

BCM School, Basant Avenue, Dugri Road, Ludhiana

Chapter: HIS (The French Revolution)

ECO (People as a Resource)

Answer Key

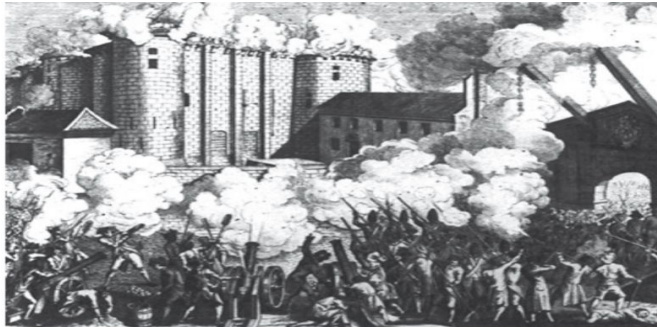
Class-IX

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?

Ans: Philosophers like Rousseau and John Locke introduced ideas of liberty, equality, popular sovereignty, and the questioning of traditional authority. Their writings encouraged the common people to demand political rights, justice, and freedom from oppression, leading to widespread revolutionary sentiment.

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

Ans: Human capital is considered superior because it enhances the value and productivity of all other resources. Educated and skilled individuals can utilize land and capital more efficiently, innovate new methods, and drive economic growth, while other resources alone cannot generate development without human effort.

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.

Ans:-

- Women participated actively by forming political clubs, protesting against high prices, and demanding political rights.
- They organized movements like the famous march to Versailles demanding bread.
- The revolutionary government introduced laws like compulsory schooling for girls.
- However, women continued to be denied the right to vote, and only later (in 1946) did they get political rights in France.

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.?

Ans:

- Investment in education improves knowledge, skills, and efficiency, making people more employable and innovative.
- Health investment ensures a fit and energetic workforce, reducing absenteeism and increasing productivity.

- Together, education and health help people contribute meaningfully to economic development and reduce the burden of unemployment and poverty.

8. Describe different types of unemployment found in India.

Ans: The different types of unemployment found in India are:

Disguised unemployment. This is the phenomenon where too many workers are working in a specific job. It happens in small agricultural farms where the whole family is working on the same farm but so many workers are not required to cultivate the farm efficiently.

Seasonal unemployment. It occurs when workers can find work in a specific season. For example, agricultural workers may find work only during busy agricultural seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing are done.

Educated unemployment. This type of unemployment is common in urban areas. There is unemployment among the educated and technically skilled workers because they are not able to find the jobs for themselves.

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

Ans. Causes of the empty treasury of France under Louis XVI.

1. Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France. Added to this was the cost of maintaining an extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles.
2. Under Louis XVI, France helped the thirteen colonies to gain their independence from the common enemy, Britain.
3. The war added more than a billion livres to a debt that had already risen to more than 2 billion livres.
4. Lenders, who gave the state credit, now began to charge 10 percent interest on loans.
5. To meet its regular expenses, such as the cost of maintaining an army, the court, running government offices or universities.

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?**

Answers:

- a) Peasants attacked noble houses, looted grain stocks, and destroyed documents recording feudal obligations.**
- b) Nobles fled due to fear of attacks by peasants and loss of their special privileges.**
- c) It affirmed the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, and set a framework for a just society.**
- d) It ended the unequal feudal system, promoting equality before law and fulfilling the idea of social justice.**