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☐	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
☐	FBQ	After the French Revolution, ethnic groups within Empires saw as an answer	independence					eExam
☐	FBQ	The Russian Revolution is the collective term for a series of revolutions in Russia in both the years __and 1917	1905					eExam
☐	FBQ	The German Revolution emphasised popular discontent with the traditional, largely __political structure of the Confederation	autocratic					eExam
☐	FBQ	The European Congress of Viena was held in which year 	1815					eExam
☐	FBQ	Under the Constitution of 1791, the King had to share power with the elected __Assembly	Legislative					eExam
☐	FBQ	 __, a popular figure with the masses in France, was fired as the finance Minister by the King under the influence of Queen Marie Antoinette	Necker					eExam
☐	FBQ	The Estates-General in France were made up of three Estates, namely, the rest of France, Clergy and the 	Nobility					eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	Before the French Revolution, France participated in the _____ revolutionary war	American					eExam
☐	FBQ	_____ was the name of France's Finance Minister as at 1784	Calonne					eExam
☐	FBQ	The Proclamation of the Republic and the commencement of the French Revolutionary wars took place in the year _____	1792					eExam
☐	FBQ	The first English coffeehouse, Angel, was established in Oxford in the year _____	1650					eExam
☐	FBQ	Diderot and Voltaire were part of the microcosm of the _____	Republic of Letters					eExam
☐	FBQ	In 1664 Pierre Bayle coined the term _____	Republic of Letters					eExam
☐	FBQ	In Jonathan Israel's views, the learned journals, from the 1680s onwards, influenced European _____ to a greater degree than any other	intellectual culture					eExam
☐	FBQ	_____ was the English Replica of the French Academy of Science	The Royal Society of London					eExam
☐	FBQ	The subject of the public contests of the l'Academie Française were mainly _____ or monarchical	religious					eExam
☐	FBQ	_____ percent of the membership of the Academy of Science founded in France in 1666 were clerics	13	thirteen				eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	When a man is unable to make use of his understanding without direction from another, he is under 	Tutelage					eExam
☐	FBQ	 _published the Preliminary Discourse of l'Encyclopédie	d'Alembert					eExam
☐	FBQ	In socio-cultural parlance, Enlightenment is less a collection of thought than a process of changing _and cultural practices	sociabilities					eExam
☐	FBQ	From the intellectual perspective, enlightenment means the _outlook of the 18th Century	philosophical					eExam
☐	FBQ	 _was a political idea developed by Baron de Montesquieu?	Popular Sovereignty					eExam
☐	FBQ	 _was the Italian who was the first European allowed into the Forbidden City in China, taught the Chinese how to construct and play the spinet	Jesuit Matteo Ricci					eExam
☐	FBQ	The arrived Japan in 1543	Portuguese					eExam
☐	FBQ	The European appetite for trade, commodities, and slaves greatly affected many other areas of the world, during the Age of Discovery	empires	empire				eExam
☐	FBQ	The Age of Discovery was tightly linked to the _Golden Age	Dutch					eExam

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☐	FBQ	the "Report of a journey through the navigations of the Portuguese in the East" was published by Jan Huyghen van Linschoten in 	1595					eExam
☐	FBQ	In 1592, Cornelis de Houtman was sent by Dutch merchants to __, to gather as much information as he could about the Spice Islands	Lisbon					eExam
☐	FBQ	During the age of discovery, in Africa the Portuguese found a number of that were as large and populous as those in Europe	empires					eExam
☐	FBQ	 __ was the king of Aragon when rumours of undiscovered islands in Hispaniola was heard	Ferdinand II	King ferdinand II				eExam
☐	FBQ	Columbus first sailed to the Canary Islands, taking off on the evening of 3 August 	1492					eExam
☐	FBQ	The Treaty of divided the world between Spain and Portugal	Tordesillas					eExam
☐	FBQ	According to Maclean (2008) the settlement of La Navidad in what is now present-day 	Haitia					eExam
☐	FBQ	Prince Henry of Portugal died in 	November 1460	1460				eExam
☐	FBQ	The Sailor that was appointed as the First Admirer of the Portuguese Army was called 	Manuel Pessanha					eExam

