

# Online Internal Examination - CC8

## [Renaissance and Reformation] 04.07.2022

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY  
JHARGRAM RAJ COLLEGE  
SEMESTER 4  
YEAR 2022

---

\* Required

1. Email \*

---

Candidate's Details

2. Name in CAPITAL letters: \*

---

3. Registration No. (Please don't write registration year): \*

---

4. Registration Year: \*

*Mark only one oval.*

2020-2021

2019-2020

2018-2019

2017-2018

2016-2017

## 5. Class Roll No.: \*

## 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.

6. Before printing revolution in Europe the Common man transferred knowledge by \* 1 point  
the following method except

*Mark only one oval.*

- Handwritten books
- Reciting Ballads
- Narrating folk tales
- Sacred text read out

7. Before the twentieth century in Europe , most printing presses published popular \* 1 point  
ballads other than the novel or other types of books. It is due to

*Mark only one oval.*

- Printing books was a costly affair.
- Most people in Europe preferred ballads compared to books.
- Most European peoples were illiterate.
- King banned providing knowledge sharing by books

8. Gutenberg got an idea of coated metallic alphabets for printing, is a form \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Golden trinkets
- Brass trinkets
- Silver trinkets
- Lead trinkets

9. When and how did the Chinese start hand printing ? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- From the 6th century onwards, the Chinese printed by rubbing paper.
- From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of wooden blocks.
- From the 6th century onwards, by printing on this porous sheet.
- All of the above.

10. The term "calligraph" means: \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- The art of beautiful printing.
- The art of beautiful and stylized writing
- The art of beautiful hand printing.
- The art of printing of painting an "accordion book".

11. Identify the odd one \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Example of Hercules
- Example of Orpheus
- Example of Chiron
- Example of Apelius

12. Mention the false pair :- \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Leonardo Bruni- Florentine Civic Humanism
- Francesco Petrarch - Vita Activa
- Pico Della Mirandola - Origin of the Dignity of Man
- Rafael- Paintings at the Wall of Sistine Chapel

13. Which of the following is wrong about the early modern European states? \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- a) The states were mostly absolutist in nature.
- b) The states were militarily stronger but weaker financially.
- Both a & b
- None.

14. Which of the following options is correct about the motives behind early sea voyages that led to many geographical "discoveries"? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Search for gold.
- Preaching Christianity and conversion.
- Search for colonies.
- All of the above.

15. Which of the following option is correct ? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- a) Diego Cao explored from the equatorial coast to Cape Cross.
- b) John Cabot discovered Newfoundland.
- Both a & b
- None.

16. Which of following is incorrect about the 16th century European economy? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- a) Expansion of trade.
- b) Expansion of international trade created contradictory situations in Europe.\
- Both a & b
- None

17. Mention the True Statement :- \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Coluccio Salutati was the first decided advocate of the active civil life and propounded the theory of the superiority of the will over the intellect.
- According to Francesco Petrarch in the world of humilitas operosa, there was a humble beginning of wisdom's transformation from an intellectual to a moral virtue.
- Charon - " Knowledge and Wisdom are almost never found together... the learned man is rarely wise, the wise man is generally unlearned."
- All of the above

18. Mention the true statement: \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- A Scientific Humanist believes that every kind of moral and social problems can be solved by proper understanding and application of effective scientific method.
- He takes initiative to analyze all the happenings in the contemporary world with the help of a naturalistic viewpoint.
- To him truth is a kind of ethical base on which his image has been established and has become reliable.
- All of the above

19. Mention the true one:- \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Philosophy of Education - John Dewey
- Human Nature and Conduct - Boyd H Bode
- Science sand Humanism - Erwin Schrodinger
- Scientific Humanism - Morris Gorran

20. Mention the false statement :- \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- In late Medieval Period, in the writings of John of Salisbury ' Studia Humanitatis' first got its primary imagery.
- Canon Law, Scholastic theology and pagan literature stood as an obstacle in order to flourish the philosophy of Renaissance Humanism.
- Ars Dictaminis, study of Roman Law had sown the seed of further expansion of Humanist Philosophy .
- Another main root of Studia Humanitatis was the Art of letter writing.

