

REVISION WORKSHEET

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

Ans - (c) Monarch.

2. Who said: The task of representing 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) Men with property.

5. Who wrote the influential pamphlet - 'What is the third estate.'

Ans - (c) Abbe Sieyès.

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

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

7. Which of these rights were ~~not~~ established as 'natural and inalienable' rights of constitution of 1791?

Ans- (d) All of the above.

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

Ans- (d) To establish a constitutional monarchy.

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 called Tithe was collected from French peasants by.

Ans- (a) Church.

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

Ans- (a) Indoor tennis court.

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

Ans - (a) Jacobin

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

Ans - (b) "Marseillaise" written by the poet Roget de L'isle

16. This picture symbolises

(iii) The act of becoming free.

17. Some 7000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form a people's?

Ans - (b) People's militia.

18/19. Women of France were disappointed that the constitution of 1791 had reduced them to.

Ans - (b) Passive citizens.

20. One important law that came into effect after the storming of Bastille was.

Ans - (b) Abolition of censorship.

ASSERTION AND REASONING.

Options -

- (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 correct but R is wrong.
- (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

1. A: The news spread that Louis XVI planned to impose further taxes.

R: To meet the the expenses of the state generated anger and protest against the system of privileges.

Ans- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

2. A: It was finally in 1805 that Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself as the emperor of France.

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

Ans - (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

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

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

Ans - (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.

4. A: Broken chains stands for the act of becoming free.

R: Chains were used to fetter slaves.

Ans - (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

5. A: Robespierre's govt. 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 govt.

Ans - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.