



# HISTORY

**BOOKS - VK GLOBAL PUBLICATION**

**HISTORY (HINGLISH)**

**THE FRENCH REVOLUTION**

**Multiple Choice Questions Choose And Write The  
Correct Option**

**1. The French Revolution was**

- A. against the dictatorial policies of the monarch
- B. against the clergy
- C. against the society.
- D. none of the above

**Answer: A**



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**2. 18th century French society was divided into**

A. castes

B. four estates

C. three estates

D. two estates

**Answer: C**



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**3.** The terms 'Old Regime' is usually used to describe

A. the reign of king Louis XVI

B. the society of France before the French  
Revolution.

C. none of the above.

D. third estate

**Answer: B**



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4. The French society, before 1789, was divided into three estates, hence, it was called a

A. society of Estates

B. The Old Regime

C. Policy of Monarch

D. Nobility

**Answer: A**



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5. The society of estates was part of the

- A. Feudal system
- B. Ryotwari system
- C. Zamindari system
- D. New Revenue system

**Answer: A**



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6. What is a feudalism?

- A. To be a crowned king
- B. Peasants owned the land
- C. A social system that existed in Europe
- D. A classless system

**Answer: C**



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**7. Which estates enjoyed privileges by birth?**

- A. Clergy

B. Nobility

C. The third estate

D. Both (a) and (b)

**Answer: D**



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**8.** French society in the 18th century was divided into three estates, and only members of the \_\_\_\_\_ paid taxes.



A. first estate

B. second estate

C. nobility and clergy

D. third estate

**Answer: D**



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**9. The third estate enjoyed**

A. Privileges by birth

B. Feuded privileges

C. Both (a) and (B)

D. No Privileges

**Answer: D**



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**10.** Which century saw the rise of the middle class?

A. 14th century

B. 15th century

C. 18th century

D. 19th century

**Answer: C**



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**11.** Name the tax levied by the Church on the third estate.

A. Taille

B. Tithe

C. Indirect Tax

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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**12.** Name the direct tax levied on the third estate.

A. Taille

B. Tithe

C. Custom duty

D. Livre

**Answer: A**



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## Fill In The Blanks

1. The Revolution of 1789 ultimately led to the\_\_\_\_\_ of the king:



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2. 90% of French population was made up of \_\_\_\_\_



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3. The storming of the Bastille marked the beginning of the \_\_\_\_\_



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4. French society in the 18th century was divided into three\_\_\_\_\_



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**True Flase**

1. 60% population was made up of peasants.



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**Match The Columns**

1. Match the column A with the column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) Louis XVI	(a) Political body
(ii) Rousseau	(b) Noble family
(iii) Mirabeau	(c) The fortress-prison
(iv) Estates General	(d) The social contract
(v) Bastille	(e) Bourbon family



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## Sequencing Questions

1. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

(i) Napoleon-King of France





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2. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

(ii) The Directory rule in France



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3. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

(iii) Attack on the Bastille





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4. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

Louis XVI - King of France



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**Correct And Rewrite**

1. The constitution of 1792 vested the power to make laws in the National Assembly, which was

directly elected.



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2. In *The Spirit of the Laws*, Rousseau proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.



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3. In 1778, Louis XVI of the Bourbon dynasty ascended the throne of France.



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4. Robespierre was convicted by a court in 1795, arrested and on the next day hanged.



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**Assertion Reason Questions**

1. 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.

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

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

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

**Answer: D**



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**2. Assertion (A):** Throughout the 18th century there was little criticism of slavery in France.

**Reason**

**(R) :** The National Assembly passed a law that gave rights to all the French subjects including those in colonies.

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

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

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

**Answer: D**



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**3. Assertion (A):** The church extracted its share of taxes called tithes from the peasants.

**Reason (R):** All members of the first and the second estate had to pay direct tax called the taille.

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

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

C. A is true but R is false.



D. A is false but R is true.

**Answer: D**



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**4. Assertion (A) :** The ideas of philosophers were discussed intensively in salons and coffee houses and spread among people through books and newspapers.

**Reason (R):** These were frequently read aloud

in groups for the benefit of those who could not read and write.

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

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

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

**Answer: A**



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5. Assertion (A): In the countryside rumours spread from village to village that the lords of the manor had hired bands of brigands who were on their way to destroy the ripe crops.

Reason (R): A large number of nobles fled from their homes, many of them were migrating in neighbouring countries.

