

From the session 2023-24, the textbooks are rationalised under the new National Education Policy 2020. This **Sanjiv Refresher** is completely based on the new rationalised textbooks.

Sanjiv Refresher

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS IX

Main Features

- Strictly designed as per the CBSE syllabus 2023-24 and latest NCERT textbook edition.
- Detailed summary in pointers covering all the important topics.
- Flow-Charts based on important topics.
- Key-terms and Date Line of events.
- NCERT Textbook Exercises and In-text Questions with answers.
- Map Skills Questions as per the latest CBSE syllabus.
- Project work on 'Disaster Management'.
- Very Short, Short and Long Answer Type Questions with answers under the heading "Let's Know More".
- Objective type questions including Multiple Choice Questions, Fill in the Blanks, Match the Columns, One Word Answer Type Questions, Paragraph Based Questions, Assertion and Reason Questions, Case Study Based Questions, Source based and Picture based questions as per the latest CBSE syllabus 2023-24.
- Questions for practice under the heading "Let's Practise More".

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[HISTORY]

INDIA AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD-I

SECTION I : EVENTS AND PROCESSES

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

1

SUMMARY

- ◆ The French Revolution started in 1789.
- ◆ French society in the 18th century was divided into three estates. These are 1st Estate, 2nd Estate and 3rd Estate.
- ◆ 1st Estate consisted clergy, 2nd Estate consisted nobility and 3rd Estate consisted officials, lawyers, peasants, landless labours and servants.
- ◆ First two estates were freed from paying taxes.
- ◆ Only the people of third estate had to pay tax.
- ◆ The scarcity of food grains or subsistence crisis occurred during old regime.
- ◆ Louis XVI found empty treasury so, the estate was forced to increase taxes to fulfil regular expenses.
- ◆ Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Montesquieu, John Locke were great philosophers.
- ◆ Louis XVI called an Assembly of estate general to pass his proposal of increasing taxes.
- ◆ The representatives of the third estate vowed to draft a constitution for France that will limit the power of the king.
- ◆ In 1791, constitution was drafted by National Assembly and it divided all the powers into different institutions.
- ◆ The National Assembly voted in April to declare war against Prussia and Austria.
- ◆ The most important political club was Jacobin club.
- ◆ The time period from 1793 to 1794 is known as 'The Reign of Terror' due to policies of Robespierre.
- ◆ Women were disappointed because constitution of 1791 classified them as passive citizens.
- ◆ Slavery was abolished in French colonies in 1848.
- ◆ In 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself as the emperor of France.

KEY TERMS

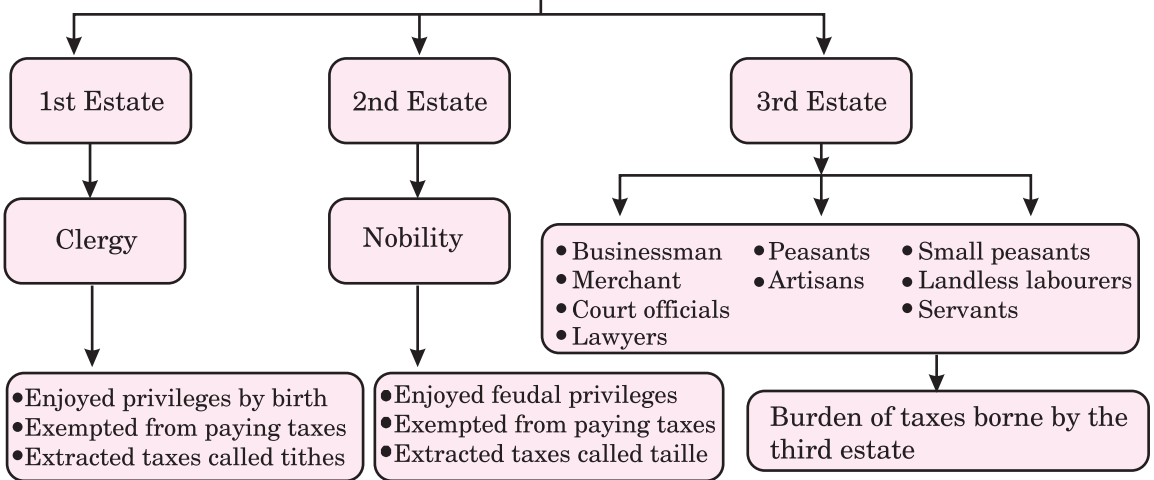
1. **Aristocracy** : Government by a privileged class based on birth or fortune.
2. **Censorship** : System under which books or newspaper articles have to be approved by a state agency before publication.
3. **Estate** : A class as part of the body politic.
4. **Bastille** : The fortress prison.
5. **Clergy** : Group of persons invested with special functions in the Church.
6. **Democracy** : Government by all the people, usually through elected representatives.
7. **Dictator** : A ruler who wields absolute authority.
8. **Feudalism** : System under which feudals held land on condition of military service.
9. **Middle Class** : The group of intellectuals that came into existence with the introduction of the Industrial Revolution.
10. **Livre** : Unit of currency in France, discontinued in 1794.
11. **Taille** : Tax to be paid directly to the state.
12. **Tithe** : A tax levied by the Church, comprising one-tenth of the agricultural produce.
13. **Subsistence Crisis** : Where people struggle even to survive.
14. **Treason** : Betrayal against a country or a government.
15. **Legacy** : Things that are passed on to succeeding generations.
16. **Anonymous** : One whose name remains unknown.
17. **Chateau** : Castle or stately residence belonging to a king or a nobleman.
18. **Manor** : An estate consisting of the lord's lands and his mansion.
19. **Convent** : Building belonging to a community devoted to a religious life.
20. **Negroes** : A term used for the indigenous people of Africa, South of the Sahara. It is a derogatory term not in common use any longer.

