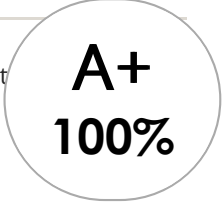


27 Multiple choice questions



A+
100%

1. the Paris local government during revolution
 - a. maximum
 - b. **CORRECT: Paris commune**
 - c. guillotine
 - d. plain

2. the more radical of the two major clubs of the revolution; leaders include Danton, Marat, Hebert
 - a. enrages
 - b. **CORRECT: cordeliers club**
 - c. noblesse
 - d. year II

3. conscription, following the law of 23 August 1793, which mobilised the French nation of war
 - a. indulgents
 - b. Paris commune
 - c. noblesse
 - d. **CORRECT: levee en masse**

4. the main group of Jacobin deputies in the national convention
 - a. **CORRECT: mountain**
 - b. maximum
 - c. plain
 - d. girondins

5. the large, non-committed group of deputies in the national convention
 - a. enrages
 - b. **CORRECT: plain**
 - c. year II
 - d. mountain

6. the main group of deputies opposed to the Jacobins in the national convention
 - a. **CORRECT: girondins**
 - b. plain
 - c. guillotine
 - d. mountain

7. the laws of May and September 1793, limiting prices of necessities
 - a. assignat
 - b. plain
 - c. enrages
 - d. **CORRECT: maximum**

8. the most important and powerful of the committees of Year II, responsible for internal and external affairs
 - a. **CORRECT: committee of public safety**
 - b. committee of general security
 - c. levee en masse
 - d. cordeliers club

9. name assumed by the middle-class radical group that met at the former Jacobin Convent in Paris from October 1789; Robespierre became its president in 1790; at first the club included the Feuillants (constitutional monarchists) who left it in June 1791. and the Girondians; after several purges, it consisted mainly of the loyal supporters of Robespierre
 - a. cordeliers club
 - b. Paris commune
 - c. **CORRECT: jacobins, jacobin club**
 - d. revolutionary tribunal

10. the law court set up in March 1793 to try and sentence suspected enemies of the revolution
 - a. mountain
 - b. sections
 - c. guillotine
 - d. **CORRECT: revolutionary tribunal**

11. the assembly of the three estates convened in May 1789
 - a. sans-culottes
 - b. **CORRECT: states-general**
 - c. assignat
 - d. the terror

12. group around Danton who called for an end to the Terror from late 1793
 - a. enrages
 - b. **CORRECT: indulgents**
 - c. feuillants
 - d. noblesse

13. paper money issued by governments of the revolution
 - a. emigres
 - b. **CORRECT: assignat**
 - c. sections
 - d. plain

14. the social and political order in France before the revolution
 - a. the terror
 - b. assignat
 - c. **CORRECT: ancient regime**
 - d. enrages

15. French aristocracy or nobility
 - a. **CORRECT: noblesse**
 - b. mountain
 - c. enrages
 - d. plain

16. government committee of Year II, responsible for police and internal security
 - a. **CORRECT: committee of general security**
 - b. committee of public safety
 - c. cult of the supreme being
 - d. states-general

17. the most extreme revolutionary party, which had much influence among the Parisian sans-culottes
- a. indulgents
 - b. emigres
 - c. **CORRECT: enrages**
 - d. year II
18. religious cult founded by Robespierre in 1794; it was a deist cult, based on the belief in some form of creator; Robespierre regarded it as an alternative to Christianity and to the more extreme Cult of Reason
- a. states-general
 - b. bourgeois, bourgeoisie
 - c. levee en masse
 - d. **CORRECT: cult of the supreme being**
19. nobles and others who fled France during the revolution
- a. sections
 - b. enrages
 - c. assignat
 - d. **CORRECT: emigres**
20. literally, those who wore trousers instead of knee-breaches; the term was used to refer to urban workers, small shopkeepers and the city poor; between 1792-95 it also became a political term for more extreme revolutionaries
- a. sections
 - b. **CORRECT: sans-culottes**
 - c. noblesse
 - d. indulgents
21. under the revolutionary calendar adopted by the French republic, the second year of the republic and the period of Jacobin power and the Terror
- a. enrages
 - b. sections
 - c. **CORRECT: year II**
 - d. plain

22. the urban middle classes, for example merchants, professionals
- a. hebertists, exaggeres
 - b. Paris commune
 - c. **CORRECT: bourgeois, bourgeoisie**
 - d. ancient regime
23. the period of Jacobin power, September 1793-July 1794
- a. sections
 - b. emigres
 - c. **CORRECT: the terror**
 - d. year II
24. the local government wards of Paris, 1790-95
- a. plain
 - b. emigres
 - c. **CORRECT: sections**
 - d. enrages
25. the new and official instrument of execution in France during and after the revolution; its heavy, sharp blade mounted on a strong frame caused death by decapitation (cutting off the head); compared with methods of execution used in France before the revolution, and in other countries long afterwards, it was considered a human device as it caused instant death
- a. feuillants
 - b. girondins
 - c. **CORRECT: guillotine**
 - d. plain
26. followers of Jacques-Rene Hebert
- a. emigres
 - b. levee en masse
 - c. enrages
 - d. **CORRECT: hebertists, exaggeres**

27. constitutional monarchists who wanted to keep the monarchy but limit its powers
- a. **CORRECT: feuillants**
 - b. enrages
 - c. indulgents
 - d. guillotine