

2 0 1 8

( 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. Which Ottoman Sultan was responsible for the sack of Constantinople in 1453?

- (a) Mehmed II ( )
- (b) Qublai Khan ( )
- (c) Timur the Lame ( )

2. Charles V supported Magellan's offer in 1519 to

- (a) colonize the Bahamas and Hispaniola ( )
- (b) circumnavigate the globe ( )
- (c) sail around South America to Asia ( )

- 3.** The Italian Renaissance declined because
- (a) northern humanist painters were considered more technically proficient ( )
  - (b) Galileo's trial in 1633 ( )
  - (c) Italy lost its supremacy as the centre of the world ( )
- 4.** In Protestant countries, what was considered to be a 'School of Godliness'?
- (a) The family ( )
  - (b) The monastery ( )
  - (c) The factory ( )
- 5.** In 1653, Oliver Cromwell
- (a) became 'Lord Protector' of England for ( )
  - (b) ordered the beheading of Charles I ( )
  - (c) was dismissed by the Parliament ( )
- 6.** In 1588, the 'Invincible Armada' was destroyed by
- (a) Philip II ( )
  - (b) the Dutch ( )
  - (c) the English ( )
- 7.** The rebellion of the Streltsy, the elite Russian palace guard, took place in the reign of
- (a) Catherine the Great ( )
  - (b) Alexis I ( )
  - (c) Peter the Great ( )
- 8.** On August 4, 1789, the National Assembly
- (a) drafted the Civil Constitution of the Clergy ( )
  - (b) took steps to abolish all forms of privilege ( )
  - (c) ratified a liberal constitution ( )
- 9.** Who is most responsible for creating the inductive scientific method?
- (a) Francis Bacon ( )
  - (b) Isaac Newton ( )
  - (c) Rene Descartes ( )

10. In French, the word Philosophy meant

- (a) philosopher ( )
- (b) natural philosopher ( )
- (c) free thinker ( )

SECTION—B

( Marks : 15 )

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

1. (a) What were the most significant advances in navigation during the 15th and 16th centuries?

**OR**

- (b) How were Hernando Cortes and Francisco Pizarro able to accomplish the conquest of America?

2. (a) Mention the importance of the Book of Courtier in contemporary Europe.

**OR**

- (b) Why was Switzerland the location for several different Protestant movements?

3. (a) What was the single greatest cause of warfare during 1540–1660?

**OR**

- (b) Describe in brief the Revolt of the Netherlands.

4. (a) What do you understand by the 'Triangular Trade' of the 18th century?

**OR**

- (b) Who were the Jacobins?

5. (a) What was the Copernican Revolution?

**OR**

- (b) What legacy did the Enlightenment leave behind on gender and slavery?

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

*The questions are of equal value*

1. (a) Discuss how the Portuguese came to control the Indian Ocean Trade and the role played by Prince Henry the Navigator in the 15th century Portuguese expeditions.

**OR**

(b) What was the impact of New World Silver on the European economy?

2. (a) What do you understand by Renaissance 'Classicism' and 'Humanism'?

**OR**

(b) What were the theological premises of Lutheranism? How did the reformation begin?

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

**OR**

(b) Discuss the causes and effects of the Thirty Years War.

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

**OR**

(b) What were the features of the charter issued by the National Assembly in September, 1789? What were the issues that were debated regarding the rights and roles of women?

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

**OR**

(b) How did Voltaire, Montesquieu and Diderot exemplify the spirit of the Enlightenment?

★ ★ ★