




INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

CLASS: IX	DEPARTMENT: SOCIAL SCIENCE	SUB: HISTORY
CHAPTER: 1 W.S. NO: 1	TOPIC: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION	YEAR: 2024 -25

A.	Choose the correct option:
1.	How does a Subsistence Crisis happen? A. Bad harvest leads to scarcity of grain B. Food prices rise and the poor cannot buy bread C. Leads to disease and death D. All the Above
2.	Which of the following decision was taken by the convention on September 1972? A. It declared France a constitutional Monarchy B. Declared France a Republic C. Abolished feudal system of obligations and taxes. D. All men and women above 21 got the right to vote
3.	 <p>Which of the following statement is correct about the painting?</p> <p>A. This painting done by a women artist. B. The painting is a female allegory of liberty. C. This female figure symbolizes the idea of freedom. D. All the above</p>
4	What was a guillotine? A. A device consisted of two poles and a blade to behead people B. A fine sword to behead people C. A special noose to hang people D. None of these

5.	<p>Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?</p> <p>A. John Locke— — — Two Treatises of Government</p> <p>B. Jean Jacques Rosseau----- The Social Contract</p> <p>C. Montesquieu— — — The Marseillaise</p> <p>D. Abbe Sieyes— — — “What is the Third Estate”?</p> <p>Ans: C. Montesquieu— — — The Marseillaise</p>
6.	<p>Identify the incorrect option from the statements given below about the French Revolution.</p> <p>i. The National assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791.</p> <p>ii. Its main objectives was to limit the power of the monarch.</p> <p>iii. The constitution begin with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen.</p> <p>iv. All citizens above the age of 25 years got the right to vote.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>A. Statements i and ii are correct.</p> <p>B. Statement iv is only incorrect.</p> <p>C. All the statements are wrong.</p> <p>D. All the statements are correct.</p>
7.	<p>Who were not considered as passive citizen?</p> <p>A. Wealthy people.</p> <p>B. Women.</p> <p>C. Children.</p> <p>D. Non-propertied people.</p>
8.	<p>Which one of the following was the political body where the three estates used to send their representatives?</p> <p>A. Directory</p> <p>B. Assembly</p> <p>C. Estates General</p> <p>D. Chateau</p>
9.	<p>The Third Estate was comprised of</p> <p>A. Big businessmen, merchants, lawyers etc.</p> <p>B. Peasants and artisans</p> <p>C. Small peasants, landless labour, servants</p> <p>D. All the above.</p>
10.	<p>The tax that paid directly to the state by all the members of the Third Estate was Known as</p> <p>A. Tithes</p> <p>B. Taille</p> <p>C. Feudal dues</p> <p>D. Manorial dues</p>
B.	<p>Assertion and Reasoning:</p> <p>In the questions given below, there are statements marked as assertion (A) and reasons (R). Read the statements and choose the correct options:</p>
11.	<p>Assertion(A): The National Assembly completed the draft of the Constitution in 1791.</p>

	<p>Reason(R): The main objective was to increase the power of the monarch.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A C.A is true and R is false. D.A is false and R is true</p> <p>Ans: C. A is true and R is false.</p>
12.	<p>Assertion (A): Women’s struggle for equal political rights continued for more than two hundred years after the French Revolution.</p> <p>Reason (R): In 1946, women in France won the right to vote</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>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</p> <p>Ans. A. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).</p>
13.	<p>Assertion(A): During the eighteenth-century France witnessed the emergence of the middle class.</p> <p>Reason(R): The emergence of the middle class happened on the account of royal patronage.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A C. A is true and R is false. D. A is false and R is true</p> <p>Ans: C. A is true and R is false.</p>
14.	<p>Assertion(A): On 21st September, 1792 the monarchy was abolished and France was declared as a Republic.</p> <p>Reason(R): A republic is a form of government where the people elect the government including the head of the government.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A C. A is true and R is false. D. A is false and R is true</p> <p>Ans: A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).</p>
C.	<p>Read the paragraph carefully and the answer the following Questions.</p>
15.	<p>The revolutionary journalist Jean-Paul Marat commented in his newspaper L. Ami du peuple (The friend of the people) on the Constitution drafted by the National Assembly: The task of representing the people has been given to the rich. the lot of the poor and oppressed will never be improved by peaceful means alone. Here we have absolute proof of how wealth influences the law. Yet laws will last only as long as the people agree to obey them. And when they have managed to cast off the yoke of the aristocrats, they will do the same to the other owners of wealth.”</p> <p>A) Which group of the French society benefitted from the Revolution? Ans: The big businessmen, traders, lawyers were the people who benefitted from the revolution. B) Mention any two rights that were included in the constitution of 1791?</p>

Ans: i) Freedom of speech,
ii) Equality before Law.
C) Name the body which was responsible to make laws in France?
Ans: The Constitution vested the power to make laws to the National Assembly.

16. In his Two Treatises of Government, Locke sought to refute the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch. Rousseau carried the idea forward, proposing a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives. In the Spirit of the Laws, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary. The ideas of these philosophers were discussed intensively in salons and coffee-houses and spread among people through books and newspapers. These were frequently read aloud in groups for the benefit of those who could not read and write. The news that Louis XVI planned to imposed further taxes to able to meet the expenses of the state generated anger and protest against the system of privileges.

A) What was 'Old Regime'?

Ans: The term Old Regime is often used to describe the French society and institutions before 1789.

B) What were the taxes paid by the Third Estates during the Old Regime?

Ans: The Church extracted a tax from the peasants called Tithe. All the members of the third estates had to pay a direct taxes to the state called Taille and a number of indirect taxes on articles of everyday consumption.

C) Why the fortress- prison Bastille was hated by all?

Ans: Bastille stood as a symbol for the despotic power of the king.