



Government of Karnataka

WORLD HISTORY

**I PUC
Text Book**

2014-2015

Department of Pre University Education

Malleshwaram, Bengaluru - 560 012

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FOREWORD

The Department of Pre-University Education, Government of Karnataka entrusted the task of framing the syllabus and writing the text for the PUC first year students to the History text book committee. The Department also issued various instructions and guidelines to the text book committee to be followed in the course of preparing the text. The review and scrutiny committees also have contributed by suggesting suitable inclusions, deletions and corrections. The committee has followed the directions of the Department and prescribed the syllabus taking into consideration the syllabi of NCERT and that of the neighbouring States. The previous knowledge of the student is also considered.

After due consultations and discussions, the committee decided to have the History of the World as the subject matter for the PUC first year students. It decided to drop the periodical approach of history and follow the continuous and holistic approach and also to explain the themes of history in a simple and unbiased narration. The student is expected to have glimpses or an overview of World History in the first year and to study the Indian and Karnataka histories in the backdrop of his understanding of the World History in the second year PUC. The above discussed facts prompted the committee not to include some of the topics of Indian History (though deserves to be included) in the World History. The World History has a very wide scope- from the evolution of man to some contemporary events like NAM, disintegration of USSR, etc.

This text contains maps, glossary, box items, activities and pictures for additional knowledge, for enhancing independent thoughts and developing creativity among the students. It is to be noted that the information in the glossary, box items, activities and pictures are not meant to be asked as questions in the tests or Examinations. Questions are asked at the end of each topic or a Chapter, which will help the student to prepare for the tests and examinations and also by answering them, the subject matter is more clearly understood. The text has also used terms such as- BCE (Before Common Era) and CE (Common Era) instead of BC and AD which were used earlier. The text has been prepared for 120 hours of teaching. The chapter wise allocation of hours is based on the difficulty level of teaching, understanding and learning and also on the length of the chapter. The Model Question Paper and the Blue Print of the Model Question Paper are also provided at the end. It may be noted that some minor changes are introduced compared to older versions.

The committee held several meetings and met many subject experts. It has put in a lot of efforts to prepare the text and I sincerely hope that the text will serve its purpose and be useful to all the readers.

Dr. Gayathri Devi A.H

Chairman

History Text Book
Committee

Acknowledgements

The History text book committee owes its gratitude to many people, who have helped directly or indirectly in compiling this text book. The members of the committee have utilized information collected from various libraries, books of various Indian and foreign authors, various pictures and information from different Internet sites in writing the Text book. Many experts were consulted and their services were used.

The CET Cell Bengaluru, Government PU College for Girls, Malleshwaram Bengaluru and Maharani Lakshmi Ammanni PU College Malleshwaram Bengaluru provided the premises for the committee meetings. Similarly, the Rambhapuri Math trust , Balehonnuru and Maha Ganapathi trust, Idugunji also provided venues to the Committee's sittings. The Principal of Government PU College, Malleshwaram, Bengaluru has been of great help. The Cover page of the text is designed by Mr. Veeresh. The Committee acknowledges their help and expresses its hearty thanks for all the help received.

The committee extends its gratitude to all the officials of the Department of Pre-University Education, who have been instrumental in bringing out this text book for PUC first year.

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SYLLABUS-WORLD HISTORY

Teaching Hours: 120

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Government of Karnataka

WORLD HISTORY

I PUC

Text Book

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 MEANING OF HISTORY

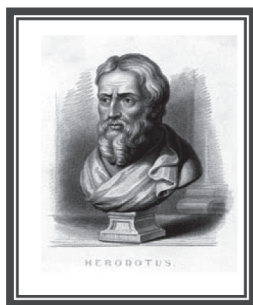
History is one of the greatest branches of human knowledge. The term 'history' has been derived from the Greek word 'Historia', which means 'Enquiry' or 'Investigation'. The word 'Itihasa' in Sanskrit means definite events that have occurred. The purpose of history is to seek truth. Broadly speaking history is the subject dealing with all aspects of human life.

The Greeks were the first to evolve the art of writing history as a scientific discipline. Herodotus, a Greek historian is believed to have initiated the writing of history and hence he has been regarded as '**The Father of History.**'

Definitions:

Generally, history is understood as a record of past events. There is no universally accepted definition of history. It has been defined differently by different scholars. From Herodotus to Will Durant, an American historian, various historians have defined history in different angles.

1. Herodotus (484-424BCE)



Herodotus was a Greek historian who lived in the 5th century BCE. He has contributed richly to history and Anthropology. He travelled in Greece and West Asia. He collected information of the Greek city-states and wrote nine volumes. Among them, '**The History of Persian Wars**' deals with the war between Persians and Greeks. His work was the earliest writing on history. He was the first to state the meaning and

scope of history. According to Herodotus- **“History is a record of great heroes and unique events to be remembered by the future generations”**.

In this definition, Herodotus has focused his thoughts on the achievements of great men and important events from which the succeeding generations can learn.

2. St. Augustine (354 to 430 CE):

St. Augustine was a Christian saint and a profound thinker.

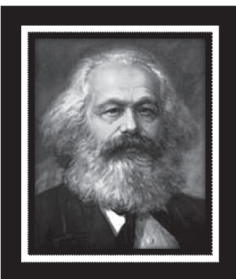


He was the greatest among the church historiographers of the medieval period. His work **‘The City of God’** is considered as one of the greatest works in the world. According to Augustine-**“History is the story of the struggle between God and Satan, which would ultimately end in the victory of God (good) over Satan (evil)”**.

St Augustine, being a church historiographer gave more importance to miracles and saints in his writings. He strongly believed that human history was guided by God. History in the medieval Europe was the monopoly of the church men for several centuries. They used both secular and religious histories as an instrument to popularize the church faith.

3. Karl Marx: (1818-1883 CE)

Karl Marx was a German Philosopher, Economist, Sociologist, Historian, Journalist, and Revolutionary socialist.

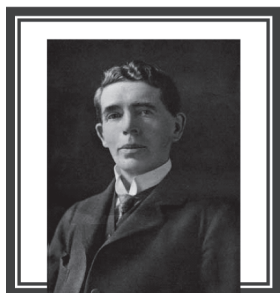


His ideas played a significant role in the establishment of the social sciences and the development of the socialist movement. He is also considered as one of the greatest economists in history. He enunciated a new economic interpretation of the definition of history.

According to Karl Marx- “**History is a story of the struggle between the haves and have nots**”. In this definition Marx emphasizes on the struggle between ‘the haves’ and the ‘have nots’ i.e. the rich and the poor. He argues that there is a constant conflict between the exploiters and exploited. He wrote two great works viz., ‘**Das Capital**’ and ‘**Communist Manifesto**’.

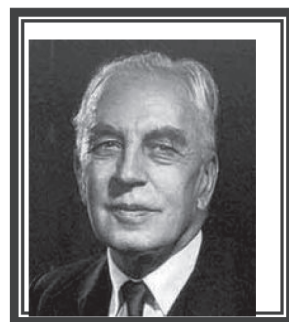
4. J.B. Bury (1861-1927 CE):

J.B Bury was an Irish historian and a scholar. He worked as a professor of modern history at Cambridge University.



According to him ‘**History is a science.; no less and no more**’ Bury says–Every historian must work like a scientist, collect the data and valid evidences. He should critically evaluate the subject and bring out the truth without bias. But, observation and experimentation are not possible in history. Similarly, events in history cannot be re-created. Hence, history is not a pure science. J.B Bury himself said ‘**History is the oldest art and the youngest aspirant to become a science**. Historian will have to make use of his talents to present his subject in a creative manner.

5. Arnold Toynbee (1889-1975 CE):

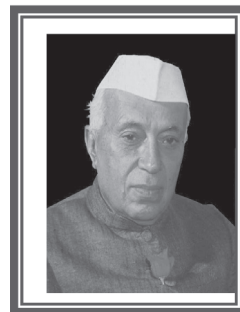


Arnold Toynbee was a British historian. He worked as a professor of history in London University. He wrote a number of works on religion and history. His great work ‘**A Study of History**’ is in 12 volumes. He studied 26 civilizations of the world. According to him ‘**History is the story of the rise and fall of civilizations**’. Toynbee explains that–

History is the story of 'Man' but not of Individuals, their power, glory and battles. It is the 'People' who should be given importance. For him history is the treasure of knowledge of man and his role in the development of culture and civilization.

6. Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964 CE):

Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India was very much interested in the study of history. His well known works are- '**Discovery of India**' and '**The Glimpses of World History**'. Both were written when he was a political prisoner. 'The Glimpses of World History' is a collection of letters which he wrote to his daughter Indira Gandhi.



According to Nehru- “ **History is a story of man from Barbarism to civilization**”.

Nehru feels that man, through ages has struggled to improve at every stage. He says history involves both conflicts and harmonies, which have helped him to attain a high level of civilization. This fact can be ascertained in the background of more than 4000 years of human history.

From the above definitions it is very clear that history is mainly concerned with the activities of human beings. It is a narrative of past events and has led man towards the right path. It can be concluded that- “**History is the study of all significant human activities in various dimensions, which is restricted in 'time' and 'place'**”.

1.2 IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY OF HISTORY

The study of history gives us an account of the evolution of the culture of mankind since ancient times. History presents

an ocean of experiences of different people. Hence, the study of history has been useful to man in many ways.

1. History is the memory of the past events :

The study of history gives us information about the biographies of great men and a record of major events of the world. It provides us an insight into the process of struggle of mankind, his interaction with environment, his rise and fall. According to Will Durant- **“A country’s past is like an individual’s memory, if memory goes sanity goes with it”**. Hence it is essential for man to understand his surroundings and the entire world which will add to his awareness and intellect. Hayes and moon write- **“As memory is to man, history is to mankind”**.

2. History teaches religious tolerance:

The religious tolerance between different sects is a must to have peace and understanding in the society. Peace leads to prosperity in the society. Historians have warned us that religious intolerance always hinders the development of any society. The religious stalwarts like- Jesus, Kabir, Guru Nanak, Sufi saints, Basaveshwara and Ramakrishna Paramahansa, have tried to sow the seeds of love and affection in humanity. In doing so, they propagated the concept of religious harmony in the society. So, the knowledge of history is very essential to develop religious tolerance. In the words of famous British historian Arnold Toynbee **“India’s religious tolerance is the only way for the survival of mankind”**.

3. History is the Source of Inspiration :

History is like an ocean of human experience. It records joys and sorrows, great deeds, achievements, contributions,

adventures, thoughts and sacrifices of extraordinary men, hence is a source of inspiration. For instance, - the tradition and culture, and the ideals of Mahaveera, Buddha, Acharyas- Shankara, Ramanuja and Madhwacharya, Vivekananda, Abraham Lincoln, and Nelson Mandela are the source of inspiration. Their teachings and preachings have played an important role in shaping the personality of the people. Thomas Carlyle says- **“Great personalities are no more, but, history and autobiography of such personalities are still there.”**

4. History promotes patriotism :

A Study of history is one of the important factors in promoting patriotism. A nation's heritage such as - art, music, literature, religion, philosophy, folklore and so on forms the basis of nationalism. The knowledge about heritage makes one feel proud. The researches done in the 19th century in respect of ancient Indian history and culture laid a strong foundation for Indian nationalism. The life and achievements of Shivaji, Kittur Channamma, Lakshmi Bai, Bala Gangadhara Tilak, Bhagath Singh, Chandrashekar Azad, Subashchandra Bose and Mahathma Gandhiji promote patriotism among us.

5. History is a laboratory of social sciences:

History has practical utility as it supplies historical data to social sciences like Economics, Sociology, Psychology, Theology, Philosophy, Logic, Geography etc. So it is the root of all social sciences. In the past, these social sciences were studied as branches of history. So, history has become a laboratory in furnishing knowledge for them. Most of the political resolutions of the UNO are largely based on the lessons of history. Thus every social scientist depends on

the sources of history in expressing his final opinion.

6. History infuses noble ideals:

Modern age has attained excellence in the physical world not in the metaphysical world. That means people are losing respect for values or ethics. In this critical juncture, the values propagated by great men of the past need to be adopted by the modern man. History gives the details about the noble ideals of Ashoka, Jesus Christ, Prophet Muhammad, Kanakadasa, Dr.B.R. Ambedkar, Mother Theresa etc. Studying history helps us to become good citizens by adopting noble ideals. History contributes the noble ideals like liberty, equality, fraternity, truthfulness, ethics, non-violence, service to others, love and affection, forgiveness, kindness, the best political policy, religious tolerance etc. to the modern generation. George Santayana puts History as-**"It is a treasure of noble ideals and is a light to show the right path"**.

7. History helps to broaden our outlook:

The study of history helps us to get knowledge about the people of different countries, traditions, customs, cultures and civilizations. Thus it broadens the outlook of mankind. The details recorded in History relating to Art, Architecture, Literature and Religion expands one's horizon of knowledge.

8. History promotes international peace:

The world has already witnessed the misgivings of the two World Wars. If another war takes place in the future, it would destroy the whole world. History has pointed out that unawareness of the culture and narrow nationalism of the other countries lead to such wars.

Today there is a great deal of competition among different

countries in possessing nuclear weapons and war equipments. For the development of cordial relations between nations the study of world history is the need of the hour.

The world has become a global village with the development of science and technology and improvements in transport system. Every country depends on the other for the fulfillment of their needs. So there should be an amicable understanding among nations. History has given details about the importance of the League of Nations and the UNO and their role in establishing peace all over the world. So, history states that all are equal. There should not be any discrimination based on caste, creed and religion in the society.

9. History has Professional uses:

It is a competitive world. History is the main core subject for the competitive examinations like IAS, IPS, IFS, KAS, etc. The historical knowledge is a matter of necessity for Students, Teachers, Lawyers, Journalists, Administrators and Statesmen. Politicians need historical knowledge in implementing administrative reforms. Thousands of historians are working in the department of Archeological Survey of India (ASI) under the Central and State Governments. Archeologists conduct excavations and throw new light on the past. They not only discover antiquities but also preserve them, for which, the government appoints professional historians. New opportunities have opened up for the students of history at museums, Archives, Tourism development and related fields. Thus, history has professional uses.

10. History removes prejudices:

History helps us to remove prejudices particularly relating to caste, creed, colour, class, language, etc. These prejudices did much harm among people and nations in the past. Extreme nationalism was one of the major causes for the two World Wars. These wars killed millions of people and brought untold misery to the people. That's why there should be peace, friendship and co-ordination between nations. This is possible only through the study of history.

To conclude, history is the source of inspiration to individuals, nations and the world as a whole. It also serves as a laboratory to all social sciences in particular and all branches of knowledge in general. It is the gist of all important human actions and it serves as a guide to mankind. As remarked by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar **“Those who forget history cannot create history”**.

Questions

I. Answer in one word or one sentence (Each carries 1 Mark)

1. What is the meaning of the word 'Historia' ?
2. From which language is the term 'Historia' derived ?
3. Who is called as 'the Father of History' ?
4. To which country did Herodotus belong ?
5. Mention the work of Herodotus.
6. Who wrote the book 'The city of god' ?
7. Who gave the economic interpretation of history ?
8. Write the definition of history by Karl Marx.
9. What is J.B. Burry's definition about history ?

10. Mention the book of Arnold Toynbee.
11. Who defined History as- 'The rise and fall of civilization'?
12. What is the definition of Jawaharlal Nehru about history?

II. Answer in 2 words or 2 sentences each: (Each carries 2 Marks)

1. Mention any two definitions of history.
2. Name the works of Karl Marx.
3. Which are the two important works of Jawaharlal Nehru?
4. Mention any two professional uses of history.

III. Answer in 15 to 20 sentences: (Each carries 5 Marks)

- 1) Write the definitions of history.
- 2) Explain the importance of study of history.

Chapter- 2

THE STORY OF THE EVOLUTION OF MAN

In this chapter, we will discuss the evolution of man. Here, the evolution of man means the evolution of the human being. The term 'human' is derived from the Latin word 'humanus'. It is the adjective form of 'homo' meaning 'man' (inclusive of woman). The evolution of man is a long, slow and a gradual process running over millions of years. But it is a small portion in the history of the evolution of the Earth and subsequently the evolution of various life forms that have appeared on earth till today. Evolution of the Earth and various life forms is an ongoing process. It has never stopped since its origin.

Origin and Evolution of Earth

There are many theories regarding the origin of earth. But the origin of the Earth has not been conclusively understood. The theories only try to unravel the mystery of the origin of the Earth. Some of them are religious or philosophical and the others are scientific. Among the scientific theories like the Steady State theory, the Pulsating theory, the Big Bang theory, etc. The Big Bang theory is popular and widely accepted.

- 1) The steady State theory states that the galaxies are continuously formed filling empty spaces.
- 2) The Pulsating Theory states that the Universe expands and then contracts continuously. The repeated expansion and contraction is like the 'Pulse'.
- 3) The Big Bang theory states that all the matter in the universe was present at a single place in the form of a hot and dense fire ball. A Big Bang scattered it in all directions creating galaxies. Earth is a small object in our galaxy the "Milky Way"

Earth is one of the planets in the solar system. But it is the only planet on which life has evolved. Earth is said to have been formed at least 4.5 billion years ago. The temperature was so high that the Earth was a white hot mass of melted rock. It witnessed frequent volcanic eruptions and large collisions. Many numbers of comets and meteors collided with the earth in its early years of evolution. One such large collision is believed to have caused the earth's tilt and the formation of the Moon. Those are a couple of important factors along with many other, which formulated the weather and climate of the earth.

The Earth remained in the molten state for many million years and then began to cool. The volcanic activity also reduced considerably. The gradual cooling of the Earth made the outer side to become solid rock, which is called Earth's crust. Further cooling made the Earth's crust

Activity 1: Find out some religious stories about the origin of the Earth and origin and evolution of life.

Activity 2: Find out some scientific theories about the origin of the Earth and origin and evolution of life.

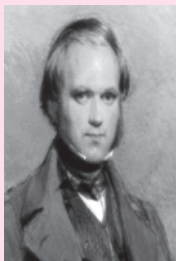
to contract resulting in the formation of mountains and valleys. They are like folds and wrinkles appearing on an apple which is left to dry for a few days. The gases released by Volcanoes created the primordial atmosphere. The crust was still hot and water was in the form of steam. Further cooling condensed the steam to form clouds and then rains began to pour in torrents. This continuous down pour formed lakes, rivers, oceans and seas. The rains and winds eroded the valleys and mountains. The erosion formed rocks to break and form tiny particles of sand and mud. The continuous erosion formed soil and the ocean floor.

Earth was still not compatible for life to originate because the atmosphere was toxic.

Origin and Evolution of Life

There are many theories regarding the origin of Life on Earth. According to the most popular theory, about 700 million years ago the basic chemicals in the earth's atmosphere-Hydrogen and Carbon somehow combined to form life in the water. This slowly evolved into primitive water plants. They began to grow and occupy the shallow and warm seas. The water plants gradually adapted themselves and began to encroach on to the land. About 500 million years ago Protozoa originated in the water. It is considered to be the first form of animal life. Then single cell beings became multi cellular. The primitive life forms like photosynthetic bacteria released oxygen into the atmosphere as they evolved. This made the earth more habitable for other higher life forms to originate and evolve.

Water creatures appeared. Insects and Amphibians came into existence. The Amphibians were capable of existing on land and water as well. Then the reptiles appeared and some of the species among them adapted to become birds. All this diversified life forms took about 400 million years to evolve. Mammals evolved about 200 million years ago. Horses, Camels, Dogs, etc.



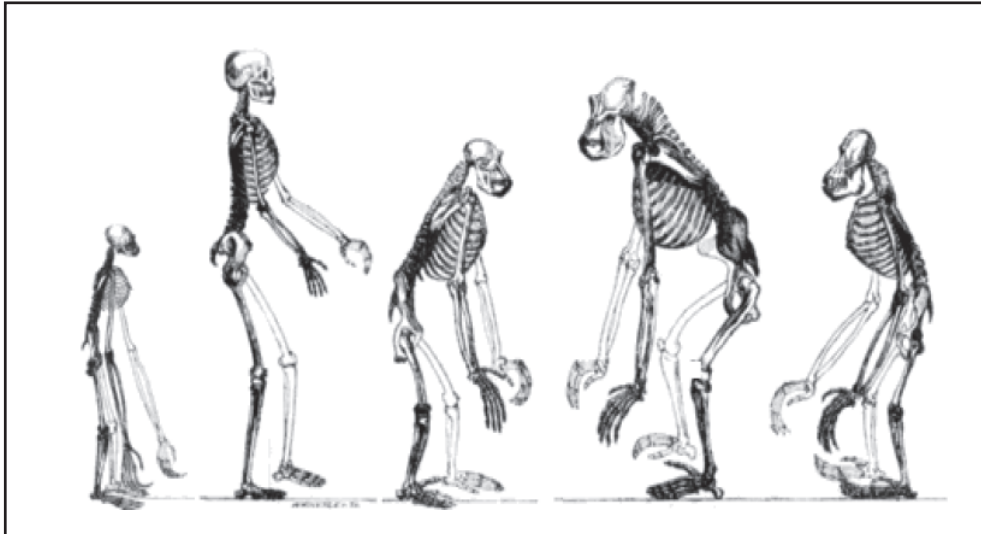
Charles Robert Darwin (12 February 1809 – 19 April 1882) was an English naturalist. He established that all species of life have descended over time from common ancestors, and proposed the scientific theory that this branching pattern of evolution resulted from a process that he called natural selection, in which the struggle for existence has a similar effect to the artificial selection involved in selective breeding. Darwin published his theory of evolution with compelling evidence in his 1859 book *On the Origin of Species*, resulting in the rejection of earlier concepts of transmutation of species.

evolved around 50 million years ago.

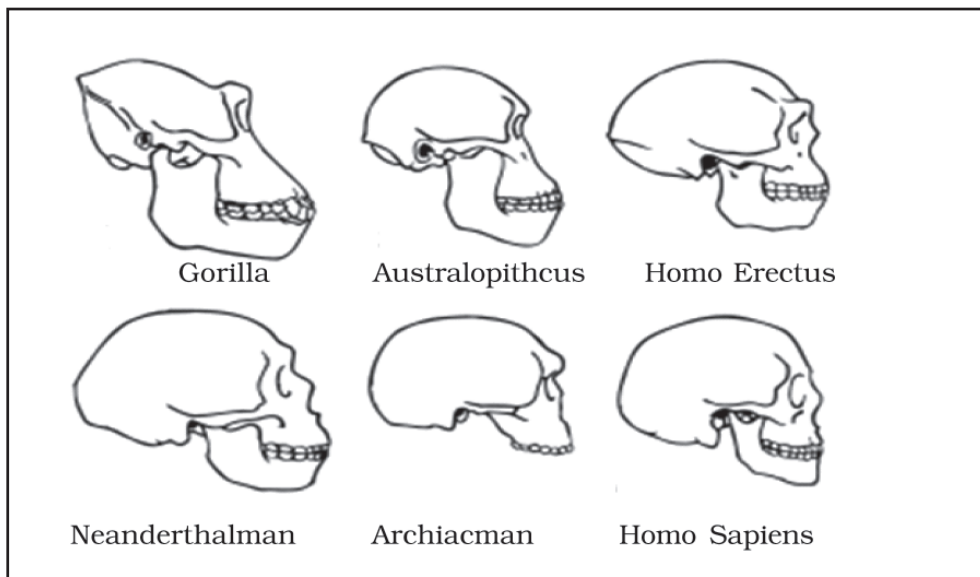
Many diverse species of life originated and thrived. Some among them became extinct, when they were unable to adapt to the climatic changes or dominance of other species. For example, Dinosaurs, which once were a dominant species on Earth became extinct about 65 million years ago.

The Evolution of Man

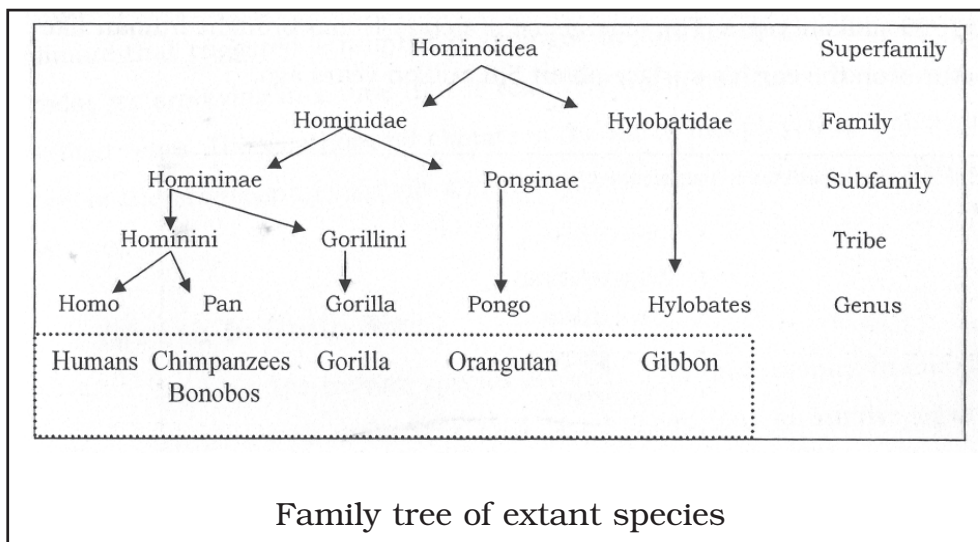
The study of human evolution is complicated. It involves many disciplines including Anthropology, Primatology, Archaeology, Linguistics, Embryology and Genetics. Discovery of human fossils, stone tools and cave paintings serve as evidences for the study of evolution. Most of such fossils discovered are of extinct species. They provide a link to the extant species. The fossils which provide evidence to the evolution of man are usually secured by chance. The process of recovery of the fossils is a very painstaking and laborious task. Fossils are dated directly through chemical analysis or the sediments in which the fossils were buried are chemically analyzed for dating. Many unanswered questions are being understood with the unearthing of new data and development of science. The theory of Natural Selection proposed by Darwin, in his famous book 'The Origin of Species' has greatly helped the construction of the story of evolution. His theory 'survival of the fittest' can be seen as evidences to the evolution and extinction of different species. The reconstruction of human history becomes very difficult as the sources or evidences are very ancient, most of the times running into thousands of years.



