

## Study Material for B.A.HistoryHonours SEM 4 CC- 8

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### Some Model short questions with answers: (1x15)

1 Who was Johann Gutenberg?

He invented the printing press in Germany (1453).

2. Who was Jean Bodin?

Jean Bodin was a French political thinker and his books *Republique* and *Six Books of Commonwealth* , supported the theory of Divine Right of the king and his idea of sovereignty provided moral justification for absolutism in Europe.

3. Who is the author of the book titled *Lineages of the Absolutist State*?

Perry Anderson.

4 What was the title of the book written by Nicolaus Copernicus that led to the Scientific Revolution?

*On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies*, published in 1543.

5 Who wrote the book *History of Animals*?

Conrad Gesner wrote this pioneering work in the field of biology.

6. Write the title of the book written by Vesalius.

*The Structure of Human Body*.

7. Name the author of *Principia Mathematica* or (*Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*).

Isaac Newton wrote this monumental work in Latin.

8. Name the European ruler who stated, 'I am the state'.

King Louis XIV (1661-1715) of France.

9. What is Mercantilism?

The term mercantilism is usually applied to the policies and measures which the emerging states of modern Europe adopted between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries to acquire wealth and power.

10. Who coined the term Mercantilism?

Eminent British political economist Adam Smith had coined the term Mercantilism in his book 'An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations'. (1776).

11. Name important British political economists who were advocates of the concept of laissez-faire or freedom of trade in late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Adam Smith and David Hume.

12. What were Adam Smith's views on mercantilism?

He was a severe critic of mercantilism because he was against the policy of rigid state control of foreign trade and economic nationalism.

13. Mention any one cause of the crisis of the Seventeenth century Europe.

(i) Economic decline of Mediterranean states such as Spain and Italy caused by disruption of trade and commerce.

Or

(ii) Political crisis caused by many destructive wars such as the Eighty Years War (1582-1662), Thirty Years War (1618-1648), many peasant revolts such as the Fronde movement in France.

Or

(iii) The socio-economic crisis caused by climatic factors such as the 'Little Ice Age' leading to an agricultural crisis.

14. Who were the philosophes ?

The French philosophers and intellectuals associated with the cultural movement known as Enlightenment in the 18<sup>th</sup> century were known as philosophes.

15. What were the two most important ingredients of Industrial Revolution?

Capital and labour.