**MCQ on world history**

1. Whose dictatorship was responsible for the french revolution?

A. Napolean

B. Rousseau

C. Hegel

D. Plato

Answer: A

French revolution was a 10 year period of events in france from 1789-99 that led to wide ranging political and social change and has had huge impact on modern world. The revolution ended the dictatorship of Napolean Bonaparte and france become republic.

2. In the Hundred Years War, which two countries were involved?

A. Turkey and Austria

B. England and France

C. Israel and Ukraine

D. Germany and France

Answer: B

The Hundred Years' War was a series of hostilities fought between the Kingdoms of England and France, as well as their many allies, from 1337 to 1453 over possession of the French throne.

3. Waterloo is located at-

A. England

B. Russia

C. Portugal

D. Belgium

Answer: D

The Battle of Waterloo took place near Waterloo in present-day Belgium, which was then part of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands, on June 18, 1815.

4. Which of the following event was brewing during the French revolution?

1. Russian Revolution
2. Cold war
3. American war of independence
4. Japanese revolution

Answer: C

The French Revolution was brewing while the War of American Independence was being fought. Conditions in France were vastly different from those in the New World, but many of the same revolutionary ideas were at work.

5. The French Revolution began with the fall of which of the following monarchies?

A. Bastille

B. Communes

C. Club Jacobin

D. Pillnitz

Answer: A

On the morning of July 14, 1789, the Bastille was stormed in Paris, France. The Bastille, a mediaeval fortress and jail in Paris, served as a symbol of royal authority in the city. The jail had only seven inmates when it was stormed, yet its fall marked a turning point in the French Revolution.

6. In which of the following conflicts were the English entirely victorious over the French?

A. Wandiwash Battle

B. Buxar's Battle

C. Plassey Battle

D. The Adyar Battle

Answer: A

During the Seven Years' War, the Action of Wandiwash was a pivotal battle in India. Due to a lack of naval support and funding, the Count de Lally's force attempted to retake the fort at Vandavasi near Pondicherry.

7. Who coin the phrase “liberty, equality and fraternity” during french revolution?

1. Antoine francois Momoro
2. Robespeirre
3. Marat
4. Mussolini

Answer: A

The French Revolution of 1789 inaugurated a new era in the history of the mankind. The ideas of “liberty, equality and fraternity” spread to other parts of the world. The Revolution rejected tyranny, divine right, conservatism, and feudal vestiges associated with bourbon rule in France. Antoine-François Momoro (1756–1794), a Parisian printer and Hebertist organiser, is widely credited with coining the phrase.

8. Which historic battle was fought between Napoleon I and the Duke of Wellington?

A. Battle of Austerlitz

B. Battle of Leipzig

C. Borodini Battle

D. Waterloo Battle

Answer: D

The Battle of Waterloo took place near Waterloo in present-day Belgium, which was then part of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands, on June 18, 1815.

9. Which slogan was given to the globe by the French Revolution?

A. Liberty, sociality, and Equality

B. Equality, Liberty, and Fraternity

C. Liberty, Justice, and Fraternity

D. Law, Authority, and Justice

Answer: B

The French Revolution of 1789 inaugurated a new era in the history of the mankind. The ideas of “liberty, equality and fraternity” spread to other parts of the world. The Revolution rejected tyranny, divine right, conservatism, and feudal vestiges associated with bourbon rule in France. Antoine-François Momoro (1756–1794), a Parisian printer and Hebertist organiser, is widely credited with coining the phrase.

10. In which of the following battles did Napoleonic France finally lose?

A. Battle of Trafalgar

B. Battle of Wagram

C. The Battle of the Pyramids

D. Austerlitz Battle

Answer: A

Napoleon won major victory in the battles of Wagram, Pyramids, and Austerlitz. The Battle of Trafalgar (21 October 1805) was a naval battle conducted by the British Royal Navy against the combined fleets of the French Navy and the Spanish Navy.

11. "What is the Third Estate?" you might wonder. " was a pamphlet written during the French Revolution by:

A. Marquis-Lafayette

B. Edmund Burke,

C. Joseph Foulon

D. Abbe Sieyes

Answer: D

What Is the Third Estate, Anyway? Abbe Emmanuel Joseph Sieyes, a French intellectual and theologian, wrote a political treatise in January 1789, just before the French Revolution broke out.

12. Who among the following played a prominent role during the “Reign of Terror” in France?

1. Voltaire
2. Marat
3. Robespierre
4. Montesquieu

Answer: C

The Reign of Terror (5 September 1793 – 28 July 1794) was a period of violence that occurred after the onset of the French Revolution, incited by conflict between rival political factions, the Girondins and the Jacobins, and marked by mass executions of “enemies

of the revolution.” Robespierre, a French lawyer and politician, was an important figure during the Reign of Terror, which ended a few months after his arrest and execution in July 1794.

13: In which of the following year, Napoleon was eventually defeated in the Battle of Waterloo?

A. 1814

B. 1813

C. 1815

D. 1816

Answer: C

(3) The Battle of Waterloo took place near Waterloo in present-day Belgium, which was then part of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands, on June 18, 1815.

14. The Declaration of Human Rights is linked to:

1. The Russian Revolution,
2. The French Revolution
3. The American War of Independence
4. The Glorious Revolution of England

Answer: B

The Declaration of Man's and Citizen's Rights, adopted by France's National Constituent Assembly in August 1789, is a key text of the French Revolution.

