

Semester 3 (Complementary paper)

HY3CMT01 **Roots of the Modern World**

1. Jean Jacques Rousseau's well known book is known as .....
  - a. The Spirit of Laws
  - b. The Social Contract
  - c. Leviathan
  - d. The Age of Louis XIV
2. Siege of the Bastille occurred on the year .....
  - a. 1785
  - b. 1786
  - c. 1788
  - d. 1789
3. Whose aspirations echoed in the "Declaration of the Rights of Man" in the Constitution of France which was drafted in 1791?
  - a. Voltaire
  - b. Montesquieu
  - c. Rousseau
  - d. Diderot
4. "The Age of Revolutions" is written by .....
  - a. E.J. Hobsbawm
  - b. R.R. Palmer
  - c. Stavrianos
  - d. Huberman
5. Who invented the "Flying Shuttle"?
  - a. John Kay
  - b. James Hargreaves
  - c. Richard Arkwright
  - d. Edmund Cartwright
6. Richard Arkwright invented the .....
  - a. Spinning Jenny
  - b. Waterframe
  - c. Spinning Mule
  - d. Cotton Gin
7. Who invented the first steam engine which was used to pump the water out of the mines?
  - a. Samuel Crompton
  - b. Eli Whitney
  - c. Newcomen
  - d. George Stephenson
8. Which among the following was not the result of industrial revolution?
  - a. Capitalist Class
  - b. Population Growth
  - c. Landlordism
  - d. Urbanization
9. The doctrine of Scientific Socialism was enunciated by .....
  - a. Edmund Burke
  - b. Karl Marx
  - c. Descartes
  - d. Diderot
10. Modern democracy, as seen today is traced to the ..... war of independence
  - a. Indian
  - b. French
  - c. American
  - d. Russian
11. Adam Smith's well known work is .....
  - a. Tableau Economique
  - b. The Wealth of Nations
  - c. On Liberty
  - d. The People's Charter
12. Who is regarded as the father of British Socialism?
  - a. Karl Marx
  - b. Charles Fourier
  - c. Henri de Saint Simon
  - d. Robert Owen
13. Which among the following was not the basic principle of Karl Marx's political and social philosophy?
  - a. Historical Materialism
  - b. Class Struggle
  - c. Theory of Surplus Value
  - d. Theory of Value
14. Which among the following socialist parties founded at England in 1884 adopted the tactics of the famed Roman General, namely, 'Conquer by delay' in achieving their objects?
  - a. Social Democratic Party
  - b. National Socialist Party
  - c. The Fabian Society
  - d. Revolutionary Socialist Party
15. Britain's democracy was achieved through the reformer named .....
  - a. Jeremy Bentham
  - b. Tom Paine
  - c. Jefferson
  - d. Washington
16. The feudal lords of Japan was known as .....

- a. Bakufu    b. Daimyo    c. Samurai    d. Shogun
17. The emperor of China was a ..... monarch  
 a. Taoist    b. Buddhist    c. Confucian    d. Maitry
18. The warrior class of feudal Japan was called .....  
 a. Daimyo    b. Shogun    c. Samurai    d. Tozama
19. The centrality of trade in both the rise of feudalism and its decline was established by .....  
 a. Henri Pirenne    b. Karl Marx    c. Maurice Dobb    d. Kochoru Takahashi
20. Who among the following historians posed a serious challenge to the thesis put forward by Henri Pirenne on the decline of feudalism?  
 a. Guy Bois    b. Marc Bloch    c. Paul Sweezy    d. Maurice Dobb
21. Who is the author of “Feudal Society”?  
 a. Georges Duby    b. Robert Brenner    c. Lynn White    d. Marc Bloch
22. The work ‘Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism’ is edited by .....  
 a. Gerald Hodgett    b. Rodney Hilton    c. Harbans Mukhia    d. Ganshof
23. Protestantism is established by .....  
 a. Pope Leo X    b. Archbishop Albert    c. Martin Luther    d. Charles V
24. In which year the Pope permitted the sale of indulgences for money?  
 a. 1475    b. 1477    c. 1479    d. 1480
25. Ninety Five Thesis is associated with .....  
 a. Martin Luther    b. Huldreich Zwingli    c. John Calvin    d. John Knox
26. Who organized and restructured the scottish church after the model of Calvin’s Geneva?  
 a. John Knox    b. Lollards    c. Anne Boleyn    d. Martin Luther
27. .... established the Inquisition in the Papal states and called a council that met at Trent?  
 a. Pope Paul III    b. Pope John Paul    c. Pope Leo X    d. Pope Clement XIV
28. The commercial revolution began about .....  
 a. 10<sup>h</sup> century    b. 11<sup>th</sup> century    c. 12<sup>th</sup> century    d. 13<sup>th</sup> century
29. Which among the following was not a cause for the development of commercial revolution?  
 a. The capture of a monopoly of Mediterranean trade by the Italian cities  
 b. Introduction of coins of general circulation  
 c. Emergence of a powerful class of feudal lords  
 d. The encouragement given by the new monarchs
30. What is defined as a system of government intervention to promote national prosperity and increase the power of the state?  
 a. Physiocracy    b. Mercantalism    c. Laissez-faire    d. Behaviouralism
31. The most important principle which held the central place in mercantilist theory is known as .....  
 a. Laissez-faire    Behaviouralism    c. Physiocracy    d. Bullionism
32. Who were regarded as the real founders of enlightenment?  
 a. Descartes and Spinoza  
 b. Issac Newton and John Locke  
 c. Hobbs and Voltaire  
 d. Rousseau and Montesquieu
33. Who among the following is known as the champion on individual liberty?  
 a. Issac Newton    b. Rousseau    c. Voltaire    d. Helvetius

