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3 rd Year LMD students

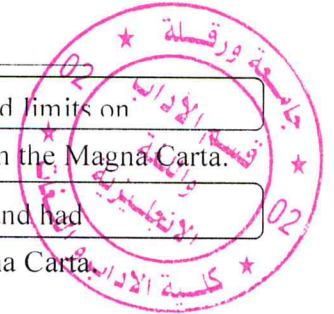
THE TYPICAL ANSWER TO THE CIVILIZATIONS EXAM FOR THE FIFTH SEMESTER

Part One (10 pts): choose the correct answer/s if there is/are

1. The United Kingdom consists of _____
 - a. England, Scotland, Wales.
 - b. Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
 - c. England and Scotland.
 - d. Great Britain and the Irish Republic
2. The Monarch of the UK _____
 - a. Rules and governs.
 - b. Reigns but does not rule.
 - c. Reigns and rules.
 - d. Rules but does not reign.
3. Who chooses the House of Commons representatives? _____
 - a. The Monarch
 - b. The Prime Minister
 - c. Electors
 - d. The House of Lords
4. Who were the earliest people to live on the British Isles?
 - a. The Romans
 - b. The Celts
 - c. The Anglo-Saxons
 - d. The Normans
5. The Anglo-Saxons were _____
 - a. Celtic inhabitants.
 - b. Germanic tribes
 - c. Roman invaders.
 - d. Scandinavian Vikings.
6. The Commonwealth of Nations is _____
 - a. An association of the former British colonies.
 - b. A union of sovereign states.
 - c. An organization of independent countries.
 - d. All of them
7. Which conflicts have usually been seen as concluding the Battle of Bosworth? _____
 - a. The Hundred Years' War.
 - b. The barons against Henry III.
 - c. Bosworth Field.
 - d. The Wars of the
 - e. The American War of Independence.
8. Which of the following lists of ruling families is ordered chronologically? _____
 - a. Hanoverian, Stuart, Lancastrian, Tudor, Yorkist.
 - b. Lancastrian, Yorkist, Tudor, Stuart, Hanoverian.
 - c. Yorkist, Tudor, Stuart, Hanoverian.
 - d. Tudor, Hanoverian, Lancastrian, Stuart, Yorkist.
 - e. Yorkist, Lancastrian, Tudor, Stuart, Hanoverian.
9. Which of these groups first arrived in Britain in the fifth century AD? _____
 - a. Vikings.
 - b. Romans.
 - c. Celts.
 - d. Normans.

10. Which of the following statements about the Magna Carta are true? _____

- a. The Magna Carta formally recognized the nobles' ancient rights and limits on
- b. The Great Council had King John executed when he refused to sign the Magna Carta.
- c. The Magna Carta legalized the idea that not even the king of England had
- d. Richard the Lion-Heart forced the English barons to sign the Magna Carta.



Part Two (10 pts): Answer the following questions using your own words

1- How did the social and economic dynamics between laborers and conservatives in England shape the political landscape of the country?

The laborers and conservatives in England had a major impact on how the country developed politically. Laborers were generally in favor of expanding the rights of common citizens and were supportive of the labor movement. Conservatives, on the other hand, were generally in favor of maintaining the existing social and economic order, with the ruling class in control of the country's resources and power. This dynamic between laborers and conservatives shaped the political landscape of England, with the laborers pushing to expand the rights of citizens, while the conservatives fought to maintain their power and control.

2- What were the religious, political and social implications of the English Reformation in the 16th century?

The English Reformation had profound implications for the religious, political and social landscape of England in the 16th century. On a religious level, the English Reformation led to the establishment of the Church of England, a state-sponsored Protestant church. This created a religious divide between England and the rest of Europe, which was then dominated by the Catholic Church. On a political level, the English Reformation resulted in the English monarchy becoming more powerful, as it had the power to appoint bishops, who in turn had the power to influence political decisions. On a social level, the English Reformation led to a breakdown of traditional social structures, as the Protestant Church was seen as subversive and challenging to established authority.

3- During the Middle Ages, the Roman Catholic Church possessed a large economic influence. How did they come to have this ability?

The Roman Catholic Church had economic power because it had the most amount of land in Europe. This land came from gifts from kings/queens as well as wealthy lords. However, some land was also taken over by force by the Roman Catholic Church "The Roman Catholic Church also collected a tax from person

4- Explain the pyramidal system that appears during the Middle Ages in England?

The feudal system in the Middle Ages was a pyramid-like structure in which the King was at the top, followed by Lords and vassals, and with peasants at the bottom. Lords would grant land to vassals in exchange for their loyalty and service. Vassals were responsible for providing military service to the Lord and were expected to serve him faithfully. Peasants were the lowest class in the feudal system, and were responsible for paying rent and taxes to the Lord in exchange for the use of the land. This hierarchical structure of obligations and duties was the basis of the feudal system.