

Unit - 03

RENAISSANCE, REFORMATION MOVEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN EUROPE

Renaissance in Europe :

The medieval era of Europe was the period of the end of the rich cultures of Rome and Greece. The frustration and discouragement was prevailing everywhere. The man were under the cover of conservatism of the church. The intellectual development was strangled. In the 15th century the consciousness grew up in the temperament of men. This rise of new consciousness is called. Renaissance. The growth of logic changed the approach towards life of the people and they rejected the conservatism of church, the exploitation of feudal lords and began to breathe in the free environment.

With the end of the ancient Roman and Greek civilization the medieval period begun in Europe. The human mind was under the shadow of conservative traditions. There was environment of frustration and apathy throughout the Europe. But certain circumstances held during 13th to 16th century which enlightened the men. this enlightenment and consciousness is called 'Renaissance'. The man with this consciousness gave importance to the ideals and values, which were neglected during the medieval period. As the faith in the material world, growth of humanism, supremacy of reasoning in place of conservatism, perception of natural beauty became significant in renaissance period.

The Renaissance period : It is considered normally between 1350 A.D. to 1550 A.D. the cultural and intellectual changes were seen in this period. Scientific

vision in place of superstitions, psychotic freedom in place of majahabi narrowness and the freedom of self-contained art and culture become free from majahab and the growth of regional languages became possible.

Meaning of Renaissance : The word renaissance is a French word which was first used by Vessari in 16th century for the changes seen in the architecture and sculpture of 16th century in Italy. French scholar Didero in 18th century also used the word renaissance for the new creation in art and literature. In the 13th century, According to Henry s. lucas the renaissance means changes in the ways of medieval thinking which developed after 13th century in Italy and spread over other parts of Europe upto 1600 A.D. According to Proof davis the word Renaissance expresses those freedom loving intrepid ideas of people which had been imprisoned by the religious authorities in the middle ages. According to J.E.S. Swain Renaissance is a collective term used to include all the intellectual changes that were in evidence at the close of the Middle ages and at the beginning of modern times. The french historian Jules Michilate, in his expression of Renaissance, referred to two such factors that incorporate all the reformatory efforts of the Renaissance. These two factors are "The discovery of the world" and "The discovery of man". The discovery of the world means those geographical achievements of the 15th and 16th centuries which opened up trade across the Atlantic, the Pacific and the

indian oceans as well as introduced the new world of America, south Africa and Australia to the peoples of the old world. The discovery of man entails that phase of man power which discarded the medieval Papacy and relied on progressive and independent out look. In the words of Sabine, Renaissance is a collective expression which was used in the end of medieval period and the beginning of the modern period, for all intellectual changes seen during this period. Historian Fisher had written while defining Renaissance that the beginning of the humanistic movement brought new approach in the field of religion, new shape of architecture and paintings, growth of the principles of individualistic, scientific approach and invention of printing press etc are the characteristics collectively called the cultural Renaissance. It is clear by the views of the above scholars that Renaissance was such an intellectual and liberal cultural movement which liberated man from medieval bondage and he became free to from medieval bondage and he became free to express his own independent thinking. In a broad sense Renaissance was not only confined to the revival of the ancient past but it also included the changes of the present times, comprises the overall progress in logic, knowledge through education, curiosity in the fields of agriculture, industry, art, literature and culture, is called Renaissance.

Italy the Birth place of Renaissance : The new ideology of Renaissance was originated from Italy. There were several causes for the origin of Renaissance from Italy. It is the belief of the historians that the significant achievements of Roman empire were still alive in Italy and the tradition of acquiring knowledge was still not obstructed, several people were still patronaging the ancient art and literature. Following reasons were responsible for the initiation of Renaissance from Italy.

1. Prominent centre of foreign Trade : The geographical condition of Italy was most suitable among

the countries of mediterranean sea, where most of the goods imported from Asia and Arab countries were sold here in Italy and also the commodities of Asia used to go in the European countries. Due to which Italy became famous as prominent centre of trade. This prosperous middle class emerged in Italy due to the foreign trade. This newly emerged middle class neglected the religious control.

2. Establishment of Prosperous cities : As Italy became the centre of foreign traders activities, the cities of Naples, Florence, Milan, Venice were established. Which improved the life style, food habits and the civilization and culture of high level. It inspired the Renaissance.

3. Rise of prosperous middle class : Italy became the main centre of trade, the prosperous middle class emerged in Italy. This trading community became such a powerful that it neglected the feudals and papacy and rejected the medieval beliefs. This led to the new approach of Renaissance.

4. Contact with the rich culture of East : The merchants of eastern countries used to reside in Italy for some time and the merchants of Italy also started to go in the various countries of Asia. The rich life style, Dharma, civilization and culture of Asia attracted them. It was natural that they compared the ignorance and religious conservatism of Europe with rich eastern countries. This comparison provided a strong base to the new approach of Renaissance.

5. Italy as Birth place of Ancient Roman civilization : The ancient monuments of the rich civilization of Rome were still present in Italy were reminding the old glory. The glory of ancient Rome inspired the people of Italy to rebuild the country, glorious again. This idea made Italy the centre of Renaissance.

6. The Scholars took shelter in Italy at the Decline of Constantinople : The gateway of Constantinople was occupied by the Turks, so the Greek scholars,

artists and merchants came to Italy and resided there. These scholars brought with them the ancient Greek literature, Europe was unaware of the knowledge contained in this literature. The great knowledge and ideology awakened the Europe.

7. Change in the Form of Education : The education was influenced by the religion during medieval period. Due to trade and economic prosperity in Italy the new forms of education became the need. The knowledge of geography, professional knowledge, science, the subjects of human importance and logic were given proper attention. This form of education was made a basis to the Renaissance in Italy.

Characteristics of Renaissance :

1. Renaissance encouraged logical and rational thinking and redeemed people from the grip of religious traditions of medieval period.
2. The importance of human life was accepted in Renaissance thought.
3. The regional languages and worldly literature was developed.
4. New geographical discoveries took place.
5. New experiments were emphasized to verify the ideology which led to the inventions of human utilities.
6. The worship of natural beauty was the attribute of Renaissance.