34. The climax of the intellectual revolution in philosophy was a movement known as .....  
 a. Renaissance      b. Reformation      c. Counter Reformation      d. Enlightenment
35. Who is regarded as the father of liberal theory of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries?  
 a. John Locke      b. James Harrington      c. Buffon      d. Rousseau
36. The Second Estate of the French Parliament comprised of .....  
 a. The Higher Clergy      b. The common man      c. The Nobility      d. The merchants
37. The founder of modern democracy was .....  
 a. Rousseau      b. Voltaire      c. Montesquieu      d. Thomas Hobbs
38. The author of 'Tableau Economique' is .....  
 a. Voltaire      b. Adam Smith      c. Francois Quesnay      d. R.J. Turgot
39. In which period the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen issued in France?  
 a. August 1789      b. September 1789      c. October 1789      d. November 1789
40. The most famous and perhaps the greatest of all the extremist leaders of French Revolution was .....  
 a. Maxmilian Robespierre      b. Jean Paul Marat      c. Danton      d. Thomas Pine
41. In which year a statute known as the Representation of the People Act passed in Britain that virtually abolished all the old property requirements for voting?  
 a. 1912      b. 1918      c. 1925      d. 1927
42. The Opium War occurred between the period .....  
 a. 1839 and 42      b. 1842 and 45      c. 1845 and 48      d. 1848 and 51
43. In which year the Tai-ping Rebellion broke out in China?  
 a. 1840      b. 1847      c. 1849      d. 1851
44. In 1900 A.D., the Society of Harmonious Fists in China unleashed a violent attack upon the christians and foreigners, which in the later days came to be known as .....  
 a. The Meiji Restoration      b. The Revolution of 1911      c. The Boxer Uprising  
 d. The Tai-ping Rebellion
45. .... was a period of revival based on the old learning and spread through traditional methods.  
 a. Renaissance      b. Enlightenment      c. Reformation      d. Counter-reformation
46. The renaissance peiod was approximately between .....  
 a. 1550 and 1680      b. 1220 and 1300      c. 1330 and 1530      d. 1700 and 1850
47. Which of the following states occupied a central position in the Renaissance?  
 a. Spain      b. England      c. Italy      d. Portugal
48. Who among the following is considered the pioneer of renaissance?  
 a. Petrarch      b. Lodovico      c. Aberti      d. Sforza
49. The famous renaissance work 'The Prince' was written by .....  
 a. Dante      b. Boccaccio      c. Leonardo da Vinci      d. Nicolo Machiavelli
50. Renaissance statecraft is typified by .....  
 a. Nicolo Machiavelli      b. Charles VIII      c. Burckhardt      d. Thomas Aquinas
51. .... emerged as a broader intellectual influence, focussing attention on the nature, achievement and potential of humanity rather than on the power and mystery of divinity.