The above picture shows skeletons of various apes along with that of the human. We can observe that there are close similarities among the humans and other apes. The similarities are evidences to the fact that man and the apes had a common origin.



The above figure shows the skulls of Gorilla and various human species of different time periods. Notice the similarities and differences in the brain case, jaws and the teeth, skulls and skeletons. The similarities are evidences to the fact that different species including man and gorillas are from the same origin. The differences show the evolution of the skull in different human species at different periods of time.



The ancestral species of all the present humans, chimpanzees and bonobos, gorillas, orangutans and Gibbons belong to the super family, Hominoidea. They are classified as Primates. They branched out of the Mammals about 36 million years ago. All the species belonging to the Hominoidea super family are called **Hominoids**. They are shown in the above picture in the dotted box exactly below the respective genus in the picture showing the family tree of the extant species.

1. The superfamily Hominoidea branched into Hominidae and Hylobatidae families. The species of the respective families are called Hominids and Hylobatids. The

Hominids that is, humans, chimpanzees and bonobos, gorillas and orangutans diverged away from the Hylobatids, that is, Gibbons.

2. The Hominidae family branched into Homininae and Ponginae subfamilies. The species of the respective subfamilies were called Hominines and Pongines. The Hominines that is, humans, chimpanzees and bonobos and gorillas diverged away from the Pongines, that is the Orangutans.
3. The Homininae subfamily branched into Hominini and Gorillini tribes. The humans, and chimpanzees and bonobos branched away from the Gorillas
4. The Hominini tribe branched into Genus Homo and Genus Pan. That is, the ancestral human species branched away from the Chimpanzees and the Bonobos. Hence the Chimpanzees and Bonobos are the closest relatives of the humans.

The evolution of genus Homo from the super family Hominoidea took about 30 million years. The emergence of genus Homo brought human like creatures on the earth's surface about 5.6 million years ago.

The list of the immediate ancestors of modern humans

- Homo habilis
- Homo rudolfensis
- Homo ergaster
- Homo georgicus
- Homo erectus
- Homo cepranensis
- Homo antecessor
- Homo heidelbergensis
- Homo rhodesiensis
- Homo neanderthalensis
- Homo sapiens
- Homo sapiens idaltu
- Archaic Homo sapiens (Cro-Magnon)

Important Factors In Human Evolution

1. Climate Change

The changing cycles of climate and weather have greatly affected the human evolution to a very large extent. The last 6 to 8 million years has generally seen cooling trends marked by recurring ice ages. The onset of ice age around 2.5 million years ago covered most parts of earth with snow and there were major changes in climate and vegetation. The cooling and drying conditions led to the contraction of forests which expanded the plains or grasslands and deserts. This increased competition among plants and animals for food. The species which could better adapt to the climatic changes and procure food survived and the others became extinct. The ice age or glacial age induced

the early humans to wear animal skin to keep themselves warm. Many times new species originated from them which adapted better than the earlier species. The early forms of Australopithecus faced gradual extinction and genus Homo (early man) which was better adapted to drier conditions survived. The last Ice age witnessed by earth was about 20,000 years ago. Hence it was the earth's climate that triggered a number of changes in various species for survival. Today we are living in a time that is relatively warm compared to last 6 to 8 million years. The weather and climate of the Earth has played an important role in the origin and evolution and the existence and extinction of various species.

2. Growth in Brain Size

The human species evolved larger and complex brains due to the environmental challenges they faced. They had to survive against physically powerful animals. The size of the brain in the Homo habilis was 600 cubic centimeters. It was only slightly larger than that of chimpanzees. The Homo erectus species had the brain size of 800-1100cc, the Neanderthal Man 1200-1900 cc and the Homo sapiens (wise man) of today has the brain of

The size of the brain today's human that is the Homo sapien is about 1400 c.c. It is smaller than the brain size of the Neanderthal man. This was again the evolution of the human brain. The brain size of the Neanderthal man was 1200-1900 c.c. which was of not much use as the larger brain consumed more calories and amino acids during the periods of scarce food supply. Moreover the incremental brain growth proved unfavorable after a particular point as it began to consume more energy. This was optimized in the Homo sapiens species.

about 1400 c.c. It is more than twice the size of the brains of Chimpanzees or Gorillas. The growth in the brain size induced many activities like improved vision, upright posture, bipedalism,

tool making, use of fire, planned and skilled hunting, storing food, language, etc. These activities helped in the development of the brain.

3. Food And Shelter

A) Hominoids lived on **trees**. The trees provided them protection from the predators. The Hominoids were food gatherers. They procured food by gathering seeds, nuts, fruits, berries, tubers, etc. They were not meat eaters.

B) Hominids began to adapt to land. The change in climate or ice age reduced the forests and expanded the grasslands, plains and deserts. They were forced to come on to land to procure food. Initially they came on to land for brief periods of time which gradually began to grow into longer periods. Then they adapted to land dwelling. The Hominids began to use **caves** and extended stone boulders as shelter. These shelters on land provided them with considerable safety from the predators and from rain, wind and the sun. The Neanderthal man was the earliest cave dweller. The shortage of food made them to **scavenge** for food. They covered long distances to forage or scavenge for naturally dead animals or leftovers of animals killed by predators. The above activities made them gradually develop an upright posture and consequently the bipedal motion. This was required for survival.



Homo neanderthalensis is popularly known as the Neanderthal man. It was discovered in 1856 in the coal mines of Neander valley in Germany and brought to light by Johann Carl Fuhlrott. It was discovered along with sophisticated tools (in comparison with tools used by other human species). The species is the closest relative of modern humans. They lived in shelters and hence are popularly called 'cavemen'. They also controlled fire and used it to keep themselves warm and cook flesh. They buried the dead and many a times marked them. Hence the beginning of culture is assigned to this species

C) Hominines and the archaic human species began planned hunting and fishing to the already existing gathering, foraging and scavenging techniques. The earliest evidences of planned hunting and butchery of large animals is traced to two sites, 1) Boxgrove in England dated to about 500,000 years ago and 2) Schoningen in Germany dated to about 400,000 years ago. Planned hunting required developing tools and co-operation from fellow beings, as the animals they hunted were larger, stronger and faster. Planned hunting and making tools stimulated the growth in the brain size. The growth in brain size in turn helped him to plan and make better tools.



Structural shelter at
Poul nabrone dolmen, Ireland

The early humans also began to visit places of abundant food supply. The places like river beds and lake beds had abundant supply of food. These places necessarily did not have caves or extended stone boulders for shelters. They began to erect or build **structural shelters** by using stone, wood, skeleton of large animals or bones and thatch. The journey of human species commenced on trees, continued in cave dwelling and proceeded to structural shelters.

4. Bipedalism

The Hominoids were Quadrupeds. They walked on all four limbs, but, the forelimbs were flexible. The Hominids gradually

Activity 3: Make a list of activities which are done using power grip and another list done using precision grip. Also notice that many of our daily activities listed cannot be done by the Apes for they have not evolved hands with power and Precision grips.

adapted an upright posture. Bipedalism was a basic adaptation of the Hominines. Here bipedalism means walking or running on two feet.

The skeletal structure and the muscles also adjusted over a period of time to the upright posture and the bipedal motion. Bipedal motion freed the forelimbs. The forelimbs gradually developed precision grip and power grip. With this, the forelimbs evolved into hands. This greatly helped in hunting and defending from predators as hands could be used to make tools and also use them. Walking on two legs also provided a greater long distance vision and helped them to cover long distances, without spending much energy.

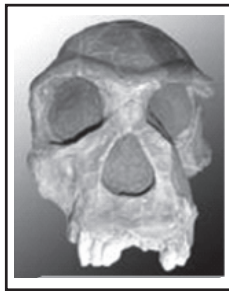
5. Tool Making

The use of tools is not confined to the humans. For example, some monkeys and apes use stones as tools to break nuts. But the use of tools by humans is far more advanced compared to the monkeys and apes. The process of making and using tools required greater intelligence. Wood, bones and stones were used to make tools. They were mainly used for hunting or defending from predators. The use of stone tools is studied as 'the Stone Age' in History. The making and use of stone tools were responsible to the evolution of forelimbs into hands and also the growth in brain size. The oldest known stone tools are the 'Oldowan stone tools' from Ethiopia, which are dated to 2.6 million years ago. The skill and advancement in making stone tools have made historians to classify the Stone Age as Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic stone ages. Further the humans also began to produce metals from ores and produce copper, bronze and iron tools which are studied in history as respective metal ages.

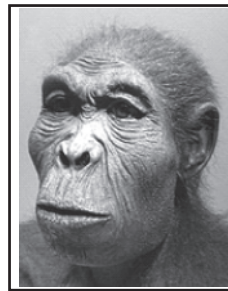
The Australopithecus species is said to have first used the naturally available stones as tools. But, the making of stone tools from naturally available stones and using them is positively identified to have started with Homo habilis.



The Australopithecus means the southern ape. This species is estimated to have lived on earth about 3.2 million years ago. It is an ape with very close resemblance to early humans. The fossils of Australopithecus have been discovered in Tanzania, Ethiopia and South Africa. They had a small brain of about 500 c.c. They had gained an erect posture and started to walk on two feet. They are the closest relatives of genus homo.



Homo habilis



A Reconstruction of Homo habilis

Homo habilis was the earliest among the genus homo. This species lived on earth about 2 million years ago. The fossils were discovered in Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania by Louis Leaky and his team. Homo habilis is also called the 'Handy man' because of well evolved hands and this species was responsible to make tools for hunting.



Homo erectus means the 'upright man'. This species is said to have lived on earth around 1.5 million years ago. The Australopithecus and Homo habilis species also were having erect postures, but complete erect posture is attributed to Homo erectus species. Some of the homo erectus species are believed to have migrated out of Africa into Europe and Asia. The species became extinct by 500,000 years ago.

6. Language

Planned hunting required co-operation. The early humans began to use signals and gradually two or three word utterances. This kind of crude communication began to improve to produce different kinds of sounds. With the passage of time these utterances and sounds formed language. The development of language was mainly because of the growth in the brain size. The growth of language for humans required short term memory. It requires brain to remember and use many steps and combination of logic, words, symbols and thoughts. The Chimpanzees, which are the closest cousins of man, cannot remember the past 2-3 steps of logic, words, symbols or thoughts. The use of language in turn stimulated the brain to grow.

7. Domestication Of Animals And Commencement Of Agriculture

Domestication of animals was followed by the commencement of agriculture. The humans who were food gatherers and hunters now became 'food growers' or 'food producers'. They were prepared to overcome the effects of the climate changes like the ice age by adapting to domestication of animals and agriculture. They had food in the form of domestic animals. The first animal to be domesticated is generally believed to be the dog. It continuously hanged around the hunter's camp to pick up bones and scrapes of meat. They developed a bond. Thus the dog was domesticated. This was followed by sheep, goat cow, cat, camel and horse. The dogs helped the humans in hunting and guarding his shelter. The rearing of animals made man a nomad. He travelled widely seeking food and water to his animals.

Commencement of agriculture is considered as a revolutionary change in the history of human evolution. This was an important aspect of the Neolithic age. Man began to grow various crops like wheat, rice, millets, etc. The practice of agriculture is not more than 13,000 years old. It made him lead a settled life. This cropped up villages. The villages and towns were foundations of civilization / civilizations.

8. Art



Horse (15,000-10,000 BCE),
Lascaux, France



A rock painting at Bhimbetka,
M.P., India

The skill or art of making figurines or painting developed at a late stage of human evolution. Many such artifacts are discovered at many places of Europe, Africa and Asia. But none can be dated earlier than 40,000 years ago. Small Figurines or decorated objects were carved out of stone, bone or antler. The paintings in caves are generally of hunting or of animals. The paintings were done by using paints of charcoal mixed with water, blood, animal fats, etc. The art is claimed to have served the aesthetic pleasure, or were rituals or served magical purposes.

Place of Origin of the Humans

The place of origin of the humans or modern man is a much debated issue. There are two divergent theories- 1) The Replacement or African origin theory 2) The Regional Continuity theory.

- 1) The Replacement or African origin theory – According to this theory the modern human species evolved from the archaic species in Africa. Africa with its nurturing tropical climate consisting of strong wet and dry seasons provided an optimum environment for the emergence of modern human species. Some of them migrated to different regions of the world at different points of time. They replaced the earlier human like species in those regions. The discovery of fossils of the early human species in Africa and the genetical and anatomical homogeneity among the modern humans in all parts of the world are evidences for this theory.
- 2) The Regional continuity theory – According to this theory the evolution of different human species from the earlier species occurred in all regions of the world. It occurred in Europe and Asia also as it occurred in Africa. The evolution proceeded at different rates at different regions. The dissimilarities among the human populations in different regions of the world serve as evidence to this theory.

Transition to Civilization

Until 13,000 years ago the humans lived as hunter-gatherers. They lived in small groups. The advent of agriculture prompted Neolithic Revolution. The surplus food led to the formation of permanent human settlements. The domestication

of animals and use of metal tools occurred. Agriculture also encouraged trade and co-operation leading to the formation of complex societies. The human settlements from rural primitive societies transformed into complex urban societies giving rise to civilizations like that of Egypt, Mesopotamia, China and Indus. These Civilizations developed distinguished cultures of their own.

Glossary

1. Adaptation–

Change in behaviour of a person or group in response to new or modified surroundings.

2. Archaic–

Forming the earliest; prior to full development:

3. Fossil–

Any remains, impression, or trace of a living thing of a former Geologic age, a skeleton, footprint, etc.

4. Power grip–

The strong grip (hold) on an object. For example, grip when holding the handle of an axe, grip on the knob while opening a door, etc.

5. Precision grip–

The grip of the fingers of the hand when picking up a needle and passing a thread through the eye of the needle, etc.

6. Species–

It is often defined as a group of organisms capable of interbreeding and producing fertile offspring.

Questions

Answer in a word or a sentence. [Each One Mark]

- 1) From which language is the term 'human' derived?
- 2) What is the meaning of the term 'homo'?
- 3) When did the Earth originate?
- 4) Which was the book written by Charles Darwin?
- 5) When did human like beings evolve on earth?
- 6) How many years were required to genus homo to evolve from the superfamily Hominoidea?
- 7) When did genus Homo come into existence?
- 8) Which human species was the first to manufacture stone tools?
- 9) What is bipedalism?

Answer in two words or two sentences. [Each Two Marks]

- 1) Mention any two theories of origin and evolution of Earth.
- 2) Which were the two important factors responsible for the formation of Earth's weather and climate?
- 3) Which were the two chemicals responsible for the origin of life?
- 4) Which were the two theories proposed by Charles Darwin?
- 5) Which two animals are considered as the nearest relatives of man?
- 6) Where do we find evidences for the earliest planned hunting and butchery of large animals?

Answer in 15-20 sentences. [Each 5 Marks]

- 1) How was the Earth's Crust formed?
- 2) How was food and shelter responsible for Human evolution?
- 3) What was the role of domestication of animals and agriculture in Human evolution?
- 4) What role did bipedalism and Stone tools play in the Human evolution?
- 5) Discuss the place of origin of the modern Man.

**Answer the following Question in 30-40 sentences.
[10 Marks]**

- 1) Discuss the important factors of Human evolution.



Chapter 3

HISTORY OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

3.1 Introduction

In the previous chapter we have studied Human Evolution. Around 10,000 B.C.E, in the new Stone Age, Man made many significant inventions. The hunter turned into the herdsman, the wanderer turned into the settler, the gatherer turned into the grower.

Inventions that helped the growth of civilizations

Many inventions such as, use of fire, rearing of animals for milk and meat, new weapons, tools, utensils, fishing nets, clay pots, discovery of weaving and building of huts and houses , new means and methods of transport, such as animals and carts, etc have brought revolutionary changes and given rise to new arts, crafts and occupations.

The quotation “moving wheels made the civilizations” is noteworthy. The invention of moving wheel by man brought major changes in the profession of potter, carpenter, blacksmith, rope maker and transport system. It also increased the pace of growth of civilizations.

Around 6000 B.C.E. men made the most important discovery i.e. the ‘Discovery of the cultivation of land –Agriculture’, which brought a great change in the way of their living. Agriculture bound the *man to the soil*, assured him food throughout the year and fodder for his animals.

The meaning of the term 'Civilization':

Generally, civilization and culture are used as one and the same. Civilisation, broadly refers to 'more clearly defined' human society. The word civilization is derived from Latin word '**civilis**' meaning city or city states. It stands for more matured and refined life. The words civilization and culture are not always considered interchangeable. We may judge a group of people as not civilized but have a culture of their own. One can say that civilization is what 'we have' and culture is what 'we *are*'.

'Civilization' refers to our material gains, whereas culture refers to our spiritual and philosophical gains or achievements. Civilizations are often referred to as, living in cities where as, culture refers to the way of life of the people.

Civilization is a broader term and culture is a part of it. Civilization is a huge group of geographically oriented people. Every civilization has a culture of its own. Sometimes there could be more than one culture in a civilization. Culture is transmitted and transferred, civilization is entirely passed on. Civilizations grow, degrade, disintegrate and end. The difference between the two can further be summarized as follows.

Culture	Civilization
1. Most of it internal.	1. It is external.
2. Includes art, literature, religion, philosophy, food and dress, thoughts and beliefs, customs and traditions.	2. Includes towns, cities, villages, buildings, bridges, transport, technology etc.
3. It has no standards of measurement.	3. Has standards of measurements.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 4. It is the way we believe, behave, think and act. | 4. It is the material attainments, gains and facilities used to make the life more comfortable. |
| 5. It cannot be said to be always advancing | 5. It is always advancing. |
| 6. Culture comes earlier. | 6. Civilization grows later. |
| 7. There can be a culture without civilization. | 7. There cannot be a civilization without culture. |

River Valleys- 'The Cradles of Civilization'

Most of the civilizations in the world developed on the banks of the rivers. The places where man settled first were naturally those parts of the world where the soil was rich and water available for drinking and irrigation, wide and flat lands through which great rivers ran and had a warm climate. Man appeared about 5.6 million years ago but started civilized life 7000 years ago. Civilized man made the most remarkable progress in the shortest possible time.



Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, China, etc were the first sites of human settlements. In these regions men first formed groups

to live together. Valleys of the rivers like Nile , Euphrates and Tigris, Indus, Huwang-Ho and Yangtse-sikiyang, etc have helped the great civilizations to flourish. Hence the river valleys are called the cradles of civilizations. The historians are facing difficulties in fixing the definite age of civilizations. So we are unable to assert, which was the first cradle of civilizations.

The factors that helped the growth of civilization-

- * Deposition of fertile alluvial soil caused by the river floods.
- * Continuous and un-interrupted supply of water for irrigation and domestic purposes.
- * Favourable climate generally found on the River valleys.
- * Plenty of food, fruits and vegetables for men and fodder for their animals.
- * River valleys helped fishing.
- * They helped the growth of trade and communication by providing means of transport.

Above factors reduced the burden of man in wandering for food and risk of life. There is a strong argument that – ‘Men become more civilized if they have leisure to do creative work’. It is certain that river valleys provided them food in plenty and sufficient leisure to develop civilizations. Men invented metals, made tools, were able to cultivate the land, built buildings in wood and stone, prepared vessels, boats, weapons, furniture, clothing, jewellery and many other things.

Characteristics of a civilization-

- 1 Group of people having a specific livelihood and specific settlement patterns.

- 2 Group of people having a specific pattern of administration.
- 3 Group of people having a specific social pattern and unique cultural traits.
- 4 Man during ages invented various metals and learnt their uses.
- 5 It gave rise to complex administrative system with bureaucracy and accounting which necessitated writing.
- 6 Civilization also developed complex economic system – such as ownership of land, distribution of production, personal possession, taxation, barter system, monetary system, etc.
- 7 People of one civilization tried to influence the other people politically, culturally and economically, which led to imperialism.
- 8 Growth of civilization necessitated the need for internal and external security.
- 9 Natural happenings such as rain, thunder, lightning, winds, floods, famines, seasons, birth and deaths and climatic variations motivated the development of philosophy, religion and science. This in turn stimulated the development of civilization.
10. We notice the rise and fall of civilizations owing to the social religious, political, economic, Geo-physical and environmental conditions.

3.2 Egyptian Civilization

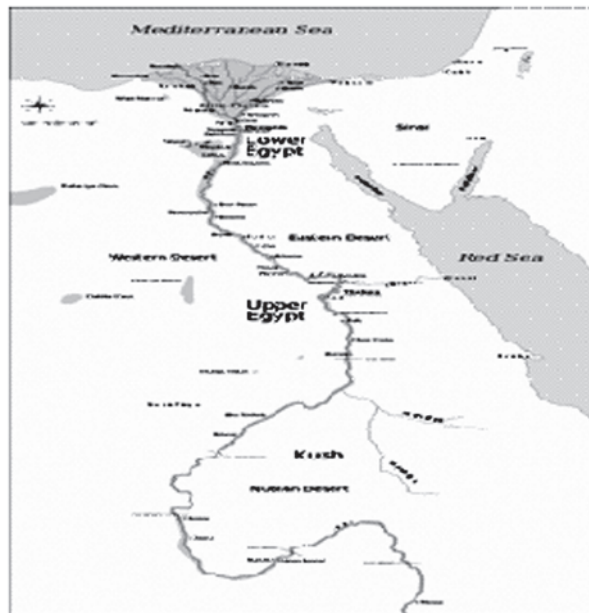
Introduction

Probably the first civilization that developed was in Egypt, on the banks of river Nile. Egypt is in the northern part of African continent. It has geographical accessibility to Europe and Asia. The impenetrable desert on the east, south and west,

the Mediterranean Sea to the north provided natural defense for Egypt. So it was isolated from the rest of the world. It had a great advantage of being unusually safe from the attack of enemies. So it developed a unique civilization. Egyptian civilization was one of the long lasting and rich civilizations known to the world

Egypt – the Gift of Nile.

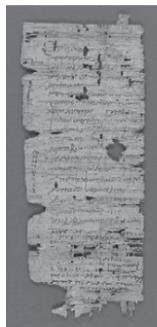
Nile River flowing northward has formed most fertile plains of 15-20kms on either side. Because of Nile, plenty of food, fodder and uninterrupted supply of water was possible. The food security provided sufficient leisure for the growth of civilization. Nile is born in thick equatorial forests of Africa. It flows full throughout the year. But for the Nile Egyptian civilization would not have developed. Therefore Egypt is called 'The Gift of Nile'.



Primitive men lived in Egypt for thousands of years. Basically they were hunters and food collectors. With a lot of observation of the Nature they must have got the idea of planting seeds in the wet mud. This was the beginning of agricultural occupation. It bound the man to the soil. There are different opinions among the historians about the origin of the people of Egypt. It is generally believed that they belonged to a group of the Caucasian or the white race people, who migrated from Northern Europe.

Sources of Egyptian Civilization-

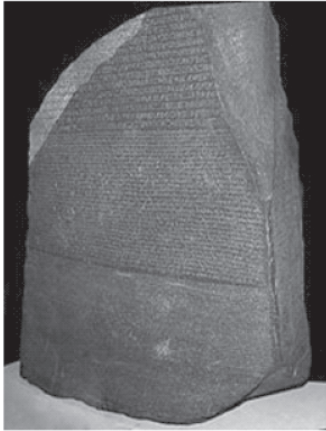
It was a great civilization which began 7000 years ago. It continued for more than 3000 years. We have a variety of archaeological and literary sources. They help us to reconstruct the history of those times. Important among them are the pyramids, the temples, the innumerable sculptural images like the sculpture of Sphinx, host of paintings, various implements, tools, jewellery etc kept in the pyramids. The Hieroglyphic writing on the papyrus, the Rosetta stone inscription, etc. are also sources of this civilization. Between 1798-1802 Napoleon invaded Egypt. After this the study of Egyptian Civilization got momentum.



