



HISTORY

BOOKS - MCGROW HILL EDUCATION

HISTORY (HINGLISH)

**THE FRENCH AND RUSSIAN
REVOLUTIONS**

Elementary Questions

1. The newly elected assembly abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic on 21st September

A. 1792

B. 1794

C. 1798

D. 1892

Answer: A



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2. Old Regime term is usually used to describe the society and institutions of France before

A. 1792

B. 1794

C. 1798

D. 1892

Answer: D



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3. Name one important law that came into effect soon after the storming of Bastille in the summer of 1789.

- A. The Reign of Terror
- B. The abolition of censorship
- C. The Old Regime
- D. All of these

Answer: B



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4. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, painted by the artist _____ 1790.

A. Locke

B. Rousseau

C. Le Barbier

D. Mirabeau

Answer: C



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5. Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of kings was married to the Austrian princess

A. Marie Little

B. Barbodex Marie

C. Marie Inlette

D. Marie Antoinette

Answer: D



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

A. 1789

B. 1760

C. 1689

D. 1725

Answer: A



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7. The ideas of philosophers were discussed intensively in salons and coffee-houses and spread among people through

- A. Television and letters
- B. Letters and mobiles
- C. Telephones and books
- D. Books and newspapers

Answer: D



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8. The revolutionary journalist Jean-Paul Marat published the newspaper L'Ami du peuple, which means

- A. The friend of the people
- B. The leader of the people
- C. The king of the people
- D. The man of the people

Answer: A



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9. Sceptre was the symbol of

A. People's power

B. Women's power

C. Royal power

D. Citizen's power

Answer: C



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10. Olympe de Gouges was one of the most important of the politically active women in revolutionary

A. France

B. Britain

C. Germany

D. USA

Answer: A



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11. Which religion did Austria and Spain favour?

A. Christian

B. The Catholic Church

C. The Orthodox Church

D. All of these

Answer: B



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12. About 85 per cent of the Russian empire's population earned their living from

A. Agriculture

B. Business

C. Industry

D. Trading

Answer: A



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13. Prominent industrial areas in Russia were

A. Novosibirsk and Samara

B. Kazan and Omsk

C. St Petersburg and Moscow

D. Volgograd and Moscow

Answer: C



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14. The Duma were council assemblies which were created by the

A. Lenin

B. Karl Marx

C. Tsar of Russia

D. Emperor of France

Answer: C



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15. Before 1914, Petrograd was known as

A. Samara

B. Omsk

C. St Petersburg

D. Moscow

Answer: C



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High Order Thinking Questions

1. Which class of society in France was behind the French Revolution?

A. Clergy

B. Nobility

C. Middle class

D. Small Peasants

Answer: C



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2. Which Revolution gave the ideas of Liberty, Freedom and Equality to the world?

A. The American Revolution

B. The French Revolution

C. The Russian Revolution

D. None of these

Answer: B



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3. Who stormed the Bastille, the fortress prison during the last years of 18th century?

A. Soldiers

B. Peasants

C. Agitated crowd

D. National Assembly

Answer: B



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4. Which of the following is true about 'Bastille Storming'?

A. It was a fortress prison in France.

B. It symbolized despotic powers of the French king.

C. French common men used to hate the Bastille.

D. All of these

Answer: D



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5. Consider the following events related to the French Revolution and identify the correct chronological response from the options given thereafter:

A Convocation of Estates General

B Storming of the Bastille

C Peasant revolts in the countryside

D Third Estate forms National Assembly

A. A, C, D, B

B. D, B, C, A

C. A, D, B, C

D. B, A, C, D

Answer: C



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

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

A. A is true, R is false.

B. A is false, R is true.

C. Both A and R is true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

D. Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Answer: A



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7. Which estates in France were exempted from paying taxes in 18th century France?

- A. The first estate (clergy)
- B. The second estate (nobility)
- C. Both first and second estate
- D. The third estate (traders, artisans and peasants)

Answer: C



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8. In the context of France, what was 'tithes'?

A. A tax levied by the Church

B. Direct tax levied by the State

C. The tax levied on the articles of everyday
consumption

D. None of these

Answer: A



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9. The National Assembly of France voted in April 1792, to declare war against

A. Britain and Germany

B. Prussia and Austria

C. Italy and Germany

D. Russia and Prussia

Answer: B



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10. When did the French Revolution occur?

A. 14th July, 1788

B. 14th July, 1789

C. 13th July, 1790

D. 13th July, 1791

Answer: B



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11. What was the reason of increased demand for food grains in France during 1715 to 1789?

A. Rapid industrialization of agricultural land.

B. Big famines for many years

C. Heavy export of food grains from France to England

D. High rise in population during these years.

Answer: D



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12. Who was the leader of Jacobins?

A. Robespierre

B. Rousseau

C. Locke

D. Montesquieu

Answer: A



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13. Who among the following proposed the Social Contract theory?

A. Locke

B. Thomas Paine

C. Montesquieu

D. Rousseau

Answer: D



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14. The 'Spirit of Laws' was written by

A. Montesquieu

B. Rousseau

C. Jean Paul Marat

D. John Locke

Answer: A



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15. Identify the statement which is wrong with reference to Robespierre.

A. He banned the use of white flour

B. He rationed meat and bread

C. He exempted his party men from punishment

D. He converted churches into barracks or offices

Answer: C





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16. The members of Third Estate had to pay direct tax to the state called

A. Livre

B. Taille

C. Tithe

D. All of these

Answer: B



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17. Who envisaged the 'doctrine of divine and absolute right of monarch'?

A. John Locke

B. Rousseau

C. Montesquieu

D. Louis XVI

Answer: A



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18. The Spirit of Laws' was written by

A. Montesquieu

B. Rousseau

C. Jean Paul Marat

D. John Locke

Answer: A



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19. Who was the Queen of France during French Revolution?

A. Merie Antoniette

B. Merie Teresa

C. Merie Belshant

D. Aquiva Monesert

Answer: A



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20. From about 13th century to the time of the French Revolution sumptuary laws was expected to be followed strictly to:

A. Regulate the behaviour of the royalty.

B. Regulate the income of people by social rank

C. Control the behaviour of those considered social inferiors

D. Provide religious sanctity to social behaviour

Answer: C



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