- a. Mercantalism    b. Bullionism    c. Humanism    d. Individualism
52. Geographically, humanism originated in .....
- a. Spain    b. Germany    c. France    d. Italy
53. 'The Republic' is written by .....
- a. Aristotle    b. Plato    c. Hobbes    d. Montesquieu
54. The most important centre of Italian renaissance was the city of .....
- a. Venice    b. Sicily    c. Florence    d. Rome
55. The sculpture, 'The Head of David' was a masterpiece of .....
- a. Palladio    b. Raphael    c. Bramante    d. Michelangelo
56. 'Mona Lisa' and 'Last Supper' were the masterpieces of .....
- a. Michelangelo    b. Leonardo da Vinci    c. Titian    d. Bramante
57. The new literary form called 'short story' during the renaissance period was created by .....
- a. Raphael    b. Da Vinci    c. Petrarch    d. Boccaccio
58. Lutheranism, one form of protestant Christianity, originated in .....
- a. Italy    b. Germany    c. France    d. England
59. Martin Luther was influenced by William of Occan's philosophy of ..... with its view of chasm between God and men, reason and revelation.
- a. Nominalism    b. absolutism    c. Individualism    d. Humanism
60. In which year Martin Luther nailed his thesis on the church door at Wittenburg against the sale of indulgences?
- a. 1515    b. 1516    c. 1517    d. 1518
61. Martin Luther reduced the seven sacraments of Catholicism into three. Which among the following was not belong to these three sacraments?
- a. Baptism    b. the Eucharist    c. Penance    d. Matrimony
62. The intellectual head quarters of Lutheranism was .....
- a. University of Oxford    b. University of Cambridge    c. University of Wittenberg    d. University of Padua
63. Who established the Reformed Church at Switzerland which was independent of the reform movement in Germany?
- a. Calvin    b. Huldreich Swingli    c. Thomas Aquinas    d. Martin Luther
64. The type of Protestantism which was the basis for the modern Presbyterian, Congregational and reformed church was .....
- a. Calvinism    b. The Anabaptists    c. Anglicanism    d. The Reformed Church
65. Who wrote the 'Institutes of the Christian Religion' which formed the text book of the Protestant Reformation?
- a. Martin Luther    b. John Calvin    c. Zwingli    d. Rudolf Agricola
66. Protestantism began in .....
- a. Italy    b. France    c. England    d. Germany
67. 'On the Revolution of the Celestial Orbs' is authored by .....
- a. Galileo    b. Nicolo Conti    c. Copernicus    d. Aristotle
68. The foundation of two new sciences, statics and dynamics during the 17<sup>th</sup> century was laid by .....
- a. William Gilbert    b. Galileo    c. Theophrastus    d. Kepler
69. Who coined the term 'mercantilism'?
- a. Francois Quesnay    b. Eli Heckscher    c. Adam Smith    d. Diderot
70. Which theory aimed at explaining how growth was attained and what the roles of money, commerce, production, and of colonies were in effecting that growth?

- a. Mercantilist Theory      b. Growth Theory      c. Humanistic Theory d. Developmental Theory
71. Enlightenment was a desire for human affairs to be guided by .....
- a. Faith      b. Reason      c. Revelation      d. Superstition
72. 'The Philosophy of the Enlightenment' is written by .....
- a. Leibniz      b. Immanuel Kant      c. Franco Venturi      d. Ernst Cassirer
73. Who devised the term 'Asiatic Mode of Production'?
- a. Max Weber      b. Karl Marx      c. Jurgen Habermas      d. Pierre Bourdieu
74. Which of the following modes of productions have the characteristics of the absence of private ownership of land, autonomous village communities, and a despotic centralized state in charge of public works, especially irrigation?
- a. Capitalist      b. Feudal      c. Asiatic      d. Socialist
75. What is the Japanese collective term for the many codes of honour and ideals that dictated the *samurai* way of life, loosely analogous to the concept of chivalry in Europe?
- a. Bushido      b. Shinto      c. Rangaku      d. Shogun
76. The kind of political systems, where elected officials, and government workers feel they have a right to a share of government revenues, and use them to benefit their supporters, co-religionists and members of their ethnic group is called .....
- a. Socialism      b. Feudalism      c. Prebendalism      d. absolutism
77. Which among the following treaties resulted in the development of nation states?
- a. Treaty of Westphalia      b. Treaty of Tordesillas      c. Treaty of Utrecht      d. Twelve Years' Truce
78. What refers to the inter-regional and transnational division of labor, which divides the world into core countries, semi-periphery countries, and the periphery countries?
- a. Conflict Theory      b. Dependency Theory      c. Orientalist Theory      d. World System Theory
79. Who was regarded as the founder of World System Theory?
- a. Samir Amin      b. Immanuel Wallerstein      c. Descartes      d. Jean Paul Sartre
80. The work 'Orientalism' is authored by .....
- a. Derrida      b. Noam Chomsky      c. Habermas      d. Edward Said
81. Which group conquered Constantinople in 1453?
- A. Bulgarians      B. Greco-Romans      C. Kievan Rus      D. Ottomans
82. Who proclaimed the First Crusade?
- A. Alexios I Komnenos      B. Peter the Hermit      C. Pope Gregory VII      D. Pope Urban II
83. Which among the following is not generally held as a cause for the decline of feudalism
- (a) Crusades      (b) Black Death      (c) Revival of trade      (d) Holy Roman empire
84. Constantinople fell into the hands of the Muslims in
- A. 1453      B. 1543      C. 1354      D. None of these
85. Which group made up the largest part of the population in feudal society?
- A. vassals      B. peasants      C. knights      D. Lords
86. The Church had great power over people during the middle Ages because

