

Exercise

- Q.1** The Third Estate comprised
 (A) Poor servants and small peasants, landless labourers
 (B) Peasants and artisans
 (C) Big businessmen, merchants, lawyers etc.
 (D) All the above
- Q.2** Which of the following decisions was taken by the convention?
 (A) Declared France a constitutional monarchy
 (B) Abolished the monarchy
 (C) All men and women above 21 years got the right to vote
 (D) Declared France a Republic
- Q.3** Which of the following is not the idea of the revolutionary journalist Desmoulins about Liberty?
 (A) Liberty is finishing off your enemies
 (B) Liberty is Happiness, Reason, Equality and Justice
 (C) Liberty is the Declaration of Right
 (D) Liberty is not a child who has to be disciplined before maturity
- Q.4** How does a 'Subsistence Crisis' happen?
 (A) Bad harvest leads to scarcity of grains
 (B) Food prices rise and the poorest cannot buy bread
 (C) Leads to weaker bodies, diseases, deaths and even food riots
 (D) All the above
- Q.5** Which of the following statements is untrue about the Third Estate?
 (A) The Third Estate was made of the poor only
 (B) Within the Third Estate some were rich and some were poor
 (C) Richer members of the Third Estate owned lands
 (D) Peasants were obliged to serve in the army, or build roads
- Q.6** Who wrote the pamphlet called 'What is the Third Estate'?
 (A) Mirabeau, a nobleman
 (B) Abbe sieyes
 (C) Rousseau, a philosopher
 (D) Montesquieu
- Q.7** A guillotine was _____
 (A) a device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person was beheaded
 (B) a fine sword with which heads were cut off
 (C) a special noose to hang people
 (D) none of the above
- Q.8** When did the French Revolution begin?
 (A) July 14, 1789
 (B) January 10, 1780
 (C) August 12, 1782
 (D) None of the above
- Q.9** The word livres stands for:
 (A) unit of currency in France
 (B) tax levied by the Church
 (C) tax to be paid directly to the state
 (D) none of these
- Q.10** What was the effect of the rise of population of France from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789?
 (A) Education became difficult
 (B) Rapid increase in the demand for foodgrains
 (C) Housing problem occurred
 (D) All the above
- Q.11** What was the name of tax which was directly paid to the state by the Third Estate?
 (A) tithes (B) livres
 (C) taille (D) all of these
- Q.12** The term 'Old Regime' is usually used to describe
 (A) France before 100 B.C.
 (B) Society of France after 1789 A.D.
 (C) Society and institutions of France before 1789 A.D.
 (D) None of the above
- Q.13** Who wrote the book The Spirit of the laws?
 (A) Lenin (B) Karl Marx
 (C) E H Carr (D) Montesquieu
- Q.14** Which of these books was written by John Locke?
 (A) The Spirit of the Laws
 (B) Two Treatises of Government
 (C) The Social Contract
 (D) All the above

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- Q.15** Who wrote the book The Social Contract?
(A) Lenin (B) Karl Max
(C) Rousseau (D) E H Carr
- Q.16** The various groups in French society were known as:
(A) Caster (B) Classes
(C) Estates (D) Tribes
- Q.17** The term old regime was used to describe the society and institution of France:
(A) Before 1879 (B) Before 1689
(C) Before 1789 (D) Before 1859
- Q.18** Peasants made about percent of the French population at the time of revolution.
(A) 70% (B) 80%
(C) 50% (D) 90%
- Q.19** A kind of tax called Taille was a/an:
(A) Direct tax (B) Indirect tax
(C) Indiscriminate tax (D) Custom duty
- Q.20** The population of France rose from _____ in 1715 to _____ in 1789:
(A) 20 million to 30 million
(B) 23 million to 28 million
(C) 18 million to 24 million
(D) 13 million to 18 million
- Q.21** Montesquieu wrote:
(A) The social contract
(B) Two treatises of government
(C) The spirit of laws
(D) From monarchy to diarchy
- Q.22** The agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille on:
(A) 4 July 1789 (B) 5 May 1789
(C) 14 July 1789 (D) 24 July 1789
- Q.23** The National Assembly completed the drafting of constitution in-
(A) 1791 (B) 1779
(C) 1782 (D) 1792
- Q.24** The members of National Assembly were-
(A) Nominated
(B) Indirectly elected
(C) Directly elected
(D) Appointed by the king
- Q.25** To qualify as an elector and then as member of the assembly a man had to belong to the-
(A) Lowest bracket of taxpayers
(B) Middle bracket of taxpayers
(C) Highest bracket of taxpayers
(D) Not to be a taxpayer
- Q.26** The constitution begins with a declaration of the-
(A) Rights of Church
(B) Rights of the king
(C) Rights of feudal lords
(D) Rights of man
- Q.27** After signing the constitution the king of France entered into secret negotiations with the-
(A) King of Russia (B) King of England
(C) King of Prussia (D) King of Italy
- Q.28** Which of following was a patriotic song of France during revolution?
(A) Long live king (B) Long live Robespierre
(C) Versailles (D) Marseillaise
- Q.29** France become a republic after abolishing the monarchy on-
(A) 11 Sept. 1792 (B) 1st Sept. 1792
(C) 21 Sept. 1792 (D) 31 Aug. 1792
- Q.30** Which of the following are the examples of individual who represented the ideas from revolutionay France
(A) Gandhi and Nehru
(B) Tilak and Gokhale
(C) Tipu Sultan and Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(D) Tagore and Vivekananda
- Q.31** From about 13th century to the time of the French Revolution sumptuary laws were expected to be followed strictly to **[NTSE 2013]**
(A) Regulate the behaviour of the royalty
(B) Regulate the income of people by social rank
(C) Control the behaviour of those consideral social inferiors
(D) Provide religions sanctity to social behaviour
- Q.32** In Medieval times, fews lived in separately marked areas known as **[NTSE 2013]**
(A) Ghettos (B) Lebensraum
(C) Symagogues (D) Gas chambere

ANSWER KEY

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|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|
| 1. | D | 2. | D | 3. | B | 4. | D |
| 5. | A | 6. | B | 7. | A | 8. | A |
| 9. | A | 10. | B | 11. | C | 12. | C |
| 13. | D | 14. | B | 15. | C | 16. | C |
| 17. | C | 18. | D | 19. | A | 20. | B |
| 21. | C | 22. | C | 23. | A | 24. | B |
| 25. | C | 26. | D | 27. | C | 28. | D |
| 29. | C | 30. | C | 31. | C | 32. | A |