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Answers of ch1 history class 9

These solutions are part of the NCERT solution for Class 9 social sciences. Here we provided an NCERT solution to Chapter 1 of the Chapter 9 Of The French Revolution's History of Social Sciences. Class 9 Social Sciences (India and the Modern World – I) Chapter 1 - Free PDF Download of NCERT Solutions for the French Revolution. All questions are explained in accordance with ncert (CBSE) guidelines with professional social science teachers. Question 1. Explain the circumstances leading up to the outbreak of revolutionary protests in France? Answer: The following situation led to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France: Louis XVI was an autocratic ruler who could not compromise with his lavish life. He also lacked rawness. When he climbed the throne, the royal treasures were empty. The long war has drained France's financial resources. Here is the addition of the cost of maintaining a lavish court at the Palace of Versailles. Louis XVI France helped 13 American colonies gain independence from Britain, the war added more than a billion rials to departmental credit, and now it has started to charge 10% interest on loans. So the French government was obliged to spend an increased percentage of its budget on interest payments alone. The state government has finally increased taxes to cover regular costs with the cost of maintaining the military and running government offices and universities. French society was divided into three properties, but only members of the first two properties, clergy and aristocrats, were exempt from paying taxes. They belong to the privileged class. Thus the burden of the state's funding activities through taxes was borne by the third estate. The middle class, which appeared in France in the 18th century, was educated and enlightened. They refuted the theory of the sacred rights of kings and absolute monarchies. They believed that a person's social status depended on his merits. They had access to various ideas of equality and freedom proposed by philosophers such as John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Montesquieu, and others. Their ideas were popularized between the communal public and books and newspapers as a result of intensive discussions and discussions in salons and coffee houses. The French administration was extremely corrupt. It did not give weight to the French general man. The state government has finally raised taxes to cover regular expenses such as maintaining the military, running government offices and universities. Question 2. What French society benefited from the revolution? Which groups were forced to give up power? What part of society is disappointed with the outcome of the revolution? A: The wealthy class of third estates, which became known as France's new middle class, benefited most from the revolution. The group consists of large corporations, petty executives, lawyers, teachers, doctors and traders. Previously, these people had to pay state taxes, and they I don't enjoy equal status. But after the revolution they began to be treated equally with the upper part of society. Along with the abolition of the feudal system of duties and taxes, priests and aristocrats came to the same level as the middle class. They had to give up their privileges. Their executive authority was also taken away from them. Poorer parts of society - small farmers, landless workers, servants, daily wage workers - would have been disappointed by the consequences of the revolution. The women would have been very disgruntled as well. Question 3. It explains the legacy of the French Revolution for the peoples of the world during the 19th and 20th centuries. A: The French Revolution has proven to be the most important event in the history of the world. The idea of freedom and democratic rights was the most important legacy of the French Revolution. This idea became a force for judgment on political movements around the world in the 19th and 20th centuries. The idea of freedom, equality, and communion spread from France to the rest of Europe, and the feudal system was finally abolished. Colonized people reworked on the idea of freedom in their movements in bondage to create a sovereign nation state. The concept of nationalism, which emerged after the French Revolution, began to become a mass movement throughout the world. Now people are started to question absolute power. The impact of the French Revolution can also be seen in India. Tipu Sultan and Raja Rammohan Roy were deeply influenced by the idea of revolution. After all, we can say that since the French Revolution, people all over the world have become aware of their rights. Question 4. We create a list of the democratic rights we enjoy today that trace the origins of the French Revolution. A: Some of the democratic rights we enjoy today are equal rights, including equality before the law, nondiscrimination, equality of opportunity in employment issues. The right to freedom of speech and expression, including the right to practice any profession or profession. the right to exploitation. The right to life. Vote. Question 5. Would you agree with the view that the message of universal rights is set in contradiction? Description. A: The message of universal rights is certainly set in contradiction. Many ideals of all-around and civil rights declarations were not clear at all. They had ambiguous meanings. The French Revolution cannot bring economic equality, and without economic equality, real equality cannot be received in any area. The Declaration of Mansim put stress on equality, but large parts of society were rejected. Voting rights and the right to elect delegates did not solve the problem of the poor. Women were still considered passive citizens. They were The right to vote and to hold the same political office as men. Thus, the struggle for equal political rights continued. France continued to maintain and expand its colonies. Therefore, the image as a liberator could not last for long. Slavery existed in France until the first