- A. It protected them in times of warfare. B. It decided who could achieve salvation.  
C. It provided them with education. D. It controlled food production.
87. The feudal system in Europe was based on control of  
A. Cattle. B. Land. C. Crops. D. The Church.
- 88.. The theory of social contract primarily seeks  
A. to explore the historical origin of the State B. to explain the basis of political obligation C. to justify the status quo D. to bring out a radical transformation of society by revolution.
89. Name of the person who laid foundation for Portuguese in India?  
A: Albuquerque B: F.D Almaida C: Lord Minto D: R.s Ridique
90. English East India company was established in India in-----  
A: 1672 B: 1600 C: 1620 D: 1625
91. Crusades was centered around in .....  
a) Paris b) Italy c) Jerusalem d) Palestine.
92. Capitalism became prominent after the decline of -----  
a) Feudalism b) Liberalism c) Renaissance d) Prebendalism
93. "The Praise of Folly" is written by:  
a) Dante b) Cervantes c) Petrarch d) Erasmus
94. Who was the first European to venture out into the Atlantic Ocean?  
a)Magellan b) Vasco de Gama c) Albuquerque d) F.D Almaida
95. When Henry VIII divorced his wife to remarry, what new form of Christianity did he create?  
a) Calvinism b) Anglicanism c) Lutheranism d) Gallicism
96. What was the main inspiration for Renaissance thought?  
a) Humanism b) Behaviorism c) structuralism d) Nihilism
97. During the initial stages of the renaissance, the centre of all changes in Europe was in \_\_\_\_\_  
a ) England b) France c) Italy d) Portugal
98. As a result of 'Mercantilism' -  
a) The reformation movement was restricted and obstructed.  
b)The European traders began investing their profit in newer profit making industries  
c) a new government was established  
d) None of these
99. During which period did the clergy and the nobles enjoy all the rights, while others had only duties to perform?

a) Ancient period b) Medieval Period c) Modern Period d) Post modernism

100. Who was known as 'the Scholar of Europe'?

a) Milton b) Erasmus c) Marlow d) Luther

101. Under feudalism, land belonged to the .....

a) Lords b) Serfs c) Knight d) chief

102. Who wrote "Man is born free but he is, everywhere, in chains"?

a) John b) Rousseau c) Voltaire d) Titian

103. The Age of Enlightenment was otherwise known as .....

a) light b) Great c) Age of Reason d) Darkness

104. The father of modern observational astronomy was .....

a) Galileo b) Radhakrishnan c) Raman d) Nehru

105. The Industrial Revolution began in

a) England b) USA c) Germany d) France

106. Steamengines were powered by

a) Solar energy b) Natural gas. c) Coal. d) Electricity.

107. Which industry was first to be affected by the Industrial Revolution?

a) Textiles b) transportation c) ship building d) farming

108. Which was a result of the Commercial Revolution?

a) Shift of power from Western Europe to Eastern Europe

b) Expansion of European influence overseas

c) Decline in population growth in Europe

d) Spread of feudalism throughout Western Europe

109. Which system developed as a result of the Commercial Revolution

a) Manorialism b) communism c) bartering d) market economy

110. To which of the following is Agrarian expansion in the USA closely connected?

a) American War of Independence b) Slave trade c) Westward movement d) Fertility of the soil.

