'passive citizens'?

- (a) Women**
- (b) children**
- (c) Non-propertied men**
- (d) wealthy people**

Answer

Answer: (d) wealthy people

Question 9.

The Third Estate was made of of

- (a) Poor servants and small peasants, landless labourers**
- (b) Peasants and artisan**
- (c) Big businessmen, merchants, lawyers etc.**
- (d) All the above**

Answer

Answer: (d) All the above

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Question 10.

The convention made which of the following decisions?

- (a) Declared France a constitutional monarchy**
- (b) Abolished the monarchy**
- (c) All men and women above 21 years got the right to vote**
- (d) Declared France a Republic**

Answer

Answer: (d) Declared France a Republic

Question 11.

What causes a 'Subsistence Crisis'?

- (a) Bad harvest leads to scarcity of grains**
- (b) Food prices rise and the poorest cannot buy bread**
- (c) Leads to weaker bodies, diseases, deaths and even food riots**
- (d) All the above**

Answer

Answer: (d) All the above

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Question 12.

Which of the following assertions regarding the Third Estate is untrue?

- (a) The Third Estate was made of the poor only**
- (b) Within the Third Estate some were rich and some were poor**
- (c) Richer members of the Third Estate owned lands**
- (d) Peasants were obliged to serve in the army, or build roads**

Answer: (a) The Third Estate was made of the poor only

Question 13.

A guillotine was _____

- (a) A device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person was beheaded**
- (b) A fine sword with which heads were cut off**
- (c) A special noose to hang people**
- (d) none of the above**

Answer

Answer: (a) A device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person was beheaded

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Question 14.

The word *livers* stand for:

- (a) unit of currency in France**
- (b) tax levied by the Church**
- (c) Tax to be paid directly to the state**
- (d) none of these**

Answer: (a) Unit of currency in France

Question 15.

What was the 'Subsistence Crisis' which occurred frequently in France?

- (a) An extreme situation endangering the basic means of livelihood**
- (b) Subsidy in food grains**
- (c) Large-scale production of food grains**
- (d) None of the above**

Answer

Answer: (a) An extreme situation endangering the basic means of livelihood

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Question 16.

What was 'Estates General'?

- (a) Post of Army General**
- (b) A political body**
- (c) Head of all landed property**
- (d) Advisor of the king**

Answer

Answer: (b) A political body

Question 17.

The term 'Old Regime' is usually used to describe

- (a) France before 1000 B.C.**
- (b) Society of France after 1789 A.D.**
- (c) Society and institutions of France before 1789 A.D.**
- (d) None of the above**

Answer

Answer: (c) Society and institutions of France before 1789 A.D.

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Question 18.

Which of these books was written by John Locke?

- (a) The Spirit of the Laws**
- (b) Two Treatises on Government**
- (c) The Social Contract**
- (d) All the above**

Answer

Answer: (b) Two Treatises on Government

Question 19.

In the meeting of the Estates General, the members of the Third Estate demanded that

- (a) All the three Estates should have one vote altogether**
- (c) Each Estate should have one vote**
- (b) Each member of the three Estates should have one vote**
- (d) None of the above**

Answer

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Answer: (a) All the three Estates should have one vote altogether

Question 20.

Who led the representatives of the Third Estate in Versailles on 20th June?

- (a) Mirabeau**
- (b) Abbe Sieyes**
- (c) Louis XVI**
- (d) Both a and b**

Answer

Answer: (d) Both a and b

Question 21.

Which of these provisions were passed by the Assembly on the night of 4 August, 1789?

- (a) Abolition of the feudal system of obligations**
- (b) Clergy had to give up its privileges**
- (c) Tithes were abolished**
- (d) All the above**

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Answer

Answer: (d) All the above

Question 22.

According to the new constitution of 1791, the National Assembly was to be

- (a) Elected directly**
- (b) appointed by the king**
- (c) elected indirectly**
- (d) a hereditary body**

Answer

Answer: (c) elected indirectly

Question 23.

Which of these rights were not established as ‘natural and inalienable’ rights by the constitution of 1791?

- (a) Right to life**
- (b) Freedom of speech and opinion**
- (c) Equality before the law**

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(d) All the above

Answer

Answer: (d) All the above