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

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

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

**Answer: B**



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**Very Short Answer Questions**

1. When was the Bastille Prison stormed?



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2. Why was Bastille Prison attacked?



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3. Which ruler came to power in France in 1774?



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4. Whom did Louis XVI get married to?



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5. Why was the treasury of France empty when Louis XVI ascended the throne?



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6. Why did the French government increase the taxes?



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7. Who formed the First and Second Estates of French Society?



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8. Why was the subsistence crisis caused in France?



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9. What were the views of John Locke in inspiring the people for French Revolution?



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10. What was the Estates General?





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11. What was the immediate cause of the French Revolution?



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12. When was the draft of the National Assembly's constitution completed and what was its main objective?



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**13.** Who all got the right to vote for National Assembly?



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**14.** Who could qualify as an Elector?



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**15.** What was 'Marseillaise'?





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16. What were political clubs?



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17. Who was the leader of Jacobin club?



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18. Who were 'Sans-Culottes'?





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19. Which new Assembly was formed by Jacobins?



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20. Which period is known as “Reign of terror” in France?



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**21.** What was 'Directory'?



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**22.** Name the important political clubs formed by women in France to fight for their political rights.



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**23.** When did women finally get the right to vote in France?



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**24.** Between which three continents triangular slave trade was held?



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**25.** When was slavery finally abolished in French colonies?



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26. When did Napoleon Bonaparte become Emperor defeated ?



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27. In which famous war was Napoleon Bonaparte defeated?



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**28.** What was the most important legacy of the French Revolution?



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## Short Answer Questions

**1.** How did American war of Independence add more debt to France?



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2. Which social groups emerged as “middle class’ in 18th century France?



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3. Which proposal of the third estate was rejected by the Estates General?



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4. Who was Mirabeau?



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5. Describe the French division of society.



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6. What was the role of the philosophers in the French Revolution?



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7. What do you know about the 'Estates General?



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8. State any three impacts of French Revolution in France.



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**9.** How did peasants protest against the feudal lords or nobles of France?



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**10.** How was the National Assembly recognised and how did it start exercising its powers?



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**11.** Differentiate between Active and Passive Citizens.



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**12.** What rights were provided by the French Constitution?



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**13.** What do you know about the political clubs formed in France?



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**14.** What was a 'Directory'? Why was it removed from France?



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**15.** How did women suffer in France?



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**16.** Which laws were made to improve the status of women in the French society?



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**17.** What was the immediate cause of the French Revolution?



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**18.** How did the French people ultimately get the right to vote to all citizens?



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**19.** When had France become a Republic?



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**Long Answer Questions**



1. What were the main causes of the French Revolution?



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2. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France,



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3. Which incident had led to the outbreak of the revolution in France?



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4. Who formed the Jacobin Club? What measures had he taken to remove discrimination in the French society and form a French Republic?



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5. Who was Napoleon Bonaparte? Why was he called a “liberator?”



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6. How did the fall of Bastille prison become the immediate cause of French Revolution?



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7. How can you say that Louis XVI was a despotic ruler?



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8. What does subsistence crisis mean? What led to subsistence crisis in France?



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**9.** What was the role of middle classes in ending the privileges?



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**10.** Who represented the National Assembly on 5th May 1789 ?



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**11.** How was National Assembly recognised?



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12. What was Marseillaise? What led to the formation of Marseillaise?



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13. What were the features of French Constitution of 1791?



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**14.** Why do you think that a growing middle class in France envisaged an end to the privileges?



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**15.** What do you know about triangular slave trade? What legislative measures were taken to end slavery in French colonies?



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**16.** What type of freedoms were granted to the citizens of France after French Revolution?



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## **Hots Higher Order Thinking Skills**

**1.** How was the taxation policy responsible for the French evolution?



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2. What were the causes for the empty treasury of France under Louis XVI? Assess any three causes.



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3. “While the National Assembly’ was busy at Versailles drafting constitution, the rest of France seethed with turmoil. State whether the statement is true or false. Explain.



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4. Explain any five features of the constitution of 1791, framed by the National Assembly in France.



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5. Why was Robespierre Guillotined?



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6. What was Guillotine? How was it used?



