

NDA-CDS 2 2024

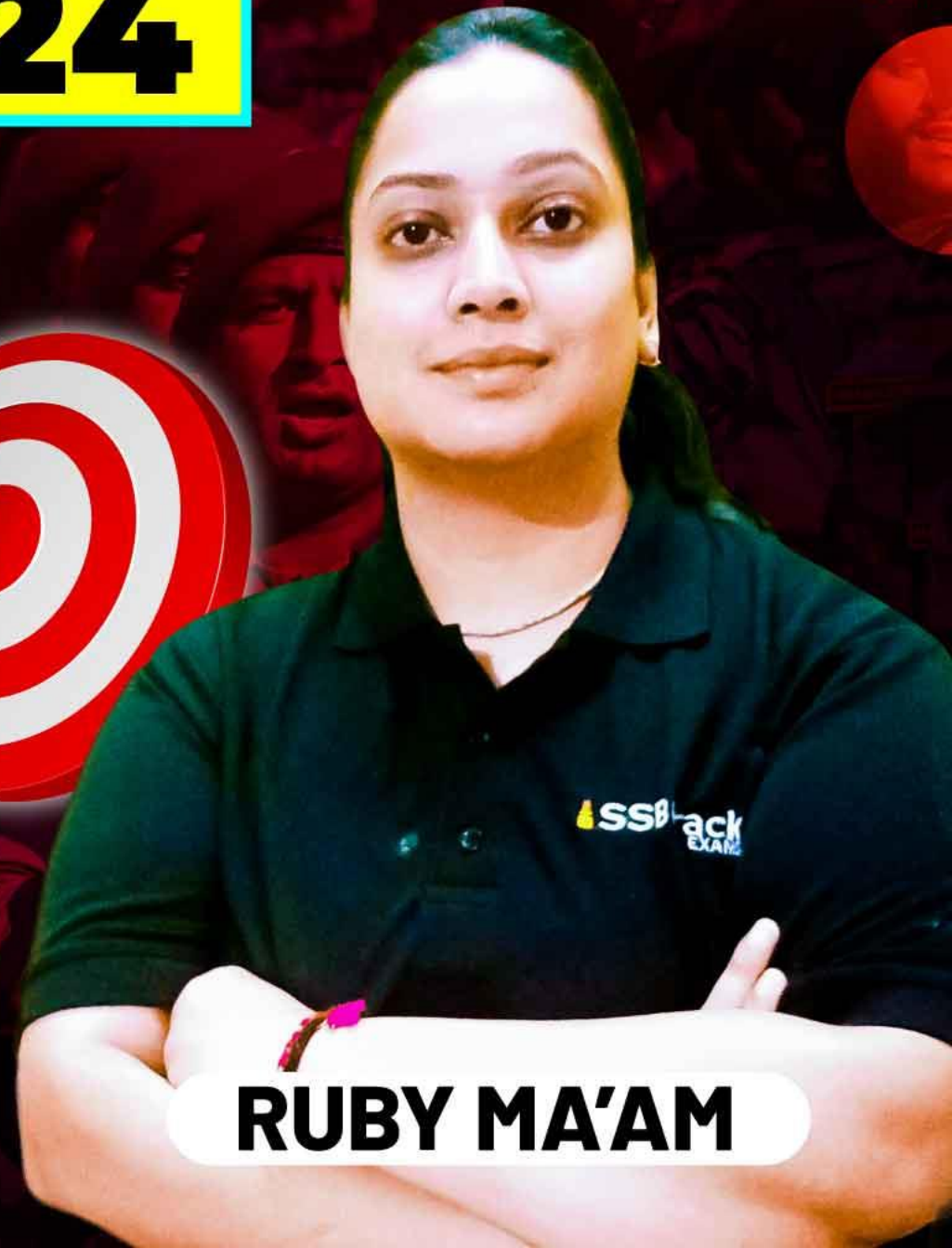
GK



LIVE

WORLD HISTORY

CLASS 1



RUBY MA'AM



05 July 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM	05 JULY 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS	RUBY MA'AM
9:00AM	05 JULY 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES	DIVYANSHU SIR

SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

9:00AM	OVERVIEW OF TAT & WAT	ANURADHA MA'AM
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NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM	GK - WORLD HISTORY - CLASS 1	RUBY MA'AM
1:00PM	GS - PHYSICS - CLASS 5	NAVJYOTI SIR
2:30PM	GS - CHEMISTRY MCQS - CLASS 10	SHIVANGI MA'AM
4:00PM	MATHS - PROBABILITY - CLASS 1	NAVJYOTI SIR
5:30PM	ENGLISH - PARTS OF SPEECH - CLASS 3	ANURADHA MA'AM

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2:30PM	GS - CHEMISTRY MCQS - CLASS 10	SHIVANGI MA'AM
5:30PM	ENGLISH - PARTS OF SPEECH - CLASS 3	ANURADHA MA'AM



The Renaissance

The Renaissance Was A **Rebirth Of Interest** In The Art And Learning Of Ancient Greece And Rome And Many Historians Say That It Marked The **End Of The Middle Ages And The Beginning Of Our Modern World.**



The Birth Of Renaissance

Began In The **Universities And Monasteries Of Italy**, Where People Rediscovered **Old Manuscripts** In Latin And Greek On Science, Art, And Literature. Some Of These Manuscripts Were Brought To Italy By Greek Scholars Fleeing Constantinople After The City's Fall To The **Ottoman Empire**.



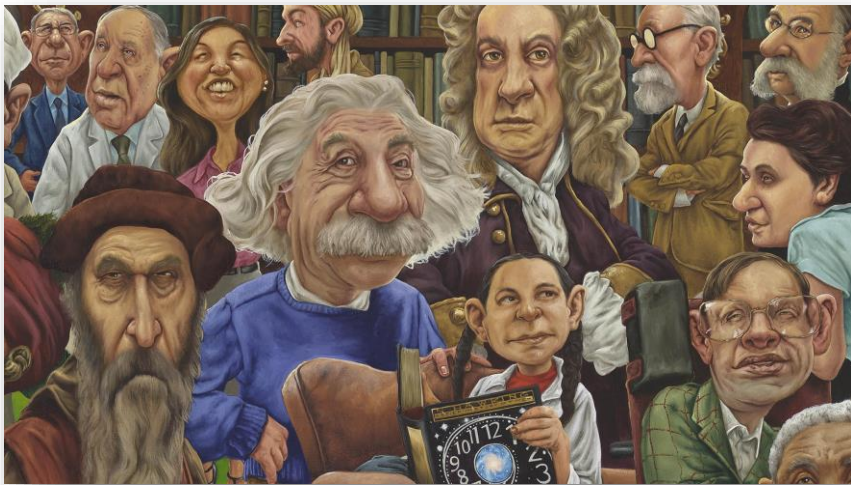
The Birth Of Renaissance

Scholars Tried To Understand Greek And Roman Beliefs, Which Placed More Emphasis On The Significance Of **Human Life On Earth Rather Than On An Afterlife.**



Spread Of Idea Called 'Humanism'

By The 14th Century, A New Cultural Movement '**Humanism**' Promoted The Idea That **Man Was The Center Of His Own Universe** And That Advancements In Education, Classical Arts, And Science Should Be Accepted For The **Betterment Of Humankind.**



Spread Of Idea Called 'Humanism'

The Renaissance Was Fueled By New Technology. Printing With Movable Type, Developed By **Johannes Gutenberg In Germany**, Made Books Cheaper And More Plentiful, So New Ideas Could Be Read By More People.



Spread Of Idea Called 'Humanism'

Humanism Encouraged Europeans To Question The Role Of The Roman Catholic Church During The Renaissance. The Easy Availability Of Books Made Education Cheap And Widespread.



