

Solution

CHANGING CULTURAL TRADITIONS WS 1

Class 11 - History

Section A

1. **(a)** Padua
Explanation: Padua
2. **(b)** Both Zwingli and Calvin
Explanation: Both Zwingli and Calvin
3. **(b)** Francesco Petrarch
Explanation: Francesco Petrarch
4. **(c)** Switzerland
Explanation: Switzerland
5. **(d)** All of these
Explanation: All of these
6. **(d)** Indulgences
Explanation: Indulgences
7. **(d)** From 14 to 17 century
Explanation: From 14 to 17 century
8. **(c)** he wanted to avoid its bitter repercussion in his lifetime
Explanation: 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.
9. **(b)** Rebirth
Explanation: Rebirth
10. **(b)** The Middle Ages
Explanation: The Middle Ages
11. **(a)** 1506
Explanation: 1506
12. **(d)** Michelangelo
Explanation: Michelangelo
13. **(d)** Gutenberg
Explanation: Gutenberg
14. **(a)** The Prince
Explanation: The Prince
15. **(d)** 19th century

- Explanation:** 19th century
16. **(d)** Martin Luther
Explanation: Martin Luther
17. **(d)** All of these
Explanation: All of these
18. **(c)** Mirandala
Explanation: Mirandala
19. **(d)** The civilisation of the Renaissance in Italy.
Explanation: The civilisation of the Renaissance in Italy.
20. **(d)** Martin Luther
Explanation: Martin Luther
21. **(d)** Has many interests and skills
Explanation: Has many interests and skills
22. **(d)** a campaign against the Catholic Church
Explanation: In 1517, 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.
23. **(d)** Ibn Rushd
Explanation: Ibn Rushd
24. **(a)** All of these
Explanation: All of these
25. **(c)** Women humanist
Explanation: A few women were intellectually very creative and sensitive about the importance of humanist education. **Cassandra Fedele was a woman humanist** who was one of a handful of women who questioned the idea that women were incapable of achieving the qualities of a humanist scholar. Fedele was known for her proficiency in Greek and Latin and was invited to give orations at the University of Padua.
26. **(b)** Artist
Explanation: Artist
27. **(d)** Thomas Moore
Explanation: Thomas Moore
28. **(d)** it will disclose how the church and its clergymen have made Bible all for their advantage
Explanation: William Tyndale, an English Lutheran who translated the Bible into English in 1506, said that he translated the New Testament in mother-tongue to disclose that the world was kept in darkness with vain superstition and false doctrine. It will reveal how trickily the church and its clergymen have kept them above everything and have made Bible all for their advantage.

29. **(a)** All of these
Explanation: All of these
30.
(c) Italian cities
Explanation: Italian cities
31.
(c) Leonardo-da-Vinci
Explanation: Leonardo-da-Vinci
32.
(b) 1513
Explanation: 1513
33.
(c) Italy
Explanation: Italy
34.
(d) He was a British officer
Explanation: He was a British officer
35.
(b) Johannes Gutenberg
Explanation: Earlier, texts existed in a few hand-written copies. In 1455, 150 copies of the Bible were printed in the workshop of **Johannes Gutenberg** (1400-1458), the German who made the first printing press. The printing press was introduced in **England** by Caxton in 1477.
36.
(c) Holland
Explanation: Christian humanists like Thomas More (1478-1535) in England and **Erasmus** (1466-1536) in **Holland** felt that the Church had become an institution marked by greed, extorting money at will from ordinary people.
37.
(c) Italy
Explanation: Italy
38.
(b) Option (D)
Explanation: Leonardo da Vinci - Paints the Last Supper
39. **(a)** Option (C)
Explanation: 5th-9th century - The Dark Ages
40. **(a)** 1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - c, 4 - b
Explanation: 1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - c, 4 - b
41.
(c) Option (A)
Explanation: Gerhardus Mercator - Cylindrical map of the earth
42.
(b) 1 - c, 2 - b, 3 - d, 4 - a
Explanation: 1 - c, 2 - b, 3 - d, 4 - a
43.
(c) 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a
Explanation: 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a
44.
(b) 1 - d, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - c
Explanation: 1 - d, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - c

