

CHAPTER - 1

RISE OF MODERN EUROPE

Children! History is a continuous process of Human actions of succession and occurrence. So, according to knowledge, intellect, learning and study etc., the World History has been divided into three ages:

These three are:-

1. Ancient Age
2. Medieval Age
3. Modern Age.

This division includes the definite and certain duration of political, social, economic, religious and cultural structure along with modern activity of different countries of world.

Children! Modern age includes those fresh opinion, activity and actions which has provided human beings with different dimensions of ancient and medieval period along with social values.

Characteristics of Modern Age:-

(1) Reasoning and Rationalism -

In this era an individual used to believe any fact only when he used to get appropriate reason or argument for that fact. This lead to development of science in Europe.

(2) Humanism -

In this era importance was given to prosperity of human and materialistic comfort. It is known that men has uncounted ability in developing and making a developed society.

(3) New Research -

Modern age gave birth to geographical discoveries, development of science, industrial revolution and new political and social ideas.

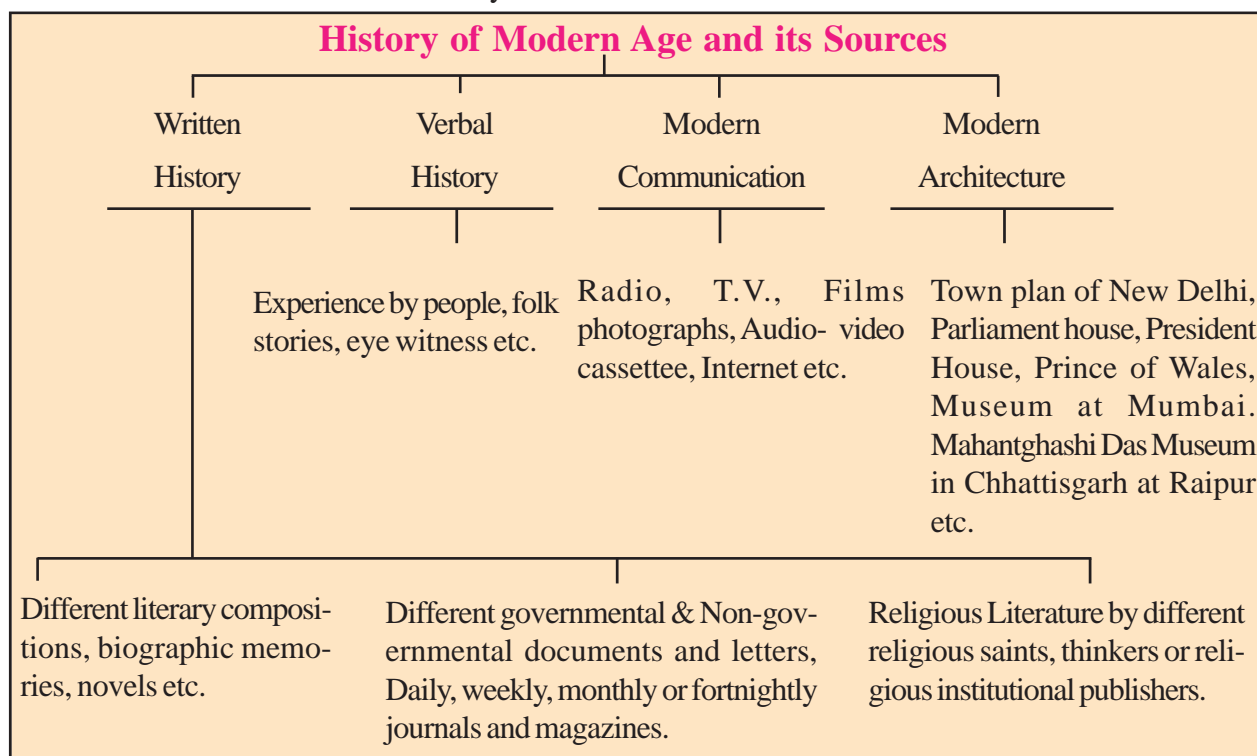
It is to be kept in mind that in different continents or countries changes took place according to social, political and economic conditions. For example, in Europe modern age started in between fifteenth and sixteenth century, whereas in India modern period started in the Eighteenth century. It means that

evolution of modern period did not start at the same time in the whole world. To know about the history of modern period it is necessary to learn about the different sources of history.

Can you tell us with the help of which sources we can know about modern period?

History of modern sources and its products are not in plenty but to get them is easy. In modern period documents and papers are preserved safely by government offices. In this age books are not only printed or written but some books are reprinted. They are different types of literature like - Novels, biographies, travelogue, etc, along with daily news papers are the important means for knowing more about history. And also there are some people who are with us, experienced the struggle of independence or have taken part in the revolution. They give us more verbal information about history.

