



HISTORY

8

THE BEGINNING OF THE MODERN AGE

8

HISTORY

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

www.nammakalvi.org

1. Who among the following is known as the Father of Humanism?

- a) Leonardo da Vinci
- b) Francisco Petrarch
- c) Erasmus
- d) Thomas More

Ans: b)

2. The School of Athens was painted by

- a) Raphael Sanzio
- b) Michelangelo
- c) Albrecht Durer
- d) Leonardo da Vinci

Ans: a)

3. William Harvey discovered

- a) Heliocentric theory
- b) Geocentric theory
- c) Gravitational force
- d) Circulation of blood

Ans: d)

4. Who wrote the 95 Theses?

- a) Martin Luther
- b) Zwingli
- c) John Calvin
- d) Thomas More

Ans: a)

5. Who wrote the book Institutes of Christian Religion?

- a) Martin Luther
- b) Zwingli
- c) John Calvin
- d) Cervantes

Ans: c)

6. Which sailor was the first to cross the Equator?

- a) Henry, the Navigator
- b) Lopo Gonzalves
- c) Bartholomew Diaz
- d) Christopher Columbus

Ans: b)

7. named the sea as Pacific Ocean as it was very calm.

- a) Columbus
- b) Amerigo Vespucci
- c) Ferdinand Magellan
- d) Vasco-da-gama

Ans: c)

8. The continent of America was named after

- a) Amerigo Vespucci
- b) Christopher Columbus
- c) Vasco da Gama
- d) Hernando Cortez

Ans: a)

9. was the headquarters of the Portuguese possession in the East.

- a) Manila
- b) Bombay
- c) Pondicherry
- d) Goa

Ans: d)

10. Which among the following plants were introduced from America to Europe?

- a) Sugarcane
- b) Sweet Potato
- c) Rice
- d) Wheat

Ans: b)

8

ADDITIONAL**HISTORY**

11. **With the decline of Feudalism, was gradually moving towards urbanization.**
 a) Africa b) America c) Europe d) Asia **Ans: c)**
12. **The invention of the accelerated the process of modernization.**
 a) Telescope b) Mariner's compass
 c) Gun powder d) Printing press **Ans: d)**
13. **The origin of the word 'Renaissance' is from the word.**
 a) Italian b) Greek c) German d) Sanskrit **Ans: a)**
14. **Classical Greek and Latin literature introduced the idea of**
 a) Maritime trade b) Humanism c) Philosophy d) Architecture **Ans: b)**
15. **Copernicus proved that Earth revolved around the**
 a) Moon b) Milky way c) Sun d) Other planets **Ans: c)**
16. **Erasmus and Thomas More indirectly encouraged the movement.**
 a) Printing Press b) Counter reformation
 c) Renaissance d) Reformation **Ans: d)**
17. **The office of the Pope was known as**
 a) Democracy b) Dictatorship c) Papacy d) Monarchy **Ans: c)**
18. **Martin Luther was a professor of theology in the University of**
 a) Wittenberg b) Johannes Gutenberg
 c) Oxford d) Cambridge **Ans: a)**
19. **The reformation opened the gates for other protestant reformations.**
 a) Ignatius Loyola b) Lutheran c) Calvinist d) Zwingli **Ans: b)**
20. **..... established the Anglican church and became the supreme head of that Church.**
 a) Martin Luther b) John Calvin c) Henry VIII d) Erasmus **Ans: c)**
21. **..... trade increased with the discovery and colonization of America.**
 a) Spice b) Diamond c) Tea and coffee d) Slave **Ans: d)**
22. **In 1492, Columbus set sail in ships to circumnavigate the world.**
 a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five **Ans: b)**
23. **Geographical discoveries led to Revolution.**
 a) Industrial b) French c) Commercial d) Agrarian **Ans: c)**
24. **The East India Company had monopoly trade in India and amassed wealth.**
 a) English b) French c) Portuguese d) Dutch **Ans: a)**

