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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. These Solutions are part of NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science. Here we have given NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science History Chapter 1 The French Revolution. Free PDF download of NCERT solutions for Class 9 Social Science (India and the Contemporary World – I) Chapter 1 – The French Revolution. All questions are explained by the expert Social Science teacher and as per NCERT (CBSE) guidelines. Question 1. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France? Answer: The following circumstances led to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France: Louis XVI was an autocratic ruler who could not compromise with his luxurious life. He also lacked farsightedness. When he ascended the throne the royal treasury was empty. 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. Under Louis XVI France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from Britain the war added more than a billion livres to a dept credit, now began to charge 10% interest on loans. So the French government was obliged to spend an increasing percentage of its budget on interest payments alone. The state finally increased taxes to meet its regular expenses such as the cost of maintaining an army, running government offices and universities. The French society was divided into three estates but only members of the first two estates i.e, the clergy and the nobles were exempted to pay taxes. They belonged to privileged class; thus the burden of financing activities of the state through taxes was borne by the third estate only. The middle class that emerged in the 18th century France was educated and enlightened. They refused the theory of divine rights of the kings and absolute monarchy. They believed that a person's social position must depend on his merit. They had access to the various ideas of equality and freedom proposed by philosophers like John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Montesquieu etc. Their ideas got popularised among the common mass as a result of intensive discussions and debates in saloons and coffee houses and through books and newspapers. The French administration was extremely corrupt. It did not give weightage to the French Common man. The state finally increased taxes to meet its regular expenses such as the cost of maintaining an army, running government offices and universities. Question 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 wealthy class of the third estate which came to be known as the new middle class of France benefited the most from the revolution. This group comprised of big businessmen, petty officers, lawyers, teachers, doctors and traders. Previously, these people had to pay state taxes and they did not enjoy equal status. But after the revolution they began to be treated equally with the upper sections of the society. With the abolition of feudal system of obligation and taxes, the clergy and the nobility came on the same level with the middle class. They were forced to give up their privileges. Their executive powers were also taken away from them. The poorer sections of the society, i.e. small peasants, landless labourers, servants, daily wage earners would have been disappointed with the outcome of the revolution. Women also would have been highly discontented. Question 3. Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the peoples of the world during the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. Answer: The French Revolution proved to be the most important event in the history of the world. The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution. These ideas became an uprising force for the political movements in the world in the 19th and 20th centuries. The ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity spread from France to the rest of Europe, where feudal system was finally abolished. Colonised people reworked on the idea of freedom from bondage into their movements to Create a sovereign nation-state. The idea of Nationalism that emerged after the French Revolution started becoming mass movements all over the world. Now people began to question the absolute power. The impact of the French Revolution would be seen in India too. Tipu Sultan and Raja Rammohan Roy got deeply influenced by the ideas of the revolution. In the end, we can say that after the French Revolution people all over the world became aware of their rights. Question 4. Draw up a list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution. Answer: Some of the democratic rights which we enjoy today can be traced to the French Revolution are as follows: Right to equality including equality before the law, the prohibition of discrimination, and equality of opportunity in matters of employment. Right to freedom of speech and expression including the right to practice any profession or occupation. Right against exploitation. Right to life. Right to vote. Question 5. Would you agree with the view that the message of universal rights was beset with contradictions? Explain. Answer: The message of universal rights was definitely beset with contradictions. Many ideals of the “Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen” were not at all clear. They had dubious meanings. The French Revolution could