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☐	FBQ	Western Europeans used the compass, progressive new advances in cartography and _for the first oceanic exploration	astronomy					eExam
☐	FBQ	The rise of the Empire led to the fall of Constantinople in 1453	Ottoman					eExam
☐	FBQ	 _Emperor ended further expeditions after the Chinese lost interest in what they termed barbarian lands turning inward	Hongxi					eExam
☐	FBQ	In the year _, the merchant brothers Vadino and Ugolino Vivaldi sailed from Genoa with two galleys but dissapeared off the Moroccan Coast	1291					eExam
☐	FBQ	From 1206 on, the _allowed safe trade routes and communication lines stretching from the Middle East to China	Pax Mongolica					eExam
☐	FBQ	The Yermak's voyage of the year led to the annexation of Siberia into Russia	1850					eExam
☐	FBQ	The period of European history at the close of the Middle Ages and the rise of the Modern world is called 	The renaissance					eExam
☐	FBQ	According to the Magisterial reformers, the equality of the Gospel was not to overturn the inequalities of or the hierarchies of the sexual order	social rank					eExam

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☐	FBQ	During the Reformation period, did transform the lives of women in a markedly manner	reforms					eExam
☐	FBQ	Women were particularly attracted to the Reformation because it gave them opportunities to participate as it involves _of power	decentralization					eExam
☐	FBQ	 _led a struggle against Catholicism in Central Europe and parts of France, Scotland, and England.	John Calvin					eExam
☐	FBQ	Euan Cameron (1991) argues that the essence of the Reformation was a combination of religious Reformers ' protests and political ambitions	Laymen's					eExam
☐	FBQ	During the reformation Era, the _was the Group who helped keep Easter Europe in the Catholic Fold	Jesuits					eExam
☐	FBQ	Filippo Brunelleschi was an architect who built the dome of 	Florence					eExam
☐	FBQ	Jacob Burckhardt (1860) defined the renaissance period in terms of two concepts, _and modernity'	Individualism					eExam
☐	FBQ	 is the name of the King of England, who established the Anglican Church	King henry VIII					eExam
☐	FBQ	Science and _were very much intermingled in the early Renaissance	Art					eExam

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☐	FBQ	Leonardo da Vinci has been referred to by Capra F as the father of 	Modern Science					eExam
☐	FBQ	Impacts of the Renaissance on the intellectual life of Europe were only visible in __and philosophical thoughts, Arts and science	political					eExam
☐	FBQ	During the Renaissance period, the minds of political theorists were free from the __dogma	Catholic					eExam
☐	FBQ	Renaissance period was the period of the rebirth of the __Civilization	Greek-Roman					eExam
☐	FBQ	It is __that in the late middle ages, Europe prospered, recorded economic, Growth, Prosperity and a continent wide social unrest	1	correct or confirmed				eExam
☐	FBQ	Records indicate that Batu Khan was planning a conquest of the remaining European powers, beginning with a winter attack on __, Italy and Germany	Austria					eExam
☐	FBQ	During the Western Europe became more politically organized	High Middle Age					eExam
☐	FBQ	During the High Middle Age, there was polarization in the 	Church					eExam
☐	FBQ	Feudal Christendom grew during the 	Early Middle Age					eExam
☐	FBQ	 __of northern and Western Europe started In the Middle Ages	Sustained Urbanization					eExam

