

**GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
SILVASSA CAMPUS**

Course: **Comparative World History**
Semester- II (Batch: 2023-28)

End Semester Examination: April-May 2024

Date: 1st May, 2024

Duration: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 50

Instructions:

- Read the questions properly and write the answers in the given answer book.
- Do not write anything on the question paper.
- The respective marks for each question are indicated in-line.
- Indicate correct question numbers in front of the answer.
- No questions or clarification can be sought during the exam period, answer as it is, giving reason, if any.
- Word Limit: 10 Marks: 700-750 words, 5 Marks: 350 words.

Part A		Marks
Answer any four of the following:		
Q.1	Ancient Egyptian culture flourished through adherence to traditions and their legal system followed the same paradigm. Egyptian law was based on the idea of <i>Ma'at</i> which denoted balance and harmony with oneself, community and the gods. People were expected to live a life mindfulness and consideration. The main duty of the king was to maintain this balance and rule accordingly and therefore Egyptian legal system derived its legitimacy from <i>Ma'at</i> . Discuss the legal system in ancient Egypt.	(10)
Q.2	The Code of Hammurabi was asset of 282 laws inscribed in stone by the Babylonian king Hammurabi who ruled ancient Mesopotamia. Though this was not the first of the law codes that existed in this region but it was certainly the most defined and influenced other cultures. Ancient Mesopotamian legal system is always studied in the context of Hammurabi's code which not only tried to regulate the society and bring order to it but it was also one of the earliest attempts to articulate the idea of justice with respect to the individual. What were the salient features of Hammurabi's law code? How did it define the idea of justice and rights of the individual?	(10)
Q.3	The age of Enlightenment and Scientific Revolution redefined how human beings understand the world and their position within it. New philosophies were theorised, conservatism discouraged and Europe entered into the era of reason and scientific temper. This period impacted all aspects of an individual's life. Discuss the characteristic features of the Enlightenment Age and Scientific Revolution.	(10)
Q.4	The French Revolution was a turning point in the social, political and economic history of human civilization. With the rallying cry of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity", it proved to be an inspiration for the people of the entire world in their struggle against oppression and fight for human dignity. The French revolutionaries tried to create a new French nation state based on the ideals of the revolution. In the light of the above, discuss the Declaration of the Rights of Man and citizen.	(10)
Q.5	The First World War is considered to be one of the most destructive wars of the twentieth century. It killed around 20 million people (soldiers and civilians), an equal number	(10)

wounded, destroyed economies and led to massive social, political and economic upheaval particularly in Europe but also in other parts of the world. It was hailed as a war to end all wars and usher in democracy but the consequences were entirely opposite. What led the European powers to the First World War? What were the consequences?

Part B

Answer **any two** of the following:

- Q.6 The Conflict of the Orders or the Struggle of the Orders was apolitical struggle between the plebians (commoners) and the patricians (aristocrats) of the ancient Roman Republic in which the plebians asked for political equality. What were the reasons which led the plebians to protest? What were the consequences? (5)
- Q.7 Colonialism has been the defining aspect of the modern age which has brought about devastation on the regions colonised. It is closely associated with economic exploitation of the colony. By taking the example of any colony, show how colonialism evolves in different stages with each stage leading to a tighter control over the resources and people of the colony. (5)
- Q.8 It is widely believed that the harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles that were imposed of Germany eventually contributed to the rise of Hitler. Do you agree with this theory? Support your answer with valid arguments. (5)
