

THE LEARNIFY ACADEMY

CLASS- 9

The French Revolution

MCQs

Q1. On the city of Paris was in a state of alarm. The king had commanded troops to move into the city.

- A. 15 July 1779
- B. 14 July 1779
- C. 15 July 1789
- D. 14 July 1789

Q2. Some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form a?

- A. Peoples party
- B. Peoples' militia
- C. Peoples democracy
- D. Peoples presence

Q3. Finally, a group of several hundred people marched towards the part of the city and stormed the fortress-prison, the Bastille, where they hoped to find hoarded ammunition?

- A. Eastern
- B. Northern
- C. Western
- D. Southern

Q4. Why was the fortress-prison, the Bastille, hated by all?

- A. It stood for the despotic power of the king.
- B. Because of dictatorship
- C. Aristocracy
- D. None of these

Q5. What was the main protest by the people?

- A. Price of bread
- B. Behavior of the king
- C. Poverty of the people
- D. High taxes

Q6. Who said “ the task of representing the people has to be given to the rich”?

- A. Mirabeau
- B. Jean Paul Marat
- C. Rousseau
- D. Georges Denton

Q7. The National Assembly formed a constitution in 1791, to limit the power of the?

- A. Wealthy men
- B. Businessmen
- C. Monarch
- D. Press

Q8. Who wrote the influential pamphlet- ‘What is the Third Estate’?

- A. Mirabeau
- B. Jean Paul Marat
- C. Abbe Sieyes
- D. Georges Denton

Q9. Which group of people did not join the Jacobin Club?

- A. Artisans
- B. Shopkeepers
- C. Daily wage workers
- D. Men with property

Q10. French women demanded the right to.....?

- A. Vote
- B. To be elected in the assembly
- C. To hold political office
- D. All

Q11. A triangular slave trade took place between Europe, the Americas and.....?

- A. Asia
- B. Australia
- C. Africa
- D. None

Q12. What did the slaves wear after becoming free?

- A. Blue cap
- B. Red cap
- C. White cap
- D. Green cap

Q13. Who were not considered passive citizens?

- A. Women
- B. Children
- C. Non property men
- D. Wealthy people

Q14. The third estate comprised.....?

- A. Poor and small peasants
- B. Land less labour
- C. Peasants and artisans
- D. All

Q15. Which of the following decisions was taken by the convention?

- A. It declared France a constitutional Monarchy
- B. Abolished the Monarchy
- C. All men and women above 21 got the right to vote
- D. Declared France a Republic

Q16. How does a subsistence crisis happen?

- A. Bad harvest leads of scarcity of grains
- B. Food prices rise and the poor cannot buy bread
- C. Leads to disease and death
- D. All

Q17. Which of the following statements is false about the Third Estate?

- A. It comprised of poor only
- B. Some were rich some were poor
- C. Rich members owned land
- D. Peasant were obliged to serve in the army

Q18. 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

Q19. What does the word livres stand for?

- A. Unit of currency in France
- B. Tax levied by the state
- C. Tax levied by the Church
- D. Tax to the Landlord

Q20. What was Estates General?

- A. Post of army general
- B. A political body
- C. Head of all landed property
- D. Advisor of the king

Q21. The term old regime is used to describe.....?

- A. France before 1000 BC
- B. Society of France after 1789
- C. Society of France before 1789
- D. None

Q22. Which of these books was written by John Locke?

- A. The spirit of the laws
- B. Two treatises on Government

- C. The social contract
- D. All

Q23. In the meeting of the Estates General, the members of the Third Estate demanded that.....

- A. All the estates have one vote together
- B. Each estate should have one vote
- C. Each member of all three estates should have one vote each
- D. None

Q24. Who led the representatives of the Third Estate in Versailles on 20th June?

- A. Mirabeau
- B. Abbe Sieyes
- C. Louis XVI
- D. A & B

Q25. Which of these provisions were passed by the Assembly on night of 4th August 1789?

- A. Abolition of feudal system
- B. Clergy had to give up its privileges
- C. Tithes was abolished
- D. All

Q26. According to the new constitution 1791, the National Assembly was to be ?

- A. Elected directly
- B. Appointed by the king
- C. Elected indirectly
- D. A hereditary body

Q27. 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

Q28. When did the fall of Bastille take place?