**25. The Society of Jesus was founded by to propagate Christianity.**

- a) Martin Luther
b) St. Ignatius Loyola
c) Pope Paul III
d) Henry VIII

Ans: b)**II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.**

1. In 1453, Constantinople was captured by **Ans: Ottoman Turks**
2. was known as Prince among Humanists. **Ans: Erasmus**
3. is famous for his paintings in the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. **Ans: Michelangelo**
4. The reformation of the Catholic Church is known as **Ans: Counter Reformation**
5. The chief features of Commercial Revolution were, and

Ans. Renaissance, Reformation and Geographical discoveries**ADDITIONAL**

6. Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press in in the middle of 15th century. **Ans: Germany**
7. The idea of humanism was first expressed in **Ans: Literature**
8. Renaissance paintings and sculptures were realistic and **Ans: Naturalistic**
9. The prevented the growth of science as it undermined its importance. **Ans: Church**
10. In Europe, the was a powerful institution during the Middle Ages. **Ans: The Roman Catholic Church**
11., a church Official sold indulgences and Church offices at an auction. **Ans: Johann Tetzel**
12. put forward the Doctrine of Justification by Faith. **Ans: Martin Luther**
13. In England, the reformation was brought about the personal reasons of the King **Ans: Henry VIII**
14. Slave trade increased with the discovery and colonization of **Ans: America**
15. Vasco da Gama reached Calicut on the Malabar Coast on **Ans: 20th May 1498**
16. The economic system followed during the medieval period has been described as **Ans: Mercantilism**
17. In the 14th and 15th centuries, the Empire and the Roman Church became weak and discredited. **Ans: Holy Roman**

8

HISTORY

III. FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENT.

1. a) Martin Luther broke away from the Catholic Church because he was discriminated. (F)
 b) John Calvin's government in Geneva was liberal and fun-filled. (F)
 c) King Henry VIII had deep theological differences with the Catholic Church. (F)
 d) Council of Trent reemphasized the importance of ceremonies and significance of the mass. (T)

Ans: d) is the correct statement

2. a) Discovery of new lands and sea routes shifted the economic centre from Italian city states to Spain and Portugal. (T)
 b) Horses were native to America. (F)
 c) During the beginning of the Modern Age, State did not interfere in economic activities. (F)
 d) The Portuguese collaborated with the Arabs in its trading activities in India. (F)

Ans: a) is the correct statement

ADDITIONAL

3. a) As a result of geographical discoveries, the 17th century witnessed emergence various East India Companies. (T)
 b) The Portuguese enforced its monopoly on the diamond trade of South Africa. (F)
 c) The Spaniards established monopoly on gold and silver in its colonies in Asia. (F)
 d) The English East India Company had monopoly trade in Japan and amassed huge wealth. (F)

Ans: a) is the correct statement

4. a) Henry, the Navigator established the Anglican Church in England. (F)
 b) Pope Paul II and his successors introduced a number of reforms in the Church. (F)
 c) St. Ignatius Loyola was the founder of the Society of Jesus. (T)
 d) The main aim of the Society was to popularise the Reformation Movement. (F)

Ans: c) is the correct statement

5. a) Machiavelli painted the famous painting – Mona Lisa. (F)
 b) Petrarch is the author of the book 'In Praise of Folly'. (F)
 c) The marble sculpture of David is the work of Raphael. (F)
 d) Renaissance paintings and sculptures were realistic and naturalistic. (T)

Ans: d) is the correct statement

6. a) Invention of printing press led to the discovery of new land routes. (F)
 b) Earlier, manuscripts were written by hand on papers. (F)
 c) The printing press enabled the production of multiple copies of manuscripts. (T)
 d) The Turks captured Constantinople, the capital of Byzantine Empire in 1498 A.D. (F)

Ans: c) is the correct statement



IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Feudalism | – a) Monopoly Trade | |
| 2. Humanism | – b) Trial of Heretics | |
| 3. Inquisition | – c) Movement of goods between America and Europe | |
| 4. Mercantilism | – d) Hierarchical socio-economic structure | |
| 5. Columbian Exchange | – e) Human dignity | Ans: 1-d 2-e 3-b 4-a 5-c |