Causes of Renaissance in Europe :

The Renaissance was the impact of the events that took place in the European countries time to time. These events were as follows: -

1. Crusades : The wars between 11th century to 13th century took place between muslim world (Seljuk Turks) and christian world on the issue of the holy pilgrimage Jerusalem of both christians and muslims are called crusades. As a result of crusades the Europeans came in touch with the people of the East. They closely saw the rich civilization and culture of the

east. The Arabs enriched their civilization due to contact with the Greeks and indian. The contact with Arabians inspired Europeans to change their life style based on religion. These wars also inspired and encouraged to travel and study the geography. The people participated in the crusades, got the chance to interact with the people of the east and also to accept the new ideas and became able to know the new and progressive knowledge. The knowledge of Hindu numbers, Algebra, compass, paper and gun powder etc reached Europe. The people who reached Europe after war became deserts from the narrow style of life. The people of Europe were believed that all the needs of a person, worldly or spiritual life could be fulfilled through the christianity. But after coming in the contact with eastern people they rejected this belief. This weakened the influence of church on their mind. Thus the new ideology of east made the Renaissance possible.

2. Commercial Prosperity : The biggest cause of Renaissance was the expanding trade. European commercial relations were developed after the crusades with the eastern countries. To earn more profits the European merchants started coming towards eastern countries through Jerusalem and Asia Minor. The sea routes restricted by the church were being used. So their trade was increased. These cities of Europe became the trade centres, the merchants and travelers used to come from various countries. Due to this reason, exchange of ideas gave to the extension of knowledge. The free environment of these cities encouraged independent thinking. Now the people saw the church and its related institutions with suspicion. They began to debate about its niceness and badness which led to the freedom of ideology and progress of knowledge. This feeling gave speed to the development of Renaissance and the increase in trade constantly gave birth to the new prosperous class in the Europe. This prosperous class invested their money on education. In

the beginning of medieval times the opportunity of education was limited up to the clergy only. But now the opportunity was extended to the common people also. This new rich class also sponsored the enthusiastic intellectuals working in the field of art and culture. In this way high quality creation in art and literature and discoveries in the field of science were initiated.

3. Discovery of Paper and printing Machines : The Europeans learned the paper making art from the Arabians in the medieval times. In the middle of 15th century Johannes Gutenberg of Germany made the printing machine. This invention in fact opened the path of intellectual development. In 1477 Caxton established a printing press in Britain, with this it became easy to spread and propagate the ancient Greek and Roman literature and new ideas to the common man of Europe. Monopoly of one class on knowledge was ended. Now the common people could not be misdirected by saying that “This is written in the books” because now the common people could also read themselves if needed. This increased self confidence in the people of Europe. With the expansion of knowledge the superstitions and orthodoxy weakened and the way to satisfy the intellectual hunger of a man became easy. In this way the paper and printing machines proved an important cause for the spread of Renaissance.

4. Occupation of Constantinople by Turkey : In 1453 the Turks occupied eastern Roman empire. Due to the occupation of Constantinople by Turks the land route from Europe to India and other eastern countries had been closed. There was an excessive demand of the luxurious commodities and spices of eastern countries in Europe. The Europeans were searching for new routes probably sea routes and discovered the routes for America, India and eastern Islands. Constantinople had been the centre of Greek civilization and culture, philosophy, art since last two hundred years. After the victory of Turkey, the Greek scholars, artists,

philosophers moved towards Italy, France, Germany, England in Europe for their livelihood and security. They also carried with them the ancient knowledge of Rome and Greek with them. Cardinal Bessarion alone reached Italy with 800 manuscripts. The mutual coordination took place between the Roman and Greek cultures which led to the birth of Renaissance.

5. Growth of Humanism : One more important reason of Renaissance is humanism. The humanist writers of the medieval age were more interested in the pleasures and sorrows of living beings rather than church. In the understanding of humanists, their main aim was not only to serve God or to show any military achievement, but to exert for the welfare of the people. Now the centre of thought became ‘Man’ and so the humanists gave emphasis on ancient Roman and Greek literature to make the people more cultured. Petrarch is believed to be father of humanism. He declared the superstitions and the life style of clergy ridiculous.

6. Rise of Mongol Empire : The rise of vast Mongol empire led to the mutual contact between Asia and Europe, also inspired the Renaissance. The court of Kublai Khan had been the centre of scholars, religious preachers and traders. In the Mongol’s court the envoy of Pope, Buddhist monks of India, the artisans of Paris, Italy and China, the merchants of Constantinople and Armenia came in contact with the Indian mathematics and astrologers in Persia. The mutual exchange of scholars greatly benefited the scholars. In 1272 AD the traveller of Venice Marco Polo visited the court of Kublai Khan. After return from there he wrote about the prosperity of Mongol court in his traveller’s account. His travelogue excited the Europeans for a longer period.

Impact of Renaissance : In the Renaissance period the new was created by coordinating the past, which not only influenced literature, art and science but every aspect of human life. The impact of Renaissance was

not similar in whole of the Europe. It's speed and prevalence differed according to regional conditions. In comparison to Italy the sculpture, paintings and architecture played lesser role in north European countries. Contrast to it the the north European countries played vital role in the fields of humanist philosophy and literature. Though, the humanism of northern countries was derived from Italy, but its nature was different. where the Italian humanism was an open rebel against christianity, while the humanism of northern countries tried to humanize the christianity. The major impact of Renaissance was as follows :-

1. In the Field of literature : Prior to Renaissance the creation of literature was only in latin and Greek languages. The country and regional languages were considered as barbaric. But in Renaissance period the creation of literature, teaching and learning, the French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, English, Dutch, Swedish, etc the regional languages were developed. The main theme of medieval literature was church. In Renaissance period the religious themes were replaced by the human activities. Human life was given more emphasis. Now the literature became more critical, humanist and individualistic. Dante (1265-1321) resident of Florence, Italy is called the pioneer of Renaissance. The composition "Divine- Comedy" of Dante became world famous. In which the religious stories of christianity and religious texts are discussed. Another composition of Dante is "De monarchia" is a political book, in which he talks about the unification of Italy under the leadership of Holy Roman empire. One more composition of Dante is "La Vita Nuova" is a collection of love songs. Francesco Petrarch (1321-1374 A.D.) wrote love songs in the local dialect Tuscan. Petrarch was the first to represent Renaissance as humanist, so he is being called "Father of Humanism" The pupil of Petrarch, Boccaccio's best composition was "Decameron" consist a collection of one hundred

stories. His another composition is "Genealogy of Gods." In France the literature of Renaissance of Rabelais and Montaigne. Rabelais in his text 'Pantagruel' and 'Gargantua' proved as a fresh air on the ideological and literary ground which brought a new spirit in France, that's why his first book is called "New message." The English poet of Renaissance literature Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1400 A.D) is called father of English poetry. He in his work 'Canterbury tales' he first used the Saxon dialect artistically. This inspired the development of national language English. In the compositions of Chaucer the worldly subjects, the weaknesses of man and his nature are described.

