



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 5454909

Roll No. 24030000186
Total Mark 45/75.00

Exam MASTER OF ARTS HISTORY_ODD EXAM-DEC-24
Subject A050704T - HISTORY OF EUROPE 1453-1871

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 3/5

1B 3/5

1C 2.5/5

1D 3/5

1E 3/5

1F 3/5

1G 3/5

1H 2.5/5

1I 3/5

2 10/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 NA/15

6 9/15

7 NA/15

8 NA/15

9 NA/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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A050704T
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Date of Exam: 20/12/24 Shift: J Room No.: 1F03
 Paper Code: A050704T Subject: History Year: V
 Name of Candidate: Shrajal Dixit
 Roll No.: 24030000186

COE Facsimile

 Signature of Invigilator

 Signature of Candidate

Course: History of India (History)
 Session: 2024-25 Year/Semester: I
 Subject Name: History of Europe
 Medium: English Hindi

वर्षांकन से कोड
College Code

केंद्र कोड से कोड
Exam Centre Code

केंद्र से कोड
Type of Exam

Paper Code: A050704T
 Exam Date: 20122024
 Name of Candidate: SHRAJAL DIXIT
 Father's Name: JITENDRA KUMAR DIXIT

केंद्र कोड से कोड
K N O I

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केंद्र कोड से कोड
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Regular
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 In One other
 Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.
5454909
Paper Code: A050704T



Enrollment Number: C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 1 3 0 7 0 3
 Candidate's Roll Number: 24030000186
 Paper Code: A050704T

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Signature of Candidate: Shrajal Dixit
 Signature of Invigilator:
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 COE Facsimile:

चेत- 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण पत्रों के कुछ भाग पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. प्रश्न में भरी जाने वाली प्रतिक्रियाएँ सही तथ्यों से शुरू की जाएँ। 3. गोलों को काले या नीले फिलिपेन से भरा जाएँ।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tampering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital/ watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्देशित स्थान को ज़रूरतकर अनुक्रमिक रूप उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के सारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका सारक पर छेद डाल करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में किन सामग्री लाया न जायें, जैसे किस्में हुए घण्टा की टुकड़ें, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डिवाइस, डिजिटल वॉच, कैलेंडर, पुस्तक सह सभी सामग्री जो अनुचित साधन को अज्ञात करती है। केवल संश्लेषण प्रणाली में ही बेहोरी लेटा काइलकैलिक कैलकुलेटर ले जाने को अनुमति है।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में कल्पे न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखवायें। ऐसा करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं की भरवाय

1. प्रश्न पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिखे गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवरेज पृष्ठ को दृष्टिगत तालक सुझा न लियें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दो-दो तालक लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक को अतिरिक्त सुझा न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID सावधानीपूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी तिथि स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम हो या कटे हुए हों, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने से पूर्व दृष्टिगत उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न नं. कोई त्रुटि है तो उसको परीक्षा शुरू होने से 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्य नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों को उत्तर लिखने से ठीके पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. बी बरेली का अतिरिक्त साक नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Sub-Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex-Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

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Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits, Please leave first three columns .



Section: A

Ans: Renaissance Began in Italy.

Renaissance means rebirth of art, literature, science etc. It was the period where Europe was transforming from medieval ages to modernity.

- causes of Renaissance
- decline of feudalism.
- new trade route.
- geographical exploration.
- fall of the constantinople.

Renaissance firstly occur in Italy during 15 century. (1400-1500)

- fall of Byzantine empire in 1453 (Constantinople) and Italy was near to it so all the Greek scholars and people come to Italy more by nation state.

- with the rule of Medici family who was so patronised the art, artists and craftsmen.

- Italy geographical location
- it was patronised many Greek scholars.

So, that's why we say that Renaissance first occur in Italy and later on it spread to the other part of Europe.



Paper Code

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2

Italy being have great geographical location people from the eastern empire went to Italy first.

In Italy to be specific in Florence,

Italy being the major one to Constantine gave several decrees that had Renaissance.

It had played an important role to rediscovered classical antiquity. From here several great works came out.



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Ans. Induced causes of commercial revolution

commercial revolution is starting 15 century started and lasted till 18 cent.


commercial revolution basically refers to the period where production was on its peak and capital market were establishing in Europe at that time period.

causes:

social-political conditions
Europe at that time Renaissance was newly started and the social condition getting changed so the people and society also changed.

political condition like role of pope or we can say that church decreases and people got to know about their rights.

economic condition:

with Renaissance  several inventions were done in Europe that proclaimed - of the development.

