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Faculty of Letters and Languages
Department of English

Second Year First-Term Key Answers Exam of Civilization 2025-2026

Full Name:

Group:

Activity One: Fill in the following gaps with the appropriate answers (5 pts)

**The Age of Reason The Civil War The Scientific Revolution Feudalism Patents
Magna Carta Imperialism The Bill of Rights**

1.**Patents**..... protected the innovations and creations of inventors during the Industrial Revolution.
- 2.....**Magna Carta**..... was imposed by the Barons on King John in 1215. It was the first document to limit the powers of the monarch.
3.**The Civil War**..... was a violent conflict between Parliament and King Charles I over religious and political prerogatives.
4.**Feudalism** .. was a system of land ownership in exchange for military service and loyalty in medieval Europe.
5. ..**The Age of Reason**..... was one of the greatest intellectual movements in human history which provided the intellectual foundations of modernity.

Activity Two: Circle the letter that best answers the question or completes the statement. (10 pts)

1. Which of the following was a key principle established by the Magna Carta in 1215?

A) The establishment of a democratic parliament with elected representatives B) Universal suffrage for all English citizens C) The abolition of the monarchy in favor of a republican system **D) The king's power was subject to the law and certain rights could not be arbitrarily violated**

2. Which social class in feudal society was NOT part of the traditional "three estates"?

A) The clergy B) The nobility C) The peasants **D) Merchants and townspeople**

3. What did Enlightenment thinkers generally believe about human nature and progress?

A) Humans are inherently evil and cannot improve B) Society should return to medieval traditions **C) Human reason could lead to progress and improvement of society** D) Progress was impossible without divine intervention

4. What was the Great Exhibition of 1851?

A) An art gallery opening B) A military parade **C) A world's fair showcasing industrial and cultural achievements, held in the Crystal Palace** D) A religious festival

5. Which social problem was most associated with Victorian industrial cities?

A) Overpopulation in rural areas **B) Overcrowding, poor sanitation, and poverty in urban slums** C) Excessive wealth distribution D) Lack of factories

6. What was the typical view of women's role in Victorian society?

A) Women should have careers equal to men B) Women belonged in the "separate sphere" of home and family C) Women should focus solely on politics D) Women and men had identical social roles

7. What was the significance of the Reform Acts during the Victorian era?

A) They gradually expanded voting rights to more men (and eventually some women) B) They had no political impact C) They restricted voting to nobility only D) They abolished Parliament

8. What was the East India Company's role in British imperialism?

A) A trading company that gradually acquired political and military control over India before the Crown took over B) It had no role in imperialism C) A missionary organization D) A naval force only

9. What was the primary economic theory behind British imperialism?

A) Communism B) Mercantilism and later industrial capitalism requiring raw materials and markets C) Feudalism D) Isolationism

10. What was the Opium Wars' connection to British imperialism?

A) Britain fought to stop opium trade B) Britain fought China to force it to accept opium imports and open to British trade C) China invaded Britain D) The wars had nothing to do with trade

Activity Three: Identify the following concepts within the allotted space (5pts)

1. The Wealth of Nations:

A book written by Adam Smith in 1776 advocating "laissez-faire", the government should stop interfering in business and industry to speed up the development process.

2. Heliocentric:

Having the sun as the centre with the planets orbiting it as opposed to the geocentric model, which places the Earth at a fixed position in the centre of the universe.

3. Mercantalism:

It is an economic theory that views national wealth as measured by gold and silver accumulation. It promotes strong government control, exports over imports, and trade protectionism.

4. Constitutional Monarchy:

It is a system of government in which a monarch is the head of state but their powers are limited by a constitution or laws. (Students can also say that the monarch has symbolic rights)

5. Universal Male Suffrage:

It was a key principle of the Chartist Movement, it referred to the demand that all adult men, regardless of property or wealth, should have the right to vote.