

STEPPING STONE
SCHOOL (HIGH)

CLASS : VIII

Subject: History & Civics

Topic: The French Revolution

Date: 18/06/2020

Time Limit: 20 min

Worksheet No. : 08

[My dear students, we have finished Renaissance and American War already. Hope you have gone through this chapter. Today we will discuss about the success and results of French Revolution as well as the rise and contribution of the great Monarch Napoleon Bonaparte]

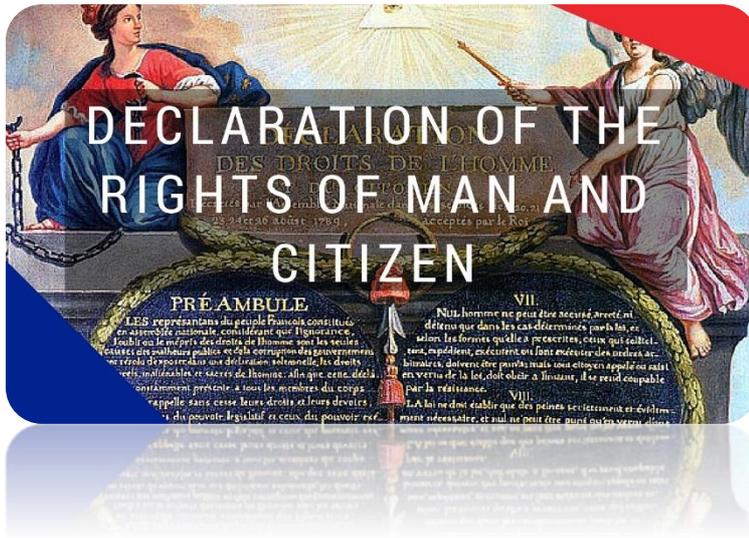
❖ Outbreak of the Revolution :

In Paris the shortage of bread and high prices brought angry mobs onto the streets. Louis XVI sent troops to maintain peace. On 14th July, 1789 a mob went to the Bastille, a prison that was a hated symbol of royal tyranny and where gunpowder and weapons were stored. The mob killed the guards, released the prisoners and stole ammunition. Then they demolished the prison brick by brick. 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' became an inspired war cry of the Revolutionaries.



Storming of Bastille

❖ The National Assembly made major changes:



The feudal system was abolished along with privileges of the Nobility and Clergy. A New Constitution was written, which limited the powers of the king.

It gave French Citizens rights such as The Right to Life, Freedom of Speech and Equality.

❖ March of Women:

The king refused to accept the changes. A group of women and men dressed as women, marched from Paris to Versailles, they broke into palace and forced the king to return to Paris where he became their prisoner.

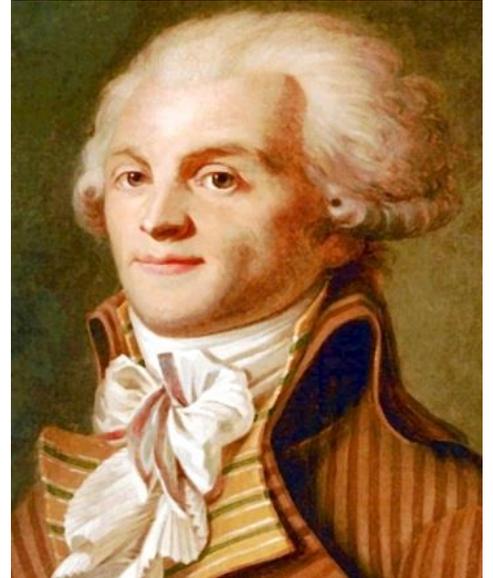


The king and the queen of the France secretly tried to get back their throne with help from the rulers of Austria and Prussia. The revolution faced opposition from within France too specially from nobility and clergy. They reacted by executing Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.

❖ Impact of Revolution:

- a. Thousands of people suspected of being enemies of the Revolution, including many nobles were also guillotined

The Monarchy was abolished and France was declared a Republic. Robespierre was the leader of the revolutionaries during this period, which is called 'The Reign of Terror'.



- b. Thousands of ordinary people participated in the revolution during the Reign of Terror. Though women were regarded as inferior and had no rights, they played an important role.
- c. Eventually the terrible bloodshed during the Reign of Terror sickened people. They began to long for peace and stability.

- d. After 1789 France became more united. The French took great pride in what they had achieved. The National Anthem was composed in 1792. It was named 'La Marseillaise'. The Eiffel Tower was built to celebrate 100th anniversary of the French Revolution.



❖ Thermidorian Reaction:

Robespierre's death marked the beginning of Thermidorian Reaction. After the fall of the Jacobin Ruler the wealthier middle class seized the power. They approved a new constitution which provided for two elected legislative Councils. Executive power would lie in the hands of a five member Directory.

