

**BCM School, Basant Avenue, Dugri Road, Ludhiana**

**Chapter: HIS (The French Revolution)**

**ECO (People as a Resource)**

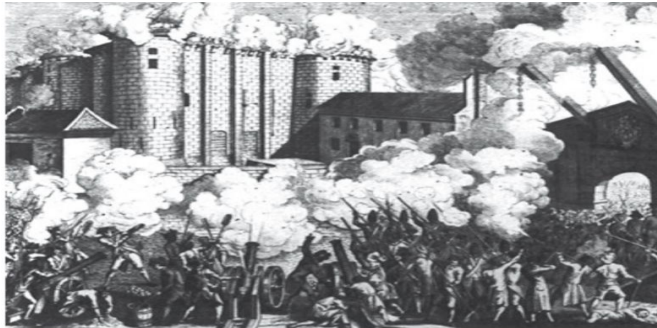
**Class-IX**

**Social Science**

**1. What was the primary cause behind the financial crisis of France before the Revolution?**

- (a) The expansion of factories and industries
- (b) The wars fought by Louis XVI and the lavish spending of the royal court
- (c) The rise of socialism
- (d) The colonization of India

**2. Which of the following option best signifies this cartoon?**



- (a) Demolition of Bastille
- (b) Democracy of people
- (c) People Revolt against the king
- (d) None of these

**3.Assertion (A): Unemployment has a negative impact on economic development.**

**Reason (R) : Unemployed people are considered an asset for the economy.**

- (A) Both (A) & (R) are correct & (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) & (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- (D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

**4. How did the ideas of philosophers like Rousseau and Voltaire influence the common people of France?**

**5. Why is human capital considered superior to other resources like land and physical capital?**

**6. The French Revolution saw the active participation of women, yet they were denied equal rights.”**

**Explain how women contributed to the French Revolution and what steps were later taken to improve their condition.**

**7. “Human capital formation is crucial for a nation’s development.”**

**Analyze how investment in education and health can transform a population into a productive resource?**

**8. Describe different types of unemployment found in India.**

**9. State any five causes of the empty treasury of France under Louis XVI.**

**10. Read the case and answer the following questions:**

**After the storming of the Bastille, revolutionary ideas spread rapidly across the countryside of France. Peasants attacked the houses of lords, looted grain hoards, and burned records of feudal dues. Fearful nobles fled to neighboring countries. Meanwhile, in 1789, the National Assembly abolished feudal privileges and passed laws reflecting the principles of equality and freedom.**

**The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen was adopted, emphasizing liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression as natural rights of all men.**

**Questions:**

**a) What actions did peasants take during the revolution in the countryside?**

**b) Why did many nobles flee France after 1789?**

**c) What was the significance of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen?**

**d) How did the abolition of feudal privileges support the revolutionary ideals?**