After Chaucer Sir Thomas Moore (1478-1535) in his 'Utopia' expressed the imagination of an idealistic society. He mentioned the social evils, economic defects of his times existing in the public life. The most significant contribution of Renaissance to Britain is William Shakespeare (1564-1616) who is considered as a great poet and playwright his plays present the then conflict between feudalism and the middle class of the society. His major plays include "Merchant of Venice", "Romeo and Juliet", "Hamlet", "Macbeth" etc. Another English writings were 'Fairy Queen' of Edmund Spenser, and 'Timon of Athens' of Christopher Marlowe "Edward", "The Jew of Malta" and "Doctor Faustus" were famous in which the shadow of nationalism, expansion of trade and materialism are seen. Erasmus of Holland wrote "In the Praise of Folly" and Cervantes of Spain wrote "Don Quixote" created a great satire on the feudal life of the period. In the field of political thought the work of Machiavelli of France, "Defender of Peace" he criticized pope's intervention in politics. Machiavelli (1469-1527) in his "The Prince" discussed that thinking is above religion. He clearly expressed the secularism of state. Machiavelli propounded such principles in politics due to these he is called modern Chanakya.

2. Impact on Art : In every field of art the old traditions were left and an independent style was developed in this period. The painters of Renaissance period did not overlooked the religious theme and used Jesus and Mariam in there paintings but the presentation of their paintings was humanist and worldly. Canvas was used in place of wood panels and plaster, the tradition of oil paintings begun. Leonardo - De- Vinci was a painter and sculptor as well as a scientist, mathematician, engineer and musician and philosopher of this period. In his paintings the “Monalisa” and “Last supper” are uncomparable.



In the last supper, Jesus Christ and his followers are not only representing an individual but seems like representatives of various values of life. Monalisa is not only a portrait of a beautiful woman. But looking like an ordinary woman, here mysterious smile is still a

mystery for the viewers, today also.

In the ‘virgin of Rocks’ Leonardo illustrated the beauty and elegance of virgin Mary and child Jesus. Michel Angelo was a sculptor and painter, who considered the man is a beautiful expression of divine power and supremacy. Michel Angelo made the stories of Bible from origin to destruction of universe, a eternal, by painting the ceiling of the sistine chapel situated at Vatican of pope. By looking to his famous painting “Last Judgement” it reveals that the man is suffering from fear and tyranny and has no hope of love and mercy of the God. In Madonna’ Raphael illustrated the divine family live and beautiful that this painting considered as most famous paintings in the world. Verrocchio made several portraits of the women of the families of feudals and kings. His ‘ Man with a Gloves’ is an important and famous painting. Sculpture of Renaissance period was free from the bonds of religion and was of broader reference. Among the prominent sculptors, Lorenzo Ghiberti, Donatello and Michelangelo. Ghiberti constructed the beautiful gates of the church at Florence on which the scenes of ‘old Testament’ are figured. Michelangelo said, praising it that, this gate is worthy to be put at the gate of the heaven. The idol of ‘Pieta’ having 15 feet high became famous. A synthesis between ancient architecture of Roman and Greek was established. This architecture had the pillars and horizontal linings, domed arches and grandeur from Rome. Its examples are the cathedral of Florence and the church of Saint Peter.

3. Impact in the field of Science : The Renaissance also had an impact on Science. Renaissance provided an opportunity to be free from the control of church and to think independently. The new approach made the man curious to know the secrets of nature. Describing the scientific vision Francis Bacon said, that the knowledge can be gained only by observation and experiments. The age of scientific revolution came in

Europe since 16th century. The scientist Copernicus of Poland told that the earth is a satellite which revolves around the sun. The Italian scientist Bruno approved the theory of Copernicus. Considering it against the Bible, the priests of Rome burned him to fire alive. The German astronomer John Kepler proved the theories of Copernicus through mathematical evidences. The British scientist and mathematician Isaac Newton astonished the world by his "Theory of Gravity". Now it became clear that the whole world is running according to the rule of nature and not from the power of God. The French mathematician and philosopher Descartes brought the use of mathematics in Geometry and Italian Galileo (1564-1642) discovered the theory of pendulum, barometer and telescope.

4. Humanism : The Renaissance more influenced the attitude of man. Now man's interest changed from the God to the man. The humanist thinkers rejected the asceticism and spiritualism of the religious texts and accepted the beauty, sweetness human love and the material pleasures as a essence of life.

Results of Humanism :

1. Growth of the spirit of Expression : Renaissance made man free to listen and convey his own voice. Now he was not bound to work according to the orders of the king and the pope. He could express his own ideas any way independently.

2. Growth of Materialistic vision : Renaissance made the man materialistic. The religiously centralised civilization changed into modern human centralised civilization. Now the man left sacrificing on the name of Heaven. He concentrated upon his materialistic pleasures. The scientists, scholars, literatures and artists of Renaissance age conveyed the message to make the world beautiful and prosper. People well understood the relation between life and the world and also the importance of material life style came in their notice. Victory over the secrets of nature and geographical

discoveries through scientific invention became the objective of human life .

3. Growth of Scientific approach : The old religious institutions, ideas and traditions were given a strong jerk by the Renaissance. The deep impact of religion on human mind was thrown out by the Renaissance and compelled him for the future reforms. This scientific vision shakened the ancient religious traditions and theories based on the religious texts. The growth of intellectual approach tested the beliefs and prevailing practices of christianity on the basis of logic.

