



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 12129145

Roll No. 23261026498

Exam BA_V_ODD_EXAM_NOV_2025

Total Mark 42/75.00

Subject A050502T - History of Modern world (1453 A.D. – 1815A.D.)

Question wise Mark Summary

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

1A 3/5

1B 3/5

1C 3/5

1D 2/5

1E 3/5

1F 2/5

1G 3/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 9/15

3 0/15

4 0/15

5 0/15

6 0/15

7 8/15

8 0/15

9 0/15

**Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh**

Date of Exam: 21-11-2025 Shift: IIIrd Room No. 5

Paper Code: A050502T Subject: History Year/Sem: V sem 5

Name of Candidate: Vaishnavi Gupta

Roll No. 23261026498

Signature of Candidate: *Vaishnavi Gupta*
Signature of Investigator: *[Signature]*
CBE Facsimile: *[Facsimile]*

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED											
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
(a)											
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Total											
Total Marks in Figures									Max. Marks		
Total Marks in Words											



A050502T
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Course: BA IIIrd year
Session: 2025-26 Year/Semester: V sem 5
Subject: History
Paper Code: A050502T
Exam Date: 21/11/2025
Name of Candidate: VAISHNAVI GUPTA
Father's Name: RAJAN KUMAR GUPTA

कॉलेज का कोड
College Code: KNO1

A	A	0	0
B	B	1	1
P	P	2	2
H	H	3	3
K	K	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	R	6	6
S	S	7	7
U	U	8	8
U	U	9	9
W	W		

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड
Exam Centre Code: KNO1

A	A	0	0
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P	P	2	2
H	H	3	3
K	K	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	R	6	6
S	S	7	7
U	U	8	8
U	U	9	9
W	W		

परीक्षा का प्रकार
Type of Exam: Regular Ex-Student
 Private Back paper Exam
ANSWER BOOKLET NO. 12129145
Paper Code: A050502T

संलग्न संख्या
Enrollment Number: CSJMA23000102973

उम्मीदवार संख्या का कोड
Candidate's Roll Number: 23261026498

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8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
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पत्र का कोड
Paper Code: A050502T

A	A	0	0
B	B	1	1
C	C	2	2
P	P	3	3
H	H	4	4
G	G	5	5
2	2	6	6
3	3	7	7
4	4	8	8
5	5	9	9
6	6		



Signature of Candidate: *Vaishnavi Gupta*
Signature of Investigator: *[Signature]*
C.S Facsimile: *[Facsimile]*
CBE Facsimile: *[Facsimile]*

नोट: 1. परीक्षा को निर्दिष्ट दिनांक पर ही देखा जाना है कि आवश्यक करने से पूर्व मांग पर उचित सभी निर्देशों को लागू करी सुनिश्चित करें।
2. सीटों से उठने वाले सभी उम्मीदवारों को सीटों से उठने से पूर्व सूचना दी जाएगी। 3. परीक्षा को करने का अधिकार केवल उम्मीदवारों से प्राप्त है।

INSTRUCTIONS 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.

INSTRUCTIONS 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 tempering 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 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 छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनाएं क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिकल्पना में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेड़ करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लाने, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। कोड्डल संकेतित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लेस साइंटिफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रुबाने न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिपकाएँ। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिकल्पना में आता है।

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

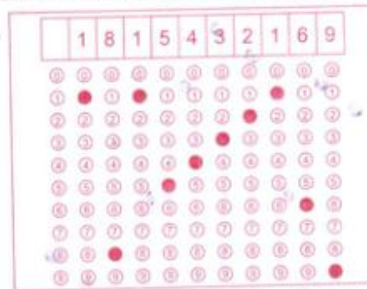
1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिए गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या कटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देखें, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्नों में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर का निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेरिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त चाफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTIONS 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 (1-32) or any other kind of discrepancy 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 like Subject Code, Subject 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.

INSTRUCTIONS 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.



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



Section A

Ans (a) - Nation state rose in Europe as a result of Thirty year war that started from 1618 and lasted till 1648.

• It was fought in phases.

(1618-1625)	Bohemian phase	} religious in nature
(1625-1630)	DANISH PHASE	
(1630-1635)	SWEDISH PHASE	} political in nature
(1635-1648)	FRENCH PHASE	

• Reason.

