

FUKIEN SECONDARY SCHOOL
S2 First Term Uniform Test (2021-2022)
History
(45 minutes)

Date: 12th November 2021
Time: 8:30 a.m. - 9:15 a.m.

Name: _____
Class: _____ No.: _____

Instructions to Candidates:

1. The full mark of this paper is 70.
 2. Write **ALL** answers on the answer sheets provided.
 3. Hand in both the question paper and the answer sheets at the end of the test.
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Part A Multiple Choice Questions (10 marks)

Choose the best answers.

1. When did the Renaissance start?
 - A. In ancient times
 - B. In the early Medieval Times
 - C. In the late Medieval Times
 - D. In the Modern Times
2. Which of the following was the birthplace of the Renaissance?
 - A. Britain
 - B. Italy
 - C. France
 - D. Greece
3. Which of the following items was the first to change during the Renaissance?
 - A. literature
 - B. architecture
 - C. astronomy
 - D. sculptures

4. The Reformation was a _____ movement in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries.
- A. religious
 - B. economic
 - C. social
 - D. political
5. In 1516, Dutch theologian _____ published the original Greek version of the *New Testament*.
- A. Martin Luther
 - B. Calvin
 - C. Galileo
 - D. Erasmus

Part B Fill in the Blanks (10 marks)

Fill in the blanks with the words provided in the boxes below.

Greco-Roman	Egyptian	The Enlightenment	Rational	Human bodies	Lifelike
Proportional	Revival	The Scientific Revolution	Facial	The Voyages of Discovery	The French Revolution

1. The word 'Renaissance' means ' (a) ' or 'rebirth'. The Renaissance refers to the revival of the ancient (b) civilization.
2. During the Renaissance, the painters and sculptors studied (c) . They created (d) body movements and (e) expressions.
3. Renaissance architects believed that buildings should be (f) , (g) and harmonious which mirrored the beauty of human body.
4. The Renaissance freed the minds of Europeans. This led to the Reformation, (h) , (i) and (j) .

Part C True or False (5 marks)

Identify the following statements whether they are 'true' or 'false'. Circle your answers on the answer sheets.

Statements
1. Before the Renaissance, the European buildings were mainly built in Gothic style.
2. St. Peter's Basilica in Italy was built in Gothic architectural features.
3. Medieval paintings were mainly about religion and their styles were realistic.
4. Heliocentrism stated that the Sun was the centre of the universe.
5. The Reformation led to a peaceful time in Europe.

Part D Matching (6 marks)

Match Column A with Column B.

Column A (Major figures during the Renaissance)	Column B (Contribution)
(a) Leonardo da Vinci	(i) He made telescopes to observe the universe.
(b) Galileo	(ii) He dissected dead human bodies.
(c) Copernicus	(iii) He wrote many famous plays such as <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> .
(d) Shakespeare	(iv) He proposed the theory of heliocentrism.
(e) Vesalius	(v) His most famous works include the <i>Mona Lisa</i> and the <i>Last Supper</i> .
(f) Michelangelo	(vi) His painted scenes from the Bible on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

Part E Data-based Questions (22 marks)

1. Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A

The following description is about Renaissance literature.

Most literature works were written in Latin in the early Medieval Times. ... **'X'** wrote the *Divine Comedy* in the **'language of commoners'**. He was the pioneer who wrote in Italian. People had a better understanding of literary works written in their native languages. ... In his poems, he tried to point out the inequality of people's life at that time.

SOURCE B

The following is a statement made by Fracastoro.



In the past, many people believed in the explanation of the Church that God's punishment was the cause of diseases. Christians should follow the saying of the Church if they wanted to receive treatment. However, according to my studies, diseases were spread by tiny invisible particles.

- (a) Who was **'X'** in Source A? (2 marks)
- (b) Which language was the **'language of commoners'** as referred to in Source A? (2 marks)
- (c) How did the Church explain the cause of diseases? Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (3 marks)
- (d) **'Emphasizing humanism'** and **'Challenging tradition'** were the two features of the Renaissance.
- (i) Explain the meaning of **'Emphasizing humanism'** with reference to your own knowledge and give *one* example from Source A. (3 marks)
- (ii) Explain the meaning of **'Challenging tradition'** with reference to your own knowledge and give *one* example from Source B. (3 marks)

2. Study Source C.

SOURCE C

The following extract is about the development of Protestantism.

A German priest in 1517 posted the '*Ninety-Five Theses*' on a cathedral.

- People can only be redeemed through faith in God.
- Only God can forgive people's sins. The Pope does not have this power.
- Selling or buying indulgences is a sin.
- ...

He was excommunicated from the Church in 1521. However, many German people supported him. He then set up a new sect called 'Lutheranism'.

- (a) Who wrote the *Ninety-Five Theses* as shown in Source C? (2 marks)
- (b) Did the person in question (a) support the selling or buying indulgences? Explain your answer with reference to Source C. (3 marks)
- (c) How did the *Ninety-Five Theses* lead to the rise of Protestantism? Explain your answer with reference to Source C, and using your own knowledge. (4 marks)

Part F Long Questions (17 marks)

In this part, the contents carry 15 marks and the format of presentation carries 2 marks. Candidates are required to use complete sentences to answer *all* questions.

1. Explain any *three* causes of the Renaissance. (9 marks)
2. How did the Reformation change the *political* and *economic* outlook of Europe? (6 marks)

END OF PAPER