4. Disenchantment with the past : Now there was no interest towards the past knowledge among the people of medieval period.

5. Growth of Nationalism : Renaissance reduced the impact of church and pope, that led to the growth of nationalistic feelings in the people. This national feeling increased interest to increase the power of their nation.

2. Reformation in Europe :

The society of medieval Europe was clenched under the control of church in 16th century. Man used to live under the bond of church from birth to death. The organised machinery of church was being operated from Rome. The clergy was having unlimited privileges. Not only the common man but even the rulers may not imagine to oppose these privileges of church. Renaissance had broken the economic, political, social and intellectual beliefs associated with feudalism. The discovery of printing press gave momentum to the growth of local dialects and the writings of the writers. The roots of religious superstitions and evil traditions were shakened by the new ideology, generated intellectual consciousness. The rise of middle class and growth of trade and commerce and rise of the national states and the knowledge based on logic, changed the church and christianity by essential reforms. The humanist writers attacked the prevailing beliefs of religion and the church.

Meaning of Reformation : The people influenced by the Renaissance of 16th century initiated a movement against the materialism of pope and his supremacy and evil superstitions and exploitation of church is called Reformation. According to Davis Reformation is great religious movement closely related to Renaissance popularly known as Reformation movement. Sebire writes that Reformation or Reform movement, was an attack as the monopoly, which was the one of the biggest problem of the medieval age. Hays wrote that due to the rise of wisdom the majority of christians become the staunch critique of the ostentations of catholic church. They wanted change in the so called institution of church. Due to this reformist effort whatever exercise happened and which led to the existence of new sects in the christianity is called religious reformation. To conclude the reformation movement was mainly to raise the moral and spiritual life of christian people and in view of revolt against the privileges of Papal rights it was the political and religious movement, but the economic, intellectual and social aspects were also included in it.

3. Causes of the Reformation movement :

1. Impact of Renaissance : As a result of Renaissance Europe became free from religious fastening. The intellectual consciousness provided energy of independent thinking. The prevailing faiths and traditions were being tested on the logical criterion, the true nature of religion came to be known and the dependence on clergy was ended. Progressive creation of literature and rise of humanism established the direct relation of man with the God. Renaissance led to the rejection of church as mediation, and by removing the curtain of ignorance the people of Europe started the religious reform movement.

2. The mischiefs engaged in church : The main cause of religious movement was the mischiefs came in the church. The ignorance and luxury of church started sale

of the positions of church and the profitable positions were being distributed among the relatives. Pope, priests and the executives of church were unrestricted, corrupt and living, luxurious life. No rule of any king was applicable on the church's officials. Pope considered himself the king of the whole christian world and head of the religion. His representatives legate and nuncio used to control over the states. With the privileged right of excommunicate any king or religious head could be removed from his post with the right of interdict any of the church in the state could be closed. The king and the subjects both were afraid of church always.

3. Economic causes : Economic cause also played a notable role in the religious reform movement. The kings were in need of more money for the administrative expenditure, but the taxes collected by the clergy were sent to Rome and the priests were more rich as well as free from paying taxes. The kings wanted that to run the state administration tax must be imposed on the church also.

4. Ambition of middle class : Prior to Renaissance the life of the European people was under the clutches of church and the feudals. The development of trade and rise of the national states led to the growth of the newly middle class in Europe which was ready to invest his own earned money for production on its own terms and conditions. This newly emerged class tried to use its self earned money on his own luxury and wanted to be free from the control of the church. This class provided employment to the farmers and labourers and attracted them towards them. Now they were not dependent on church and the feudal lords. This middle class opposed the unlimited money collected by the church. This middle class also started sea travels and exchange of money transaction on interest against the law of church. By paying more taxes middle class got the shelter from the political class. In this way the middle

class to fulfill its ambitions revolted against the conservative traditions and gave momentum to the religious reform movement.

5. Growth of Scientific approach : The christian society of Europe considered that it is their destiny to remain live under the influence of church and clergy throughout the life and debating on the church related subjects was a sin. The new scientific system of experiments test negated this conservative thinking of the origin of man and the universe. Aristotle's thought that every thing of the earth is the result of air, water and fire, again proved. The theory of Copernicus that the earth revolves the sun on its orbit also approved. These ideologies were considered rebellious against the prevailing religious beliefs and tried to suppress them. But the efforts could not be successful.

6. Interference of Pope in the Politics : In medieval Europe pope occupied the unlimited powers and made the king and the state secondary. Pope was having special divine rights. With these rights pope accepted himself above the ruling system and the law. Sovereign pope started interference by misusing his powers not only in the king's functions but also in his personal life. The court of church started rejecting the decisions of kings' court. King and the common people both were very much suffering with this dual and contradictory system. The conflict between king and the pope took place. Empowered with the national power the kings were not ready to accept the improper political rights of pope after the Renaissance. Kings were of view that the people living in the state must be fully devoted to the nation. The pope of Rome was head of all the churches of all the states. But now the kings challenged the authority of church and clergy which were appointed by the pope. Pope claimed that he had a right to intervene in the internal affairs of all the countries. In this way church had become political opponent also to the king. For these reasons king was against the

supremacy of church and its head pope. Several kings were there in Europe who were supporters of the Reformation movement.

7. Intellectual Process : Among the intellectual society of Europe there was a burning reaction against immoral, corrupt and luxurious life style of church that the pope and the priest who themselves are sinful, how they could provide salvation from the sins. The materialists, humanist and reformist intellectual thinkers opposed the church by their arguments. The materialist thinkers wanted complete freedom from the full devotion and service of the church. Priest Erbert who appealed for the moral and truthful life was punished. Dante, Lorenzo, Boccaccio etc were the humanist thinkers gave more importance to the happiness of life than the church Reformist were desiring to reform the prevailing mismanagement of the church and the life and character of the Priests. Martin Luther John Wycliffe and John Huss were the main reformists among them. They strongly criticized the church and the clergy and declared religious book Bible as true path of religion. They presented a true explanation of Bible. Pope declared them antireligion. As reaction the religious revolution took place in Europe.

