



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Year:2022-23
Worksheet No:1	Topic: The French Revolution	Subject: History

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Who said: The task of representing the people has been given to the rich?

- (a) Mirabeau
- (b) Jean-Paul Marat**
- (c) Rousseau
- (d) Georges Denton

2. The Bastille Prison was symbolized as the

- (a) benevolence of the king
- (b) despotic power of the king**
- (c) armed might of France
- (d) prestige and power

3. A Society, based on freedom, equal laws and opportunities was advocated by

- (a) middle class and people of the Third Estate
- (b) clergy and nobility
- (c) philosophers such as John Locke and Rousseau**
- (d) Englishmen Georges Danton and Arthur Young

4. Which of the following refuted the doctrine of divine and absolute right?

- (a) John Locke**
- (b) Rousseau
- (c) Montesquieu
- (d) Voltaire

5. Who advocated a government based on Social Contract?

- (a) Darwin
- (b) Spencer
- (c) Jean Jacques Rousseau**
- (d) Montesquieu

6. The Division of power within the government was put forth in

- (a) 'Two Treaties of Government'
- (b) 'The Spirit of the Laws'**
- (c) 'Le Moniteur Universal'
- (d) 'The Social Contract'

7. Which group of people did not join the Jacobin club?

- (a) Artisans
- (b) Shopkeepers
- (c) Daily-wage workers
- (d) Men with property**

8. The Estates General was last convened in

- (a) 1604
- (b) 1614**
- (c) 1416
- (d) 1641

9. Where did the Third Estate form and announce the National Assembly?

- (a) Indoor Tennis Court.**
- (b) Hall of Mirrors.
- (c) Firoz Shah Ground.
- (d) Winter Palace.

10. The members of the Third Estate were led by

- (a) Louis XVI and Marie Antionette.
- (b) Lenin and Kerensky.
- (c) Mirabeau and Abbe Sieyes.**
- (d) Rousseau and Voltaire.

11. Which of the following was the main objective of the Constitution of 1791?

- (a) to establish a Constitutional Monarchy.**
- (b) do away with feudal privileges.
- (c) give equal rights to women.
- (d) to establish a Republic.

12. What was 'Estates General'?

- (a) Post of Army General
- (b) A political body**
- (c) Head of all landed property
- (d) Advisor of the king

13. In the war against Prussia and Austria, the army sang which patriotic song?

- (a) 'Liberty', written by an unknown woman poet.
- (b) 'Marseillaise' written by the poet Roget de Lisle.**
- (c) 'Viva France' written by a French peasant.
- (d) None of the above.

14. Guillotine was _____

- (a) a device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person was beheaded.**
- (b) a fine sword with which heads were cut off.
- (c) a special noose to hang people.
- (d) none of the above.

15. The word *livres* stands for the :

- (a) unit of currency in France.**
- (b) tax levied by the Church.
- (c) Tax to be paid directly to the state.
- (d) none of these.

16. What was 'Subsistence Crisis' which occurred frequently in France?

- (a) Tax.
- (b) Subsidy in food grains.
- (c) Large-scale production of food grains.
- (d) An extreme situation endangering the basic means of livelihood.**

17. The term 'Old Regime' is usually used to describe

- (a) France before 1000 B.C.
- (b) Society of France after 1789 A.D.
- (c) Society and institutions of France before 1789 A.D.**
- (d) None of the above

18. When did Louis XVI call an assembly of Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes?

- (a) 2 January, 1775
- (b) 10 March, 1780
- (c) 5 May, 1789**
- (d) 14 July, 1789

19. On 20th June, the representatives of the Third Estate assembled in the indoor tennis court of Versailles for?

- (a) hunger strike
- (b) Drafting a Constitution for France which limited the king's power**
- (c) Declaring a revolt
- (d) Making an appeal to support the king in times of need

20. On, _____ Louis XVI called together an assembly of the Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes.

- (a) 3rd May 1786
- (b) 4th May 1787
- (c) 5th May 1789**
- (d) 6th May 1789

Match the following

A	B
1. The Reign of Terror	a) middle-class
2 Napoleon's last battle	b) Roget De L'isle
3. Bourgeoisie	c) Maximillian Robespierre
4. Jacobins	d) Waterloo
5. La Marseillaise	e) Radical revolutionary political group in Legislative Assembly

Answer

1(c) Maximilien Robespierre 2(d) Waterloo 3(a) middle-class 4(e) Radical revolutionary political group in Legislative Assembly 5(b) Roget De L'isle.

