

2022

(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

**HISTORY**

SEVENTH PAPER

**( Early Modern Europe )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

*( Marks : 10 )*

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The Ottoman siege of Constantinople brought an end to

- (a) the Crusades ( )
- (b) Christendom ( )
- (c) the Byzantine Empire ( )
- (d) the Habsburg Empire ( )

2. Amerigo Vespucci was

- (a) a Portuguese explorer ( )
- (b) an Italian geographer ( )
- (c) a Spanish explorer ( )
- (d) a member of Prince Henry's Court ( )

- 3.** Who is considered as the founder of the Renaissance Movement?  
 (a) Machiavelli ( ) (b) Petrarch ( )  
 (c) Erasmus ( ) (d) Thomas More ( )
- 4.** Which biblical figure is the subject of famous sculptures by both Michelangelo and Donatello?  
 (a) David ( ) (b) Jesus ( )  
 (c) Adam ( ) (d) Moses ( )
- 5.** In 1653, Oliver Cromwell  
 (a) ordered the beheading of Charles I ( )  
 (b) founded the Commonwealth ( )  
 (c) was dismissed by the Parliament ( )  
 (d) became 'Lord Protector' of England for life ( )
- 6.** Which country was not involved in the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648)?  
 (a) Spain ( ) (b) France ( )  
 (c) England ( ) (d) Denmark ( )
- 7.** The goal of Peter's foreign policy was to secure year-round ports for Russia on  
 (a) the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea ( )  
 (b) the Barents Sea and the Black Sea ( )  
 (c) the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea ( )  
 (d) the Caspian Sea and the Baltic Sea ( )
- 8.** Which European colonial power followed the 'fort and factory' model established by the Portuguese in Asia?  
 (a) The Spanish ( ) (b) The Dutch ( )  
 (c) The French ( ) (d) The English ( )
- 9.** Who is the most responsible for creating the inductive scientific method?  
 (a) Isaac Newton ( ) (b) René Descartes ( )  
 (c) Leonardo da Vinci ( ) (d) Francis Bacon ( )
- 10.** An influential French writer who wrote that "Power should be a check to power" was  
 (a) Louis XIV ( )  
 (b) Voltaire ( )  
 (c) Thomas Hobbes ( )  
 (d) Baron de Montesquieu ( )

( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )

( Marks : 15 )

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. What religious policy did the Ottomans adopt towards non-Muslims?

**OR**

2. How were Hernando Cortes and Francisco Pizarro able to accomplish the conquest of America?

UNIT—II

3. What were considered to be the masterpieces of Leonardo da Vinci?

**OR**

4. Why was Switzerland the location for several different Protestant Movements?

UNIT—III

5. Write a note on the German Wars of religion.

**OR**

6. Mention the significance of the Peace of Westphalia (1648) in European history.

UNIT—IV

7. How did Jean Baptiste Colbert contribute to increasing Louis XIV's royal revenue?

**OR**

8. Write a note on the 'triangular trade' in the 18th century.

UNIT—V

9. What was the Copernican Revolution about?

**OR**

10. How did printing and culture expand during the Enlightenment?

( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Who were the Ottomans? How did they conquer Constantinople and what were its effects?

**OR**

2. How were the Portuguese able to control the Indian Ocean trade? What role did Prince Henry the Navigator play in the 15th century Portuguese Expeditions?

UNIT—II

3. Why did the Renaissance occur in Italy?

**OR**

4. What was the nature of the Catholic Reformation? How did the Society of Jesus contribute to the movement?

UNIT—III

5. Describe how the political struggle in France turned into a religious war leading to the promulgation of the Edict of Nantes.

**OR**

6. The long century of war between 1540 and 1660 decisively altered the balance of power among the major kingdoms of Western Europe. Examine with reference to Spain and France.

UNIT—IV

7. What do you mean by absolutism? What were the aims of absolutist rulers?

**OR**

8. Examine the main features of the European colonisation and trade in the 17th century.

UNIT—V

9. Examine the contribution of Copernicus and Galileo in the Scientific Revolution.

**OR**

10. What were the basic characteristics of Enlightenment writings?

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