111. Who among the following was an exponent of White Man Burden Theory

(a) Jeremy Bentham (b) James Mill (c) Rudyard Kipling (d) Robert Clive

112. During 18<sup>th</sup> Century France was divided into-----

(a) Two Estates (b) Three Estates (c) Four Estates (d) Five Estates

113. The Directory in France was overthrown by.....

(a). Napoleon (b) Robespierre (c) Danton (d) Herbert

114. The Continental system was introduced by Napoleon against

(a) Britain (b) France (c) Austria (d) Russia

115. Heliocentric theory of universe was challenged by.....

(a) Kepler (b) Copernicus (c) Galileo (d) Aristotle

116. What does Laissez Faire stand for?

(a) Let things Alone (b) Restricted Trade (c) Government Regulations (d) None of these

117. Who wrote Pantagruel?

(a) Boccaccio (b) Ariosto (c) Erasmus (d) Rabelais

118. Which among the following was written by Francis Bacon?

(a) Utopia (b) Orlando Furioso (c) Novum Organum (d) Gargantua

119. Who coined the term Survival of the fittest?

(a) Herbert Spencer (b) Charles Darwin (c) Auguste Comte (d) John Kepler

120. When was the Communist Manifesto written?

(a) 1848 (b) 1860 (c) 1875 (d) 1890

121. Which among the following can be regarded as the first stage of capitalism?

(a) Industrial Capitalism (b) Mercantilism (c) Guild System (d) Finance Capitalism

122. Ignatius Loyola was associated with

(a) Reformation (b) Counter Reformation (c) Renaissance (d) Geographical Exploration

123. Who invented the telephone?

(a) Thomas Edison (b) George Stephenson  
(c) Alexander Graham Bell (d) Eli Whitney

124. The Battle of Waterloo was fought in the year----

(a) 1800 (b) 1805 (c) 1807 (d) 1815

125. Who was the ruler of France during French Revolution?

(a) Napoleon (b) Louis XIV (c) Charles X (d) Louis XVI

126. Theory of Separation of powers was introduced by—

(a) Rousseau (b) Voltaire (c) Locke (d) Montesquieu

127. Who wrote the famous work 'Decameron'?

(a) Dante (b) Loyola (c) Boccaccio (d) Brunelleschi

128. Which king of England was forced to sign the Magna Carta?

(a) King Richard I (b) King Louis (c) Henry III (d) King John



129. Which explorer discovered Cuba ?  
(a) Colombus (b) Marco Polo (c) Amerigo Vespucci (d) Megallan
130. Power Loom was invented by-----  
(a) John Kay (b) George Stephenson (c) James Watt (d) Edmund Cartwright
131. When did the British establish colonies in Australia?  
(a) 1788 (b) 1840 (c) 1814 (d) 1812
132. During 18th Century French economic thinkers were known as-----  
(a) Philosophers (b) Physiocrats (c) Capitalists (d) Socialists
133. Who was the first President of USA?  
(a) George Washington (b) Abraham Lincoln (c) Thomas Jefferson (d) John Kennedy
134. From which European country did Belgium get independence in 1830?  
(a) Britain (b) Dutch (c) France (d) Portugal
135. Who was the ruler of England during the Glorious Revolution?  
(a) Charles I (b) James I (c) Charles II (d) James II
136. Who issued the emancipation proclamation?  
(a) Abraham Lincoln (b) George Washington (c) Bismarck (d) Garibaldi
137. The bloodless revolution of 1688 took place in  
(a) England (b) USA (c) India (d) Germany
138. What was the name given to the first locomotive?  
(a) Sputnik (b) Speeder (c) Rocket (d) Missile
139. Who is known in history as Little Corporal?  
(a) Hitler (b) Mussolini (c) Marx (d) Napoleon
140. The Parliament of Great Britain was formed in the year---  
(a) 1701 (b) 1705 (c) 1707 (d) 1718
141. Southern Tip of Africa is also known as-----  
(a) Cape Comorin (b) Cape of Good Hope (c) Megallan's Strait (d) Cape of Soffala
142. The first Opium war was held between Britain and----  
(a) India (b) USA (c) China (d) Germany
143. Who among the following supported the doctrine of Predestination?  
(a) Ulrich Zwingli (b) John Calvin (c) Martin Luther (d) John Knox

