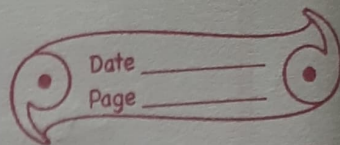


HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

Hw



REVISION

- 1 The National Assembly formed a constitution in 1791, to limit the powers of the
c Monarch.
- 2 Who said: The task of representing people has been given to the rich?
b Jean-Paul Marat.
- 3 Why was the fortress-prison, the Bastille, hated by all?
a It stood for the despotic power of the king.
- 4 Which group of people didn't join the Jacobin Club?
d Men with Property.
- 5 Who wrote the influential pamphlet - 'What is the Third?'
c Abbé Sieyès.
- 6 What was the 'Subsistence Crisis' which occurred frequently in France?
a An extreme situation endangering the basic means of livelihood.
- 7 Which of these rights weren't established as 'natural and inalienable rights' by the Constitution of 1791?
a 'Right to life', b. Freedom of Speech and Opinion
c Equality before the law.

8. Which of the following was the main objective of the Constitution of 1791?

d Establish a Constitutional Monarchy.

9. French legacy to the world

d Liberty, Freedom and Equality.

10. On what charge was Louis XVI guillotined?

b Treason.

11. Political body of France

d Estates General.

12. The tax called tithe was collected from French peasants

a The Church.

13. Where did the Third Estate form and announce the National Assembly?

a Indoor Tennis Court.

14. Name the most successful political club which became a rallying point for people who wish to continue the Revolution in France.

a Jacobin.

15 In the war against Prussia and Austria, the army sang which patriotic song?
b 'Marseillaise' written by the poet Rouget de Lisle.

16 E: The picture symbolizes
iii the act of becoming free.

17 Some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form a
b People's militia.

18 Women of France were disappointed that the Constitution of 1791 reduced them to
b Passive citizens.

19 One important law that came into effect soon after the storming of Bastille in the summer of 1789 was the abolition of
b Censorship.

20 A: The news spread that Louis XVI planned to ^{further} impose taxes.
R: To meet the expenses of the state generated anger and protest against the system of the privileged.
a Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation of A.

21 A: In 1805, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself Emperor of France.

R: Initially, many saw him as a liberator who would bring freedom for the people.

b Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

22 A: It was finally in 1946 that women in France won the right to vote.

R: The example of the political activities of French women during the Revolutionary years was kept alive as an inspiring memory.

a Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation of A.

23 A: A broken chain stands for the act of becoming free.

~~R~~ R: Chains were used to fetter slaves.

a Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation of A.

24 A: Robespierre's government issued law placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices. Meat and bread were rationed.

R: Peasants were forced to transport their grain to the cities and sell it at prices fixed by the government.

b Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.