half of the 19th century. Question 6. How would you describe Napoleon's injury? A: Political instability in the directory has opened the way for Napoleon Bonaparte Napoleon's glorious victory in the war. This led France to learn that only military dictators like Napoleon would restore a stable government. In 1804, he was chosen as emperor of France. He conquered neighboring European countries, took away dynasties, and began to create kingdoms that placed families. Napoleon considered himself a European modernizer. He introduced many laws, including the protection of private property and a uniform system of weight and measures provided by minority systems. But his rise to power did not last long. He was finally defeated at Waterloo in 1815. Given the NCERT solution for Class 9 Social Science History Chapter 1, hope it will help you complete your homework. If you have any doubts, please comment below. We try to provide online tutoring for you. See more loading more solutions... Get this solution now! Download our free PDF or app now to get a solution! The French Revolution was the era of France, when people overthrew the monarchy and took control of the government. The revolution began in 1789 and ended in the late 1790s. Before the start of the French Revolution, the French were divided into social groups or property. France's social and political structure has changed completely since the French Revolution. All concepts related to the French Revolution are mentioned in NCERT Solution 1 for Lesson 9 History Chapter 1 so that it is not difficult for students to solve textbook questions. There is a possibility that ncert textbook questions will be asked in the final exam. Class 9 History Chapter 1 French Revolution NCERT Solutions Class 9 History Chapter 1 - Solutions for The French Revolution India and Chapter 1 of the Modern World are provided below. Students should also check ncert solutions for Class 9 for other subjects. Entert Solutions – Chapter 1 of Social Sciences Playground No. 241 explains the outbreak of revolutionary protests in France. A: When King Louis XVI anointed the new king, he found an empty treasure. The long war has drained France's financial resources. What's more, there was the cost of maintaining a lavish courthouse at the Palace of Versailles. France helped 13 American colonies gain independence from Britain, a common er. The war has added more than a billion lives to a debt that has already claimed more than 2 billion lives. Loans that gave credit Charge 10% interest on the loan. So the French government had to spend an increased percentage of its budget on interest payments alone. Courts, government offices, and universities are becoming increasingly difficult to cover regular expenses, such as the cost of maintaining armaments. The tax increase was not enough because French society was divided into three properties and only 3 properties had to pay taxes. The first and second properties did not pay taxes. France's population was also growing significantly. This has led to a sharp increase in demand for food grains. Production of grain has not eddy with demand. So the price of bread, the most staple diet, was rapidly rising. Most workers were employed as workers in the workplace, and the owners fixed their wages. However, wages have not eddy pace with rising prices. So the gap between rich and poor has widened. All these factors led to the outbreak of the French Revolution. 2. What French society benefited from the revolution? Which groups were forced to give up power? What part of society is disappointed with the outcome of the revolution? A: French society was divided into three properties. The third property benefited the most. The third estate consisted of farmers, artisans, small farmers, landless labor, servants, large corporations, merchants, court officials, lawyers, etc. The groups that had to give up power were the first and second. These people had a privilege when they were born. With the revolution 1 and 2, the people lost their privilege. Because inequality is one of the root causes of the revolution, the revolution has tried to bring equality to society. 3. Explain the legacy of the French Revolution for the peoples of the world during the 19th and 20th centuries. A: The idea of freedom and democratic rights is the most important legacy of the French Revolution. They spread from France to the rest of Europe during the 19th century, when feudal institutions were abolished. Colonized people rework the idea of freedom in their movements in bondage to create a sovereign nation state. Tipu Sultan and Ram Mohan Roy are two examples of individuals responding to ideas that originated in revolutionary France. 4. Create a list of the democratic rights we enjoy today that trace the origins of the French Revolution. A: The list of democratic rights is that freedom of speech is freedom of citizenship, and the right to violate the right to vote to abolish the rights of slavery is the Education Marriage Act 5. Would you agree with the view that the message of universal rights is set in contradiction? Description. A: It says 'universal rights', but women have unfortunately been excluded from the promised fundamental rights. They didn't have the equal rights that people enjoyed. There was no right to freedom, property, security and, above all, resistance to oppression. In the enactment of the law, women did not have any representations. Women were not entitled to all honors and public employment based on their abilities. 6. How would you describe Napoleon's injuries? A: Napoleon Bonaparte was named Emperor of France. He fought a war against his neighbors and began to conquer. He considered himself a European modernizer. He introduced many laws, including the protection of private property and a uniform system of weight and measures provided by the minority system. Many of his measures carried out revolutionary ideas of freedom and modern law in other parts of Europe. When he was finally defeated at the Battle of Waterloo, it had a positive effect on people long after he was defeated as emperor. French Revolution Summary NCERT Social Science History Textbook Chapter 1 – India and the Modern World I titled 'The French Revolution'. The monarchy of France was ended by the French Revolution. A privileged society has influenced the new governance regime. Students will read the essence of French society in the mid-19th century. Students will also learn about the following topics: 1. The struggle for French social survival during the late 18th century imagines how the submissive crisis put an end to the growing middle-class special rights2. The outbreak of revolution France bed constitutional monarchy 3. France abolishes the monarchy and the republic reigns of terror A directory rules France 4. Have women revolutionized? The abolition revolution of slavery and the daily life of India and the modern world are important books for class 9 social science subjects. In addition to this chapter, the full set of NCERT solutions for Class 9 social sciences is provided in a linked article. Article.

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