- A. 14 July 1789
- B. 20 June 1789
- C. 4 August 1789
- D. 5 May 1789

Q29. Which estates in France were exempted from paying taxes?

- A. The first Estate
- B. The second Estate
- C. First and Second estate both
- D. The Third estate

Q30. What was Tithes?

- A. A tax levied by the Church
- B. Tax by the state
- C. Tax by the Monarch
- D. None

Q.31. Which unit of currency was discontinued in the year 1794?

- (a) Dollar
- (b) Livre
- (c) Rupee
- (d) Taille

Q.32. What was the tax to be paid directly to the state by all the members of the Third Estate Known as?

- (a) tithes
- (b) taille
- (c) feudal dues
- (d) manorial dues

Q.33. Who was the king of France during the French Revolution?

- (a) Louis XVIII
- (b) Louis XVII

- (c) Louis XVI
- (d) Louis XV

Q.34. An Englishman who travelled through France during the years 1787-1789 and wrote the descriptions of his journeys was _____.

- (a) George Danton
- (b) Arthur Young
- (c) Montesquieu
- (d) Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Q.35. Which was the political body where the three estates used to send their representatives?

- (a) Estates General
- (b) Assembly
- (c) First Estate
- (d) Chateau

Q.36. What was an estate consisting of the lord's lands and his mansion known as?

- (a) chateau
- (b) manor
- (c) bastille
- (d) castle

Q.37. When did the National Assembly of France complete the drafting of the Constitution?

- (a) 1792
- (b) 1789
- (c) 1774
- (d) 1791

Q.38. For a member of the Assembly, a man had to belong to the highest bracket of taxpayers to qualify as an _____.

- (a) clergy
- (b) taille
- (c) elector
- (d) tithes

Q.39. Which symbol expressed the personification of law in France?

- (a) winged women
- (b) sceptre
- (c) eye within a triangle
- (d) law table

Q.40. The National Anthem of France which was sung for the first time by volunteers as they marched into Paris was _____.

- (a) Marseillaise
- (b) Versailles
- (c) Bastille
- (d) Chateaux

Q.41. On 21st September 1792, the monarchy was abolished and France was declared a _____.

- (a) autocratic
- (b) democratic
- (c) communist
- (d) republic

Q.42. The period from _____ was referred to as the 'Reign of Terror'.

- (a) 1793-1794
- (b) 1794-1795
- (c) 1795-1796
- (d) 1792-1793

Q.43. Women of France were disappointed that the Constitution of 1791 reduced them to _____.

- (a) active citizens
- (b) passive citizens

- (c) executive
- (d) electors

Q.44. The women in France win the right to vote in _____.

- (a) 1946
- (b) 1942
- (c) 1945
- (d) 1947

Q.45. In which century the slave trade began?

- (a) sixteenth-century
- (b) fifteenth century
- (c) seventeenth century
- (d) eighteenth century

Q.46. When was Napoleon Bonaparte crowned as the Emperor of France?

- (a) 1801
- (b) 1802
- (c) 1803
- (d) 1804

Q.47. _____ was regarded as the moderniser of Europe in 1804.

- (a) Napoleon
- (b) Olympe de Gouges
- (c) Robespierre
- (d) Robespierre

Q.48. In the year _____ Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo.

- (a) 1814
- (b) 1813
- (c) 1815
- (d) 1816

Q.49. One important law that came into effect soon after the storming of the Bastille in the summer of 1789 was the abolition of _____.

- (a) leadership
- (b) censorship
- (c) invading force
- (d) slavery

Q.50. Name the two individuals from India who responded to the ideas coming from revolutionary France

- (a) Tantia Tope and Raja Rammohun Roy
- (b) Tipu Sultan and Laxmi Bai
- (c) Tipu Sultan and Rammohun Roy
- (d) Chandrasekhar Azad and Raja Rammohun Roy

The French Revolution MCQ Answer key for Class 9 History Chapter 1 –

Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer
1	B	26	C
2	B	27	D
3	A	28	A
4	A	29	C

5	A	30	A
6	B	31	B
7	C	32	B
8	C	33	C
9	D	34	B
10	D	35	A
11	C	36	B
12	B	37	D
13	D	38	C
14	D	39	A
15	D	40	A
16	D	41	D
17	A	42	A
18	A	43	B
19	A	44	A
20	B	45	C
21	C	46	D
22	B	47	A
23	A	48	C
24	D	49	B
25	D	50	C