- HRE's ambitions and France ambitions etc
- when these wars were fought they were very exhaustive towards the end.
- > It concluded with Treaty of Westphalia which recognized the sovereignty of nation states.
As HRE was not a single entity but a mosaic of states.
- Thus, nation states rose and became ambitious of power and prestige that played crucial role in history of Europe.



Ans (b) • Renaissance refers to rebirth or revival.

• It refers to the revival of Greek and Roman knowledge leading to intellectual, scientific and artistic development of Europe.

• It mainly denotes transition from
- medieval Europe to modern Europe
- Theological thinking to Rational thinking.

• "Renaissance led to the discovery of world and discovery of man"
- John Ruckhardt

• "Italy is known as the cradle of Renaissance"
because of the following reason.

(1) Fall of Constantinople.
- After the fall of the Constantinople Greek scholars collected their manuscripts and fled to Italy.
- In Italy people interested in Greek learning led to its foundation and revival.

(2) Rise of nation-state in Italy and growth of merchant, town and trades.
- Wealthy merchant class in

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



- Italy patron the Renaissance artists, arts and literature.
- It lead to large scale development and revival of classical learning.

(3) Introduction of printing press

- 1450, by Johanas Gutenberg.
- It made availability of knowledge more wider that led to the spread of Idea fastly.

Thus, Renaissance mainly emerged in Italy and spread to the whole of Europe.

Ans 1(c) - Before understanding the term 'counter-reformation' it is very crucial to understand what is reformation movement (16th CE).

- Reformation refers to the upheaval of European history marked with questioning the authority of Church on the ground of its corruption etc.
- It was reasoned that the church has become an institution of exploitation as well as more political than religious.
- This lead people question its authority.
- Martin Luther's influence led to the shift from church's pragmatic



belief to people being more rational and individual goal oriented like about faith with god. especially his 95 theses.

• And to combat the reformation movement the counter reformation movement was started by church.

• Role of Jesuits :- These were the group of Jesus founded in 1540 by Ignatius Loyola with the aim to recatholize the society through missionary activities in schools etc.

Thus, counter reformation was a answer or retaliation to reformation movement.

Ans (d) - Treaty of Westphalia was concluded after the Thirty year war from 1618 to 1648.

- Thirty year war was the most destructive and longest war of European history that started on a religious contention between Catholics and Protestants but ended as a political war leading to the development of modern nation-states.

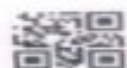


- This treaty was concluded in 3 phases thus it is a collection of 3 treaties.
- It took place in two towns → MUNSTER
→ OSHNABRUCH.
- 1st Treaty - Munster → Jan, 1648
- 2nd Treaty - Munster
- 3rd Treaty - Oshnabruck - Oct, 1648.

Features of this treaty:

- Acceptance of sovereignty of the nation states.
- End of the Thirty years war (1618-1648) which had four phases Bohemian, Danish, Swedish, and French.
- Treaty of Ausburg of (1555) revived.
 - ↳ whose realm, his religion
 - ↳ meaning - the religion of ruler will be the religion of subject
 - ↳ but it was also induced with freedom of religion.
- Spain Dutch got independence from Spain.
- Switzerland got independent from Holy Roman empire.

Thus, treaty of Westphalia was a conclusion to thirty years war which was very severe, and this treaty establish the politics of nation - state.



Ans 1 (e): After the glorious revolution of 1688 which was a bloodless revolution that led to peaceful overthrow of James II and succession of his protestant daughter Mary and son-in-law - Prince William III of Orange in England.

- The parliament was made more powerful than the monarchy.
- By the Bill of Rights, Act of Settlement, Toleration Act, Triennial Act etc. the primacy of parliament was upheld. (Lectures & notes)
- Party & party system emerged too because king used to keep a council of people with him who act as the main advisors.
- And this body was then emerged as the cabinet.
- Cabinet is group of leaders / ministers who are headed by a leader called Prime Minister.
- Gradually this cabinet started taking crucial decisions in England.
- The king also sidelined himself from their matter.

