

- c) Rethink
d) Re-generate
10. The period from 11 to 14th century is called: [1]
a) The Early Medieval Period
b) The Middle Ages
c) The Later Medieval Period
d) Dark Age
11. William Tyndale translated the Bible into English in: [1]
a) 1506
b) 1200
c) 1600
d) 1507
12. Who had painted The Last Judgement? [1]
a) Leonardo-da-Vicni
b) Kepler
c) Mona lisa
d) Michelangelo
13. In 1455, printing press was invented by [1]
a) Petrarch
b) Boccaccio
c) Dante
d) Gutenberg
14. Which of the following book is written by Niccolo-Machiavelli? [1]
a) The Prince
b) The Kinship
c) The Kingdom
d) The State
15. The historians used to began the concept 'Renaissance' from _____. [1]
a) 18th century
b) 14th century
c) 16th century
d) 19th century
16. Who wrote the Ninety-Five Theses? [1]
a) Andreas
b) Ignatius
c) Roman
d) Martin Luther
17. Which of these towns began to develop as centres of art and learning? [1]
a) Venice
b) Florence
c) Rome
d) All of these
18. Who wrote the famous debate **On the Dignity of Man**? [1]
a) Francesco Petrarch
b) Galileo
c) Mirandala
d) Vinci
19. What was the name of the book composed by Jacob? [1]
a) Document of Indulgences
b) Ptolemy's Almagest
c) Copernicus about the Earth
d) The civilisation of the Renaissance in Italy.
20. Who wrote 95 theses? [1]
a) Martin Killar
b) Jean Calvin
c) Ulrich Zwingli
d) Martin Luther
21. The term Renaissance Man used to describe a person who _____. [1]

32. Michiavelli wrote The Prince in: [1]
 a) 1567 b) 1513
 c) 1514 d) 1313
33. Where did Renaissance originate? [1]
 a) Germany b) England
 c) Italy d) France
34. Which of these statement is false about Cicero? [1]
 a) He was Roman essayist b) He was Roman laywer
 c) He was contemporary to Julius Ceasar d) He was a British officer
35. The first printing press was set up by [1]
 a) Caxton b) Johannes Gutenberg
 c) William Tyndale d) Giovanni
36. Erasmus, a Christian humanist was from [1]
 a) Asia b) England
 c) Holland d) Africa
37. The Renaissance originated in _____. [1]
 a) France b) England
 c) Italy d) Prussia

38. Which among the following is Correctly matched? [1]

List I	List II
(A) Cardinal Gasparo Contarini	Wrote the Commonwealth and Government of Iraq
(B) Giovanni Pico della Mirandola	Paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling
(C) Michelangelo	Wrote On the Dignity of Man
(D) Leonardo da Vinci	Paints the Last Supper

- a) Option (B) b) Option (D)
 c) Option (A) d) Option (C)

39. Which among the following is Correctly matched? [1]

List I	List II
(A) 5th-14th century	The Modern Ages
(B) 9th-11th century	The Stone Ages
(C) 5th-9th century	The Dark Ages
(D) 11th-14th century	The Late Stone Ages

- a) Option (C) b) Option (A)
 c) Option (B) d) Option (D)

40. Match the following and select the correct option

[1]

List I	List II
1. Thomas More in England	A. 1478-1535
2. Erasmus in Holland	B. 1484-1531
3. Martin Luther	C. 1483-1546
4. Ulrich Zwingli	D. 1466-1536

a) 1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - c, 4 - b

b) 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a

c) 1 - d, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - c

d) 1 - c, 2 - b, 3 - d, 4 - a

41. Which among the following is Correctly matched?

[1]

List I	List II
(A) Gerhardus Mercator	Cylindrical map of the earth
(B) Pope Gregory XIII	Principia Mathematica
(C) Martin Luther	Gregorian calendar
(D) Thomas More	On Anatomy

a) Option (C)

b) Option (D)

c) Option (A)

d) Option (B)

42. Match the following and select the correct option

[1]

