

2025

(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

HISTORY**SEVENTH PAPER**(**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 Ottoman Empire was founded by the Turkish tribes in

- (a) Egypt ()
- (b) Anatolia (Asia Minor) ()
- (c) Danube ()
- (d) Mesopotamia ()

2. Timur the Lame died in 1405 on his way to invade

- (a) Anatolia ()
- (b) the Balkans ()
- (c) Persia ()
- (d) China ()

3. The author of *The Book of the Courtier* was

- (a) Castiglione ()
- (b) Machiavelli ()
- (c) Alberti ()
- (d) Petrarch ()

4. In protestant countries, what was considered to be a 'school of godliness'?
- (a) The factory () (b) The monastery ()
- (c) The family () (d) The sermon ()
5. In France, Calvinists made up France's population between
- (a) 5-10 percent () (b) 10-15 percent ()
- (c) 10-20 percent () (d) 15-25 percent ()
6. The main cause of the Thirty Years' War was the revolt of the Protestant Bohemians against
- (a) Bohemian Aristocracy ()
- (b) German Catholic ()
- (c) Catholic Habsburg ()
- (d) Austrian Habsburg ()
7. The most important potential opponent of French Royal absolutism was
- (a) peasantry () (b) clergy ()
- (c) army () (d) nobility ()
8. During the 18th century, the French society was divided into
- (a) 5 estates () (b) 4 estates ()
- (c) 3 estates () (d) 6 estates ()
9. The scientific method as established by Descartes is called
- (a) the deductive method ()
- (b) the inductive method ()
- (c) empiricism ()
- (d) nominalism ()
10. In French, the word 'philosophe' means
- (a) philosopher () (b) natural philosopher ()
- (c) free thinker () (d) wise man ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. What religious policy did the Ottomans adopt towards non-Muslims?

OR

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

UNIT—II

3. Mention the importance of *The Book of the Courtier* in contemporary Europe.

OR

4. What was Utopia about?

UNIT—III

5. Write a note on the German Wars of Religion.

OR

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'?

OR

8. Who were the Jacobins?

UNIT—V

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

OR

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

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Who were the Ottomans? How did they conquer Constantinople and what were its effects?

OR

2. How did Europe encounter the New World?

UNIT—II

3. What was the nature of the Catholic Reformation? How did the society of Jesus contribute to the movement?

OR

4. How did notions of family and marriage change during the Reformation?

UNIT—III

5. Why was the period 1540–1660 one of the most turbulent in European history?

OR

6. What were the causes of the English Civil War? Why were the consequences considered most radical?

UNIT—IV

7. How did the reign of Louis XIV exemplify absolutism in France?

OR

8. What were the causes of the French Revolution?

UNIT—V

9. Discuss the intellectual roots of the Scientific Revolution.

OR

10. How would you assess the contributions of Mary Wollstonecraft and Jean-Jacques Rousseau towards understanding nature, gender and Enlightenment radicalism?

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