Classifications of Modern history are as follows:-



And also our useful things and appliances used by us in our day to day life are important sources of history.

Can you find things near by you like books or buildings which can give information related to modern history?

BACKGROUND

At the end of 15th century life of European society has impact of priests and knights. But the king was not so powerful. People were unhappy due to exploitation and supremism of the Christian religious

leaders. Pope was considered the representative of the God, so great importance was given to heaven and God. In Europe in the mid of fourteenth century the blame was given to this structure. Therefore attention was given to the miseries of people at present. At that time renowned thinkers started logical discussions and educated people about intellectualism. They educated people saying that “Look at the world with open eyes follow that which is acceptable to the mind”.

Faith in intelligence means - The power of thinking logically and believing it. To undergo deeper facts and to make decision by oneself whether it is right or wrong.

RENAISSANCE OF EUROPE

Ideological Revolution-

In 15th century renaissance of Europe correlates with ideal revolution. Ancient Epics in languages like Greek, Latin etc. have been converted into local languages and studies of those started freshly. Due to discovery of printing machine availability of books in large number were easy and at a lower cost in that time. Therefore, propaganda of knowledge was fast, because of knowledge of ancient ideas and modern views, the ideal revolution got a new direction. As the ancient epics belief in intelligence, importance of materialism in common life, etc. started to find the roots in Europe.

Different cultures of Literature, art, fine art, sculpture, science etc. influenced the change of views. Artists have mostly depicted human emotions and natural beauties of nature in their art pieces.

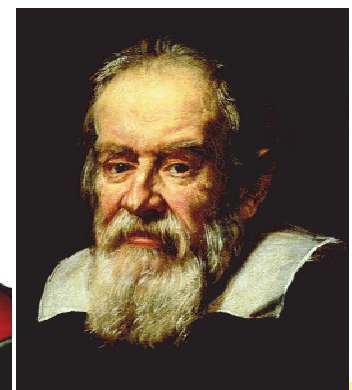
Scientist like Copernicus and Galileo established new scientific explanation about universe by breaking the olden beliefs. For Ex. - Earth revolves round the sun. These thoughts brought adverse effects in religious faiths, and gave rise to movements in religious reformation.

Movement in Religious reformation

Roman Catholic Church has a great control over the society in the medieval Europe. Christian holy book Bible was written in Latin. Common people could not understand this language. Taking advantage of the ignorance of the people, some christian religious leaders encouraged malpractices. They also exploited people in the name of religion. Corruption was leading in these religious institutions; so revolution started in Europe against corruption to bring ‘reformation in religion’.



Copernicus



Galileo

Thinkers of the time - raised voice against corruption prevailing in the religious institutions. Then Bible was translated in local language; so that local people could also read it. German religious leader, Martin Luther protested against these religious institutions and gave his opinion. In that he told the people - “You people should read the Bible and understand the elements of religion and not believe in religious leaders”. He challenged the christian leader Pope for independent power and also protested against the religious settlement and prevailing malpractices. So his believers were called protestants. Due to religious reformation Pope became less powerful. Some European rulers also denied to follow the empowerment of the Pope. One of them was King Henry VIII.

In this way the religious reformations lead to modern idealism and thoughts and initiated awareness in Europe.

Nationalism and Rise of Autocracy:-

During 16th century the nobles lost their power and importance of king grew. In a particular place at a geographical area with same language, historical customs, political and economic welfare of the people gave birth to a feeling at nationalism. And gradually all the power was transferred to the king and he became centralized the most dominant. For these reasons imperialism evolved in Europe. England, France, Spain etc. National state came into entity. The evolution of this national state has an importance in modern era.

Trading between Europe and Asia -

With the rise of new modern era the age of inventions and voyages started.

Trade relations between European countries and India were old. Trade was done through land ways and water ways between Europe and India.