8. Immediate Cause : The beginning of the reformation movement is considered from the sale of the indulgences and Martin Luther's opposition. The lure of money became so high that the contractors of church started the business of salvation. Pope Leo X made sin redemption letters, by purchasing these letters any Christian could get the salvation. The rich people purchased these letters by the money they earned with immoral means. This task was given to Arch Bishop 'Albert' who authorized a priest 'Tetzel' to sell these indulgences. The guarantee was to be given to the purchasers of these indulgences to be free from all sins without confession. In 1517 A.D priest Tetzel reached Wittenberg in Germany where Martin Luther saw him

selling indulgences. He opposed him strongly. Pope declared Martin Luther as boycotted from the religion. Due to this incident the movement against Roman catholicism was initiated.

By the end of 16th century religious, Political , economic, Social, intellectual dissatisfaction against the church had reached to its extermes. only just a spark was needed for the revolt which was fired by the sale of indulgences.

Prominent Reformers :

1. John Wycliffe (1320-1384 A.D.) : He was working in Oxford university. He declared by opposing the corrupt system of the christian church, that pope is not the representative of God on earth and the religious preachings by injudicious preists are meaningless. Every person must read the original Bible himself. and behave accordingly. He said that Bible should be translated in the people's languages. He advocated that the state must occupy the huge wealth of the chruch. The progressive ideas John Wycliffe were not tolrated by the traditionalist. He was terminated and declared false. His ideas left a mark on the minds of the people and he was called 'The morning star of Reformation. His followers were called Lolards.

2. John Huss (1369-1415 A.D.) : He was resident of Bohemia town and much influenced by the ideology of John wycliffe. He was Proffesor in Prag university. He was of the view that a common christian could achieve the salvation by reading the Bible and there is no need for him to go to the church. He proclaimed the people not to obey the orders of the pope. John Huss was condemned by the church and declared atheist and burnt alive.

3. Sevonarola (1452-1488 A.D.) : He was living a truthful life in Florence and was a scholarly priest. He opposed the worldly and luxurious lifestyle of Pope Sevonarola believed that the priest must live with simplicity, plain and monastic life. Pope A laxender VI

ordered him to prevent from criticising the church and the clergy. On defying the orders fo the Pope he was summoned before the christian council and sentenced to death by burning alive.

4. Erasmus : (1466-1536 A.D.) : Resident of Holland Erasmus was a famous humanist writer, great scholar and thinker. His style of writing became very popular due to its effective quality. In 1511 A.D. He wrote " In the Praise of Folly" In this book he sarcastically. criticised the clergy for their ignorance and hypocrisy. In 1516 he published a new version of the " New Testament in which he explained the true and basic priniciples of christianity.

It is said about his praise of Folly that the sarcasm of Erasmus damaged more to the pope in comparison to Martin Luther's anger.

5. Martin Luther (1483-1546 A.D.) : He was bron in a simple farmer's family of Geermanny in 1483 A.D. His father wanted him to become a lawyer. His interest was in reading religious books. When began the study of religious texts in the university, his mind was remain agitated and he entered in the group of Augestinian monks for the peace of his soul. While reading the letters of saint paul he felt that the path of salvation may not be attained through good doings, sacraments and rituals but through simple belief in Jesus. In other words by



Martin Luther

immense belief in Jesus christ man can attain the salvation. When he became the professor of Theology in Vitenberg university he got more opportunity to study. He belived strongly that salvation can be attained only by faith and belief. He experienced that, worship, confession, prayer, spiritual concentration and purchase of indulgences may never provide salvation from the sins. To solve his religious doubts he went to Rome in 1511 A.D. He saw the magnificent wicked antorcratic life style of Pope and become much disappointed. Now the spark of rebel was ignited in his mind.

In 1517 A.D. the authorized representative of pope Leo X, Priest Tetzel met him in Vetenberg, who was selling the indulgences. He became very sad by seeing this and he pasted a pamphlet of 95 beliefs on the entrance gate of kessel church of vitenberg and opposed this activity of Pope. He argued that man can get rid of the panalties of church by indulgences but never become free from the penalites imposed by God and nor can escape from the consequences of his sins. The number of his followers constantly increasing. He wrote many pamphlates and attacked on the weaknesses of the church, challenged the rights of pope, and made an appeal to the kings to confiscate the property of chruch and to implement the control of state on the church.

In 1519 A.D. he proved in an open debate at Lipzig with the representatives of pope that pope is useless between the man and the God. He constanly attacked on the evil practices of church. Challenged papal rights. He published Three pamphlates to convey his views to the people -

(i) Address to the German Feudal class - Luther said in this pamphlet that, there is nothing special in the clergy class of christianity. There priviledges must be abolished immidiately. He asked German rulers to acquire the propety of church and beocme free from the foreign sovereignty.

(ii) Babylonion captivity of the church of God - Through this pamphlet he attacked on the pope and his system.

(iii) Salvation of Christian man - He mentioned his own principles of salvation. At the same time he translated Bible in German language. In 1520 A.D. pope issued orders to stop his published ideologies and completely deny them other wise he will be declared boycotted from the christian sect nad punished. Luther burnt the orders of the pope in a public meeting. Pope boycotted him from the religion and encouraged the christian people to kill him. But many anti pope kings helped him and gave shelter. Again in the council of Worms luther was asked to stop the anti church propaganda. Luther clearly pronounced that this he can only do when any one of his views could be proved against the religion. He said sin can only be destroyed by repentence, which is the subject of heart, it has nothing to do with the rituals of church.

By this time the social and religious alarm had arisen in Germany. The farmers of south eastern Germany, inspired by Luther rebelled. Imtially Luther was sympethetic to this movement. But ater 1529 A.D. he frightend by the mass movement become violent. He asked the rulers to supress this revolt. He was aware that if the unrest will increase, it would become difficult for him to spread his ideas and he could loose the leadership. So he took the decission against the people. In 1526 A.D. a religious council was called in Speyer and an unsuccessful attempt was done to solve the religious differences. The rulers of Germany divided in to lutherism and catholic supporting parties.

