

( 3 ) **V/HIST (vii)**

**2013**

**( 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*

*Answer any **five** questions*

1. Who were the Ottomans? How did the Ottomans conquer Constantinople and what were the bases of their power?
2. What was the impact of 'new world silver' on the European economy?
3. Why did the Renaissance occur in Italy? What do you mean by Renaissance Humanism?

14G—900/77a

*( Turn Over )*

4. What were the theological premises of Lutheranism? How did the reformation begin?
5. Why was the period between 1540-1660 described as one of the most turbulent periods in European history?
6. How did scholars like Hobbes, Montaigne, Bodin and Pascal react to the crisis of Europe's iron century.
7. Discuss the main features of European colonial trade in the eighteenth century.
8. What do you mean by absolutism? What were the aims of absolutist rulers?
9. Discuss briefly the intellectual roots of the scientific revolution.
10. What are the basic characteristics of Enlightenment writings?

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2013

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

2. Amerigo Vespucci was
- (a) an Italian geographer ( )
  - (b) a Spanish explorer ( )
  - (c) a Portuguese explorer ( )
  - (d) a member of Prince Henry's court ( )
3. The most prominent northern Renaissance intellectual movement was
- (a) Civic humanism ( )
  - (b) Secular humanism ( )
  - (c) Secularism ( )
  - (d) Christian humanism ( )
4. The central feature of Calvinistic worship was
- (a) transubstantiation ( )
  - (b) the sermon ( )
  - (c) the Eucharist ( )
  - (d) re-baptism ( )

5. The Thirty Years War began in

- (a) Austria ( )
- (b) Poland ( )
- (c) Bohemia ( )
- (d) Hungary ( )

6. Which country became the dominant power on the continent following the peace of Westphalia (1648)?

- (a) Spain ( )
- (b) France ( )
- (c) Austria ( )
- (d) Germany ( )

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 ( )
- (d) sugar, tobacco and gold ( )

8. Who among the following called himself, 'The sun King'?

- (a) Peter the Great ( )
- (b) Joseph I ( )
- (c) Frederick the Great ( )
- (d) Louis XIV ( )

9. The scientific method established by Descartes is called

- (a) the deductive method ( )
- (b) the inductive method ( )
- (c) empiricism ( )
- (d) nominalism ( )

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

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

( 5 )

SECTION—B

( Marks : 15 )

Give short answers to the following questions (any *five*) :

3×5=15

1. What is known as the most critical military advances of the late middle ages?

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2. What caused the 'price revolution' of the sixteenth century in Europe?

( Marks : 15 )

Give short answers to the following questions (any five) :  
3x5=15

1. What is famous as the most critical military advances of the late middle ages?

(a) Louis XIV

9. The scientific method introduced by Descartes is called

(a) the deductive method

(b) the inductive method

(c) the scientific method

(d) the Cartesian method

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

(a) atheism

(b) materialism

(c) pantheism

(d) deism

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( 7 )

3. What are the chief features of the Venetian school?

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( 8 )

4. What was the 'Treasury of Merits'?

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5. Who was Henry of Navarre?

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( 10 )

6. Write a note on the Baroque school of art.

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7. Highlight some of John Locke's anti-absolutist ideas. .8

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( 12 )

8. What are the significance of the Treaty of Utrecht (1713)?

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( 13 )

9. Briefly mention the practical consequences of Newton's works.

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10. How did printing and print culture expand during the Enlightenment?

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