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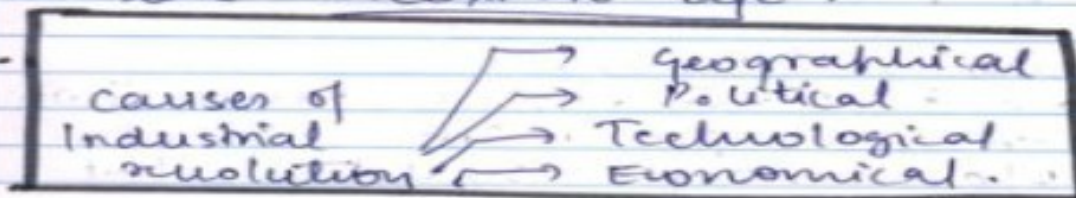


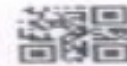
- Cabinet then elected their primeminister, 1st PM - Robert Cromwell.
- The PM used to act as the bridge between cabinet and parliament.
- He use to mainly lead the proceedings of the parliament.

Thus, the parliamentary supremacy and the development of Cabinet system in England act as the stepping stone in the history of solidly as it led the foundation modern day democracy parliament & cabinet.

Ans 1(P) Industrial revolution (mid 18th century) refers to the transformation of hand production based economy to machine base production, factories economy in Britain.

- Acc to Eric obsbawn ✓
"Industrial revolution is one of the best economic transition after the Neolithic age".





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(1) Geographical causes:

- (1) Availability of coal and iron led to the increased production and efficient machinery.
- (2) Navigable water ports & canals helps in easy transportation and fast transportation of British goods and raw material.

(2) Political causes:

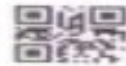
- (1) ~~Stability~~ Stability of Britain. Britain was very stable at the mid 18th century. This led to the emphasis on industrial development.
- (2) Policy of laissez faire. The state usually abstained from interfering in the matters of production, thus less interference led to healthy competition.

(3) Economic cause:

- (1) Accumulation of wealth from Colonies. Britishers created colonies as the market of finished goods and the source of raw material.

(4) Technological causes:

- Different technological innovation increased production and enabled large surplus that



helped in Industrial rapid development.
• eg - Steam engine → James Watt
Spinning jenny → James Hargreaves
Steam locomotive → Stephenson
iron frame → Richard Arkwright etc

These causes led to the rapid development of industries and its production thus can be called as industrial revolution.

- It effected the world in many ways :-
- (1) Increased urbanisation
 - (2) Imperialism
 - (3) Increase in class conflict
 - (4) Development of modern ideologies.
 - (5) Environmental concerns.

Thus, Industrial revolution, marked as a landmark movement which not only influenced Britain but the whole world.

Ans 1(a) • French revolution of 1789 refer to the landmark event of uprooting the absolute monarchies and privileges etc and establishment of ideals of equality, liberty, fraternity, nationalism etc.

- french revolution not only influenced france but also the whole globe because it gave people a



new approach of living.

- French revolution was caused by many reasons.

(1) Political cause → Absolute monarchy
→ Their inefficient rule
→ Lack of representation
→ Failure of reforms

(2) Social cause → Rigid estate system
→ Rise of Bourgeoisie.
→ Burden on peasants

(3) Role of Philosophers :

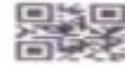
- Many philosophers like Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquie influenced the French revolution with their ideas.

- These used to share these revolutionary ideas in salons, coffee shops etc.

• Their ideas were :

(1) Rousseau ✓ spread the idea that "MEN IS BORN FREE".

(2) Montesquie talked about the separation of power.



(a) Voltaire advocated the questioning of corrupt church role.

Not only these, there were many other philosophers who influenced the French revolution. That led to the change in global order and influenced many parts of the world.

Ans (b) "Fall of Bastille" form a major event of the French revolution that was started in 1789.

Background of fall of Bastille :-

- French monarchy under Louis XVI, went bankrupt.
- Louis XVI called upon the estate general, which was itself historic as it was not called for 167 years.
- Each estate had 1 vote and there were three estates.
- Where 1st estate had 300 representatives, 2nd too and the 3rd had 600 representative.
- The third estate demanded of 1 person 1 vote but it was not accepted by the other two estates mainly comprising privileged nobles and ~~clergies~~ clergies.
- Tennis oath taken that the third



estate that developed itself as national assembly ~~and~~ will not move until constitution formed.

- Under pressure, demand accepted, Grand 2nd estate for estate joined assembly.

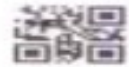
Fall of Bastille

But what happens is -

- Or in July of 1789, people stormed the Bastille in order to loot the gun powder.
- It feared the peasants due to which they started to revolt in country side.
- All this marked the beginning of French revolution.
- That eventually led to the fall of feudalism.

↓
Individual rights of equality of freedom, equality, liberty and fraternity recognized.

