

QB365

Important Questions - The French Revolution

9th Standard CBSE

Social Science

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section-A

- 1) When did the French Revolution occur? 1
(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 1
(a) 14th July, 1789 (b) 14th July 1798 (c) 14th June, 1789 (d) 14th June, 1798
- 3) Who was the queen of France on the eve of the French Revolution? 1
(a) Marie Antionette (b) Marie Theresa (c) Marie Balchant (d) Aquiva Monessert
- 4) 18th century French society was divided into 1
(a) castes (b) four Estates (c) three Estates (d) two Estates
- 5) Which of the following constituted the privileged class? 1
(a) Clergy and peasants (b) Peasants and nobility (c) First and Third Estate (d) Clergy and nobility
- 6) In the context of France what was Taille? 1
(a) An indirect tax (b) Direct tax (c) Custom duties (d) None of these
- 7) King in France at the time of the Revolution was 1
(a) Louis XIV (b) Louis XVI (c) Marie Antionette (d) Nicholas II
- 8) Society based on freedom, equal laws and opportunities was advocated by 1
(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
- 9) By whom the book "Two Treatises of Government" written? 1
(a) John Locke (b) Montesquieu (c) Rousseau (d) Mirabeau
- 10) Political body of France 1
(a) Duma (b) Reichstag (c) Lok Sabha (d) Estate General
- 11) The Estate General was last convened in 1
(a) 1604 (b) 1614 (c) 1416 (d) 1641
- 12) Voting in the Estates General was conducted on the principle of 1
(a) each member one vote (b) male adult franchise (c) universal adult franchise
(d) each Estate one vote
- 13) Which one of the following was not benefitted by the French Revolution? 1
(a) Peasants (b) Workers (c) Nobility (d) Agricultural labourers

- 14) Which of the following were the national colours of France? 1
(a) Blue-green-yellow (b) Red-green-blue (c) Blue-white-red (d) Yellow-red-white
- 15) A broken chain symbolised 1
(a) Chains used to fetter slaves (b) Strength lies in unity (c) Royal power (d) Act of becoming free
- 16) National Anthem of France 1
(a) Vande Matram (b) Roget De L'Isle (c) Le Moniteur Universel (d) Marseillaise
- 17) What did the red cap worn by Sans-Culottes in France symbolise? 1
(a) Liberty (b) Brotherhood (c) Love (d) Equality
- 18) On what date was France declared a republic by the Convention? 1
(a) 21 st Sept. 1790 (b) 21 st Sept. 1792 (c) 23rd Sept. 1792 (d) 23rd Sept. 1790
- 19) Which period in history of France is known as "Regn of Terror"? 1
(a) 1793 to 1798 (b) 1793 to 1799 (c) 1793 to 1794 (d) 1793 to 1797
- 20) Identify the statement which is wrong with reference to Robespierre? 1
(a) He banned the use of white flour (b) He rationed meat and bread
(c) He exempted his partymen from punishment (d) He converted churches into barracks or offices
- 21) Which of the following was not a Caribbean colony which supplied commodities like tobacco, sugar, indigo and coffee to France during the 18th century? 1
(a) Martinique (b) Guadeloupe (c) San Domingo (d) Bordeaux
- 22) The term used for the indigenous people of Africa, south of Sahara desert is: 1
(a) Gypsies (b) Negroes (c) Lames (d) Mongols
- 23) When was slavery abolished in France finally? 1
(a) 1848 (b) 1849 (c) 1850 (d) 1851
- 24) Important law that came into immediate effect after storming of the Bastille. 1
(a) Freedom of expression (b) Freedom of religion (c) Abolition of censorship (d) Rights of man
- 25) Under the Old Regime: 1
(a) Newspapers and books flooded the market (b) There was no censorship
(c) All written material had to be approved by censors of the king (d) None of the above
- 26) Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself Emperor of France in 1
(a) 1805 (b) 1804 (c) 1803 (d) 1806
- 27) The ideas of _____ and _____ were the most important legacy of the French Revolution. 1
(a) Democracy, equality (b) Socialism, nationalism (c) Liberty, equality (d) Liberty, democratic rights
- 28) Tax from peasants to Church was called_____. 1
- 29) _____ wrote The Social Contract. 1
- 30) Who abolished monarchy iin France and declared it a republic and when? 1

