

26 NOV 2014

V/HIST (vii)

2014

(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. How were the Portuguese able to control the Indian Ocean trade? What role did Prince Henry, the Navigator, play in the fifteenth century Portuguese expeditions?
2. Make an assessment of the nature of the early years of the Atlantic slave trade.
3. The longest-lived achievements of the Italian Renaissance were made in the realm of art. Discuss.

G15—1100/84a

(Turn Over)

4. What was the nature of the Catholic Reformation? How did the Society of Jesus contribute to the movement?
5. Critically discuss the causes and consequences of the English Civil War.
6. Make an assessment of the religious wars between the period 1540 and 1660, and examine why they were so deeply entwined with political conflicts.
7. Why was witchcraft considered a mortal and increasing threat by the Europeans in the aftermath of the Reformation and the religious wars? What was the role of the State in the witchcraft persecution?
8. How did the reign of Louis XIV exemplify absolutism in France?
9. Critically discuss the role of the popular movements in the French Revolution.
10. How did printing and print culture expand in Europe during the Enlightenment? What were its effects on the emergence of a public sphere, middle-class culture, and reading and popular culture?

2014

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

(a) Mehmed II ()

(b) Qublai Khan ()

(c) Timur the Lame ()

(d) Chengiz Khan ()

2. The most lucrative Spanish export from the New World was

(a) gold ()

(b) sugar ()

(c) tobacco ()

(d) silver ()

3. Martin Luther's ninety-five theses were

(a) written in German in order to help Luther's ideas spread across Germany ()

(b) intended for academic discussion and disputation ()

(c) written while Luther was hiding at the Castle of the Wartburg ()

(d) All of the above ()

4. Which Italian painter painted the School of Athens?

(a) Michelangelo ()

(b) Leonardo ()

(c) Raphael ()

(d) Titian ()

5. The Edict of Nantes

- (a) recognized Catholicism as the only religion to be practised in France ()
- (b) gave limited and specific rights to the Huguenots ()
- (c) advocated complete religious toleration ()
- (d) denied all civil and political rights to the Huguenots ()

6. In 1588, the 'Invincible Armada' was destroyed by

- (a) Philip II ()
- (b) the Dutch ()
- (c) the Duke of Alva ()
- (d) the English ()

7. Which treaty brought the Seven Years War to an end?

- (a) Utrecht ()
- (b) Paris ()
- (c) Nijmegen ()
- (d) Ryswick ()

8. Following the Glorious Revolution of 1688

- (a) James II fled to England ()
- (b) the Parliament passed the Bill of Rights ()
- (c) the Parliament lost control over the collection of taxes ()
- (d) Both (a) and (b) ()

9. Olympe de-Gouges

- (a) was a royalist who murdered Marat in 1793 ()
- (b) popularized Burke's reflections in France ()
- (c) was the only female member of the National Assembly ()
- (d) argued that women had the same rights as men ()

10. Which is most responsible for creating the inductive scientific method?

- (a) Isaac Newton ()
- (b) Rene Descartes ()
- (c) Leonardo da Vinci ()
- (d) Francis Bacon ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following questions in brief (any *five*) :

3×5=15

1. How did the conquest of Constantinople affected the Ottomans?

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2. What was the significance of the Battle of Lepanto?

Answer the following questions in brief (any five):
1. How did the conquest of Constantinople affected the Ottomans?

9. Olympe de Gouges

- (a) was a royalist who was a traitor in 1793
- (b) popularised the term 'Rights of Woman' in France
- (c) was the first member of the National Convention
- (d) was the first woman to be guillotined during the French Revolution

10. Which is most responsible for creating the scientific method?

- (a) Isaac Newton
- (b) Rene Descartes
- (c) Leonardo da Vinci
- (d) Francis Bacon

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(7)

3. What was the nature of slavery in Europe in the beginning of the sixteenth century?

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(8)

4. What do you mean by Renaissance humanism? 8

5. What was Utopia about?

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(9)

6. Write a note on the Spanish Armada and its defeat. M. 5

(1648) in European history

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(10)

7. Mention the significance of the Peace of Westphalia (1648) in European history.

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8. Who were the Jacobins? Write a short note on the French Revolution.

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(12)

9. Write a note on the plight of the peasant on the eve of the French Revolution.

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(13)

10. How would you explain the essence of the Enlightenment thinkers?

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