List I	List II
1. 5th-14th century	A. The Late Middle Ages
2. 5th-9th century	B. The Dark Ages
3. 9th-11th century	C. The Middle Ages
4. 11th-14th century	D. The Early Middle Ages

a) 1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - c, 4 - b

b) 1 - c, 2 - b, 3 - d, 4 - a

c) 1 - d, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - c

d) 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a

43. Match the following and select the correct option

[1]

List I	List II
1. 1543	A. Gregorian calendar introduced by Pope Gregory XIII
2. 1559	B. Andreas Vesalius writes On Anatomy
3. 1569	C. Anglican Church established in England
4. 1582	D. Gerhardus Mercator prepares cylindrical map of the earth

a) 1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - c, 4 - b

b) 1 - c, 2 - b, 3 - d, 4 - a

c) 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a

d) 1 - d, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - c

44. Match the following and select the correct option

[1]

List I	List II
1. 1516	A. Martin Luther writes the Ninety-Five Theses
2. 1517	B. Luther translates the Bible into German
3. 1522	C. Peasant uprising in Germany
4. 1525	D. Thomas More's Utopia published

a) 1 - c, 2 - b, 3 - d, 4 - a

b) 1 - d, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - c

c) 1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - c, 4 - b

d) 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a

45. Match the following and select the correct option

[1]

List I	List II
1. 1349	A. Leonardo da Vinci paints The Last Supper
2. 1454	B. University established in Florence
3. 1492	C. Gutenberg prints the Bible with movable type
4. 1495	D. Columbus reaches America

a) 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a

b) 1 - c, 2 - b, 3 - d, 4 - a

c) 1 - d, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - c

d) 1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - c, 4 - b

46. Which among the following is Correctly matched?

[1]

List I	List II
(A) Copernicus	The Motion
(B) Johannes Kepler	Cosmographical Mystery
(C) Galileo Galilei	De revolutionibus
(D) Isaac Newton	Theory of mass and energy

a) Option (B)

b) Option (A)

c) Option (D)

d) Option (C)

47. Which among the following is Correctly matched?

[1]

List I	List II
(A) Thomas More's	Ninety-Five Theses
(B) Martin Luther	Utopia
(C) Isaac Newton	Principia Mathematica
(D) Andreas Vesalius	The Social Contract

a) Option (D)

b) Option (B)

c) Option (C)

d) Option (A)

48. The modern age started with the decline of _____ system.

[1]

- a) Manor
c) Feudal
- b) Slave
d) Church
49. Find out the correct chronological order from the following options: [1]
- i. Gregorian calendar introduced by Pope Gregory XIII
 - ii. Isaac Newton's Principia Mathematica published
 - iii. William Harvey links the heart with blood circulation
 - iv. Academy of Sciences set up in Paris
- a) iii, iv, ii, i
b) i, iii, iv, ii
c) iii, ii, i, iv
d) iv, ii, i, iii
50. Find out the correct chronological order from the following options: [1]
- i. University established in Florence
 - ii. Petrarch given title of 'Poet Laureate' in Rome
 - iii. Geoffrey Chaucer's Canterbury Tales published
 - iv. Humanism taught at Padua University in Italy
- a) iv, ii, i, iii
b) i, ii, iii, iv
c) iii, ii, i, iv
d) ii, iii, iv, i
51. Find out the correct chronological order from the following options: [1]
- i. Brunelleschi designs the Duomo in Florence
 - ii. Geoffrey Chaucer's Canterbury Tales published
 - iii. University established in Florence
 - iv. Ottoman Turks defeat the Byzantine ruler of Constantinople
- a) iv, ii, i, iii
b) i, ii, iii, iv
c) iii, ii, i, iv
d) ii, iii, iv, i
52. Find out the correct chronological order from the following options: [1]
- i. Peasant uprising in Germany
 - ii. Thomas More's Utopia published
 - iii. Martin Luther writes the Ninety-Five Theses
 - iv. Luther translates the Bible into German
- a) i, ii, iii, iv
b) iv, ii, i, iii
c) ii, iii, iv, i
d) iii, ii, i, iv
53. Find out the correct chronological order from the following options: [1]
- i. Gregorian calendar introduced by Pope Gregory XIII
 - ii. Gerhardus Mercator prepares cylindrical map of the earth
 - iii. Andreas Vesalius writes On Anatomy its head
 - iv. Anglican Church established in England, with the king/queen as
- a) iv, ii, i, iii
b) ii, iii, iv, i
c) iii, ii, i, iv
d) iii, iv, ii, i

Donatello (1386-1456) broke new ground with his life-like statues. Artists' concern to be accurate was helped by the work of scientists.