ADDITIONAL

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 6. Printing press | - a) Galileo | |
| 7. Divine Comedy | - b) Johannes Gutenberg | |
| 8. Blood circulation | - c) Ptolemy | |
| 9. Telescope | - d) Dante | |
| 10. Geography | - e) William Harvey | Ans: 6-b 7-d 8-e 9-a 10-c |
| 11. Petrarch | - a) School of Athens | |
| 12. Erasmus | - b) The Navigator | |
| 13. St. Ignatius Loyola | - c) Father of Humanism | |
| 14. Henry, Prince of Portugal | - d) Society of Jesus | |
| 15. Raphael | - e) Prince of Humanists | Ans: 11-c 12-e 13-d 14-b 15-a |
| 16. Bortholomew Diaz | - a) America | |
| 17. King John II | - b) Philippines | |
| 18. Amerigo Vespucci | - c) Cape of Good Hope | |
| 19. Vascoda Gama | - d) Cape of Storms | |
| 20. Megallan | - e) India | Ans: 16-d 17-c 18-a 19-e 20-b |

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BRIEFLY.

1. Explain how the invention of printing press influenced Renaissance, Reformation and Geographical discoveries.

- Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press in Germany in the middle of the 15th century.
- After the invention, the printing press enabled the production of multiple copies of manuscripts.
- In less than fifty years, about six million books were printed.
- The press not only spread the knowledge but also influenced Renaissance, Reformation and Geographical discoveries.

2. Write a short note on the impact of Renaissance.

- The most important contribution of the Renaissance was the concept of humanism.
- It marked a definite shift towards individualism, secularism and nationalism.

8

HISTORY

- The introduction and practice of writing in the vernacular enriched the growth of vernacular languages.
- Renaissance made a beginning in criticizing the corrupt practices of the Church.
- The curiosity kindled by the Renaissance played a major role in the discovery of new land routes.

3. Outline the differences of Martin Luther with the Catholic Church.

- He opposed the luxurious life lived by the officials of the Church.
- He was against the sale of indulgences and Church offices at an auction.
- He rejected the belief that ceremonies and penances would lead to salvation.
- The Bible could be read and interpreted by all and not by the Church alone.
- He rejected the role of the Church as an intermediary between the individual and God.

4. Write a brief note on Counter Reformation.

- The Protestant reformation posed threat to the Catholic Church.
- Pope Paul III and his successors took a number of measures to reform the Church.
- They dealt with corruption and stopped the sale of offices.
- The Council of Trent reemphasized the importance of ceremonies and the significance of the mass.
- Further, it revitalized the Inquisition to deal with opposition to the Church.
- It also gave official sanction to the Society of Jesus.
- This reformation of the Catholic Church from within is known as Counter Reformation.

5. What is Columbian Exchange?

The most important outcome of the conquest of America by the European colonial powers was the movement of plants, animals, technology, culture and strange diseases between the Americas and Europe or between the New World and the Old World. This is known as Columbian Exchange.

ADDITIONAL

6. How was the modern era characterized?

- In the modern era, Western Europe underwent dramatic changes in the political, social, cultural, religious and economic spheres.
- The modern era was characterized by freedom of thought, individualism, rationalism and economic and scientific progress.
- These characters led to Renaissance, Reformation and Geographical discoveries in Europe.

7. What was the impact of printing press on European society?

- The printing press enabled the production of multiple copies of a manuscript and their spread all the Western Europe.
- In less than fifty years after the invention of printing press, about six million books had been printed.



- The invention of printing press not only spread knowledge but also promoted critical thinking in Europeans.

8. What is known as Renaissance?

- The fall of Constantinople in 1453 A.D., forced the scholars and artists to move from there to the Italian city-states.
- After the settlement of scholars and artists the Italian city states, there was an enthusiasm and interest in studying classical literature and art of Greeks and Romans.
- This creative upsurge was reflected in their writings, art, architecture and music.
- This cultural florescence is known as the Renaissance.

