

order.

Q1

Instructions

Revolutions rejection of
monarchical, feudalistic
religious authorities:

1. Give numbering to headings
2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.
3. There should be around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.
5. Start new question from fresh page.

6. Each answer should start with Introduction and end with Conclusion.

7. Give more weightage to expressedly asked part/s of the question.

8. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.

9. Manage time well.

10. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable.

11. Avoid writing wrong references.

Revolutions occurs when
people become vulnerable
due to social, political
and economic position. This
situation is reflected in
French revolution when
3rd estate were in
poor conditions due to
monarchy of Louis XVI,
feudalism of nobles and
arrogancies of clergies. So
people revolt against the
system.

How and Why Revolution rejected structure:

is Intelligent Intellectual Cause:

- France along with whole Europe going through the period of enlightenment where different philosophers challenging the atrocities of authorities.
- Newton developed the idea of rationalism, ~~and~~ immutable laws and empiricism.
- Immanuel Kant published 'What is enlightenment' is to think about one self, proposed the idea of secularism.
- David Hume was critical of religion and claimed the common man is so

superstitious that he should be in check.

- Adam Smith proposed the free market can ensure growth - Laissez Faire economy.
- John Lock proposed that there should be 'social contract between public and government state and government system would be representative government, popular sovereignty and there should be separation of power.
- Jean Jacques Rousseau proposed popular sovereignty comes from "general will" and promoted republican form of government.

2. Unjust Monarchical System:
France was being ruled under King Louis the XVI where the

society was divided into 3 sectors the clergy which includes pope and religious figures; nobles includes king and clerics; and at last the 3rd Estate which include common people

- The clergy and nobles constitute only 3% of total population while 3rd estate - the commoners consist of 97% of total population.

- But in decision making at political level 3rd estate only have 1 vote in Estate general while nobles and clergy have 2 votes which is only 3% in total.

- In May 1789 estate

general was met after 175 years after. Before it was never invited 3rd estate in estate general meeting.

• Therefore Even when 3rd estate demanded p increase representation for themselves as voting on the basis of per head, king and clergy by called and locked meeting hall and then 3rd estate met at nearby Tennis Court and took oath that it will not be disintegrated until the formation of Constitution for France and they drafted the and passed the Declaration on the Rights of Men and

Citizens. It turned the monarchy into constitutional monarchy.

Religious Atrocities:

- ~~At the time of Eze~~
- The religious figure, the clergy and Pope was corrupt. They used to sell "indulgences".
- These 'indulgences' were ~~sold and or in order~~ to be purchased by people who wanted that their sin to be forgiven.
- The clergy was involved in corrupt practices like absenteeism from real duties, holding position in multiple churches to accumulate wealth, involved in simony and of church offices and nepotism.

• They termed as 1st Estate they live in a great luxury and impose taxes on already-tithes vulnerable 3rd Estate.

• Therefore, in 1789 these properties were confiscated and sold by French's National legislative Assembly in which it was also decided to sell 400 million livres worth of catholic church and in 1870 Civil constitution of Clergy passed, in which church become subordinate department to French state.

Feudalism:

• Although noble and clergy was only 3% but they control land both of

Poor attempt.

about 35%. But they
exempt from tax. 3rd
estate have to taxes to
clergy like (dime) tithes.

1/10 of
Peasant's
harvest

Commoners have to pay
taxes of half of their
income, salt tax is the
most common tax imposed
on all.

• Apart from that commoners
were in bad condition, price
of bread doubled and
on this Queen Marie
Antoinette said "If you don't
have bread eat cake".

• Some taxes which commoners
have to pay to clergy,
nobles and State:

- dime-tithes
- Corvée
- Taille
- Gabelle

Reign of Terror
Napoleonic wars
Atrocities against royalists