- i. Besides education, in what other ways did the humanists shape the minds of their age? (1)
- ii. Examine the sentence: **Artists** concern to be accurate was helped by the work of scientists. (1)
- iii. What was the source of inspiration for the artists? (2)

67. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

Copernicus asserted that the planets, including the earth, rotate around the sun. A devout Christian, Copernicus was afraid of the possible reaction to his theory by traditionalist clergymen. For this reason, he did not want his manuscript, *De revolutionibus* (The Rotation) to be printed. On his deathbed, he gave it to his follower, Joachim Rheticus. It took time for people to accept this idea. It was much later - more than half a century later, in fact - that the difference between 'heaven' and earth was bridged through the writings of astronomers like Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) and Galileo Galilei (1564-1642). The theory of the earth as part of a sun-centred system was made popular by Kepler's *Cosmographical Mystery*, which demonstrated that the planets move around the sun not in circles but in ellipses. Galileo confirmed the notion of the dynamic world in his work *The Motion*. This revolution in science reached its climax with Isaac Newton's theory of gravitation.

- i. Explain the Christian notion of the universe and earth. (1)
- ii. Why did Copernicus not print his manuscript? (1)
- iii. Name the manuscript that Copernicus hand over to his follower Joachim Rheticus. (2)

68. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

Giovanni Pico della Mirandola (1463-94), a humanist of Florence, wrote on the importance of debate in *On the Dignity of Man* (1486).

For [Plato and Aristotle] it was certain that, for the attainment of the knowledge of truth they were always seeking for themselves, nothing is better than to attend as often as possible the exercise of debate. For just as bodily energy is strengthened by gymnastic exercise, so beyond doubt in this wrestling-place of letters, as it were, energy of mind becomes far stronger and more vigorous.'

- i. What do you know about Giovanni Pico della Mirandola? What did he write? (1)
- ii. What did he say about the importance of debate in 'On the Dignity of Man'? (1)
- iii. Name the two spheres in which Renaissance brought about revolutionary changes. (2)

69. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

William Tyndale (1494-1536), an English Lutheran who translated the Bible into English in 1506, defended Protestantism thus:

In this they be all agreed, to drive you from the knowledge of the scripture, and that ye shall not have the text thereof in the mother-tongue, and to keep the world still in darkness, to the intent they might sit in the consciences of the people, through vain superstition and false doctrine, to satisfy their proud ambition, and insatiable covetousness, and to exalt their own honour above king and emperor, yea, and above God himself... Which thing only moved me to translate the New Testament. Because I had perceived by experience, how that it was impossible to establish the lay-people in any truth, except the scripture were plainly laid before their eyes in their mother-tongue, that they might see the process, order, and meaning of the text.'

- i. What do you know about William Tyndale? (1)
- ii. What were his objectives to translate the Bible into English? (1)
- iii. What were the issues on which the Protestants criticised the Catholic Church? Write any two issues. (2)

70. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

Niccolo Machiavelli wrote about human nature in the fifteenth chapter of his book, *The Prince* (1513). ‘So, leaving aside imaginary things, and referring only to those which truly exist, I say that whenever men are discussed (and especially princes, who are more exposed to view), they are noted for various qualities which earn them either praise or condemnation. Some, for example, are held to be generous, and others miserly. Some are held to be benefactors, others are called grasping, some cruel, some compassionate; one man faithless, another faithful; one man effeminate and cowardly, another fierce and courageous; one man courteous, another proud; one man lascivious, another pure; one guileless, another crafty; one stubborn, another flexible; one grave, another frivolous; one religious, another sceptical; and so forth.’ Machiavelli believed that ‘all men are bad and ever ready to display their vicious nature partly because of the fact that human desires are insatiable’. The most powerful motive Machiavelli saw as the incentive for every human action is self-interest.

