

FIRST BELL -2

SOCIAL SCIENCE -I

CHAPTER -1 CLASS-2

Chapter

01



REVOLUTIONS THAT INFLUENCED THE WORLD

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION





- "I am the state."

- God has given absolute power to the King over his subjects.

- Only God has the authority to question him.



Louis XV

- "After me, the deluge."



Mary Antoinette

- "If they can't eat bread, let them eat cake?"

"In France, nine-tenths of the population died of hunger and one tenth of indigestion".

The French Revolution

Causes

- **Autocratic rule, luxurious and extravagant life of Kings.**
- **The social and economic inequality.**
- **Ideologies of the thinkers**

Autocratic rule, luxurious and extravagant life of Kings.

Louis XIV

- "I am the state."
- God has given absolute power to the King over his subjects.
- Only God has the authority to question him.
- Autocratic rule of Kings

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The social and economic inequality.

-The French society was divided into three Strata.

-They were known as the Estates:-

**First Estate,
Second Estate,
Third Estate**

First Estate:-Clergy

- Held vast land
- Collected the tax called 'Tithe' from farmers.
- Exempted from all taxes.
- Controlled higher positions in administrative and military service.

Second Estate:-Nobility

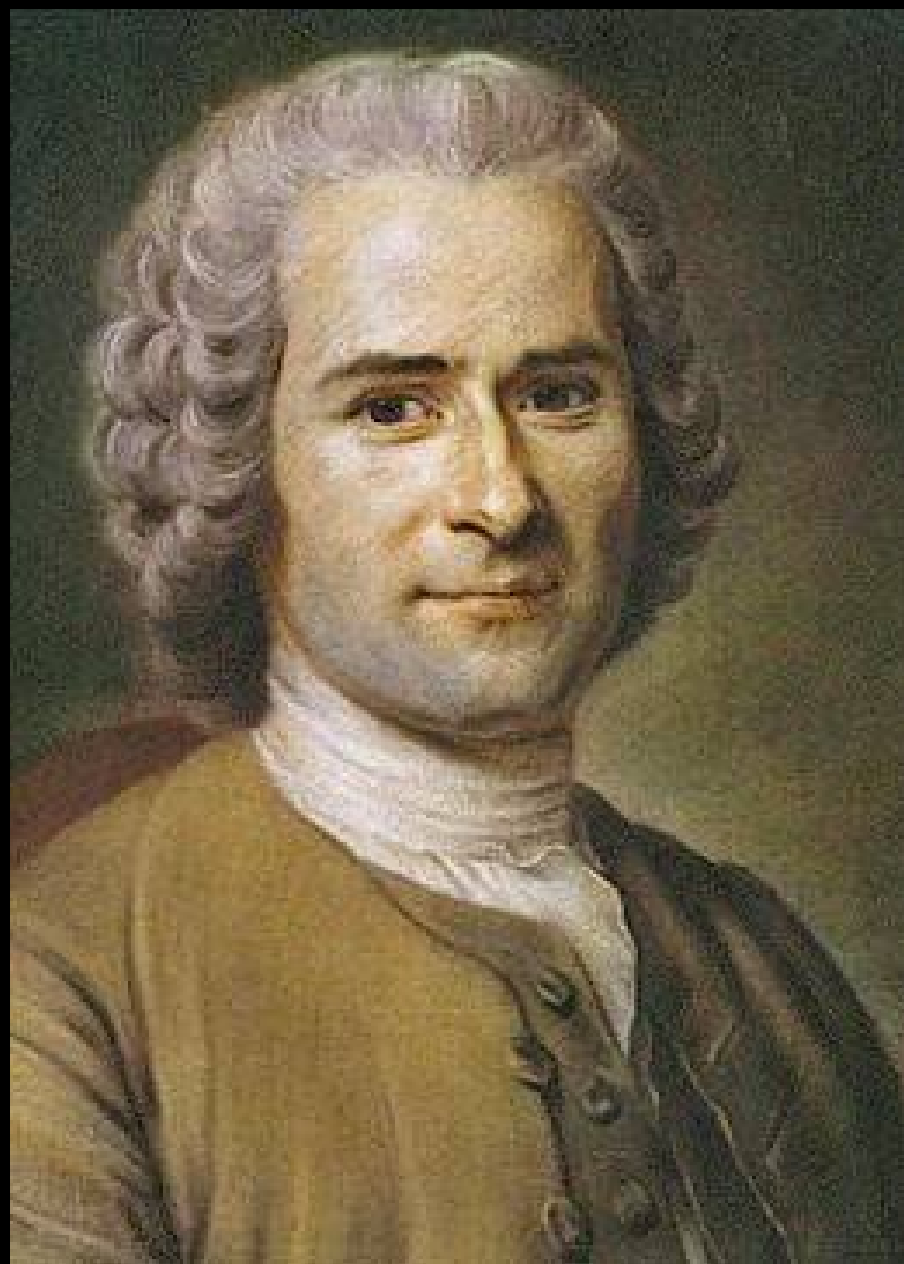
- Engaged in military service.**
- Collect various tax from farmers.**
- Made farmers work without wage.**
- Exempted from all taxes.**
- Led luxurious life.**
- Held vast land.**

Third Estate:

- The middle class**(traders, writers, lawyers, officials, teachers, and bankers) **Farmers and craftsmen.**
- No role in the administration.**
- Paid land tax namely 'Taille' to the government.**
- Low social status.**
- Paid taxes to clergy and nobles.**

