

# The French Revolution

## Assertion & Reason Type Questions

**Directions :** In the following questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**Q1. Assertion (A):** The third estate comprised all the people of France except the clergy (first estate) and the nobility second estate.

**Reason (R):** The third estate paid all the taxes in French society.

**Answer :** (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

**Q2. Assertion (A):** Under the new Constitution, the laws were to be made by the National Assembly.

**Reason (R):** The main objective of National Assembly was to limit the powers of the monarch.

**Answer :** (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

**Q3. Assertion (A):** The goal of all political associations is the preservation of the natural rights of woman and man.

**Reason (R):** The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen mentions about both men and women.

**Answer :** (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.



**Q4. Assertion (A):** Robespierre's government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices. Meat and bread were rationed.

**Reason (R):** Peasants were forced to transport their grain to the cities and sell it at prices fixed by the government.

**Answer :** (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

**Q5. Assertion (A):** It was finally in 1946 that women in France won the Right to Vote.

**Reason (R):** The example of the political activities of French women during the revolutionary years was kept alive as an inspiring memory.

**Answer :** (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

**Q6. Assertion (A):** A broken chain stands for the act of becoming free.

**Reason (R):** Chains were used to fetter slaves.

**Answer :** (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

**Q7. Assertion (A):** The news spread that Louis XVI planned to impose further taxes.

**Reason (R):** To meet the expenses of the state generated anger and protest against the system of privileges.

**Answer :** (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

**Q8. Assertion (A):** During the eighteenth century, France witnessed the emergence of a middle class.

**Reason (R):** The emergence of the middle class happened on account of royal patronage.

**Answer :** (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

**Q9. Assertion (A):** In many ways, the French Revolution was a very significant event in the history of the world.

**Reason (R):** The French Revolution not only inspired French citizens to take action but it inspired many philosophers and leaders across the globe.



**Answer :** (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**Q10. Assertion (A):** In 1805, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself Emperor of France.

**Reason (R):** Initially, many saw him as a liberator who would bring freedom for the people.

**Answer :** (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