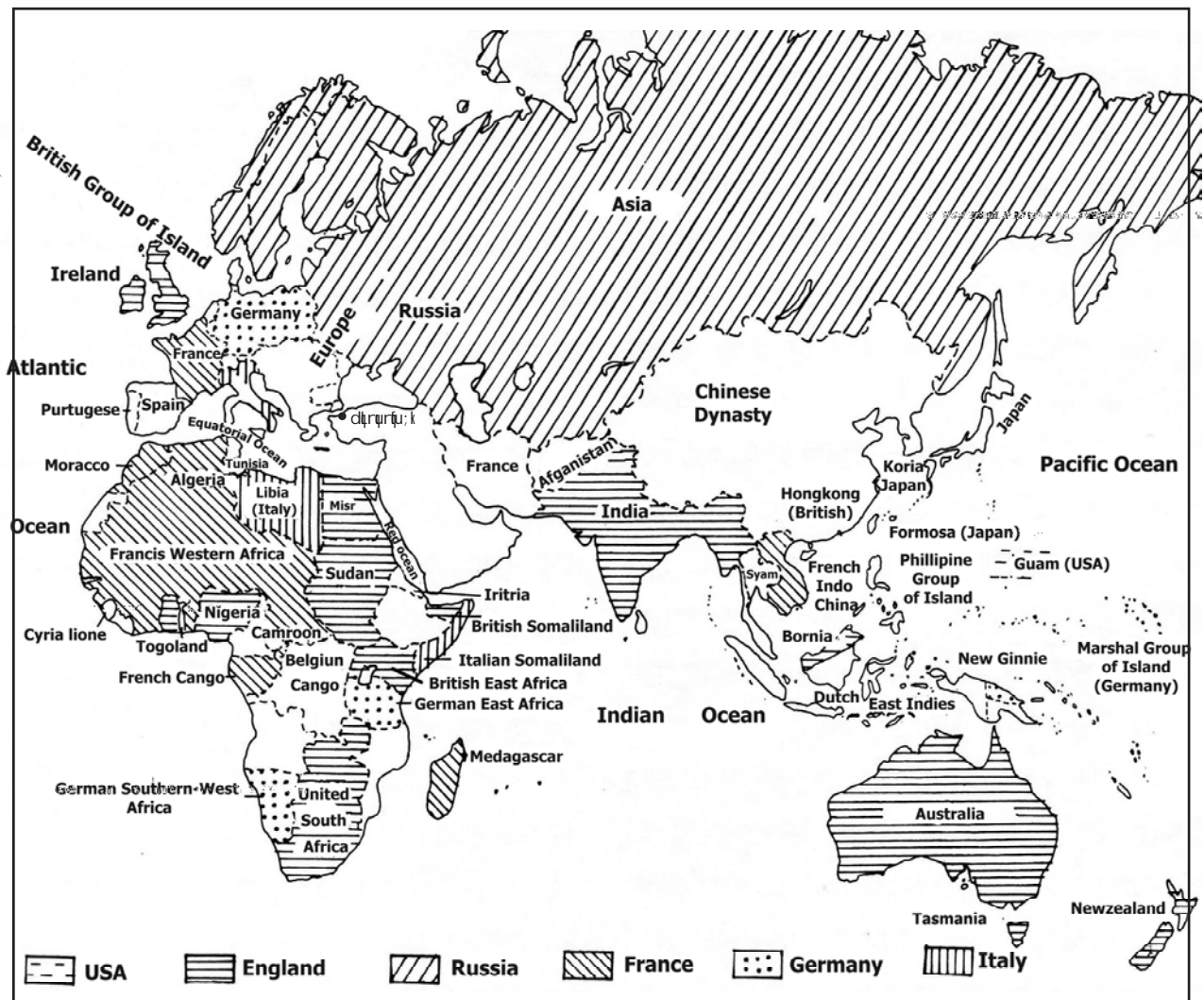
First route - Bay of France was connected through sea route. For this trade was being with Iraq, Turkey, Venice and Geneva (Italy).

Second route - A land way was between central Asia to Europe through Egypt.

In this way India's things were distributed to all over Europe, through Venice and Geneva which were the main trade centres. Afterwards Italy made relation with Indian traders and left his partnership with European and in 1453 it took the charge of Turkey.

Inventions of new route - Istanbul were the main trade route of India and Europe. European Traders had to reach Asia through this route. But after the turkey rule over Istambul the land route between Europe and India was closed. Therefore Arabian cloth, sugar etc. exported to Europe. These materials

was unloaded in Geneva in Italy, Venice, Milan and so. And European traders bought these materials by paying tax from these markets and sold them in different markets of Europe.



Map-1. "Monarchy of Asia and Africa" till 1914.

In Europe there was great demand of these things. But traders of Europe did not want to trade with Arabian traders; they wanted to trade with India directly. So they started to discover new routes. In this trade many European ambitious rulers and queens helped them.

Invention of Compass helped the discoverers to do voyages.

In search of India Spanish navigator Columbus started; found the sea route between Europe to America. Portuguese discoverer Vas-co-da-gamma in his long journey through water ways found a route from southern end of (Cape of good hope) to western India and reached the port of Calicut in Kerala.

Competition in trade and Merchandise - Portuguese and European traders came to this new found

land, for trade. In 16th century England, France and Holland came to rivalry. They also raised the water ways power and sent their sailors to encourage for long sea voyages ultimately trade rivalry started in between European countries.

Rise of trade policy - During 17th century foreign trade was the important elements of economy and expansion in trade was the main aim of the rulers.

Main points of the policy were - through trade to make the nation more and more prosperous and make weak the other nations. Rulers have given relaxation in taxes, so this economic policy is called tradeism.

European trader's acquired lots of prosperity with the rise in trade.

