

**2 0 2 5**

( NEP—2020 )

( 4th Semester )

**HISTORY**

( Major )

( **Medieval 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 shift from public to private confession in the Early Middle Age was influenced by

- (a) royal decree (     )
- (b) monastic practice (     )
- (c) the teachings of Augustine (     )
- (d) the decline of Roman law (     )

2. Which best describes the *Hildebrandslied* ?
- (a) Roman history ( )
  - (b) Old English epic ( )
  - (c) Old German heroic poem ( )
  - (d) Norse myths ( )
3. What was the key consequence of the migration period and sixth century plagues?
- (a) A significant increase in urban population ( )
  - (b) A sharp decline in settlement density ( )
  - (c) The expansion of large cities ( )
  - (d) The establishment of a centralized tax system ( )
4. Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of the Roman by Pope Leo III in which year?
- (a) 800 AD ( )
  - (b) 756 AD ( )
  - (c) 987 AD ( )
  - (d) 1066 AD ( )
5. Who called for the First Crusade in 1095 AD?
- (a) Emperor Alexios I Komnenos ( )
  - (b) Pope Urban II ( )
  - (c) Richard, the Lionheart ( )
  - (d) Saladin ( )
6. What slowed down population growth after 1300 AD?
- (a) A series of peasant revolts ( )
  - (b) A decline in agricultural productivity ( )
  - (c) The Black Death and famine ( )
  - (d) Increased taxation by feudal lords ( )

7. What major event in 1054 led to a permanent split between the Christian Church in the East and West?
- (a) The Council of Nicaea ( )
  - (b) The Great Schism ( )
  - (c) The Investiture Controversy ( )
  - (d) The Reformation ( )
8. Which financial institution became more developed during the Commercial Revolution?
- (a) The manor system ( )
  - (b) Guild-sponsored military forces ( )
  - (c) Banking and credit networks ( )
  - (d) Monastic agricultural estates ( )
9. Which prominent 14th-century scholar is often considered as the 'Father of Humanism'?
- (a) Dante Alighieri ( )
  - (b) Francesco Petrarch ( )
  - (c) Leonardo Bruni ( )
  - (d) Giovanni Boccaccio ( )
10. Who benefited the most from the Magna Carta when it was first signed?
- (a) The peasants and serfs ( )
  - (b) English barons and nobles ( )
  - (c) The Catholic Church ( )
  - (d) Merchants and traders ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS )**

*( Marks : 15 )*

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit :

3×5=15

**UNIT—I**

1. What role did the Huns play in the Age of Invasions?
2. How did the Edict of Milan impact the organization of the Church?

**UNIT—II**

3. Who were the Franks?
4. What was the manorial system?

**UNIT—III**

5. Who were the Seljuk Turks?
6. How did the Viking invasion affect the spread of Christianity?

**UNIT—IV**

7. Mention some characteristics of the medieval justice system.
8. What is the Magna Carta? What events led to its creation?

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit :

10×5=50

**UNIT—I**

1. How did invasion of the Germanic tribes contribute to the decline of the Roman authority in the Western provinces?
2. Analyze the impact of the Arab conquests on the medieval European society and religion.

**UNIT—II**

3. How did the collapse of centralized authority after the fall of the Western Roman Empire contribute to the development of feudalism?
4. Analyze the role played by the vassalage system in the governance and military organization of the Frankish Kingdom during the early medieval period.

**UNIT—III**

5. How did Charlemagne's military campaigns and conquests contribute to the Unification of Western Europe under the Carolingian Empire?
6. Examine the impact of the Crusades on the social, economic and political landscapes of medieval Europe.

**UNIT—IV**

7. How did the Commercial Revolution contribute to the rise and expansion of urban centres in medieval Europe?
8. Discuss the social and economic factors that contributed to the rise of humanism in the late medieval Europe.