

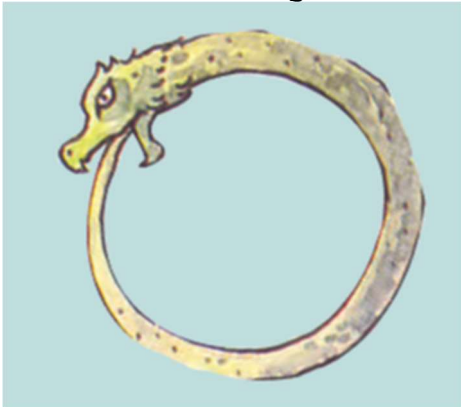


INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Subject: History
Chapter 1	Topic: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION	Year:2025-26
Question Bank No:1		

A) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS [1 MARK]

Q1	Bastille was hated by all, because (a) it stood for the despotic power of the king (b) it is a fortress (c) It is a famous palace in France (d) All of the above
Q2	France helped the thirteen _____ to gain their independence. (a) regions in India (b) states in Germany (c) monuments in France (d) American colonies
Q3	Indirect taxes were levied on articles of everyday consumption such as (a) Sugar and wheat (b) Tea and coffee (c) Salt or tobacco (d) All of the above
Q4	Who was the active revolutionary member who wrote to a friend in 1793 about the French society? (a) Abbe Sieyes (b) Georges Danton, (c) Rousseau (d) Robespierre
Q5	Who was the Englishman who travelled through France during the years 1787 to 1789 and wrote detailed descriptions of his journeys? (a) Arthur Young (b) Lord Byron (c) John Locke (d) Voltaire
Q6	National Assembly was led by _____ (a) Louis XVI (b) Rousseau and Montesquieu (c) Mirabeau and Abbé Sieyès. (d) Robespierre
Q7	The Peasants in several districts seized hoes and pitchforks and attacked _____ (a) King Louis XVI (b) Nobels (c) Manor (d) Chateaux
Q8	What was the main objective of the constitution of 1791? (a) Freedom for all

	(b) To limit the powers of the monarch (c) Universal Adult Franchise (d) Political rights for women																												
Q9	What does the image of Snake biting its tail to form a ring signify?  (a) Knowledge (b) Equality (c) Eternity. (d) Liberty																												
Q10	What is the newly elected assembly called? (a) The Convention (b) National Assembly (c) The Constitution (d) The Estates																												
Q11	Which newspaper carried the speech of Robespierre at the Convention in 1794? (a) The freedom of the unfree (b) Le Moniteur Universel. (c) L'Ami du peuple (d) Le Barbier																												
Q12	What was the slogan of the French Revolution? (a) Freedom, Justice, Nation (b) Peace, Land, Bread (c) Unity, Discipline, Strength (d) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity																												
Q13	Which of the following statements is /are incorrect about the Third Estate? (a) Richer members of the Third Estate owned lands. (b) Within the Third Estate some were rich and some were poor. (c) The Third Estate was made of the poor only. (c) Peasants were obliged to serve in the army or build roads.																												
Q14	Match the pairs <table><tr><td></td><td>COLOUMN A</td><td></td><td>COLUMN B</td></tr><tr><td>i</td><td>Louis XVI</td><td>a</td><td>A political body</td></tr><tr><td>ii</td><td>Olympe de Gouges</td><td>b</td><td>National Assembly</td></tr><tr><td>iii</td><td>Marat</td><td>c</td><td>What is third estate?</td></tr><tr><td>iv</td><td>Estate General</td><td>d</td><td>Bourbon Dynasty</td></tr><tr><td>v</td><td>Abbe Sieyes</td><td>e</td><td>Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Citizen</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>f</td><td>L'Ami du people</td></tr></table> (a) i.d, ii.a, iii.b, iv.f, v.e (b) i.d, ii.e, iii.f, iv.a, v.c (c) i.c, ii.f, iii.d, iv.e, v.a		COLOUMN A		COLUMN B	i	Louis XVI	a	A political body	ii	Olympe de Gouges	b	National Assembly	iii	Marat	c	What is third estate?	iv	Estate General	d	Bourbon Dynasty	v	Abbe Sieyes	e	Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Citizen			f	L'Ami du people
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	(d) i.b, ii.e, iii.a, iv.c, v.d
Q15	Complete the analogy: Montesquieu: The spirit of laws: _____: Social contract (a) Rousseau (b) John Locke (c) Voltaire (d) Dalton

Assertion/Reason :

In the following questions, a statement of assertion(A) is followed by a statement of reason(R). Mark the correct choice:

1.	Assertion (A): The revolutionary wars brought losses and economic difficulties to the people. Reason (R): While the men were away fighting at the front, women were left to cope with the tasks of earning a living and looking after their families. 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.
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.

B) DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1	Explain the main causes of the French Revolution of 1789.
Q2	Describe the event which led to the fall of Bastille.
Q3	"The inequality that existed in the French Society in the Old Regime became the cause of French Revolution". Justify the statement by giving three suitable examples.
Q4	State the events that led to the formation of the National Assembly.
Q5	"Ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution". Explain the statement in the light of the French Revolution.
Q6	Explain how the new political system of Constitutional monarchy in France worked. OR Explain any five features of the Constitution drafted in 1791.
Q7	What was the Convention? Describe its role in France.
Q8	Describe any four steps taken by Robespierre to bring equality. OR 'The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror'.
Q9	Explain the reforms of Maximillian Robespierre. OR Explain the reforms introduced by the Jacobin Government.
Q10	Describe the conditions of women during the period of the French Revolution.
Q11	Explain triangular slave trade carried on during the 18th and 19th century.
Q13	Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the people of the world during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Q14 How would you explain the rise of Napoleon as an Emperor in France?

Q15 **Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:**

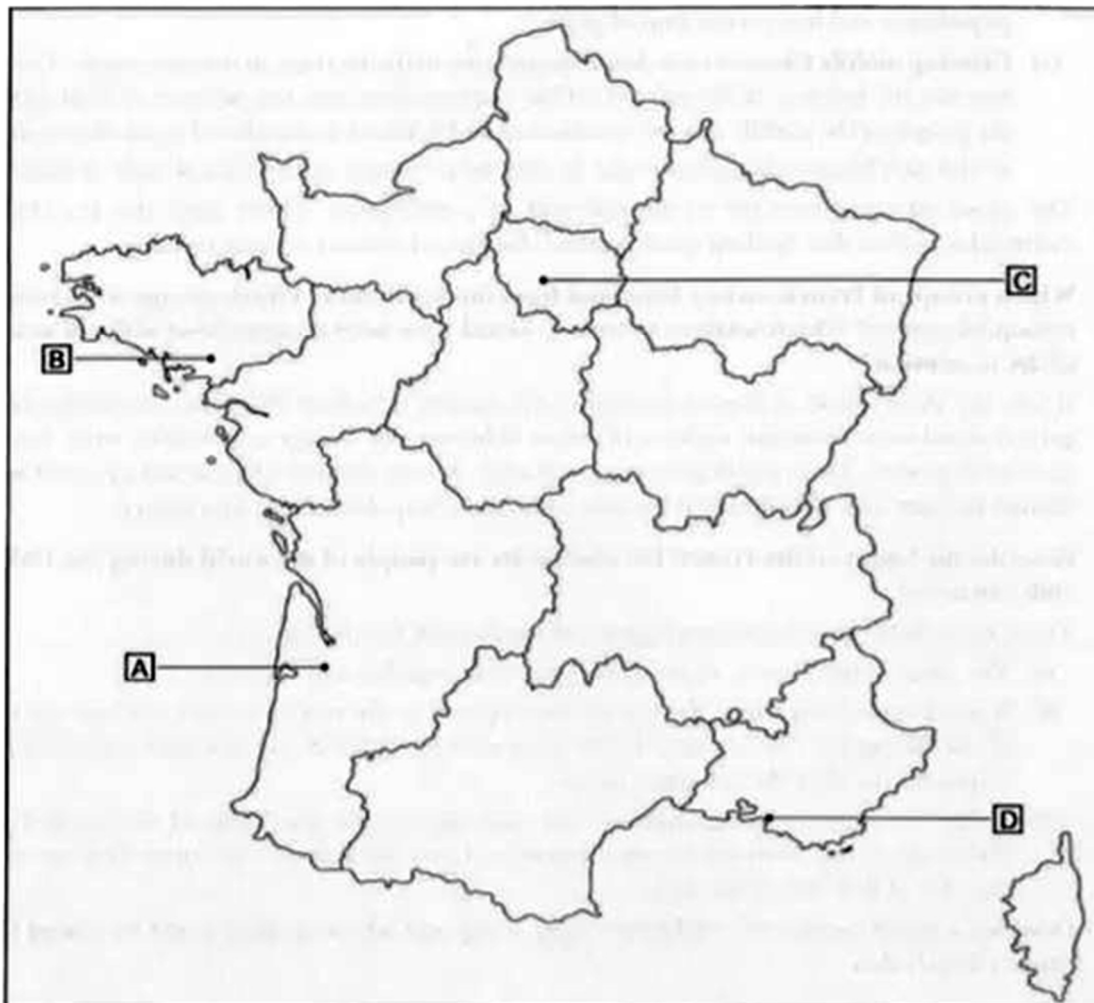
The National Assembly held long debates about whether the rights of man should be extended to all French subjects including those in the colonies. But it did not pass any laws, fearing opposition from businessmen whose incomes depended on the slave trade. It was finally the Convention which in 1794 legislated to free all slaves in the French overseas possessions. This, however, turned out to be a short-term measure: ten years later, Napoleon reintroduced slavery. Plantation owners understood their freedom as including the right to enslave African Negroes in pursuit of their economic interests. Slavery was finally abolished in French colonies in 1848

1. **Which are the continents involved in slave trade?**

2. **Mention the crops grown in the Caribbean plantation.**

3. **Explain the triangular slave trade that benefitted France.**

D. MAP SKILL



- A. A port involved in slave trade
- B. A port that enriched in slave trade
- C. Palace of Versailles is situated in this place
- D. The commoners marched from this place singing a song