# **The French Revolution with Answers**

Question 1.

Which of the following state of French society paid all the taxes?

- (a) 1<sup>st</sup> estate
- (b) 2<sup>nd</sup> estate
- (c) 3<sup>rd</sup> estate
- (d) All a, b and c

# ▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 3<sup>rd</sup> estate

3<sup>rd</sup> Estate consisted of all the poor people and thus, they were forced to pay all the taxes.

Question 2.

The tax that was charged by the church from the peasants :

- (a) Tithes
- (b) Taille
- (c) Indirect tax
- (d) Irrigation tax

# ▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Tithes The church charged taxes for the peasants known as tithes.

# Question 3.

What did Rousseau preach?

(a) There should not be social contract between the state and the monarch.

(b) There should be no relation between the state and the dictator.

(c) There is a social contract between the people and the monarch.

(d) The state should be divided between legislature and legislative for administrative purposes.

# ▼ Answer

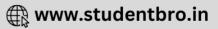
Answer: (c) There is a social contract between the people and the monarch. Rousseau preached that there should be a social contract between the people and the monarch.

# Question 4.

What did Montesquieu propose?

- (a) He purposed the division of separation of power.
- (b) He opposed the theory of separation of power.
- (c) He argued that legislature, legislative and judiciary should be depended on each other.
- (d) He purposed a division of power between judiciary, executive and legislature.





## Answer

Answer: (d) He purposed a division of power between judiciary, executive and legislature. Montesquieu wanted a division of power between judiciary, executive and legislative.

Question 5.

Which one of the following is the author of 'The Social Contract'?

- (a) Rosseau
- (b) Voltaire
- (c) Montesquieu
- (d) Mirabeau

#### ▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Rosseau

Rousseau wrote the book titled. 'The Social Contract'. He said that there is a social contract between the people and the monarch.

#### Question 6.

Which of the following were the two leaders of National Assembly of France?

- (a) Mirabeau and Voltaire
- (b) Mirabeau and Rousseau
- (c) Mirabeau and Montesquieu
- (d) Mirabeau and Abbesieyes

#### ▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Mirabeau and Abbesieyes Mirabeau and Abbe-Sieyes were the two leaders of National Assembly of France. While others were philosophers.

Question 7. Name the French Revolutionary who edited the paper 'L' Ami due peuple. (a) Jean-Paul Marat

- (b) Voltaire
- (c) Abbe-Sieyes
- (d) Montesquieu

#### Answer

Answer: (a) Jean-Paul Marat Jean Paul Marat was a French Revolutionary who edited the paper 'L' Arni due peuple. Others wrote different books.

**CLICK HERE** 

>>

🕀 www.studentbro.in

# Question 8.

Which period is referred to as the 'Reign of Terror?

- (a) The period from 1793 to 1794
- (b) The period from 1789 to 1794

- (c) The period from 1789 to 1785
- (d) The period from 1789 to 1799

## ▼ Answer

Answer: (a) The period from 1793 to 1794 Between the period 1793 to 1794 many cruel incidents took place. Thus, the period is called 'Reign of Terror'.

Question 9.What is Directory?(a) It was executive made up from 3rd estate of French society(b) It was executive made up from the members of French parliament.(c) It was executive made up of five members.(d) It was an elected body by the French Citizen.

# ▼ Answer

Answer: (c) It was executive made up of five members. An executive organ made up of five members was known as a Directory.

Question 10.

When was a legislative, to free all the slaves in the French overseas possession passed? (a) In 1783

(b) In 1793

- (c) In 1795
- (d) In 1794

## Answer

Answer: (d) In 1794 In 1794 a legislative was passed to free all the slaves in the French overseas possession.

Question 11. The French Revolution started in: (a) 1789 (b) 1688 (c) 1709 (d) 1749

## ▼ Answer

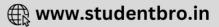
Answer: (a) 1789

Is correct, because Chinese Revolution broke out in 1709 and 1749 respectively and Glorious Revolution occurred in 1688.

Question 12.

Louis XVII became the king of France in :





- (a) 1784
- (b) 1764
- (c) 1774
- (d) 1789

# ▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 1774 In 1774 Louis XVII became the king of France, historical fact.

Question 13.

The term subsistence stands for:

(a) An extreme condition where basic condition for survival is fulfilled.

- (b) A social division of society.
- (c) A group of French army.
- (d) An extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered.

# ▼ Answer

Answer: (d) An extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered a, b and c have different meaning.

# Question 14.

The spirit of laws was written by:

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

# ▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Montesquieu

Montesquieu. This book gave us the clear picture of the blemishes of the monarchial system and gave justice of divine right.

## Question 15.

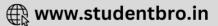
Name the French philosopher who said that the people are real masters of the rule and king rules with their consent.

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

# Answer

Answer: (b) Rousseau In his book 'The Social Contract'





Question 16. Which of the following tax was paid by the peasants of France : (i) Taille (ii) Tithe (iii) Indirect taxes (iv) No tax was given (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (iv) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

# ▼ Answer

Answer: (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) The peasant had to pay all the taxes.

Question 17.

What happened in the month of July?

