

Class 8

Subject: History

Topic: The Age of Revolutions

Answers

1. In search of Money Freedom and a better Life.
2. Tobacco, Sugar and Cotton.
3. The Stamp Act.
4. Three Classes or Estates: First Estate, Second Estate, and the Third Estate.
5. Voltaire. Rousseau.
6. 1765- Stamp Act.
1776- Declaration of Independence.
1789- The French Revolution.
1813- Battle of Leipzig.
1815- Battle of Waterloo.

C.

1. The Stamp Act- To affix stamp on documents compulsory.
2. The Boston Tea Party- The Government imposed tax on tea.
3. King George III- The war ended in 1781
4. It guarantees American Citizens the right to freedom of speech, religion and justice.
5. Division of French society. The Nobility.
6. Voltaire.
7. The French soldiers who fought in the American war of Independence returned to France with the revolutionary ideas of democracy and nationalism.
8. Russia.

F. Answer these questions:

1 a. Every colony had a Governor and a Local Council elected by people.

Local Council passed law and levied taxes.

b. Colonies could not use non-British ship for trading products such as tobacco, sugar, on could only be exported to England

- c. Refused to pay the tax and Protests
- 2a. Government imposed tax on tea Government criticised Colonies refused to unload tea that came from England. A group raided British ship and dumped crates of tea into the sea.
 - b. The representatives of the colonies met in Philadelphia and adopted the Declaration of Independence. The colonies to end the British rule and form their own government.
 - c. In 1783 British Government and the colonies signed the Treaty of Paris and recognised the independence of the 13 colonies. The colonies came together to form the United States of America. Constitution drafted USA a republic.
- 3a. The administration under Louis XVI had become corrupt. People were tortured for taxes and arrested.
 - b. The first and second class enjoyed political and social rights. The Third Estate were deprived all rights and privileges.
 - c. The luxurious life style of the rulers, nobility and the frequent wars that France was involved emptied the State Treasury.
- 4a. The Third Estate demanded one man one vote but this was turned down by the king The members of the Third Estate formed the National Assembly.
 - b. On 20th June 1789, members of the National Assembly met in a tennis court and vowed to stay united in their struggle. This event is known as Tennis Court Oath.
 - c. On 14th July 1789 the rebels attacked Bastille. They broke opened its doors and released all the prisoners. This event is known as Storming of the Bastille
- 5a. French Revolution taught idea of nationalism, countries of Europe which were divided tried to form nation states; ideals of freedom, equality and justice inspired people.

- b.** The National Assembly ended monarchy established a Republican government.
adopted the document of Declaration of Rights of Man and of Citizen.
- c.** Feudalism was destroyed, growth of Capitalism France became a Republic.
They got basic rights and could vote.
- 6a.** Napoleon ambition desire to control. Europe many wars fought, become Emperor
defeated Russia and Prussia and made France the power centre of Europe.
- 6b.** Napoleon 's decline began after his Russian campaign. A large part of his army
perished due to the severe cold. His enemies saw this as an opportunity to strike
back. Powers like Sweden, Austria, and Prussia defeated France and forced to
abdicate.