45. **(a)** 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d , 4 - a
Explanation: 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d , 4 - a
46. **(a)** Option (B)
Explanation: Johannes Kepler - Cosmographical Mystery
47. **(c)** Option (C)
Explanation: Isaac Newton - Principia Mathematica
48. **(c)** Feudal
Explanation: Feudal
49. **(b)** i, iii, iv, ii
Explanation: i. 1582 Gregorian calendar introduced by Pope Gregory XIII
iii. 1628 William Harvey links the heart with blood circulation
iv. 1673 Academy of Sciences set up in Paris
ii. 1687 Isaac Newton's Principia Mathematica published
50. **(a)** iv, ii, i, iii
Explanation: iv- 1300- Humanism taught at Padua University in Italy
ii- 1341-Petrarch given title of 'Poet Laureate' in Rome
i- 1349-University established in Florence
iii- 1390-Geoffrey Chaucer's Canterbury Tales published
51. **(c)** iii, ii, i, iv
Explanation: iii- 1349 University established in Florence
ii- 390 Geoffrey Chaucer's Canterbury Tales published
i- 1436 Brunelleschi designs the Duomo in Florence
iv- 1453 Ottoman Turks defeat the Byzantine ruler of Constantinople
52. **(c)** ii, iii, iv, i
Explanation: ii. 1516 Thomas More's Utopia published
iii. 1517 Martin Luther writes the Ninety-Five Theses
iv. 1522 Luther translates the Bible into German
i. 1525 Peasant uprising in Germany
53. **(d)** iii, iv, ii, i
Explanation: iii. 1543 Andreas Vesalius writes On Anatomy
iv. 1559 Anglican Church established in England, with the king/queen as its head
ii. 1569 Gerhardus Mercator prepares cylindrical map of the earth
i. 1582 Gregorian calendar introduced by Pope Gregory XIII
54. **(c)** iv, i, iii, ii
Explanation: iv- 1454 Gutenberg prints the Bible with movable type
i-1 484 Portuguese mathematicians calculate latitude by observing the sun
iii- 1492 Columbus reaches America
ii- 1495 Leonardo da Vinci paints The Last Supper
55. **The four Italian provinces were:**

- i. Venice
- ii. Florence
- iii. Genoa
- iv. Padua

The town first began to develop in Italy.

56. The religious, artistic and literary elements of Greek and Roman culture were revived in the 14th and 15th centuries.

57. **Following were the main features of humanist thought:**

- i. Stress on physical pleasures or material pleasures for humans.
- ii. Freedom of the individual and inalienable rights of the individual.
- iii. The ideal life for humans.

58. The term 'Renaissance Man' means an individual who has many interests, innovations, and skills. Many individuals in the Renaissance period had a deep interest in arts. For example, a person could be a scholar, diplomat, theologian, artist, or historian.

59. Humanists named the beginning of the fifteenth century as the new age or modern age in order to differentiate it from the medieval age or middle age.

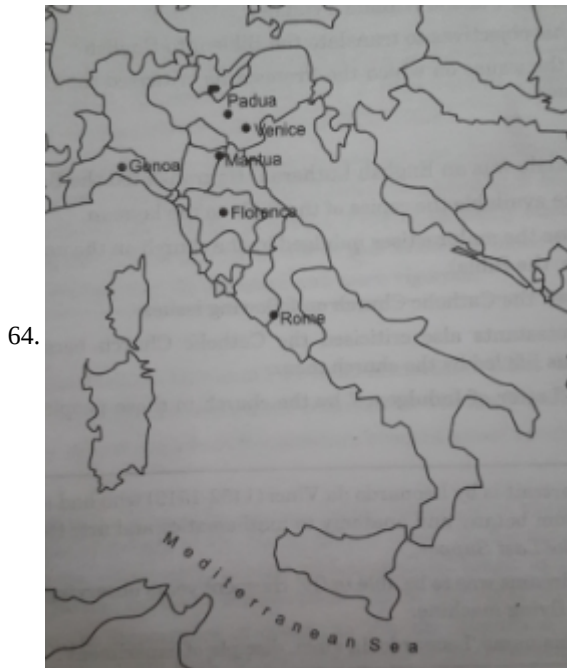
60. Humanism laid stress on the importance of man and his sentiments rather than the religious views by giving importance to problems of man and to be solved first then men should think about God.