Fill in the blanks

- 1) The National Assembly voted in _____ to declare war against Prussia and Austria.
- 2) France helped the _____ to gain their independence from the common enemy, Britain.
- 3) The term _____ is usually used to describe the society and institutions of France before 1789.
- 4) The newly elected assembly was called the _____ that abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic.
- 5) On 14 July 1789, the agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the _____.

- 6) The ideas of _____ and _____ were the most important legacy of the French Revolution.
- 7) Tipu Sultan and _____ are two examples of individuals who responded to the ideas coming from revolutionary France.
- 8) _____ protested against the Constitution and the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen.
- 9) In 1793, Olympe de Gouges criticised the _____ for forcibly closing down women's clubs.
- 10) On _____, the Assembly passed a decree abolishing the feudal system of obligations and taxes

Answer -key

- 1) April 1792. 2) 13 American colonies. 3) Old Regime. 4) Convention. 5) Bastille. 6) liberty, democratic rights. 7) Ram Mohan Roy. 8) Olympe de Gouges. 9) Jacobin government. 10) 4th August 1789.

Correct the statements.

- 1) One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was introducing reforms in France.
Ans) one of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was the abolition of slavery in the French colonies.
- 2) One important law that came into effect soon after the storming of the Bastille in the summer of 1789 was Execution of Louis XVI.
Ans) one important law that came into effect soon after the storming of the Bastille in the summer of 1789 was the abolition of censorship.
- 3) The ideas of patriotism and voting were the most important legacy of the French Revolution.
Ans) The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution.
- 4) The slave trade began in the 17th century, French merchants sailed from the ports of Martinique & San Domingo to the African coast.
Ans) the slave trade began in the 17th century, French merchants sailed from the ports of Bordeaux or Nantes to the African coast.
- 5) Abbe Sieyès, originally a priest, wrote an influential pamphlet called "what is Estate"?
Ans) Abbe Sieyès, originally a priest, wrote an influential pamphlet called "what is the Third Estate"?
- 6) On 5 May 1789, Louis XVI called together an assembly of the Estates General to pass proposals for new Privileges.
Ans) On 5 May 1789, Louis XVI called together an assembly of the Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes.
- 7) Mirabeau was born in a noble family but was convinced of the need to do away with the third estate.
Ans) Mirabeau was born in a noble family but was convinced of the need to do away with a society of feudal privilege.

ASSERTION AND REASON

In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- 1.Assertion (A):** In many ways, the French Revolution was a very significant event in the History of the world.
- Reason (R):** The French Revolution not only inspired French citizens to take action, but it inspired many philosophers and leaders across the globe.
- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.**
- C. A is true but R is false.**

D. A is false but R is true.

2. Assertion (A): Robespierre's government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices.

Reason (R): The fall of the Jacobin government allowed the wealthier middle classes to seize power

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

3.Assertion (A): During the eighteenth century France witnessed the emergence of a middle class.

Reason (R): The emergence of the middle class happened on account of long working hours in factories.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

4. Assertion (A): The Constitution began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen.

Reason (R): To qualify as an elector and then as a member of the Assembly, a man had to belong to the highest bracket of taxpayers.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

5.Assertion (A): A large group among the Jacobins decided to start wearing short striped trousers similar to those worn by dock workers.

Reason (R): The revolutionary wars brought losses and economic difficulties to the people. While the men were away fighting at the front, women were left to cope with the tasks of earning a living and looking after their families.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.
