

## Work Sheet (Class 9)

### Subject:History

#### Lesson 1: French Revolution

**Total mark 80**

**Note:-This work sheet has the following sections-**

- 1. I. Multiple Choice Questions(MCQ) (1X10=10 mark)**
- 2. II.1 mark questions (1x10=10 mark)**
- 3. III.2 mark questions (2x10=20)**
- 4. IV.3 mark questions (3x5=15)**
- 5. V. 5 mark questions (5x5=25)**

#### **I Multiple Choice Questions(MCQ) (1X10=10 mark)**

1. 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

2. What did the term 'Old Regime' mean?

- (a) History of France before 1789 A.D.
- (b) Administration of France before 1789 A.D.
- (c) Society and institutions of France before 1789 A.D.
- (d) None of the above

#### **3. What was 'Estates General'?**

- (a) Head of the Army
- (b) A political body
- (c) Persons of high rank in state administration
- (d) Head of Church

#### **4. The Third Estate comprised**

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

#### **5. Who wrote the pamphlet called 'What is the Third Estate'?**

- (a) Mirabeau, a nobleman
- (b) Abbe Sieyes
- (c) Rousseau, a philosopher

(d) Montesquieu

6. 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 the above

7. Who among the following consisted in the Second Estate ?

- (a) Nobles and Landlords
- (b) Priests and Church officials
- (c) Common People
- (d) Middle Class people

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

- (a) Fall of the Jacobin government
- (b) Robespierre's Reign of Terror
- (c) Political instability of the Directory
- (d) Nationalist forces

**9. 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
- (b) Each member of the three Estates should have one vote
- (c) Each Estate should have one vote
- (d) None of the above

**10. 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

**III1 mark questions (1x10=10 mark)**

11. The books "Two Treatises on Government" was written by \_\_\_\_\_.

12. **Louis XVI sentenced to death on charges of** \_\_\_\_\_.

13. 'Subsistence Crisis' in France was \_\_\_\_\_.

14. The red cap worn by Sans Culottes in France symbolise \_\_\_\_\_.

15. The 'sans-culottes'. What does it mean?

16. Why is the period from 1793 to 1794 referred to as the 'Reign of Terror'?

17. Who among the following reintroduced slavery in France after it was abolished by Jacobin regime ?

18. \_\_\_\_\_ proposed the Social Contract theory.

20. The greatest achievement of the National Assembly convened in France in 1789 was \_\_\_\_\_.

**III2 mark questions (2x10=20)**

21. Name the three 'Estates' into which the French society was divided before the Revolution.

22. Write the date and year of the beginning of French revolution.

23. What was tithes?

24. What was the slogan of the French revolutionaries?
25. What was feudalism?
26. Give the titles of the books written by :
  - (a) Rousseau
  - (b) Charles Montesquieu
27. What was the theme of the book 'The Spirit of the Laws' written by Montesquieu?
28. Name any four French philosophers who inspired the French people to revolt.
29. When did France abolish the monarchy and became republic?
30. Which period of France's history is known as 'the Terror'.

**IV 3 mark questions (3x5=15)**

31. "Ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution". Explain the statement in the light of French Revolution.
32. Explain the impact of the French Revolution on the life of people of French.
33. What compelled Louis XVI to raise taxes in France?
34. Describe the status of the nobles in France before the revolution.
35. How did philosophers influence the thinking of the people of France?

**V 5 mark questions (5x5=25)**

36. What measures were taken by Robespierre to bring equality in the French Society?
37. State the events that led to the formation of the National Assembly.
38. 'Social disparity was one of the major causes of the French Revolution.' Justify by giving examples.
39. Explain the role of thinkers and philosophers in the French Revolution.
40. Explain the role of Mirabeau and Abbe' Sieye's in the French Revolution.

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