Spread Of Idea Called 'Humanism'

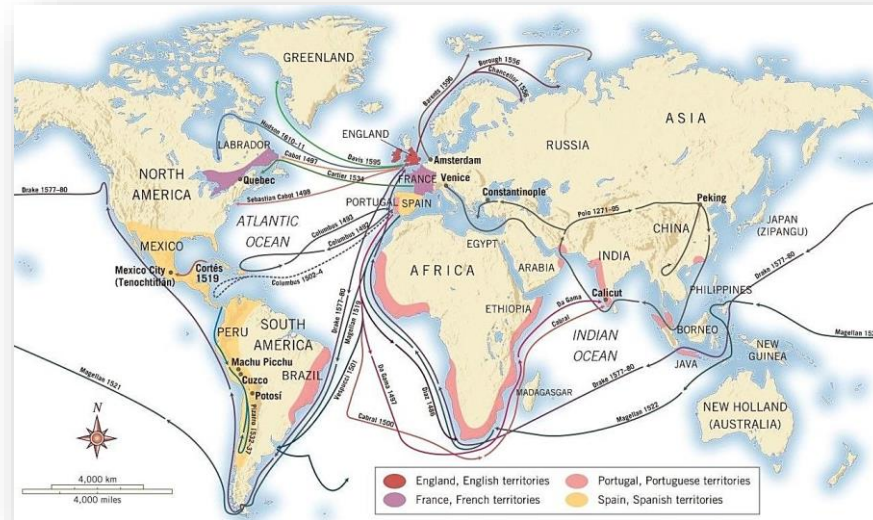
Now More People Could Learn To Read And Write And Interpret Ideas And Even Closely Examine Religion As They Know It. This Led To The **Protestant Reformation Movement** By The 16th Century German Priest **Martin Luther**.



Exploration & Adventures During The Renaissance

By The Early 15th Century **Europeans Set Out To Explore The Oceans** With Stronger And Sturdier Ships Made For Long Voyages Into The Sea. The

Portuguese Were The First To Go Exploring. The Portuguese Prince, **Henry The Navigator**, Took A Keen Interest In Shipbuilding And Navigation.



RENAISSANCE

- Lasted From 13th To 17th Century
- Contributions To Art, Architecture, Astronomy, Science And Literature
- Mostly Focused On Religion And Its Liberation
- Most Significant Outcomes Was The Protestant Reformation
- Notable Persons Were Machiavelli, Leonardo Da Vinci, Michelangelo Etc