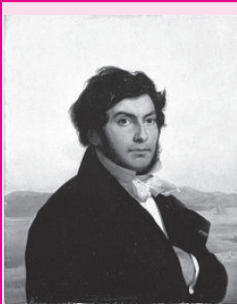
Bill of sale for a donkey on papyrus



Section of the Egyptian 'Book of the Dead' on papyrus



The Rosetta Stone presently in the British Museum



Francois Champollion

A French historian who has done a lot of work on Egyptian Civilization. As a child he showed an extraordinary linguistic talent. By the age of 16 he had mastered a dozen languages like Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Avestan, Pahlavi, Syriac, Chaldean and Persian, in addition to his native French. In 1809, he became assistant-professor of History at Grenoble University. He was entrusted with the task of deciphering the writing on the then recently discovered Rosetta Stone. He completed the task between 1822–1824. His work-

'Précis du système hiéroglyphique' published in 1824 gave birth to modern Egyptology. Champollion was later made Professor of Egyptology at the College de France.

Political condition

The early people settled into villages, which developed into cities and later the city states were formed. They were ruled by kings. This is known as pre-dynastic period. These kings were engaged in inter City-state quarrels. This made way to the birth of kingdoms. Different dynasties ruled these kingdoms. About 30 dynasties have ruled Egypt for more than 3000 years. No dynasty survived for more than 6-7 generations.

The Pharoes

The Egyptian kings were called '**Pharoes**'. They were considered as representatives of god on earth, hence enjoyed unlimited power. The pharo 'Menes', united south and north Egypt in around 3000 B.C.E and made Memphis as his capital. The institution of Pharoes was so strong that Pharoes had legitimate control over the state and religion. The strong central government with absolute monarchy, a well controlled administration and strict implementation of laws were the basic features of Egyptian polity.

The rule of dynasties can be divided into 3 parts-

- 1] The period of old kingdom.
- 2] The period of middle kingdom.
- 3] The period of New kingdom.

The Period of Old Kingdom

It is also known as the period of pyramids. The pharoes of this period were very strong. There was a council of elders to advise the King, whose advice was not binding on the King. Pharo appointed Vizir the prime-minister. 'Vizir' or the Prime Minister headed the administration, justice and treasury. He was assisted by Central and Local officers in administration. The local officers collected taxes and looked after law and order where as the central officers maintained the records and the accounts.

The Period of Middle Kingdom

It is also known as the period of Feudal Lords. During this period Lords became more powerful than the Pharoes. It led to

many internal wars and anarchy. The authority of pharoes was restored by Amen Hotep I.

The Period of New Kingdom

During the new kingdom the kings raised a powerful army and built a very strong empire. Thutmose I conquered new territories and expanded the empire. His daughter, Hatshepsut succeeded him. She is known as the first empress in the history of the world. She ruled for twenty one years.

Social condition

Egypt had a well organized society. There were three classes viz, the upper class, the middle class and the slaves. The upper class included the royal family, the priests, the nobles and the military officers. The upper classes lived in adorned villas and led the life of comfort and luxury. The middle class included physicians, scribes, craftsmen, merchants and farmers. The lower class or the slaves formed the last strata of society. They lived a very hard and toiling life.

Status of women

Egyptian women enjoyed an exceptionally high status. Such a high status was not enjoyed by the women of any other civilization. That is why the Egyptian civilization has the credit of being ruled by Hatshepsut, the first empress in the world. Women had equal share in the ancestral property. Incestuous marriages were common among royal classes. The pharoes married their own daughters and sisters to prevent the property and power falling into the hands of outsiders. It was also aimed at maintaining the purity of blood.

Economic condition

It was an agrarian economy. Thanks to Nile-they had prosperous agriculture. The land, in the beginning was cultivated by hand. It was slow and tiresome. They grew crops like wheat, barley, cotton, peas, garlic and variety of fruits and vegetables. Canals and 'Shadoof' were used for irrigation. They enlarged the hoe and fixed it to the yoke of the oxen. It transformed 'The Hoe Culture into Plough Culture'.

Crafts and Manufacturers

Egyptians developed a variety of crafts and manufacturing. Stone cutters, masons, carpenters, jewellers, potters, etc added to the luxury, comforts and riches of life. The metals used were, copper in the beginning, followed by brass, bronze, gold and iron.

Trade and Commerce

Egyptians had developed both internal and external trade. They traded with the people of East Mediterranean and Red Sea areas, which included present Syria, Lebanon and Yemen. Barter system prevailed. They had trade relations with Mesopotamian and Asian countries. The boats in the river, big vessels on seas and cattle on the land were the means of transportation. A variety of taxes were levied on Agriculturists, Traders and Craftsmen which ranged between 10-20% of their income. The taxes were collected both in cash and kind.

Religion:

Religion played a significant role in the life of the people. Polytheism i.e. worship of many gods was in practice. They also practiced animism and totemism, which refers to the worship of trees and animals respectively. Amon Ra was the king of the

Gods, he was believed to be the creator of Egypt.

Ra was the Sun God. Osiris, the God of the dead or underworld. Isis was the Goddess of motherhood and the wife of Osiris. Horus, Hathor, etc were the minor Gods. Egyptians built many temples for the Gods. They believed in the transmigration of souls and preserved the dead bodies known as Mummies. They believed in life after death. Priests enjoyed high status. King was the head of the religion. King Amen Hotep IV made an effort to introduce monotheism i.e. worship of only one God that is Sun or Ra. It was discontinued by later kings.

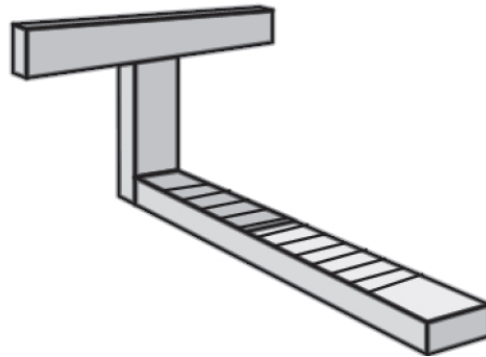
Mummification: The preservation of the dead bodies of the pharos is called mummification. Mummy was the home of a person's life after death. Egyptians prepared many years before for the life after death. They removed the internal organs, except the heart from the dead body and dried them in Norton salt for 40 days. Then they filled the body with dry leaves or sawdust and wrapped it in cloth. This mummy was kept in a coffin and covered with a cloth on which they kept the 'Book of the Dead'. They believed that the knowledge from this book would help the dead person to get knowledge to go to heaven happily.

Literature and Learning

Egyptians developed pictographic writing. It is one of the earliest forms of writing. Egyptian writing is called Hieroglyphics. Glyph means a sign. Hieroglyphics contains hundreds of signs. Some of them stand for complete words while others represent sounds. Papyrus was used for writing. **'The Book of Dead', 'Coffin Text', 'The Story of Ship-wrecked Sailor', 'The Tale to Anupu and Bitiu,** etc are the important books discovered.

Egyptians had fair knowledge of Medicine, Geometry, Calendars, Astronomy and Mathematics. Most of the scholars of Ancient Egypt belonged to priestly class. The construction of

huge Pyramids proves beyond doubt that Egyptians had sound knowledge of Geometry and Arithmetic. They could measure the areas of triangles, rectangles, squares, circles and hexagons. They had clear idea about addition, subtraction and division. However they had no idea about multiplication. They were the first to develop the Fraction system.



The Shadow clock

They made a clear distinction between stars and planets. Their calendar was based on sun and known as Solar calendar. They developed the calendar of 365 days with 12 months in a year, of 30 days in each month. They divided the year into three seasons of four months each. Rising and receding of the Nile stood for the first season, cultivation and growing of the plants stood for the second and the third for the Harvest. About 1500 B.C.E. they invented shadow clock. Such an Egyptian shadow clock is preserved in Berlin Museum. Priests educated the people. At the age of 5 the child was sent to the teacher. It was given education for 12 years. The temples were the centers of education. Higher education was given by officials. In toto the education was controlled by the state.

Art and Architecture

Egyptians were great builders. They developed fine arts. Their art and architecture reflected their culture. They built temples for their Gods and Pyramids to bury their kings. The walls of temples and pyramids are carved with beautiful sculptures, and decorated with beautiful paintings. They used sandstone, limestone, granite and wood to carve the statues. Their art and architecture survived the blows of nature. They are the proofs of a well organized and highly skilled artists, craftsmen and labourers.



The Sphinx

The sphinx- it has the Head of a man and body of a lion. It is carved by the emperor Khaphre. It is 240 feet long and 66 feet high carved out in a single stone.



The Pyramid of Giza

The pyramid of Giza is the tomb of King Khufu. It is one of the wonders of ancient world. It is one of the heaviest structures ever built. It was built by his son and grandson. It is the biggest pyramid, 746 x 746, x 481 ft high 23,00,000 stone blocks of average 2.5 ton weight were used. It occupies 13 acres of area. A million slaves worked for 20 years to complete it. There are more than 90 Pyramids, still standing after 4000 years of their construction. The Pyramids are the fine examples of their outstanding technical knowledge and sound administrative ability.



The Luxor temple

It had a magnificent entrance. The road in front of it is lined with 365 statues of Sphinxes and two tall Obelisks stood on either side of the main road. During festive season the statues of Gods paraded through the doors into the temple.

Decline of Egyptian civilization:

Every human activity, with whatever high degree of perfection it might achieve, ends up in decay and disintegration. Same is true in case of Egyptian civilization.

Many reasons are attributed to it.

- 1) The rulers failed to bring a perfect and workable political system
- 2) The weak rulers were unable to maintain their authority. So the control fell into the hands of feudal lords resulting in decay and disorder.
- 3) Internal quarrels among the rulers led to disunity and disorder.
- 4) The ruthless exploitation of lower class and religious intolerance resulted in disharmony and disunity in the society.
- 5) Foreign invasions:-Many uncivilized invaders from Africa and Assyria attacked Egypt, during the rule of weak Pharoos. They destroyed their temples and advancement.
- 6) The invaders were more efficient in the art of warfare.
- 7) The material welfare and contented life discouraged independent thinking.

3.2 Mesopotamian Civilization

We have studied Egyptian civilization in detail. It is certain that the people of early civilizations learnt many things from Egyptians. At the same time they also made new discoveries to enrich their civilization. Now let us study the contribution of

Mesopotamians to the world.

Mesopotamia is a Greek word which means the 'land between two rivers'. The two rivers Euphrates and Tigris formed the fertile plains. Early tillers settled in villages. With the growth of population these villages developed into towns and later into cities. These plains were the cradles of many civilizations which, developed and vanished around 3500 to 500 B.C.E. Hence Mesopotamia is also called '**The Cradle and Graveyard of civilization**'.

Mesopotamia includes the area of present eastern Syria, Southern Turkey and most of Iraq. It is also known as land of Shinar. It was a centre of culture whose influence extended up to Egypt and India.



Map of Mesopotamia

It is very difficult to predict exactly the time of the beginning of this civilization. According to historians the transition must have taken place between fourth and third millennium B.C.E. Mesopotamia unlike Egypt was often subject to invasions by foreigners. It resulted in the rise and fall of many Empires. Five important races shaped the culture and civilization of Mesopotamia.

They are, 1] Sumerians, 2] Akkadians, 3] Amorites or the old Babylonians 4] Assyrians 5] Chaldeans or the new Babylonians.

- 1] Sumerians- Sumerians were the pioneers of Mesopotamian civilization. They had first settled in the area called Sumer. So they are called Sumerians.
- 2] Akkadians settled in northwest of Shinar also known as Akkad. So they were called Akkadians. They were nomadic tribes. They conquered Sumer and continued many aspects of Sumerian culture. King Sargon I was the most successful king. He strengthened the empire. Agade was the capital of Akkadians.
- 3] Amorites or the old Babylonians –They established their empire by destroying Akkadians. There was a period of chaos for 250 years. Babylon was their capital. Emperor Hammurabi was the greatest king and law maker of this race. After his death there was cultural stagnation.
- 4] Assyrians- Assyrians revived the glory of Mesopotamia during the days of emperor Tilgath-Pileser. They built a huge empire. Sargon II, Sennacherb and Assurbanipal were the great kings of the race. Their capital was Nineveh.

- 5] Chaldeans or New Babylonians – After the death of Assurbanipal Chaldeans came to power. They destroyed the city of Nineveh and rebuilt the city of Babylon as their capital. So they are called new Babylonians. Nebuchadnezzar was the greatest king who built huge brick fort around Babylon and a '**Hanging Garden**'. Persian emperor Cyrus conquered Babylonia in 538 B.C.E. Thus, the empire came to an end.

Salient features of Mesopotamian civilization

Political life:

Early Mesopotamians established the city states first, which developed into kingdoms and later into an empire. King was both the head of administration and religion. Kings were regarded as the representatives of God on earth. He was the head of the state and owner of the property of the state. He ruled the state in the name of God. Many a time the King's authority fell in the hands of military officers. Only the powerful kings exercised immense power. Priests had a greater voice in the administration. Governors were appointed to look after the provincial administration. They had horse borne postal system for communication.

Hammurabi

Hammurabi was a Babylonian king who conquered Sumer and ruled between 2123 to 2081 B.C.E. He was one of the greatest rulers of Mesopotamian civilization. He was a great conqueror and an able administrator. He conquered the whole of Mesopotamia. He was an enlightened despot. He united

Sumer and Akkad and divided the province into districts. He personally supervised the administration. He built palaces, temples and fortified Babylon. Central and provincial administration was carried out smoothly, according to the orders of the emperor.

Code of Hammurabi

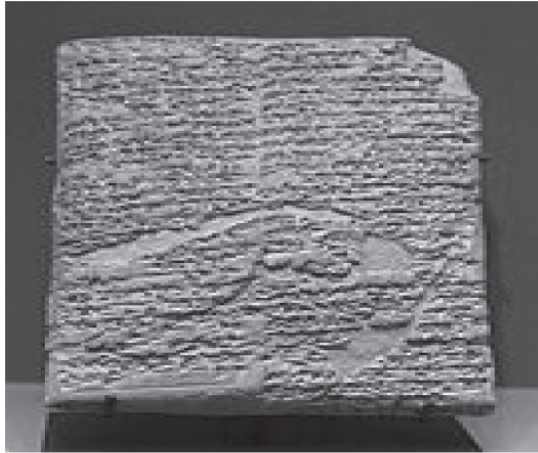


The Stone shaft containing
Hammurabi's Code



Close view of the Shaft

Hammurabi has become immortal in the history of mankind by his 'code of law'. He collected all existing laws, classified them, improved them, added new ones and codified them into one body of laws. The code included 282 laws. The laws were relating to all aspects of life such as- Personal property, Trade and business, accidents, labor, Marriage, Divorce, slaves, rights of men and women, etc.



A Tablet written in Akkadian language

The code is beautifully engraved on the black stone. It is the oldest written code of law known to history. On the top of it, the image of king Hammurabi is shown receiving the laws from God Shamash i.e. the Sun God. The code is a mixture of enlightened laws and barbarious punishments. Many of the laws are based on the principle of Tit for tat- 'An eye for an eye' or 'A tooth for a tooth'. It was universally applicable throughout his kingdom.

It was based on the principle of complete responsibility of the state to give justice. Individuals could not avenge but state could avenge the way it liked. The code aimed at deterring the people from committing crimes. There are provisions regarding almost all professions in the society. The code is aimed at providing equality. Women were given the right to own the property and inherit ancestral property.

fulfilled required conditions. Punishments were harsh for the people who were well placed and prosperous. Efforts were made to avoid discrimination between rich and poor. The business documents were to be witnessed by some body. If a doctor failed in his duty he had to pay compensation to the patient. Code of Hammurabi influenced other kings elsewhere in the world to pass similar laws. The significance of the code lies in the fact that it covered all aspects of human life. It was an everlasting and monumental legal achievement of Hammurabi, which has made him immortal.

Social condition:

The Mesopotamian society was divided into four groups. 1) The royals 2) The Priests 3) Rich Landlords and Merchants 4) Slaves.

Priests and scribes held high posts in the administration. They enjoyed high status in the society. Nobles enjoyed powers by heredity. They commanded great prestige and power in administration as well as army. The farmers, artists, craftsmen, shopkeepers, merchants formed the third strata followed by slaves at the lowest level. They could be bought and sold. Women enjoyed considerable freedom with right to property. They had social, religious and economic freedom.

Religious condition:

Mesopotamians worshipped Nature. They also worshipped innumerable Gods and Goddesses. They insisted every man to submit unconditionally to God and hoped that everything in the end would be good. Every village and city had a local deity.

They built Ziggurats i.e. temples with tall towers. Their temples were also centers of education. Gods and Goddesses like Marduk, Ishtar, Shamash, Uruk, Ur, and Nannar were worshiped. Marduk was supreme God, Ishtar mother of all Gods and Shamash the Sun God. Nannar the moon God, Bel – the earth Goddess and also the Goddess of death and Assur- the God of war. They practiced animal sacrifices and also believed in magic and demons.

Economic condition:

Agriculture was their main occupation followed by cattle rearing and dairy farming. They reared Buffaloes, Goats, Horses, Donkeys, Sheep, etc. They developed bunding to lands and artificial irrigation. They used the water wisely by digging canals from both the rivers. Mesopotamians also built dykes, embankments and storage basins to use the water throughout the year. It is believed that the Shadoof was developed by them, for artificial irrigation.



Shadoofs

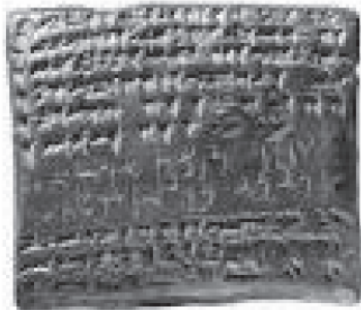
Wheat, barely, fruits and dates were grown in abundance and even exported. In the early period they had barter system

but in the later period they used metal coins. Weaving, dyeing, wood work, pottery, brick making, jewellery, mining and metallurgy were important crafts. Copper, iron, silver, gold and bronze were the metals known to them. They exported Wooden and Fiber clothes, hides, dates etc. They imported various metals. They had trade relations with India and Egypt. Horse and asses were used as means of transport.

Art and Architecture:

As stone was not available in Mesopotamia, we do not find sculpture and architecture as we find in Egypt. Most of the buildings were built with brick and mud. Very few of them have survived. Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar constructed a palace which is known as the 'Hanging Gardens' of Babylon. It was considered as one of the Eight wonders of ancient world. It was a huge palace with variety of gardens on the roof of it. Mesopotamians were excellent artisans and sculptors. They carved beautiful pictures of eagles and other animals.

Student copybooks and library of clay books of 4000 years old are found. They used flat bricks for writing which is known as 'cuneiform' writing. They composed many myths, legends and poems. Their Epic of Gilgamesh is a rich poetry.



A cuneiform writing.

ACTIVITY: Collect information regarding the seven wonders of Ancient World.

Science and Mathematics

They knew about planets like- Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Mars and Saturn. They believed that sun and moon influenced the life of men. They had a faith in Astrology which was based on Astronomy. They divided the year into 12 months with 354 days. They followed lunar calendar. Their hour had 60 minutes and a minute had 60 seconds. They knew that a circle had 360 degrees. They did good progress in the field of medicine. Their book 'Materia medica' mentions of 550 medicines prepared of vegetables, minerals and animal products. The book also gives details of various diseases and their symptoms.

Causes for the decline of civilization

- 1) Weak and inefficient rulers often lost control over administration. This led to anarchy.
- 2) Struggle for succession among nobles disturbed the peace and order in the society.
- 3) Invasion by Persians led to the end of this civilization.

Mesopotamia became the part of Persian Empire by 538 B.C.E.

3.4 CHINESE CIVILIZATION

It is very interesting to know that civilizations have developed only in those parts of the world, where it was possible for men to live without too great a struggle and yet not too easily. If natural conditions make life too easy, men become lazy and if life becomes too difficult men will not have strength or leisure to develop a civilization. The conditions of moderate difficulties

are favorable for men to develop intelligence and improve civilization. The river plains of Hwang- Ho in Northern China and Yangtse and Sikiyang in Southern China provided moderate challenges and minimum facilities to develop a civilization.

In the beginning Chinese had tribal societies like elsewhere in the world. It gradually developed into 'feudal society'. In the context of the above discussions there prevailed, such similar condition in India and China, during the period of development of civilisation. China is the oldest civilization which continues till today. Chinese developed a unique civilization by 5000 B.C.E. Not much is known about the remote past. We have fairly clear history from about 1500 B.C.E. It also appears that it developed in isolation to a larger extent. Chinese are always proud of their civilization. Chinese inventions and philosophy influenced human life in several ways.

China is a country of variety of physical features. It lies between Himalayas in the West, Pacific Ocean in the East and Desert in the North. It has a wide variety of flora and fauna. China is inhabited by Mongoloid race.



River basins of China

Political conditions

Early China was ruled by many kings. In the beginning they had a loose federation. In the later stages they had a centralized administration. China has a long standing political history. The mythological sources date political history of China to as early as 4000 years. More than 15 dynasties have ruled China from 2100 B.C.E. to 1911 C.E. But we have substantial sources from 1500 B.C.E.

Dynasties that ruled China

I. Dynasties of Ancient Era.

1. Xia Dynasty 2100-1600 BCE
2. Shang Dynasty 1600-1046 BCE
3. Zhou Dynasty 1045-256 BCE

II. Dynasties of Imperial Era

4. Qin Dynasty 221-206 BCE
5. Han Dynasty BCE 206-220 CE
6. Three kingdoms 220-280 CE (Wei, Shu, Wu)
7. Jin Dynasty 265-420 CE
8. Southern and Northern Dynasties 420-589 CE
9. Sui Dynasty 581-618 CE
10. Tang Dynasty 618-907 CE
11. Age of 10 Kingdoms 907-960 CE
12. Song Dynasty 960-1279 CE
13. Yuan Dynasty 1271-1368 CE
14. Ming Dynasty 1368-1644 CE
15. Manchu or Qing Dynasty 1644-1911 CE

Xia was the earliest dynasty which came into existence in around 2100 B.C.E. and the last was Qing or Manchu which ended in 1911 C.E. The political history of China is classified into two eras 1] Ancient era – 2100 - 221 B.C.E. 2] Imperial era – 221 B.C.E. - 1911 C.E.

The Chou [Zhou] dynasty was the longest serving dynasty. The rulers of this dynasty evolved the theory of the 'Mandate of Heaven'-Divine origin to legitimize their rule. Third and Fourth B.C.E. witnessed the rise of feudal lords who constantly engaged in wars. They were suppressed by the Qin Dynasty. They re-established the dynastic rule. Qin rulers expanded their kingdom into an empire, thus began the Imperial Era.

Shih Hu Wang Ti - the greatest ruler of China belongs to this dynasty. Shih means first and Hu Wang Ti means emperor. He ruled from Chin province and he adopted the name Chin Shih Hu Wang Ti. The name China comes from Chin.

Shih Hu Wang Ti started official census and maintained peace and prosperity. He started the construction of the Great Wall of China to protect his kingdom from the attacks of Huns, Mongols, etc., He, for the first time brought the whole of China under single rule. He introduced uniform laws throughout the country. He divided the country into 36 provinces, appointed civil and military officers to each province. He travelled in disguise to understand the ills and disorders of the empire, constructed roads and canals to connect far flung parts of the empire.

Shi Hu Wang Ti believed that, people are basically

indisciplined. So he introduced strict laws and harsh punishments. The Emperor was for change and against the old order. He tried to control the knowledge by burning books. He patronized scientists but opposed historians. Many scholars who opposed him were buried alive in the Great Wall of China.

Han dynasty replaced Qin dynasty. Wu Ti was the famous ruler of this dynasty. He divided the empire into 13 provinces. He centralized the administration. He was a great patron of art and literature. During his reign thousands of great works on prose, poetry, philosophy, mathematics and medicine were composed. This period is known as The 'Golden Age' of Chinese history.

Han dynasty was replaced by 'Wei Jin' dynasty'. The rulers decentralized the power. Later there was political fragmentation of China for about 400 years. Sui dynasty re-established the empire. Tang dynasty followed Sui's and introduced a system of standard coinage. They brought reforms in administration. The governmental machinery was divided into three parts – the First to draft, second to review and the last to implement the policies. The competitive examinations were conducted for recruiting officials. This period is also known as '**Golden age**' of Chinese history, as there was significant development in the field of art, literature and technology.

Social condition

The Chinese society was a traditional society. It was a male dominated society. Family formed the basis of the society. Parents, especially the mother, inculcated the moral values

among the children. Girls were considered as burden to the family. The position of women was not so high. Any how woman commanded respect based on her fertility, workmanship and obedience.

The Chinese society had four classes based on the nature of work of the people. The top class included officials, scholars and teachers. Second class comprised of farmers. Artists formed the third class, merchants formed the last. Mandarins a small class of people, who were able to read and write Chinese script, enjoyed honor, respect and power, both in the society and the government.

