



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: IX</b>	<b>Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Revision Worksheet</b>	<b>Topic: The French Revolution</b>	<b>Year:2021-22</b>

## Multiple Choice Questions.

**1. 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

**2. Who refuted the Doctrine of Divine and Absolute Right?**

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

**3. Who advocated a form of government based on 'Social Contract'?**

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

**4. 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'

**5. The King of France at the time of the Revolution was**

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

**6. It is Representative Political body of the people in France.**

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

**7. The last session of the Estates General was convened in**

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

**8. Where did the Third Estate declare themselves as the National Assembly of France?**

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

**9. 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.

**10. Which one 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.

**11. Which are the factors that led to 'Subsistence Crisis'?**

- (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.**

**12. Which patriotic song was sang by the French Army in the war against Prussia and Austria?**

- (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.

**13. 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.

**14. On 20th June 1789, 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 limit the powers of the King.**

(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

**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 blank.**

1) France helped the \_\_\_\_\_ to gain their independence from Britain.

2) The newly elected \_\_\_\_\_ abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic.

3) Louis XVI was executed publicly at \_\_\_\_\_.

4) \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Citizen.

5) A triangular slave trade took place between Europe, the America and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer -key**

1) Thirteen American colonies 2) Convention 3) Place de la Concorde. 4) Olympe de Gouges. 5) Africa.

**Correct the statements.**

1) One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was to introduce Universal Suffrage in France.

**Ans) False, abolition of slavery in the French colonies.**

2) One of the important laws that came into effect soon after the storming of the Bastille in the summer of 1789 was Execution of Louis XVI.

**Ans) False, the abolition of censorship.**

3) The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution.

**Ans) True.**

4) The slave trade began in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, French merchants sailed from the ports of Martinique & San Domingo to the African coast.

**Ans) False, Bordeaux or Nantes to the African coast.**

**Assertion and Reasoning.**

**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):** French Government increased Taxes.

**Reason (R):** For the welfare of French Citizens.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.**
- (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

**2. Assertion (A):** Tithe was a tax levied by the church.

**Reason (R):** It comprised one-tenth of the agricultural produce

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

**3. Assertion (A):** In France according to the Old Regime the monarch did not have the power to impose taxes according to his will alone.

**Reason (R):** In France according to the Old Regime the monarch had the power to impose taxes according to his will alone.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.**
- (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

**4. Assertion (A):** On the night of 6 August 1789, the Assembly passed a decree abolishing the feudal system of obligations and taxes.

**Reason (R):** On the night of 4 August 1789, the Assembly passed a decree abolishing the feudal system of obligations and taxes.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- (d) A is wrong but R is correct.**

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