

The French Revolution | NCERT Questions and Answers | Class 9th | CBSE

Here are NCERT solutions of Social Science for all the students of class 9th. These questions along with answers help you get ease of learning the way to express exact ideas in the answers. It is very important to know how to write relevant answers and that too with the impactful terms at the right place in the answers. So, let's go ahead and practice NCERT questions beforehand.

NCERT Solutions for class 9th

Q.1 Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France.

Answer:- The French Revolution began because the people were unhappy with how France was being ruled.

1. **Social inequality:** Society was divided into three estates. The First (clergy) and Second (nobles) had privileges, while the Third Estate (common people) paid all the taxes.
2. **Economic crisis:** France had spent too much on wars (especially the American Revolution) and the royal lifestyle. This led to a financial crisis.
3. **Food shortage:** Poor harvests led to a rise in bread prices. Common people were hungry and angry.
4. **Enlightenment ideas:** Thinkers like Rousseau and Voltaire talked about liberty and equality. These ideas inspired people to demand change.
5. **Weak leadership:** Louis XVI failed to solve problems. His decision to call the Estates-General gave people a platform to demand **a new voting system and equal rights**, which quickly turned into a revolutionary movement.

Q.2 Which groups of French society benefited from the revolution? Which groups were forced to relinquish power? Which sections of society would have been disappointed with the outcome of the revolution?

Answer:- The groups which got benefit from the revolution were the people from third estate; especially middle class (merchants, lawyers, teachers). They gained rights, freedom, and a say in government. Another group from third estate were peasants who gained freedom from feudal taxes and dues.

However, the clergy and nobility had to give up their special privileges and land. The outcome was that the monarchy was abolished; King Louis XVI was executed.

Although, women and the poor were disappointed with the outcome of the revolution. Women who played key role, didn't get political rights. And even after the revolution, not much changed in the daily lives of poor.

Q.3 Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the peoples of the world during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Answer:- The French Revolution was like a spark that lit fires of change across the world.

1. It proved that ordinary people could challenge kings and demand rights.
2. The ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity spread to Europe, Asia, and Latin America.
3. Many countries adopted democratic constitutions and abolished monarchy.

4. Nationalism became a strong force — people began to identify with their nation, not kings.
5. The revolution also inspired movements for the abolition of slavery, women's rights, and civil liberties in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Q.4 Draw up a list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution.

Answer:- Right to Equality, Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression, Right to Vote, Right to a Fair Trial, Right against Discrimination, Right to Property (though later limited) and Freedom of Religion

Q.5 Would you agree with the view that the message of universal rights was beset with contradictions? Explain.

Answer:- Yes, the message of universal rights had contradictions.

a) The Declaration of Rights talked about freedom and equality for all men, but in reality:

Slavery continued in French colonies, even after the revolution.

b) The revolution promised equality, but only the property-owning men could vote.

Women were not given the right to vote or take part in government.

Q.6 How would you explain the rise of Napoleon?

Answer:- Napoleon rose to power by taking advantage of the chaos after the revolution.

1. The revolution had created instability — governments kept changing.
2. Napoleon was a successful general who became popular for winning wars.
3. In 1799, he seized power through a military coup and later crowned himself Emperor.
4. People supported him because he brought order, laws, and stability.
5. He introduced the Napoleonic Code, which protected some revolutionary ideas like equality before law, though he ruled like a dictator.

Category

1. Class 9th (NCERT solutions of Social Science)

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