

RAVI TEST PAPERS WHATSAPP 8056206308

The French Revolution

9th Standard

Social Science

Multiple Choice Question

83 x 1 = 83

- 1) When did the French Revolution occur?
(a) 14th July, 1789 (b) 14th July 1798 (c) 14th June, 1789 (d) 14th June, 1798
- 2) In the context of France, fall of the Bastille took place on
(a) 14th July, 1789 (b) 14th July 1798 (c) 14th June, 1789 (d) 14th June, 1798
- 3) Why was Bastille hated by all?
(a) It stood for benevolence of the king **(b) It stood for despotic power of the king**
(c) It stood for armed might of France (d) It was a storehouse of ammunition
- 4) What was the Bastille?
(a) A jail (b) Capital city of France (c) A place where the French Revolution occurred
(d) King of France
- 5) Austrian princess Marie Antionette was queen of which of the following French rulers?
(a) Louis XIII (b) Louis XIV (c) Louis XV **(d) Louis XVI**
- 6) Who was the queen of France on the eve of the French Revolution?
(a) Marie Antionette (b) Marie Theresa (c) Marie Balchant (d) Aquiva Monessert
- 7) 18th century French society was divided into
(a) castes (b) four Estates **(c) three Estates** (d) two Estates
- 8) Which of the following constituted the privileged class?
(a) Clergy and peasants (b) Peasants and nobility (c) First and Third Estate
(d) Clergy and nobility
- 9) The most important of the privileges enjoyed by the clergy and nobility
(a) right to collect dues (b) ownership of land (c) participate in wars
(d) exemption from taxes tot eh state
- 10) What was tithes?
(a) A tax levied by the church (b) A tax levied by the king (c) Unit of currency in France
(d) None of these

- 11) In the context of France what was Taille?
(a) An indirect tax (b) **Direct tax** (c) Custom duties (d) None of these
- 12) King in France at the time of the Revolution was
(a) Louis XIV (b) **Louis XVI** (c) Marie Antionette (d) Nicholas II
- 13) What was the population of France in 1715?
(a) 28 million (b) **23 million** (c) 10 million (d) 120 million
- 14) What was the population of France in 1789?
(a) **28 million** (b) 23 million (c) 25 million (d) 24 million
- 15) Which of the following is Not a factor in subsistence crisis?
(a) Bad harvests (b) **Abundance of grain** (c) Security of grain (d) Increased food prices
- 16) In France the 18th century witnessed the emergence of a social group, termed as the:
(a) Working class (b) **Middle class** (c) Aristocratic class (d) Noble class
- 17) Which of the following believed social position must depend on merit?
(a) **Middle class** (b) Nobility (c) Workers (d) Peasants
- 18) 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
- 19) By whom the book "Two Treatises of Government" written?
(a) **John Locke** (b) Montesquieu (c) Rousseau (d) Mirabeau
- 20) Which of the following refuted the doctrine of divine and absolute right?
(a) **John Locke** (b) Rousseau (c) Montesquieu (d) Louis XVI
- 21) Who advocated government based on 'Social Contract'?
(a) Darwin (b) Spencer (c) **Rousseau** (d) Montesquieu
- 22) Who wrote the "Social Contract"?
(a) Darwin (b) Spencer (c) **Rousseau** (d) Montesquieu

- 23) Montesquieu wrote about separation of powers in his book titled:
(a) 'Two Treatises of Government' **(b) 'The Spirit of the Laws'** (c) 'Le Moniteur Universal'
(d) 'The Social Contract'
- 24) Who wrote 'the spirit of the Laws'?
(a) John Locke (b) Jacques Rousseau (c) Voltaire **(d) Montesquieu**
- 25) Political body of France
(a) Duma (b) Reichstag (c) Lok Sabha **(d) Estate General**

109) Who was Maximilian Robespierre?