Thus, the fall of Bastille, officially marked the beginning of revolution that became the inspiration of many later revolutions of the world.



Ans 1(i) - Napoleon born in 1761 emerged as a heroic figure of the French revolution.

Background

His successes over Egypt, Italy etc made him the towering personality during the 1789 period.

↓
• After the Directory rule after French revolution powers were given to military and 3 member consulate was created.

↓
• Napoleon being the first consulate had a lot of power.

↓
• After a plebiscite he crowned himself as the emperor of France in 1804.

↓
• In his time he made many administrative, legal reforms and has a efficient and just foreign policy.

CONTINENTAL SYSTEM →
↓
• Continental system is the part of that foreign policy.

• Continental system or continental blockade was the strategy of Napoleon Bonaparte to fight a trade war with the British.

P.T.O. →



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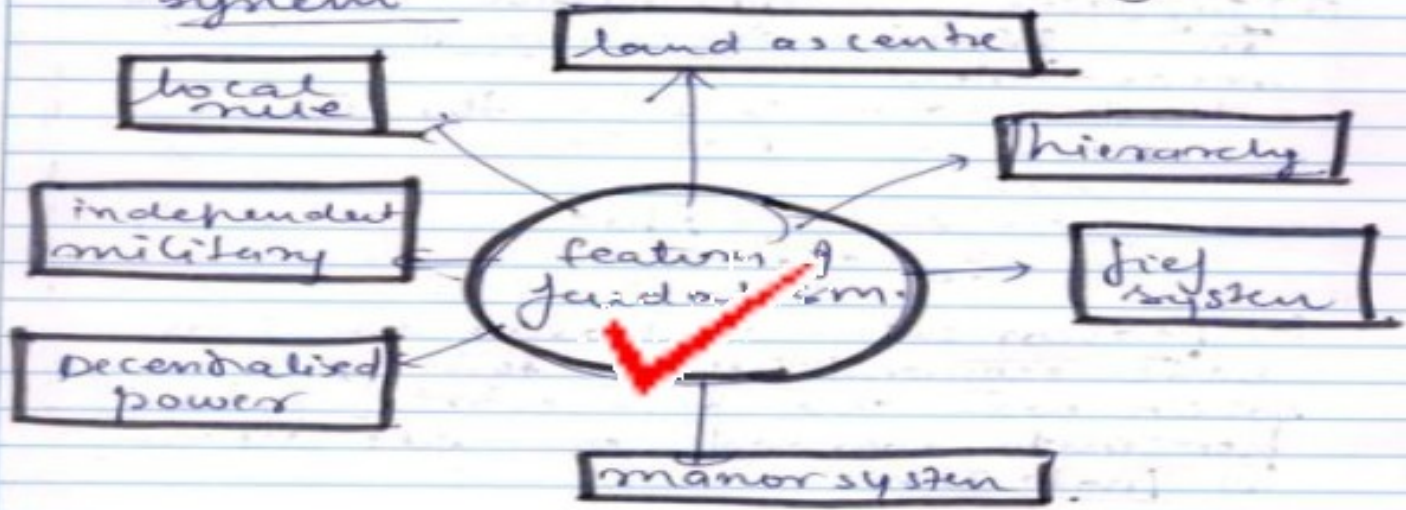
- British and French were always in the state of hostility with each other since 18th CE.
- Napoleon wanted to rule all of Britain ^{Europe} thus he adopted the blockade system.
- Due to this system, no goods from Britain would be entered in the continental Europe.
- This led a huge blow on Britain's army, however his naval power they were much more powerful than Napoleon.
- Britain countered it with order of council by not allowing any ship in the European ports which eventually led to hardship of Napoleon's France.
- This continental system was considered a very condoling verdict of Napoleon to neutral states as it not only caused them hardship due to no entrance of British goods but also it created resentment of over powering authority of Napoleon. That eventually led to his fall.



Section B

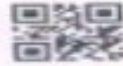
Ans 2 • Feudalism refers to that system where political and societal relations were defined on the basis of land.