- i. Name the book written by Machiavelli. What did he believe? (1)
- ii. Which works of Machiavelli known as the Bible of the kings? (1)
- iii. Which one important value did it depict? (2)

71. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

Painters did not have older works to use as a model. But they, like sculptors, painted as realistically as possible. They found that a knowledge of geometry helped them understand perspective, and that by noting the changing quality of light, their pictures acquired a three-dimensional quality. The use of oil as a medium for painting also gave a greater richness of colour to paintings than before. In the colours and designs of costumes in many paintings, there is evidence of the influence of Chinese and Persian art, made available to them by the Mongols. Famous painter Leonardo da Vinci had an amazing range of interests from botany and anatomy to mathematics and art. He painted the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*.

- i. Examine the innovations that helped the painters to improve the quality of their pictures. (1)
- ii. Identify the painter whose dream was to be able to fly and designed a flying machine. (1)
- iii. Name the world-famous paintings made by Leonardo da Vinci. (2)

72. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

William Tyndale (1494-1536), an English Lutheran who translated the Bible into English in 1506, defended Protestantism thus:

‘In this they are all agreed, to drive you from the knowledge of the scripture, and that shall not have the text thereof in the mother-tongue, and to keep the world still in darkness, to the intent they might sit in the consciences of the people, through vain superstition and false doctrine, to satisfy their proud ambition and insatiable covetousness, and to exalt their own honour above king and emperor, yea, and above God himself.

Which thing only moved me to translate the New Testament. Because I had perceived, by experience, how that it was

impossible to establish the lay-people in any truth, except the scripture were plainly laid before their eyes in their mother-tongue, that they might see the process, order, and meaning of the text.’

- i. Who was William Tyndale? What did he defend? (1)
- ii. What is New Testament? (1)
- iii. Who set up the Society of Jesus and when? (2)

73. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

A young German monk called Martin Luther (1483-1546) launched a campaign against the Catholic Church and argued that a person did not need priests to establish contact with God. He asked his followers to have complete faith in God, for faith alone could guide them to the right life and entry into heaven. This movement - called the

Protestant Reformation-led to the churches in Germany and Switzerland breaking their connection with the Pope and the Catholic Church. In Switzerland, Luther's ideas were popularized by Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531) and later by Jean Calvin (1509-64). Backed by merchants, the reformers had greater popular appeal in towns. Other German reformers, like the Anabaptists, were even more radical: they blend the idea of salvation with the end of all forms of social oppression. They said that since God had created all people as equal, they were not expected to pay taxes and had the right to choose their priests. This appealed to peasants oppressed by feudalism.

- i. Identify the radical German reformers who blended the idea of salvation with the end of all forms of social oppression. (1)
- ii. What was Luther's take on the relationship between faith and church? (1)
- iii. Who propagated Luther's ideas in Switzerland? (2)

74. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **[4]**

This self-portrait is by Leonardo da Vinci (1452 - 1519) who had an amazing range of interests from botany and anatomy to mathematics and art. He painted the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper. One of his dreams was to be able to fly. He spent years observing birds in flight and designed a flying machine. He signed his name 'Leonardo da Vinci, a disciple of experiment'.

- i. Who made this portrait? (1)
- ii. In which areas was Leonardo interested? What was his dream? (1)
- iii. Write the name of two paintings made by Leonardo- da Vinci. (2)

75. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **[4]**

This self-portrait is by Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) who had an amazing range of interests from botany and anatomy to mathematics and art. He painted the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper, One of his dreams was to be able to fly.

He spent years observing birds in flight, and designed a flying machine.

He signed his name 'Leonardo da vinci, disciple of experiment'.

- i. Who was Leonardo da Vinci? (1)
- ii. Mention the names of two paintings made by Leonardo da Vinci. (1)
- iii. What was the area of interest of Leonardo da Vinci? (2)