9. Write a note on Humanism.

- The ideal of humanism was a central feature of renaissance. It laid emphasis on human dignity and nature.
- Renaissance humanism promoted the view that human beings are endowed with attributes that are to be used to achieve greatness.
- It turned the gaze of the people from spiritual world to material world.
- The focus shifted from life after death to life in this world.

10. What was Inquisition?

- Inquisition was an institution of the Catholic Church to deal with the people who oppose the Catholic faith.
- The people who found guilt and who recanted were awarded milder punishments and imprisonment.
- Those who refused to recant (withdraw) were burnt at the stake.
- The famous infamous inquisition was the Spanish Inquisition.

11. What was the role played by Society of Jesus?

- St. Ignatius Loyola founded the Society of Jesus to propagate Christianity.
- Its main work was to spread education and serve the destitute.
- It stated a number of educational institutions, orphanages and homes for the destitute.
- It sent its missionaries to all parts of the world to spread the Catholic religion.

12. What happened to natives of Mexico and South America after the discovery?

- The voyage of Columbus was followed by further explorations by Spanish conquerors who defeated the natives and colonized it.
- They brutally killed the natives in their conquest and remaining were employed under harsh conditions in gold and silver mines.
- The Spanish genocide of the natives included massacre, slavery and destruction of culture.
- Apart from the genocide, many natives died because of epidemic diseases brought by the colonizers.

8

HISTORY

13. What are the factors led to annihilation of the natives in most of the parts of America?

- After colonizing America, a lot of food grains were sent to Europe. On the other hand, the Europeans also sent food grains like wheat, rice, sugarcane, etc., and cattle to America.
- Along with that they are exported deadly diseases such as small pox, measles, chicken pox, malaria, typhus, etc.
- The natives of America had to encounter with these deadly diseases apart from the most dangerous weapons such as guns, artillery, cannon, etc.
- The natives were defenceless. It led to the annihilation of the natives of America.

VI. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS GIVEN UNDER EACH CAPTION.**1. Renaissance :****a) Give reasons as why renaissance originated in the Italian city-states.**

There was a rebirth or revival of classical Greek and Latin literature

b) Name some of the important humanists and their works.

Dante wrote Divine Comedy, Machiavelli wrote The Prince and Erasmus wrote 'In praise of Folly'.

c) List the differences between medieval art and Renaissance art.

- The idea of humanism was the central feature of Renaissance art. It was missing in Medieval art.
- Renaissance paintings and sculptures were realistic and naturalistic.
- They portrayed natural landscapes, human anatomy, emotions and ideas.

d) Describe humanism.

A new concept developed during the Renaissance period. According to that, the humans are endowed with attributes that are to be used to achieve greatness. The focus shifted from life after death to life in this world. This is known as Humanism.

2. Reformation :**a) Why did Martin Luther protest against the Church?**

The sale of indulgences, sale of offices and other corrupt practices made Martin Luther to protest against the Church.

b) What is the doctrine of justification by faith?

He said that by faith alone that one could attain salvation. The grace of god would be bestowed by the divine will alone and not by the deeds of the people.

c) Why did Henry VIII establish the Anglican Church?

King Henry VIII of England longed for a son to succeed him to the throne. So he appealed to Pope to annul his marriage with Catherine. The Pope kept evading his decision. So the king established the Anglican church.

**d) Mention the contribution of Ignatius Loyola.**

St. Ignatius Loyola founded the Society of Jesus to propagate Christianity. Its main work was to spread education and service to the destitute. The members of the society were present all over the world to spread the Catholic religion.

3. Geographical Discoveries :**a) Who is Henry, the Navigator?**

Prince of Portugal.

b) List the causes for the geographical discoveries.

- Encouragement shown by Henry, the Navigator of Portugal for long sea voyages.
- Ottoman Turks they captured Constantinople in 1453 and blocked the land route between the East and West.
- Support of the monarchs.

c) What led to the extinction of the natives of America?