15. The French Revolution's slogan was

1. One nation, one leader and one flag
2. Government of the people, by the people and for the people
3. Liberty, equality and fraternity
4. None of these

Answer: C

The French Revolution's renowned slogan was "liberty, equality, and fraternity." The French phrase "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" has become an ideal for many other countries. These phrases exist in the Indian Constitution's preamble, which went into effect in 1950.

16. The fall of the Bastille is linked to the:

A. The Russian Revolution November 1917

B. French Revolution

C. American War of independence

D. Greek Independence War

Answer: B

2) On the afternoon of July 14, 1789, the Bastille was stormed in Paris, France. The fall of the Bastille signalled the start of the French Revolution, which culminated in the destruction of the monarchy.

17. In which of the following year, the French Revolution erupted:

A. 1917

B. 1911

C. 1789

D. 1790

Answer: C

The French Revolution was a period of wide-ranging social and political upheaval in France that lasted from 1789 to 1799, and was continued in part by Napoleon during the French Empire's later growth.

18. The Indian National Movement was influenced by values of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity was taken from-

A. The American Revolution

B. Revolution in Russia

C. Revolution in China

D. french Revolution

Answer: D

The Indian national movement adopted the French Revolution's values of liberty, equality, and fraternity. The triad was included in the Indian constitution's preamble even after India's independence.

19. During France's "Reign of Terror," which among the following played a key role?

A. Voltaire

B. Marat

C. Robespierre

D. Montesquieu

Answer: C

(3) The Reign of Terror (5 September 1793 – 28 July 1794) was a period of violence following the French Revolution, sparked by rival political factions, the Girondins and Jacobins, and characterised by mass executions of "enemies of the revolution." Robespierre was a prominent character during the Reign of Terror, which ended a few months after his arrest and execution in July 1794.

20. The birth place of which of the following personality is related to island of Corsica?

1. Mussolini
2. Hitler
3. Napolean Bonaparte
4. Winston Churchill

Answer: C

Corsica is a Mediterranean island in France. It's west of Italy, southeast of the French mainland, and north of Sardinia, Italy's largest island. Napoleon Bonaparte was born in the Corsican capital of Ajaccio in the year 1769.

The Jacobians suspended the constitution and created the Committee of Public Safety with full powers to deal with the people causing the internal threat. Maximilien Robespierre was the leader of this committee. He slowly gathered all control in his hands. As head of the committee, he decided who should he decided who should be considered enemies of the republic

End of Revolution With the fall of Robespierre the Reign of Terror gradually came to an end. The Revolutionary Tribunal was suspended and the function The Revolutionary Tribunal was suspended and the functions of Committee of Public Safety were restricted. The Jacobian Club was closed

**Convening of the Estates-General**

Louis XVI calls a meeting of the Estates-General to raise money.

Louis XVI sided with the first and second Estates and said that each Estate would meet by itself and then have one vote.

The Third Estate declares itself to be the National Assembly. In effect declaring an end to absolute monarchy and the beginning of representative government. This was the first deliberate act of revolution. The members of the National Assembly went to a nearby Tennis Court and took an oath to frame a new constitution. This is known as Tennis Court Oath.

3.Louis XVI orders Swiss mercenaries (soldiers for hire) to march toward Paris to suppress the National Assembly

**Storming of the Bastille.**

mob of Paris attacked the State prison called the Bastille, murdered the guards and freed the prisoners. The fall of the Bastille was regarded in France as a triumph of liberty

Impact of French Revolution

 French Revolution inspired movements against colonialism in colonies around the world, while movements for democracy and self-rule rose in whole of Europe.

 The wars with France weakened the European colonial powers like Spain andPortugal and their colonies.Simon Bolivar from 1813 to 1824 liberated many South American countries .He freed Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia from the Spanish rule through an armed revolt.

 The abolition of Slavery after French revolution was the first move against this repressive system and Britain followed suit in 1833 while USA banned it in 1865.

 It led to destruction of feudalism in France as all laws of old feudal regime were repealed and lands of the nobles and church were confiscated and redistributed. The privileged classes i.e. first and second estate, were abolished. Anti-Feudalism wave that hit Europe in 19th century owes its origin to the events in France. French revolution ushered in the new economic system of Capitalism as against the prevalent Feudalism.

 Jacobian constitution, which although never came into effect, was the first genuinely democratic constitution. It gave the right to vote to all

 Under Napoleonʼs rule, Napoleonic Code as a civil code for France, was introduced and some of its provision like merit-based recruitment to government jobs and focus on clearly written law, continue to effect the present legal system in France and other nations.

 The French Revolution of 1789 inaugurated a new era in the history of the mankind. The ideas of “liberty, equality and fraternity” spread to other parts of the world. The Bourbon monarchy was abolished.

 The Revolution rejected tyranny, divine right, conservatism, and feudal vestiges associated with bourbon rule in France.

Reforms by Napoleon Bonaparte

 Peace with Europe

 Education: Separated education from religion and started secular educational institutions: Primary, Secondary and Higher Education.

 Economic Reforms: established Bank of France to improve currency system

 Cultural reforms: Emphasised on construction of Palaces, started Legion of Honour award to satisfy the sentiments of his supports

 Religious Reforms: Concordat Agreement with Pope: Pope was declared formal head of religion in state, Catholic religion as religion of majority. Separated education from religion.

 Napoleonic code: Took law out of hand, Civil code, Code of Criminal Procedure, Penal Code, Commercial code etc.

France wanted growth and development but Napoleon instead of emphasising on nation and Nationalism, he prompted Napoleonism. So, he is termed as “Destroyer of FR” and because of this he created internal enemies in France.