

HISTORY QUIZ 2020 - 1 [Paper CC8]

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
JHARGRAM RAJ COLLEGE
SEMESTER 4

***Required**

1. Email address *

Candidate's details

2. Name: *

Fill in block letters

3. Class Roll Number: *

4. University Registration Number: *

QUESTIONS

Time allowed: 40 minutes.
This paper consists of 20 multiple-choice type of questions.
Each question has 4 alternative responses.
You have to choose the correct response against each question.
Answer all the questions.
All questions carry equal marks.
There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.

5. The 'absolutism' of the kings of early modern European states was reflected through many features including the following: (I) The king was above the law. (II) The will of the king was the law. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- I is true and II is false
- I is false and II is true
- Both I and II are true
- Both I and II are false

6. Consider the following statements regarding the king's officers of the early modern European states: (I) They were responsible for the implementation of the wishes and policies of the king. (II) They had security of tenure. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- I is true and II is false
- I is false and II is true
- Both I and II are true
- Both I and II are false

7. The generally accepted 'hierarchical order' in the west European feudal society was: 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- King - Barons - Earls
- Dukes - King - Barons
- King - Dukes - Barons
- None of the above

8. The main features of 'Feudal State' are: (1) The authority to wage war, to tax, to administer and enforce the law were privately owned by the military landed aristocracy. (2) No confusion of public power with private property. (3) Kings were very powerful. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 1
- 2 and 3
- 3
- 1, 2 and 3

9. Which of the following books and authors are correctly matched: (I) The Rise of the Modern West - Arvind Sinha (II) Europe in Transition: From Feudalism to Industrialisation - Meenaxi Phukan 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Only I
- Only II
- Both I and II
- Neither I nor II

10. Who is the author of De sui ipsius et multorum ignorantia? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Petrarch
- Boccaccio
- Virgilio
- Montagnone

11. Identify the author of Compendium moralium notabilium?

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Montagnone
- Virgilio
- Lovato Loverti
- Piazzola

12. Architectural marvels of _____ strongly believed that Man's freedom, mobility and creativity were the pillars of the optimistic view of Man.

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Pico
- Michelangelo
- Marsilo
- Leon Battista Alberti

13. Ptolemy of Lucca, Marsilius of Padua were the icons of

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- political humanism
- religious humanism
- civic humanism
- scientific humanism

14. Secularisation of _____ and _____ humanism had become a salient feature of Italian Renaissance. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- wisdom, political
- merit, scientific
- wisdom, cultural
- notion, cultural

15. In the 1450s in _____, Johannes Gutenberg printed a Bible using movable metal type, a technique that quickly spread to other German towns and throughout Europe. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Nuremberg
- Mainz
- Strausberg
- Augsburg

16. The printing press established by Aldus Pius Manutius in Venice printed mainly 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- German manuscripts
- French manuscripts
- Greek manuscripts
- Dutch manuscripts

17. Consider the following statements: (1) The Italian Renaissance redefined traditional theology by portraying man as the maker of his own destiny. (2) Renaissance thinkers put Man at the centre of the universe. (3) Renaissance freed Man from the feudal dictates of obedience. Choose the correct answer. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 1 and 3
- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 1, 2 and 3

18. Which of the following is an adequate reason to explain why Florence was the home of the Italian Renaissance? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Since the crusades Florence along with Venice enjoyed a virtual monopoly of trade with the Near East. This trade, and the subsequent development of luxury industries, created a certain amount of wealth in Florence.
- From the thirteenth century Florence developed into the greatest banking centre in Europe.
- The feeling of patriotism among the citizens of Florence.
- All of the above.