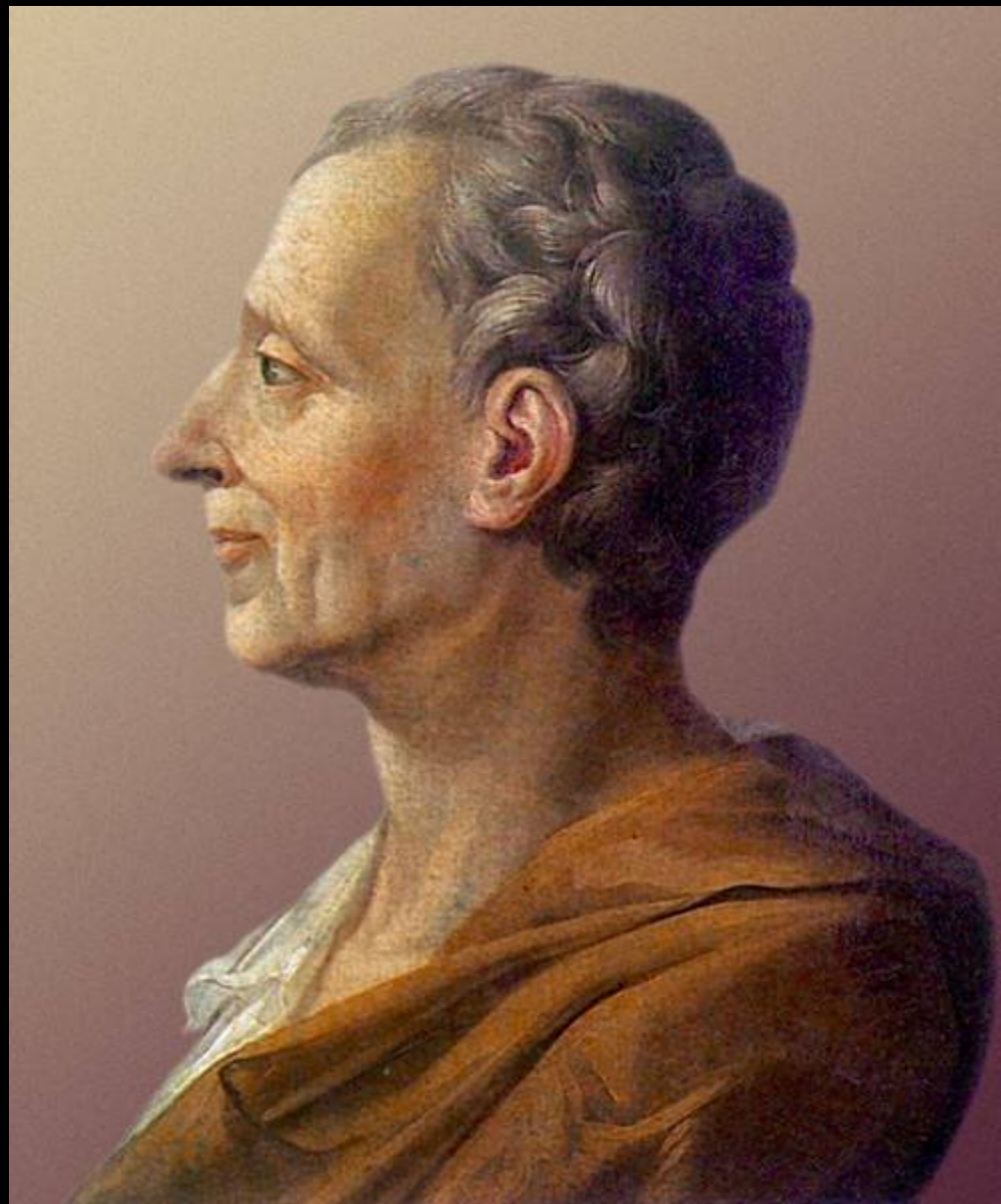


Voltaire



Rousseau

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Montesquieu

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Ideologies of the thinkers

-Voltaire

-Rousseau

-Montesquieu

Voltaire

- Ridiculed the exploitation of clergy.
- Promoted rational thinking, ideals of equality and humanism.

Rousseau

- Spelled out the importance of freedom with the statement, 'Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains'.
- Declared that the people are the sovereign.

Montesquieu

-Encouraged democracy and the Republic.

-Suggested division of powers of the government into legislature, executive, and judiciary.

French Revolution – important incidents

- The luxurious life and squander of the Bourbon kings, clergy and lords and the frequent wars they waged, along with the frequent spells of drought and crop failure, brought France to the brink of bankruptcy.
- The financial and military assistance given to American colonies in the American War of Independence also aggravated the financial crisis in France.
- To levy new taxes upon commoners, Louis XVI summoned the States General, the legislative assembly of the representatives from all the three estates, in 1789.

- Similar to the French society, the States General also had three estates.**
- Traditionally, each Estate would vote as a group and had one vote.**

States General

The First Estate

285

The Second Estate

308

The Third Estate

621

- As a result, the nobility and the clergy could always overrule the Third Estate.**

-The first two Estates argued for Estate-wise single voting system, Third Estate (the Commons) demanded individual vote for each member of all the three estates.

-While the arguments went on, the members of the Third Estate declared themselves as the National Assembly of France.

-They assembled in the tennis court nearby, and swore not to leave until they had framed a constitution of France.

-This event is known as the 'Tennis Court Oath'.



ALL THE BEST

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