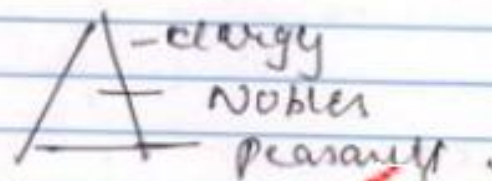
new geographical exploration:

new lands have been found in Europeans like America, India.



so from their they used to take raw materials and mineral in their regions

recurrence of feudalism: when the social stratification of the society which was divided on the levels abolished.



and they got to knowledge about the rights.

Hence commercial revolution brought several changes in society from political - economical - some changes

It marked the expansion of society from backward to modernity.

commercial revolution had changed the ideology of people. several new class emerged.



Ans 3

Enlightened despotism:

during the 17th century Europe witnessed the enlightenment period in Europe which marked the development of scientific, rationalism and logical reasoning. and due to this people have paid attention towards development question the Authority.

After enlightenment we can say that the enlightened had marked a great development in society from each and every aspect of the society may be political, economic, religious etc.

enlightened despotism during this period several philosopher like Kant, Rousseau, Hegel, Marx arose in society and due to which major philosophies had been developed. How to rule the state, what are basic rights of the society etc and due to this political system changed.

Several religious condition of women had changed. Philosophers of the scholars marked the great ideological development in society.

Ans 4

Foreign policy of Louis (XIV) 1661-1715

Louis XIV (1661-1715) was an king of Bourbon dynasty and at the age of 7 he got throne after the death of Louis XIII. Due to very young age he was guided by Mazarin

his president. He was an Absolute King and called himself as "I and the state".

Foreign policy:

Personal control: He believed that he was the divine authority and used to control all the personal, social, political and economical condition in his personally control.

Military campaign: during his reign he fought 9 year war
revolution war

war with dutch

Aix-La-Chapelle treaty.
these were several things that had been done by him during his military campaign.



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7

colonial possession: during his reign
he possessed so many ways and
expand his empire.

In

conclusion we can say that he
tried to control everything in
his hand and all decisions
were made by him only not
on the other hand.

He called himself as divine right.
He had built an absolute
authority, where all social,
political and economical conditions
were controlled by him.





Ans

effect of Agrarian Revolution

Agrarian revolution which occurred during 19 century, was a revolution that brought several changes with regard to agriculture.

New Invention System: Irrigation process, crop rotation, tube well system were introduced that actually made the work easy.

Women's role: due to great production all the male members had to take the help of female members so we can say that New with help of Agricultural revolution women got more freedom.

Peasants condition: ✓ ✓ ✓
Earlier the upper class used to exploit the peasants and farmer but due to Agricultural revolution rights were allowed more.

New taxation system: In this due to great production there was need an personal need to reform taxation system.



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9

emergence of new classes:
with the advancement in agricult-
ure and industrialisation new
new class had been emerged not
too poor not too rich and this
class had emerged.

and there was need for Agricultural
Revolution because due to industrial
revolution peasant and farming
and Agricultural system got too
much affected.

New invention made all work easy for
the farmer several revolutions
came in relation to agriculture
agricultural revolution - Green revolution,
white revolution etc.

A26

counter-reformation movement

counter reformation had its deep background in reformation movement that was started by Martin Luther that actually came forward to reform the religious structure of the society. reformation means to change something that existed before.

there was a tussle between catholic and protestant going on. catholic: they believe in the authority of church. protestant: they don't believe the authority of church they believe in Bible not pope.

after Renaissance: Martin Luther had emerged as personality who fought against the authority of church. so to counter balance and save their particular belief in society, counter reformation movement started.

to counter the movement they had applied the method!



Sword
swidd
soldier } 3 1/2

have been used to protect the religion.

and from reformation movement they got scared and had done reform and little changes in their belief.

- lineancy toward other religion
- abolish sale of indulgence.
- protestant tolerate & gave freedom for to the people.
- taxes on unnecessary taxes have been abolished. ✓

And this counter-reformation only came after reformation movement & protestant

And this movement started to save its identity and had reestablished the catholic again in a new form



Ans 7

Humanism.

Humanism is the ^{word} that started
occurred first time in the 15
century after Renaissance.
Renaissance brought the term
Humanism.

Before Renaissance people were
not the centre of priority,
but due to Renaissance

Humanism came into existence
that believed Humans are
the centre of society and
they important role.

So, due to humanism societal
aspect had been changed.

Some philosopher helped the
common people to understand
the main was of more importance
than religion.

