

**V/HIST (vii)**

**2015**

( 5th Semester )

**HISTORY**

**SEVENTH PAPER**

**( Early Modern Europe )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

*The questions are of equal value*

1. Who were the Ottomans? How did the Ottomans conquer Constantinople and what were the bases of their power?

*Or*

How did Europe encounter the New World?

2. Discuss the principal characteristics of literature and thought in the Italian Renaissance.

G16/86a

( Turn Over )

( 2 )

*Or*

By 1550s, Protestantism had become a truly international movement, in doing so; however, it also split into a number of competing traditions. Discuss critically.

3. Why was the period 1540 to 1660 one of the most turbulent in European history?

*Or*

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

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

*Or*

What were the causes of the French Revolution?

5. What are the basic characteristics of Enlightenment Writings?

*Or*

Discuss the intellectual roots of the Scientific Revolution.

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2015

( 5th Semester )

**HISTORY**

SEVENTH PAPER

( **Early Modern Europe** )

( 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. The most prominent Northern Renaissance Intellectual Movement was

(a) Civic Humanism ( )

(b) Secular Humanism ( )

(c) Christian Humanism ( )

4. The central feature of Calvinist worship was

(a) Transubstantiation ( )

(b) the Sermon ( )

(c) the Eucharist ( )

( 3 )

5. The greatest single cause of warfare in Europe between 1540 and 1660 was

(a) economic ( )

(b) religious ( )

(c) political ( )

6. Which pairing is incorrect?

(a) Montaigne—*Pensees* ( )

(b) Hobbes—*Leviathan* ( )

(c) Bodin—*Six Books of the Commonwealth* ( )

7. The most important potential opponent of French royal absolutism was

(a) peasantry ( )

(b) clergy ( )

(c) nobility ( )

( 4 )

8. 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 ( )

9. In French, the word 'philosophe' meant

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

10. The religious outlook that saw God as the 'divine clockmaker' was called

- (a) atheism ( )
- (b) pantheism ( )
- (c) deism ( )

( 5 )

SECTION—B

( Marks : 15 )

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

1. What was the main goal of Prince Henry the Navigator?

( 6 )

2. What impact did the mining of silver have on the native population of Central and South America?



( 7 )

3. Write a note on Michelangelo's *David*.

( 8 )

4. What were the three primary theological premises of Luther?

( 9 )

5. An English preacher said in 1643, "These are the days of shaking, and this shaking is universal." Explain.

( 10 )

6. What caused the English Civil War? What were its consequences?

7. Almost everywhere in Urban Europe, the 18th Century was the golden age of the small shopkeeper. Explain.

( 12 )

8. What was the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen about?

9. What were the changes associated with the Scientific Revolution?

10. Write a note on the nature of the Encyclopaedia.

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