❖ Napoleon Bonaparte:

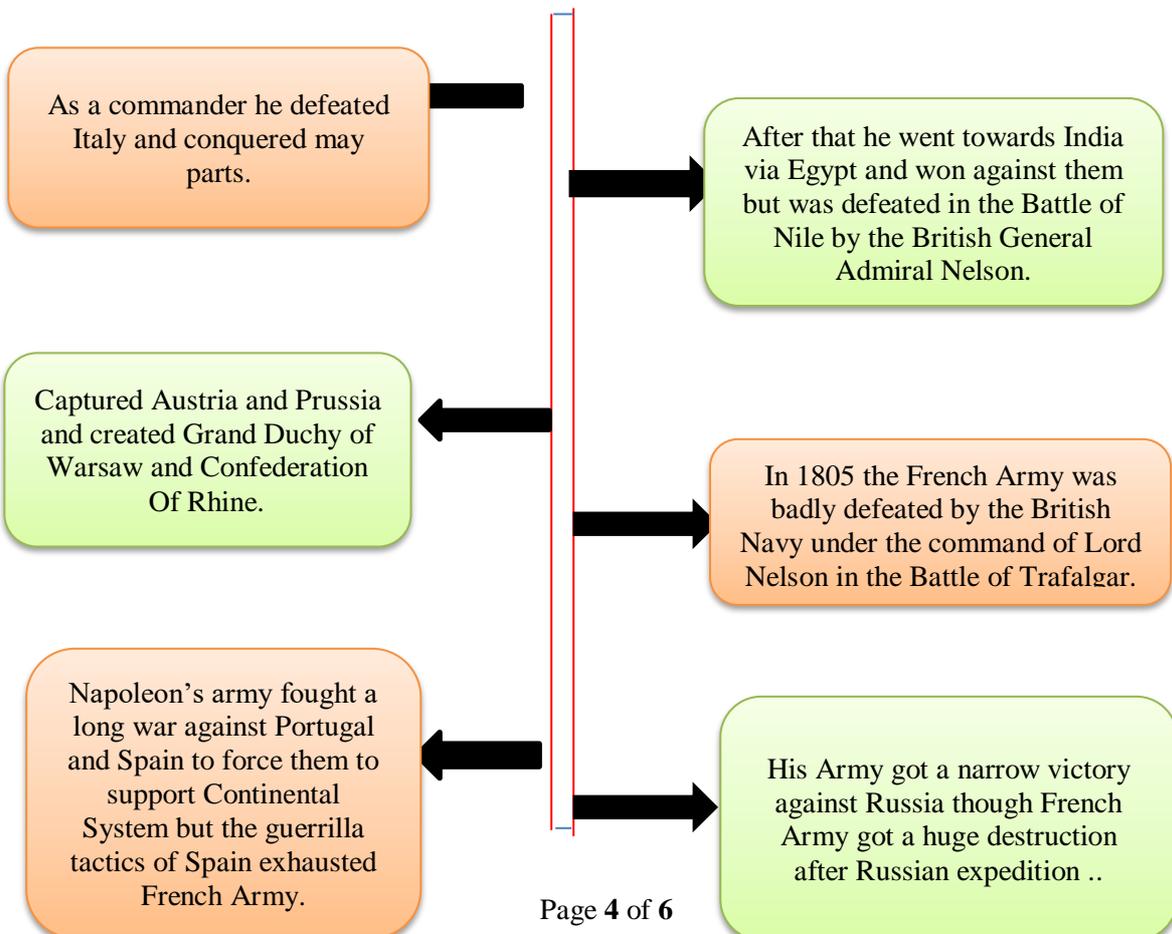


Napoleon was born in Corsica, an Italian Island in the Mediterranean. His family migrated to France where he entered a military academy. He helped Louis XVI to defeat his enemies. So he became commander of French expedition to Italy. Under Napoleon the Army won several battles and conquered most of Italy.

Napoleon became a French Hero.

He removed the unpopular directory from power and established a Government called the Consulate, where he was the first Consul and thus the most powerful member of the Government.

❖ Conquest of Napoleon:



The Coalition States invaded France in 1814 and defeated him in the battle of Leipzig and He was exiled to Elba.

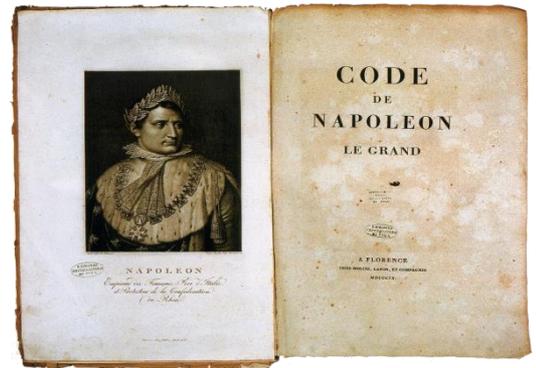
In 1815 he escaped from Elba and returned to France and ruled for hundred days and was finally defeated in Battle of Waterloo and was exiled to St. Helena where he died in 1821.



❖ Napoleon as a Ruler:

- He continued the system of free and compulsory education though it was only for the boys. He established secondary schools for both educational and military training.

- He divided the country into departments and sub departments each under an official chosen by Napoleon for honesty and efficiency.
- His greatest achievement was Code Napoleon which was a uniform system of laws.



Click on the following link for better understanding



<https://drive.google.com/file/d/12TJ3AekoasUr1u1WiGpXsDY-zQv01ITV/view?usp=sharing>

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/12TaZoyityeYrr19NXk2D9TwJ2mD1VLoz/view?usp=sharing>

[Copy the questions and solve them on a sheet of paper date wise. Keep the worksheets ready in a file to be submitted on the opening day.]

1. What led to begin Thermidorian Reaction?
2. Which incident marked the beginning of Napoleonic Era?
3. In which battle Napoleon was finally defeated?
4. When did the Storming of Bastille incident occur and when?
5. Why the Reign of Terror was named so?
6. How the Rule of Directory was set up?
