**25th May, 2020 JESUS AND MARY SCHOOL MODULE 2**

**CLASS - 8**

**HISTORY/CIVICS**

**THE GROWTH OF NATIONALISM**

**EXPLANATION - 1**

**The Relationship between American colonies and the British government**

In the 16th century, European countries began to make settlement in the other countries to sell their product due to industrial revolution. By the mid of 18th century, there were thirteen colonies along the Atlantic coast of North America. Each colony had a Local Council and Governor but they were under the control of British government. The Local Council levied taxes and looked after the administration. But the colonists had no representative in the British Parliament.

**Ideas and events that caused the revolution**

**1.** The colonies were not allowed to use non-British ship for trading purposes. Navigation Acts gave the British the monopoly over colonial commerce.

**2.** They were not allowed to have their own industry.

**3.** British Parliament imposed new taxes on the colonies whenever they needed extra money.

**4.** The colonists were inspired by the ideas of English philosophers.

**5.** American adopted the slogan, “No taxation without representation.” This meant that the England had no representatives from America.

In 1773 a ship of East India Company carrying tea reached the port of Boston. A band of Boston citizen disguised as Red Indians and threw the crates of tea into the sea. This incidence is called as Boston tea party.

**The American war of Independence**

After the incidence of Boston Tea party, 13 colonist joined their hands in 1774 at Philadelphia against the British .They appealed not to impose taxes on the colonies. Alarmed by protest, the king sent troops to suppress them. But they were also ready to face off under the leadership of Commander George Washington. On July 4 1776, the second continental congress adopted the ‘Declaration of Independence’. It was written by Thomas Jefferson. This Declaration asserted the right of the Americans to be independent.

**The growth of a nation**

When the English Commander Lord Cornwallis surrendered, English recognised the independence of 13 colonies. The colonies united as the state of a nation, the United State of America. Soon it became a big nation. The central part of the continent was bought from France and Florida was taken from Spain. The areas in the west was conquered from Mexico. Thus united state expanded to the Pacific.

**US civil war**

In the first half of 19th century USA marched towards economic progress. The Northern state developed industrial economy while the Southern was primarily agricultural. The Northern state was not in favour of slavery system while the Southern state was in favour of slavery. Abraham Lincoln who was the sixteenth president of America, expressed his views against slavery, which he rightly considered was against humanity. So the Southern state separated from USA and formed the Confederate State whose president was Jefferson Davis. He formed their constitution and recognised slavery. So a civil war broke out between the Southern and Northern state where six lakh men were killed and it raged for about five years. It ended when Emancipation Proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln on 1st January 1863,which officially abolished slavery.

**Question Answer**

**Q.1** Which country adopted the slogan ‘‘No taxation without representation.’’?

**Q.2** What is Boston tea party?

**Q.3** Who was the commander-in-chief of American troops?

**Q.4** Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

**Q.5** Who was the English commander?

**Q.6** Who was the 16th president of America?

**Q.7** Which state of America formed Confederate state?

**Q.8** Who was the president of Confederate state of America?

**Q.9** Who issued Emancipation Proclamation?

**Q.10** Which state of America was in favour of slavery system?

**EXPLANATION - 2**

**The French Revolution**

The French Revolution is an important landmark in the history of Europe.It was the first great uprising of the people against the autocracy of the ruler. It gave the ideas of liberty,equality and fraternity which crossed the boundaries of France and influenced the whole of Europe. The revolution not only changed the political, social and economic life of the people but also affected the entire course of the world history.

**Causes of the French Revolution**

**Social Condition**

French society was divided into three estates. The first Estate belonged to clergy, the nobility came to second estate and eighty percent of the population were peasants and bourgeoisie (including professionals and merchants) which comprised the third estate. The first and the second estate enjoyed many privileges and were free from taxes. Wealth was concentrated in their hands. On the other hand, despite paying taxes, the Third Estate had no privilege. This inequality resulted in resentment from the Third Estate.

King Louis 16th and the Queen Marie Antoinette became very unpopular among the people as they ignored their suffering and ruled like autocrats. The administrative set up was locked down upon as it became extremely corrupt. Official started torturing people for taxes and the tax defaulters were imprisoned without trial. The state prison of Bastille became a symbol of state oppression.

**Influence of philosophers**

French philosophers like Voltaire, Rousseau and Montesquieu inspired the people with ideas of liberty and equality. Montesquieu rejected the theory of Divine Right of kings and urged for separation of powers. Rousseau, in his book ‘The Social Contract’ announced that sovereign power lay in popular will.

**Economic situation that caused the revolution**

The maintenance of a huge army and the cost of a war involved in American war of independence, Seven years war, put pressure on the royal coffers. In order to pay for the cost of maintaining various government offices, the state was forced to raise taxes. But the aristocrats were not prepared to pay taxes. So the king called French Assembly (including three estate) on 5 May 1789, so that it would grant him required money. But the Third Estate refused and declared themselves to be the National Assembly on the 17th June 1789. They took an oath at the royal Tennis court. This is called ‘Oath at the Tennis court’ and marched towards the capital.

**Event**

Thousands of people gathered in Paris on July 14, 1789 and broke into The Bastille, the state prison and the symbol of a despotic monarchy, was destroyed and set all prisoners free. France observed 14th July 1789 as its Independence Day. On 12 August 1789, the National Assembly adopted the ‘Declaration of the ‘Rights of Man’. It proclaimed the equality of all men before law, freedom of speech, freedom of the press. On 15 October 1789, the capital was transferred from Versailles to Paris. The people of the nation stood by the army. The king and queen tried to escape but were recognised and captured. They were later tried and executed.

**The reign of terror**

In 1793 executive authority passed into the hands of a radical political group called the Jacobins. Their leader was Robespierre. He passed orders to execute thousands of enemies of the Republic. During this ‘Reign of Terror’ thousands of innocent people were also guillotined on the suspicion of treason. King Louis 16th and Queen Marie Antoinette were also guillotined as traitors in 1793.

**End of the revolution and Napoleonic era**

France went through a great turmoil due to lack of efficient governance. France depended on the military genius of Napoleon to protect from the European coalition. Finding himself popular, he declared himself the ‘Emperor of the French’. By 1810, he became the master of almost the whole of Europe except for Russia and England. An alliance of European states, led by England defeated Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo in 1815.

**Impact of the revolution**

The French revolution was a historic event and inspired people all over Europe. It spread the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity. The feeling of brotherhood and oneness inspired people .The fall of despotic rulers signified the end of feudalism and serfdom.

**Question Answer**

**Q.1** Name the philosophers of France?

**Q.2** Who rejected the theory of Divine Right’ of the kings?

**Q.3** Who wrote the book ‘Social Contract’?

**Q.4** Which ruler called French Assembly on 5May 1789?

**Q.5** Which Estate declared themselves National Assembly?

**Q.6** On which date first time France observed its independence day?

**Q.7** Who was the leader of Jacobin group?

**Q.8** In which year king and queen were guillotined?

**Q.9** Who declared himself the emperor of France?

**Q.10** In which year Battle of Waterloo fought?

**Note- Please do all this work in your “Copies” OR “Notebooks” which will be checked**

**when school reopens. Please consider this important.**

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