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Tender Heart High School, 29/4/24
Sector 33B, Chandigarh
Class VIII

Subject:- History and Civics

Teacher:- Mili Bhatnagar

Chapter 3 The French Revolution (Continued)

Good Morning Students!

This week we will continue the events following the fall of Bastille. The old system of administration was now replaced by a new municipal government called as Paris Commune. The National Council^{on} declared 27th August 1789 the Declarationⁿ of the Rights of Man and of the citizen. King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette were arrested. France continued to be monarchy but both king and Church powers were reduced.

A new Legislative Assembly was elected, the members of which belonged to middle class. There was a split between two political groups of Girondists and Jacobins. Both the groups wanted similar things but with different methods. On September 20, 1791 France became a Republic and the King was hanged in 1793.

The rule of Jacobins and in particular that of Maximilian Robespierre was considered as Reign of Terror. First Danton and then Robespierre took stern actions and by an ordinance 1376 people were guillotined. But he himself was beheaded in.

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1794. A new Constitution was adopted and the government formed under it was known as Directory.

The French Revolution brought changes not only in France but also inspired other people of the world. Monarchy ended in France and it became a Republic.

Napoleon was the greatest army general who brought glory to France. From 1805-1814 he fought wars which were called 'Napoleonic Wars'. He fought Battle of Austerlitz, Battle of Leipzig and finally Battle of Waterloo. Napoleon's decline started from the invasion of Russia in which he suffered defeat.

Apart from being a great general he introduced some administrative reforms. This included establishing Bank of France, encouraged the use of machines, popularize the commodities manufactured in France. He opened both primary and secondary schools. He entered into a Concordat with the Pope.

MCQ's

9. Both (b) and (c)
10. Pope.

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Fill in the blanks

5. Declaration of Rights of Man and of Citizen

Short answer type questions

1. Please refer to Page No. 27 Social causes
[The French society - - total population] [Last Paragraph]
2. Please refer to Page No. 27 Intellectual causes.
[They laid - - - - - basic rights]
3. Please refer to Page No. 28. The Tennis Court Oath Paragraph 2]
4. Please refer to Page No. 29. [Fall of Bastille Paragraph 4]
5. The Jacobins were violent revolutionaries who advocated greater and faster changes in the government of France.
Two leaders - Paul Marat, Maximilian Robespierre.