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☐	FBQ	 ___ was the new political structure in Europe after the collapse of the Roman Empire	Feudalism					eExam
☐	FBQ	 ___ was the last Emperor to rule over a united Roman Empire in 395 AD	Theodosius					eExam
☐	FBQ	Romulus Augustus, the last Emperor of the Western Roman Empire surrendered to the Germanic King 	Odoacer					eExam
☐	FBQ	In the Roman Empire, the porous boundaries between public and private made began to use their familial roles as instruments of public power	women					eExam
☐	FBQ	When Rome was governed as a Senatorial Republic, it was called 	the Roman Republic					eExam
☐	FBQ	until the first century B.C Rome retained its ___ form of government	Republican					eExam
☐	FBQ	The three types of teachings for boys in ancient Greece were ___ for arithmetic, kitharistes for music and dancing, and Paedotribae for sports.	gramatistes					eExam
☐	FBQ	The city of was a notable exception to the rest of Greece in democracy	Sparta					eExam
☐	FBQ	During the historical period, Macedonia became a Roman province	Roman Greece					eExam

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☐	FBQ	The Hellenistic Period marked the end of the Wars of 	Alexander the Great					eExam
☐	FBQ	In ancient Europe, written records began to appear from about the __century BC	9th	Ninth				eExam
☐	FBQ	The __culture is also known as the Hellenistic culture	Greek					eExam
☐	FBQ	The __left a legacy in Europe which is evident in current language, thought, pattern and law	Romans					eExam
☐	MCQ	During which age was Western Europe became more politically organized	High Middle Age	Early Middle Age	Late Middle Age	Dark Age	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which country was the foremost European country to geographically explore the Africa coasts?	England	Spain	France	Portugal	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	In Fuat Sezgin's accounts, Muslim seafarers had reached the Americas by which year?	1320	1420	1520	1620	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Who encouraged maritime commerce and ordered the first explorations ?	King Dinis of Portugal	Alfonso IV of Portugal	Manuel Pessanha of Portugal	Young Prince Henry of Portugal	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	The Age of Discovery was tightly linked to the.....Golden Age	Dutch	French	Romans	Greek	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	After the French Revolution, ethnic groups within Empires sawas an answer	Revolution	Independence	Unification	Democracy	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Before the French Revolution, the percentage of land owned by the Church in the kingdom was..... and it was the largest land-owner	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	At the aftermath of the Russian Revolution, the	Tsarist autocracy reinstated	Soviet Union was troubled	all of the above	none of the above	D	eExam

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☐	MCQ	One of these was not a major factor that may be singled out as causes of the German Revolution	insensitive to political reform	growth of the nationalist sentiment	poor living conditions	Events across Europe and impacts of the French revolution	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	The French revolution lasted for how many years?	Eight years	ten years	twelve years	fourteen years	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	On which date of 1789 did the French Assembly make a Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.	46113	46143	46204	46235	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	The Committee of Thirty in France during the Revolution is composed of the..	elites	wealthy	intellectuals	politicians	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	One of these was not a root cause of the French financial crisis that led to the Revolution	inefficient and antiquated financial system	burden of an inadequate system of taxation	inability to manage national debt	the Kings exorbitant lifestyle	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	By the end of 1789, the price of a four-pound loaf of bread rose to	Eight sous	ten sous	twelve	fourteen sous	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Before the French revolution there was	Feudalism	Oligarchy	Monarchy	Anarchy	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The Grub Street club, as it were, was not initially a form of what to the Republic of Letters?	Critic	Alternative	Rebellion	Revolt	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which languages were the dominant languages of publication in Europe around 1682?	French and English	French and Latin	German and Dutch	English and Latin	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	François-Alexandre Aubert de La Chesnaye des Bois's Dictionnaire de la Noblesse indicates, natural history was very often aaffair	scientific	intellectual	political	elitist	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Before the 18th Century Europe, it seems that the human affairs were guided by the following except	Parisian scholars	Bourgeois	scientists	academicians	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	The process of man's education through in the use of reason, according to Moses Mendelssohn is called	philosophy	human behaviour	enlightenment	humanities	D	eExam

