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(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

HISTORY

SEVENTH PAPER

(Early Modern Europe)

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. Most of the slaves that passes through the Ottoman slave markets in the 14th and 15th Centuries were

- (a) European Jews ()
- (b) African Muslims ()
- (c) European Christians ()
- (d) Arabian Muslims ()

2. In 1444, Portuguese explorers

- (a) rounded the cape of good hope ()
- (b) reached the African port of Ceuta ()
- (c) crossed the Indian Ocean with the aid of Ibn Majid ()
- (d) collected a cargo of African slaves and gold ()

- 3.** The Italian Renaissance probably would not have occurred without
- (a) a fully developed urban life ()
 - (b) an affinity with the classical past ()
 - (c) wealth and patronage of the wealthy ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
- 4.** All of the following statements about the Anabaptists are true except
- (a) they were originally the followers of Zwingli but broke with him over the issue of infant baptism ()
 - (b) they believed that men and women were not born into any church ()
 - (c) they believed that the faithful did not belong to any religious community ()
 - (d) they were disliked by Protestants and Catholics alike ()
- 5.** The Edict of Nantes
- (a) Derecognised Catholicism as the only religion to be practiced in France ()
 - (b) gave limited and specific rights to the Huguenots ()
 - (c) advocated complete religious toleration ()
 - (d) gave specific rights to Lutheranism ()
- 6.** Which country became the dominant power on the continent following the Peace of Westphalia?
- (a) Spain ()
 - (b) France ()
 - (c) Austria ()
 - (d) Germany ()
- 7.** The Treaty of Utrecht
- (a) redistributed territory and power equitably ()
 - (b) demonstrated that the balance of power and stability were primary goals ()
 - (c) allowed the British to concentrate on creating a large overseas empire ()
 - (d) All of the above ()

8. Frederick William I, the Great Elector, was well-known for
- (a) bringing science and culture to Prussia ()
 - (b) his success in building an army and finding the resources to pay for it ()
 - (c) defeating the Junkers in battle ()
 - (d) creating the 'Potsdam Giants' ()
9. Which of the following works was not written by Galileo?
- (a) *The Starry Messenger* ()
 - (b) *Two New Sciences* ()
 - (c) *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres* ()
 - (d) *A Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems* ()
10. Which philosophy quarreled with other philosophies and was considered an outsider?
- (a) Adam Smith ()
 - (b) Cesare Beccaria ()
 - (c) Denis Diderot ()
 - (d) Jean-Jacques Rousseau ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

1. (a) What was the significance of the Battle of Lepanto?

OR

(b) What do you know about the Portuguese caravel?

2. (a) What was Utopia about?

OR

(b) What was the 'Diet of Worm'?

3. (a) Who was Henry of Navarre?

OR

(b) Write a note on the 'Spanish Armada' and its defeat.

4. (a) "Almost everywhere in urban Europe, the 18th Century was the 'Golden Age of the small shopkeeper.'" Explain.

OR

(b) What was the declaration of the rights of man and of the citizen about?

5. (a) What were the changes associated with the scientific revolution?

OR

(b) Mention the practical consequences of Newton's work.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

The questions are of equal value

(Marks : 50)

1. (a) Why were slaves so important to Ottoman society?

OR

(b) How did Europe encounter the 'New World'?

2. (a) Why and how did England become a protestant country?

OR

(b) How did the notions of family and marriage change during the reformation?

3. (a) Why was the period 1560–1660 one of the most turbulent in European history?

OR

(b) What were the causes of the English Civil War? What were the consequences considered 'radical' among all the revolts that shook mid-seventeenth century Europe?

4. (a) Evaluate the absolutist rule of Peter I and Catherine the great in transforming the Russian Empire.

OR

(b) What were the causes of the French revolution?

5. (a) Evaluate the emergence of natural philosophy in the 17th century with reference to Bacon and Descartes.

OR

(b) How would you assess the contribution of Mary Wollstonecraft and Jean-Jacques Rousseau towards understanding nature, gender and Enlightenment radicalism?

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