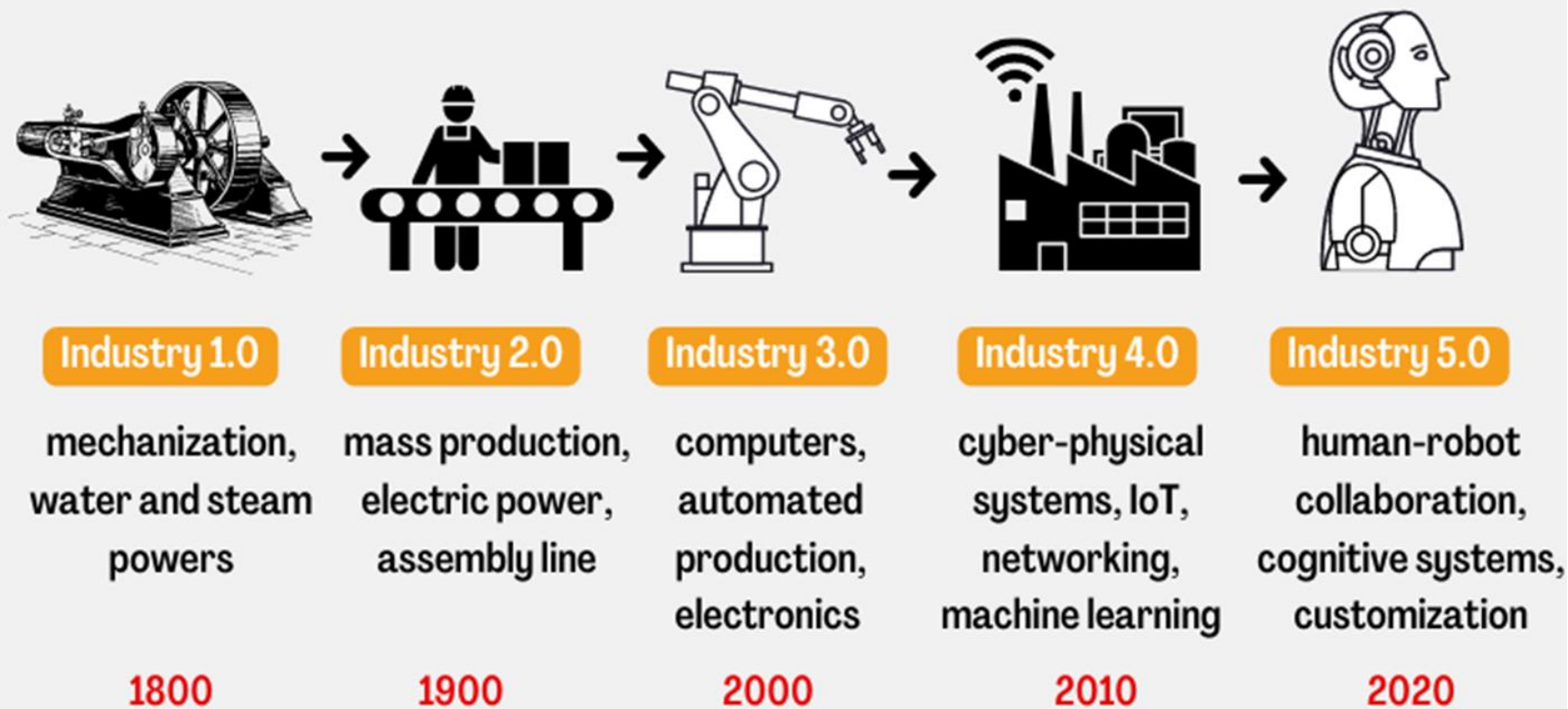
ENLIGHTENMENT

- Flourished From 17th And 18th Centuries
- Science, Mathematics And Technology Were Core Areas
- Focus On The Application Of Rational Thought & New Inventions, Discoveries
- French Revolution Steeped In The Ideals Of The Liberty, Quality And Fraternity
- Notable Persons Were Adam Smith, Immanuel Kant, John Locke Etc

Industrial Revolution

- It Was The Transition To **New Manufacturing Processes** In Europe And The United States, In The Period From Between **1760 To 1840**.
- Going From **Hand Production Methods To Machines** The Industrial Revolution Led To An Unprecedented Rise In The **Rate Of Population Growth**.
- It Is The Process Of **Change From An Agrarian And Handicraft Economy To One Dominated By Industry And Machine Manufacturing**.

Industrial REVOLUTIONS



Summary

- **Birth Of Renaissance**
- **Spread Of Idea Called 'Humanism'**
- **Renaissance Vs Enlightenment**
- **Industrial Revolution**



What was the Renaissance?

- A. A revival of interest in classical art and learning.
- B. A period of industrial growth in Europe.
- C. The era of absolute monarchies.
- D. The age of exploration.

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- B. A period of industrial growth in Europe.
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The Renaissance was a revival of interest in classical art and learning, characterized by a renewed focus on humanism and the arts.

Who is often considered the "father of humanism" during the Renaissance?

- A. Leonardo da Vinci
- B. Johannes Gutenberg
- C. Petrarch
- D. Galileo Galilei

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- C. Petrarch**
- D. Galileo Galilei

Petrarch is often considered the "father of humanism" for his emphasis on classical literature and the value of human achievements.

The Enlightenment emphasized the importance of:

- A. Religious dogma
- B. Superstition
- C. Reason and science
- D. Feudalism

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The Enlightenment emphasized the importance of reason and science as the primary sources of authority and knowledge.

Which Enlightenment philosopher is known for his social contract theory?

A. John Locke

B. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

C. Voltaire

D. Montesquieu

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Jean-Jacques Rousseau is known for his social contract theory, which emphasizes the idea of a social contract between individuals and the government.

The Industrial Revolution marked a significant shift from:

- A. Agrarian economies to industrial economies
- B. Monarchies to democracies
- C. Feudalism to mercantilism
- D. Exploration to isolation

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A. Agrarian economies to industrial economies

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C. Feudalism to mercantilism

D. Exploration to isolation

The Industrial Revolution marked a significant shift from agrarian economies to industrial economies, characterized by the rise of factories and machinery.

The spinning jenny and the power loom were inventions associated with:

- A. The Renaissance
- B. The Enlightenment
- C. The Agricultural Revolution
- D. The Industrial Revolution

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The spinning jenny and power loom were key inventions of the Industrial Revolution, revolutionizing textile production.

Which of the following statements is true about the Enclosure Movement?

