

2025

( NEP-2020 )

( 5th Semester )

**HISTORY (MAJOR1)**

**( 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 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 ( )
- (d) the decline of Alexandria and Beirut as major trading centres ( )

2. The city of Constantinople is now called

- (a) Athens ( )
- (b) Byzantium ( )
- (c) Istanbul ( )
- (d) Sarajevo ( )

3. Who discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1488?
- (a) Ferdinand Magellan ( )
  - (b) Bartholomew Diaz ( )
  - (c) Vasco da Gama ( )
  - (d) Christopher Columbus ( )
4. The 'Ticket to Heaven' that the Catholic Church sold was known as
- (a) indulgence ( )
  - (b) eucharist ( )
  - (c) predestination ( )
  - (d) penance ( )
5. Which Italian painter painted *The School of Athens*?
- (a) Michelangelo ( )
  - (b) Leonardo ( )
  - (c) Raphael ( )
  - (d) Titian ( )
6. In Protestant countries, what was considered to be a 'school of godliness'?
- (a) The factory ( )
  - (b) The monastery ( )
  - (c) The sermon ( )
  - (d) The family ( )
7. The Edict of Nantes
- (a) recognized 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) guaranteed absolute freedom of worship ( )
8. The Fronde was
- (a) a French Protestant rebellion against the government ( )
  - (b) a peasant rebellion against Louis XIII ( )
  - (c) a provincial rebellion led by Louis XIV ( )
  - (d) an aristocratic rebellion against the government of Cardinal Mazarin ( )

9. In general, what precipitated the French Revolution?
- (a) The planned reforms of Louis XVI ( )
  - (b) The writings of Rousseau and Voltaire ( )
  - (c) A fiscal crisis ( )
  - (d) A conflict between the very rich and the very poor ( )
10. The October Days of 1789 were caused by
- (a) the invasion of France by Austrian and Prussian armies ( )
  - (b) the disbanding of the Jacobin political clubs by the National Assembly ( )
  - (c) fears of an aristocratic counter-revolution in the provinces ( )
  - (d) a continuing economic crisis sparked by the price of bread ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS )**

( Marks : 15 )

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit : 3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. What was the significance of the Battle of Lepanto?
2. Mention the most significant advances in navigation during the 15th and 16th centuries.

UNIT—II

3. Write a note on Michelangelo's David.
4. In what ways did the religious teachings of John Calvin differ from that of Luther?

UNIT—III

5. Write a note on the German Wars of Religion.
6. Mention the significance of the Peace of Westphalia (1648) in European history.

UNIT—IV

7. What was glorious and inglorious about the Glorious Revolution?
8. Write a note on the 'Reign of Terror'.

( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

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

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. What role did slaves play in Ottoman politics and society?
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. What do you mean by the Renaissance? Why did it occur in Italy?
4. How did the reformation begin and what role did Martin Luther play in the Reformation Movement?

UNIT—III

5. Why was the period 1540–1660 one of the most turbulent in European history?
6. What were the causes and consequences of the English Civil War?

UNIT—IV

7. What were the causes and consequences of the French Revolution?
8. Examine the main features of the European colonization and trade in the 17th century.

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