

INTRODUCTION TO WORLD HISTORY

Renaissance

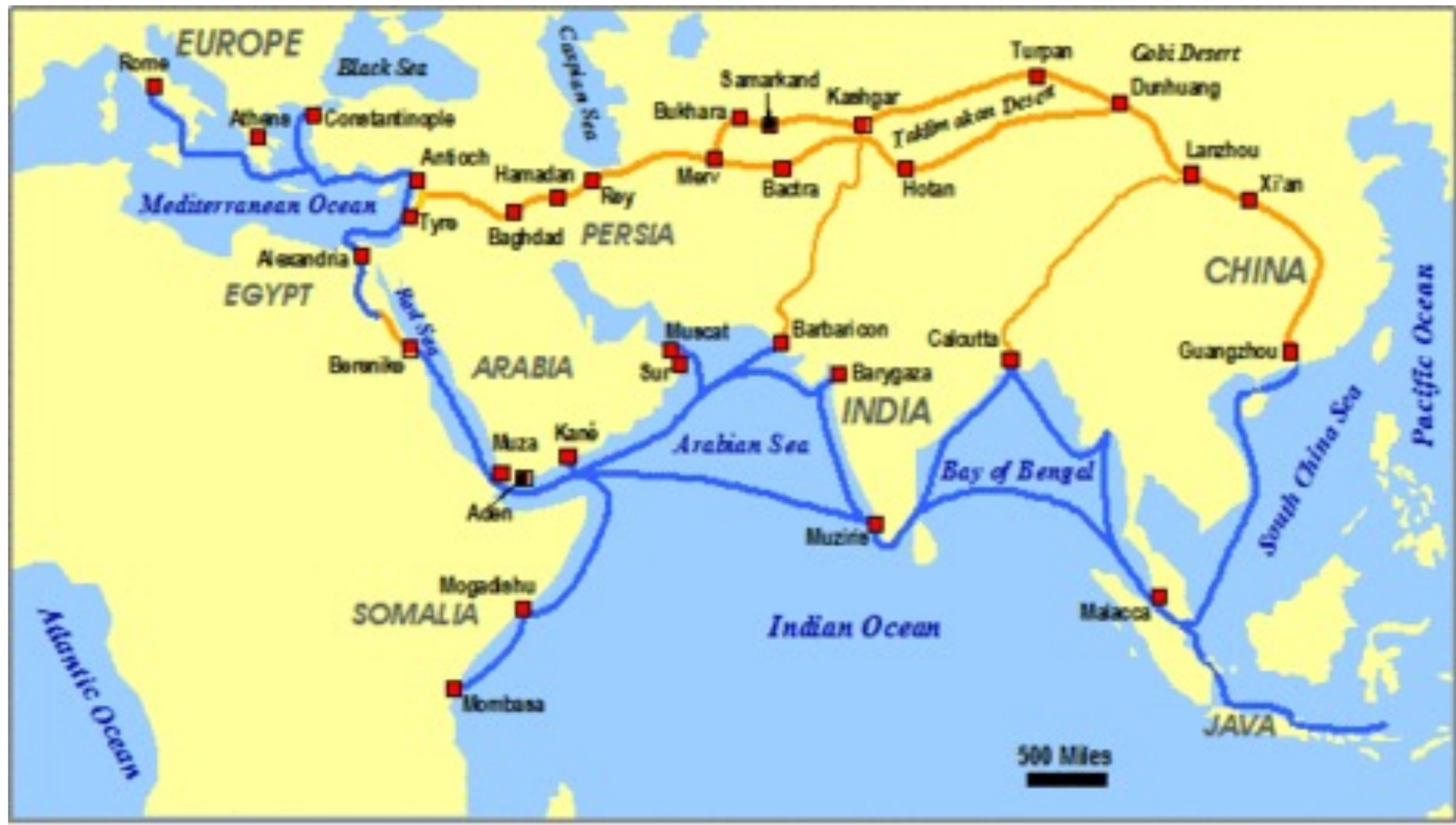
(14th -17th AD)

- An **intellectual revolution** of roughly 200 years in the history of Europe; a revolution in the realm of thought and ideas.
- Indicates transition from **Medieval to Modern Age**
- Rebirth or revival of **classical or Greco-Roman culture**
- Stands for an **intellectual, literary, artistic and scientific movement** which widened the mental horizons of man.
- It **revived man's power of original thinking on scientific lines** and encouraged him to express himself freely and fearlessly in all matters concerning life.

- Began in the 14th century when European scholars began to show an appreciation of the long neglected Greco-Roman culture of pagan antiquity.
- **Italy** became the **cradle of Renaissance** and from Italy it spread to other parts of Europe.