not bring economic equality and it is the fact that unless there is economic equality, real equality cannot be received at any sphere. The Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen laid stress on equality but large section of the society was denied to it. The right to vote and elect their representatives did not solve the poor man's problem. Women were still regarded as passive citizens. They did not have any political rights such as right to vote and hold political offices like men. Hence, their struggle for equal political rights continued. France continued to hold and expand colonies. Thus, its image as a liberator could not last for a long time. Slavery existed in France until the first half of the 19th century. Question 6. How would you explain the rise of Napoleon? Answer: The political instability of the Directory paved the way for the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon had achieved glorious victories in wars. This made France realize that only a military dictator like Napoleon would restore a stable government. In 1804, he crowned himself the emperor of France. He set out to conquer neighbouring European countries, dismissing dynasties and creating kingdoms where he placed members of his family. Napoleon viewed himself as a moderniser of Europe. He introduced many laws such as the protection of private property and a uniform system of weight and measures provided by the decimal system. But his rise to power did not last for a long time. He was finally defeated at Waterloo in 1815. Hope given NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science. These comprehensive notes are given with proper headings to help students understand the sequence of events discussed in the chapter ‘The French revolution’. Click here for more such study materials Video tutorials - Visit the Channel for other parts of the tutorials The French Revolution Class 9 1774 : Louis XVI became emperor of France.1789 : Convocation of Estates General, Third Estate formed National Assembly, Storming of the Bastille; peasants' revolt in the countryside.1791 : The Constitution gave political rights only to the wealthy sections of society.1792 : The National Assembly voted to declare war against Prussia and Austria : France became a republic.1793 : Louis XVI was beheaded. Overthrow of the Jacobin republic, A Directory ruled France.1793-94 : The period is referred to as the Reign of Terror.1804 : Napoleon became emperor of France, and annexed large parts of Europe.1815 : Napoleon defeated in the battle of Waterloo.1848 : Abolition of slavery in French colonies.1946 : Women in France won the right to vote. What were the causes of the French Revolution? i. The Bastille was a fortress prison built during the Hundred Year's War. ii. It was rumoured that the Bastille was full of prisoners and hoarded ammunition and arms. iii. It was seen as a symbol of the despotic power of the king. iv. On the morning of 14 July, some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and broke into many government buildings as well as the fortress prison, the Bastille. v. In the armed fight, the commander of the Bastille was killed and the prisoners were released. The fortress was demolished. The storming of the Bastille set off a chain of events that led to the French revolution and the execution of King Louis XVI. i. In 1774, Louis XVI of the Bourbon family ascended the throne of France. ii. He found the state coffers empty because of long wars, an extravagant court in Versailles, involvement in the American war of independence and faulty system of taxation. iii. Under the Ancient Regime (Old Regime), French society was divided into three estates. i. The clergy formed the first estate. It comprised less than one per cent of the total population of France. The nobility formed the second estate. It comprised approximately two per cent of the total population. ii. The first and second estates were the privileged classes and exempted from payment of state taxes. iii. The third estate formed the majority of the population. iv. It was the unprivileged class with no political rights. It bore the burden of taxes and so was more discontented. v. Two types of taxes were paid by peasants – tithe and taille. Tithe was levied by the church and comprised one-tenth of agricultural produce. Taille was paid directly to the state. i. French population increased from 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789. So, the demand for food grains increased. But the production of grains could not keep pace with the demand. ii. The price of bread, which was the principal diet of the majority, increased. iii. Wages of labourers did not keep pace with the rise in prices. The gap between the rich and the poor widened. iv. Soon France saw bread riots, especially in urban areas like Paris. i. Subsistence crisis is an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are threatened. ii. A bad harvest leads to scarcity of food and rise in food prices. iii. The poorest couldn't afford to buy food leading to food riots, weaker bodies increased death rates. i. A social group called the ‘middle class’ emerged in the 18th century. ii. Increasing overseas trade and expansion of the middle class. They formed the more prosperous and educated section of the third estate. iii. In addition to merchants and manufacturers, the third estate included professionals