

SUBJECT: UAE SOCIAL STUDIES

TEXTBOOK -2 UNIT 3: IMPACTS OF TRANSITIONS IN EUROPE

LESSON 1: THE RENAISSANCE

LESSON 2: THE PRINTING PRESS

GRADE: 6

I. Choose the correct option:

1) The European country which was mostly affected by the plague was _____.

- a) Germany b) Italy c) France d) Spain

2) Which statement is NOT true about the invention of printing press?

- a) Johannes Gutenberg invested to help Johann Fust for the invention of printing press.
b) The Chinese had been using wooden blocks to print in 200 CE.
c) Book printing didn't begin in Europe.
d) Pi Sheng invented moveable type

2) During the Middle Ages, European society was structured around a _____ system.

- a) Democratic b) Feudal c) Dictatorship d) Monarchy

3) In which country did the European Renaissance begin?

- a) Turkey b) France c) Italy d) Germany

4) The period before Renaissance was known as _____ Age.

- a) Paleolithic Age b) Neolithic Age c) Medieval Age d) Stone Age

5) The new social class of people who appeared in cities in medieval Europe was _____.

- a) Nobles b) Kings c) Peasants d) Burghers

6) In _____ method Chinese characters pressed on to clay blocks and put into a frame, and inked.

- a) offset printing b) moveable-type printing
c) woodblock printing d) 3D printing

7) Who is the European astronomer who published a paper in 1532 CE, illustrating that the Earth orbited around the Sun?

- a) Johannes Gutenberg
- b) William Shakespeare
- c) Nicolaus Copernicus
- d) Aristarchus of Samos

9) Who invented telescope?

- a) Isaac Newton
- b) Albert Einstein
- c) Galileo
- d) Alexander Graham Bell

10) In Europe _____ made the moveable type of printing easier.

- a) 56-letter alphabet
- b) 46-letter alphabet
- c) 26-letter alphabet
- d) 36-letter alphabet

1. Define:

Renaissance- The term Renaissance means ‘_____’, ‘_____’ or Renewed interest.

It refers to the _____ of _____ art and literature under the influence of _____ model in the _____ to _____ centuries.

2. State the factors that led to the beginning of Renaissance in Europe.

Ans: The factors that led to the emergence of Renaissance were:

Development of wealthy and larger _____. Cities drew people with artistic talents and

_____ together. A new type of social class called the _____ appeared, and

they were the _____ and _____ of the cities. Cities led to the growth of _____

and the importance of education. Knowledge from _____ spread into Europe.

3. Why was the European Renaissance important?

Ans: The Renaissance was extremely important as it laid the foundation for the age of _____ and eventual European _____ domination. It led to the rebirth of European interest in _____, _____, and _____.

4. Mention the three classes of the feudal system in European society during the Middle Ages.

The three classes of the feudal system in European society are:

- The _____
- _____ and vassals
- The _____

5. Explain the earlier discoveries about the movement of the Earth around the Sun?

In _____, the astronomer _____, published a paper illustrating that the _____ orbited the _____, and not the other way around as believed by Europeans at the time, by a _____ proof. _____ of Samos, a Byzantine scholar from an area of present-day _____, proposed this theory _____ years before. In the 9th century _____, an Indian philosopher named _____, proposed this theory based on his study of _____ and geometry. In 1609 CE, another astronomer, _____, came to this new conclusion supported by a new invention called the _____.

6. Examine the impact of Renaissance on the European society.

The Renaissance marked the end of an important chapter of _____ history, and marked the beginning of a new one, with new approaches to _____ and _____ and a new focus on _____ principles, the Renaissance laid the foundations for the _____ era of European history.

7. The Invention of the printing press caused an incredible transformation in the European society. Comment.

Mass printing caused an incredible _____ in Europe. Until then, most people were _____. As a result of Renaissance, _____ and trade industries flourished. This led to the requirement of _____ literate staff and officials. Thus, enrollment into schools and universities _____ which led to the need for _____ production of educational textbooks for _____. In this way, education was no longer only meant for the rich upper classes. The printing press signaled the _____ of a _____ literate, _____ European _____ class.

8. State the factors that led to the beginning of Printing press in Europe.

- The _____ had been using wooden blocks to print in _____ CE.
- In 1041 CE an inventor named _____ invented _____ type. But mass production was not practical in this type of invention.
- In Europe, _____-letter alphabet was created to ease the difficulties in movable type.
- _____ designed a new kind of printing press with metal blocks on _____ frame in _____ CE.
- In _____ CE _____ invested to help Johannes Gutenberg in his idea.