→ Humanism ^{common people} got to know about
their right ^{common people}

- in medieval ages ^{Humanism} was
condition ^{was} so
worst and they have been
regulated by the church's
authority and pope.

if any ^{one} wanted to do something
than to they had to
take permission of the
church



Humanism:

focuses on human and made their companionship in society.

several unnecessary taxes had been imposed on the people at medieval time were also abolished.

in the Art form of Petrarch and literature we clearly see the reformation of humanism.

Leonardo da Vinci

Example: Michelangelo: Mona Lisa painting.

characteristic of humanism

spirit of inquiry

rationality

human stand thinking rational, logical in sense.

which monopoly came of this.

Ans

America's fear of independence.

America being part of the Europe had great geographical position and it had a natural (raw) material for due to this many other nations had eye on it.

Earlier Britain had made it colony and a ~~king~~ monarch was seeing the ~~king~~ power was being with the authority of monarchy.

And due to monarchy system parliament was not getting the right, so basically James II have overthrown a monarch - i.e. one by someone who was parliamentary.

political policy: political monarchy was established, no one had right to raised the questions.

Economic condition: America had been involved in several war and due to this its condition was worst.

Social condition: women and men were not getting the right so all these are the cause of America war of independence.



decline of feudalism

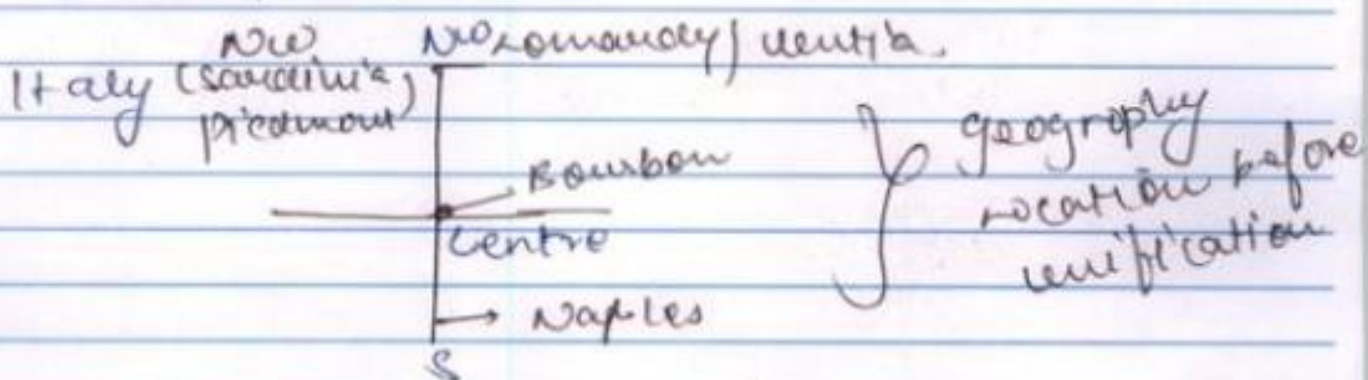
parliament over monarchy, want
parliamentary form of government

Protestant and catholicism were more
and also great cause for independence
so these were the causes of
American war of independence

Aug contribution of cause in Italy

Italy was the state which had been
controlled from all the sides.
and its uni. had a great
significance in trade monopoly.

its unification was 1st started by
Napoleon where he tried to
unite the state.



so from above diagram we can see
that it was fully controlled by
different state



18 (1858-1871) was the time when Italy had got unified.

Count Cavour was the president of Sardinia Piedmont and he started real politics and with the help of Mazzini and Garibaldi he was able to unify Italy.

Cavour (1858) Lombardy capture with the help of Napoleon III in the second war.

after sometime he captured Sicily from Naples.

And here is the 1st step of Cavour that helped in the unification of Italy.

And hence Italy unified in 1871. Garibaldi was also launched and shared to movement to unite Italy.





Section - B

2. Art and Architecture in Renaissance period.

Renaissance: Renaissance is the period where Europe had broken the chain of Middle Ages and turned toward modernity. It occurred in 14th century ^{in Italy} and it later spread to the other part of the world.

Causes: — Fall of  Constantinople (1453)

- decline of feudalism
- New trade routes
- invention of printing press
- literature and philosophies
- Art and Architecture

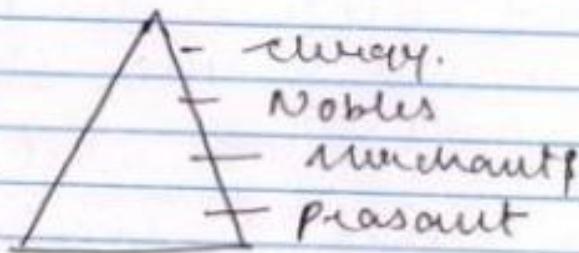
In medieval period Europe was in its worst condition. Whole Authority was in the hand of church and not even single person could have the right to speak against it.