Economic condition

It was an agriculture based society. Canal irrigation was well developed by Chinese. Canals were also used for drainage and navigation. They used agricultural implements made of Iron and Wood. Wheat, rice, soya beans, cereals were the main agricultural crops. Tea and horticultural crops were also grown. They mainly domesticated animals like pigs and sheep. They developed poultry too.

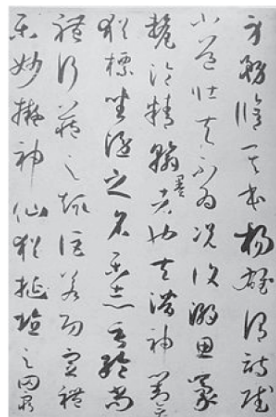
Industry and Crafts

Carpenters, smiths, woodcutters, masons, potters, weavers formed the important craftsmen. Silk was an important contribution of China to the world. It was a major luxury exported from China. China had trade relation with west through a land route via Afghanistan and Persia and also through Indian Ocean which is known as '**Silk Route**'. Chinese learnt to grow cotton

from Indians. Silk, Iron, Tea, Salt and Cotton products were the main items of export. After 10th century Chinese goods dominated international trade. Opium formed the important item of their trade. In the early period Barter was practiced. Later metals were used as medium of exchange. Coined money came to be used in around Fifth Century. B.C.E. Money lending and Banking were practiced in China from Fifth Century. B.C.E.

Learning and literature

Chinese had developed the art of writing during Shang period. Chinese script was standardized during Chin rulers. They have no alphabet and parts of speech. It consists of characters which are more than 40,000. Chinese writing started as pictograph. Later they developed Characters or Logograms. Chinese characters constitute the oldest continuously used systems of writing in the world. Their writing played an important role in cultural unification. Chinese script also influenced Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese scripts. It is written from top to bottom.



Chinese script

The invention of paper, silk and ink for writing helped the growth of writing and literature. The practice of writing history was also popular in China. The rulers got compiled their histories. The Chinese literature comprised prose, poetry, philosophy and history. During Han and Tong dynasties Chinese poetry reached its heights.

The Imperial library of Han dynasty included 3123 volumes of classics, 2705 volumes on philosophy, 868 works on medicine, 1318 volumes of poetry, 2568 volumes of Mathematics and 790 volumes on war aspects. Tai-Li-Po the greatest of Chinese poets wrote 30 volumes of verse. Tu-Fu was also a great poet.

Chinese had developed Geography, Geometry, Arithmetic, Calendars, Astronomy and predicted eclipses.

Important inventions of Chinese

Silk, Tea, Ink, Paper, Brush for painting and writing, Abacus, Acupuncture, Rudder Gun- powder, Glass, Pottery, porcelain and Rockets, Spoon, forks, Umbrella, Seismograph and Mariner Compass, etc are the important contributions of Chinese to the world.

Art and Architecture

Art of Painting: The Chinese had developed wonderful painting. They painted on silk cloth, tomb walls, pots and papers. They believed that Tomb paintings were means to protect the dead and help their souls to go to heaven.

Sculpture: Chinese developed the art of casting bronze statues of animals and monsters. This art developed during

Shangs and Chous. Buddhism influenced the sculpture and the statues of Bodhisatwa carved in stone are found in large number.

Terracotta sculpture: The terracotta army assembled in the tomb of the first Kin emperor, consists of life size images of more than 8000 warriors and horses. They are very attractive.



The Terracotta Army

Architecture

Chinese were massive builders. The Great Wall of China is one of their most impressive and ever-lasting architectural accomplishments. It was purely built for the utilitarian purpose of protecting the country from Huns, Mongolian and other invasions. It is 2380 k-m long, about 22 feet high and 20 feet broad. After every 300 ft, a watch tower of 400 feet high is built. It is one of the wonders of the Ancient world. It was not popular among the Chinese as forced laborers were used to construct it. The portions of the Great wall were rebuilt and restructured by later dynasties. So the wall is still standing.



The Scenes of Great Wall of China

They also built great palaces but none of them survived as they were built in mud and wood. They built Buddhist temples called Pagodas. Important among them are Giant Wild 'Goose Pagoda', 'Jed Pagoda' and the 'Flask Pagoda'. The temple of sleeping Buddha outside Peking-present Beizing is noteworthy.

Philosophy and Religion

Philosophy.

The three philosophers of China- Lao tse, Confucious and Mencius have influenced the religious ideas of Chinese to a greater extent.



Lao-tse

Lao tse: He was a great philosopher. He lived before Confucius in about 600 B.C.E. He worked as a curator in the Royal library of

Chou rulers. He was disgusted with the corrupt political system. Hence he left to the remote part of China and wrote a book called Tao te Ching (The Way of life). His philosophy is known as Taoism. Tao preached Non violence, not to be conservative, Society should respect wise persons, duty with sincerity and honesty and so on. Some of his important sayings are:-

- 1 Violence defeats its own ends.
- 2 Wisdom can never be transmitted by words.
- 3 One should be good to the good and good to evil.
- 4 The things in the nature work silently.
- 5 If you do not quarrel, no one can quarrel with you.

Confucius:



Confucius

Confucius was the greatest of the Chinese philosophers. Born in the kingdom of Lu in 571 B.C.E., he lost his father at the age of 3. He faced lot of difficulties. Confucius learnt archery and music. He married at the age of 19 and gave up family life at the age of 23. He worked in different capacities as language teacher, editor, judge and minister. He proved to be a great

philosopher and teacher.

The philosophy of Confucius is known as 'Confucianism'. The principles of Confucius had basis in common Chinese tradition and beliefs. He taught loyalty towards family, worship of ancestors, respect to elders and unity among the people of China.

His sayings

1. What you do not like when done to yourself, do not do to others. It is considered as golden rule of Confucius.
2. Character is the foundation of society.
3. Wisdom begins at home.
4. The great man acts before he speaks and speaks according to his actions.
5. The society rests on the obedience of children to their parents and of the wife to her husband and the students to their teachers.
6. Excessive taxation and barbaric punishments should be abolished.
7. To see what is right and not to do it, is want of courage or of principle.
8. He wished that unemployed be provided jobs.
9. The government must protect the orphans, the aged, the widows, the diseased and the disabled.



Mencius

Mencius: Another great philosopher of China lived between 372 and 289 B.C.E . His early name was Meng-Tse. He was influenced by the teachings of Confucius. He taught that every person must have equal rights. According to him all the individuals are good. All social evils come due to illiteracy, ignorance and poverty. Any how his teachings could not become popular as of Confucius as his teachings were similar to that of Confucius.

Buddhism

No particular religion was followed by the ancient Chinese. They essentially worshipped the spirits of their ancestors. Buddhism also had a great impact on the life and philosophy of China. Buddhism spread to China from India, during Kanishka's period in First Century.C.E. The Buddhist monks and traders of India popularized Buddhism in China. But it could not develop until the decline of Han dynasty because it strictly practiced Confucian thought. Later Chinese rulers - the Yuan dynasty and the Manchu's used it to connect with the Chinese and justify their rule. During these dynasties Buddhism became the state religion. Even now it is the popular religion of this country and has influenced every aspect of Chinese society.

Questions

Answer in 1 word or 1 sentence (each carries 1 mark)

1. On which river bank did the Egyptian civilization develop?
2. What is the Egyptian writing called as?
3. Who is the first woman empress of the world?
4. Why did Egyptians preserve the dead bodies of their kings?

5. Which is the biggest Pyramid in the world?
6. What is the meaning of Mesopotamia?
7. Who built the Hanging garden?
8. What is a Ziggurat?
9. Who was the greatest ruler of China?
10. Who was the proponent of Taoism?
11. Who popularized Buddhism in china?

Answer in 2 word or 2 sentence (each carries 2 marks)

1. Mention any two important inventions that helped the growth of civilizations.
2. Define civilization.
3. Name any two ancient civilizations.
4. Why are river valleys called the cradles of civilization?
5. Why is Egypt called the 'Gift of Nile'?
6. Name any two Gods and Goddesses of Egypt.
7. Why is Mesopotamia called as 'the cradle and grave' of civilization?
8. Write any two causes responsible for the decline of Mesopotamian civilization.
9. Name the river valley on which Chinese civilization flourished.
10. Who built the Great Wall of China? Why?
11. Mention any two important scientific inventions of Chinese.
12. Name any two important Philosophers of Ancient China.

Answer in 15 - 20 sentence (each carries 5 marks)

1. Define civilization. Distinguish between civilization and culture.

2. Discuss the factors that helped the growth of civilization.
3. Explain the political conditions of Egyptian civilization.
4. Write a short note on learning and literature of Egyptian civilization.
5. Write a note on Art and Architecture of Egyptians.
6. Write a short note on Code of Hammurabi.
7. Write about socio-economic condition of Mesopotamia.
8. Write a note on Confucius and his Philosophy.
9. Write a note on Art and Architecture of China.
10. Write a note on writing and literature of China.

Answer in 30 - 40 sentence (each carries 10 marks)

1. Describe the contributions of Egyptian civilization.
2. Describe the contributions of Mesopotamian civilization.
3. Describe the contributions of Chinese civilization.



Chapter – 4

ESTABLISHMENT OF GREEK AND ROMAN EMPIRES-CONTRIBUTIONS

4.1 GREEK CITY-STATES AND CULTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS :

Introduction: The Greeks laid the foundation to all other civilizations of Europe. As famous Historian Arnold Toynbee says “European Civilization developed in the body of Greek Society like a child in the womb of the mother”. The contribution of Greece to world culture is immense.



Ancient Greece

Geography Of Greece:

Greece or Hellas as the early Greeks called it, is a peninsula of about 25,000 square miles and extends from the mainland of Europe into Mediterranean Sea. It lies between Aegean and

Adriatic and Ionian seas. Geography has very much influenced the Greek civilization. The mainland of Greece is full of rugged mountains. The soil was unsuitable for agriculture. It is a land of chaotic mountain ranges, which divided it into hundreds of small, independent, self centered states. The rivers in Greece are small and unfit for navigation. But it is usually and truly said that “while the mountains separated the Greeks the seas united them”. No place in Greece is more than forty miles away from the sea. The Aegean sea became a ‘Greek lake’ and islands formed stepping – stones to Asia-minor and Egypt. So seas have played an important role in the life and culture of the Greeks.

Hellenes: Greeks were originally called Hellenes because they claimed descent from a common ancestor, Hellenes. The Hellenes later came to be called as Greeks by Italians.

Classical Civilization: The term classical is used to typify the climax in the development of the ancient civilization.

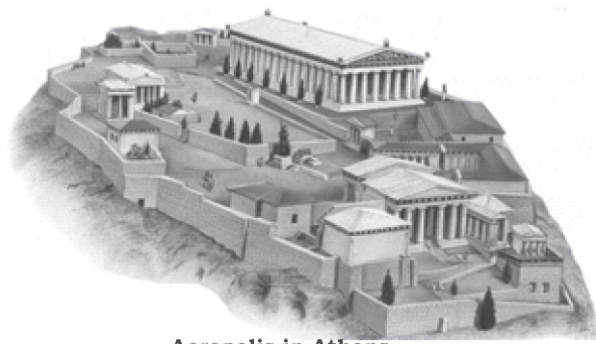
The Early Greeks

The Greeks came from the north, probably from the Danube river valley. They spoke an Indo-European language. Each group that came into the Aegean region had its own name- Aegeans, Ionians and Dorians .Soon all began to call themselves as Hellenes which means Greeks. Initially Greece was not completely occupied by any tribe. The occupation was spread over centuries. From the evidence available, the migrations were well under way by 1400 B.C.E-the early Greeks, like the Aryans in India, lived in tribes, each composed of a number of families under a leader. About 1200 B.C.E. they attacked the city of Troy - a ten year siege. The final destruction of this city was described by Homer, in one of his epic poems ‘Iliad’. Mixed race

developed because of inter marriages between the locals and the conquerors.

City States (Polis)

The city state was the outstanding political achievement of the Greeks. Topographical features of the country and the tribal characteristics of the people were important factors in the development of the city- states. The polis originated as a fortified site but later was interpreted as a sovereign state. It included the fort, the city, and the surrounding country side. Around 800 B.C.E a group of Greek villages began joining into larger units to form city states. At the highest point in a city state, an Acropolis or Citadel was built for defence. And the city spread around the acropolis. Sparta, Athens, Macedonia, Corinth and Thebes were important city-states. Though the Greek city states were independent, jealous and quarrelsome, all the Greeks strongly believed that they were all Hellenes. Another bond which united them was the common language and literature. One more factor that united them was the worship of Gods like Zeus, Appollo and Athena.



Acropolis in Athens

Forms Of Government

At first, the City States were ruled by Monarchs. Each monarch began to govern his city- state with the assistance of a council, consisting of nobles. Then wealthy land owners took over the political power and abolished Monarchy. With the increase in the population of the cities, trade, commerce and industry expanded and middle class developed. This class joined with poor farmers to lessen the power of the land owners. This conflict resulted in the rise of 'dictators' or 'tyrants', as Greeks called them. But there were changes particularly with regard to Sparta and Athens. Sparta turned into military state, her government was ruled by few nobles. Two of these nobles became kings.

Activity: Discuss various forms of governments that were working in City States

Athenian Democracy

Athens registered a remarkable progress in politics, laws, literature, art, science and philosophy. Athenians were fond of trying political experiments. Monarchy and Oligarchy did not suit their temperament. So they discarded them. With the contributions of law- givers viz, Draco, Solon and Cleisthenes, democracy came into existence at Athens.

Draco

Draco, a nobleman, gave the Athenians a written code of laws. The code of Draco provided safety to the people from the tyranny of dishonest and corrupt judges. But Draco's code did little to help the poor farmers who were at the mercy of rich nobles. (The term Draconian law is derived from this context.)

Solon:

Solon, considered to be a wise man introduced constitutional reform of democratic character. He prevented chaos. His laws or reforms liberated the enslaved farmers, declared debt -slavery as illegal, and cancelled all mortgages of land. He helped Athenian merchants by introducing Coin- Currency and encouraged foreign artisans to settle in Athens. He brought about a system by which the people as a whole gained the power of electing their magistrates and judging their work. His reforms benefited both middle and poor class Athenians.

Cleisthenes:

Cleisthenes, from an influential family, broke the power of the ruling clans by granting citizenship rights to male adults. Thus poor people also got the right to vote. He reorganized the state on democratic trend. He ended tribal nature of Government and expanded the constitution. He also tried his best to break the power of the nobility in the assembly.

The Golden Age of Pericles (469-429 B.C.E)

Athenian democracy reached its greatest height, under the leadership of Pericles. He was a great radical in politics. He was the great grandson of Clisthenes. It was he who completed the work of laying the foundation for democracy in Athens. He deprived the 'Arcopagus' (legislative body) of its political powers and transferred the same to the council of five hundred. This body suggested measures to the Acclesia- the assembly. It was freely discussed by all the citizens of Athens and laws were passed. A board of ten generals elected by the assembly acted as a kind of Cabinet. Pericles was the president of this board

for about 15 years. The generals were responsible to the assembly and thus could not become dictators.

Another important feature of the Periclean age was jury system. Every year about 5000 jurors were elected for a term of one year. Being a great lover of democracy, he wanted even the poorest citizens to take interest in political affairs. This is what we call today, the Direct Democracy.

Athens which was destroyed during Persian war, was rebuilt by Pericles. Athens became a centre of progress in art and architecture. Very large public buildings were constructed, which beautified Athens. The famous Parthenon or the temple of Virgin was built of coloured marble stones. It was the most beautiful temple. Pericles also patronized music. To protect his beautiful city from foreign invaders he built “long walls” connecting the city with the port Piraeus.



Parthenon Temple, Athens

The age of Pericles produced great philosophers like Socrates and his pupil, Plato. It was the golden age of Greek plays. Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides were great

dramatists who wrote tragic plays. Herodotus (484-424 B.C.E) is regarded as the father of History. Thucycidides (471-400 B.C.E) was another famous historian of the Periclean age. Poets like Sappho and Pindar lived during this period. Hippocrates, who is regarded as 'father of medicine' practiced in this age. Therefore Periclean age of Athens is regarded as the 'school of Hellas' and 'The Golden age'.

Persian and Peloponnesian Wars

In the fifth century B.C.E. the Athenian democracy was engaged in two wars which spelled the end of its greatness. Firstly, Iranian or Persian great king, Darius's invasion. Although the whole of Greece united to fight the Persians the long stretched battle (hence called Marathon battle) ended in the defeat of the Greeks. The Persians burnt the city of Athens. They were finally compelled to withdraw. Secondly the Peloponnesian war (431-404 B.C.E) between Athens and Sparta ended with the victory for the latter. It spelled doom for Athenian democracy. Peloponnesian war marked the beginning of the end of the 'Glory that was Greece'.

Macedonian Empire

While the City States of Greece were quarrelling among themselves, Macedonia, in North-Eastern Greece became an important kingdom under Philip II (359-336 BCE). He was, an able and energetic diplomat and also a soldier. He prepared a plan for a united Greece, to fight the common enemy- the Persian Empire. Before he could execute this plan he was assassinated on the occasion of his daughter's wedding.

Alexander the Great (336-323 B.C.E)

Alexander is one of the greatest names in the history of the world. He owed much to his father Philip II. But he became greater than his father. He wanted to conquer the world. He succeeded his father at the age of 20, and he had been tutored by one of the greatest philosophers, Aristotle. He compelled the entire Greece to accept his leadership with skill and industry. With 35,000 soldiers he marched against the Persian empire. He defeated them in the battles of Granicus, Issus and Arable. Alexander conquered Egypt and built a new city Called 'Alexandria', at the mouth of Nile delta. With this success he marched into India, across the Karakorum Mountains. He defeated king Porus in the battle of 'Hydaspes' or battle of Jhelum (326 B.C.E).He sailed down the Indus , but he could not bring his Indian campaign to a victorious conclusion. The army exhausted, refused to march forward. They were scared of facing the powerful Nandas. His efforts to inspire the soldiers to continue the expeditions became futile. But at the height of his power he died of fever at the age of 33 (323 B.C.E) in Babylon. After his death Civil war went on for forty years and his empire was divided in to three parts under Seleucus, Ptolemy and Antigonus.



1. General Seleucus, who got Persia, later attacked India. But he was defeated by Chandragupta Maurya.
2. Ptolemy ruled Egypt and Phoenicia. He built a temple at Alexandria which was dedicated to Greek Goddess of art, literature and learning. It was known as Museum.

3. Macedonia and Greece came under the control of Antigonus.

Activity: Find out the route of Alexander's invasion of India and its consequences

Alexander's concept of World Empire could not stand the test of time, as it had no firm political or economic basis. Nevertheless he aided in the admirable task of spreading Hellenic civilization. He founded nearly seventy cities. He and his soldiers married Persian women and worshipped Persian Gods. He encouraged Greek merchants to trade with Asiatic countries. A happy union of east and west led to the development of Greece-oriental culture.

Activity: Find out various reasons for the fall of the Greek Civilization.

Cultural Contributions

The Greeks Contributed to human civilization immensely. They believed in the principles of a sound mind in a sound body. They imagined the human body as a thing of beauty and had great curiosity and thirst for knowledge. They made great contribution to literature, sports, philosophy, politics, ethics, science, music, drama, religion, art and architecture. Greek ideology so completely dominated European culture that, the western culture today is predominantly Hellenic in its inspiration and ideal. So the legacy of Greece is vital and universal.

Literature

In the field of literature, Greeks contributed to Epics, Poetry,

Drama and History. Homer was a great poet who wrote two epics, 'Illiad' and 'Odyssey'. These epics give us a fairly faithful account of the social, economic and political conditions of early Greek culture. The shorter Greek poems were called lyrics, because they were sung to the music of the lyre. They were composed to express the emotions of man. Pindar and Sappo were greatest of the lyric poets; the latter was a great poetess.



Homer

Homer was a blind poet. He wandered from city to city singing his two epics, Illiad and Odyssey. These epics narrate the story of an early Greek invasion and destruction of Troy. And also adventures of one of the greatest heroes among the Greeks, Odysseus.

The drama is the most familiar of the Greek forms of literature. The remains of Greek theatres can still be seen all over the Aegean region. The founder of Greek tragedy was Aeschylus, author of 'Prometheus Bound' and 'Agamemnon'. Sophocles, the greatest of the Greek tragedians, wrote 'Oedipus Rex', 'Antigone' and 'Electra'. These plays are admired all over the world even today. Euripides the third of the great tragic poets, believed that, in life people were more important than

Gods. Hence he concerned himself with the passions and emotions of human beings. One of his best known plays is the “Trojan women”. Aristophanes was the greatest comic poet.

Greece produced world’s first great historian Herodotus, described as the ‘father of History’. Another Historian Thucydides, described the war between Sparta and Athens in his famous work ‘Peloponnesian wars’. Plutarch, the later historian was known for his biographies- “Lives of illustrious men” is his famous work.

Oratory is the art of making public speeches. The most famous orator was Demosthenes.

Science

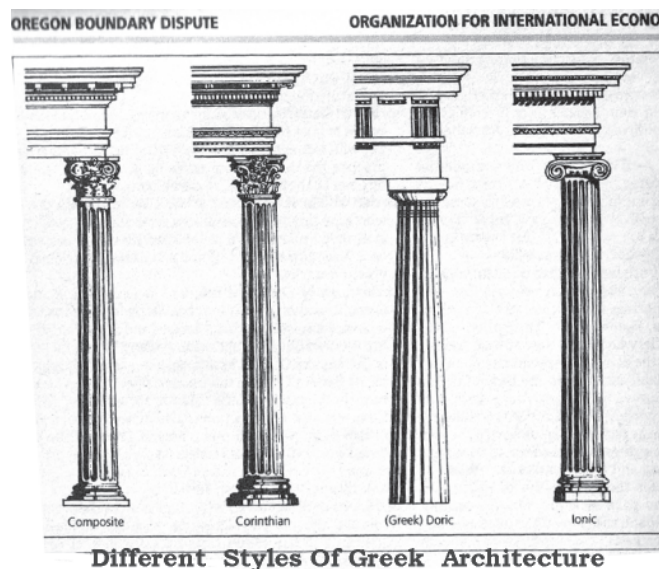
Greek philosophers furnished the impetus for the beginning of the study of science. Aristotle laid the foundation for the study of natural science. Theophrastus, a pupil of Aristotle established Botany as a recognised science. The Periclean age produced great men. Hippocrates laid the foundations of modern medicine. He taught that diseases have a natural origin and not caused by evil spirits, as many believed in those days. He is known as the “father of medicine”. Herophilus is called as the ‘father of anatomy’.

Ptolemy believed that the Earth was the centre of the universe. But Aristarchus propounded the theory that earth and other planets, revolve round the sun. Eratosthenes calculated the approximate circumference of earth with a small

error of 320 kilometers. He also prepared a fairly accurate map of the world and he was the first to suggest that one could reach India from Europe by sailing west. Pythagorus and Euclid made many contributions to mathematics, especially to Geometry. Archimedes was also a famous scientist of ancient Greece.

Art and Architecture:

In the early times, the Greeks used wood, and later they used sun dried bricks and marbles to build the temples. The Greek architecture consists of three styles viz. Doric, Ionic and the Corinthian styles. The Parthenon is said to be the most beautiful temple ever built out of coloured marble stones. We find tall marble statue of Goddess Athena carved by Phidias inside the temple.



The temple consists of 46 doric columns, each 34 feet high. Actinus the famous architect of this temple blended Doric, Ionian and Corinthian styles to make this temple a wonder of the world. It was built by King Pericles. The majestic and beautiful temple is now in ruins.

Alexander's conquest initiated several centuries of cultural exchange between Greece and Central Asia. The Gandhara art in Ancient India developed due to the Greek influence.

The Greeks expressed the human values like beauty and courage in the sculpture. They portrayed naked, well built and muscular bodies. Even Gods were portrayed as human beings. Myron and Phidias were the best known sculptors. Myron is famous for the Statue of Discus Thrower. Greeks also excelled in painting on vases.

In the fifth century CE the Parthenon was used as a Christian church and dedicated to virgin Mary. From 1640 CE it was used as a mosque. In 1687CE, the Turks used it as a store house and it was destroyed by an explosion. In 1801CE Lord Elgin removed some of the ruins to England.

Philosophy

The word Philosophy is derived from the Greek word 'Philosophia' which means "Love of Wisdom". The Greeks thought that philosophy included the study of universe and they attempted to explain its origin and structure. There are many schools of philosophy in Greece. Democritus one of the earliest philosophers, denied the existence of spiritual world or of the soul. The Sophists believed that there was no absolute truth

but looked at every so called truth in relation to its effect on human beings. The most famous philosophers of Greece were Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.

Sophists: It means those who are wise. They were a class of teachers. They said “man is a measure of all things”. Sophists taught the techniques of effective speaking, writing, oratory, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry and astronomy. They in fact brought philosophy down from Heaven to the Dwellings of men. Gorgias and Protagoras are important sophists.

Socrates (469-399 B.C.E).