such as lawyers and administrative officials. iv. They believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth. i. The middle class wanted political freedom for itself and was sympathetic to the cause of the peasants. ii. Enlightenment philosophers like John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Voltaire, and Montesquieu were instrumental in influencing the rising educated middle class. iii. They criticised the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch. What was the course of the French Revolution? i. On 5 May 1789, Louis XVI called an assembly of the Estates General to pass the proposal for new taxes. The assembly, which was organised with the intention of resolving the financial crisis, instead became the spark to the fuel. ii. The Estates General was a political body to which the three estates sent their representatives. The first and second estates sent 300 representatives each, who were seated in rows facing each other on two sides, while the 600 members of the third estate had to stand at the back. iii. Until then, voting in the estates general had been conducted according to the principle that each estate had one vote. But members of the third estate demanded that voting be conducted by the assembly as a whole, where each member would have one vote. iv. When the king rejected this proposal, members of the third estate walked out of the assembly in protest. After rejection of their demands at the assembly of estates, the third estate decided to take matters into their hands. i. On 20 June 1789, the third estate assembled at an indoor tennis court in the grounds of Versailles. ii. They declared themselves a national assembly and vowed to draft a constitution for France that would limit the powers of the monarch. iii. They were led by Mirabeau, a noble, and Abbé Sieyès, a priest. iv. The Tennis Court Oath was taken and signed by all 577 representatives of the third estate. v. They declared themselves as a National Assembly and set their goal to form a constitution that would restrict the power of the monarchy and sought to assert people's sovereignty. i. While the National Assembly was busy at Versailles drafting a constitution, the rest of France was in crisis. ii. Severe winter had destroyed the food crops which resulted in increase in bread prices. iii. Bakers hoarded supplies and raised prices of bread for making greater profit. iv. After spending hours in long queues at the bakery, crowds of angry women stormed into the shops. At the same time, the king ordered troops to move into Paris. On 14 July, the agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille. With the storming of the Bastille, the revolution reached its frenzy. Rumours of an impending conspiracy by the lords of the manor to destroy their ripe crops led to the Great Fear (July 1789 – ii. Caught in fear, peasants in several districts attacked chateaux. They looted hoarded grain and burnt down documents containing records of manorial dues. iii. Faced with fear of revolutionaries, Louis XVI finally gave recognition to the national assembly and accepted the principle that his powers would be checked by a constitution. iv. The national assembly renamed itself on 9 July 1789 as national constitutional assembly. On 4 August 1789, the assembly passed an order abolishing the feudal system of obligations and taxes. v. Members of the clergy too were forced to give up their privileges. Tithes were abolished and lands owned by the church were confiscated. Huge property was acquired by the new national assembly. i. The national assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791. Its main objective was to limit the powers of the monarch. ii. The powers were separated and assigned to different institutions – the legislature, executive and judiciary. This made France a constitutional monarchy. i. The Constitution of 1791 gave powers to the national constitutional assembly, which was indirectly elected by the citizens. ii. Not all citizens, however, had the right to vote. Only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least a labourer's wage for three days were given the status of active citizens, that is, they were entitled to vote. iii. The rest of the men and all women were considered as passive citizens who had no voting rights. iv. A unique feature of the 1791 constitution was the adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. v. Rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, equality before law, were established as natural and inalienable rights. It was the duty of the state to protect each citizen's natural rights. Since a majority of the third estate population was not literate, the revolutionaries created symbols which represented certain notions or meanings. i. Broken chains: Chains were used to restrain slaves. A broken chain stood for the act of becoming free. ii. Bundle of rods, or fasces: One rod can be easily broken, but not an entire bundle. A bundle of rods, or fasces, said that strength lies in unity. iii. An eye within a triangle radiating light: The all-seeing eye represents knowledge. It symbolised that learning will drive away ignorance as sunrays drive away darkness. iv. Sceptre: It symbolised royal power. i. Snake biting its tail to form a ring: It is a symbol of eternity. This symbol meant the end of each process had the beginning of another. ii. Red Phrygian cap: