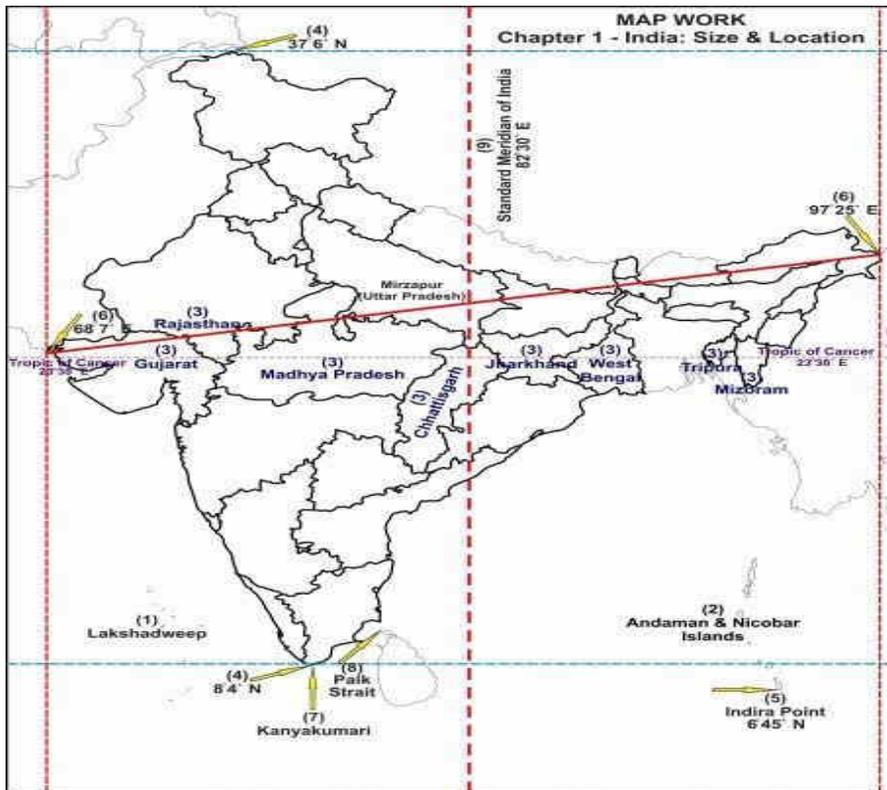


CLASS NOTES	
CLASS IX	TOPIC- GEOGRAPHY -CH-1 India-Size and location HISTORY – CH-1 French Revolution
SUBJECT – GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY	

GEOGRAPHY

Location and Size

- The landmass of India extends between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ and longitudes $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$. The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ} 30'N$) divides India into almost two equal parts.
- India's total area accounts for about 2.4% of the total geographical area of the world. Thus, it is the 7th largest country in the world, by its size.
- India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km. The total length of the coastline of the mainland is 7,516.6 km including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep.
- India is bounded by the mountains in the northwest, north and northeast. South of about 22° north latitude, it begins to taper and extends towards the Indian Ocean, dividing it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east.
- Time along the Standard Meridian of India ($82^{\circ}30'E$) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for India.



India and the World

The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans-Indian Ocean routes connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia.

India's Neighbours

India has 28 states and 8 Union Territories. India shares its land boundaries with:

- Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest
- China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the north
- Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east

The southern neighbours across the sea consist of the two island countries, Sri Lanka and Maldives. India has had strong geographical and historical links with her neighbours.

Neighbouring Country	Bordering States/UT's
Afghanistan	Ladakh (UT)
Bangladesh	West Bengal, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Assam
Bhutan	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, and West Bengal
China	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh
Myanmar	Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, and Nagaland

Nepal	Sikkim, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttrakhand
Pakistan	Jammu and Kashmir(UT), Ladakh(UT), Punjab, Gujarat, and Rajasthan

HISTORY

Q. 1. Explain role of philosophers in bringing about the French Revolution?

Sl No	Name of philosopher	Book	Ideology
1.	Locke	<i>Two Treatises of Government</i>	Disprove the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch.
2.	Rousseau	Social Contract	Proposed a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives.
3.	Montesquieu	<i>The Spirit of the Laws</i>	Proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary

The **ideas** of these philosophers **were discussed intensively in salons and coffee-houses** and spread among people through books and newspapers.