Socrates believed that knowledge leads to right conduct and happiness, while ignorance breeds evil. He is one of the best known philosophers and considered as the wisest of the wise. He tried to break down many prejudices of his pupils by his searching questions and discussions. But he was condemned to death on the charge of corrupting the youth and introducing new Gods. Socrates teachings were considered immoral and corrupt by the officials of Athens. He was forced to drink poison-Hamlock.

Plato (427-347B.C.E)

Plato, the most notable disciple of Socrates, founded an ‘academy’ in Athens. His ‘**dialogues**’ contain the teachings of his master. Plato’s greatest work is the ‘Republic’, where he divided the society into three classes. The lowest class consisted of farmers, artisans and merchants. The second class consisted of soldiers, the highest was of philosophers, Intellectuals, who had all the political powers. He had an ambition to establish an ‘Ideal state’. His other work is ‘the Laws’.

Aristotle (384-322 B.C.E)

The greatest of Greek philosophers was Aristotle, a student of Plato at the Academy and he was the teacher of Alexander the great. He was both a philosopher and scientist and wrote on many subjects. That is why he is considered as the 'walking university'. He is regarded as the father of three branches of knowledge viz. 'Philosophy, Biology and Political Science. He said that, 'man is a social animal'. He encouraged constitutional governments, he classified and organized different branches of knowledge- segregating Physics, Metaphysics, Logic and Ethics. His important works are 'The Politics' and 'History of animals'.

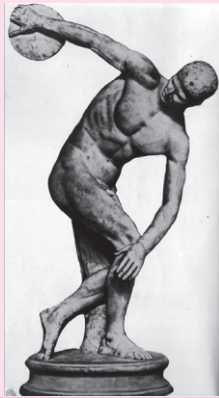
Activity : Prepare biographical sketches of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.

Religion

Greek ideas and practices in the field of religion were quite different from those of other people in the world. The Greeks did not believe in God. On the other hand, they tended to glorify men who were more powerful and beautiful. The Greek Gods were Twelve Olympians, of them three were very important. Viz.- Zeus, Apollo and Athena. Zeus was the master of Gods and father of men. Apollo was the son of Zeus. Athena was the protectress of cities. They had their Abode at Mount Olympus. Greeks believe that they would often visit the earth. Unlike other religions the Greeks had no established Church or any particular Holy Book.

The Greeks Practiced the celebration of festival Olympia as early as 776 BCE. The oracles were specially sought after to predict events or to pronounce judgment. The Oracle Apollo of Delphi was the most famous.

Twelve Olympians: Zeus, Hera, Poseidon, Ares, Hermes, Hephaestus, Aphrodite, Athena, Apollo, Artemis, Demeter and Hades,



Olympia: The temple of Zeus is situated here. It was buried by earth quakes in the 6th century C.E. It contained some of the finest works of classical art and architecture. The temple contained Giant-statue of the Zeus. It is considered as one of the ancient wonders of the world.

Discus thrower

The Olympics:

The first Olympic Games were held in 776 B.C.E at Olympia, to honour God Zeus. Later it was held once in every four years. The people came from all over Greece and enjoyed poetry, reading and athletics in the open air theatre. The winners were considered as favorites of Gods. The sports consisted of jumping, running, discus throw, javelin throw, and wrestling. The winners were awarded Olive Crowns.

Marathon

Athens defeated the Persians in a battle of Marathon. Philippides, a soldier was sent back to Athens to announce the victory. He ran the distance of 26 miles and 385 yards (42.2 KM) without any break, announced the victory and fell down dead.

To commemorate this event Marathon is included in the Olympic Games.

Questions

Answer in a word or a sentence.(Each carries 1 Mark)

1. Which is the most ancient civilization of Europe?
2. What is the meaning of the word 'Hellenes'?
3. In which civilization do we find City-States?
4. In which city-state of Greece did democracy develop?
5. Whose period is popularly called as the 'Golden age' of Athens?
6. Who is called as the father of Medicine?
7. Between whom was the Peloponnesian wars fought?
8. Name the battle in which Alexander defeated Porus.
9. Which Indian King defeated Seleucus?
10. Who was Euripides?
11. Who is the author of Peloponnesian wars?
12. Who wrote the book 'The Republic'?
13. In which year did the Olympic Games begin?

Answer in two words or two sentences (Each carries 2 Marks)

1. Name any two City- States of ancient Greece.
2. Name any two reforms introduced by Solon.
3. Mention any two reforms of Cleisthenes.
4. Where is Parthenon temple? And who built it?
5. Name any two dramatists of Periclian age.
6. Name any two important Historians of Periclian Age.
7. Name any two battles in which Alexander defeated the Persians.
8. Which are the two works of Homer?
9. Who are the two lyric poets of Greek Civilization?
10. Name the two works of Aeschylus.
11. Mention any two works of Sophocles.
12. Who were the mathematicians of ancient Greece?
13. Mention any two styles of ancient Greek architecture.
14. Mention any two important philosophers of ancient Greece.

15. Mention the two works of Plato.
16. Mention the two works of Aristotle.

Answer in 15 to 20 Sentence. (Each carries 5 Marks)

1. Write a short note on city-states of ancient Greece.
2. Explain briefly how democracy developed in Athens.
3. Why is the Periclean age called as the 'golden age'?
4. What are the contributions of the Greeks to literature?
5. Briefly explain the contribution of the Greeks to science.
6. What are the contributions of the Greeks to Art and architecture?

Answer in 30 to 40 Sentence. (Each carries 10 Marks)

1. Discuss the contributions of Greeks.



4.2 ROMAN REPUBLICS AND LEGACY OF ROMANS

Introduction:

The Romans created the most advanced European civilization of ancient times. They owed much of their knowledge and understanding of the world to the ancient Greeks. They established one of the mightiest empires of ancient world. Romans were empire builders. They contributed greatly to the government, law, politics, literature, art and architecture, religion and engineering.

Geography:

Like Greek civilization, Roman civilization was profoundly influenced by geographical factors. The Tiber river runs through the central parts of the Italian Peninsula. The city of Rome is located on the Bank of this River. The mountains in the north, the Alps and the Seas surrounding on all the three sides have given Italy its natural protection. The Italian peninsula became a centre for splendid cultural development for many centuries.

Early History:

The first inhabitants of Italy came from North Africa, Spain and France. About 2000 BCE, a group of Indo-Europeans called Italics came to Italy through Alpine passes. One of those tribes was Latin. They settled in central Italy, on the banks of river Tiber, called Latium. Later the Greeks settled in South Italy. A group of people known as Etruscans also settled in Italy. The people of Italy were descendants of all these tribes.

History of Rome :

The city of Rome was founded by twin brothers, Romulus and Remus in 753 BCE on the Palatine hill. The language of the ancient Romans, Latin, gets its name from Latium. The city was named Rome (Roma) after Romulus.



She-wolf and two brothers Romulus and Remus

The Etruscans: Their origin is obscure and they settled in around 1000 BCE on Tiber. They were skilled architects and engineers. Romans learnt many things from them. They learnt how to drain swamps to build sewage system and to construct roads.

Romulus and Remus: According to Roman mythology they were the sons of Mars, the god of war. Amulius, who usurped the throne, ordered the babies to be drowned in Tiber. They survived and were suckled by a wolf, before being looked after by a shepherd, Faustus. They built a city on the side of their rescue that is Rome. Romulus killed Remus during a quarrel.

In its early history, Italy faced formidable enemies such as Acquiains, the Etruscans and Volscians. Under the leadership of Romulus their attacks were effectively repulsed. But the Gauls, attacked Rome and the city of Rome was burnt.

Republic or Monarchy was the usual form of government. According to a

Seven Hills on which Rome was built:

1. The Palatine
2. The Capitoline
3. The Caelian
4. The Esquiline
5. The Aventine
6. The Viminal
7. The Quirinal

tradition and writer Livy, Roman Republic was established around 509 BCE. The word 'Republic' is derived from Latin word 'Respublica', which means 'a thing of the people'. Though it was a republic,

the real power was enjoyed by aristocrats – the patricians. The plebeians were the workers, small farmers, artisans', small traders and soldiers. There was always a clash between the two. In this setup, the senate occupied the most important position.

Wars with Carthage:

It was the struggle for the supremacy over the Western Mediterranean region that led to Punic wars (264-146 BCE) between Rome (Republic) and Carthage (near modern Tunis). This was a long drawn conflict.

The first Punic war was basically a naval war, in which Rome emerged triumphant. In the second Punic war Carthage was led by a brilliant general 'Hannibal'. He scored brilliant victories, but could not capture Rome. The Romans adopted a sort of guerilla and delay tactics. Finally Carthagians were decisively beaten. Hannibal committed suicide.

In the Third Punic war Rome invaded Carthagians and totally destroyed them. Rome became the undisputed master of the Mediterranean.

Rise of Dictatorship in Rome:

The city of Rome expanded into an empire. But still it was called Rome. In the Senate a powerful Oligarchy dominated. Misgovernment and despotism became common features in parts of the empire. The Roman army which was now professional created super Generals like Marius, Sulla, Pompey and Caesar. Marius was the first of the new leaders of Rome. He became a dictator of Rome and one man rule took root with him. After Marius it was the turn of Sulla and he acted like a Monarch. Then came the 'first Triumvirate' (Trio), Crassus, Pompey and Caesar.

GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR: 48-44 BCE



Julius Caesar was a great general, dictator, reformer and the symbol of Ancient Rome. He was bold and powerful. By this time there emerged the first Triumvirate (Three men). Viz. Pompey, Julius Caesar and Crassus. Pompey was a trained soldier and a Consul. Julius Caesar-Commander and a Consul, Crassus-a wealthy nobleman. The three divided the empire among themselves -Caesar in Gaul, Crassus in Parthia (Iran) and Pompey in Spain ruled the Roman empire. The Triumvirate disintegrated after Crassus's death. Crassus had acted as a mediator between Caesar and Pompey. Without Crassus, the two generals began to fight for power. After being victorious in several battles in Gaul (Modern France and Belgium) and Britain, Caesar sent frequent reports to Rome about his victories. Then

he advanced towards east and over threw his opponents in Asia Minor. This was the occasion, he sent his famous message to the senate “Vini, Vidi Vici” “I came, I saw, I conquered”.

Pompey looked upon Caesar’s progress with suspicion and envy. Caesar was asked by Pompey to return home without his army. Caesar forestalled Pompey, reached Rome and defeated Pompey at Pharsalus. He further chased Pompey to Egypt where he was killed. Egypt under Queen Cleopatra became an ally of Rome. (Caesar was temporarily attracted by Cleopatra). Later Caesar became dictator of Rome. But he was murdered in 44 BCE by Liberators-headed by Brutus in a senate meeting.

Caesar brought about many changes in Roman administration and introduced civil reforms. He combined in himself a number of supreme offices, increased the strength of the Senate and reduced its power. He distributed public lands and provided employment to the poor. Caesar extended citizenship rights to provincial subjects and organized Italian towns on the model of Rome.

His other reforms included improvement in agriculture, reduction of taxes, removal of corrupt and oppressive governors, and improving the coinage system. He introduced the Julian Calendar. He was also a great orator and a writer. His name became a prototype to later titles like, ‘Kaiser and Czar’.

Activity:

Collect more information about death of Julius Caesar and role of Brutus and others.

Augustus Caesar: (29 BCE TO 15 CE)

He was a great ruler and a wise statesman. After several years of political turmoil Rome enjoyed more than three decades of peace. He not only built an empire but also was a great patron of art and literature. His age is called as the 'Golden age' in the history of Rome.

Julius Caesar's assassination caused great political and social turmoil in Rome. The power passed into the hands of Mark Antony (Caesar's friend and colleague), Lepidus (Caesar's deputy) and Octavian (Caesar's grand-nephew). These three legally established the 'second Triumvirate'. They attempted to hunt down all those who had conspired against Julius Caesar. Brutus and Cassius, the conspirators fled and organized a large army. But finally they were defeated in the battle of 'Philippi' and killed. Several senators were executed and their property was confiscated because of their support to the Conspirators. The Triumvirate divided the empire among themselves-Lepidus was in charge of Africa, Antony in the eastern province and Octavian remained in Italy and controlled Gaul (France and Belgium). However, the relationship between Octavian and Antony deteriorated. Lepidus was forced to retire (after betraying Octavian in Sicily). Antony was living in Egypt with Cleopatra, the queen of Egypt. His affair with Cleopatra was seen as an act of treason, since she was the queen of another country. The war broke out between Octavian and Antony. In the battle of 'Actium' (31 BCE) Antony was defeated. Antony and Cleopatra committed suicide. With the conquest of Egypt, a new Era began for Romans. By

27 BCE, Octavian was the sole Roman leader. This was the beginning of the Roman Era. His leadership brought the zenith to Roman civilization that lasted for two centuries. He ruled the Roman empire for 44 years with the titles 'Augustus' ('holy' or 'dignity'), 'Imperator' ('Victorious general') and Princeps ('first citizen of the state'). The government established by him was known as the- 'Principate'- 'Government by the first citizen'.

Augustus did not disturb the power of the Senate. But in practice his powers were readily upheld by senate until he became an absolute emperor. Augustus introduced many reforms which had far reaching consequences in Rome. He gave, "a centre to the system, a chief to the civil service, a head to the army, a sovereign to the subjects, a protector to the provinces and peace to the empire".

He recognized the government of the conquered territories, stopped plunder and corruption and strengthened law and order. New courts, and postal services were established. Augustus continued the calendar promoted by Julius Caesar and the month 'August' is named after him. The emperor kept the poor people happy by supplying food grains. He spent money lavishly on construction of public buildings, roads, bridges and fountains. Due to the construction of roads Rome became the nerve centre of trade and commerce in the Mediterranean world.

He maintained diplomatic and commercial contacts with a number of countries including India and China. It is said that he found Rome, a city of bricks and turned it into a city of marbles. His age was illuminated by great generals like Agrippa and Maecenas and writers, poets and historians like Livy,

Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Pliny and Tacitus. It is obvious that Jesus Christ was born during his reign.

Augustan age is popularly called the 'Golden age' in the history of Rome. It was known for peace and prosperity. This period is known as 'Pax Romana' or Roman peace. He gave the idea of the 'World State'. His imperial system lasted for nearly 500 years and saved the great treasures of Greeco-Roman civilization.

Rise of Eastern Roman Empire:

Most of the immediate successors of Augustus were weak and tyrants. Marcus Aurelius (161 to 180 C E) was one of the



capable rulers. But his successors were incompetent. The bad emperors included Caligula and Nero. The latter murdered many, including his wife and mother. The decline of Roman civilization was to some extent checked by Diocletian and his successors. Constantine (306-337 CE) shifted the capital to

Constantinople (330 CE), a city named after him. It was built on the ancient site of Byzantium. Today it is called Istanbul, located in Turkey. He issued the edict of Milan, which granted liberty to Christians to profess their religion, and began the Christianization of the empire.

Justinian (527-565 CE) was the last great emperor who had control over eastern and western halves of the empire. His long-lasting achievements were the 'Justinian code' and his buildings in Constantinople. The eastern Roman Empire with Constantinople as its capital continued to exist till it was overthrown by the Turks in 1453 CE.

Holy Roman Empire:



The downfall of the Roman Empire resulted in great confusion in Western Europe. It gave rise to a large number of small states. In about 800 CE Charlemagne founded an empire that included France, Germany and a part of Italy. Holy Roman Empire was founded when the German king Otto I was crowned in Rome. Some historians date it back to Charlemagne.

He is claimed to be the temporal sovereign of Christians, ruling in co-operation with the pope. In 1806, Napoleon finally abolished the Holy Roman Empire.

Legacy of Romans:

It is no exaggeration to say that, 'were it not for the Romans, the Greek culture would not have spread to the western world'. It is said that Rome conquered Greece militarily and Greece conquered Rome intellectually. Directly or indirectly the Romans acted as agents. But Rome made its own distinct contributions such as formation of republics and governments, laws, principles of taxation, citizenship, rights, hospitals, sanitation systems and construction of public buildings.

Pax Romana (Roman Peace):

The Roman Empire covered a vast stretch of territory that touched three continents, Europe, Asia and Africa. The establishment of the Empire brought about great peace called Pax Romana, which made the growth of Roman civilization possible. Rome gave peace to the entire Mediterranean world by the might of its army. Before the emergence of this empire, the above said area was a place of wars and battles among many petty rulers.

For about two centuries from Augustus to Marcus Aurelius (29 BCE to 180 C.E), the empire enjoyed peace. As a result, trade and commerce flourished. People began to lead a prosperous life because of peace and prosperity. Cities were built, temples were constructed and remarkable development took place. Roman citizenship was granted to all those who came under the hegemony of Rome. It was a guarantee enough for them to be treated on par with all the others.

World State- The Idea of a 'world state' may have originated from Alexander, the Great. But it was the Romans who gave the first practical demonstration of the idea of World State. They introduced a uniform system of administration and common laws. Today people of former Roman domains live in approximately 30 different countries.

Roman Law

The most outstanding intellectual contribution of Romans was the formation of a body of laws. Their laws have made profound impact on almost all the civilized nations of the world

today. It was largely their system of law and administration that enabled the Romans to maintain order over a vast empire which the Greeks were unable to do. Laws encouraged travel and boosted trade. English words 'law', 'legal', 'legislation', 'Justice', 'equality' and 'judge', all have been derived from Latin. Much of the early laws were interpreted by priests. The first written code came in the form of **Twelve Tables** in 150 BCE. In order to keep abreast of changing economic conditions, the commercial transactions were legalized. It established among the citizens of Rome, equality before the law. Roman law can be divided into two parts.

- (a) The Jus-civili law, which applied only to Roman citizens.
- (b) Jus Gentium, originally applying to foreigner in Rome and to others within Roman lands, who were not given citizenship. The Roman laws came to be completely classified and codified by the great Roman emperor Justinian. (527-565 CE) So, Rome saw a series of legal reforms and creation of principles of legal science. Practically all the later legal systems - from the common law of England to Napoleonic code owed much to the Roman legal systems.

Corpus Juris Civilis

Justinian code is known as '**Corpus Juris Civilis**'. A commission of 10 learned jurists and lawyers actually completed the task for the emperor. The code had four important parts viz; (a) The code, containing the imperial ordinances or the statute law then in force (b) The Digest, contained the opinion of the jury consuls, the quintessence of Roman legal opinion (c) The institutes, then included a critical analysis of law, was intended as a text book for law students (d). The Novels, provided for modifications of and editions to the code. No distinction was made between man and woman. Thus the concept of equality before law was emphasized. The 'canon law' of the Roman catholic church was to a great extent influenced by the Corpus Juris Civilis.

Language and literature:

Latin was the language of ancient Roman Empire. It belongs to the family of Indo-European languages. The native sons of Latium saw the superiority of the Greek languages and proceeded to use its style, formulating their own. Before the fall of Rome, Latin became the accepted language of much of the civilized world. Latin remained the language of the church, science, medicine, law and education. It was used for most of the written transactions in Europe, throughout the middle ages.

In the field of literature, the Romans tried to imitate the Greeks. The 'Golden Age' of Latin literature was heralded in the prose works of Cicero and the Poetry of Catullus and Lucretius. Julius Caesar wrote 'Gallic Wars' and 'Civil Wars'.

The dawn of Augustinian age, saw writings of Virgil, Horace, Livy and Ovid. Virgil has been given the title, the most splendid “Voice of Rome”. He wrote ‘Aeneid’. Augustinian age saw the lyrics of Horace and the ‘Natural History’ of Livy. Livy’s another great work is “History of Rome”. The ‘Silver Age’ (198 BCE - 138 CE) saw the tragedies of Seneca, the satire of Juvenal and the skeptical Histories of Tacitus. Tacitus also wrote ‘Annals’ and ‘Histories’. Pliny, the Elder wrote the ‘Natural History’. The other well known Historians were Sallust and Plutarch. Marcus Aurelius wrote ‘Meditation’ and was a great orator on philosophy.

VIRGIL 70-19 BCE: His great epic is Aeneid- His writing is appreciated all over the world. It recounts the adventures of Aeneas, after the battle of Troy and also refers to the foundation of the city of Rome. His other collections of poems are Bucolics and Georgics.

Science:

Roman contributions in science were very limited. Most of the conclusions reached by Roman scientists were philosophical, and not the result of careful experimentation. They were the first to provide free medicine to poor patients. They maintained personal cleanliness, and for this purpose they built baths. They constructed hospitals and patients were treated by qualified physicians.



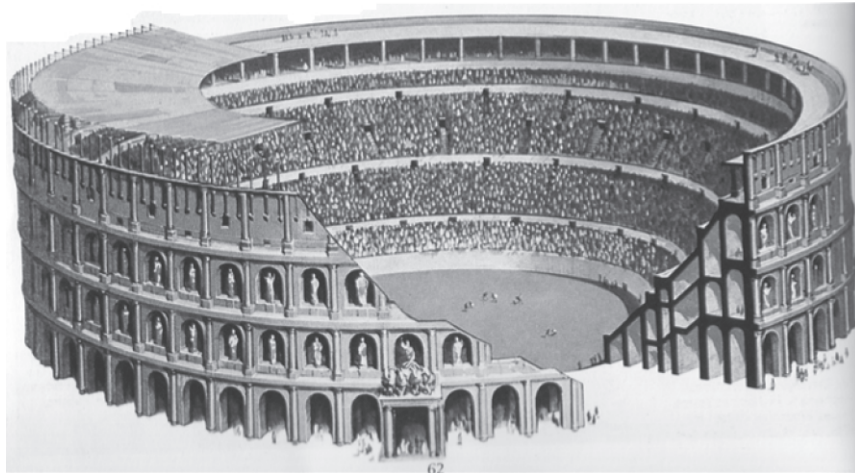
Public Baths in Rome

The greatest physician was Galen (130-200 CE) He wrote on human anatomy and physiology. The knowledge of human anatomy enabled them to conduct operations and to remove goiters and tonsils. Galen was one of the first to discover the circulation of blood. The natural history of Pliny is a large Compendium of all known science. Aretacus was the first to describe diabetes and diphtheria. The Romans borrowed the Etruscan rotation system, but it was not developed much above the level of arithmetic. Roman numerals I -X..... are still used today. The ancient Romans used numerals for commercial mathematics.

Galen : He was the greatest authority on medicine. Galen made a scientific study of many parts of the human body, like heart and spinal cord. He wrote more than 500 works on Anatomy and physiology. In addition to medicine he wrote on Logic, Grammar and Ethics.

Art and Architecture.

The Romans were stupendous builders. Temples, theaters, fine public buildings, baths and homes were built in large numbers. Pompey's Theatre (55 BCE) was a magnificent structure. Augustus erected the imperial palace on the palatine -one of the Seven Hills of Rome. Vespasian built the coliseum where, gladiatorial contests were held. Probably the most famous and best preserved of Roman buildings is the Pantheon. It was originally built during the time of Augustus and it was fully rebuilt during the time of Hadrian. Justinian church of Saint Sophia at Constantinople is still regarded as the most magnificent building of its kind in the near east.



Coliseum

It was Amphitheatre in Rome. It was built in 80CE by emperor Vespasian. It can accommodate about 50,000 people. Citizens of Rome came here to watch Gladiators fight or the slaying of Christians by the hungry lions.

They were the inventors of concrete. They also introduced two architectural improvements (a) the Arch (b) Cupolas or Domes. Water system and roads are examples of Roman engineering. Frontinus wrote a pioneer work on engineering.

The Romans developed their sculpture on Greek models. Buildings were decorated with sculptures and reliefs. However much of the sculptures depicted Emperors, placed in city squares as symbols of their authority and power. The “unknown Roman” is the best known example of their sculpture.

Most of the Roman paintings have disappeared. The best of the surviving murals are found in Pompeii. The art of painting was revived through Christian influence in church frescoes in the later period.

Roads: Romans built nearly 12,000 miles of very good, well paved highways. Some of the more important routes bore names like Via Appia, Via Latina and Via Valeria. The roads, were built primarily for the movement of armies. They were also used for trade with distant parts of world, including China and India. So complete was Rome's system of roads linking all parts of the empire that people could say 'all roads lead to Rome'.

Glossary

Gladiator: The term used for those slaves in ancient Rome who were trained to fight against men or beasts in the arenas for the pleasures of spectators.

Questions

Answer in a word or a sentence (Each carries 1 Mark)

1. On which river bank did the Roman civilization develop?
2. When was the Roman Republic established?
3. From which word is the name 'Rome' derived?
4. The word 'Republic' is derived from which Latin word?
5. Who was Hannibal?
6. Who became the first dictator of Rome?
7. Who acted as a Mediator between Julius Caesar and Pompey?
8. Whose famous words are "Vini, Vidi, Vici"?
9. Which was the battle in which Julius Caesar defeated Pompey?
10. Who was Cleopatra?
11. Who was the person responsible for the murder of Julius Caesar?
12. Name the greatest ruler of Roman Empire.
13. What was the original name of Augustus Caesar?
14. What is the meaning of Augustus?

