

Question 1.

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

Question 2.

The National Assembly framed a Constitution in 1791 to limit the powers of the

- (a) monarch
- (b) wealthy man
- (c) businessmen
- (d) press

Question 3.

Who wrote an influential pamphlet 'What is the third Estate'?

- (a) Mirabeau
- (b) Abbe Sieyes
- (c) Jean-Paul Marat
- (d) Olympe de Gouges.

Question 4.

Which group of people did not join the Jacobin club?

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

Question 5.

French women demanded the right:

- (a) to vote
- (b) to be elected to the assembly
- (c) to hold political office
- (d) all of the above

Question 6.

A triangular slave trade took place between Europe, the Americas and:

- (a) Africa
- (b) Asia
- (c) Australia
- (d) none of the above

Question 7.

Upon becoming free, the slave wore:

- (a) blue cap
- (b) white cap
- (c) red cap
- (d) green cap

Question 8.

Who were not considered 'passive citizens'?

- (a) Women
- (b) children
- (c) Non-propertied men
- (d) wealthy people

Question 9.

The Third Estate comprised

- (a) Poor servants and small peasants, landless labourers
- (b) Peasants and artisan
- (c) Big businessmen, merchants, lawyers etc.
- (d) All the above

Question 10.

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

Question 11.

How does a 'Subsistence Crisis' happen?

- (a) Bad harvest leads to scarcity of grains
- (b) Food prices rise and the poorest cannot buy bread
- (c) Leads to weaker bodies, diseases, deaths and even food riots
- (d) All the above

Question 12.

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

Question 13.

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

Question 14.

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

Question 15.

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

Question 16.

What was 'Estates General'?

- (a) Post of Army General
- (b) A political body
- (c) Head of all landed property
- (d) Advisor of the king

Question 17.

The term 'Old Regime' is usually used to describe

- (a) France before 1000 B.C.
- (b) Society of France after 1789 A.D.
- (c) Society and institutions of France before 1789 A.D.
- (d) None of the above

Question 18.

Which of these books was written by John Locke?

- (a) The Spirit of the Laws
- (b) Two Treatises on Government
- (c) The Social Contract
- (d) All the above

Question 19.

In the meeting of the Estates General, the members of the Third Estate demanded that

- (a) All the three Estates should have one vote altogether
- (c) Each Estate should have one vote
- (b) Each member of the three Estates should have one vote
- (d) None of the above

Question 20.

Who led the representatives of the Third Estate in Versailles on 20th June?

- (a) Mirabeau
- (b) Abbe Sieyes
- (c) Louis XVI
- (d) Both a and b

Question 21.

Which of these provisions were passed by the Assembly on the night of 4 August, 1789?

- (a) Abolition of feudal system of obligations
- (b) Clergy had to give up its privileges
- (c) Tithes were abolished
- (d) All the above

Question 22.

According to the new constitution of 1791, the National Assembly was to be

- (a) Elected directly
- (b) appointed by the king
- (c) elected indirectly
- (d) a hereditary bod

Question 23.

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