

Holiday

Homework

History

1) The National Assembly formed a constitution in 1791, to limit the power of the?

ans) c) Monarchy

2) Who said: The task of representing the ~~the~~ people has been given to the rich?

ans) b) Jean-Paul Marat

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

ans) a) It stood for the despotic power of the king.

4) Which group of people did not join the Jacobin club?

ans) d) ~~the~~ Men with property

5) Who wrote the influential pamphlet 'What is the third Estate?'

ans) c) Abbé ~~de~~ Sieyès

6) What was the 'subsistence crisis' which occurred frequently in France?

ans) a) An extreme situation endangering the basic means of ~~livelihood~~ of livelihood

7) Which of these ~~right~~ rights were not established as 'natural and inalienable' rights by the constitution of 1791?

ans) d) All of the above :-  
a) Right to life  
b) Freedom of speech & opinion  
c) Equality before law

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

ans) a) To limit the powers of the King alone

9) French legacy to the world

ans) d) Liberty, Freedom and Equality

10) On what charges was Louis XVI guillotined?

ans) b) treason

11) Political body of France

ans) d) Estates General



12) The tax collected called tithe was collected from French Peasants by

ans) of The Church

13) Where did the third estate <sup>form</sup> and announce the national assembly?

ans) of 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?

ans) of Jacobin

15) In the war against Prussia and Austria, the army song which patriotic song?

ans) of 'Marseillaise' written by the poet Roget de L'isle.

16) The broken chains symbolizes

ans) iii- The act of becoming free

17) some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form

ans) b) People's militia

18) Women of France were disappointed that the Constitution of 1791 reduced them to

ans) b) passive citizens

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

ans) b) censorship