15. Who was the emperor of Rome when Jesus Christ was born?
16. Who shifted the capital of Roman Empire to Constantinople?
17. What is the modern name for Constantinople?
18. What is Justinian famous for ?
19. Who was the greatest physician of Ancient Roman Empire?
20. Who was the first person to describe Diabetes and diphtheria?
21. Who built Saint Sophia church at Constantinople?

Answer in 2 words or 2 sentences (Each carries 2 Marks)

1. Who founded the city of Rome?
2. Name the 'first Triumvirate' of Roman Civilization.
3. Which are the books written by Julius Caesar?
4. Name any two reforms introduced by Julius Caesar.
5. Who are popularly called the 'second Triumvirate'?
6. What is coliseum?
7. Mention the two important generals of Augustus Caesar.
8. Name any four poets or writers who adorned the court of Augustus.
9. What is Pax Romana?
10. What are Twelve Tables?
11. What is Jus-Gentium?
12. Name any two historians of ancient Rome.

Answer in 15 to 20 Sentences (Each carries 5 Marks)

1. Explain briefly the Roman wars with Carthage.
2. Write a short note on Julius Caesar.
3. Explain briefly the rise of Eastern Roman Empire.
4. What is Pax Romana? Explain.
5. Write a short note on Roman law.
6. What are the contributions of Romans to language and literature?

7. Explain briefly the contributions of Romans to science.
8. What are the contributions of Ancient Romans to art and architecture?

Answer in 30 to 40 Sentences (Each carries 10 Marks)

1. Explain the life and achievement of Augustus Caesar.
2. Describe the contributions of Roman Civilization.

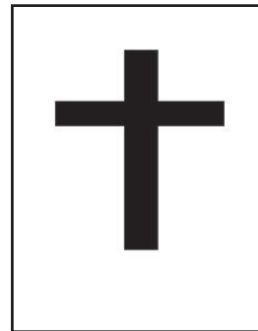


Chapter 5

Rise and Spread of Christianity and Islam

5.1 Christianity

Background: Christianity is a major religion in the world, with a following of 33% of the world's population. Hence people call it as a world religion. The founder of Christianity is Jesus Christ. His followers are called as Christians. **Cross is the Emblem** of Christianity. It has its roots in '**Judaism**,' the religion of the Jews. They were at Israel, ruled by the Roman Empire, they became the slaves of Romans. Jews worshipped Roman deities and did not have their own religious base.



**Symbol of
Christianity**

The Old Testament or the Hebrew Bible of the Jews is accepted by Christianity. The Jews are also called as Hebrews in Israel (Judea). They worshipped one God **Jehovah** and opposed idol worship. 'Jerusalem' was their religious centre. The Old Testament contains the teachings, principles and religious experiences of the Jews. The Ten Commandments which the Jewish prophet '**Moses**' received from God was later incorporated into Christianity.

Ten commandments of Moses:- love, service, sacrifice, equality, justice, mercy, forgiveness, sincerity, humility and fraternity.

Life of Jesus Christ (4 BCE-30 CE)

The founder of Christianity was Jesus Christ. He was a Jew, born on 25th December 4 B.C.E. at **Bethlehem** in **Judea**. **Joseph** and **Virgin** Mary were his parents. His father was a carpenter by profession at Nazareth. According to New Testament, when Jesus was born, a star was shining in the East that was called “**Star of East**”. The birth of Jesus and the simultaneous appearance of the Eastern Star made the priests to believe that, Jesus was a Divine Entity. So they began to worship him. He spent almost 25 years of his life in Nazareth in the province of Galilee and hence was called Jesus of Nazareth.

As Jesus grew up, he learnt the profession of his father and also grazed the sheep. He led a simple life and was associated with poor. Jesus, at the age of 12, went to a Jewish synagogue. He surprised the people by expounding them the meaning of Religious texts which people had failed to understand. Jesus was profoundly influenced by John the **Baptist**. John Baptist told his people that Messiah would arrive to deliver, and relieve them from sinful life. Jesus was also baptised by John at the age of 30. After his baptism Jesus started a new life. He became a wandering preacher.

He spent the rest of his life, preaching about fatherhood of God, where they would set justice, love and kindness. His simple teachings gathered people around him. He travelled in and around **Judea** with his 12 disciples. He conveyed his message in the form of Parables. He led a simple life and mixed freely with the poor. He always helped the sick and the oppressed. His disciples recognized him as Messiah. Some of his teachings questioned some of the Jewish laws. He spoke of the kingdom of ‘Righteousness’ (heaven), a purely spiritual concept which

was mistaken by many as a Worldly Kingdom. Jesus called himself as 'Son of God' which enraged the orthodox Jews.

By his virtuous religious and spiritual thoughts Jesus became 'Christ'. Christ means '**Anointed one**'. Popularity of Jesus caused alarm and suspicion among the orthodox Jews. He condemned blind Hebrew customs. He said love of justice, humility and obedience to the will of God were the gateway to heaven. Jesus did not hesitate to criticize the Jewish religious teachers for their worldliness, so they became his enemies. King Herod or Pontius Pilate condemned him as false prophet. Unfortunately Romans believed that his growing popularity was a cause for public disturbance. He was brought in front of Pilate, the Roman governor, who held him guilty of blasphemy and treason and sentenced him to death.



Crucifixion of Jesus

HIS CRUCIFICATION: (30 C.E) Jesus preached fatherhood of God and brotherhood of men (fraternity). He baptised those who sincerely repented for their sins. He criticized worship of Jehovah. In 30 CE. Jesus visited Jerusalem on the occasion of Jewish Passover and gave an opportunity to his enemies to hatch a plot to kill him. Jesus had his last supper with his disciples. When Jesus was praying in Garden of Gethsemane the temple guard arrested him. Jesus was dragged to **Mount Calvary** at **Golgotha**, a hill near Jerusalem. Jesus was crucified along with two thieves of Golgotha. Jesus was nailed to a Cross. This is called as crucifixion. According to the Bible Jesus was not enraged. While being nailed to the cross he said, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do". These words of

Jesus stir the hearts of the people of all religions. Jesus is ever remembered because of such virtues.

Resurrection of Jesus: Jesus was crucified on Friday 3rd April 30 C.E. The crucifixion day is celebrated as Good Friday every year. His followers wept on Jesus' grave. It is believed that Christ rose to life on the third day(Sunday) after the death. This day is celebrated as **Easter**. This event is called as Resurrection of Christ. After the Resurrection Jesus remained with his disciples for 40 days and then ascended into heaven. There by he is said to have proved that he was the Son of God. The day of resurrection is one of the important days for every Christian.

Teachings: The teachings of Jesus are found in the holy book of Christians, the '**Bible**'. The Bible consists of two parts. The Old Testament and The New Testament. The Old Testament is a sacred book of the Jews. The New Testament is the **Gospels** written by four disciples of Jesus, viz St. Mathew, St. Mark, St. Luke and St. John. The Gospels deal with



Resurrection of Jesus

biography of Jesus and his teachings. The important teachings of Jesus are as follows.

- 1) Jesus preached the existence of one God. We are his Sons. God is omnipotent, the king of heaven. He is merciful.

- 2) Jesus preached fatherhood of God and brotherhood of men. Men should live like brothers and be devoted to God.
- 3) Jesus believed in forgiveness. He emphasized upon love towards Mankind. He insisted on justice, humility and duty. He said, "Love your neighbours, love your enemies, bless them who curse you and do Good to those who hate you and pray for them".
- 4) According to Jesus, humility, purity of heart, sincerity and fulfillment of duty were the gateway to heaven.
- 5) To become perfect one should give up worldly richness. Those who have mercy will reach the kingdom of heaven. One must follow simple ceremonies.
- 6) Jesus said, "Service to people is service to God". Such service is a tool for spiritual achievements.
- 7) Spiritual message of Jesus to his followers is given in the form of sermon- "**The Sermon on the Mount**". It runs as follows.
 - i. Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.
 - ii. Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.
- 8) Jesus gave the message of love and compassion. He said, 'do not commit adultery, 'do not steal, and give respect to elders'. These are simple paths to emancipation.
- 9) Jesus believed in the kingdom of heaven. There is no discrimination in the kingdom of God, like poor-rich, slave-helpless, superior-inferior, orphan-untouchable etc.

- 10) Forgiveness is a great virtue, such persons are close to God. Thus Jesus preached simple principles which are helpful to mankind, to achieve salvation.

Spread of Christianity:

By its simplicity, the religion became popular all over the world. After the death of Jesus his disciples began to propagate this faith.

1. Personality of Jesus:

The Simplicity of Jesus attracted common people. His appeal towards poor, sinners and sufferers and his spiritual power helped in the spread of religion.

2. Simple principles:

Jesus' principles like fraternity, compassion, forgiveness and faith in the kingdom of heaven- all these made Jesus popular among poor and the slaves.

3. Role of Apostles:

12 Apostles played a dominant role in spreading Christianity by popularising the principles of Jesus. Among them St. Peter and St Paul are important. St Peter founded a church at Rome and became the first Pope to spread Christianity in Rome and Asia Minor. St Peter was executed by Nero- the emperor of Rome which made him a martyr. **St. Paul** became the second pope. He spread Christianity in Greece, Rome, Macedonia, Athens, Philippi and Damascus. He established churches to propagate the principles of Jesus. He is called as 'Second Jesus'.

The martyrdom inspired many like St Mathew, St Mark, St Luke and St John. They consolidated the **Gospels** of Jesus. The efforts of St. Augustine in England, St. Patric in Ireland, and St. Boniface in Germany led to the spread of Christianity.

12 disciples: Peter, Paul, Andrew, John, Thomas, Mathew, Mark, Luke, Judas James, Simon and Bartholomew

4) **Conviction of Christians:**

Christians refused to worship the Roman emperors as God. They did not believe in the divinity of the emperor. Emperors like Nero, Trajan, Marcus, Aurelius, Diocletian persecuted Christians ruthlessly. In 64.C.E. Rome caught fire. For this incident Nero held Christians responsible and massacred many Christians. During Nero and Diocletian thousands of them were thrown before hungry lions. In spite of this Christianity did not suffer. Christianity preaches love for cruelty, compassion for non compassion. Rome could not destroy this religion, instead it accepted Christianity as state religion.

5) **Role of Church:**

The Church became the chief institute for the preservation and propagation of the faith. People believed church as way to Heaven and Pope as representative of God. Despite persecution, Christianity gained popularity.

6) **Role of Constantine:**

The persecution of the Christians stopped when Constantine became the emperor of Rome. Constantine

recognized Christianity. He built a new city called Constantinople and dedicated it to **Virgin Mary**. He gave permission to the missionaries to spread Christianity in the East. On the graveyard of St. Peter at Rome he built St. Peter's church. He issued the **Edict of Milan** 313 C.E. to make Christianity a legal religion in the Roman Empire. He embraced Christianity publicly. Under the Emperor Theodisius of 4th century C.E. Christianity became the state religion. He also abolished the practice of Paganism.

By 5th century C.E. Europe was Christianized. Rome became the seat of the Pope, the spiritual head of Christian religion.

Christianity in India:

Christianity came to India about 2000 years ago. **St. Thomas**, one of the twelve apostles arrived in India in 78 C.E, to spread the message of Jesus and carried his work in Malabar. European navigators who came to India in modern times for trade and commerce were always accompanied by Missionaries. Mention can be made of St. Francis Xavier who spread Christianity in Kerala, Goa and Tamilnadu in the 16th century C.E. He built St. Xavier's church at Goa to spread Christianity in India.

Sects of Christianity: An important development that took place later in the history of Christianity is the Reformation Movement. It was a religious movement within the Church of Rome, to cleanse the church of various evils. The movement was led by Martin Luther from Germany. Because of this Christianity split into two Sects 1. Roman Catholics and 2. Protestants

- 1) Roman Catholics are faithful to Pope and believe Church as gate way of heaven and the Pope as the representative of God.
- 2) Protestants are Christians opposed to the evils of church and the followers of Martin Luther.

Festivals: Three days are celebrated as festivals by Christians

1. Birth day of Jesus– Christmas
2. The day of crucification of Jesus– Good Friday
3. Resurrection of Jesus– Easter

Influence of Christianity:

This religion gave a cultural and religious framework to Jews. Its influence has been seen in all aspects of life. Christianity did much to civilize the people. It taught them virtue of humanity, tenderness and mercy. It brought the ideas of fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man which led to world peace and co-operation. It stressed on Dignity of labour. Sunday and special festivals are treated as holidays. The poor, sick and disabled are receiving greater care. Large number of hospitals and Educational institutions were built. In the name of Jesus, Christian Era began from 1.C.E. Beautiful churches and cathedrals were built in Greeco Roman style. This religion also raised the position of women.

Glossary:

1. **Pagan Gods:** Jews worshipped Roman Gods and Goddess like ‘Jupiter’-sky God, one of the important male Gods. ‘Juno’- worshipped as mother Goddess, ‘Mars’- God of wars, ‘Venus’- Goddess of Love and Neptune- God of Ocean.

2. **Synagogue:** It was a religious building, where Jewish people met for religious worship and instructions.
3. **Gospel:** Teachings of Jesus Or Revelations of Jesus Christ.
4. **Blasphemy:** One who is disrespectful to God OR dishonors the sacred faiths of Particular community.
5. **Baptized:** One who accepted the Spirituality.

Questions

Answer in one word Or one sentence. (Each carries one Mark)

1. Which is the biggest Religion in the World?
2. Who was the founder of Christianity?
3. Which is the emblem of Christianity?
4. Which was the religious centre of Jews?
5. Which God was worshipped by Jews?
6. Which was the religious text of Jews?
7. Who was the religious Prophet of Jews?
8. When was Jesus Christ born?
9. Where was Jesus born?
10. What do you mean by Christ?
11. On which hill was Jesus crucified?
12. What is Easter Sunday?
13. Which part of the Bible contains the teachings of Jesus?
14. What was Milan Edict?
15. Who was the first Roman emperor to accept Christianity?
16. Who was the Roman emperor to declare Christianity as National religion?

17. Who was the first Christian Missionary who came to India to spread Christianity?

Answer in two words Or two sentences. (Each carries 2 Marks)

1. Who were the parents of Jesus?
2. Which are the two Parts of Bible?
3. When was Jesus crucified? Who was the Roman Governor at that time?
4. What was Resurrection of Jesus?
5. Name the two important disciples of Jesus.
6. Name the two Roman Emperors who tortured Christians?
7. Who issued Milan Edict? When?
8. Who were the two Roman emperors who gave royal patronage to Christianity?
9. Which are the important Festivals of Christians?
10. Which are the two sects of Christianity?

Answer in 15to 20 sentences. (Each carries 5 Marks)

1. Write about the life history of Jesus.
2. Explain the teachings of Jesus Christ.
3. Which were the important causes for the spread of Christianity?



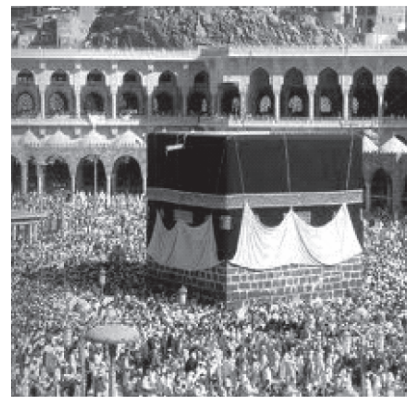
5.2. ISLAM

Background: Islam is one of the important religions of the world. Islam rose from Arabian Peninsula, situated in South West Asia. This land was inhabited by Arabs. The land was a desert.

Mecca and Madina were the only two important cities in Arabia. As Rainfall was scanty, cultivation was not possible. So 80% of Arabs were nomads. They tended

camels. They provided them milk and meat. They cultivated **dates, apricots, pomegranates, lemons, orange and bananas**. **Camel** and **horse** were means of transport. They led a hard life. Quarrels between one tribe and another for **Oasis** and fodder were the order of the day. The Camels were used to carry goods from North Syria and Iraq to South coast of Arabia. People were socially and economically backward. Tribes looted the commercial caravans and plundered cities. Theft, robbery and gambling were common.

They worshipped more than 360 idols. Blind faith and animal sacrifice existed in the society. In spite of these ugly traits, Arabs were held together by a common faith the shrine of **Khaba** at **Mecca**. The Khaba temple was built by Abraham, in 6th century C.E. for the black stone he received from Arch Angel-Gabriel. They



Khaba Stone



Symbol of Islam

did not have a common social, moral, cultural and religious frame work. It was at this time **Mohammed** founded Islam.

Through Islam he organized Muslims under single religious framework. '**Star and Crescent**' is the **symbol of Islam**. **Mosque** is the religious centre. 18% of the world's population follows Islam. Islam is the second biggest religion in the world. '**Quran**' is its holy book.

Life of Prophet Mohammed 570-632 C.E.:- Mohammed was born in 570 C.E. at **Mecca** in Arabia. **Abdullah** and **Ameena** were his parents. He belonged to '**Quareshi**' tribe of Mecca. Mohammed lost his parents early in his child hood. He was brought up by his uncle **Abu-Talib**. Due to poverty, he could not receive any formal education, but he was trained to look after sheep and camels. Mohammed was known to many for his honesty and sincerity. As a youth he spent most of his time in travelling with caravans. The co-merchants called him as '**Amin**'- one who is reliable.

At the age of 25, he entered the service of a rich woman **Khadija**, and led her caravans to sell in **Palestine** and **Syria**. He became acquainted with Christians and Jews. So his belief in one supreme god deepened. Later he married **Khadija** a widow, who was 15 years elder to him. They had two sons and two daughters. Daughter **Fathima** survived and other three died. She was given in marriage to **Ali**. He led a normal married life up to the age of forty. He spent most of the time in meditation and fasting. Meanwhile he seriously thought about social and religious evils of Arabs. He used to spend several days and nights meditating in a solitary hilly cave at **Hira**. Gabriel a messenger of God preached holy Gospels to Paigambar when he was in

trance. These Gospels were later recorded by his disciples in **Quran**.

Mohammed realized the impact of Divine message of God. He also realised that, he was the chosen one, and had a great mission to fulfill. Soon he gathered a number of disciples. The earliest among them were his wife, his son-in-law, daughter, friend **Abu-Bakr** and his servant **Syed Mohammed**. He declared **“There is no God but Allah and Mohammed is his prophet”**.

He started teaching the principles of new faith to the people of Mecca. He criticized the meaningless ceremonials like Idol worship, polytheism, and superstitions among Arabs. He preached purity of life, truth and faith in Allah. He said Allah is Omnipotent and kind to all. He preached Allah would reward the just and punish the wicked. Those who surrender themselves to the will of God were Muslims. His followers called him Prophet. Mohammed declared he was the prophet chosen by Allah to reveal His message to mankind. **Allah, he said, “was all merciful, all wise and all powerful”**.

Hejira Era 622 C.E:- Mohammed strongly condemned idol worship and superstitious practices. People of his tribe were in charge of Kabah containing 363 idols and lived on the income derived from idol worship. So they turned against Mohammed, abused him and even tried to put him to death. Idol worshippers hated him. They said Mohammed was unnecessarily creating religious unrest among Arabs. They hatched a conspiracy against him. Disgusted and disappointed with the attitude of his people, Mohammed decided to leave his birth place Mecca with 200 followers in the year 622 C.E and took refuge in **Madina**. **“The secret journey of Prophet Mohammed from Mecca to Madina**

is known as Hejira". With this the Islamic Calendar began.

In Madina, Mohammed along with his disciples were welcomed by the people and thousands of them became his followers and accepted the ideas of Prophet Mohammed. In 630 C.E. Mohammed came back to Mecca. He condemned idol worship. A religious clash took place between Prophet Mohammed and people of Mecca in which Prophet Mohammad won. He brought religious and political unity among Arabs. Gradually internal conflict came to an end. Arabs accepted the principles of Prophet Mohammad.

Prophet Mohammad died in 632 C.E. After the death of Mohammed religious leadership was held by the Caliphs. It gave the Arabs spiritual and military unity.

Islamic Calendar: Hejira era was established during the Caliphate of **Umar**, in 622 C.E. Hejira year is a lunar year of 354 days, 12 months. The Hejira year is about 11 days shorter than Solar year. Each day begins at sunset and each month with the sighting of "**Crescent moon**". Therefore none of the Islamic religious festivals like **Ramzan, Id, Bakrid and Moharam** are celebrated without sighting of moon.

Quran means Recitation. Consolidated Gospels of Allah, which was received by Prophet Mohammed.

Teachings of Prophet Mohammed: The new faith which Mohammed preached was called 'Islam' which means "**Submission to God Allah**". There is a wide meaning to the term '**Islam**'. It preaches to be truthful, be faithful, and to have good conduct. Islam means peace. It preached equality not

slavery. The gist of Islam, the new religion is found in the sacred book '**Koran**' or '**Quran**.' Quran in Arabic, means recitation.

A true believer in Islam (Muslim) has to perform certain duties which might be called pillars of Islam or principles of Islam. They are Kalima, Namaz, Zaqqat, Roza, and Hajj.

1) Kalima:

It means faith. He should profess his faith in God Allah and his messenger, Mohammed- his Prophet. Every Muslim was required to recite Muslim Credo. "There is no God but Allah, everyone should surrender to him, have faith and respect him". This is an important message of Quran.

2) Namaz:

It means prayer. Every Muslim has to pray five times a day- at dawn, shortly after midday, late afternoon, at sunset and at bed time. He is expected to clean himself and turn towards Mecca and offer prayer. Every Friday one has to go to mosque to offer prayer and listen to the discussion on Quran. Prayer is the best method to please God and setting the sins pardoned.

3) Zaqqat: It is to give alms to the poor:

Alms giving is another duty of every Muslim. One should be honest and sincere. He has to give 2.5% of his income in charity for the promotion of religion, and help the poor. The Purpose of Zaqqat is to bring economic equality between the rich and poor. Giving alms leads to good understanding between rich and poor. If one dies without giving alms it remains as a social debt. Islam prohibits begging as a profession.

4) Roza: It means fasting:

Every Muslim should fast in the month of Ramzan. One should fast for 29 to 30 days from morning to dusk. Fasting brings in purity of heart. It balances the desires, it controls ones habits and it creates a confidence towards deliverance. It proves that we are not slaves of our habits. It is a proper training to acquire good character. The sick people, travellers, children, old and the nursing mothers are exempted.

Very pious people spend the last ten days praying in the mosque. According to tradition, Allah revealed the Quran during one of these nights of Ramzan. Fasting is ended by the celebration of Id-ul-fitr. On this day they put on new clothes, greet each other and give alms. **“Fasting brings us to the door of Allah’s palace and alms giving let us in”**

5) Hajj:-

It is a Holy pilgrim to Mecca. A true Muslim should undertake pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca at least once in his life time. For such people heaven is opened. Hajj means renewal of submission to God Allah. As Kashi is to



Khaba Shrine

Hindus, Vatican city is to Christians so is Mecca to Muslims. Door to Mecca is open from October to December. Millions of Pilgrims come from all over the world. When prophet Mohammed prohibited the idol worship at Khaba it became holy prayer hall to Muslims.

Hajj pilgrim must repent for his Sins and take oath that he follows the teachings of Prophet Mohammed. The pilgrim must circumambulate the stone 7 times. Along with these five principles the Prophet advocated other moral codes such as.

- 1) The prophet says Nobody is a sinner in the world. I have shown good and bad to the universe. God Allah would reward a place in heaven, to those who are faithful to their family, society, friends, and Islam. God Allah would punish the sinners by sending them to hell.
- 2) Prophet prohibited the gambling, drinking, adultery and use of pork.
- 3) Islam combined in itself some of the best democratic principles such as equality and universal brotherhood.
- 4) Quran advocated other important moral values like respect for woman, parents, and kindness to slaves and animals.
- 5) Quran advocated Respect to teachers, and elders, protection of orphans. Polygamy, Divorce and Widow re-marriage are permitted.

Sects of Islam: Disputed succession, and civil strife divided the Muslims into two sects the **Sunnis** and the **Shias**.

1. **The Sunnis:** They maintain that **Abu-Bakr, Omar** and **Uthman** were legitimate successors of Prophet Mohammed.
2. **The Shias:** They believed that Ali the son in law of prophet Mohammed was the legitimate successor.

QUESTIONS

Answer in one word Or one sentence.

(Each carries 1Mark)

1. Who was the founder of Islam?
2. Which is the holy place of Muslims?
3. Who was the uncle of Prophet?
4. Who was the wife of Prophet?
5. On which hilly cave did Mohammed meditate?
6. Who was the messenger who preached the gospels to Prophet?
7. Which was the stone worshipped by Muslims at Mecca?
8. When did Prophet die?
9. Which is the holy book of Islam?
10. What is Kalima?
11. What is Namaz?
12. What is zaqqat?
13. What is Roza?
14. What is Hajj?

Answer in two words Or two sentences. (Each carries 2Marks)

1. Which is the symbol of Islam and name the religious centre of Muslims.
2. When and where was the prophet born?
3. Who were the parents of Mohammad?
4. Name the daughter and son-in-law of Mohammad.
5. What is the meaning of Islam?