causes and explanation. (scholasticism)

Fall of Constantinople 1453;
it was when the ottoman Turks
had captured the Byzantine empire
Constantinople and all the
Greek philosopher moved to western
Europe.

socialism of feudalism: it was the dark
age where society was divided
in classes



and the most exploited one was
peasants classes.

invention of printing press! John Gutenberg
- ing in 1439. Before this all
the information was transformed in
Latin. No vernacular education was
introduced but to printing press
several 42 pages Bible had been
printed in vernacular languages
and from their people got
know what was actually Religion.



new trade route

Columbus: America

Vasodragama: India

Henry the Navigator: Africa

Bartolomeo Diaz: Cape of Good Hope.

characteristic

- Spirit of enquiry
- Humanism
- Rationality

Art and Architecture:

This was the time when Renaissance had helped it to create new form of development in society.

Medici family: Italy (Florence) patronised literature, scholars, artists.

Examples: Leonardo da Vinci

Michaelangelo: ① The Last Supper.

② Mona Lisa.

Mona Lisa's key features it had portrayal of a famous girl with a calm sweet face so we can say that known here common people also present in Art.

Raphael: Sistine Madonna.

Michaelangelo: The Last Judgement.

Several new features were added like new form of colour, violent and calm colours.



- enhanced feature of human body.
- Religion was less portrayed and common people were portrayed.
- societal message were given through Art

Sculptor:

GIORGIO ARONSOFF; B. Danello.

Statue of David.

The door of Heaven

Michaelangelo: Pieta.

St. epistles church have been designed.

Literature.

Shakespeare: Sonnet, Merchant of Venice

Othello: Macbeth.

Machiavelli: Prince, art

So all these are the foundations have been presented in Renaissance period.

Several development took place that changed the social and political condition of the society.

Conclusion: we can say that Renaissance had made the way ground to human significance of art at this time can be easily traced today as well.



SECTION-C

Q Industrial Revolution'. (1750-1850)
In 18 century Industrial Revolution took place where for the first time ^{manufactured} Homemade good was transformed from handmade good.

was changes from old system to new system model.

worker for the first time travelled from home to factory.

Characteristics.

- Rise of factory system in Europe,
- Industrial Society.
- Nation-state established.
- worker for the first time travelled from home to factory.
- taxation system as sales and excise.
- Trade union built.
- increased in the production of goods
- led to inventions of new developments
- and this had had not only being change in production but also in political, economic, and social condition, philosophies, conditions of the worker.
- Capitalist society emerged.



causes:

- England geographical location
England being part of European land separated from the mainland and no political turmoil occurred there
- coal mineral and rivers: for industry setup rivers play an important role from where the goods are directly provided in dockyards.
- Large availability of metal ores.
- political turmoil:
This was an plus point though Europe was mainly a war but none of them occurred in British islands.
- several inventions:-
 - Locomotive - James Henry James.
 - Steam engine - James Watt.
 - Powerloom - Edmund Cartwright
 - Mill - Samuel Crompton.

Process of Industrial revolution -
earlier

- Textile setup: due to which textiles were imported in home but due to European in demand. ✓ new material used across and East India Company had already established a monopoly on colonisation.



- factory setup due to large scale production factories had been setup.
- industrialisation of goods started.

Effects:

- ① Rise of new nation state.
it being the rules, law and particularly geography of the state due to which new states were built.
 - ② Capitalist Society.
Industrialisation started for the development of capitalism in society - poor became more poor and upper classes became more rich.
 - ③ Emergence of new class;
middle class had been emerged.
 - ④ Competition: ✓ with the increased industrialisation, competition was so high, each and every nation were fighting for the monopoly in the trade.
 - ⑤ Colonisation: due to increased in competition world of trade needed more raw materials due to which colonisation of nation started to export raw material and then import it.
- lifestyle of people changes



Labour laws: due to demand of high labour, some laws were introduced for the labour.

Exploitation of man: due to competition industrialist more production and due to this they used to exploit the labours or weak section of society and do not allot salary according to the labour.

Expansion of industrialisation:

Industrialisation though it started in Europe but gradually and slowly and spread to the other part of the world. Like Spain, Portugal, Dutch, Britain.

due to which several company emerged and Europe became a capitalist and filled with exploited classes.

Several companies came to India, South East Asia region for trade & for the competition they had monopolised the society.

and its effect can be traced in India with drain of wealth, modernisation, propagation of religion started.

Conclusion: industrialist revolution not only brought changes in economic sector but also in philosophy, lifestyle of people, labour law, banking system emerged.