

X



Get access to all premium tests, videos, and docs in 999/-
Offer Ends in 34:11:55

(/Subscription?

utm_source=top_banner_ad&utm_medium=edurev_website&utm_campaign=Limited_period_offer_banner_top)



EduRev

Login

New User

Courses

Search for anything...

Test: The French Revolution - 2

30 Questions MCQ Test Social Studies (SST) Class 9 | Test: The French Revolution - 2

Description

This mock test of Test: The French Revolution - 2 for UPSC helps you for every UPSC entrance exam. This contains 30 Multiple Choice Questions for UPSC Test: The French Revolution - 2 (mcq) to study with solutions a complete question bank. The solved questions answers in this Test: The French Revolution - 2 quiz give you a good mix of easy questions and tough questions. UPSC students definitely take this Test: The French Revolution - 2 exercise for a better result in the exam. You can find other Test: The French Revolution - 2 extra questions, long questions & short questions for UPSC on EduRev as well by searching above.

QUESTION: 1

Into how many estates French society was divided ?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

D. 2

Solution:

The estates of the realm, or three estates, were the broad orders of social hierarchy used in Christendom (Christian Europe). The best known system is the French Ancient Régime (Old Regime), a three-estate system used until the French Revolution (1789–1799).

QUESTION: 2

Which of the following refuted the doctrine of divine and absolute right ?

- A. John Locke
- B. Rousseau
- C. Montesquieu
- D. Voltaire

Solution:

John Locke refuted the doctrine of the divine and absolute rights of the monarch because he was inspired by the humanistic and enlightened viewpoint that all individuals are equal. No individual is created superior by God. Instead, in his "Two Treatises of Government", he propounded the idea that the government should rule according to law and with the consent of the people.

QUESTION: 3

Which of the following decisions was taken by the convention ?

- A. Declared France a constitutional monarchy
- B. Abolished the monarchy
-

C. All men and women above 21 years got the right to vote

D. Declared France a Republic

Solution:

Correct Answer :- d

Explanation : The convention was seated in the form of a “single-chamber assembly” from the 20th September 1792 to 26th October 1795. ... After the elections, the newly elected Legislative Assembly came to be known as the National Convention On September 21, 1792, it ended the constitutional monarchy and declared France as a republic.

The National Convention was the first government of the French Revolution, following the two-year National Constituent Assembly and the one-year Legislative Assembly. Created after the great insurrection of 10 August 1792, it was the first French government organized as a republic, abandoning the monarchy altogether. The Convention sat as a single-chamber assembly from 20 September 1792 to 26 October 1795 (4 Brumaire IV under the Convention's adopted calendar).

QUESTION: 4

Which of the following is not the idea of the revolutionary journalist Desmoulins about Liberty ?

A. Liberty is finishing off your enemies

B. Liberty is Happiness, Reason, Equality and Justice

C. Liberty is the Declaration of Right

D. Liberty is not a child who has to be disciplined before maturity

Solution:

Camille Desmoulins believed that liberty means happiness, reason, equality, justice. This view of liberty was opposed to the one held by Robespierre who thought of liberty as a war against tyranny.

QUESTION: 5

The most important of the privileges enjoyed by the clergy and nobility

- A. Right to collect dues
- B. Ownership of land
- C. Participate in wars
- D. Exemption from taxes to the state

Solution:

Some privileges enjoyed by the clergy and nobility are:

1. They are not liable to pay taxes to the government.
2. Third estate or the peasants provide services to them.
3. They collect tax and levies from the third estate parties that is, the peasants for tithes.

QUESTION: 6

Which of the following was a factor in the rise of Napoleon ?

- A. Fall of the Jacobin government
- B. Robespierres Reign of Terror
- C. Political instability of the Directory
- D. Nationalist forces

Solution:

Napolean Bonaparte rose to power as a military dictator in culmination of the Political instability of Directory caused by the clashes among the Directors and the legislative councils who sought to dismiss them.

QUESTION: 7

Which of the following statements is untrue about the Third Estate?