It was a cap worn by a slave after attaining freedom. iii. Blue-white-red: They are the national colours of France. iv. The winged woman: It was personification of the law. It signified power of law above all. v. The law tablet: The law signified that every citizen is the same in the eyes of law. How did France become a republic nation? i. France continued to be in turmoil under the national assembly. ii. Louis XVI entered into secret negotiation with the King of Prussia. The national assembly declared war on Prussia and Austria. iii. Thousands of volunteers from different French provinces joined the army of the national assembly. iv. It was during this war that France chose its national anthem, Marseilles composed by Rogee de L'Isle. i. The revolutionary wars brought losses and economic difficulties to the people. With men on the war fronts, women were left to fend for the children and take care of their families. ii. A large section of the population wanted to continue with the revolution as the constitution of 1791 gave political rights only to the richer sections of society. iii. Political clubs were formed where opinions were exchanged and rallies were carried out. One such political club was named after the former convent of St Jacob in Paris. iv. The members of this club were called the Jacobins. They were mainly from the poorer section of the third estate. Maximilian Robespierre was their leader. v. To set them apart from the fashionable section of society, they wore long striped trousers similar to those worn by dock workers. i. The summer of 1792 saw the Jacobins in a violent insurrection in Paris. They stormed the palace of the Tuileries and killed the royal guards and held the king hostage for several hours. The assembly voted to imprison the royal family. ii. Elections were held. All men of 21 years and above, regardless of wealth, got the right to vote. The newly elected assembly was called the convention. iii. By 1792, it abolished monarchy and declared France a republic. Louis XVI was sentenced to death by a court on charges of treason. He was executed on 21 January 1793. His wife Marie Antoinette was executed soon after. i. The reign of terror started in 1793 and ended in 1794 with the execution of Robespierre. ii. Maximilian Robespierre went to extremes to punish and control the powers of the Jacobin government. iii. He considered ex-nobles and clergy, members of other political parties and even dissenting members of his own party as enemies of the republic. Almost all of them were arrested, imprisoned and guillotined if found guilty. i. Robespierre's government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on the wage of a person and on the price of a commodity. ii. Meat and bread were rationed. iii. Peasants were forced to sell their produce at prices fixed by the government. iv. The use of more expensive white flour was forbidden. i. All citizens were required to eat pain d'égalité (equality bread). ii. Traditional titles like Monsieur and Madame were discontinued. iii. All citizens were addressed as citizen or citoyenne. iv. Churches were shut down and converted to barracks and offices. i. Soon, the supporters of Robespierre began to demand moderation of his policies. ii. Finally, in July 1794 he was convicted by the court and arrested. iii. The next day, he was guillotined. iv. With the execution of Robespierre, the Jacobin government came to an end. i. With the fall of the Jacobin government, the wealthy middle class got the opportunity to seize power. ii. A new constitution was introduced which gave the right to vote to the non-propertied classes. iii. It elected the legislative council, which would appoint an executive committee of five members called the directory council. iv. The directors often clashed with the legislative councils, who then sought to dismiss them. v. The political instability of the directory paved the way for the rise of a military dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte. What were the roles and rights of women during and after the French Revolution? i. Women were not considered active citizens under any of the governments of the French revolution. ii. They actively participated throughout the revolution and brought about many changes in society. iii. They hoped that their involvement would pressurise the revolutionary government to introduce measures to improve their lives. iv. Women worked as seamstresses or laundresses. They sold flowers, fruit and vegetables. They also worked as domestic servants in wealthy households. v. Most women did not have access to education or job training. Though women worked as much as men, they were paid less than men. i. Soon, women formed political clubs to discuss the issues they had to deal with in their daily life. ii. About 60 women's clubs came up in different French cities. The Society of Revolutionary and Republican Women was the most famous of them. iii. Women were disappointed that the constitution of 1791 did not give women the right to vote. iv. They demanded right to vote, to be elected to the assembly and to hold political office. i. In the early years, the revolutionary government did introduce laws that helped improve the lives of women. a. Schooling was made compulsory for all women. b. Women could no longer be forced into marriage. c. Women were given the right to divorce. d. Marriage was made into a legal