- It was the dominant authority system of Europe, before understanding its decline, first let's focus on its features:-
- Following are the features of this system

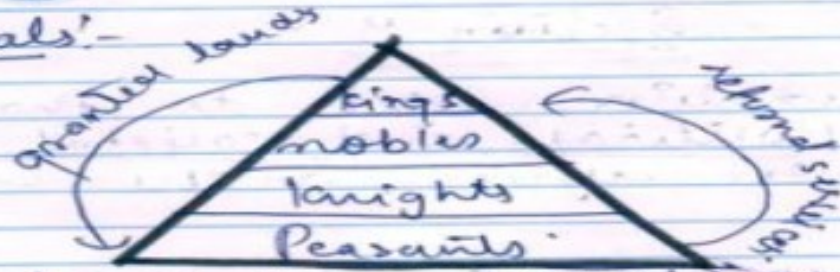


(1) land as the centre - This system was based on granting of land from kings / lords to their vassals.

a) Hierarchy of relation between lord &



Vassals:-



The land was passed from king to nobles to knights and peasants used to work on it.

(3) feudal system - This system was based on land in return for land mechanism.

- lords gave vassal the land.
- in return they promise
 - taxes
 - military support
 - loyalty.

(4) Manor system - Manor was the basic economic unit of this system which was the lord's estate where peasants worked on the return of protection.

(5) Decentralized power - Nobles were the top notch authority not king as here the noble was not dependent but the king was on them for



military forces, etc.

(6) Independent military

- King do not maintain standing army.
- Instead they are dependent on noble for so.

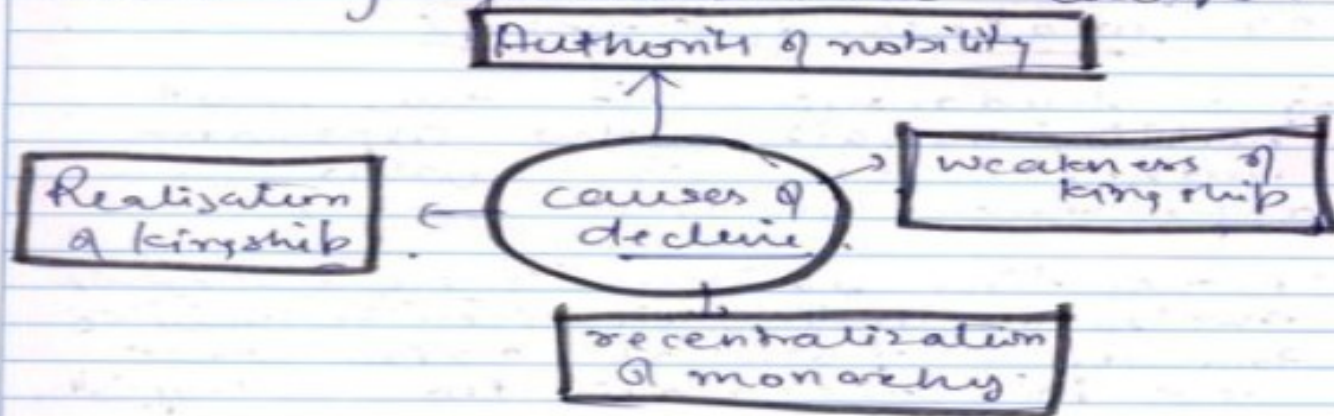
(7) Local Justice

- Noble maintained local courts and administration
- They collected taxes.
- > They heard local grievances.

Thus, in a feudal system noble were much more powerful than the king.

And it became one of the major cause of its decline

Mention below are the reason of decline of feudalism in Europe.





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1) Authority of nobility

- In a feudal system the main authority was vested in the nobility

- They were granted lands by the kings in the return of which they have to give them military support

- Feudal
- Loyalty etc.

- This made kingship weak because later nobles whom became much powerful excommunicated kings so from which they received lands.

Thus, it later led to decline of feudalism.

2) Weakness of kingship

In a feudal system it was not nobles / vassals who dependent rather it was king who were dependent on the nobles

Many time at the time of emergence nobles declined their services of military increase of political gains that led to the realisation of inefficiency



of this system which eventually led to its decline.

(3) Recentralization of monarchy & king realization
Rulers soon realized that this system is somewhat fatal to their own rule so they started centralizing the system, thus, returning to traditional monarchical systems.

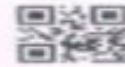
Thus, there are many reasons for the decline of feudalism. That was a major turning point of the European history.

