

Batch: SE/ME/Foundation-2

Total Questions: 4

Total Marks: 50

Date: 14 September 2024

Time: 1 Hour

Name of the Student Shayantan Roy

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory. Question 1 and 2 carries 10 marks each and 3 and 4 carries 15 marks.
2. The class test response (answer) should be submitted to the office immediately after the completion of the test. In the case of an online test, it should be sent to jitendraplutusias@gmail.com and copied to adminteam@plutusias.com
3. Late responses will not be evaluated.

Test Name: World History-1

1. What were the foundations of Renaissance and Reformation in Early Modern Europe?
2. Define the colonialism and imperialism and how was the world colonized by European powers?
3. What is Nationalism? What principles and ideologies motivated German and Italian people to look for their unification.
4. Explain how the foundations of the modern world were laid by the American and French Revolutions.

World History

31.5
50

Q.1

What were the foundations of Renaissance and Reformation in Early Modern Europe?

- Date
- Leader
- Causes

The Renaissance and Reformation were two transformative movements in modern Europe that aimed to reshape art, science, religion, culture, politics etc. Their foundation was based on several cultural, socio-political, intellectual factors discussed below.

Renaissance

(i) Feudalism: The decentralisation of power which resulted in the hardship of the serfs and peasants played an important role in objective realisation.

(ii) Rediscovery of Classical Antiquity: Renaissance thinkers looked back to ancient Roman and Greek civilizations for inspiration and classical knowledge like Humanism.

(iii) Secularism and Individualism: The thinkers began to emphasize on the value of human experience, encouraging personal and individual expression and achievements. Eg. Da Vinci's "The Last Supper" reflect both religious and human themes.

(iv) Scientific Innovations: This marked the evolution of scientific thinking and innovations, paving way for a modern industrial society. Eg. Copernicus challenged the geo-centric model of universe.

(v) Patronage of Art: Art & literature played a crucial role in spreading renaissance among the common masses. Eg. Michelangelo's

works were commissioned by the Vatican.

Reformation:

- (i) Corruption of the Church: Dissatisfaction among the people regarding the moral decay with issues like sale of indulgences.
- (ii) Theological Debates: Martin Luther's "95 Theses" criticized the church and their derogatory practices and challenged the church's teachings.
- (iii) Rise of Nationalism: The kings insisted on the sovereign control to break free of the religious regimes of the church. By King Henry VIII of England.
- (iv) Printing Press: The printing press allowed for the rapid dissemination of reformist ideas, including writings of scientific and religious nature like the Bible in vernacular language.

$\frac{6}{10}$ The Renaissance and Reformation were deeply intertwined movements that reflect the intellectual, social and political transformation of Early Modern Europe. While Renaissance focused on the rebirth of classical learning and artistic expression, the Reformation was more religious in nature which ultimately aimed to free the people from the corrupt and mal-practices of the church.

2. Define Colonialism and Imperialism and how was the world colonized by the Europeans.

Colonialism and Imperialism are pivotal forces that shaped the political, economic, cultural landscape of the modern world.

Together, they led the major European powers to create global empires and large scale colonization of vast parts of world, including Africa, Asia, and America.

Colonialism:

It refers to the practice of acquiring and maintaining colonies by one country in another territory. It involves exploitation of their resources, including domination of indigenous people.

Characteristics

Foreign land

Economic exploitation of labour & resource

Settler Colonies

Cultural Imposition

Eg. British colonisation of India

Imperialism:

It is the practice of extending a country's power and influence over another country and its territories, either directly or indirectly by imposing economic, or political dominance and military dominance etc.

Characteristics

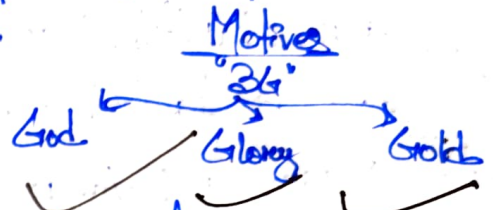
Dominance without necessarily establishing colonies

Puppet Government

Exploitation of resources

Cultural Imperialism

Eg. US influence of Latin America



Colonisation of the world:

Early Phase: Spain and Portugal were the earliest colonisers, fuelled by modern and advanced navigation tools and equipments. Spain's dominances over Africa and America and Portugal's in Asia and India was a result of this.

Emergence of Mercantilism: The emergence of new powers including French, English, Dutch, Danes and their mercantile policies led to English colonies in North America, India and French colonies in N. America and parts of India etc.

Berlin Conference (1884): This led to formalization of European partition of Africa, ignoring the existing cultural, ethnic and political boundaries.

Asia: (i) India was the crown jewel of the British Empire.

(ii) The Opium Wars led to abolition of canton system and resulted in colonisation of China.

(iii) Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos were significant colonies of the French.

(iv) Indonesia was a Dutch colony.

Americas: Spain and Portugal were dominant in Latin Americas while French and British powers had colonies in North America.

The European colonialism reshaped the current political, economic and cultural landscape via spreading European culture, language, education while inflicting conflicts and inequalities worldwide.

Good
Timeline

Make
a
Map
also

6/5/10

3. What is Nationalism? What principles and ideologies motivated German and Italian people to look for their unification?

