

QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 9

The French Revolution (History)

Social Science · Chapter 1 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

DATE	TOTAL MARKS	DURATION	MARKING	TARGET
_____	15	20 min	+1 / 0	≥ 12/15

OBJECTIVES

Reinforce the four core topics of The French Revolution (History) via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

INSTRUCTIONS

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

SECTION · QUICK DRILL
Q 1-15 · 20 MIN
Q1. On which date did the people of Paris storm the Bastille?

- (A) 5 May 1789 (B) 20 June 1789
 (C) 14 July 1789 (D) 21 January 1793

PYQ 2019 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q2. Which estate in eighteenth-century France was required to pay taxes?

- (A) The First Estate (Clergy) (B) The Second Estate (Nobility)
 (C) The Third Estate (D) All three estates equally

PYQ 2021 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q3. The tithe was a tax collected by the:

- (A) King (B) Nobles
 (C) Church (D) Town councils

PYQ 2020 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q4. Who wrote 'The Social Contract'?

- (A) John Locke (B) Montesquieu
 (C) Jean-Jacques Rousseau (D) Robespierre

PYQ 2018 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q5. Montesquieu, in 'The Spirit of the Laws', proposed dividing power among:

- (A) The three estates (B) The legislature, executive and judiciary
 (C) The king and the Church (D) The provinces of France

PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 45s

Q6. The Tennis Court Oath was taken by the representatives of the:

- (A) First Estate (B) Second Estate
 (C) Third Estate (the National Assembly) (D) The Directory

PYQ 2019 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 45s

Q7. In which year did France become a republic?

- (A) 1789 (B) 1791
 (C) 1792 (D) 1793

PYQ 2020 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q8. Louis XVI was executed in:

- (A) September 1792 (B) January 1793
 (C) July 1794 (D) 1799

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q9. The Reign of Terror (1793-94) is associated with:

- (A) Napoleon Bonaparte (B) Maximilien Robespierre
 (C) Olympe de Gouges (D) Louis XVI

PYQ 2021 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q10. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen was passed in:

(A) 1789

(B) 1791

(C) 1792

(D) 1793

PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q11. Under the Constitution of 1791, France became a:

(A) Republic

(B) Constitutional monarchy

(C) Empire

(D) Directory

PYQ 2020 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 45s

Q12. Olympe de Gouges is best remembered for:

(A) Leading the storming of the Bastille

(B) Writing the Declaration of the Rights of Woman (1791)

(C) Crowning Napoleon

(D) Founding the Directory

PYQ 2024 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q13. Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself Emperor of France in:

(A) 1792

(B) 1799

(C) 1804

(D) 1815

PYQ 2019 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q14. Which group within the Third Estate provided the leadership and ideas of the Revolution?

(A) The poorest peasants

(B) The educated and prosperous middle class

(C) The clergy

(D) The nobility

PYQ 2021 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q15. Slavery in the French colonies was first abolished by the Convention in:

(A) 1789

(B) 1794

(C) 1804

(D) 1848

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 45s

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

Q1. Answer: C

The Bastille, a hated symbol of royal despotism, was stormed on 14 July 1789 — now celebrated as France's national day.

Q2. Answer: C

Only the Third Estate paid taxes (taille, tithe, feudal dues). The clergy and nobility were privileged and tax-exempt.

Q3. Answer: C

The tithe was a religious tax of about one-tenth of agricultural produce, collected by the Church from peasants.

Q4. Answer: C

Rousseau wrote 'The Social Contract', proposing government based on a contract between people and their representatives.

Q5. Answer: B

Montesquieu proposed the division of power into legislature, executive and judiciary to prevent tyranny.

Q6. Answer: C

On 20 June 1789 the Third Estate, declaring itself the National Assembly, swore not to disperse until a constitution was drafted.

Q7. Answer: C

The Convention abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic on 21 September 1792.

Q8. Answer: B

Louis XVI was found guilty of treason and guillotined on 21 January 1793 — a year after the republic was declared.

Q9. Answer: B

Robespierre and the Jacobins ran the Reign of Terror, guillotining those judged enemies of the republic.

Q10. Answer: A

The National Assembly passed it in August 1789, proclaiming natural and inalienable rights of all citizens.

Q11. Answer: B

The 1791 Constitution limited the king's powers and made France a constitutional monarchy — the republic came in 1792.

Q12. Answer: B

She wrote the Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen in 1791, demanding equal rights; executed in 1793.

Q13. Answer: C

Napoleon became Emperor in 1804, ending the republic. He was finally defeated at Waterloo in 1815.

Q14. Answer: B

The middle class (bourgeoisie) — merchants, lawyers, officials — grown rich and educated, led the Revolution.

Q15. Answer: B

The Convention abolished slavery in the French overseas colonies in 1794. Napoleon reintroduced it in 1804; final abolition came in 1848.