6. Which are the two sects of Islam?

Answer in 15 to 20 sentences. (Each carries 5Marks)

1. Write about the life history of Mohammad.
2. Explain the teachings of prophet Mohammad.



Chapter-6

Medieval Age

Towards Change – Church, Society, State and Feudalism

Introduction: Medieval European history is marked from the fall of Western Roman Empire in 476 CE to the fall of Eastern Roman Empire and Constantinople in 1453 CE. This period has a span of 1000 years. During this period the accomplishments of the Greeks and Romans were neglected. Various German tribes invaded Western and Central Europe. The middle ages witnessed the rise of Byzantine Empire and Islamic and Western civilization.

Byzantine Empire: The Eastern half of the Roman Empire centered in Constantinople, survived as the Byzantine Empire for nearly 1000 years after the fall of Rome. Originally Constantinople was called as Byzantium, which was founded in 7TH century BCE by a Greek King called Byzas.

The middle age is divided into three phases:

(1) Early Middle Age

Which begins around 500 CE and ends around 1050 CE. It is called the 'Dark age' because of the confused and chaotic state of affairs that existed in Europe.

(2) High Middle Age

The period from 1050 CE to 1300 CE. This period witnessed advancement in terms of agriculture, improvement in the standard of living and Education, along with political stability. Towns and universities emerged. The authority of the pope increased.

(3) Later Middle Ages

The period from 1300 to 1453 CE. This period witnessed further development of towns and cities and decline in the power of feudalism and church. A new entrepreneurial and intellectual class emerged. They challenged the state and the church.

The important institutions of medieval ages like the church, Society and the state and Feudalism are discussed below.

Medieval Church:

Due to the fall of Roman Empire, there was political and social instability in Europe. The church filled the gap and emerged as a powerful authority. The church brought required stability and order. It patronized many scholars. It boosted the missionary activities. Many churches were established across Europe which strengthened the role of church over society, politics and economy.

Emergence of Papacy :

In the pre-middle ages ecclesiastical system was established. Every province was governed by a Bishop. All the Bishops in charge of various European provinces were equal in status. But in due course of time Bishop of Rome turned out to be most powerful. He was called the 'Pope'. St. Peter was the first Pope. By the time of Pope- Gregory the Great (590-604 CE), the pope became most powerful. He established 'Papacy' and defended Rome from the attack of Lombards. He had administrative and diplomatic skills and brought stability. At that time Latin became the divine language of Christianity.

Conflict between the Church and the King:

A conflict arose between pope Gregory VII and the Holy Roman emperor Henry IV. The king appointed the Bishop of Milan without the consent of the pope. The pope wanted to free the church from king's influence. He made alliance with many German princes who were against Henry IV. They together deposed the king. So he was forced to seek the pope's forgiveness. For this, the king was made to wait for three days on bare foot and in plain clothes in front of the citadel. The king obtained the pardon and power. Later in a melodramatic episode the king Henry IV chased pope Gregory VII out of Rome. In 14th century the supremacy of pope declined because of the following reasons.

- i. The contradictions within the Papal order and ecclesiastical arrangements.
- ii. The immoral successors.
- iii. The rise of National Monarchies



Henry IV



Pope Gregory VII



King Henry obtained the pardon of the Pope

Papal Schism: During 14TH century, a conflict between Philip IV, the king of France and Boniface VIII, the pope at Rome began. It was the result of Philip IV imposing taxes on the church. Boniface VIII opposed this and insisted that the king had to take Papal permission to tax the church. The conflict went to such an extent that Boniface was beaten to death. After this Clement V, a Frenchman became the pope. He did not go to Rome, instead moved the Papal court to Avignon. It continued in Avignon for 67 years. 7 popes of this period were all French and remained in Avignon. Gregory XI shifted the court back to Rome.

During the Papacy of Urban VI differences arose between him and cardinals, which gave rise to Papal Schism. The cardinals elected Clement VII as anti-pope and he shifted the papal court again to Avignon. Urban VI continued to be the Pope at Rome. This resulted in the division of Papacy into two groups. To resolve this the cardinals elected another anti-pope, Alexander V. The other two popes were asked to resign. They were excommunicated when they refused to do so. Thus the papal Schism ended by 1414 CE. It led to the decline of power and prestige of the pope.



Pope's Palace at Avignon



Church at Rome

Medieval Society: The urban commerce and trade based Mediterranean civilization shifted to North Atlantic region of Europe, which was agrarian. By this time the church had become powerful. It influenced the ruling classes as well as the common people. Church had great influence over the thoughts and behavioral patterns of the people on the western model.

The developments in medieval society had its impact on economy, education, literature and intellectual revival. They are discussed below.

Agriculture: In the Middle Ages agriculture was an important factor in the development of civilization. Agriculture was in primitive state because of political instability, frequent wars and invasions by barbaric German tribes. Later new lands were brought under cultivation. It was followed by an agricultural revolution. New techniques and tools like, heavy plough, crop rotation, use of water and wind mills, Iron agricultural equipments and horse to till fields, came into use. This helped in an enormous increase of agricultural production. It led to the increase of human population and number of domesticated animals. As a result human settlements grew into townships and later the increase in trade and commerce helped the growth of cities.

Manorial System: It was an important institution of the high middle ages. Under this system the serfs worked in agricultural estates centered around a 'Manor' owned by a lord. The serfs were not slaves. They too owned a piece of land. But they were under the control and jurisdiction of a lord. They worked in the Lord's fields as well as their own and paid taxes to the lord. The serfs commonly undertook activities like grazing, collection of fire wood, fishing and cultivation together. It was

like a closed community living. During the later high middle ages the condition of the serfs improved. They paid rent instead of giving duties or services to the lord.

Socio-Economic Changes: A class of nobility emerged during this period. They involved themselves in cultural and political activities. The church controlled the local skirmishes and battles. So the Nobles became free to develop the ideals of knighthood. This led to the development of etiquette. The attitude towards women also changed.

In the Manorial system, the serfs started to pay the rents. So the coins or currency replaced barter trade. Currency helped the revival of trade and commerce. It led to the advancement of networks of roads and river transport system. City-states like Pisa, Venice and Genoa became flourishing trade centers. Cities like Paris, London and Cologne doubled their population. There was increase in the demand for country side goods, which strengthened the economic life of the people. Sophisticated urban life was an important characteristic of this period. There developed a business class. This class established trade guilds to protect its own interests and made many rules for business transactions. There were two classes among the clergy-the higher class and lower class. The higher clergy led a luxurious life, while the lower clergy lived with limited requirements and humility. So there developed great disregard for the higher clergy.

Education: In the beginning, education was totally controlled by the church. The subjects taught included law, Latin, Grammar and Roman classics. Practical oriented schools were developed for the pupil of Nobles and rich merchants. They were free from the clutches of the church. The literacy

which was one percent of the population of Western Europe in 1050 CE, increased to forty percent by 1340 CE. Education in vernacular languages began, which challenged Latin as intellectual language.

Emergence of universities: The growth of universities was another important development of this period. Salerno, Bologna and Naples in Italy, Paris and Montpellier in France, Oxford and Cambridge in England and Salamanca in Spain were the important universities established during this period. The establishment of universities led to the development of 'Scholasticism'.



Oxford University



Cambridge University

Intellectual Revival: There was no intellectual life during the early middle ages because of political instability, sense of insecurity of life and scarce means to subsistence. During the higher Middle Ages foundation for intellectual life were laid with an increase in agricultural produce, betterment of administration and the development of towns and cities. The new system of tax collection, record keeping, law and administration necessitated education. The knowledge of Greek, Latin and Islam and the development of professional subjects

led to the intellectual revival. The major intellectuals of this period were Robert Grosseteste, Roger Bacon, Peter Abelard and St. Thomas Aquinas.

Literature: This period witnessed the growth in the fields of literature, art and Architecture. Literature in vernacular languages like French, German, Spanish and Italian became popular. The 'Romances' and 'Fabliaux' became the important contributions to the literary field. 'Divine Comedy' by Dante Alighieri and 'The Canterbury tales' by Geoffrey Chaucer (called as 'Father of English Literature') were the most important works of this period.

Fabliaux: A medieval verse tale characterized by comic, especially of a kind popular in 12th and 13th century France. Dante's Divine Comedy is a monumental narrative in effective rhyming Italian verse. It describes the poet's journey through hell, purgatory and paradise. This book criticizes the divine authority of pope.



Worms cathedral



Rheims cathedral

Architecture:

The medieval period had buildings and monuments of Romanesque and Gothic style. The main features of the Romanesque style were the rounded arch, small windows, massive walls of stone and the predominance of horizontal lines (Ex: Worms cathedral in eleventh century). Gothic architecture was one of the most attractive building styles. The main features of this style were pointed arch, ribbed vaulting and buttress. (Ex: Rheims cathedral and High Chapel of La Sainte Chapelle in Paris).

Medieval State:

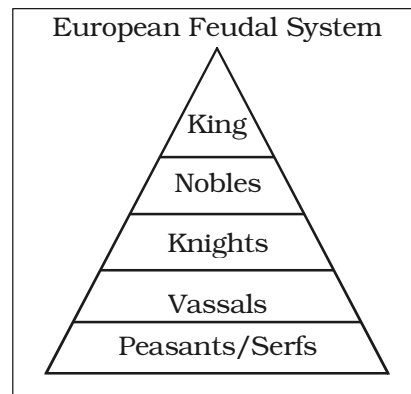
The fall of Roman Empire was followed by the invasions of Germanic tribes. This led to anarchy and instability which resulted in the rise of feudalism. In Medieval ages Feudalism was a wide spread political system with regional variations. However, in the pyramidal structure king was at the top. Peasants and serfs formed the lower base of this system. The church was also a dominating and competing partner of the state. It (Church) also owned lands, vassals and serfs, likewise administered and fought to protect them. Both the king and the pope claimed the 'Divine Right'. This marked the struggle for power and control over each other. Both church and monarchs sought the allegiance of common people in administering them. In this struggle some times the church had the upper hand and some times Kings had the upper hand. Ultimately kings had the upper hand in subjugating the Church.

Feudalism in Middle Age:

Feudalism developed in Western Europe. It was restricted to the periods between 5th and 12th centuries CE .The 5th century

marked the fall of Roman Empire and the 12TH century marked the emergence of national Monarchies. The period of 700 years between these two events required an alternative administration and political mechanism because there was the absence of centralized political authority. So a system of customary practices developed in Western Europe. It involved legal, military, administrative and socio-economic conditions of the people. Under this system the services and labor were exchanged for obligatory collective defence.

Feudalism in general stands for the decentralized system of governance and economy based on land. The word Feudalism is derived from the German word 'Feud' which means 'a piece of land'. So feudalism was based on the system of structural hierarchy linked to the ownership and cultivation of land. It was a pyramidal structure. On



the peak was the king. Under him were the Nobles and Knights followed by Vassals. The base of the pyramid was constituted by Serfs. The king distributed the lands among the Nobles and the knights, in turn, they distributed them among Vassals who got them cultivated by the serfs. Among the Serfs some were free and some were bounded peasants and laborers.

Vassalage: The king or the Greater lord granted land to someone. It was known as fief. And the person who received it was called as 'vassal' of that king. This was to be done in a ceremony. The vassal had to swear fidelity and loyalty of service to the lord.

The Vassal had to attend the king's court, provide counsel to the king on Judicial, political and administrative matters and provide military services. The Vassal was to give gift at the time of knighting of the king's eldest son and for the dowry of the king's eldest daughter. He was also supposed to raise funds for paying ransom to free the king from enemy. The vassal was the minor lord of the fief. The fief could be divided as 'sub fief' among the 'sub vassals'. The greater lord or the greater vassal had to protect the people of his land and performed legal, administrative and judicial duties.

The land was ultimately cultivated by the serf. By 10th century 'fiefdom' became hereditary but the terms of contract and succession differed, resulting in disputes between the vassals and the lord.

Causes for the growth of feudalism: Apart from the causes mentioned in the introduction, several other factors led to the growth of feudalism. The causes differed from region to region and period to period. They are summarized as under,

1. During the rule of weak kings the provincial officer obtained independent authority. The political rule became more decentralized to suit feudal rule.
2. To protect themselves from the 'Barbarian-invaders' of Germanic tribes the smaller land lords gave up their claims over their lands and surrendered them to the local lord. This gave a sense of security of life and property and helped in the development of feudalism.
3. The weakening of king's control over the Vassals also lessened his control over the people. The people were more bound to the lord, which strengthened feudalism.

4. The kings were very much dependent on the vassals to defend their kingdom, where as the Vassals required the king's legal sanction over their land. This mutual dependence strengthened feudalism.
5. It was impossible for kings to control vast land, because there were no adequate roads and means of transport. More over the financial burden of ruling vast empire made it impossible for a united rule.
6. The absence of a strong political system, insecurity of life and property made the feudal lords inevitable. They took the responsibility of protecting the property of the people from thieves, bandits, invaders, etc.
7. It was an agrarian society based on land. The king was absolute land owner and he could only give lands as grants or 'fiefs' to the lords in exchange of their services. The same system was followed in the bottom line. Feudalism was also inevitable due to the absence of industries and the serfs were bound to the land.

Merits of feudalism: Feudalism was time tested and need based system. It had following merits.

1. It helped the growth of decentralized political administration. The king was not only advised by vassals but at times he was forced to accept their terms and conditions. This checked the growth of absolute monarchy.
2. Feudalism helped to preserve monarchy and monarch sanctioned the fief to the Vassal, who in turn took an oath of loyalty and co-operation to fight for him.
3. In due course of time feudalism helped the growth of 'strong Monarchy' as the feudal lords became the courtiers of the monarchs.

4. No doubt the king and vassals had personal interests, yet they were united against invasions. This led to national defense and rise of nationalism.
5. The constant conflict helped the growth of military techniques in terms of better arms, training and organization. It encouraged the concept of chivalry. The nobles and knights became more mindful towards the poor and needy. Chivalry also developed respect towards women.
6. Feudalism brought stability and order in the society. The collective defense and maintenance of law and order within the feudal estate ensured protection and justice to the people.
7. Feudalism also developed a sense of duty and order. It was King's duty to protect the rights of the Vassals over their lands, where as the Vassal had the duty to protect his serfs. Even the serfs had their duties towards the Vassal.

Demerits of feudalism:

1. There were often skirmishes and wars between vassals or the vassals and kings. So there was no stability, peace and order. It had its own impact on society and economy too.
2. The Vassals always favored nominal monarchy and were against national government and national interest.
3. The Nobles were self interested. Their tyranny led to the suffering of commoners and serfs. Serfs were the victims of violence. Often war by nobles and war expenses led to the over taxing of common people.
4. The loyalty of the people was restricted to the feudal lords and not the nation or king, which was a hindrance to the growth of nationhood.

5. Feudalism increased the gap between the rich and the poor. The poor led the subsistent life where as the nobles led the life of leisure and idleness. The wealth, prestige, conducts and customs had a bearing on the life of peasants. It also encouraged the class system.
6. The church also participated in feudal system. It had vast lands and worked like feudal lords. There were also conflicts between the Bishops and kings and his vassals.

Causes for the decline of feudalism:

1. Rise of strong Monarchies: Strong monarchies grew in many countries of Europe. The king suppressed the feudal lords; this led to the decline of feudalism.
2. Shifting of loyalty: The common people and serfs were unhappy because they were heavily taxed and neglected. So they shifted their faith and loyalty towards their kings. This weakened the feudal lords. So the system collapsed.
3. Growth of commerce and Industry: With the growth of commerce and industry, people found new way of livelihood and left their lands. This also led to the rise of middle class. This gave a blow to the feudal system.
4. Dominance of money Economy: Payment in the form of services was replaced by 'money'. Commoner and serfs stopped giving military service to lords. This led to the decline in the power of feudal lords.
5. Building of strong armies by kings: The use of Gun powder and well organized armies resulted in the fall of Feudalism. The commoners and serfs were now protected by king's army instead of feudal lords.
6. Scarcity of laborers: There was scarcity of laborers due to two important factors- Firstly; the growth of industry

and commerce provided alternate employment. Secondly, the spread of epidemics like plague reduced the number of workers. This increased the demand and pays of workers and reduced the importance of feudal lords.

7. Struggle between the feudal lords: The feudal lords were troublesome to the serfs and commoners. These wars also reduced the number of feudal lords. The church also put many restrictions on feudal lords.



Questions

Answer in a word or one sentence. (Each carries 1 Mark)

1. Which was the “Divine language” of Medieval Christianity?
2. To which place was the papal court shifted from Rome?
3. Who wrote the book ‘Divine Comedy’?
4. What is fief?
5. Who was the first pope to make Avignon as his Centre?
6. Why Early Middle Ages is called ‘Dark Age’?
7. Which pope deposed King Henry IV?
8. Who were Vassals?
9. When did the papal schism end?
10. Who wrote the book ‘Canterbury tales’?

Answer in 2 words or 2 sentences. (Each carries 2 Marks)

1. Mention any two causes for the decline of pope’s authority in the 14th century?
2. Name any two trade centres of Medieval Europe.
3. Name any two universities that came into existence in Medieval Europe.
4. Name any two intellectuals of Medieval Europe.
5. Name any two literary styles of Medieval Europe.
6. Which are the styles of architecture found in the Medieval Europe?
7. From which word is ‘feudalism’ derived? What is its meaning?
8. Mention the pyrimidical structural hierarchy of feudalism.
9. Write two features of Romanic style.
10. Write two features of Gothic style.
11. Name the two factors that speeded up the agricultural production in Medieval Europe.

Answer in 15 - 20 sentences. (Each carries 5 Marks)

1. Write about Manorial system.
2. Mark the socio-economic changes in Medieval Europe.
3. Describe the conflict between the pope and the king in Medieval Europe.
4. Discuss the Merits and Demerits of feudalism.
5. What were the causes for the decline of feudalism?



CHAPTER 7

Beginning of Modern Age

Change from Medieval age to Modern age:

From the 14th to the end of 17th century, a distinct 'urban culture' developed in Europe. Urban people began to think of themselves as more 'civilized' than the rural people. Towns, particularly, Florence, Venice and Rome became the centres of art and learning. Artists and Writers were patronized by the rich and the aristocratic families. The invention of printing made books available to the people living in villages and towns. These helped the people of Europe to compare their world with that of ancient Greeks and Romans.

Religion came to be considered as something which each individual should choose for himself. Geo-centric belief of the Church was overturned by scientists who put forth the Helio-Centric theory. New geographical knowledge overturned the Euro-centric view that the Mediterranean Sea was the centre of the world.

Lot of Sources like documents, books, paintings, Sculptures, buildings, textiles of this period are preserved in museums in Europe and America.

The history of the modern world is intimately connected to a series of developments which began in Europe in the 14th century C.E. Among them are the Renaissance, Reformation and Geographical explorations. The dawn of Modern Age can be traced from 15th century C.E. It begins with the geographical discoveries. Many new lands, new people, their languages and culture came to light, which enriched their knowledge. It also led to the Renaissance and Reformation in Europe.

Renaissance led to the development of scientific attitude and humanism. It discouraged blind beliefs and superstitions. It criticized the Church which tried to keep the people in blind religious beliefs. Colleges and Universities were freed from the grip of the Pope. In the modern age revolutionary changes occurred due to scientific and technological inventions. These developments spread to all parts of the world through Europeans.

In the name of social, educational and humanitarian services, the European missionaries spread Christianity all over the world. Europeans established colonial Empire and enslaved the people of Asia, Africa, South America, and Australia. They systematically exploited the natural resources as well as human resources.

7.1 Geographical Explorations

The events Renaissance, Reformation and the Geographical explorations had a significant effect on the world. The contact between the Western and the Oriental countries was through land. It was a difficult task to cover long distances through forests, mountains, deserts, etc. The travellers took a long time to reach their destination.

In the later Middle ages, bold and enterprising men of Europe sailed in the unknown seas and discovered new sea routes and new continents, which came to be called as '**Geographical Explorations**'. These discoveries were one of the factors that transformed the Middle Age into the Modern Age.

Causes:

1. Capture of Constantinople by Turks:

The trade route between the East and the West (European countries) was carried out through Constantinople. The Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople in 1453. They were

not liberal minded as the earlier Arabs. They closed the trade route. They also looted the merchants and sometimes even committed atrocities. This forced the Europeans to find a new trade route to the East. The only possible such route was through the sea.

2. Demand for Commodities:

There was a great demand in Europe for Asian commodities like spices-pepper, ginger, clove, cardamom, etc. Muslin, silk, pearls, ivory and precious stones were also in demand. It was a lucrative trade. Europeans were eager to improve their standard of living by earning more. This was possible by enlarging commercial contacts with the Eastern countries. The discovery of new lands and sea routes earned them huge profits. Many adventurous sailors and traders too risked their lives to fulfill their ambitions.

3. Travellers Accounts:

The travellers accounts are one of the most important causes for the geographical discoveries. The Asian countries were rich, and the European travellers who visited them gave glowing accounts of the fabulous wealth. The European traveller Marco Polo, a jewellery merchant of Venice, along with Nicola Polo widely travelled in the east. They went to Mongolia, India and China. Marco Polo spent about 24 years in the east and gave a vivid account of geography, people, wealth and trade routes. All these excited the desire of European merchants to visit these countries.

4. Geographical knowledge:

This also led to the discovery of new sea routes and lands. In the 14th century travellers and sailors had the advantage of several books on travel, like '**A Merchant's Handbook**' by Francesco Balducci, '**Secrets of the Faithful Crusader**'

by Marino Sanudo. The myths like Earth was flat ,the seas were filled with terrible monsters , the tropical portion of Africa was blazing and surrounded by boiling water , etc. were proved false with the new knowledge on Geography.

5. Spread of Christianity:

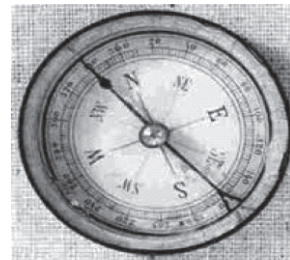
The Kings, Nobles and the Missionaries were very enthusiastic to spread Christianity in the new lands. Hence the Kings of Spain and Portugal encouraged explorations. The Missionaries took up the cause to spread Christianity.

6. Efforts of Prince Henry.

The training school of navigation started by Prince Henry of Portugal gave the necessary training to Sailors, Geographers, Map-makers, and Ship-builders.

7. Other Causes:

The invention of Printing press, Mariner's compass, new maps, and establishment of Banks and Joint Stock Companies also encouraged the navigators. Patronage by Kings also went far in the field of geographical discoveries.



Mariner's
compass

Important Explorations:



1. Prince Henry, the Navigator:

Prince Henry, the Navigator of Portugal, took great interest in shipping and navigation. Though he himself was not an explorer, he was the motivating force behind the great sailors. He opened the 'School of Navigation' to train sailors to venture out in search of new lands. He engaged the services of enterprising Italian Sailors, Geographers, Map-makers and

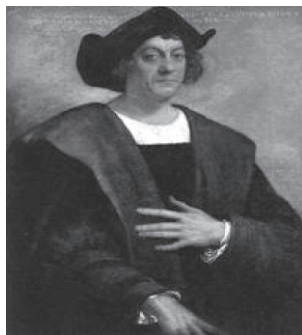
Ship-builders. During his lifetime Portuguese sailors explored the African coast. All such efforts made him to be called as 'Henry the Navigator'

2 Bartholomew Diaz:

The Portuguese explorer Bartholomew Diaz sailed along the western coast of Africa and reached the southern tip of the continent in 1488. He was forced to return back as he and his sailors were caught in a dangerous storm. So, he named the cape as '**the Cape of Storms**'.



3. Christopher Columbus:



He was a sailor from Genoa in Italy. He believed that, the earth was round in shape and thought of reaching India by crossing the Atlantic Ocean. He secured the help of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain. They patronized Columbus with ships, men and money. Columbus and his men reached San Salvador, one of the Islands in Bahamas (West Indies) in 1492.

He believed that he had reached India, hence he called the natives as '**Red Indians**', as they were red in colour. Columbus made more voyages and discovered the land mass of South America, Cuba and Haiti. It may be noted here, that Columbus did not discover the main land of America.

4. Vasco da Gama:

He was a Portuguese sailor, who discovered the sea route to India. He was patronized by Emmanuel II, the Portuguese King. He sailed along the western coast of Africa and reached the Cape of storms, which was calm and pleasant. It gave a definite hope of discovering the sea route to the East. Hence he renamed it as '**The Cape of Good Hope**'. Then he sailed straight across the Indian Ocean and reached

Calicut in the Malabar Coast in 1498. He was welcomed by King Zamorin of Calicut. His voyage opened the gates for Europeans to enter India.

5. Amerigo Vespucci:

He was an Italian sailor, who discovered the main land of America. He wrote accounts of his voyages giving geographical details of the new world. Amerigo was the first explorer to note that the country explored by him and earlier by Columbus was a new continent. The new land was named as '**America**' after Amerigo Vespucci.



