

1. The professions of the people of the third estate were
(A) Lawyers and administrative officers (B) Potters
(C) Butchers (D) Writers
2. Olympe de Gouges was
(A) A poetess (B) A sportswoman (C) A political leader (D) A school teacher
3. The French Revolution began on
(A) July 14, 1789 (B) January 10, 1780 (C) August 10, 1782 (D) October 12, 1756
4. A Republic can be defined as
(A) Elected government (B) Hereditary monarchy (C) Presidential government (D) Constitutional monarchy
5. A style of French attire especially worn by the third Estate signified
(A) Latest Parisian fashion (B) Opposition of French Knee breeches
(C) Poverty of the French farmer (D) Monarchical dress
6. The group that was described as 'passive citizen' by the Constitution of 1791 in France was
(A) Landed clergy (B) Political philosophers (C) Tax paying peasants (D) Women and peasants
7. The event which shaped the making of the modern world was
(A) The French Revolution (B) The revolution in Russia
(C) The Rise and end of Nazism (D) The Independence of Greece it
8. The Constitution of 1791 gave political rights only to the
(A) Richer sections of society (B) Less privileged sections
(C) Merchants (D) Artisans and servants
9. Forced closure of women political clubs took place during the
(A) reign of Louis VI. (B) reign of terror (C) reign of Directory (D) reign of convention
10. Political symbols like broken chains, the Sceptre and bundles of rods were used during the French Revolution because French peasants were
(A) Socially adaptable (B) Politically inclined (C) Educated (D) Illiterate
11. Olympe de Gouges wrote a "Declaration of the rights of Woman and Citizen" and addressed to the
(A) King (B) People (C) Peasants (D) Queen
12. The war against Prussia and Austria in April 1792 was viewed as a war against the
(A) Kings and aristocracies (B) Forced occupation
(C) Peasants revolt (D) Military dictatorship
13. The national colours of France at the time of the French Revolution were
(A) Blue-White-Red (B) Black-Blue-Green (C) White-Yellow-Blue (D) Red-Yellow-Green
14. Louis XVI called an assembly of the Estates to pass proposals for new taxes in the year
(A) 1780 (B) 1784 (C) 1789 (D) 1774
15. The year that Napoleon was defeated in Waterloo was
(A) 1804 (B) 1810 (C) 1815 (D) 1821
16. The important figure who rose to power after the French revolution was
(A) Napoleon Bonaparte (B) Tsar Nicholas II (C) Louis XVI (D) Louis IV
17. The Guillotine, as a device of execution was regularly during the 'Reign of Terror' by
(A) Louis VI (B) Maximillian Robespierre (C) Marie Antoinette (D) Napoleon Bonaparte
18. The third estate members assembled in the hall of an indoor tennis court in the grounds of Versailles on used
(A) 20th June 1786 (B) 20th June 1787 (C) 20th June 1788 (D) 20th June 1789 5
19. The convention abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic on
(A) 21st September 1790 (B) 21st September 1791
(C) 21st September 1792 (D) 21st September 1793

