

Exam: MAY 2023

Name: _____

Group: _____

I- Matching: Match the items in Column (A) with their definitions in Column (B)

A/-

A- Michael Faraday	E- Imperialism	I-Newton	M- Caste system
B- Indianness	F- William Harvey	J- Cosmopolitanism	N- 13 th Amendment
C- Scholarship	G- Empiricism	K- Surrealism	O- Emancipation Proclamation
D- Galilee	H- Cubism	L-19 th Amendment	P- Fellowship

B/-

1. F His discovery of the function of the heart and the circulation of blood was the greatest medical discovery of all time.
2. O Issued by President Lincoln on January 1, 1863. It called for the freedom of slaves in the confederate states still in rebellion.
3. H Created by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. This Avant-garde artistic movement revolutionized European paintings and sculpture.
4. E Theory or strategy of extending power by territorial acquisition either by force or influence
5. P It had been awarded to many eminent scientists from the BRS for their scientific excellence.
6. J All human beings belong to a one single community. Thus, all humans in the world are called world citizens.
7. G Introduced by Francis Bacon and John Locke. It holds that knowledge comes only from experimentation and justification.
8. L It granted women the right to vote in the United States.
9. B A Cultural movement that emphasized on the protection of all Indian customs and tradition as a method of resisting cultural imperialism.
10. I Responsible for working out many of the principles of visible light and the laws of motion, and contributing to calculus.

II- Gap- Filling: Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word or expression:

1. **Young Algerians** A political group of assimilationists established in French Algeria in 1907. They called for reforms that would give France's Algerian subjects the same rights as French citizens enjoyed.
2. **Thomas A Edison** American inventor who, singly or jointly, held a world-record of 1093 patents and created the world's first industrial research laboratory.
3. **Scramble for Africa** The period between roughly 1884 and 1914, when the European colonizers partitioned the African continent into protectorates, colonies and 'free-trade areas'.

4. **Young Turks** Coalition of various reform groups that led a revolutionary movement against the authoritarian regime of Ottoman Sultan Abdulhamid II.
5. **The Blue Period** Both in content and form, the paintings of Picasso during this period convey a deep sense of loss and mourning.
6. **Aristotle** A towering figure in ancient Greek philosophy, his contributions to logic, physics, biology, psychology, mathematics, metaphysics, ethics, and politics are unmatched in history.
7. **Simon Bolivar** Remembered today as the greatest nationalist leader of South America, he led a massive revolt against Spanish colonial rule there, beginning in 1810.
8. **The Middle Passage** The route of sea going journeys of Africans taken from their Native land, to the shores of the Caribbean and America. About 1.8 million slaves died there.
9. **Johann Von Harder** He argued that people have a national character regardless of where they are. His philosophy epitomizes the sense of belonging and solace.
10. **Mustapha Kamil** Throughout his life and career, he was on the vanguard of early Egyptian nationalism; a constellation of ideas closely tethered to national independence and anti colonial liberation.

III- Identification: Identify THREE (03) out of the following terms and explain the significance of each:

Emir Khaled

Mahatma Gandhi

Pablo Picasso

Henry Matisse

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