

## 27 Multiple choice questions

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1. the Paris local government during revolution
  - a. maximum
  - b. 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. 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. levee en masse
  
4. the main group of Jacobin deputies in the national convention
  - a. mountain
  - b. maximum
  - c. plain
  - d. girondins
  
5. the large, non-committed group of deputies in the national convention
  - a. enrages
  - b. plain
  - c. year II
  - d. mountain
  
6. the main group of deputies opposed to the Jacobins in the national convention
  - a. 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. maximum
8. the most important and powerful of the committees of Year II, responsible for internal and external affairs
  - a. 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. jacobobins, 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. revolutionary tribunal
11. the assembly of the three estates convened in May 1789
  - a. sans-culottes
  - b. 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. indulgents
  - c. feuillants
  - d. noblesse

13. paper money issued by governments of the revolution
  - a. emigres
  - b. assignat
  - c. sections
  - d. plain
14. the social and political order in France before the revolution
  - a. the terror
  - b. assignat
  - c. ancient regime
  - d. enrages
15. French aristocracy or nobility
  - a. noblesse
  - b. mountain
  - c. enrages
  - d. plain
16. government committee of Year II, responsible for police and internal security
  - a. 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. 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. cult of the supreme being

19. nobles and others who fled France during the revolution
  - a. sections
  - b. enrages
  - c. assignat
  - d. 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. 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. year II
  - d. plain
22. the urban middle classes, for example merchants, professionals
  - a. hebertists, exaggeres
  - b. Paris commune
  - c. bourgeois, bourgeoisie
  - d. ancient regime
23. the period of Jacobin power, September 1793-July 1794
  - a. sections
  - b. emigres
  - c. the terror
  - d. year II
24. the local government wards of Paris, 1790-95
  - a. plain
  - b. emigres
  - c. 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. guillotine
  - d. plain
26. followers of Jacques-Rene Hebert
- a. emigres
  - b. levee en masse
  - c. enrages
  - d. hebertists, exaggeres
27. constitutional monarchists who wanted to keep the monarchy but limit its powers
- a. feuillants
  - b. enrages
  - c. indulgents
  - d. guillotine