contract. e. Women could choose their profession and train for jobs. ii. All these changes were slow and did not lead to complete legal equality between men and women. i. Women's struggle for the right to vote continued under the reign of terror. ii. During the reign of terror, women's clubs were closed and their political activities were banned. iii. Many prominent women leaders and thinkers were arrested and executed during the reign of terror. iv. It was 200 years later that French women gained the right to vote in 1946. i. She was one of the most important of the politically active women in revolutionary France. ii. She protested against the constitution and the declaration of rights of man and citizen as they excluded women from the basic rights that each human being was entitled to. iii. So, in 1791, she wrote a declaration of the rights of woman and citizen. iv. She criticised the Jacobin government for forcibly closing down women's clubs. v. She was tried by the national convention, which charged her with treason. Soon after this, she was executed. How did the French Revolution lead to the abolition of slavery? i. One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin government was the abolition of slavery in French colonies. ii. French colonies in the Caribbean like Martinique, Guadeloupe and San Domingo supplied commodities such as tobacco, indigo, sugar and coffee. iii. Europeans were reluctant to go and work in distant and unfamiliar lands. This caused shortage of labour on plantations. iv. This shortage of labour was met by a triangular slave trade between Europe, Africa and the Americas. i. The slave trade began in the 17th century. ii. French merchants sailed from the ports of Bordeaux or Nantes to the African coast, where they bought slaves from local chieftains. iii. Slaves were branded and shackled to be transported in ships to the Caribbean over a three-month long voyage. iv. They were then sold to the plantation owners in the Caribbean. v. The port cities of Bordeaux and Nantes became rich due to the export and import of slaves. i. Throughout the 18th century, there was little criticism of slavery in France. ii. The National Assembly held long debates about whether the rights of man should be extended to French colonies and its slaves but it did not pass any laws, anticipating opposition of plantation owners where slaves were employed. iii. In 1794, the National Convention freed the slaves of all French colonies. iv. This was, however, only a short-term measure as ten years later, in 1804, Napoleon reintroduced slavery. v. Slavery was finally abolished in French colonies in 1848. What was the political and ideological legacy of the French Revolution? i. Revolutionary ideas of equality and liberty transformed: Clothes of the people Language of the people Books read by the people. ii. With the abolition of censorship in 1789 and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen in 1791, freedom of speech and expression became a natural right. i. From Paris, newspapers, pamphlets, books and printed pictures travelled rapidly into the countryside. ii. All this printed material described and discussed the events and the changes taking place in France. iii. It helped political philosophers like Rousseau and Locke to spread their thoughts. iv. The ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity, which were the pillars of the French Revolution, spread far and wide through a free press. i. Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself the emperor of France in 1804. ii. He conquered neighbouring European countries and appointed his family members to rule them. iii. Napoleon is credited with the introduction of many modern laws in Europe. For example, Protection of private property Uniform system of weights and measures provided by the decimal system i. During the initial years, many viewed Napoleon as a liberator who was progressive in his approach but soon, his army was viewed everywhere as an invading force leading to a decline in his popularity. ii. He re-introduced slavery, which had been abolished under the Jacobin government. iii. He was finally defeated at Waterloo in 1815. iv. Many of his measures carried his revolutionary ideas of liberty and modern laws to other parts of Europe and had an impact on people long after he left. i. The most important legacies of the French Revolution were: ideas of liberty and democratic rights. ii. These spread from France to the rest of Europe during the 19th century, where feudal systems were abolished. iii. It inspired colonised peoples to develop their ideas of freedom. iv. Tipu Sultan and Raja Rammohan Roy are two examples of individuals who were strongly influenced by the ideas coming from revolutionary France. The French Revolution Class 9 Notes Social Science History Chapter 1 SST Pdf free download is part of Class 9 Social Science Notes for Quick Revision. Here we have given The French Revolution Class 9 History Chapter 1 Notes. The French Revolution Class 9 Notes Social Science History Chapter 1 After analysis of the previous 3 years' examination papers, it is concluded that the following topics are the most important concepts from this chapter and should be focussed upon. The outbreak of the French Revolution Changes after Revolution Classes of French Societies Facts about Napoleon, the former emperor of France. The French Society