These were frequently read aloud in groups for the benefit of those who could not

read and write.

Q.2. Examine the factors that led to the French Revolution.

Ans. i. **The war with Britain** : France supported American colonies in their war with the

Great Britain for their independence. This war led to an increasing debt on the

French monarchy. This necessitated imposition of new taxes on the public.

ii. **Privilege based on birth:**

The members of the first two estates, that is, the clergy and the nobility, enjoyed certain

privileges by birth. The most important of these was exemption from paying taxes

to the state.

iii. **Subsistence Crisis:** The high population led to a rapid increase in the demand for

Food grains. Production of grains could not keep pace with the demand. So the price

of bread which was the staple diet of the majority rose rapidly. Wages did not keep

pace with rising prices. It led to the subsistence crisis.

iv. **Growing Middle Class:** A new class(so called **middle class**) emerged in France because of increased overseas

trade. People of the **middle class** started **raising their voice for an end to**

privileges based on birth.

v. **Role of philosophers:** The ideas of a society based on freedom and equal laws and

opportunities for all, were put forward by philosophers such as John Locke and Jean

Jacques, Rousseau, Montesquieu. **They spread awareness through various**

media. Some from the privileged classes also advocated a switch to democracy.

So, finally there was revolution in France.

Q.3. How did France Become a Constitutional Monarchy?

Ans. i. Faced with the power of his revolting subjects, Louis XVI finally accorded

recognition to **the National Assembly** and accepted the principle that **his powers**

would from now on be checked by a constitution.

ii. On the night of 4 August 1789, the Assembly passed a decree abolishing the feudal

system of obligations and taxes. **Members of the clergy too were forced to give up**

their privileges. Tithes (tax imposed by the Church) were abolished and lands owned

by the Church were confiscated.

iii. The National Assembly completed the draft of the Constitution in 1791. Its main

object was to limit the powers of the monarch. These **powers instead of being**

concentrated in the hands of one person, were now separated and assigned to

different institutions, the legislature, executive and judiciary.

This made France a constitutional monarchy.

Q.4. What laws did the revolutionary government introduce to improve the lives of women?

i. The revolutionary government introduced laws that helped improve the lives of

women. Together with the creation of state schools, **schooling was made compulsory**

for all girls.

ii. Their **fathers could no longer force them into marriage** against their will.

iii. Marriage was made into a contract entered into freely and registered under civil law.

iv. **Divorce was made legal, and could be applied for by both women and men.**

v. Women could now **train for jobs**, could become artists or run small businesses.

Women's struggle for equal political rights, however, continued.

Q. 5. Why the period of 1793-1794 is called as reign of terror?

Ans. The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror because it was a

period of severe control and punishment by Robespierre.

All those whom he saw as being enemies of the republic, ex-nobles and clergy,

members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree

with his methods were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary

tribunal.

i. Robespierre government issued laws for placing a **maximum limit on wages** and

prices. Meat and bread were rationed. Peasants were forced to transport their grain to

the cities and sell it at prices fixed by the government.

ii. The use of more expensive white flour was forbidden; all **citizens were required to**

eat the *pain dégalité (equality bread)*, a loaf made of whole wheat.

iii. Equality was also sought to be practised **through forms of speech and address**.

Instead of the traditional Monsieur (Sir) and Madame (Madam) all French men and women

were henceforth Citoyen and Citoyenne (Citizen).

iv. **Churches were shut down and their buildings converted into barracks** or offices.

Robespierre pursued his policies so relentlessly that even his supporters began to

demand moderation.

v. One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was the **abolition**

of slavery in the French colonies.