Slave trade.

d) What is triangular trade?

The Trans-Atlantic Trade was a triangular trade.

ADDITIONAL**4. Printing Press :****a) Name the invention that accelerated the process of modernisation.**

Printing press.

b) What was used to take hand written manuscripts?

Animal skin called Vellum.

c) Who could access the manuscripts of hand copy before the invention of printing press?

Only the privileged people

d) Who invented the printing press?

Johannes Gutenberg of Germany

5. Renaissance :**a) Name the origin word of Renaissance.**

Italian word 'Rinascita'.

b) What is the meaning of the word?

Rebirth.

c) Why it is called Renaissance?

There was a rebirth or revival of classical Greek and Latin literature.

8

HISTORY

- d) **Name the Greek scholar who often visited Constantinople.**
Manuel Chrysoloras.

6. Birth place of Renaissance :

- a) **Name the birth place of Renaissance?**
Italy.
- b) **Name the Italian city states that were profited from the Mediterranean trade.**
Florence, Milan, Venice and Rome.
- c) **Name the rich family that patronized literature, art and music.**
Medicis of Florence.
- d) **Mention the highpoint of the Renaissance period.**
Between 1475 A.D and 1525 A.D.

7. Impact of Renaissance on Art :

- a) **Name the famous paintings of Leonardo da Vinci.**
Mona Lisa and The Last Supper.
- b) **Write a few lines on Sculpture of David.**
It is the great work of Michelangelo. It depicts the youthful strength and energy of the giant slayer.
- c) **Who painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome?**
Michelangelo.
- d) **What is Madonnas?**
It is the famous painting of Raphael (Virgin and the Child).

8. Geographical discoveries :

- a) **Name the sponsors of Columbus to explore new lands?**
The king Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain.
- b) **Who named the islands as Philippines?**
Ferdinand Magellan.
- c) **Who is the first circumnavigator of the world?**
Ferdinand Magellan.
- d) **Where is Magellan Straits?**
Southern tip of South America.



VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL.

1. Discuss how Renaissance, Reformation and Geographical discoveries heralded the modern age?

The modern era was characterized by freedom of thought, individualism, rationalism and economic and scientific progress. This age was heralded by Renaissance, Reformation and Geographical discoveries.

Renaissance:

- It marked a definite shift towards individualism, secularism and nationalism.
- It made a beginning in criticizing the corrupt and worldly practices of the Church.
- It contributed the intellectual basis for the rise of nation states.

Reformation:

- In the middle ages, the Church enjoyed both spiritual and temporal powers. In due course of time, corruption entered the Church.
- The critical thinking and inquisitive spirit of Renaissance humanism helped people to question such practices of the Church.
- The Reformation movement started by Martin Luther marked the first successful break from the Church. After this, a lot of measures were taken to reform the Catholic Church.

Geographical discoveries:

- The geographical discoveries transformed the European understanding of the world.
- Geographical discoveries led to Commercial Revolution and the emergence of banking and joint-stock companies.
- As a result of geographical discoveries, the 17th century witnessed the emergence of various East India Companies.
- It led to colonialism and exploitation of the resources of the colonies.

2. Examine the outcome of the geographical discoveries.

The Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople in 1453 A.D was the main cause for the geographic discoveries in the 15th century.

Outcome of the geographical discoveries –

- The geographical discoveries transformed the European understanding of the world.
- It led to the redrawing of the world map.
- The discovery of new lands and sea routes shifted the economic centre of Europe from Italian city states to Spain and Portugal.
- Europe also exported deadly diseases such as small pox, measles, chicken pox, malaria, typhus, etc., to Asian and African continents.
- The mass extinction of the native population led to the import of slaves from Africa.
- Congo, Gambia and Senegal became important centres of slave trade in Africa.

8

HISTORY

- Geographical discoveries led to Commercial Revolution and the emergence of banking and joint-stock companies.
- As a result of geographical discoveries, the 17th century witnessed the emergence of various East India Companies.
- It led to colonialism and exploitation of the resources of the colonies.
- It represented an important stage in the development of modern capitalism.