- A. It promoted communal farming practices.
- B. It divided and enclosed common lands for private use.
- C. It focused on religious reforms.
- D. It aimed to abolish serfdom.

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- C. It focused on religious reforms.
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The Enclosure Movement involved dividing and enclosing common lands for private agricultural use, leading to significant social and economic changes.

Who wrote "The Wealth of Nations," advocating for the principles of capitalism and free markets?

A. Adam Smith

B. Karl Marx

C. John Locke

D. Thomas Hobbes

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Adam Smith wrote "The Wealth of Nations," promoting the principles of capitalism, free markets, and the invisible hand of self-interest.

The Enlightenment idea of "separation of powers" is attributed to:

- A. John Locke
- B. Montesquieu
- C. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- D. Voltaire

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Montesquieu is credited with the idea of the separation of powers, advocating for distinct branches of government to prevent tyranny.

The French Revolution was inspired by Enlightenment ideals of:

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- B. Divine right of kings
- C. Liberty, equality, and fraternity
- D. Feudalism

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The French Revolution was inspired by Enlightenment ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity, seeking to overthrow the monarchy and establish a republic.

Which technological advancement played a crucial role in the spread of Enlightenment ideas and knowledge?

- A. Printing press
- B. Steam engine
- C. Telegraph
- D. Cotton gin

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The printing press played a crucial role in the spread of Enlightenment ideas by making books and pamphlets more widely available.

Who is known for his heliocentric model of the solar system during the Renaissance?

- A. Johannes Kepler
- B. Galileo Galilei
- C. Nicolaus Copernicus
- D. Isaac Newton

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Nicolaus Copernicus proposed the heliocentric model, suggesting that the sun is at the center of the solar system.

The term "philosophe" refers to:

- A. Enlightened monarchs
- B. Enlightenment thinkers
- C. Industrial entrepreneurs
- D. Renaissance artists

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The term "philosophe" refers to Enlightenment thinkers who were intellectuals committed to social reform and the advancement of knowledge.

What event marked the beginning of the Industrial Revolution?

- A. Invention of the steam engine
- B. Agricultural Revolution
- C. Construction of factories
- D. Invention of the spinning jenny

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- D. Invention of the spinning jenny**

The Industrial Revolution is often considered to have begun with the invention of the spinning jenny, which revolutionized textile production.

The concept of the "invisible hand" is associated with:

- A. Adam Smith
- B. Karl Marx
- C. John Locke
- D. Thomas Hobbes

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The concept of the "invisible hand" is associated with Adam Smith, referring to the self-regulating nature of a free market economy.

The Treaty of Westphalia, signed in 1648, is often associated with:

- A. The Renaissance
- B. The Enlightenment
- C. The Industrial Revolution
- D. The end of the Thirty Years' War

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- D. The end of the Thirty Years' War**

The Treaty of Westphalia, signed in 1648, marked the end of the Thirty Years' War and had significant implications for the balance of power in Europe.

Which monarch is known for his or her support of the arts during the Renaissance?

- A. Queen Elizabeth I
- B. Louis XIV
- C. Charles I
- D. Ferdinand II

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A. Queen Elizabeth I

B. Louis XIV

C. Charles I

D. Ferdinand II

Louis XIV of France is known for his support of the arts and the development of the Palace of Versailles during the Renaissance.

The Industrial Revolution resulted in a significant shift in population from:

- A. Rural to urban areas
- B. Urban to rural areas
- C. Europe to Asia
- D. Agricultural to nomadic lifestyles

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The Industrial Revolution led to a substantial shift in population from rural to urban areas, as people moved to cities for employment in factories.

The scientific method, emphasizing observation and experimentation, became prominent during the:

- A. Renaissance
- B. Enlightenment
- C. Industrial Revolution
- D. Middle Ages

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A. Renaissance

B. **Enlightenment**

C. Industrial Revolution

D. Middle Ages

The scientific method became prominent during the Enlightenment, as thinkers emphasized empirical observation and experimentation.

The Enlightenment thinker who championed freedom of speech and religious tolerance was:

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- B. Voltaire
- C. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- D. Montesquieu

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Voltaire championed freedom of speech and religious tolerance, advocating for individual liberties and the separation of church and state.