IMPORTANT DATES AND RELATED EVENTS

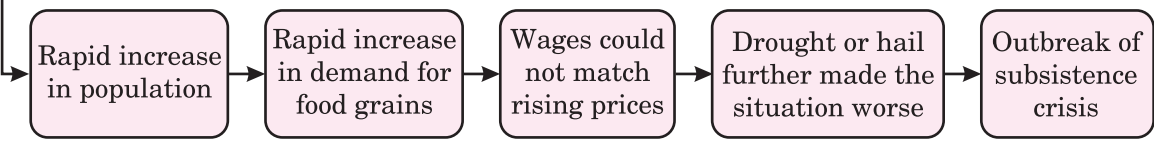
- ◆ **10th May, 1774** : Louis XVI became king of France.
- ◆ **5th May, 1789** : An assembly of Estates General was called.
- ◆ **17th June, 1789** : Representatives of third estate declared themselves as the National Assembly of the people of France, not of the estates.
- ◆ **14th July, 1789** : Marked the beginning of the French Revolution, demolition of Bastille.
- ◆ **1791** : France became a constitutional monarchy.
- ◆ **April 1792** : War against Prussia and Austria was declared by the vote of National Assembly.
- ◆ **10th August, 1792** : Parisians attacked the palace of Tuileries.
- ◆ **21st January, 1793** : King Louis XVI was executed at the guillotine.
- ◆ **July 1794** : Some 25,000 victims were dragged to Public Square to be guillotined.
- ◆ **1804** : Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself as the emperor of France.
- ◆ **1815** : Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo.
- ◆ **1946** : Women in France won a right to vote.
- ◆ **21 September, 1792** : France abolished the monarchy and became a republic.
- ◆ **1848** : Slavery was abolished in French colonies.