6. Ferdinand Magellan:

He was a Portuguese sailor, who created a new record in the history of navigation. He believed that the Earth was round and that it would be possible to circumnavigate the globe. In 1519, he got the support of Charles I, King of Spain and he set out on the great voyage, in five ships, the Victoria, the San Antonio, the Trinidad, the Concepcion, and the Santiago.



Magellan went around the southern tip of South America, sailing through the straits, entered a new Ocean .He found the ocean calm and quiet in contrast to the Atlantic. So he named it the '**Pacific Ocean**' (Peaceful). He crossed the Pacific and reached the Philippine Islands. On these islands Magellan lost his life in a fight with the natives in 1521. But one of his ships, the Victoria continued westward, headed by the captain Juan Sebastian Elcano and reached Spain after a voyage lasting nearly three years. The '**Victoria**' was the first ship to circumnavigate the world. It proved beyond doubt that the earth is round.



Victoria was the first ship to successfully circumnavigate the world. It was part of a Spanish expedition commanded by the Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan, and after his demise during the voyage, by Juan Sebastian Elcano. Victoria was an 85 ton ship with a crew of 42. Its length was 60-70 ft.



Vasco-da-Gama (1469-1524): He was born in 1469, at Sines, near Lisbon, Capital of Portugal. He started his voyage from Lisbon on 8th July, 1497, with four ships and 150 sailors, through the Cape of Good Hope, he went towards East and reached Malindi Island. Here he met Indian Merchants, who put an Arab pilot Ahmad Ibn Majid, at his disposal. Then he sailed into Indian Ocean. After some days, the shores of India were seen. He landed at Calicut on May 20th, 1498. He was given the title '**Admiral of the Indian Ocean**'. He returned to Lisbon in 1499 with a cargo of Spices. He made a second voyage to India again in 1502. This time he interfered in the wars between the Kings of Cochin, Kannanur and Calicut. Then he went back to Lisbon. He made a third voyage to India, as the '**Viceroy of Goa**' in 1524. He died at Cochin, on 24th December, 1524.

Other Explorers and their discoveries

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Jaun Cabot (Italy) | – | New Found land (1497) |
| 2. Balboa (Spain) | – | Pacific Ocean, Cape of Panama (1499) |
| 3. Hernando Cortez (Spain) | – | Mexico (1519) |
| 4. Cabral (Portugal) | – | Brazil (1520) |
| 5. Francesco Pizaro (Spain) | – | Peru (1532) |
| 6. Jacques Cartier (France) | – | St. Lawrence River (1534) |
| 7. Hudson (England) | – | Canada (1610) |
| 8. Tasman (Denmark) | – | Tasmania (1611) |
| 9. James Bruce (England) | – | Blue Nile (North Africa-1770) |
| 10. James Cook (England) | – | Australia (1772) |
| 11. Mungo Park (England) | – | Sahara (North Africa-1795) |
| 12. McKenzie (England) | – | Rocky Mountains (North America-1820) |
| 13. Amundson (Denmark) | – | South pole (1912) |
| 14. Robert Peary (Norway) | – | North Pole (1928). |

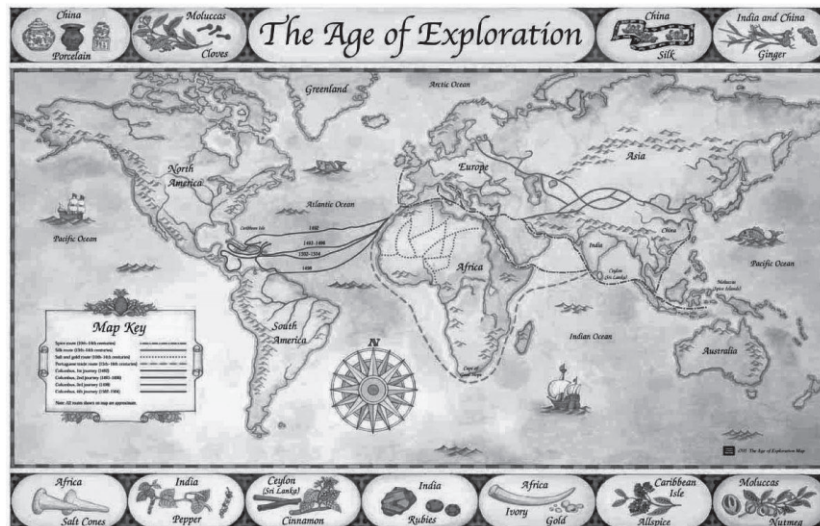
Results:

The geographical discoveries had a great impact on the political, economic, social, religious and cultural history of the world.

- 1) The Discovery of new lands like North America and South America provided a lot of opportunities. The world, since the explorations was considered as the enlarged world.
- 2) The circumnavigation of the Earth by Magellan proved that, the Earth is round.
- 3) The explorations increased the European contact with the East. Now, a large number of Europeans came to the East for trade, to spread Christianity, to establish colonies, etc. This had an impact on both the East and the West.
- 4) Venice, Genoa, Florence, etc. were important trading centres of Europe. But now, they lost importance because of the emergence of new cities like London, Lisbon, Amsterdam,

etc. This was mainly due to the discovery of new trade routes.

- 5) The Kings sent missionaries into the explored territories to spread Christianity. Hence Christianity entered into Asia, Africa and America. The Geographical discoveries gave a large scope for the spread of Christian religion by converting the natives.
- 6) The explorations brought the support of the rich merchants and the middle classes to Monarchy. This support enabled stable Monarchies at England, Spain, France, etc.
- 7) The Geographical discoveries ensured competition among the European Nations. The competition was mainly to have trade contacts with the newly discovered lands and subsequently have trade Monopoly. They became aggressive and ruthless to realize these goals.
- 8) Discovery of new lands encouraged Slave trading, Ship building, Banking and commerce. It also helped Renaissance and Reformation.



7.2 Renaissance

The 15th to 16th centuries witnessed Renaissance in European history. The term Renaissance is derived from the Latin word '**Renasaree**', which means '**Rebirth**' or '**Revival**'. It indicates a revival of the study of the classical culture of ancient Greece and Rome. The Renaissance influenced two other contemporary events, viz, the Geographical discoveries and the Reformation. It brought about a transition from the medieval to the modern times.

The capture of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks resulted in the scholars flee to Italy. The Italian scholars welcomed the new ideas and knowledge. These ideas and knowledge further percolated into other European nations. Hence Italy is called, as '**the school of Renaissance**' or '**Mother land of Renaissance**'.

Causes:

1. Capture of Constantinople -1453:

The capture of Constantinople by the Turks forced the scholars to flee to Italy. The Pope, Bishops, Princes, and Merchants sheltered the scholars. The encouraging conditions in Italy helped the study of classical literature, hence commencing the Renaissance in Europe.

2. Spread of Education:

The Education by Catholic Mission schools and universities at different places in Europe like Paris, Padua, Naples, Oxford, Bologna, etc. imparted new thinking and learning. The spread of Education in the 14th century changed the outlook of the people.

3. **Geographical Discoveries:**

The Discovery of new lands in 15th and 16th centuries by the Europeans brought them into contact with new ideas, thoughts and knowledge. This encouraged the thinkers to give importance to Reason, Observation and Experimentation. This expanded the intellectual Horizon.

4. **Fall of Feudalism:**

By the end of the medieval age feudalism collapsed, giving rise to centralized Monarchies. The Kings were interested in the welfare of the people and were interested in patronizing classical literature. Hence they gave patronage to Education.

5. **Encouragement to Art and Learning:**

The interest generated among the European people towards Classical Art, Architecture and Learning was greatly patronized by the Kings and the Clergy. The rich merchant class and bankers also played an important role in encouraging the cause.

6. **Role of the Printing Press:**

The invention of printing press was the chief factor in spreading new ideas and thoughts to the people. The Books were printed in a large number which reached the nooks and corners of Europe. For e.g. the Book '**Praise and Folly**' of Erasmus had 24000 copies printed in one year. This shows how printing press had revolutionized the spread of thought.

Features:

1. **Humanism:**

An intellectual group in Italy started humanist movement. They developed humanism, a sympathetic study of man.

Later on, humanism spread across Europe.



PETRARCH

This approach was rational and humanistic. Humanism developed a broad and open mind and a critical approach. The Humanists were primarily interested in classical literature. This movement was started under the leadership of the great humanist, **Petrarch**. He is known as '**The Father of Humanism**' and also considered as '**The Father of Renaissance**'. Some other important humanists were Dante, Cicero, Boccaccio, and Cervantes.

2. Classicism:

The other important feature during the Renaissance in Europe was Classicism. Renaissance revived the interest among the people, a spirit about the ancient Greek and Roman Classics. This in turn, generated an expression of classicism in Art, Architecture and Literature. Totally it developed a classical culture in Europe.

3. Vernacular languages:

Renaissance in Europe resulted in the development of vernacular languages like English, German, Italian and Spanish. The classical literature in Latin and Greek were translated or written in the vernacular languages. These efforts popularized the classical literature and also developed the vernacular languages.

Contributions:

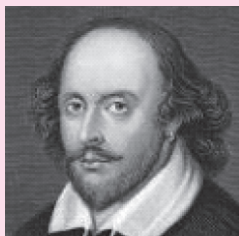
Literature:

Renaissance was greatly expressed in the Literature of the period. Humanism and Classicism were the most important themes of the Literature. The Italian writers contributed to a great extent, supported by other writers in English, Spanish, Dutch, French, etc. Petrarch, Dante and Boccaccio were the earliest writers of Renaissance. They are popularly called as '**the Morning stars**' of the Renaissance. Petrarch collected about

200 Latin and Greek manuscripts. The following writers and the works are some of the important Renaissance writings.

1. Dante (Italy) - Divine Comedy, the Monarchy.
2. Petrarch (Italy) - Laura, Africa.
3. Machiavelli (Italy) - The Prince, The history of Florence.
4. Boccaccio (Italy) - The Tales of Decameron, Life of Dante.
5. Sir Thomas More (England) - Utopia
6. Edmund Spenser (England) - Fairy Queen
7. John Milton (England) - Paradise Lost, Paradise Regained.
8. William Shakespeare (England) - Julius Caesar, Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet, Othello, Macbeth, King Lear, The Comedy of Errors, As You Like It, The Tempest, The Twelfth Night, The Winter's Tale.
9. Miguel Cervantes (Spain) - Don Quixote
10. Desiderius Erasmus (Holland) - Praise and Folly, Familiar Colloquies.
11. Leonardo Bruni (France) - Translated the books of Plato, Aristotle and Socrates to Italian language.

William Shakespeare's Plays



Comedy Plays —All's Well That Ends Well , As You Like It , The Comedy of Errors, Love's Labour's Lost , Measure for Measure, The Merchant of Venice, The Merry Wives of Windsor , A Midsummer Night's Dream, Pericles, Prince of Tyre, The Tempest, The Twelfth Night, The Two Gentlemen of Verona,. The Winter's Tale.

Tragedy Plays-Romeo and Juliet, Julius Caesar, Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, Macbeth, Antony and Cleopatra, The Diary of young girl, Antigone , Death of Sales man, ,The Book of Thief.

Art and Architecture:

The Renaissance art and architecture was humanistic and realistic. It had a new and independent outlook. It also came out of the clutches of the Church and became secular. Art in particular, came closer to human life. The '**Gothic Architecture**' developed during the Renaissance. It was a mixture of Greek, Roman, Doric, Ionic and Corinthian styles of architecture. It consisted of large arches and domes, tall pillars and beautiful decorations. The structures were generally built in stone. Large palaces, Churches, monasteries and public buildings were built. The important architects of the period were Alberti, Monetti, Brumeleschi, Brumante and Michael Angelo.

The important architectural and sculptural examples of the Renaissance period are as follows.

- 1) Rome-The Medici and the Farnese palaces
- 2) London - The Palace of Pope Julius III
- 3) Florence- The Pitty Palace
- 4) London - The Banquet house in white hall
- 5) London- St. Paul's Cathedral

- 6) Rome -St. Peter's Cathedral
- 7) Venice- St. Mark's Cathedral
- 8) Spain- Piccolomini Palace
- 9) Venice- Doyage Palace
- 10) Vatican-Sistine Chapel.



St. Peter's Church

is an excellent example of Renaissance architecture. It is in the city of Rome. The ground plan has the shape of a Latin cross. It has a colossal and magnificent dome, well planned and executed by Michael Angelo. Interior space is fully

utilized for ornamentation by coloured marble and stucco reliefs. Its length is 600ft and the breadth is 450 ft. The big dome with a diameter of 137 ft stands at a height of 450 ft from the ground.

Sculpture:

During the Renaissance, Sculpture was more encouraged. The famous sculptors of the Renaissance were Lorenzo Ghilberti, Donatello, Michael Angelo and Albrecht Durer.

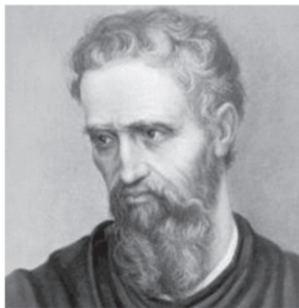
The following works are the contributions of the sculptors.

- 1) **Lorenzo Ghilberti** –the carvings of the doors of the Baptistery at Florence,
- 2) **Donatello**- '**Statue of St. George**' in Florence, **Statue of St. Mark** in Venice.

- 3) **Michael Angelo**- the statues of -‘**The David**’ ‘**The Moses**’, ‘**The Pieta**’ and ‘**The Bounded slave**’. He designed the Dome of the Church of St. Peter at Rome.
- 4) **Albrecht Durer**-‘**The Knight and Death**’, ‘**St. Jerome in his study**’.

Painting:

The greatest glory of the Renaissance was painting. The paintings were made on canvas, glass, wood or other materials.



Michel Angelo



The Bounded slaved



The David



The Moses



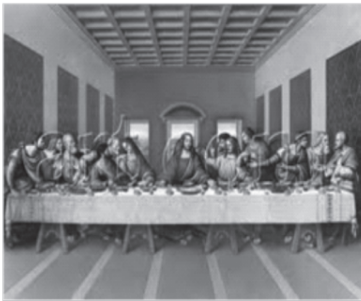
The Pieta

The technique of oil painting was mastered. Titian was popular for using bright colours. The Popes, Kings and merchants gave generous patronage to Painting. The Florentine school to which Leonardo Da Vinci, Michel Angelo and Raphael belonged

became a great centre of painting. They were able to develop their genius fully without being restricted or controlled by the rigid rules of the Church. They made a humanistic and secular approach, and produced highly artistic and life-like paintings.

The important painters and their works were as follows.

- 1) Leonardo Da Vinci- 'The Last Supper', 'The Mona Lisa' , 'Virgin of the Rocks' 'The Virgin and Child' , 'Head of a Woman' , 'Madonna Litta', etc
- 2) Michael Angelo— 'The Last Judgement', 'The Creation of Adam', 'Day and Night', 'Dawn and Sunset', etc
- 3) Sanzio Raphael —'Sistine Madonna'
- 4) Titian— 'The Assumption of the Virgin'.



The Last Supper



Virgin of the Rocks



The Virgin and Child

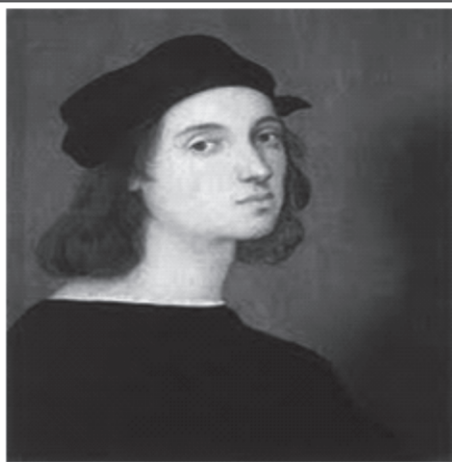
Michael Angelo's - Paintings



The Creation of Adam



The Last Judgment



Sanzio Raphael



Sistine Madonna

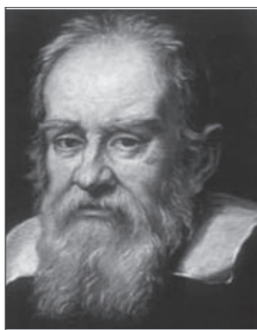
Science:

Renaissance encouraged the development of science. Especially in science observation and experimentations were included. Several great scientists contributed much to the progress of Science in several fields-Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography and Chemistry.

In 1500, **Jackot Nufer** (Swiss) carried out the first Successful '**caesarean operation**' on a woman. **Roger Bacon** succeeded in discovering many uses of gun powder and the magnifying lens. **Leonardo Da Vinci** (Italy) invented the '**Parachute**' in 1480. He produced the diagram of a '**flying machine**', which inspired the invention of an aero plane. **Nicholas Copernicus** (Poland) made progress in the study of astronomy. He propounded the '**Helio-centric theory**' as opposed to the Ptolemaic '**Geo-centric theory**'. He affirmed the principle that "the earth is round, and it moves round the Sun, which is the centre of the planetary system".

John Kepler (Germany) improved the theory of Copernicus. He proved that "the planets including the earth revolve round

the sun in elliptical orbits and not in a circle as indicated by Copernicus". **Hans Lipperhey** (Germany) invented the '**Telescope**' in 1608. **Galileo** (Italy), roughly studied the solar system and he explained the Copernicus theory. He improved the **telescope**. He observed mountains on the moon and rings around the Saturn through the telescope. He declared that the world is controlled by natural laws. He discovered '**Thermometer**', '**Barometer**' and '**Pendulum**'. **Sir Isaac Newton** (England) proposed the '**Laws of Gravitation**' governing the motions of the planets around the sun and the moon round the earth. **William Harvey** (England) elucidated the '**Blood Circulation**'. He said how blood circulates from the heart through arteries to the various parts of the body, and comes back to the heart through veins. **John Guttenberg** (Germany) set up the first '**Printing Press**' on a large scale in Germany in 1440.



Galileo



Nicholas Copernicus



Sir Isaac Newton

**Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519);**

Leonardo Da Vinci of Florence had an amazing range of interests from Botany and Anatomy to Mathematics and Art. He painted the 'Mon Lisa' and the 'Last supper'. One of his dreams was to fly. He spent many years observing birds in flight, and designed a flying machine. He signed his name as '**Leonardo da Vinci, disciple of experiment**' **Leonardo Da Vinci's Paintings;** *Mona Lisa, The Last Supper, Virgin of the Rocks, The Battle of Anghiari, Lady with an Ermine, The Virgin and Child, Madonna Litta , Adoration of the Magi, Head of a*

Woman, St. John the Baptist, The Benois Madonna, Salvator Mundi. are some of his important paintings.



Mona Lisa- It was one of the most important paintings of Leonardo da Vinci. Mona Lisa is listed among the greatest pictures of the world. Leonardo took about four years (1500-1504) to complete it. Leonardo undertook to paint, for Francesco del Giocondo. Lisa del Giocondo, was a member of the Gherardini family of Florence and Tuscany and the wife of wealthy Florentine silk merchant Francesco del Giocondo. '**Mona**' means '**Ma'am, Madam, or my lady**' in English. '**Lisa**' is her name. The painting is thought to have been commissioned for their new home and to

celebrate the birth of their second son, Andrea. Now it is preserved in the Louvre museum at Paris

Results:

- 1) The Renaissance marked the dawn of the Modern Age and the end of the medieval period.
- 2) The Renaissance freed Europe from intellectual Bondage. The Church lost its strangle hold over the Kings and people.
- 3) The Renaissance created the spirit of humanism. The existence of man was given importance over the metaphysical world.
- 4) The importance of Latin was reduced and national literatures in vernaculars developed.
- 5) The Renaissance gave a tremendous push to art and architecture. It freed art from the strangle hold of the Church, and made it secular and humanistic.
- 6) The Renaissance enhanced the importance of the ancient Greek and Roman classics. The ancient classics were now read with an open mind in several schools, colleges and universities.
- 7) As the Renaissance encouraged scientific inventions, experiments and discoveries could be made.
- 8) Monarchy was strengthened due to the dawn of Renaissance. It led to the rise of the spirit of National consciousness in several countries.



7.3 - REFORMATION

Reformation was a religious movement, which broke out in the later Middle Ages and came to a climax in the 16th century. The movement or upheaval was directed against the various draw backs of the Church and objectionable practices of the Clergy men. The main target of this movement was the Pope, the highest authority in the Church hierarchy.

This movement began in Germany, and then spread to all European countries –England, France, Switzerland, and Scotland. The traditional authority of the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church were challenged by a group of rebels in different parts of Europe. That led to the rise of Protestant Churches in many countries. This came to be known as Reformation. This movement was led by Martin Luther. Reformation was one of the patterns that brought about a transition from medieval to modern age.

Causes:

1) Religious causes:

The Catholic Church practiced many evils like simony (selling of Church offices to the highest bidder), one person holding more than one post, etc. The Clergy also lived secret and immoral lives. The Pope and the Clergy led luxurious lives. The principles like simplicity and forgiveness of Jesus were completely forgotten by the Church. The anger against such evils was one of the chief causes for the Reformation.

2) Influence of Renaissance:

The Renaissance indirectly influenced Reformation. It was steadily raising a critical spirit, individualism and freedom in thought and expression. There was a marked widening

of mental horizons and a strong feeling of self-confidence and self-reliance. The humanists denounced the corruption in the Church. Through their writings they ridiculed the Clergy. They also exposed shamelessness of the Church. In the 14th century John Wycliffe '**The morning star of Reformation**' in England was declared a heretic and condemned to death for expressing protest against the abuses of the Church.

3) Political causes:

The 16th century Europe witnessed the rise of nationalism. The royal despotism was on the rise. The Church interfered in the internal affairs of the state. The Pope had been exercising the right to tax all Christians of Europe. He had also been appointing officers to Churches of Europe and acting as judicial authority. This was disliked by Kings and people, who felt that the Church should take interest only in the religious, spiritual and moral domains. They tried to curb the powers of the Pope.

4) Economic Causes:

The Roman Church was very rich. It had lots of land, money and other luxurious articles and buildings. They also oppressed the people by collecting taxes and fines. The Pope and Clergy lived lavish and luxurious lives. They collected taxes like tithe, peter pence, etc. The Church also imposed various other fines and fees. For Example, the Popes ordered their deputies to collect money whenever they wanted to build or repair a Cathedral. The Kings and the people were burdened by the Church for its expenditure.

5) Immediate Cause: Sale of Indulgences:

Indulgences were letters of forgiveness issued in the name of the Pope. The people who committed sins and crimes secured the indulgences by paying money. These funds were used for constructing buildings, Churches and Cathedrals.

Money collected by the sale was not properly accounted. The Clergy began to propagate that the indulgences were tickets to heaven. The sinners and criminals who purchased the indulgences were also exempted from punishments. This caused great resentment among the people



John Wycliffe (1324-1384) was an early leader of the Reformation. He was an English priest and professor of Theology at Oxford. He openly criticized the Church. He supported the State and said it was higher than the Church. He wrote pamphlets against the tributes demanded by the Pope. He declared that the Pope was unworthy to become the representative of God on earth. He condemned the abuses, accumulation of wealth and luxury of the Church.

Among the great leaders, who challenged the Church, Wycliffe was the earliest. So he was called the '**Morning Star of Reformation**'.

Course of Reformation:

Martin Luther (1483-1546) - Lutheranism (Protestant Movement)

Martin Luther was the leader of the Reformation Movement. He was born in a poor peasant family at Eiselben (Germany) in 1483. He had his primary education at Mansfield and Magdeburg schools. He secured the Master's degree in Theology at Erfurt University. Martin, a sensitive youth entered the religious life as an Augustinian friar and became a monk. He was greatly influenced by the philosophy of St. Augustine. He became a professor of Theology in the University of Wittenberg. In 1511 he got an opportunity to visit Rome. He was shocked at the worldliness of the Pope and the corrupt and immoral life led by the Clergy. He was disappointed by the evil practices.



Pope Leo X was interested in raising money to rebuild the great Basilica of St. Peter's at Rome. He issued Indulgences and the money collected would be devoted to the cause. These Indulgences became unpopular and resented by the people. In 1517, John Tetzel, the agent of the Pope was sent to Germany to sell the Indulgences. He sold them carelessly to whoever offered money. The sales of Indulgences were resented by Martin Luther. He wrote the book '**The Manifesto of Reformation**'. Luther wrote his objections in the form of '**95 Theses**' and posted them on the Church door at Wittenberg. This promoted a debate on the subject. This was a challenge to the Pope and his supporters. Luther also started attacking the doctrines of the Catholic Church. He tried to build his own Churches. Pope Leo X excommunicated Luther. He was expelled from the Church and branded a heretic. Luther retaliated by burning the Papal bull in public at Wittenberg. The Pope referred the matter to Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor and asked him to take action against Luther. Charles V asked Luther to withdraw the allegations made against the Church, but the latter refused.

Luther's life was under threat. So he stayed in isolation for one year. During this time he translated the Bible into German language. The translated Bible became very popular. The Lutheran teachings spread like wildfire throughout Germany. German princes, Peasants, Clergymen and others rose against the Church and seized its property and abolished traditional forms of worship.

Martin Luther established a new Church for his followers.