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☐	MCQ	According to Kant, when did mankind come of age and its consciousness emancipated from an immature state of ignorance and error?	14th Century	15th century	17th Century	18th Century	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	What was the primary source of legitimacy during the enlightenment age?	values	idea	intellect	reason	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	The pre-existing system before the enlightenment age in Europe was	Capitalism	Theocracy	feudalism	Aristocracy	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The Spanish pattern of Territorial aggression include the following, except	destruction of aggressive empire	substitution of aggressive Empires	assimilation of the language, sexual culture...of the aggressed	abuse of indigenous people driven off their lands	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	According to Mayne (2009), the European overseas expansion and contact between the Old and New Worlds produced which Exchange?	Colombus exchange	Europe Overseas exchange	Columbian exchange	European-Caribbean Exchange	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	During the Age of Discovery, the city of.....was first the centre of international economy	Amsterdam	Rome	Venice	Antwerp	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	The Dutch rebellion against the rule of Philip II of Spain in 1568 led to how many years of war?	Eighteen years	Seventeen years	gold	trans-European	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The island named by Columbus as the San Salvador is a country called.....in the present day	the Atlantic Ocean	Inland	the Pacific Ocean	Southern America	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The Canary Islands, as recorded in 1402 was located	off the East African coast	off the North African Coast	Off the South African Coast	off the West African Coast	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	On the evening of 3 August 1492, Columbus departed from Palos de la Frontera with how many ships?	two	three	four	five	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Who encouraged maritime commerce and ordered the first explorations?	Pedro Escobar	Lopo Gonçalves	Joao de Santerem	Fernao Gomes	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	In Fuat Sezgin's accounts, Muslim seafarers had reached the Americas by which year?	1320	1420	1520	1620	B	eExam

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☐	MCQ	According to Spufford (1989) , the.....were forced to reduce their activities in the Black Sea, and at war with Venice	Yemenites	Gonese	Omanis	Portuguese	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The European trade with the Middle east and Africa was dominated by which country between the eighth and the fifteenth century?	Spain	Portugal	Republic of venice	Italy	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The Mongols lost most of China to the rebel Ming Dynasty in 1368, after the overthrow of the which Dynasty?	Asian	Tang	Yuan	Yongle	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	One of these explores was a Venetian merchant	Ugolina Vivaldi	André de Longjumeau	Flemish William	Marco Polo	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Spain Began exploration of the African coasts in which year ?	14th century	15th Century	16th century	17th Century	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which country was the foremost European country to geographically explore the Africa coasts?	England	Spain	France	Portugal	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Hugo van der Goes and Jan van Eyck were natives of which country in Renaissance Europe?	France	the netherlands	Italy	Greece	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	For how lond did the Renaissance period lasted?	one century	two centuries	one and a half century	two and a half centuries	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	The brand of reform that did not offer women a more active role in religious life was	Lutheralism	radical	Anabaptist	Magisterial	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	By reference to what did Richard Hooker (1553-1600) typically explained the prominence of women in reform Movements	their gender	their nature	their prominence	their involvement	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Who did not posit that women in good measure were instrumental in spreading the ideas of the religious Reformation after 1517 ?	Marilyn J. Boxer	Jean H Quaraert	Richard Hooker	jean H. Quaraert	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	According to Ozment, the Protestants, superstitions more socially disruptive than the religious practices set aside by the Reformation	protested against	abolished	embraced	reduced	C	eExam