Establishment of trading companies - Traders gained profit through foreign trade but there was lots of problems in it. Problems came in this so traders gave up work to craftsman, started collecting raw materials and stocked them also they started doing the production. In this way trade company was started.

Few traders started British Indian company in London came to India in 17th century. This type of company also started in European countries like Holland and France.

Result of increase in trade in Europe - Due to fast increase in trade there was changes in Social, Economic and Political life.

Economic effect - In Europe economic system of trade and industry flourished. In the medieval period - Gold and Silver became the economic transaction. Now new trade centre came up such as in London and Bristol. There was increase in the number of Banks to provide capital for trade. So capital was utilized for investment in trade. New industry began to flourish such as making ships. Due to the increase in trade and industry the margin of profit increased. As a result the European nation began to prosper.

Social effect - Due to the increase in trade many occupation related to it came into existence such as banker, broker, clerk and accountant. We call this class as middle-class people. Skilled workers and producers also come under this class.

This type of class is not tied with the bondage of superstition and tradition. These people are eager to know new things. In this way middle class become the back-bone of modern society.

Political effect - Rise in trade also affected the political areas of Europe. Trades for their own interest supported the government. Rulers also Relied the traders by ranking them according to the prosperity of the nation with this business class got importance and respect in the country with the rise of trade in Europe, decline in feudalism took place. And new system was established known as the modern society.



Industrial Revolution of Europe in 1850

Which gave birth to third group and large number of labour society including rich and middle class. Rich people were the owners of the factories and industries and they used raw materials for the production of goods. Their main aim was profit on the sale of goods. The main control was in their hands worker used to work under their ownership and use to draw salary.

New ideas of production were adopted so that production may increase rapidly. Earlier craftsmen used to work with his traditional tools in his home with the help of his family. The essential raw materials they used to get from the traders. But this system of house hold production was very slow and it cannot fulfill the ever increasing market demands. In 18th century the new system of industrialism brought revolution in production as the owner of the factory used to buy raw materials and employ workers in the production with the help of new machineries and then sold them in the market.

Now, workers does not do production in their houses but used to work on salary in factories. This system was first introduced in England and machines were also used. There new type of spinning wheels, sewing machines, engine working on steam energy were introduced.

Production of cotton clothes increased rapidly, steam engine replaced human labour and animals strength is replaced to machines. Power steam energy helped in increasing the speed of ships. And the transportation became faster.

New Era of development, rapid increase in the production in industries with the help of machineries - is known as “Industrial Revolution”.

In the past 18th century, industrial revolution was established in England which spread in other countries of Europe. In future use of electricity and blast furnace has helped to cast iron. In this manner

new discoveries & methods helped the industrial revolution. Due to fast production in less time European countries intended to other countries for raw materials.

Establishment of Colonialism - European people first of all landed over the prosperous state of American continent and established colonialism Spain established its region in southern and Central America. England established its colony in North America and coastal areas of Atlantic Ocean. Dutch in South-East Asia of Indonesia, Portuguese first come to India and later on British, Dutch and France also spread their colonies. European established their colonies later in Africa and Australia. The need of raw materials for production, they restricted heavily on colonies. They use their raw materials for their production and sold the goods in those countries at a very higher rate. In this way they exploited the local people of those countries and gave them economic burden.

The establishment and extension of the colonies is known as colonialism.

As a result of colonialism in European countries increasing trade leads to more interest in earning colonialism has two great consequence :-

1. Higher aspiration to snatch the colonies leads to conflicts between European countries which was reason for I world war.
2. To remain themselves powerful and to use over colonies the European powers forced the common people to remain uneducated and backward, so that the colonial countries resources can be exploit at a vast rate and common people there were thrown in the darkness of illiteracy and backwardness.

EXERCISES

I. Match the following :

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1. Copernicus | - | not to obey the importance of pope. |
| 2. Columbus | - | Astronomical Scientist. |
| 3. Martin Luther | - | Corruption in religious practice. |
| 4. Henry VIII | - | Discovered sea route from Europe to America. |

II. Give reasons :

1. Why are Martin Luther's followers known as protestants?
2. Why did European traders established trading companies?
3. Why has middle class become the back bone of modern society?

III. Answer the following questions :

1. What was the result of invention of art of printing?
2. What goods did Arabian traders sell to European traders?
3. Explain about 'Renaissance'.
4. As a result of industrial revolution which three classes of society came into role? Explain in short.
5. How did decline of feudalism take place?
6. What are the impact of rise in trade in Europe?

IV. Things to do -

1. Point out five colonies of the English in Asia and Africa in the map of world.
2. Which event of this chapter influenced you most? Discuss why.
3. Teacher tells the students to collect the photograph of their grand parents and other family members and also some new photographs relate with some new points and focus on it.
4. Martin Luther was a religious leader from germany who declared that the public should themselves read the Bible instead of considering the statements of religious prophets as religion itself what is your opinion about this statement.