144. What was the name of the tax extracted by the church during the 18th century in France

(a) Tithes (b) Taille (c) Livre (d) jaziya

145. Who was the founder of the Florentine School of art in Italy?

(a) Raphael (b) Michelangelo (c) Giotto (d) Leonardo da Vinci

146. Who invented the Printing Press?

(a) John Kepler (b) Galileo (c) Gutenberg (d) Roger Bacon

147. Who is hailed as the bard of Avon?

(a) Karl Marx (b) Milton (c) Wordsworth (d) Shakespeare

148. Whose great painting was 'Virgin of the Rocks'?

(a) Leonardo da Vinci (b) Michelangelo (c) David (d) Picasso

149. Who is regarded as the morning star of Renaissance?

(a) Dante (b) Machiavelli (c) Chaucer (d) Servantes

150. Who founded the Society of Jesus?

(a) Martin Luther (b) John Knox (c) John Calvin (d) Ignatius Loyola

Answer Key (Roots of the Modern World)

1. The Social Contract

2. 1789

3. Rousseau

4. E J Hobsbawm

5. John Kay

6. Water Frame

7. Newcomen

8. Landlordism

9. Karl Marx

10. American

11. The Wealth of Nations

12. Robert Owen

13. Theory of Value
14. The Fabian Society
15. Jeremy Bentham
16. Damiyo
17. Confucian
18. Samurai
19. Henri Pirenne
20. Maurice Dobb
21. Marc Bloch
22. Rodney Hilton
23. Martin Luther
24. 1517
25. Martin Luther
26. John Knox
27. Pope Paul III
28. 11<sup>th</sup> Century
29. Emergence of a powerful class of feudal lords
30. Mercantilism
31. Bullionism
32. Newton and Locke
33. Voltaire
34. Enlightenment
35. John Locke
36. The Nobility
37. Thomas Hobbs
38. Francois Quesney
39. August 1789
40. Robespierre
41. 1918
42. 1839-42
43. 1850
44. The Boxer Rebellion
45. Renaissance
46. 1330-1530
47. Italy
48. Petrarch
49. Machiavelli
50. Machiavelli
51. Humanism
52. Italy
53. Plato
54. Florence
55. Michelangelo
56. Leonardo Da Vinci
57. Boccaccio
58. Germany
59. Nominalism
60. 1517
61. Matrimony
62. University of Wittenburg

- 63 Calvin
64. Calvinism
65. Calvin
66. Germany
67. Copernicus
68. Galileo
69. Adam Smith
70. Mercantilist Theory
71. Reason
72. Ernest Cassirer
73. Karl marx
74. Asiatic
75. Bushido
76. Prebendalism
77. Treaty of Westpholia
78. World System Theory
79. Immanuel Wallerstein
80. Edward Said
81. Ottomans
82. Peter the Hermit
83. Holy Roman Empire
84. 1453
85. peasants
86. It decided who could achieve salvation
87. The Church
88. to explore the historical origin of the state
89. Albuquerque
90. 1600
91. Jerusalem
92. Feudalism
93. Erasmus
94. Magellan
95. Anglicanism
96. Humanism
97. Italy
98. The European traders began investing their profit in newer profit making industries
99. Medieval Period
100. Erasmus
101. Lords
102. Rousseau
103. Age of Reason
104. Galileo
105. England
106. Coal
107. Textiles
108. Expansion of European influence overseas
109. Market economy
110. Slave trade
111. Rudyard Kipling

112. Three Estates
113. Napoleon
114. Britain
115. Copernicus
116. Let things alone
117. Rebelais
118. Novum Organum
119. Charles Darwin
120. 1848
121. Mercantilism
122. Counter Reformation
123. Alexander Graham Bell
124. 1815
125. Louis XVI
126. Montesquieu
127. Boccaccio
128. King John
129. Colombus
130. Edmund Cartwright
131. 1788
132. Physiocrats
133. George Washington
134. Dutch
135. James II
136. Abraham Lincoln
137. England
138. Rocket
139. Napoleon
140. 1707
141. Cape of Good Hope
142. China
143. John Calvin
144. Tithes
145. Giotto
146. Gutenberg
147. Shakespeare
148. Lenardo Davinci
149. Chaucer
150. Ignatius Loyola