(a) The city of Paris was in state of alarm.

- (b) The city of Paris was set on fire.
- (c) The city of Paris became free.
- (d) Louis XVII became the king of Paris.

#### ▼ Answer

Answer: (a) The city of Paris was in state of alarm. On the month of July 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm.

Question 18.

The fortress-prison in France is known as:

- (a) Central Jail of France
- (b) Revolutionary Jail of France
- (c) Central Jail of Revolutionary
- (d) Bastille

## ▼ Answer

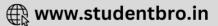
Answer: (d) Bastille Is correct, a, b, c are false because no such prison was in France at that time.

Question 19.

The events which are important in the making of the modern world : (i) French Revolution (ii) Russian Revolution (iii) Rise of Nazism (iv) Chinese Revolution (a) (i) and (iv) (b) (i) and (iii) (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) (d) (iii) and (iv)

Answer





Answer: (b) (i) and (iii)

The ideas of liberty, freedom and equality were given by French Revolution but Russian Revolution paved the way for the modem world.

Question 20.

Which event gave the idea of liberty, freedom and equality ?

- (a) Glorious Revolution of 1688
- (b) The French Revolution
- (c) The Russian Revolution
- (d) The American War of Independence

# ▼ Answer

Answer: (b) The French Revolution

The ideas of liberty, freedom and equality were given by French Revolution but Russian Revolution paved the way for the modem world.

Question 21.

Name the philosopher who sought to repute the doctrine of divine and absolute right of monarch in France.

- (a) John Locke
- (b) Rousseau
- (c) Voltaire
- (d) None of the above

## Answer

Answer: (a) John Locke John Locke. Both Roussea and Voltaire sought other purposes.

## Write true (T) or false (F)

1. On the morning of 14 July, 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

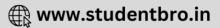
- 2. In 1774, Louis XVII of the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France.
- Answer

Answer: False

3. The society of estates was part of the feudal system that dated back to the ancient ages.

▼ Answer





## Answer: False

4. A unit of currency called livre, was discontinued in 1794, in France.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

5. The burden of financing activities of the state through taxes was borne by the second estate only.

Answer

Answer: False

6. The population of France rose from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789.

Answer

Answer: True

7. The eighteenth century witnessed the emergence of social groups, termed the first class.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

8. Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

9. The revolutionary wars brought losses and economic difficulties to the people.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

10. The members of the Jacobin club belonged mainly to the more prosperous section of society.

Answer

Answer: False





11. In the summer of 1792 the Jacobins planned an insurrection of a large number of Parisians who were angered by the short supplies and high prices of food.

Answer

Answer: True

12. The newly elected assembly was called the convention.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

13. On 21 September, 1892 it abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

14. Louis XVI was sentenced to death by a court in the charge of betrayal.

# ▼ Answer

Answer: True

15. The period form 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Prosperity.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

16. Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

# Match the following

## 1.

Column A	Column B
(a) Louis XVI becomes king of France	A. 1792-93
(b) France becomes a republic	B. 1815
(c) Napoleon becomes Emperor	C. 1792





(d) Napoleon defeated at Waterloo	D. 1804
(e) National Assembly voted in April	E. 1774
▼ Answer	

# Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) Louis XVI becomes king of France	E. 1774
(b) France becomes a republic	A. 1792-93
(c) Napoleon becomes Emperor	D. 1804
(d) Napoleon defeated at Waterloo	B. 1815
(e) National Assembly voted in April	C. 1792

# 2.

	Column III
(a) a court in	A. royal power
(b) in France in	B. 1804
(c) of France in	C. of the law
(d) of personification	D. 1848
(e) Symbol of	E. 1794
	(b) in France in (c) of France in (d) of personification

# Answer:

Column II	Column III
(e) Symbol of	A. royal power
(d) of personification	C. of the law
(a) a court in	E. 1794
(b) in France in	D. 1848
	(e) Symbol of (d) of personification (a) a court in



5. Napoleon was crowned	(c) of France in	B. 1804	
	11 IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	11	
Emperor	11 IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII		
Emperor	11	11	

#### Fill in the blanks

1. One important law that came into effect soon after the storming of the Bastille in the summer of 1789 was the abolition of ......

#### ▼ Answer

Answer: Censorship

2. ..... is born free and remains equal to man in rights.

#### Answer

Answer: Women

3. ..... was one of the most important of the politically active women in revolutionary France.

#### ▼ Answer

Answer: Olympe de Gourges

4. During the Reign of ....., the new government issued laws ordering closure of women's clubs.

#### Answer

Answer: Terror

#### Answer

#### Answer: France

6. ..... is an executive made up of five members.

#### Answer

Answer: Directory

- 7. Napoleon was defeated at ..... in 1815.
- ▼ Answer



## Answer: Waterloo

8. Port cities like ...... and ..... owed their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade.

#### ▼ Answer

Answer: Bordeoux, Wantes

9. The ideas of ..... and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution.

#### ▼ Answer

Answer: 9. Liberty

10. Tipu Sultan and ...... are two examples of individuals who responded to the ideas coming from revolutionary France.

#### ▼ Answer

Answer: Rammohan Roy.