21. Strike out the odd person :- \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Lovato Lovarti
- Rolano da Piazzola
- Geremia da Montagnone
- Giovanni del Virgilio

22. Mention the false statement :- \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- During the late 15th early 16th Century Italy, Merchants were situated in the category two of the socio- economic stratification of that time.
- Ethics and Politics of Aristotle, On the Family by Leon Batista Alberti were the contemporary literatures on which liberal commercial elites banked upon.
- This newly vibrant Commercial elites revered contemporary women and staunchly against of the dowry system.
- They addressed the writings of John Calvin as their intellectual counterpart.

23. Which of the following statements about Machiavelli's 'The Prince' is not true? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- The virtue of true manliness in a new prince is not enough.
- A wise prince will be guided by the dictates of necessity.
- The practice of hypocrisy should be avoided by a new prince.
- A wise prince should form armies composed of the citizens.

24. Cicero in his 'Tusculan Disputations' lays down that the criteria for being a 'vir', \* 1 point is the possession of 'virtu' in the highest degree. 'Virtu' can be attained by the right process of education containing the study of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

*Mark only one oval.*

- rhetoric and ancient philosophy
- philosophy and natural science
- political philosophy and rhetoric
- history and ancient philosophy

25. Machiavelli's advice book for a new prince \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- considers Agathocles as a man of true 'virtu'.
- states that for a ruler, it is better to be loved than feared by his subjects.
- is of the view that 'virtu' means any quality that helps a prince to hold on to power.
- rejects the classical belief of goddess Fortuna's power over human affairs.

---

This content is neither created nor endorsed by Google.

Google Forms



# Online Internal Examination - CC-9 [The French Revolution & Napoleon Bonaparte]

## 04.07.2022

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY  
JHARGRAM RAJ COLLEGE  
SEMESTER 4 (HONOURS)  
YEAR 2022

---

\* Required

1. Email \*

---

Candidate's Details

2. Name in CAPITAL letters: \*

---

3. Registration No. (Please don't write registration year): \*

---

4. Registration Year: \*

*Mark only one oval.*

2020-2021

2019-2020

2018-2019

2017-2018

2016-2017

## 5. Class Roll No.: \*

## 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.

6. Consider the following statements about the Physiocrats. [1] They wanted to abolish sales tax and customs duties. [2] Produce from land was called 'Net Product'. [3] Jacques Turgot as Controller-General attempted to implement physiocratic ideas in economic reforms. [4] They believed that the function of the government was to encourage agriculture in every way possible. [5] They wanted grain trade to be controlled by the government. [6] They wanted 'legal despotism'. Choose the correct options. \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- 1,2,3,4,5  
 2,3,4,6  
 1,2,3,4,6  
 1,5,6

7. The Constitution of 1791 allowed the 'King of the French' to appoint ministers at his own will, but they could not be chosen from, or sit, in the Legislative Assembly. This was according to the principles of \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Montesquieu  
 Rousseau  
 Voltaire  
 Encyclopedie

8. Louis XVI of France is sometimes seen as an 'enlightened despot' because he \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- believed in liberalism.
- tried to modernize and rationalize his administration.
- abolished serfdom.
- All of the above.

9. According to \_\_\_\_\_ Rousseau's ideas rushed into the vacuum created by \* 1 point  
the collapse of royal power in 1789 and caused the radicalism of the revolution.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Francois Furet
- Robert Darnton
- Albert Soboul
- Daniel Roche

10. The map below belongs to which period? \*

1 point



Mark only one oval.

- Europe after the Congress of Vienna (1815).
- Europe after the War of the Fifth Coalition (1809)
- Europe just before the Congress of Vienna (1815).
- Europe after the invasion of Russia (1812).