Nationalism is a political ideology centered around the idea that a group of people who share a common language, culture, history and often religion should have their own sovereign nation state. It emphasises loyalty and devotion to the nation, often leading to the pursuit of political or social independence, or unification. It can either be a unifying force, by bringing together people through fostering feelings of brotherhood among them, or a divisive force by harvesting competition between different national groups. Unification of Italy and Germany are examples of rise of nationalism leading to formation of nation-state.

Nationalism: *short*

Historian's views
① Ernest Renan
② Benedict Anderson

Self Determinism: It believes in the right of the nation to determine their own political status and pursue their own development.

Cultural Unity: Shared cultural identities like language, history, traditions, religion create a feeling of fraternity among individuals.

Sovereignty: Nationalism invokes a nation state with full political sovereignty, free from foreign rules or influences.

Patriotism and Loyalty: Strong emotional ties to the nation is expressed through pride in national

achievements and symbols like flag and anthem etc.

German Unification:

Before unification, Germany was divided into 29 states. The rise of nationalism played a key role in unifying these

Cultural and Linguistic Identity: German states shared a common language and historical background which fuelled the desire for national unity.

Liberalism: German nationalists were influenced by liberalism which called for a constitutional government, individual rights, rules of law.

Rise of Bismarck: The unification of Germany was largely driven by Prussia. Bismarck used a pragmatic approach based on practical considerations rather than ideological beliefs "Realpolitik".

War: The series of wars fought against Denmark, Austria, France were essential in galvanizing German national sentiments.

Economic Integration: The creation of Zollverein (Customs union) which excluded Austria, allowed German states to form an economic alliance, fostering nationalist sentiments.

In 1871, the unification of Germany created a powerful, centralized state in Europe.

More
Timeline.

Unification of Italy:

Like Germany Italy was also divided into many states with key regions under foreign control. The unification movement of Italy was known as Risorgimento.

Cultural Nationalism: Italian nationalists preached about the glory of ancient Italy and Roman past. Giuseppe, Mazzini believed in idea of united Italy based on a shared past.

Young Italy: Mazzini found a nationalist movement, Young Italy, who envisioned a democratic and unified Italy.

Liberalism: Italy expressed the desires for a constitutional government and sought to overthrow the monarchical regime and foreign rulers.

Count Cavour: The emergence of the kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia under the prime ministership of Count Cavour was a driving force behind Italian unification.

Giuseppe Garibaldi: He was an charismatic military leader, who supported King Victor Emmanuel II, allowed southern states to join Piedmont-Sardinia, which helped consolidate the unification process.

The unification of Germany and Italy in the 19th Century was fuelled by strong nationalist sentiments based on shared cultural and linguistic ideas, liberalism, economic integration under key leadership figures etc. These efforts resulted in creation of two new nation-states.

Good Answer

9.5
15

4. Explain how the foundations of the modern world were laid by the American and French revolutions.

Character
Leads
Cause

American and French revolutions were critical turning points that laid the foundations for the modern world in terms of politics, social changes and spread of modern liberal ideas. While the American revolution paved the concept for a written constitution which gave individual rights, the French revolution enshrined ideals of Equality, Liberty and Fraternity which eventually led towards democracy and human rights.

American Revolution:

Natural Rights: The American freedom movement from the Britain was pioneer of natural rights of life, liberty, property as given by John Locke. The US constitution introduced concepts like separation of powers, doctrine of checks and balances which aimed at protecting individual rights.

Nationalism: American revolution fostered a spirit of national identity and citizenship. In the American revolution the rise of nationalism fuelled the later independence movements across Latin America, Europe, Africa and Asia.

Revolutionary ideals: The American Declaration of Independence proclaimed equality of all men, was the leading force of many later revolutions.

Economic Shifts: The American revolution helped in shifting old economic systems that favoured aristocracy and colonialism. The mercantile policies of Britain were abolished and a groundwork for modern capitalist economy was established.

Secularism: Change in Social Structure: American revolution challenged the prevailing notion of social hierarchy. The idea that a nation could be founded on the principle of equality paved the way for future civil rights movements.

French Revolution:

Political Ideals and Structure: The French revolution took enlightenment ideals to challenge monarchy, aristocratic privileges and inequality of feudal system. It established the idea that sovereignty lies with the people and not the king. The French Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen asserted individual freedoms and equal rights before the law. It enshrined the ideals of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" to the world.

Nationalism: The French revolution transformed the way French saw themselves, creating a sense of belonging to a republic where citizens were equal.

Economic Changes: The French revolution abolished the feudal practices and shifted the economic power towards

a rising bourgeois class. This resulted in free markets where trade could develop freely and individual entrepreneurship flourished.

Secularism: The French revolution championed secularism. The Catholic church, which had many powers and privileges in the pre-revolution France, was stripped of its powers. It promoted the idea of separation of state and religion following the 30 year War and Treaty of Westphalia.

Legal Framework: The legal code following the revolution consolidated many of the ideals and had a significant influence on modern law. It went past the old feudal law that favoured the elite and started seeing everyone as equal. Secular laws were established. Napoleonic Code became the backbone of many of modern day legal systems.

In Summary, both French and American Revolutions laid foundations for the modern world by promoting ideals of democracy, human rights, national sovereignty, secular governance, and social equality. These revolutions not only changed their respective nations but also sparked a wave of change that reshaped the global political and social structures in the centuries that followed.

Very good answer

9.5
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