



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Date of submission:
Worksheet No:1	Topic: The French Revolution	Note:2020-21

Multiple Choice Questions: - 1.

The Storming of Bastille

- (a) 14th July, 1789
- (b) 14th July, 1798
- (c) 14th June, 1789
- (d) 14th June, 1798

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) 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. The King in France at the time of the Revolution

- (a) Louis XIV
- (b) Louis XVI
- (c) Louis XV
- (d) Nicholas II

8. It is the Political body of France

- (a) Duma
- (b) Reichstag
- (c) Lok Sabha
- (d) Estates General

9. The Estates General was last convened in

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

10. 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

11. 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

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

- (a) to limit the powers of the king alone
- (b) do away with feudal privileges
- (c) give equal rights to women
- (d) establish a constitutional monarchy

13. How does a 'Subsistence Crisis' happen?

- (a) Bad harvest leads to scarcity of grains
- (b) Food prices rise and the poorest cannot buy bread
- (c) Leads to weaker bodies, diseases, deaths and even food riots
- (d) All the above

14. 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

15. A 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

16. The word *livres* stands for:

- (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

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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

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) Maximilien Robespierre

4. Jacobins	d) Waterloo
5. La Marseillaise	e) Radical political group in revolutionary Legislative Assembly

Fill in the blanks

- 1) In 1774, _____ of the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France.
- 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 _____

Correct the statements.

- 1) One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was introducing reforms in France.
- 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.
- 3) The ideas of patriotism and voting 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.