FLOWCHARTS

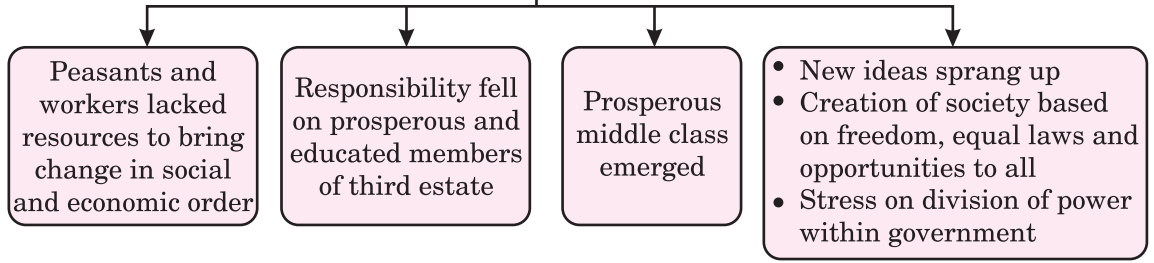
Social Setup



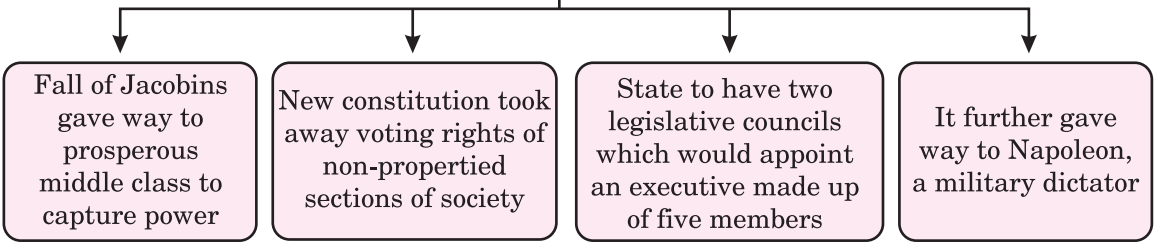
The Struggle to Survive



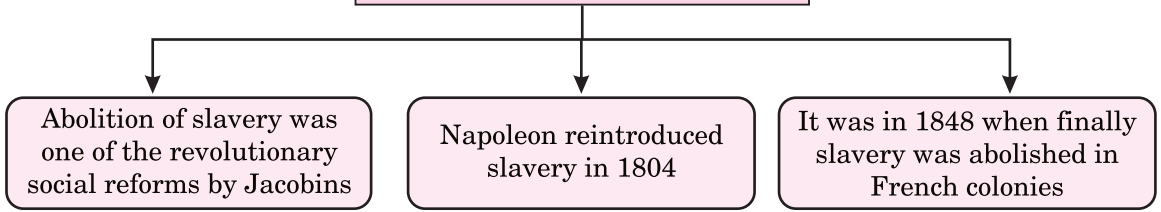
Growing Middle Class Demanding End to Privileges



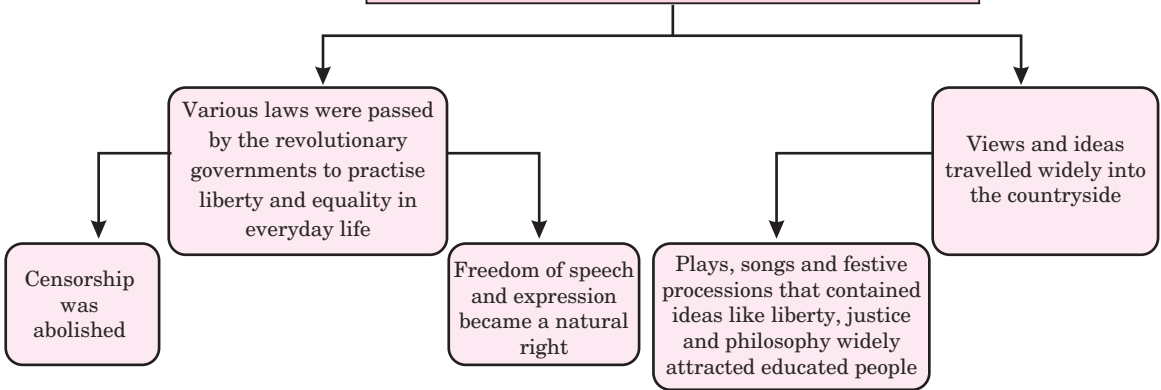
A Directory Rules France



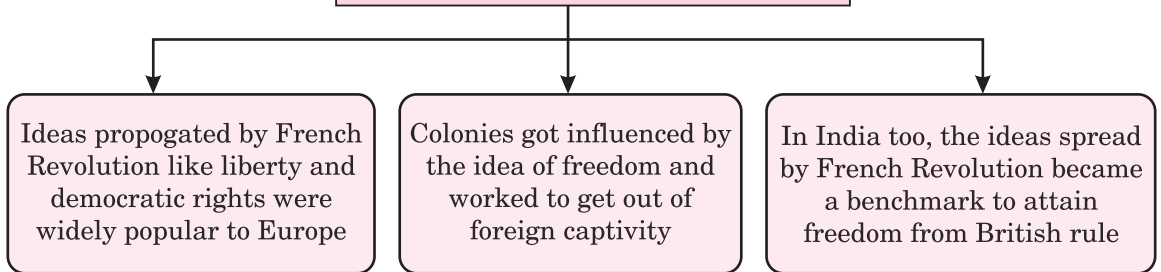
The Abolition of Slavery



The Revolution and Everyday Life



Legacy of French Revolution



IN-TEXT QUESTIONS



Activity 1

See Fig. 3 in NCERT Textbook

Q. 1. Explain why the artist has portrayed the nobleman as the spider and the peasant as the fly.

Ans. (i) The fly wanders, here and there and does hard labour for the food whereas the spider makes the system to trap the fly.

(ii) Thus, the spider does not do any hard labour for the food like the fly.

(iii) Likewise, the nobleman makes a system where he gets his food due to his system in which a peasant is trapped to bring all eatables for the nobleman.