

SOCIAL SCIENCE HISTORY

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

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

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

- (a) Mirabeau (b) Jean-Paul Marat
- (c) Rousseau
- (d) Georges Denton

3. 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

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

- (a) Artisans
- (b) Shopkeepers
- (c) Daily-wage workers
- (d) Men with property

5. **Who wrote the influential pamphlet- 'What is the Third Estate'?**

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

6. What was the 'Subsistence Crisis' which occurred frequently in France?

- (a) An extreme situation endangering the basic means of livelihood

- (b) Subsidy in food grains
- (c) Large-scale production of food grains
- (d) None of the above

7. Which of these rights were not 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

(d) All the above - *None of the above*

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

- (a) To limit the powers of the king alone
- (b) Do away with feudal privileges
- (c) Give equal rights to women
- (d) Establish a constitutional monarchy

9. French legacy to the world

- (a) Democracy
- (b) Socialism and nationalism
- (c) Republicanism
- (d) Liberty, Freedom and Equality

10. On what charges was Louis XVI guillotined?

- (a) Cruelty
- (b) Treason
- (c) Absolute Role
- (d) Misgovernance

11. Political body of France

- (a) Duma
- (b) Reichstag
- (c) Lok Sabha
- (d) Estates General

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

- (a) The Church
- (b) The emperor
- (c) The Nobles
- (d) Chief of the Army

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

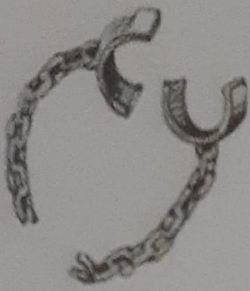
- (a) Indoor Tennis Court
- (b) Hall of Mirrors
- (c) Firoz Shah Ground
- (d) Winter Palace

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

- (a) Jacobin
- (b) Arthur
- (c) Mirabeau
- (d) Dauphine

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

- (a) 'Liberty' written by an unknown woman past
- (b) "Marseillaise" written by the poet Roget de L'isle
- (c) "Viva France" written by a French peasant
- (d) None of the above



16.

- This picture symbolizes (i) Strength lies in unity
(ii) Symbol of royal power
 (iii) The act of becoming free
(iv) Symbol of eternity

17. 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

19. Women of France were disappointed that the Constitution of 1791 reduced them to

- _____.
- (a) active citizens
 (b) passive citizens
(c) executive
(d) electors

20. 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

ASSERTION/REASON BASED

1. Assertion (A): The news spread that Louis XVI planned to impose further taxes.
Reason (R): To meet the expenses of the state generated anger and protest against the system of the privileges.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is correct but R is wrong.
(d) A is wrong but R is correct.
2. Assertion (A): In 1805, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself Emperor of France.
Reason (R): Initially, many saw him as a liberator who would bring freedom for the people.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is correct but R is wrong.
 (d) A is wrong but R is correct.
3. Assertion (A): It was finally in 1946 that women in France won the Right to vote.
Reason (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 and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is correct but R is wrong.

(d) A is wrong but R is correct.

4. Assertion (A): A broken chain stands for the act of becoming free.

Reason (R): Chains were used to fetter slaves.

- ✓ (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is correct but R is wrong.
(d) A is wrong but R is correct.

5. Assertion (A) Robespierre's government issued law placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices. Meat and bread were rationed.

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

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
✓ (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is correct but R is wrong.
(d) A is wrong but R is correct.