- A. The Third Estate was made of the poor only



B. Within the Third Estate some were rich and some were poor

C. Richer members of the Third Estate owned lands

D. Peasants were obliged to serve in the army, or build roads

Solution:

Third Estate was not **just made of the poor** as the Members of **the Third Estate** ranged from lowly beggars and struggling peasants to urban artisans and labourers; from the shopkeepers and commercial middle classes to the nation's wealthiest merchants and capitalists.

QUESTION: 8

Who wrote the pamphlet called 'What is the Third Estate' ?

A. Mirabeau, a nobleman

B. Abbe Sieyes

C. Rousseau, a philosopher

D. Montesquieu

Solution:

A critical figure in the Assembly and eventually for the French Revolution was Abbé Emmanuel Joseph Sieyès, who for a time managed to bridge the differences between those who wanted a constitutional monarchy and those who wished to move in more democratic (or even republican) directions. In January 1789, Sieyès authored a pamphlet *What Is the Third Estate?*,

QUESTION: 9

A guillotine was _____

A. A device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person was beheaded

B. A fine sword with which heads were cut off

C. A special noose to hang people

D. None of the above

Solution:

Guillotine was a device consisting of two poles and a blade with which person is beheaded. It was named after Dr. Guillotine, who invented it.

QUESTION: 10

When did the French Revolution begin ?

A. July 14, 1789

B. January 10, 1780

C. August 12, 1782

D. None of the above

Solution:

The French Revolution was a period of time in France when the people overthrew the monarchy and took control of the government. The French Revolution lasted 10 years from 1789 to 1799. It began on **July 14, 1789** when revolutionaries stormed a prison called the Bastille.

QUESTION: 11

The word livres stands for :

A. Unit of currency in France

B. Tax levied by the Church

C. Tax to be paid directly to the state

- D. None of these

Solution:

Livre (plural livres) (historical) A unit of currency formerly used in France, divided into 20 sous or sols.
(historical) An ancient French unit of weight, equal to about 1 avoirdupois pound.

QUESTION: 12

What was the effect of the rise of population of France from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789 ?

- A. Education became difficult
- B. Rapid increase in the demand for foodgrains
- C. Housing problem occurred
- D. All the above

Solution:

- 1) The France population rose rapidly from 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789. **This led to the rapid increase in demand of food grains.**
- 2) Production could not keep pace with the rise in demands so the price of bread which was the staple diet of majority rose rapidly.

QUESTION: 13

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

- A. An extreme situation endangering the basic means of livelihood
- B. Subsidy in foodgrains
- C. Large-scale production of foodgrains
- D. None of the above

Solution:

Subsistence crisis means an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered.

QUESTION: 14

What was the name of tax which was directly paid to the state by the Third Estate ?

- A. Tithes
- B. Livres
- C. Taille
- D. All of these

Solution:

Taille: – A type of direct and indirect tax which was paid to the state by members of third estate in French Society in the eighteenth century.

QUESTION: 15

What was 'Estates General' ?

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

Solution:

The Estates General was a political body to which the three estates sent their representatives.

QUESTION: 16

Which social groups emerged in the 18th century?

- A. Lawyers
- B. Administrative officials
- C. Middle class
- D. All the above

Solution:

In the 18th century, the middle class was a social group who earned their wealth by expanding overseas trade and from the manufacture of goods such as woolen and silk textile. In addition to merchants and manufacturers.

QUESTION: 17

France on 21st September, 1792 was declared a

- A. Socialist State
- B. Democracy
- C. Communist State
- D. Republic

Solution:

France became a constitutional monarchy as a result of the French Revolution. The new constitution came into effect in 1791 but before long the struggle between radicals and moderates tore the government apart. The King was deposed in 1792 and executed. France then became a republic.

QUESTION: 18

The French legacy to the world

- A.** Democracy
- B.** Socialism and nationalism
- C.** Republicanism
- D.** Liberty, Fraternity and Equality

Solution:

The legacy of the French Revolution was the Ideas of equality and democratic spread from France to other European countries and feudalism was abolished.