Answer : Maximilian Robespierre was the leader of the most successful political club, the Jacobins. He reigned in France from 1793 to 1794. His period of rule is referred to as the 'Reign of Terror'.

110) Who abolished the monarchy in France and declared it a republic and when?

Answer : The newly elected assembly called the Convention on 21 September 1792 abolished monarchy and declared France a republic.

111) Explain the term republic.

Answer : Republic is a form of government where people elect the government including the head of the government.

112) How and why was King Louis XVI executed on 21st January 1793?

Answer : Louis XVI was publicly executed on 21st January 1793 at Place de la Concorde. Louis XVI was sentenced to death by the court on charge of treason. The queen met with the same fate shortly after.

113) How were the guilty punished during the Reign of Terror?

Answer : The guilty were guillotined during the Reign of Terror.

114) What is a guillotine? Who invented it?

Answer : (i) A guillotine consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person is beheaded.
(ii) Dr. Guillotin invented it.

115) What was the significance of the Rule of the Directory?

Answer : The Rule of the Directory was significant because its political instability paved the way for the rise of the military dictator Napoleon Bonaparte.

116) Give the ideals that motivated political movements in France and Europe during the 19th century.

Answer : The ideals of freedom, of equality before law and fraternity remained inspiring ideals that motivated political movements.

117) What was the slogan of the French Revolution?

Answer : The slogan of the French Revolution was Freedom, Equality and Fraternity.

118) What would did women of the Third Estate do?

Answer : Women worked as seamstresses or laundresses, sold fruits, vegetables and flowers at the market or served as domestics.

119) What means did women use to voice their interests?

Answer : To voice their interests women started their own political clubs and newspapers.

120) Give the name of any two famous women's clubs.

Answer : (i) The Society of Revolutionary and Republican Women. This was the most famous women's club.

(ii) Etta d'Palme Friends of Truth Club.

206) What were the Jacobin Clubs? Who was their leader?

Answer : (i) Jacobin clubs were political clubs that spring up after the revolutionary wars.

(ii) These clubs were important rallying point for people who wished to discuss government policies and plan their own forms of action.

(iii) It got its name from the former convent of St Jacob in Paris
Their leader was Maximilian Robespierre.

207) The Jacobins of France were known as 'sans-culottes'. Why?

Answer : (i) A large number, among the Jacobins decided to start wearing long striped trousers similar to those worn by dock workers

(ii) This was to set themselves apart from the fashionable sections of society, especially nobles, who wore knee-breeches.

(iii) It was a way of proclaiming the end of power by wearers of knee breeches.

(iv) These Jacobins came to be known as sans-culottes literally meaning 'those without knee breeches'.

208) Give the factors that made possible the 'Reign of Terror'.

Answer : The 'Reign of Terror' (1793-1794) became possible because of the overthrow of all familiar established forms of government in France. Moreover, France at this time was faced with the double menace of counter revolution at home and invasion from abroad.

209) The following is an extract for Robespierre's speech at the convention on 7th February, 1794
"To establish and consolidate democracy, to achieve the peaceful rule of constitutional laws, we must first finish the war of liberty against tyranny.... We must annihilate the enemies of the republic at home and abroad, or else we shall perish. In time of Revolution a democratic government may rely on terror. Terror is nothing but justice, swift, severe and inflexible;... and is used to meet the most urgent needs of the fatherland. To curb the enemies of Liberty through terror is the right of the founder of the Republic"

Answer : (i) Ends justify the means

(ii) Patriotic

(iii) Revolutionary

(iv) Nationalist

210) Write a brief note on Olympic de Gouges:

- Answer :** (a) She was one of the most important of the politically active women in revolutionary France.
- (b) She protested against Declaration of Rights of Men and Citizen for excluding women from basic rights.
- (c) In 1791 she wrote a Declaration of the Rights of Women and Citizen which she addressed to the queen.
- (d) She criticised the Jacobin government for forcibly closing down women's clubs, She was charged by the National convention with treason and soon after executed.