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(Pre-CBCS)

(5th Semester)

HISTORY

SEVENTH PAPER

(Early Modern Europe)

(Pre-Revised)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks : 25*)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(*Marks : 10*)

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

1×10=10

1. The Silk Road to China was opened to Westerners following

- (a) the establishment of the Mongol Empire ()
- (b) the Battle of Lepanto ()
- (c) the defeat of the Mongols by Marco Polo ()

2. Amerigo Vespucci was

- (a) an Italian geographer ()
- (b) a Spanish explorer ()
- (c) a Portuguese explorer ()

3. In the fifteenth century, Italian painters

- (a) began painting in oil ()
- (b) experimented with light and shade ()
- (c) All of the above ()

4. Michelangelo's 'David'

- (a) was intended to be a public expression of Florentine Civic ideals ()
- (b) demonstrated the careful use of chiaroscuro ()
- (c) was executed in the Palladian style ()

5. The Edict of Nantes

- (a) recognised Catholicism as the only religion to be practiced in France ()
- (b) gave limited and specific rights to the Huguenots ()
- (c) advocated complete religious toleration ()

6. In 1588, the English destroyed

- (a) the Invincible Armada ()
- (b) the Titanic ()
- (c) the Capital of Spain ()

7. The three primary elements of the Western 'triangular trade' were

- (a) slaves, sugar and rum ()
- (b) sugar, tobacco and rum ()
- (c) gold, silver and sugar ()

8. The rebellion of the elite Russian palace guards or Streltsy took place in the reign of

- (a) Ivan the Terrible ()
- (b) Alexis-I ()
- (c) Peter the Great ()

9. Francis Bacon and Descartes agreed that
- (a) all knowledge comes from experience ()
 - (b) science needed to free itself from blind authority in the past ()
 - (c) rationality was the point of departure for any philosophical enterprise ()
10. The scientific method established by Descartes is called
- (a) the deductive method ()
 - (b) the inductive theory ()
 - (c) empiricism ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer any *five* of the following questions in brief : 3×5=15

1. What religious policy did the Ottoman adopt towards non-Muslims?
2. What was the main goal of Prince Henry the Navigator?
3. Who was Michelangelo?
4. In what ways were the religious teachings of John Calvin different from that of Luther?
5. What are the differences between Hobbes and Bodin's ideas on political turmoil of the time?
6. Mention the significance of the Peace of Westphalia (1648) in European history.
7. What was glorious and inglorious about the Glorious Revolution?
8. What was the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen?
9. What were the changes associated with the Scientific Revolution?
10. Write a note on the idea of Sir Francis Bacon as expressed in his 'Novum Organum'.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. (a) What was the impact of the New World Silver on the European economy?

OR

(b) Make an assessment of the nature of the early years of the Atlantic Slave trade.

2. (a) What were the theological premises of Lutheranism? How did the reformation begin?

OR

(b) What was the nature of the Catholic Reformation? How did the society of Jesus contribute to the movement?

3. (a) How did scholars such as Montaigne, Bodin, Hobbes and Pascal react to the crisis of Europe's Iron Century?

OR

(b) Write a note on the German Wars of religion.

4. (a) What do you mean by absolutism? What were the aims of absolutist rulers?

OR

(b) Discuss the characteristic features of the economic growth in eighteenth century Europe.

5. (a) Discuss the intellectual roots of the Scientific Revolution.

OR

(b) What were the basic characteristics of Enlightenment Writings?

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