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☐	MCQ	Who among the following was not part of the reformers who focused on the individual Christian and his spiritual life ?	Sabonarola's	John Calvin	Erasmus	Ignatius Loyola	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	A failed Peace agreement among major European powers at the Treaty of London in 1518 is an occurrence during which period?	Early Middle Age	High Midle Period	Reformation Period	Renaissance Period	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	One of the distinguishing features of Renaissance art was its development of highly realistic	shadow perspective	colour perspective	visual perspective	linear persective	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Pico della Mirandola was the author of the document titled	il uomo universal	the Manifesto of the renaissance	Della vita civile	La citta di vita	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The reform during the age of reformation is a mixture of political and	economic	scientific	religious	philosophical	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	In the early renaissance period, research method changed from its previous stand to an approach based on	non-mechanistic and non-reductive	real and futuristic	humanism and target	observatory philosophy	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Who among these thinkers was a humanist?	Niccolo Machiavelli	Thomas More	Matteo Palmieri	Malt by W	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Humanist education was based on the programme of 'Studia Humanitatis', that being the study of five humanities, namely	poetry, grammar, moral philosophy and rethoric	poetry, grammar,pure philosophy and rethoric	poetry, grammar, history,moral philosophy and rethoric	poetry, grammar, history,moral philosophy and rethoric	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	One of these intellectuals was a political thinker during the European renaissance	Lonardo da Vinci	Niccolo Machiavelli	Ricardo	Newton	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Renaissance writings also had impacts on political thinking besides influencing arts and literature, andthinking	Economic	Scientific	intellectual	philosophical	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The French Revolution of 1989 was during the	Ealy Midle Period	High Midle Period	Early Modern Period	Late Middle Period	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which term was later used to qualify the renewed interest taken in ancient Greek and Roman texts during the European Late Middle Age ?	Europe renaissance	Greek renaissance	Italian Renaissance	Romans renaissance	C	eExam

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☐	MCQ	In the 11th Century, nation-states began to take form in places such as	England, France, Portugal and Spain	France, England, Spain and Greece	France, Austria, Spain and Greece	France germany, Portugal and Spain	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	On what basis was there division between Rome and Constantinople During the High Middle Age?	Political	religious	Economic	Cultural	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Charlemagne, King of the Franks' empire was based in	Modern Rome	Modern Greece	Modern hellenics	Modern France	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	At which period did Byzantine emerged as the centre of Roman authority?	Dark Age	Early Midle Age	High Middle Age	Late Middle Age	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	One of these did not happen from the 5th Century to the beginning of the Early Modern Period in Europe	the beginnings of European internal expansion	the division of Western Christianity in the Reformation	the rise of nation-states	the rise of humanism in the Italian Renaissance	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Despite the collapse of the Roman Empire, the city of Rome remained a centre of learning under the guidance of	Emperor Trajan	Emperor Diocletin	The Roman Catholic Church	Justinian I	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	During which period did the Romans shifted to Byzantine as the centre of Roman authority?	The decline of the Roman Empire	the Emigration Period	The Migration Period	the Roman Capital period	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	In what year did Rome finally fall ?	476 AD	674AD	764AD	467AD	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which Emperor declared an official end to state-sponsored persecution of Christians in 313 AD	Julius Caesar	Trajan	Diocletin	Constantine	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these statements is true about the European history?	Roman Empire was displaced and replaced by the Greek	Greek Empire was displaced and replaced by the Romans	Greek Empire constantly fought against by the Roman	Greek Empire was neither displaced nor replaced by the Roman	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	In ancient Greece, slaves had no right to one of these	property	family	status	children	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	In ancient Greece, social prominence did not amount to any special	status	rights	priviledge	rights	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	During the Archaic period, what did the city states relied on to fight ?	Organized Army	Archaic Weapons	Citizens	Hired Mercenaries	C	eExam

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☐	MCQ	In Greek politics, it was recorded that Herodotus was able to extensively categorize the city-states by	Language	Tribe	religion	Culture	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	In which period in ancient Greece did the Spartan hegemony strived?	Archaic Period	Classical period	hellenistic period	Roman Greece Period	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	By which year did Athens and Corinth become major maritime and mercantile powers ?	8th Century	9th century	6th century	7th century	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The Hellenic society was organized on the basis of city-states, or	Ville	Polis	Provinces	Quarters	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these concepts emanated from Athens?	Theocracy	Aristocracy	Feudalism	Democracy	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these countries are strongly connected to the intellectual development of Europe?	Greece and France	Italy and England	Greece and Italy	Greece and germany	C	eExam

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