



HISTORY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS HISTORY (HINGLISH)

CHANGING CULTURAL TRADITIONS

Ncert Textbook Questions Solved Answer In Brief

1. Which elements of Greek and Roman culture were revived in the 14th and 15th centuries?



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2. Compare details of Italian architecture of this period with Islamic architecture



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3. Why were Italian towns the first to experience the ideas of humanism?



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4. Compare the Venetian idea of good government with those in contemporary France



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Ncert Textbook Questions Solved Answer In A Short Essay

1. What were the features of humanist thought?



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2. Write a careful account of how the world appeared different to seventeenth century Europeans.



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More Questions Solved Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What do you mean by Renaissance? From where did it start?



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2. Who made the first Printing press?



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3. Who was 'Renaissance Man'?



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4. Mention a few reasons that were responsible for the emergence of Renaissance



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5. What was the status of women in business families?



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6. Name a few who played a crucial role in bringing Renaissance movement.



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7. Who was Martin Luther?



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8. How did the invention of printing press prove a deciding factor for the Renaissance

movement?



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9. Who was Michelangelo?



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10. Who was Ibn Rushd?



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11. What had the students in universities to do prior to the starting of printing?



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12. Who was Andreas Vaselius?



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13. What do you understand by realism?



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14. What was the name of the book composed by Jacob?



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15. When was humanism adopted in curriculum of the universities in Italy?



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16. What do you understand by classical architecture?



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17. Who was Thomas Moore?



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18. What do you know about Ptolemy's 'Almagest'?



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19. Write any two features of humanist thought.



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20. 'All men are bad and ever ready to display their vicious nature'. Who said this and why?



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21. What kind of impression do you get about the status of women in business families?



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22. What were the thoughts of Balthasar Castiglione?



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23. What was the view of German reformers in regard to salvation?



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24. What was the view of the Christians about the earth?



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25. What was the declaration of Copernicus about the earth?



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26. What was the concept of Humanism?



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27. Who propounded the theory of earth as part of solar system?



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28. Who was the leader of the Protestant Reformation Movement? What were its chief gospels?



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29. Define 'Document of Indulgences'.



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30. What virtues were equally necessary for both men and women as per Castiglione?



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31. Which factors took Italian cities and courts beyond the world?



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More Questions Solved Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mention a few characteristics of Venice and Genoa cities.



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2. Which factors were responsible for the widening of European skills?



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3. Do you think that the Renaissance started a new age?



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4. Enlist the names of women intellectually creative during the period of Renaissance in Europe.



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5. Why did the movement break out against the Catholic Church?



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6. Which factors led to voyages discoveries?



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7. Which factors indicate success of nation-states?



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8. The humanists made distinction between middle age and modern age. How?



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9. What was the view of Leon Batista Alberti on architect?



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10. What did William Tyndale say in favour of Protestantism?



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11. What was the contribution of Galileo?



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12. Discuss the important changes that took place during Renaissance





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13. Write a note on the following: (i) Spirit of Inquiry (ii) Spirit of Humanism



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14. What was Counter Reformation Movement?



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15. Italian towns were the first to experience the ideas of humanism. Why?



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16. What was the political system that emerged in nation-states?



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17. What were the effects of Glorious Revolution?



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18. Nation-states marked a step forward in man's progress. Discuss.



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19. Write the contributions of Leonardo-da-Vinci.



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20. Discuss the underlying principles of presumptions constituting independent city states in Italy



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More Questions Solved Long Answer Type Questions

1. Discuss the different scientific aspects reflected in the works of sixteenth century Italian artists.



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2. What were the demerits of the nation-states?



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3. Describe the changes brought by the Renaissance in the contemporary life of the people.



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4. How did the Italian culture revive after the fall of Western Roman empire?

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5. The seventeenth century Europeans witnessed the world as different. Explain.

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6. What were the causes of Renaissance in Western Europe?



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7. What were the main characteristics of Renaissance?



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[More Questions Solved Passage Based Questions](#)

1. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

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.

Who was niccolo machiavelli ?



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2. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

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Why was he famous for ?



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What did niccolo machiavelli believe in ?



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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.'

What do you know about Giovanni Pico della Mirandola? What did he write?



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What did he say about the importance of debate in 'On the Dignity of Man'?



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Name the two spheres in which Renaissance brought about revolutionary changes.



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7. 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.'

What do you know about William Tyndale?



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What were his objectives to translate the Bible into English?



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What were the issues on which the Protestants criticised the Catholic Church?

Write any two issues.



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10. 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'.

Who was Leonardo da Vinci?



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11. 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'.

Mention the names of two paintings made by Leonardo da Vinci.



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What was the area of interest of Leonardo da Vinci?



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More Questions Solved Map Skills

1. On the map and locate the following Italian states.

Rome, Venice, Padua, Genoa, Mantua and Florence.



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Test Your Skills Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Who was Thomas Moore?



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2. What is meant by Realism?



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3. What do you understand by Reformation Movement?



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Test Your Skills Short Answer Type Questions

1. What was the theory of Copernicus?



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2. What was Counter Reformation?



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