Ans

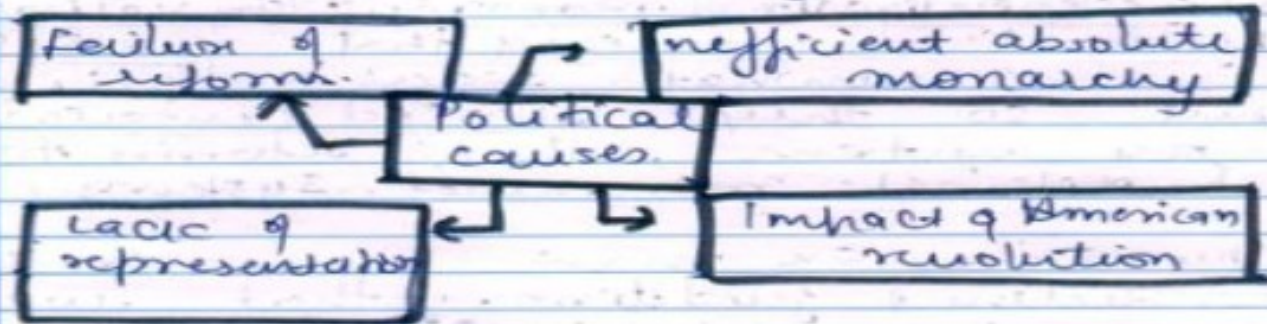
Question C

Ans 7: French revolution was a major turning point of the history of France that happened in 1789 and continued till 1799 that led to the uprooting of ~~fixed~~ absolute monarchy and noble privileges and established the ideas of liberty, equality, fraternity, nationalism etc.

• Eric Hobsbawm:
French revolution opened the door to the new world.



- French revolution was caused by majority of reason lets understand not them one by one.



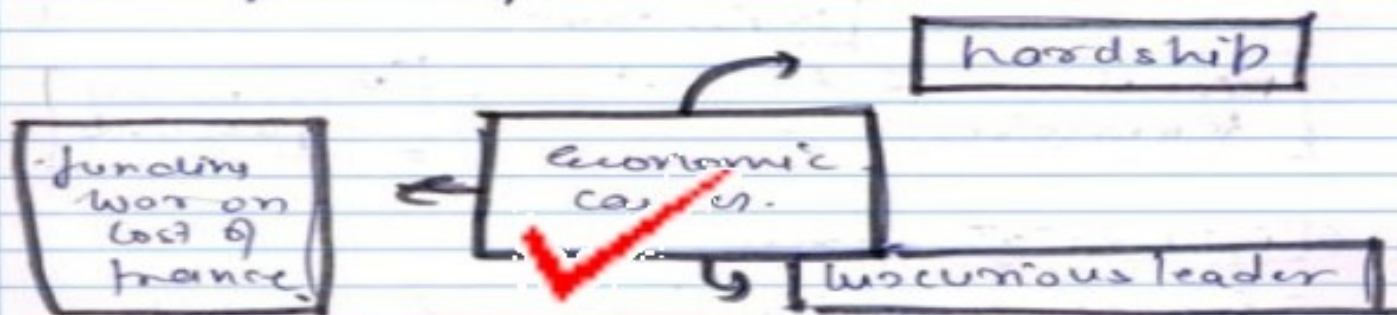
- Inefficient absolute monarchy
 - France at that time was rule by Louis XVI of Bourbon dynasty who was very corrupt and not efficient.
- Lack of representation
 - Common people had no say in administration. There was state-general but it didn't meet for 175 years.
- Impact of American revolution
 - French supported the American revolution due to which there was a lot of economic hardship in France that led people revolt.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



- Failure of reform

The 1st and second estate usually vote negatively for any reform related to tax etc because they did not want to lose their privileges which led common suffer thus, reform happened.



(1) Hardship - crop failure in 1780s lead to the shortage of food.

- Due to this people suffered a lot.
- But, the monarch was ignorant.

