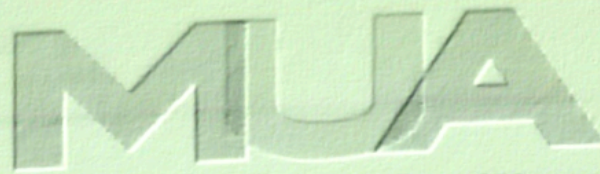


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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION ARTS

HIS 434 : TRANSFORMATION OF EUROPE

DATE: 28TH MARCH 2024

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. DO NOT write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains SIX (6) questions.
4. Question ONE is compulsory.
5. Answer any other THREE questions.
6. Question ONE carries 25 MARKS and the rest carry 15 MARKS each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Scientific and Political Transformation of Europe

European intellectuals derived their understanding of the natural world from the writings of the Greeks and the Romans. These writings suggested that everything on earth was reducible to four elements; that the sun, moon, planets, and stars were so light and pure that they floated in crystalline spheres and rotated around the earth in perfectly circular orbits.

The observations of Copernicus and other scientists, including Galileo, undermined this earth-centered model of the universe and led to the introduction of the Copernican sun-centered model.

The Copernican model was initially criticized and suppressed by Protestant leaders and by the Catholic Church. Despite opposition, printed books spread these and other new scientific ideas among European intellectuals.

Isaac Newton's discovery of the law of gravity showed how natural laws govern all physical objects. Newton's discoveries led to the development of Newtonian physics. However, Newton and other scientists did not believe that their discoveries were in conflict with religious belief.

The advances in scientific thought inspired European governments and groups of individuals to question the reasonableness of accepted practices in fields ranging from agriculture to laws, religions, and social hierarchies. This intellectual movement, which assumed that social behavior and institutions were governed by scientific laws, is called the Enlightenment.

The Enlightenment thinkers were also influenced by the Reformation and by accounts of other cultures (including Jesuit accounts of China).

The new scientific methods provided the enlightened thinkers with a model for changing European society. These thinkers were not a homogeneous group; they drew inspiration from disparate sources and espoused a variety of agendas. Most were optimistic that the application of reason would lead to human progress.

The ideas of the Enlightenment aroused opposition from many absolutist rulers and from clergy, but the printing press made possible the survival and dissemination of new ideas.

Europe's cities experienced spectacular growth between 1500 and 1700. The wealthy urban bourgeoisie thrived on manufacturing, finance, and especially trade, including the profitable trade in grain.

The bourgeoisie forged mutually beneficial relationships with the monarchs and built extensive family and ethnic networks to facilitate trade between different parts of the world.

Partnerships between merchants and governments led to the development of joint-stock companies and stock exchanges. Governments also played a key role in the improvement of Europe's transportation infrastructure.

- HIS 434/ASA/EXAM/JUP/2024
- a) Justify the main features of Middle Age Europe (12 marks)
 - b) Discuss how diseases, population decline and famine contributed to transformation of Europe (9 marks)
 - c) Explain how the following events transformed Europe: (4 marks)
 - I) Black Death
 - II) Italian Renaissance
 - III) Avignon Papacy
 - IV) Peasants' Revolt

QUESTION TWO

- a) Explain factors for European renaissance (3 marks)
- b) Describe features of renaissance in Europe (12 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Explain consequences of religious reformation on European society in fourteenth century (7 marks)
- b) Evaluate factors for reformation in Europe in 1600 A.D. (8 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Explain the contribution of the following renaissance geniuses to modern scientific thought: Johannes Kepler, Galileo Galilei and Nicolaus Copernicus to modern science (6 marks)
- b) Examine the main features of European Scientific Revolution (9 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Explain rise of European feudalism in middle ages (6 marks)
- b) Examine features of feudalism in medieval Europe (9 marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Explain reasons for the onset of European enlightenment (7 marks)
- b) Discuss the following Enlightenment ideas in Europe: (8 marks)
 - i) Deism
 - ii) Liberalism
 - iii) Republicanism
 - iv) Conservatism