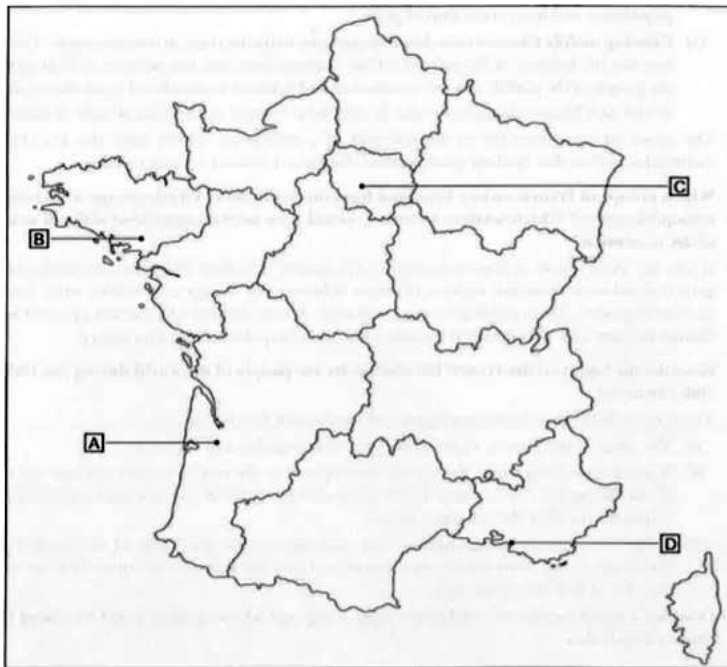
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7. “One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was the abolition of slavery in the French Colonies.”  
Justify the statement.



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1. Four places A, B, C and D are marked on the outline political map of France. Identify any three of these places with the help of the following information.



(i) Many influential deputies made their places

to National and Legislative assemblies.

(ii) Mass execution during the Reign of terror.

(iii) Capital of France

(iv) Focal point of the French Revolution



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## Ncert Corner

1. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France,



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2. Which groups of French society benefited from the revolution? Which groups were forced to relinquish power? Which sections of society would have been disappointed with the outcome of the revolution?



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3. Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the people of the world during the 19th and 20th centuries.



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4. Draw up a list of democratic rights we enjoy today and whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution



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5. Would you agree with the view that the message of universal rights was beset with contradictions? Explain.



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6. How would you explain the rise of Napoleon?



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## Picture Based Questions

1. Study the picture and answer the questions that follows:





A. Louirs XVI

B. Maximilien Robespierre

C. Napoleon Bonaparte

D. John Locke

**Answer:**



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## Source Based Question

1. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

**SOURCE – A: The French Revolution**

Finally, a group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part of the city and stormed the fortress-prison, the Bastille,

where they hoped to find hoarded ammunition. In the armed fight that followed, the commander of the Bastille was killed and the prisoners released – though there were only seven of them. Yet the Bastille was hated by all, because it stood for the despotic power of the king. The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets to all those who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction.

Source A : Why was the Bastille hated ?



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2. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

#### SOURCE – B: The Outbreak of the Revolution

In France of the Old Regime the monarch did not have the power to impose taxes according to his will alone. Rather he had to call a meeting of the Estates General which would then pass his proposals for new taxes. The Estates General was a political body to which the three estates sent their representatives. However, the monarch alone could decide when to call a meeting of this body. The last

time it was done was in 1614.

Source B : What was the Estates General ?



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**3.** Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

**SOURCE – C: The Reign of Terror** The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror. Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment. All those whom he saw as being 'enemies' of the republic - ex-

nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods – were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal. If the court found them 'guilty' they were guillotined. The guillotine is a device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person is beheaded. It was named after Dr Guillotin who invented it.

Source C : What was the purpose of Gillotine in the reign of Robespierre ?



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## Self Assessment Test Section A Choose And Write The Correct Answer For Each Of The Following

1. The tax called 'Tithe' was collected from the French peasants by

- A. The emperor
- B. The church
- C. The nobles
- D. The clergy

**Answer:**





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2. Austrian Princess Marie Antoniette was the Queen of which of the following French ruler?

A. Louis XV

B. Louis XIV

C. Louis XVI

D. None of these

**Answer:**



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3. Why was the subsistence crisis caused in France?

A. The wages of the people were low

B. Wide spread unemployment

C. Increase in population led to a rapid increase in the demand for food grains.

D. The state imposed various taxes.

**Answer:**





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4. Fill in the blanks.

\_\_\_\_\_ is the National Anthem of France.



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## Self Assessment Test Section B

1. Explain any three features of the Constitution of France, which was drafted in 1791



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