ADDITIONAL**1. Write a paragraph on Humanism in literature.**

- The idea of humanism was a central feature of renaissance. It laid emphasis on human dignity and nature.
- The humanists said that man endowed with reason and the ability to attain true knowledge. The idea of humanism was first expressed in literature.
- Petrarch was the first person to adopt ideas of classical humanism in his works and therefore, he is called as the Father of Humanism.
- Even before him, Dante influenced by the classic. He authored the book Divine comedy.
- Machiavelli wrote a political treatise called The Prince. In this book, he wrote about the virtue that a ruler should possess. For him, the end was more important than means.
- Erasmus known as the Prince of Humanists wrote In Praise of Folly, a satirical work on the activities and rituals of the Church.
- Sir Thomas More of England wrote Utopia, a satire on the political evils of his time.
- Cervantes of Spain wrote don Quixote, another satire on medieval chivalry and valour.

2. What were the effects of Renaissance?

The impact of Renaissance was profound and far reaching. The noteworthy effects are-

- Its important contribution was the idea of humanism. It marked a definite shift towards individualism, secularism and nationalism.
- The introduction and practice of writing in the vernacular enriched the growth of vernacular languages.
- In turn, the vernacular languages provided the intellectual basis for the rise of national-states.
- Renaissance made a beginning in criticizing the corrupt and worldly practices of the Church.
- Erasmus and Thomas More indirectly encouraged the reformation movement.
- The curiosity kindled by the Renaissance played a decisive role in the discovery of new land routes and remapping of the world.
- Similarly, inquisitiveness and empiricism of Renaissance combined with knowledge of the classical science led to new inventions in science.



3. What were the causes for the rise of reformation movement in Roman Catholic Church?

The following factors led to rise of reformation movement in Christianity-

- Pope lived a luxurious life like a prince.
- Many of his officials were corrupt and the offices of the Church were sold for money.
- The Church made the people believe that they would suffer in purgatory because of their sins.
- The people were further told that if they repented their sins and did penance, they would be absolved from sins and go to heaven.
- The Church prescribed a number of penances for various sins.
- People were made to believe that participation in the Mass (a ceremony) would reduce the sins.
- The Church even began to grant pardon known as the indulgences for money.
- The critical thinking and inquisitive spirit of Renaissance humanism helped people to questions such practices of the church.
- Thus, towards the end of 16th century, attempts were made to reform the Church.

