

The French Revolution with Answers

Question 1.

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

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 3rd estate

3rd 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.

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 monarchical 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 modern 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 modern world.

Question 21.

Name the philosopher who sought to refute 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 Rousseau 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
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(d) Napoleon defeated at Waterloo	B. 1815
(e) National Assembly voted in April	C. 1792

2.

Column I	Column II	Column III
1. Sceptre was a	(a) a court in	A. royal power
2. The winged woman was a symbol	(b) in France in	B. 1804
3. Robespierre was convicted by	(c) of France in	C. of the law
4. Slavery was finally abolished	(d) of personification	D. 1848
5. Napoleon was crowned Emperor	(e) Symbol of	E. 1794

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column I	Column II	Column III
1. Sceptre was a	(e) Symbol of	A. royal power
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3. Robespierre was convicted by	(a) a court in	E. 1794
4. Slavery was finally abolished	(b) in France in	D. 1848



5. Napoleon was crowned
Emperor

(c) of France in

B. 1804

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 Gournes

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Terror

5. 'Blue-White-Red' colour denotes the natural colours of

▼ [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: Bordeaux, Nantes

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.