In 1529 A.D. the second religious council was organised in speyer but this council also not recognised the reform movement. On the contrary many strong anti Reformation proposals were passed. On April 19, 1529 A.D. these proposals were formally opposed by the rulers. Due to this protest against the proposals the

reform movement of luther is called ' protestant' In 1530 A.D. Protestantism was principally accepted in 'Auksberg confession'. There was horrific civil war continued in Germany between 1546 A.D. to 1555 A.D. when Charles become fed up with the bloodshed and left the throne. His successor king Ferdinand adopted the policy of agreement and he committed the Treaty of Aukshberg in 1555 A.D. According to this Treaty -

1. Every ruler gave freedom to his subjects to choose their sect.
2. No other religious sect was given recognition other than lutherism.
3. The property which was snatched from the church after 1532 A.D. by protestants was approved.
4. The followers of Lutherism will not be compelled to change their sect in the catholic majority areas.
5. The catholic priests had to leave their position when they accept protestantism.

The views of Martin Luther were very simple. He accepted the authority of Jesus and Bible. But rejected the divinity and monopoly of pope and the church. He pronounced faith as the means of salvation rather than the rituals decided by the church. He considered only three sacraments only were- Baptism, Confession and Encharist. Refused the miracles of Church. He demanded the abolition of pope, cardinal and Bisop as orders of designations and declared the priest hood to all having faith. He gave the idea of abolishing the idea of celibacy of the clergy. He accepted the king as head of the church.

2. Zwingli : Zwingli was contemporary to luther, he born in the Toggenburg province of switzerland in 1484 A.D. He was a realistic and humanist thinker and haivng deep interest in the ancient literature he strongly criticized pope and declared that Holy Bible is only one guide for the human beings. By syntheicizing the

humanistic ideas of Erasmus and luther's criticism of the religious ideology of chruch he iniated a tradition of simple prayer for the christians. He established a reformist chruch in 1525 A.D. He was having different view on the question of Holy communion (Eukharist) from Martin luther. He tried to convert the catholics by force in to Reformist chruch, which led to the civil war in switzerland in 1531 A.D. He was killed in this civil war. Later by the "Treaty of Kappel" both catholic and protestant got the recognition.

3. Calvin (1509-1564 A.D.) : Calvin was born in France in 1509 A.D. In the establishment of protertantism calvin's name comes after luther. Calvin was such a reformist who with the firm faith and strong belief wanted to establish a holy sect which could get the international recognition and fame. Calvin deeply studied the religious literature in Paris university. By reading the ideas of Luther he adopted protestantism at the age of 24 and broke up relations with the Roman cathoic church of France. To escape himself from the anger, Roman catholic church of France and the government he left France and went to Switzerland and there he wrote a book "Instituions of Christian Religion" This religious book later proved the most influensive book in the history of protestantism.

The basis of Calvin's principles is "Superimacy of the will of God. Every thing happens only by the desire of God , so salvation of a man neither is possible by his deeds nor by faith but only by the grace of God. It is decided with the birth of man whether he will be able to get the salvation or not. This may be called the predestiny of the past. This might have increased the theory of fatalism, But on the contrary Calvin propagated a new enthusiasm and divne inspiration among his followers. The traders class was more in the followers of Calvinism. Since 1536 A.D. till his death in 1564 A.D. his place of activity was remain Geneva. During this period he managed not only the religions

institutions but also executed his education, health and trade. Calvinism was propagated in Switzerland, Dutch, Netherland, Scotland and German Palatinate. His followers were also there in England and France.

4. Anglicanism in Britain : The religious reform movement was led by the kings in England. Initiated by establishment of National church by Henry VIII. Henry wanted marriage with his wife Catherine invalid by the pope. Pope could do this for Henry but he was afraid of his nephew emperor Charles V that he will become displeased with him. Pope was afraid of emperor Charles V because the Rome was secured by the army of Charles V and Catherine was the aunt of the emperor. When Henry asked him about this action. He ignored. Then Henry passed the Act of Supremacy by the British Parliament and became the supreme authority of church of Britain. In this way Britain broke up the relations with Roman church. British church was given the name. "Anglican church" He stopped annual tribute to Rome. In the period of his successor Edward VI the anglican church become Protestant. Crammer published a book "Book of common Prayer" and declared 42 principles. This reformist of Britain came to be known as Anglicanism.

Results of Reformation Movement :

1. Division of the christian Religion : The important result of this movement was the supremacy of catholic church in whole of the Europe was ended forever. Now the christian church as influenced by protestantism were established in Europe.

2. Counter Reformation : In the environment created by Renaissance, When people like Wycliffe and Huss raised their voices, to reform the catholicism were suppressed and the priests remain enjoying the luxurious life. But when Luther and Calvin revolted, then it has become a crisis of life and death for the catholic church. When protestant states were formed one after the another it became necessary to do some corrective

measures to save the catholic church. These reformatory measures were done in reaction to the protestantism, So this was called Counter Reformation. The objective of this reform was to remove the defects came in the organisation of church and the religious principles and also to check the corrupt practices entered in the church.

Council of Trent : A catholic religious council was organised at Trent, which was a place of North Italy. Many of the reformist thinkers were called in this council who could define the religious principles of catholicism positively. In this council two types of Decisions were taken theoretical and reformatory. No change in the original principles of church was accepted. The right to interpret the Bible is given to church only. All the seven sacraments were considered unchangeable. The basis of salvation was the rituals performed by the church was accepted and faith is miracles also expressed. Pope was accepted as supreme authority of the church and interpreter publicly. In these reformatory measures, sale of church officials was stopped. The priests were directed to live a moral and ideal life in the area of work. Latin was remain the language of religion and the regional languages also permitted. The sale of indulgences were stopped. and charging money for sacrament related works was prohibited. A list of such books was prepared which were more or less antichurch. few books were totally banned and some were corrected by removing the forbidden portions.

Inquisition court was established to check the progress of Protestantism and to punish the wavering catholics. Provisions were made to punish the atheists, Opponents of catholicism and rebelled missionaries through this court. In 1534 the society of Jesus was formed. It was formed by Ignatius Loyola, who was a Spanish resident and a brave soldier, he dedicated his whole life to the catholic church. The members of this society were of higher reputation, healthy and

having attractive personality. Two years training was to be given to them. On successful training they were assigned the work of priest, doctor, Teacher, diplomatic envoy etc. The members of this institution had to take the oath to remain disciplined. Dedicated for the selfless service to the church and to lead a simple and holy life and to obey the orders of the Pope and devoted to him. The members of this institution were sent to India, China, America, and other countries for the propagation of Christianity.