(2) Luxurious leader

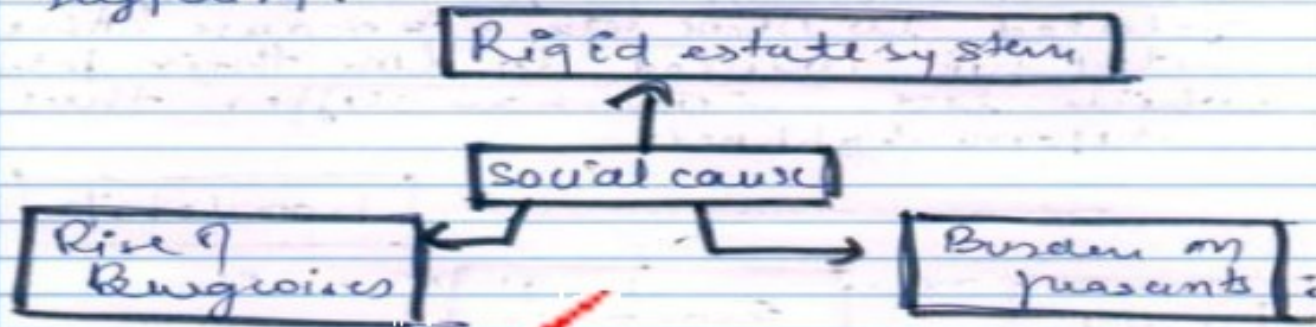
- Louis XVI was more of a leader who thought of himself and used the taxes of common people to finance his luxury.

(3) Funding war with France cost where.



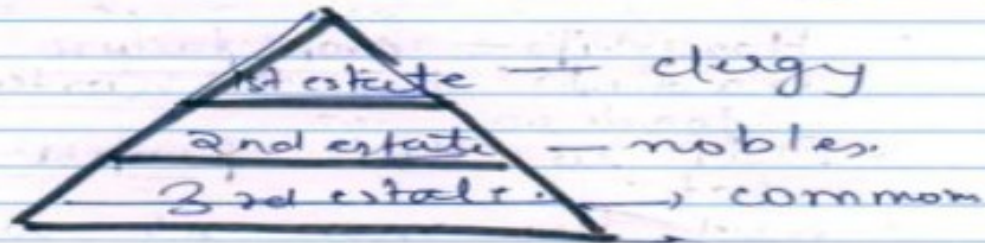
France was revolution
suffering.

fundine the American
its own people were



Rigid estate system ✓

France was divided into estate -



1st estate - owned 10% of land
- No taxes to pay
- enjoyed privileges.

2nd estate - owned 20% to 30% land
- exempted from certain tax.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



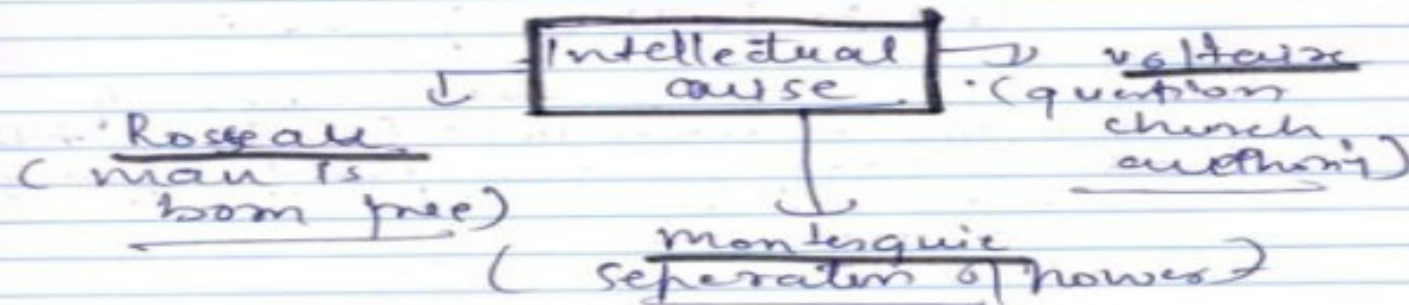
- enjoyed privileges.
 - 3rd estate - common people
 - 90% to 95% of population
 - A lot of taxes to pay
 - No privileges at all.
- This discrimination was one of the main causes of revolution.

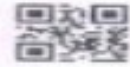
R) Rise of Bourgeoisie

This economic exploitation led to the emergence of a middle class who were educated and questioned that status must be on merit not birth.

B) Burden on peasants

- They had to pay a lot of taxes.
- Tithe to church
 - Tax to noble
 - Royal tax (taille)
 - Indirect tax (salt tax etc)





These ideas led people question authority :

- These ideas were discussed mainly in coffee shops, salons etc.

Immediate cause

↳ Revolution of Louis XVI monarchy

- He called upon estate general meeting. (After 175 years)
- Third estate demanded equal representation
- Representation denied
- Tennis court oath took place.
- Under pressure Louis order 1st & 2nd estate to join national assembly.
- Storming of Bastille took place

led to fall of feudalism

They... these were the cause of French Revolution in 1789 AD. that played a great influence in the modern day democratic emergence.