during the Late 18th Century. The French Society comprised : 1st Estate: Clergy 2nd Estate: Nobility 3rd Estate: Big businessmen, merchants, court officials, peasants, artisans, landless laborers, servants, etc. Some within the Third Estate were rich and some were poor. The burden of financing activities of the state through taxes was borne by the Third Estate alone. The struggle for survival: Population of France grew and so did the demand for grains. The gap between the rich and the poor widened. This led to the rise of the middle class. This estate was educated and believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth. These ideas were put forward by philosophers such as Locke the English philosopher and Rousseau the French philosopher. The American Constitution and its guarantee of individual rights was an important example of political theories of France. These ideas were discussed intensively in saloons and coffee houses and spread among people through books and newspapers. These were even read aloud. The Outbreak of the Revolution The French Revolution went through various stages. When Louis XVI became the king of France in 1774, he inherited a treasury which was empty. There was growing discontent within the society of the Old Regime. 1789: Convocation of Estates General. The Third Estate forms National Assembly, Tennis Court Oath the Bastille is stormed, peasant revolts in the countryside, Assembly issues Declaration of the Rights of Man. 1791: A constitution is framed to limit the powers of the king and to guarantee the basic right to all human beings. 1792-93: Convocation abolishes Monarchy; France becomes a republic. The Jacobin Republic overthrown, a Directory rules France. 1795: New Constitution is adopted. A new Constituency is adopted. A five-man Directorate to run the state from 26th October 1795. Churches reopened. 1799: The Revolution ends with the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte, Napoleon's coup abolishes Directory and establishes Consulate. Time Line: The French Revolution 1770s-1780s: Economic decline: French Government in deep debt. In 1774, Louis XVI ascends to the throne. 1788-1789: Bad harvest, high prices, food riots. 1789, May 5: Estates-General convened, demands reforms. 1789, July 14: National Assembly formed. Bastille stormed on July 14. French Revolution starts. 1789, August 4: Night of August 4 ends the rights of the aristocracy, the surrender of feudal rights. 1789, August 26: Declaration of the Rights of Man 1790: Civil Constitution of the Clergy nationalizes the Church. 1791: Dissolution of the National Constituent Assembly. 1792: Constitution of 1791 converts absolute monarchy into a constitutional monarchy with limited powers. 1792: Austria and Prussia attack revolutionary France. 1792-1793: The Reign of Terror starts. Austria, Prussia, and Spain attack France. 1793: National Convention dissolved. 1793: National Convention dissolved. 1799: Napoleon Bonaparte becomes the leader of the French Revolution ends. Women's Revolution From the very beginning, women were active participants in the events which brought about so many changes in French society. Most of the women of the third estate had to work for a living. Their wages were lower than those of men. They demanded equal pay for equal work. In order to discuss and voice their interests, women started their own political clubs and newspapers. One of their main demands was that women must enjoy the same political rights as men. Some laws were introduced to improve the position of women. Their struggle still continues in several parts of the world. It was finally in 1946 that women in France won the right to vote. The Abolition of Slavery There was a triangular slave trade among Europe, Africa, and America. In the 18th century, there was little criticism of slavery in France. No laws were passed against it. It was in 1794 that the convention made free to all slaves. But 10 years later slavery was reintroduced by Napoleon. It was finally in 1848 that slavery was abolished in the French colonies. The Revolution and Everyday Life The years following 1789 in France saw many changes in the lives of men, women, and children. The revolutionary governments took it upon themselves to pass laws that would translate the ideals of liberty and equality into everyday practice. One important law that came into effect was the abolition of censorship. The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution. These spread from France to the rest of Europe during the 19th century. Napoleon In 1804, Napoleon crowned himself emperor of France. He set out to conquer neighboring European countries, dismissing dynasties and creating kingdoms where he placed members of his family. Napoleon viewed himself as a moderniser of Europe. He introduced many laws such as the protection of private property and a uniform system of weights and measures provided by the decimal system. But his rise to power did not last for a long time. He was finally defeated at Waterloo in 1815. Legacy of the French Revolution • The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution. • These spread from France to the rest of Europe during the nineteenth century, where feudal systems were abolished. • Later, these ideas were adopted by Indian revolutionary strugglers, Tipu Sultan and Rammohan Roy also. NCERT Solutions of Chapter 1 French Revolution