20. Louis XVI called together an assembly of the Estates General in 1789 to
 (A) Announce successor (B) Abolish feudal dues
 (C) Impose new taxes (D) Introduce new laws
21. The term Old Regime is used to describe the society and institutions of France before
 (A) 1786 (B) 1787 (C) 1788 (D) 1789
22. The book The social contract was written by
 (A) Jean Jacques Rousseau (B) John Locke
 (C) Montesquieu (D) Voltaire
23. The total peasant population of France was about
 (A) 60 percent (B) 70 percent (C) 80 percent (D) 90 percent
24. National Assembly formed by the revolutionaries abolished the feudal system of obligations and taxes on
 (A) 4th August 1786 (B) 4th August 1787 (C) 4th August 1788 (D) 4th August 1789
25. The model of government put into force in the USA was proposed by the philosopher
 (A) Jean Jacques Rousseau (B) John Locke
 (C) Montessquieu (D) Voltaire
26. Leader of the Jacobin club was
 (A) Abbe Sieyes (B) Maximilian Robespierre (C) Mirabeau (D) Olympe de Gouges
27. During the French Revolution, people stormed the Bastille on
 (A) 14th July 1789 (B) 14th August 1789 (C) 14th September 1789 (D) 14th October 1789
28. The national Assembly completed union of the constitution in
 (A) 1791 (B) 1792 (C) 1793 (D) 1794
29. Women in France won the right to vote finally in the year
 (A) 1943 (B) 1944 (C) 1945 (D) 1946
30. Robespierre's government forced all citizens to eat the
 (A) esclave alimentaires (B) inequality alimentaires (C) pain d' liberte (D) pain d' egalite
31. In context of France the volunteers from Marseilles sang the Marseillaise, a patriotic song when they marched into Paris. Who composed this song?
 (A) Maximilian Robespierre (B) Marie Antoinette
 (C) Roget de L'Isie (D) Mirabeau
32. Who among the following Indian individuals responded to the ideas coming from Revolutionary France?
 (A) Bhagat Singh (B) Rammohan Roy
 (C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Sultan of Awadh
33. Who among the following reintroduced slavery in France after it was abolished by Jacobin regime ?
 (A) Louis XIV (B) Robespierre (C) Napoleon (D) Marat
34. In the context of France, 'the Fail of Bastille' took place on:
 (A) 14th July 1789 (B) 20th June 1789 (C) 4th Aug 1789 (D) 5th May 1789
35. In the context of France, what was 'tithes'?
 (A) A tax levied by the Church (B) Direct tax levied by the State
 (C) The tax levied on the articles of everyday consumption
 (D) None of these
36. Unit of currency in France discontinued after 1794.
 (A) Pound (B) Livre (C) Dollar (D) Rupee
37. In France the period from 1793 referred to as Reign of
 (A) Happiness (B) Terror (C) Peace (D) Mal-administration
38. The National Assembly of France voted in April 1792, to declare war against:
 (A) Britain and Germany (B) Prussia and Austria
 (C) Italy and Germany (D) Russia and Prussia
39. Who among the following proposed the Social Contract theory?
 (A) Locke (B) Thomas Paine (C) Montesquieu (D) Rousseau
40. Austrian Princess Marie Antoniette was the queen of which of the following French rulers?
 (A) Louis XIII (B) Louis XIV (C) Louis XV (D) Louis XVI

41. King Louis XVI belonged to which dynasty of kings?
 (A) Hapsburg (B) Bourbon (C) Romanov (D) Windsor
42. The French Revolution led to the formation of National Assembly. Which statement is incorrect about the National Assembly?
 (A) It abolished the feudal system of obligations and taxes
 (B) It confiscated the land owned by the churches
 (C) It abolished slavery in France
 (D) It drafted the constitution
43. Identify the statement which is wrong with reference to Robespierre.
 (A) He banned the use of white flour (B) He rationed meat and bread
 (C) He exempted his party men from punishment (D) He converted churches into barracks or offices
44. In which of the following battles was Napoleon finally defeated?
 (A) Russia (B) Waterloo (C) Versailles (D) Paris
45. Which of the following theory was proposed by Montesquieu?
 (A) Social Contract theory (B) Theory of division of power
 (C) Theory of popular Sovereignty (D) Theory of division of labour
46. The term 'Old Regime' (France) refers to:
 (A) The society and institution under an old emperor
 (B) Society and institution of France before 1789
 (C) The society and institution of France after 1789
 (D) The society and institution of France under Jacobins
47. The book 'Two Treatises of Government' was written by:
 (A) Rousseau (B) John Locke (C) Montesquieu (D) Karl Marx
48. 'The Spirit of Laws' was written by:
 (A) Montesquieu (B) Rousseau (C) Jean Paul Marat (D) John Locke
49. When was the battle of Waterloo fought ?
 (A) 1815 AD (B) 1820 AD (C) 1810 AD (D) 1720 AD
50. Which Revolution gave the ideas of Liberty, Freedom and Equality to the world?
 (A) The American Revolution (B) The French Revolution
 (C) The Russian Revolution (D) None of these

KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	A	C	B	D	A	A	B	D	D	A	A	C	C	A	B	D	C	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	A	D	D	C	B	A	A	D	D	B	B	C	A	A	B	B	B	D	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
B	C	C	B	B	B	B	A	A	B										