In this way Catholic Counter Reformation stopped the storm of Protestantism and efforts of introspection and courageous person like Loyola ended the issues of protest and the vacuum came in the system was given up with a new self confidence for the Catholic church.

3. Growth of National Feelings : The Reformation movement developed the power and prestige of the national king. The Protestant reform movement was succeeded only due to the national kings. The Roman Catholic church was an international institution did not recognise the supreme power of the kings. The success of Protestant movement provided the states to select their sect and ended the hold of Roman Catholic Pope. The National church were established. After the Counter Reformation Catholic Pope also gave the right to appoint the priests of the national church to the kings with the increase in the power of states the feelings of nationality also developed.

4. Beginning of Religious civil wars : Due to the Reformation movement the Christian religion of Europe divided into two parts and this led to the groupism in the European states merged, so the mutual struggle began among the both. Among these religious wars in Holland and the followers of Zwingli fought in France for the religious freedom. In Germany also the religious wars took place.

5. Propagation and expansion of Education : Due

to religious Reformation movement the reformists and Catholics both gave emphasis on the expansion of education. The social institutions and states opened schools. Now the progressive, based on logic and scientific vision based education was given.

6. Development in the field of literature and language : As a result of reform movement now with the Latin language the regional languages were also recognised, due to which provincial languages became prosper. Several religious texts and ethical books were written in people's language. The reformists composed many religious texts in people's language.

7. Economic Development and Capitalistic tendencies : Reformation had a deep impact on contemporary economy. Calvinism supported the trade and commerce. After reform movement the land of the church was distributed among the farmers which led to the increase in state revenue. By getting freedom from the control of church the traders started investing money in trade and commerce and developed industries. National capital also increased. The importance of labour was established which was used in the industrial development of nation.

8. Moral discipline in the Society Increased : Prior to the religious reform movement the standard of morality were to be determined by the orders of the church. The anti religious contention activities educated people to live simple, pure, ascetic and moral life. The Protestants showed the only path to achieve God was through true morality. Calvinists also presented the ideals of simple life and moral discipline, then the Jesuits were also not behind.

3. Industrial Revolution :

Renaissance and Reformation movement gave momentum to the intellectual thinking in Europe and as a result of this an unprecedented revolution in the field of mercantilism and industry was held which began from England spread over whole of Europe. Whatever

changes came in the economic and technical sector that the handloom, handicrafts and cottage industries were replaced by the factory system. As a result the production was significantly increased. Industrial Revolution influenced economic system, social system and political system also. Industrial revolution was not pre-planned or because of British economic policy but it was the result of certain special circumstances. When demand was increased, to fulfil that, the scientific inventions and experiments made the machine to increase the production rapidly. When production increased, markets were needed to consume or sale the surplus production and there was increase in the foreign trade. The income of the people of producing countries was also increased. In this way the industrial revolution changed the life of the people.

Meaning of Industrial Revolution : The word industrial Revolution was used by European scholars, Georges Michellé of France and Adolph Engeström of Germany. In English the word was first used by Arnold Toynbee to describe the changes came in England during 1760 A.D. to 1820 A.D. He wrote in his book “Lectures on Industrial Revolution in England” to clarify industrial Revolution that it was not a sudden incident.

It was initiated centuries ago which continued its speed and still it is running. Historian G.W. Southgate mentioned that “ Industrial Revolution was a change in industrial process under which manual labour was replaced by power operated machines and it made changes in industrial organisation also. Instead of running industries at home, people started running factories.

Historian C.D. Hazen is of the view that mechanization of cottage industries is industrial Revolution. According to Davies, Industrial Revolution means, those changes which made possible that man left the old means of production and produced largely in the factories. According to volume 8 of the

Encyclopedia of social sciences “ The economic and technological development, which became very powerful and intense in 18th century and which originated modern industrialism, is termed industrial revolution.”

Industrial revolution means, the economic system that come out of traditional less production and development stage and entered in to modern industrial sector, which led to the increase in production, good life style and per capita income. When production ratio constantly goes higher which influence broadly to man, society and the nation.

Changes in Britain due to Industrial Revolution :

England was the first country who experienced the modern industrialization. Comparatively Britain had such special circumstances then other European countries which initiated industrial revolution there.

1. Close proximity of iron and coal mines
2. England was having a large colonial empire
3. Managed production according to demand
4. Population Growth.
5. Non interference of local authorities in market system
6. Availability of capital in sufficient quantity and established banking system.
7. Influential business class
8. Favorable geographical condition
9. Political stability and good governance
10. Encouragement to the scientific inventions.
11. Agricultural revolution was held.

Causes of the Industrial Revolution and changes in various areas :

1. In the field of Agriculture : It is known that without agricultural revolution the industrial revolution is not possible. until 17th century, normally the old traditional techniques were used in agriculture. The cause of not change in the agriculture was that the demand of agricultural produce was less. But as soon as the industries expanded the population of cities increased, the farmers had to produce more raw material for the

people living in the cities. When the demand of agricultural production was increased the need of the machines for more production became requirement.

The second reason was that people started investing capital in agriculture sector for more profits. The experiments of investing capital in agriculture sector made agricultural revolution possible. At very first the land owner Jerthotal of Yorkshire made the sowing machine, which made sowing the seeds easy and systematic. Townshend gave the theory of crop cycle, so that power of fertility of land could be maintained by sowing crops constantly changing every season. Now there was no need to leave the land uncultivated and so per acre production increased. Near about 1770 A.D. Robert Bakewell made the cattle rearing business profitable. The farmer Arthur Young of England propagated new farming in which he joined the small and open fields and created big farms and convinced the people for the benefits of big farms. For spreading his ideas he started a magazine "Annals of Agriculture". In 1793 American resident Whiten invented the machine to separate the husk from the grain and in 1837 A.D. Cyrus McCormick invented the harvesting machine.