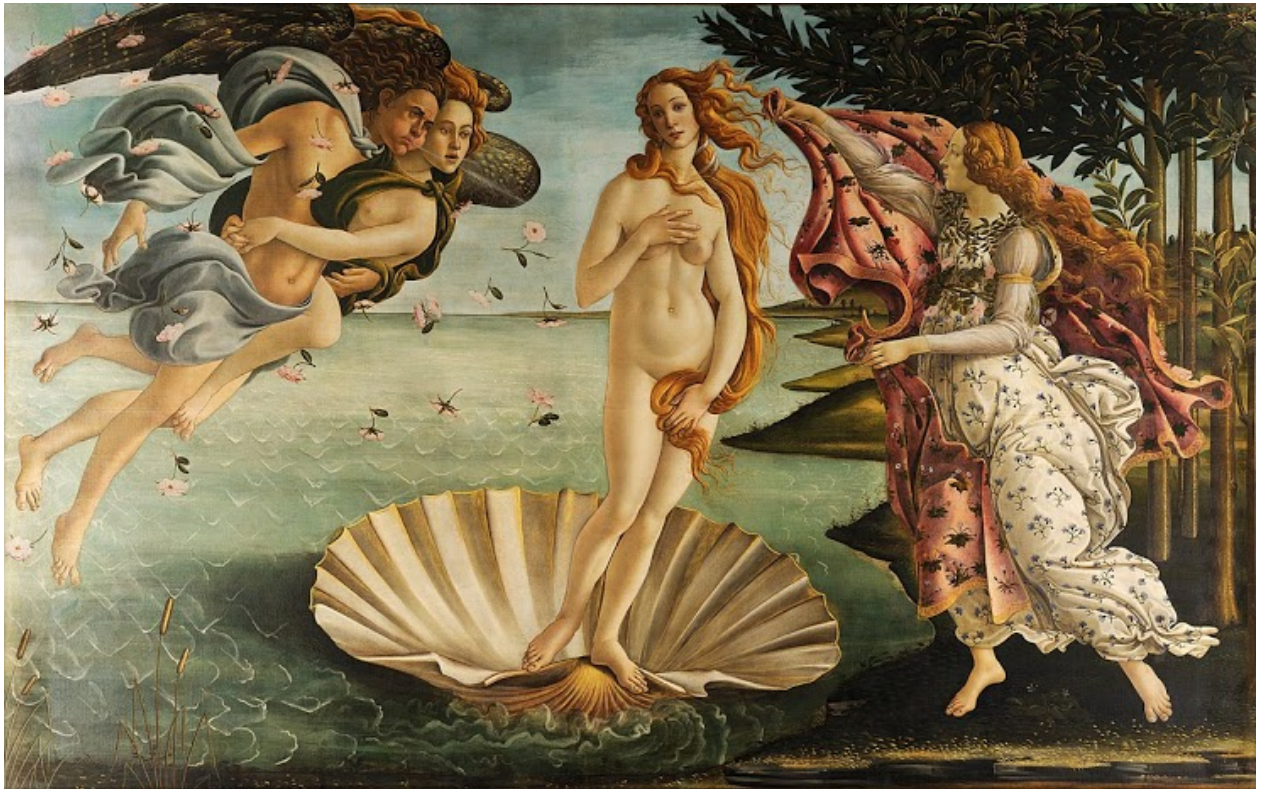
19. Florence's victory against the despotic duke of Milan in 1402 awakened an enthusiasm for ancient models on which the Florentines based their ideal republic. In his famous thesis _____ calls this republicanism of Florence as 'civic humanism'. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Hans Baron
- Quentin Skinner
- Peter Burke
- Euan Cameron

20. Identify this famous Renaissance painting.

2 points



Mark only one oval.

- 'The Birth of Venus' by Sandro Botticelli
- 'Pieta' by Michelangelo
- 'Venus of Urbino' by Titian
- 'The Sistine Madonna' by Raphael

21. Consider the following statements about the role of the Medicis in Italian Renaissance: (1) Medicis were the patrons of the Florentine Renaissance. (2) Medicis controlled the Papacy. Choose the correct answer. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Only 1
- Only 2
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

22. Niccolo Niccoli, Palla Strozzi, Bardi, Arispa were famous

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- painters
- merchants
- scuptors
- writers

23. Which of the following, with regard to introduction of printing technology is false? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Printing technology is one of the contributory factors to the Scientific Revolution.
- Printing helped in the perfection and spread of visual art and images.
- Printing freed the memory and made education less difficult to acquire.
- None of the above.

24. Erasmus of Rotterdam was a Dutch

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- painter
- architect
- philosopher
- banker

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