

HISTORY QUIZ 2020 - 2 [Paper CC9]

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
JHARGRAM RAJ COLLEGE
SEMESTER 4

***Required**

1. Email address *

Candidate's details

2. Name: *

Fill in block letters

3. Class Roll Number: *

4. University Registration Number: *

QUESTIONS

Time allowed: 60 minutes.
This paper consists of 30 multiple-choice type of questions.
Each question has 4 alternative responses.
You have to choose the correct response against each question.
Answer all the questions.
All questions carry equal marks.
There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.

5. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): France entered the American War of Independence in 1778. (R): France became bankrupt in 1788. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

6. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): France was given a new constitution in 1798 (R): The new constitution was submitted for approval in a plebiscite by Napoleon in 1800. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

7. Which of the following about the Concordat (1801) is false? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- The Catholic Church recognised the Revolution and agreed that no attempt would be made to recover Church lands.
- A state-controlled Church was established.
- There would be separation of the Church and French State.
- The clergy would be bound to the government by oath.

8. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): The Civil Constitution of the Clergy resulted in counter-revolution. (R): Faced with a choice between religion and revolution, half of the adult French population rejected revolution. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

9. Which of the following about the internal reforms of Napoleon is incorrect? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- The appointments of mayors, deputies, and police commissioners by the First Consul himself widely reinforced the intrusive powers of the head of state.
- The direct taxes of the Revolution were kept, their assessment and collection were greatly improved.
- A Bank of France was established.
- The Civil Code completely rejected all the old laws that were there before Napoleon's becoming the First Consul.

10. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): The Brunswick manifesto angered French people who thought it to be a foreign intervention in their internal affairs. (R): The commander-in-chief of the Austro-Prussian armies issued the Brunswick Manifesto on 1 August 1792. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

11. Consider the following two statements: (I) The Code Napoleon introduced principle of 'partage', which means division of property among all male heirs in place of the old rights of primogeniture. (II) The Code gave heads of families full legal rights over their children. Wives were made legally subservient to their husbands, notably in rights of divorce and in the inheritance of property. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- I is true and II is false
- I is false and II is true
- Both I and II are true
- Both I and II are false

12. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): The peasants of Vendee disliked the revolutionary government at Paris. (R): Religious changes were introduced in Vendee with the Civil Constitution of the Clergy. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

13. Which of the following is incorrectly matched? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Taille - land tax
- Vingtieme - 5% tax on income
- Octrois - tax on goods entering a town
- Aidas - poll tax

14. _____ is the author of 'The coming of the French Revolution'. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Georges Lefebvre
- Albert Sobul
- Francois Furet
- Gary Kates

15. Which of the following statements about intendants of pre-Revolutionary France are incorrect? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Intendants were officials appointed by and answerable to the King.
- Intendants looked into the departments of police, justice and finance.
- Intendants controlled the 34 generalites.
- None of the above.

16. Arrange the following events in chronological order: (1) The storming of the Bastille. (2) Tennis Court Oath. (3) Church property nationalised. (4) National Assembly formed. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 4,2,1,3
- 1,2,3,4
- 2,1,4,3
- 2,4,3,1

17. Consider the two statements: (I) G. Lefebvre calls the 'aristocratic revolt' as revolutionary. (II) For F. Furet the 'aristocratic revolt' was a myth. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- I is true and II is false.
- I is false and II is true.
- Both I and II are true.
- Both I and II are false.

18. Consider the following statements about consequences of the fall of Bastille: (1) The King had lost control of Paris, where the electors set up a Commune to run the city. (2) The King now had to share his power with the National Assembly. (3) The King was no longer in a position to dictate to the Assembly, because he could not rely upon the army. (4) News of the fall of the Bastille spread through France and intensified revolutionary activity among the peasantry. Identify the correct answer. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 1,2,3,4
- 1,2,3
- 2,3
- 1,2,4

19. Who is the editor of the volume 'The French Revolution: Recent Debates and New Controversies'? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Gary Kates
- William Doyle
- Colin Jones
- David Thompson

20. In 1788 French salt tax was called _____ . 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Gabelle
- Capitation
- Vingtieme
- Tithes

21. The 'Tennis Court oath' was related to the

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens
- abolition of feudalism
- completion of the Constitution
- All of the above

22. In which year the Battle of Waterloo was fought between France and Great Britain?

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 1815
- 1814
- 1813
- 1812

23. Which of the following about the Vendee rebellion is false?

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- The Vendee rebellion was 'anti-revolution' and not 'counter-revolution'.
- The main cause of the Vendee rebellion was war and introduction of conscription.
- Since 1789 peasants in Vendee were paying more land tax than they had under the ancien regime.
- None of the above.

24. When was the 'Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizens' introduced? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 26 August 1789
- 04 August 1789
- 02 August 1789
- 24 August 1789

25. The Third Estate of the French society on the eve of the Revolution included the following group of people: (1) clergy (2) bankers, traders and industrialists (3) teachers and lawyers (4) peasants and workers (5) doctors and writers 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 2,3,4,5
- 1,2,3,4,5
- 2,3,4
- 2,3,5

26. Who among the following was a Girondin leader? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Brissot
- Marat
- Robespierre
- Marquis de Condorcet

27. The Constitution of 1791 brought many changes in the French polity including the following: (1) legislative, executive and judicial powers were separated (2) universal adult suffrage was introduced (3) freedom of speech was given 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 1 and 3
- 2
- 3
- 1,2 and 3

28. Who were Montagnards? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- The peasants
- The priests
- The radical Jacobin deputies in the National Convention
- The industrial labourers

29. The National Convention met for the first time on 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 20 September 1792
- 03 August 1793
- 21 September 1794
- 23 October 1791

30. Who is the author of 'Interpreting the French Revolution'?

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Albert Sobul
- Francois Furet
- Lynn Hunt
- T.C.W. Blanning

31. The economic crisis of pre-Revolutionary France involves the following:
(1) inflation (2) crop failure (3) unemployment (4) food riots

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 1,2,3,4
- 1,2,4
- 2,4
- 1,2,3

32. Which of the following about 'September Massacres' are incorrect?

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- The massacres has been termed by historians as the "First Terror".
- For foreign powers the massacres made a profound impression, where they were publicised as proof of the horrors of revolution.
- The responsibility for the massacres became a political issue in party struggles in the ruling National Convention.
- None of the above.

33. French revolutionary war started in 1792 because (1) French army commanders wanted war (2) the Declaration of Pilnitz, 1791 (3) the Brissotins wanted war (4) of the heavy spending of the French monarchy (5) of the role of the 'Austrian Committee'. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 1,2,3,5
- 1,2,3,4,5
- 2,3,4
- 1,2,5

34. In 1791 France became a 'constitutional monarchy'. That means 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- the position of the King ceased to exist.
- the power of the King was further increased by the Constitution.
- the King was constrained significantly by the Constitution.
- None of the above.

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