Section-B

- 31) Explain was the role of the Jacobins in the French Revolution 5
- 32) France abolished monarchy and became a republic finally, How did this happen? Describe in brief. 5

- 33) On what principle was voting conducted in the Estates General? 5
- 34) Who formed the National Assembly in France in 1789? 5

Section-A

- 1) (a) 14th July, 1789 1
- 2) (a) 14th July, 1789 1
- 3) (a) Marie Antionette 1
- 4) (c) three Estates 1
- 5) (a) Clergy and peasants 1
- 6) (b) Direct tax 1
- 7) (b) Louis XVI 1
- 8) (c) philosophers such as John Locke and Rousseau 1
- 9) (a) John Locke 1
- 10) (d) Estate General 1
- 11) (b) 1614 1
- 12) (a) each member one vote 1
- 13) (c) Nobility 1
- 14) (c) Blue-white-red 1
- 15) (d) Act of becoming free 1
- 16) (a) Vande Matram 1
- 17) (a) Liberty 1
- 18) (b) 21 st Sept. 1792 1
- 19) (c) 1793 to 1794 1
- 20) (a) He banned the use of white flour 1
- 21) (d) Bordeaux 1
- 22) (b) Negroes 1
- 23) (a) 1848 1
- 24) (c) Abolition of censorship 1
- 25) (c) All written material had to be approved by censors of the king 1
- 26) (b) 1804 1
- 27) (d) Liberty, democratic rights 1
- 28) Tithes 1
- 29) Rousseau 1

30)

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

Section-B

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- (i) Jacobin clubs became an important rallying point for people who wished to discuss government policies and plans and their own forms of action.
- (ii) In 1792, the Jacobins planned an insurrection of large number of Parisians who were angered by short supplies and high food prices.
- (iii) On the morning of August 10, 1792. They stormed the Palace of the Tuileries, massacred the king's guards and held the king as hostage for several hours.
- (iv) Later the Assembly voted to imprison the royal family.
- (v) Elections were held and from then all men of 21 years regardless of wealth were given the right to vote.
- (vi) The newly elected assembly was called the Convention.
- (vii) On 21 Sept 1792 it abolished the monarch and declared France a republic.
- (viii) They ruled France under their leader Maximilian Robespierre from 1793 to 1794. Robespierre's reign was known as 'Reign of Terror'.

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(i) France and neighbouring countries: Although Louis XVI accepted to be a constitutional monarch, the situation in France continued to be tense. Louis entered into secret negotiation with the king of Prussia. Rulers of neighbouring countries, worried about developments in France planned to send troops to put down the events. Before this could happen, the National Assembly declared war against Prussia and Austria. They saw this as a war against Kings and aristocrats all over Europe.

(ii) Revolutionary Wars: 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 tasks of earning a living and looking after the families.

(iii) Revolution carried further: Large sections of the population were convinced that the revolution had to be carried further, as the Constitution of 1791 gave political rights only to the richer sections of society.

(iv) Political clubs: Political clubs sprang up to discuss and plan action. The most successful of these was the Jacobins also known as 'sans-culottes.' The members of the Jacobins belonged to the less prosperous sections of society. Their leader was Maximilian Robespierre. Women too formed their own clubs.

(v) High prices of food and insurrection: Large number of Parisians were angered by short supplies and high prices of food. The Jacobins planned an insurrection and on August 10, 1792 stormed the Palace of the Tuileries,

massacred the King's guards and held him hostage. Later the Assembly voted to imprison the royal family.

(vi) Elections: Elections were held. All men above the age of 21 years had the right to vote. The newly elected assembly called the Convention on 21 Sept. 1792, abolished monarchy and declared France a republic. Louis XVI and later Queen Marie Antoinette were both publicly executed on charge of treason.

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Each Estate having one vote was the principle on which voting was conducted in the Estates General. So there were only 3 votes.

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The representatives of Third Estate who viewed themselves as the spokesmen of the whole French nation formed the National Assembly in the Hall of an Indoor Tennis Court in the grounds of Versailles in 1789.

