

Class 9 Social Science
Practice Paper
Chapter - 1
The French Revolution

1. Why was the Jacobins of France called sans-culottes? They wore clothes without knee breeches
2. When did the French women get the right to vote ? 1946
3. Who was crowned as the French emperor in 1804 ? Napoleon Bonaparte
4. By whom was the Reign of Terror introduced in France between 1793 - 94? Robespierre
5. At which battle was Napoleon finally defeated ? Waterloo
6. On what charge was the Emperor Louis XVI sentenced to death ?
Treason
7. Why was the Bastille hated by all in France? It stood for the despotic power of the King.
8. Which event led to the French Revolution in 1789 ? Protesting against the high price of bread.
9. Who was the French ruler who married the Austrian Princess Marie Antoinette? Louis XVI
10. What does the term Old Regime refers to in France? Society and institutions of France before 1789.
11. Who collected the tax called 'tithe' from the French peasants? The Church
12. Who proposed the Social Contract Theory ? Rousseau
13. Name the theory proposed by Montesquieu. Division of power within the government.
14. Name the political body representing the three estates of pre-revolutionary France. Estates General
15. What is the significance of the following:
16. Broken chain. The act of becoming free strength
17. Scepter- Symbol of Royal power-- Bundle of Todd or fasces. Unity is

18. Name the national anthem of France. Who composed it? How did it get its name? Marseillaise- Roget de L.Isle. (March of volunteers from Marseillaise to Paris)
19. What was the main objective of the Constitution drafted by the National Assembly in 1791? To limit the powers of the monarch
20. What was the minimum qualification to become an elector and as a member of the National Assembly in France? Highest bracket of taxpayers
21. Which were the natural and inalienable rights granted by the Declaration of Rights in France? Rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, equality before law
22. What does the red cap of Sansculottes symbolize? Liberty
23. What was the main aim of the Society of Revolutionary and Republican Women? enjoy equal rights with that of men.
24. What was the most revolutionary social reform of the Jacobin regime? The abolition of slavery in the French colonies.
25. Who wrote 'What is the Third Estate.?' Abbé Sieyès, originally a priest.
26. What was the convention in France? Newly elected Assembly (1792)
27. What was the greatest achievement of the National Assembly convened in France in 1789?
28. Give an estimate of Napoleon as the first Consul of France.
29. How did the teaching of Rousseau lay the foundation of democracy in France?
30. While the national assembly was busy.....at turmoil'. Justify.
31. What role did Louis play in bringing about the French Revolution?
32. List the accomplishments of the National Assembly of France from 1789 to 1791.
33. Write a short note on the fall of Napoleon.
34. The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution . Justify the statement by giving its impact on the world.
35. "Social `disparity was one of the major causes of French Revolution." Justify the statement by giving any five examples.

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