QUESTION: 19

Members of the Third Estate were led by

- A.** Louis XVI and Marie Antionette
- B.** Lenin and Kerensky
- C.** Mirabeau and Abbe Sieyes
- D.** Rousseau and Voltaire

Solution:

The correct option is Option C.

Mirabeau and Abbe Sieyes led the members of the 3rd estate who assembled in the hall of an indoor tennis court in the grounds of Versailles, on 20 June. The 3rd estate declared themselves a National Assembly and wanted a constitution for France that would limit the powers of the monarch.

QUESTION: 20

When did Louis XVI call an assembly of Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes ?

- A. 2 January, 1775
- B. 10 March, 1780
- C. 5 May, 1789
- D. 14 July, 1789

Solution:

Louis XVI called an assembly of Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes on 5th May 1789.

QUESTION: 21

The various groups in France society were known as:

- A. Caster
- B. Classes
- C. Estates
- D. Tribes

Solution:

During the eighteenth century the French Society was divided into three groups. These groups were called estates. The three types of groups were - First estate, Second estate and Third estate.

QUESTION: 22

The term old regime used to describe the society and institution of France:



A. Before 1879

B. Before 1689

C. Before 1789

D. Before 1859

Solution:

The term Old Regime is usually used to describe the society and institutions of France before 1789. The term Old Regime used to describe the Political and social system of France prior to the French Revolution.

QUESTION: 23

Which factory did *not* contribute to France's pre-revolution debt?

A. The Seven Years' War

B. The cost of maintaining the army and navy

C. High tariffs on imported goods

D. Upkeep at Versailles

Solution:

The correct option is C.

High tariffs on imported goods did not contribute to France's pre-revolution debt.

QUESTION: 24

Storming of the Bastille

A. 14th July, 1789

B. 14th July, 1798

C. 14th June, 1789

D. 14th June, 1798

Solution:

The Storming of the Bastille occurred in Paris, France, on the afternoon of 14 July 1789.

QUESTION: 25

Which of following fort was seized by the revolutionaries and set free the prisoners ?

A. Red fort

B. William fort

C. St.George fort

D. Bastille fort

Solution:

The Bastille, stormed by an armed mob of Parisians in the opening days of the French Revolution, was a symbol of the despotism of the ruling Bourbon monarchy and held an important place in the ideology of the Revolution.

QUESTION: 26

Montesquieu wrote:

A. The social control

B. Two Treaties of government

C. The spirit of laws

D. From monarchy to diarchy

Solution:

In *The Spirit of the Laws*, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

QUESTION: 27

The agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille on:

- A. 4 July 1789
- B. 5 May 1789
- C. 14 July 1789
- D. 24 July 1789

Solution:

The storming of Bastille occurred on July 14, 1789. A group of several hundred people stormed the fortress prison. The crowd destroyed the Bastille, the commander of the Bastille was killed and the prisoners escaped. This was the beginning of the revolt.

QUESTION: 28

The National Assembly completed the drafting of constitution in –

- A. 1791
- B. 1779
- C. 1782
- D. 1792

Solution:

The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791. Its main object was to limit the powers of the monarch.

QUESTION: 29

The members of National Assembly were –

- A. Nominated
- B. Indirectly elected
- C. Directly elected
- D. Appointed by the king

Solution:

Members of the National Assembly are called deputies and are elected directly, in contrast with senators, who are chosen by indirect elections. Deputies are elected for five-year terms. Senators are elected for six-year terms, but elections are held every three years to elect an alternating half of the chamber.

QUESTION: 30

Which of the following were the estates of French society ?

- A. First Estate
- B. Second Estate
- C. Third Estate
- D. All the above

Solution:

1st estate - The first estate consisted of the clergy. The clergy were exempted from paying taxes to the king.

2nd estate - The second estate consisted of nobility. The nobility was also exempted from taxes. The nobles further enjoyed feudal privileges. These included feudal dues, which they extracted from the peasants.

3rd estate - The third estate consisted of big businessmen, merchants,, court officials, lawyers, peasants and artisan, landless labour, servants etc. The third estate comprised both rich and poor persons.

It was divided on the basis of their cast .