2. Changes in Textile Industry : The industrial Revolution began with textile industry. Till the end of 18th century the textile industry of Europe was incapable to meet the demand as it had old system of making clothes. In England the cotton clothes were imported from India. But when many of the regions were came under the political occupation of East India company, England also started importing cotton raw also alongwith clothes from India. Thus from the coming of Cotton to the manufacturing of clothes all the related works were being done there. The increasing demand of clothes could not be completed through old means of manufacture. In 1733 A.D. a weaver named John discovered flying shuttle, which made weaving speedy. In 1764 A.D. James Hargreaves invented the

spinning Jenny, through which eight cotton yarn would be weaved at a time. In 1764 Richard Arkwright invented a water frame by improving the spinning Jenny, which may be operated by hydel power.

3. New Technical changes in Iron Industry : The demand of iron went high to manufacture the new machines. This could not be met out by old techniques. This old system was labour oriented and costly. So the new methods were being discovered to purify the iron ore. In 1709 A.D. Abraham Darby first invented coke burning Blast furnace in which coke was used for the first time, which made casting and purifying iron more easy. This invention brought revolution in metal work industry.

The second Darby (1711-68 A.D.) developed the method of molding cast iron to hammered iron, which was less brittle. Henry Cort (1740-1823 A.D.) invented the process of puddling process. Which made possible the making of good and pure iron. The iron made machines were heavy and not rust free. To solve this problem steel was invented. To manufacture steel. Iron was to be purified and added with carbon, manganese and few other materials which was relatively light, strong rust free and flexible. Prior to 1856 the method of steel manufacturing was very expensive. Henry Bessemer invented a method for it by which cheap and quick manufacturing become possible. This method is called Bessemer process. In this method steel was to be made directly from cast iron. There happened such a change in the making of iron ore in England that between 1800 to 1830 A.D. it increased its production four times. In 1820 A.D. where eight ton coal was required for one Ton cast iron production by coming of 1850 A.D. it reduced to two tons.

4. Changes Due to invention of Steam Power : When the new machines were invented the new sources of power were also become need. By now the hydel and wind power was used but this had certain

limitations. The steam power was first used in mining industries. There was a problem of water filling in the mines. To get rid of this problem, Thomas Newcomen invented a steam engine in 1712 A.D. But in this engine power consumption was more and extracting water from depth was not possible. James Watt in 1769 A.D. removed the defect and made low costing and more useful steam engine by which the power energy was easy access for the factories.

5. Changes in the means of Transportation by new Techniques : Due to increasing trends in the trade and industry, there was a need to improve the means of transportation. To make the transportation cheap an easy McAdam of Scotland discovered a new method of road making in which placed layer of heavy stones in the lower part of the road and a layer of small stones on the upper surface of the road and then the soil used to be laid on the road.

Britain made canals for cheaper transportation of heavy goods. In 1761 A.D. James Brindley built the first canal in England called Worsley canal, which reduced the transportation of goods just half. The period between 1788 to 1796 A.D. is known as the period of canalisation or canal mania. During this period 46 projects were taken in hand. In 1869 A.D. French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps built the Suez canal which connected the Mediterranean sea and the Red Sea, which also reduced 1/3 distance between India and the Europe.

The steam operated rail engine ‘Stefan’s Rocket’ was made in 1814 A.D. with this the Railways become such a means of transportation which run throughout the year. In 1801 A.D. Richard Trevithick invented an engine, called ‘Puffing Devil.’ In 1814 A.D. a Railway engineer Stephenson made a rail engine which was called the Blücher. This engine could carry 30 Tons load with a speed of 4 miles per hour on the hilly track. The first train covered the distance from Stock-

ton to Darlington with a speed of 24 miles per hour, in 1825. In 1830 A.D. Liverpool and Manchester were interconnected by railways. The invention of railways made it possible to bring coal, iron and other industrial products in less expenditure and in lesser time.

Results of Industrial Revolution :

Will Durant has written that there were two famous revolutions happened in the history of mankind, which greatly influenced the human history. The first was when man left hunting and made agriculture his occupation and the second in the 18th century when the man left agriculture and made industries as his main occupation. The results of the industrial revolution may be divided into four major titles:

1. Economic Results :

1. Extraordinary growth in the production and commerce
2. Economic Balance
3. Development of cities
4. Destruction of cottage industries
5. Development of Banking and currency
6. Protection of National markets
7. Development of Industrial Capitalism

2. Social Results :

1. Fall of moral values
2. Scattering of joint family system
3. Rise of new social class
4. Downfall in the human relations
5. Problem of Slum Colonies
6. Origin of new culture
7. Increase in population

3. Political Results :

1. Demand of Democracy in Politics
2. Beginning of colonial rivalry
3. Emergence of the Political ambitions of middle class
4. Rise of labour movements.

4. Ideological Results :

1. Welcome of Economic liberalism
2. Rise of Socialism

Questions For Exercise

Very Short Answer type Questions

(Answer in two lines)

1. What is the meaning of Renaissance ?
2. Tell the two consequences of the decline of Constantinople.
3. Who is being called the father of humanism?
4. Mention the names of three sculptors fo Renaissance period.
5. Who is called the ‘ Morning star of Reformation?
6. Mention the names of three pamphlets written by Martin luther.
7. What is the Auksberg confession?
8. Mention the historical significance of October 1517 A.D. in the Reformation movement.
9. Where the industrial Revolution first happened?
10. Write any two discoveries in agriculture.
11. Who was the Ferdinand De lessep?

Short Answer Type Questions :

(Answer in eight lines)

1. What is the meaning of Renaissance?
2. Write five causes of Renaissance?
3. What is humanism? Explain
4. Why Italy became the center of Renaissance?
5. What were the immidiate causes of Reformation?
6. What was Counter Rformation ? Explain
7. Give brief introduction of Calvin.
8. Comment on inequistiton court.
9. Write five causes of industrial Revolution
10. Mention the inventions in the textile industry during industrial Revolution.
11. What changes came in the iron industry due to inventions during Industrial Revolution?

Essay Type Questions :

(Answer in maximum five pages)

1. Discuss the causes and Results of Renaissance.
2. Describe the role of Martin Luther in the Reformation movement.
3. How Reformation Movement influenced Europe?
4. Account for the changes came in various fields due to the Industrial Revolution.