11. This British cartoon captioned as "Corsican Crocodile dissolving the Council of Frogs", \* 1 point refers to French political events of which year?



Mark only one oval.

- 1799
- 1789
- 1791
- 1794

12. The Jacobin Club [1] had no membership fees. [2] objected to the distinction between 'active' and 'passive' citizens. [3] associated themselves with the ideas of physiocrats. [4] was supported by the sans-culottes. Choose the correct options. \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- 3,4
- 1,2,3,4
- 1,2,4
- 2,3

13. Find out the odd one: \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- 'The Coming of the French Revolution' by Georges Lefebvre
- 'Interpretations of the French Revolution' by George Rude
- 'Understanding the French Revolution' by Albert Soboul
- 'Origins of the French Revolution' by William Doyle

14. The August Decrees did not abolish \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- tithes
- venality
- corvee
- absenteeism

15. 'Contribution fonciere' was \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- a land tax.
- a tax on food and drink.
- a tax on goods entering a town.
- a five percent tax on income.

16. 'Biens nationaux' were \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- the nationalised property of the church as ordered by the decree of 2 November 1789.
- sealed instructions from the King allowing detention without trial of a named individual.
- payments made by the French Church to the Pope.
- national guardsmen sent from the provinces to display national unity during the fall of the Bastille.

17. Who of the following historians of the Annales school worked on 'total history' \* 1 point  
of the books produced by the Enlightenment? [1] Peter Gay [2] Daniel Roche [3]  
Roger Chartier [4] Robert Darnton

*Mark only one oval.*

- 1,2,3,4
- 2,3
- 2,3,4
- 1,3,4

18. Daniel Roche's research on the French provincial academies shows that \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- the capitalist bourgeoisie were the members of such academies.
- the provincial elites were against enlightened absolutism.
- the elites of the ancien regime avoided such academies.
- none of the above.

19. The idea of 'public sphere' have been used to interpret the role of the Enlightenment in the French Revolution by \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Sarah Maza
- Jeremy Popkin
- Keith Michael Baker
- All of the above.

20. According to Jonathan Israel \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- influenced by the ideas of Spinoza, the French Revolution took the path of extremism.
- the 'radical enlightenment' caused counter-revolution in France.
- the 'moderate enlightenment' professed democracy, tolerance and equality.
- the financial crisis of the ancien regime was a tertiary cause of the revolution in France.



21. Which of the following was part of the Napoleonic system in France? [1] The Civil Code [2] Censorship and propaganda [3] Plebiscites [4] Constitution of 1799 [5] Establishing financial stability [6] Patronage and bribery \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- 1,2,3,4,5,6
- 1,2,4,5
- 1,2,4,5,6
- 1,3,4,5

22. The Concordat [1801] \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- freed the French Church from state control.
- ended the divisions between the French Church and the State.
- restored back the Church lands.
- did not recognise other faiths in France.

23. The legal system was reorganised in France on 16 August 1790. Which of the following was not a feature of it? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- The guillotine was approved as the only humane method for public execution.
- Parlements, seigneurial and ecclesiastical courts were abolished.
- The practice of 'letters de cachet' was introduced.
- The Court of Appeal was at the head of the judicial system.

24. The flight to Varennes was one of the key moments of the French Revolution. \* 1 point  
The event

*Mark only one oval.*

- showed that Louis XVI had failed to understand the popularity of the changes which had taken place since 1789.
- caused republicanism to grow further in France.
- resulted in division among the Jacobins.
- All of the above.

25. Which of the following is not a view of William Doyle's 'Origins of the French Revolution'? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Before 1789 the parlements had no revolutionary intentions.
- In early 1789 French bourgeoisie lacked class consciousness.
- The revolution of 1789 was the result of political weakness of the French monarchy.
- The revolution of 1789 was the inevitable result of financial crisis of the ancien regime.

---

This content is neither created nor endorsed by Google.