61. The term 'Renaissance Man' stood for the person who had interest in various fields, skills and innovations. Many individuals of the Renaissance period had deep interests in art and culture.

62. The work on astronomy that was written in Greek before 140CE and later translated into Arabic was Ptolemy's Almagest.

63. i. It provided intellectual knowledge.
ii. It awarded the people about new literature.
iii. It awakened people politically.

Section B



Section C

65. i. Niccolo Machiavelli was a famous historian of Florence and regarded as the Father of the Modern Political Science.
ii. Machiavelli wrote 'The Prince' in 1513, he described the political problem of that period which Italy had to face and also laid the principles of administration in the book.
iii. He 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 for every action is self-interest.
66. i. Formal education was not the only way through which humanists shaped the minds of their age. Art, architecture and books were wonderfully effective in transmitting humanist ideas.
ii. To study bone structures, artists went to the laboratories of medical schools. The dissection of the human body (by Andreas Vesalius) marked the beginning of modern physiology which helped the artists to study bone structures.
iii. Artists were inspired by studying works of the past. The material remains of Roman culture were sought with as much excitement as ancient texts, and fragments of art were discovered in the ruins of ancient Rome and other deserted cities.
67. i. Christians believed that the earth was a sinful place and that the heavy burden of sin made it immobile. The earth stood at the centre of the universe around which moved the celestial planets.
ii. 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.

- iii. On his deathbed, Copernicus gave *De revolutionibus* (The Rotation) to his follower, Joachim Rheticus.
68. i. Giovanni Pico della Mirandola (1463-94), a humanist of Florence, wrote on the importance of debate in *On the Dignity of Man* (1486).
- ii. He discussed the importance of debate in “On the Dignity of Man. 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.
 - iii. The two spheres in which Renaissance brought about revolutionary changes were:
 - a. Social sphere of life in Europe
 - b. Political sphere of life in Europe
69. i. 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
- ii. a. To make available the copies of the Bible to the layman.
 - b. To expose the malpractices indulged by the church on the name of the text written in it (i.e. the Bible)
 - iii. They criticised the Catholic Church on following issues:
 - a. The Protestants also criticised the Catholic Church because of immoral and luxurious life led by the church men.
 - b. Sale of ‘Letter of Indulgence’ by the church to those people who had committed sins.
70. i. The Prince'. He believed that All men are bad and ever ready to display their vicious nature partly because of the fact their desires are insatiable.
- ii. The book was written by him 'The Prince'.
 - iii. Human nature.
71. i.
 - The painters found that a knowledge of geometry helped them understand the 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.
- ii. One of Leonardo da Vinci's dreams was to be able to fly. He spent years observing birds in flight and designed a flying machine.
 - iii. Mona Lisa and The Last Supper.
72. i. He was an English Lutheran who translated Bible into English. He defended Protestantism.
- ii. It is a section of the Bible, which deal with the life and teaching of Christ and his early followers.
 - iii. Ignatius Loyala set up the Society of Jesus in 1540 in Spain.
73. i. German reformers, like the **Anabaptists**, were even more radical. They blended the idea of salvation with the end of all forms of social oppression.
- ii. Martin Luther believed 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 concept came to be known as Protestant Reformation which led to the churches in Germany and Switzerland breaking their connection with the Pope and the Catholic Church.
 - iii. In Switzerland, Luther's ideas were popularized by **Ulrich Zwingli** (1484-1531) and later by **Jean Calvin** (1509-64).
74. i. Who made this portrait?
- ii. Leonardo da Vinci had a great range of interests from botany and anatomy to mathematics and arts. Leonardo da Vinci had a dream to be able to fly. He spent many years observing birds in flight and designed a flying machine.
 - iii. Mona Lisa and The Last Supper.
75. i. Leonardo da Vinci was the famous painter of Italy.
- ii. a. Mona Lisa
 - b. The Last Supper.
 - iii. In botany anatomy, mathematics and art, Leonardo da Vinci took a keen interest