8

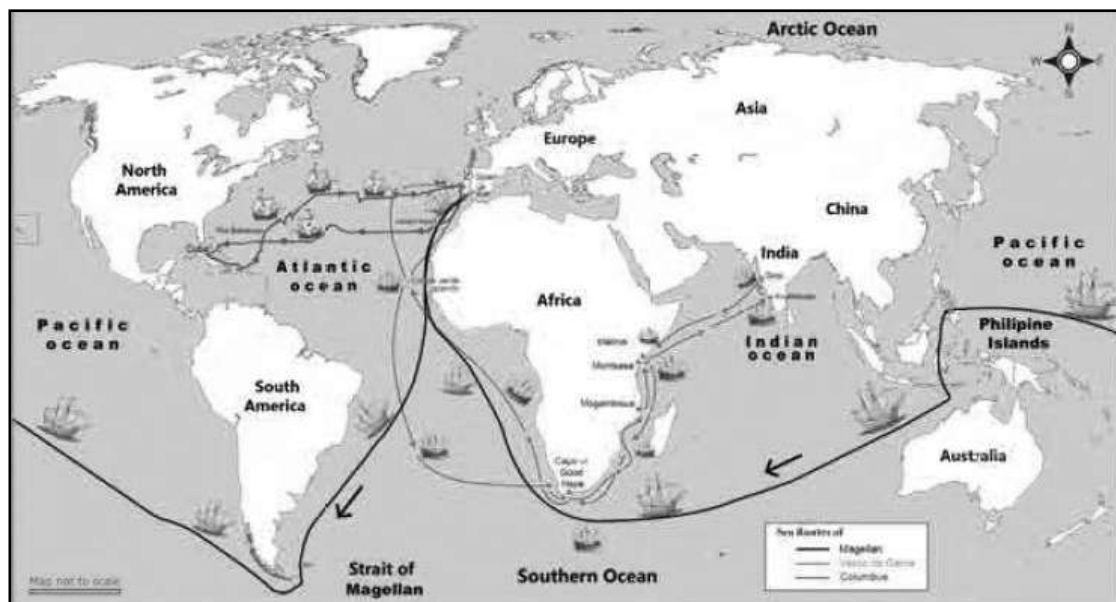
HISTORY

FUN WITH HISTORY

STUDENTS ACTIVITIES

1. In an outline map of world, mark, the routes of

a) Bartholomew Diaz b) Vasco-da-Gama c) Columbus d) Magellan



8

2. Collect pictures of European explorers.

HISTORY



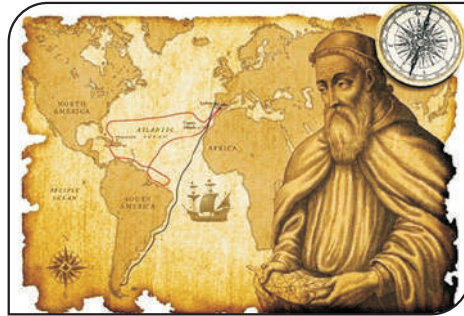
Vasco-da-Gama



Christopher Columbus



Bartolomeu Diaz



Americo Vesputio



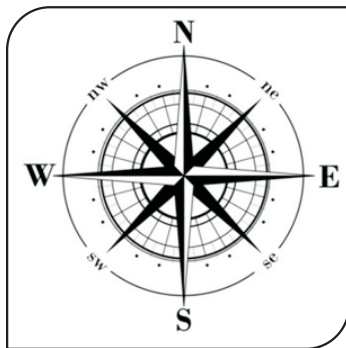
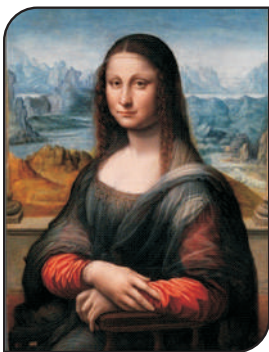
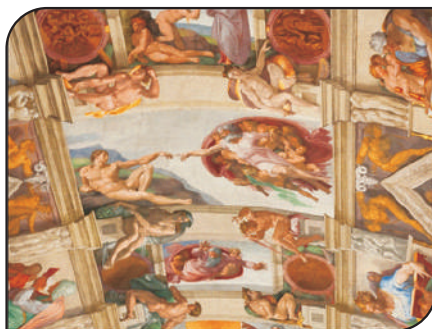
Captain James Cook



Bartolomeu Diaz



Henry, the navigator

3. Create a model of Mariner's Compass.**4. Construct a model ship of medieval Europe.**
(Self Activity)**IX. ASSIGNMENT.****1. Prepare an album with masterpieces of Italian art.****Mona Lisa****Last Supper****Sculpture of David****Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel (Rome)****Madonnas**

8

HISTORY



2. Write a brief biography of Martin Luther.

Martin Luther, O.S.A. was a German professor of theology, composer, priest, monk, and a seminal figure in the Protestant Reformation. Luther came to reject several teachings and practices of the Roman Catholic Church. He strongly disputed the Catholic view on indulgences.

- Born: 10 November 1483, Eisleben, Germany
- Died: 18 February 1546, Eisleben, Germany
- Education: University of Erfurt (1501–1505)
- Spouse: Katharina von Bora (m. 1525–1546)
- Era: Reformation
- Children: Margarete Kunheim, Magdalena Luther, Paul Luther, Elisabeth Luther, Hans Luther, Martin Luther

3. Visit the nearby printing press and compare it with the earliest printing device.

(Self Activity)