Google Forms

# Online Internal Examination - CC-10 [19th century Revolutions in Europe] 04.07.2022

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY  
JHARGRAM RAJ COLLEGE  
SEMESTER 4 (HONOURS)  
YEAR 2022

---

\* Required

1. Email \*

---

Candidate's Details

2. Name in CAPITAL letters: \*

---

3. Registration No. (Please don't write registration year): \*

---

4. Registration Year: \*

*Mark only one oval.*

2020-2021

2019-2020

2018-2019

2017-2018

2016-2017

5. Class Roll No.: \*

---

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.

6. Against which kingdom did France along with Sardinia fought a war in 1859? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Hanover
- Naples
- Greece
- Austria

7. In which of the following war of France against Russia, the foreign policy of Napoleon III became a failure? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Crimean war
- Balkan war I
- Balkan war II
- None of the above

8. During the unification of Italy Austria occupied these two territories of Italy \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Sardinia and Piedmont
- Sicily and Naples
- Sardinia and Naples
- Lombardy and Venetia

9. Which state led the Italy unification movement ? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Rome
- Sardinia Piedmont
- Sicily
- Naples

10. The Vienna Congress (1815) established \_\_\_\_\_ as a buffer between the French and Austrian interests \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Tuscany
- Parma
- Modena
- Piedmont

11. Which form of government was established in France after the Revolution of 1848 ? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Republican
- Absolute monarchy
- Liberal
- Constitutional

12. "The Carbonari had no programme, no faith and no lofty ideals". It was said by \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Garibaldi
- Maszini
- Cavour
- Napoleon III

13. In order to bring out unity and liberty in German states , the German people established secret committees which were known as \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Carbonari
- Society of Red Shirts
- Secret Force
- Burschenschaft

14. The artisans, industrial workers and peasants revolted against which of the following in 1848 in Europe? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Economic hardship
- Political instability
- Monarchy
- Revolutionary war

15. The Nationalist Greeks got the support of the west European nation s because \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- They were fighting against the Muslim Ottoman Empire.
- They had sympathies for ancient Greek culture
- Greece was considered the cradle of European civilization
- All of the above.

16. Which of the following identifiable changes does not indicate an industrial revolution? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Widespread use of newly innovated technologies.
- Disappearing specialization of economic activities.
- Movement of people from rural to urban areas.
- None of the above.

17. Which of the following is wrong? \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Arnold Toynbee had identified 1760 as the year of the beginning of the industrial revolution.
- According to W.W.Rostow, the take off period of the industrial revolution was "1783-1802".
- J.U. Nef said that the process of the rise of industrialism in Britain was a sudden and short event.
- None of the above.

18. Which of the following are characteristics of a pre-industrial society? \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Poverty.
- Stagnation
- Lack of occupational specialization.
- all of the above.

19. Which of the following helped to bring Industrial Revolution in Britain? \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Growth of population.
- Agricultural revolution.
- Merchant capital
- all of the above.



20. What was the slogan of the Bolshevik party which brought it into power in Russia? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- All power to the Soviets
- All power to the Czar
- All power to the Duma
- All power enjoyed by the middle class.

21. What was Duma? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- The elected consultative Parliament
- The title given to Czar
- The cabinet of Czar
- The Russian Revolutionary groups.

22. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was in the area called \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Balkan'
- Slovenia
- Serbia
- Croatia

23. The leader of the Bolshevik party was \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Stalin
- Lenin
- Karl Marx
- Louis Blanc

24. In which of the following way/s foreign trade helped Industrial Revolution in Britain? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- It created demands for the products of British industry.
- It helped to finance industrial expansion.
- It helped to create an institutional structure.
- All of the above.

25. In which way/s Industrial Revolution helped to enrich standard of living in Britain? \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- By increasing employment opportunities.
- Enhanced income helped to reduce mortality.
- Higher wages increased the purchasing power.
- All of the above.

---

This content is neither created nor endorsed by Google.

Google Forms