



Test / Exam Name: History - The French Revolution Standard: 9th

Subject: Social Studies

Student Name: _____ Section: _____

Roll No.: _____

Questions: 28 Time: 01:45 hh:mm Marks: 50

Instructions

1. Make sure to write in the point formation. You handwriting should be neat and clean
2. New section on new page
3. Honesty is the best policy.

SECTION-A

- Q1.** The aim of every political association is the _____ of the natural and inalienable rights of man:
A Protection **B** Conservation **C** Preservation **D** Reservation **1 Mark**
- Q2.** In the French Revolution, La Patrie refers to.
A The rule of citizens **B** The rule of monarch **C** The fatherland **D** The citizen **1 Mark**
- Q3.** Which of the following is true is about Bastille Storming?
A It was a fortress prison in France. **B** It represented despotic powers. **C** French common man hated Bastille. **D** All. **1 Mark**
- Q4.** Why were women of France unhappy with the Constitution of 1791?
A They were not considered as citizens. **B** They were forced to work. **C** They were considered as passive citizens. **D** All of the above. **1 Mark**
- Q5.** The French Government increased the taxes to meet the needs of:
A Maintaining army. **B** Maintaining the court. **C** Running government offices. **D** All of these. **1 Mark**
- Q6.** 'What is the third Estate' pamphlet was written by__?
A Mirabeau **B** Abbe Sieyes **C** Jean-Paul Marat **D** Olympe de Gouges **1 Mark**
- Q7.** Tithe was collected by the:
A Peasants **B** Church **C** King **D** Nobles **1 Mark**
- Q8.** On the night of August 4, 1789, the Assembly passed which of these provisions?
A The feudal system of obligations was abolished. **B** The clergy had to give up their privileges. **C** Tithes were abolished. **D** All of the above were abolished. **1 Mark**
- Q9.** Assertion (A): On the Morning of 14th July 1789, the city of Paris was in a State of alarm.
Reason (R): Some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form a people's Militia.
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. **1 Mark**

Q10. In France, all citizens were allowed to vote:

1. True.
2. False.

Q11. Between which three continents triangular slave trade was held?

Q12. Who were the members of the Jacobin Club?

Q13. What happened when Louis XVI rejected the proposal of the third estate?

Q14. When was censorship abolished in France? What was its immediate effect?

Q15. What was 'Directory'?

Q16. The tax "Tithe" was collected from the French peasants by the _____

Q17. _____ was the most successful political club.

SECTION-B

Q18. Write three chief characteristic features of the Constitution of 1791.

Q19. Which social groups emerged as 'middle class' in 18th century France?

Q20. How were Napoleon image taken up by the people? What image came later?

Q21. How was the taxation policy responsible for the French Revolution?

Q22. What was the condition of women in France before the revolution? Describe briefly.

Q23. What happened after the fall of Robespierre's government?

OR

Write a short note on the Directory.

Q24. Who was Mirabeau? **3 Marks**

Q25. How would you explain the rise of Napoleon? **3 Marks**

Q26. Who were known as sans-culottes? **3 Marks**

SECTION-C

Q27. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow:

The constitution of 1791 vested the power to make laws in the National Assembly, which was indirectly elected. That is, citizens voted for a group of electors, who in turn chose the Assembly. Not all citizens, however, had the right to vote. Only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a laborer's wage were given the status of active citizens, that is, they were entitled to vote. The remaining men and all women were classed as passive citizens. To qualify as an elector and then as a member of the Assembly, a man had to belong to the highest bracket of taxpayers.

1. Who had the power to make laws according to the constitution of 1791?
2. What criteria were used to define active citizens in 1791 France?
3. Explain the difference between active and passive citizens under the constitution of 1791.

OR

3. Discuss the qualifications required to become an elector and a member of the Assembly in 1791 France.

Q28. 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.

1. Why was the Bastille hated? W
1. he Bastille was hated by all, because it stood for the despotic power of the farmers.
2. The Bastille was hated by all, because it stood for the despotic power of the common people.
3. The Bastille was hated by all, because it stood for the despotic power of the king.
4. The Bastille was hated by all, because it stood for the despotic power of the animals.
2. A group of several hundred people marched towards the _____ part of the city.

1. Eastern
2. Western
3. Central
4. Middle

3. What happened with the fortress?

1. The fortress was saved and its stone fragments were sold in the markets to all those who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction.
2. The fortress was renovated and its stone fragments were sold in the markets to all those who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction.
3. 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.
4. The fortress was built again and its stone fragments were sold in the markets to all those who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction.
4. The _____ was killed and the prisoners released.

1. Commander of the Bastille
2. Commander of the KinG
3. Commander of the PM
4. Commander of the Chief

2 Marks

2 Marks

2 Marks

3 Marks

3 Marks

3 Marks

3 Marks

3 Marks

3 Marks

4 Marks

5 Marks