■ Causes for Renaissance

1. Fall of Constantinople
2. Patronage extended by Italians
3. Italy's nearness to Classical culture
4. Italian Monuments
5. Crusades





▪ Diffusion of Renaissance:

- i. Philosophers
- ii. Invention of printing
- iii. Rise of towns and middle class
- iv. Patronage extended by kings, Popes, nobles etc

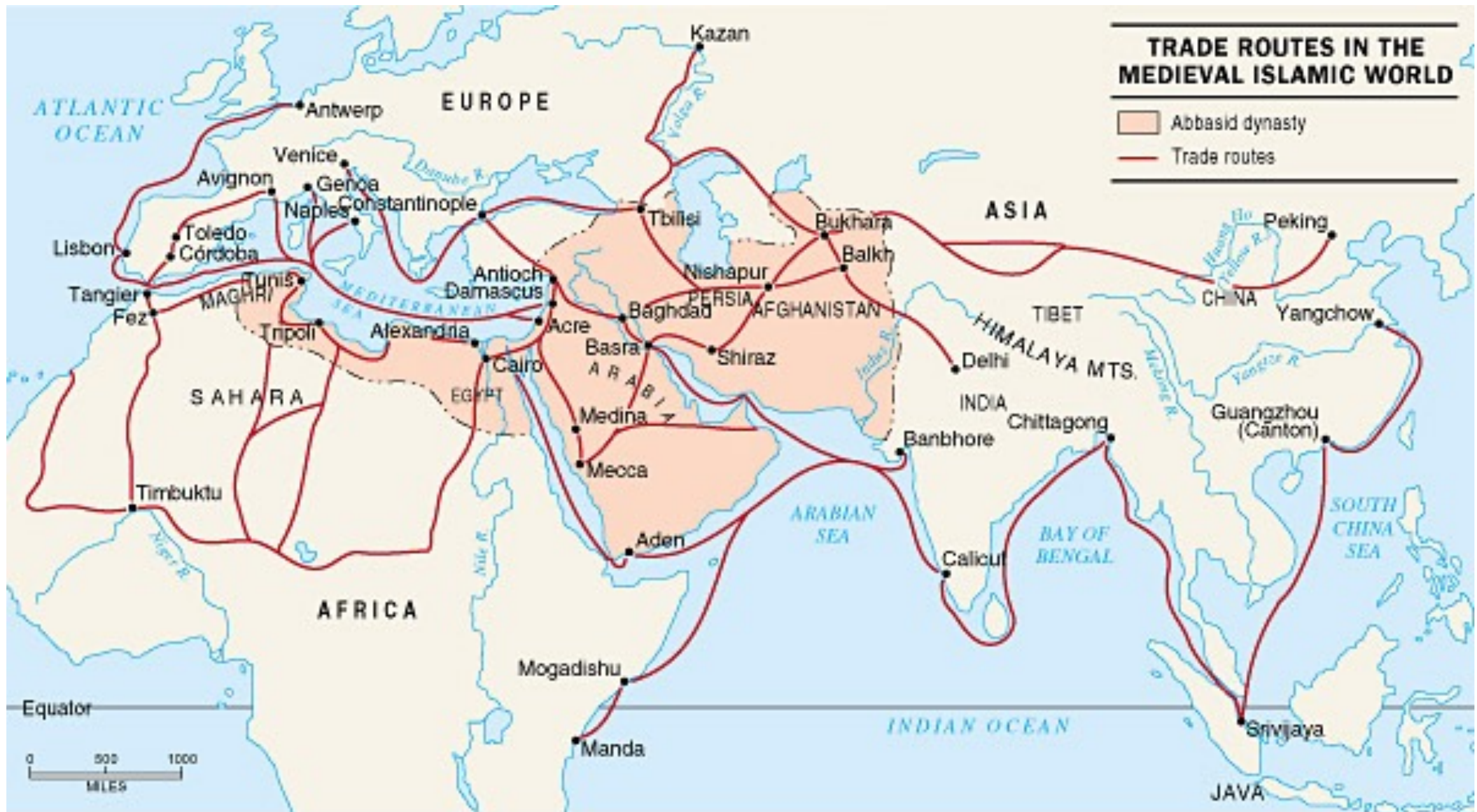
▪ **Results of Renaissance/New Learning:**

- i. Classism
- ii. Humanism
- iii. Scientific Revolution
- iv. Development of Social Sciences

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES

▪ Causes

1. Economic factors
2. Religious factors
3. European knowledge of outside world
4. Crusades
5. Scientific Developments
6. Renaissance





A COMPASS MAP

▪ Impact of Geographical Discoveries

1. Vastness of the world exposed
2. Importance of Atlantic increased (Mediterranean, Arabs)
3. Diffusion of Christianity
4. Diffusion of European culture & civilisation to Asia and Africa
5. Overseas expansion of Europe-Birth of Colonialism and Imperialism
6. Development of Capitalism

REFORMATION

▪ Reasons for revolt

1. Nepotism
2. Appointment of relatives to Church offices regardless of ability
3. Indulgences
4. Simony

- **Martin Luther**

- German priest

1. Man's salvation (saving of his soul) rested b/w himself and God.

2. Bible (not the Pope) was the final authority

3. Faith would bring salvation

- Pope excommunicated him

- **Peace of Augsburg (1555)**

- Lutheranism-Scandinavia
- Switzerland: Ulrich Zwingli
- Geneva: John Calvin
- **Types of Calvinism:** Swiss Reformed church, Presbyterian, Huguenots, Puritans
- Anglican Church

▪ **Catholic Reformation (Counter Reformation)**

- Undertaken to offset the Protestant Reformation
- Church had held Councils whenever serious religious problems arose
- **1542:** Pope Paul III called the '**Council of Trent**' (1545-63):
 - i. It upheld all Catholic religious beliefs and services but changed some procedures.
 - ii. Activities of the Inquisition were widened and strengthened

- (**Holy Inquisition**: A system of church investigation, tried people on charges of heresy)

iii. New religious orders were established like:

a) Capuchins': A branch of Franciscans, cared for the poor and the sick

b) Ursulines: An order of nuns who educated girls

c) Society of Jesus (Jesuits): Founded in 1534 by a Spaniard, Ignatius of Loyola, conducted world-wide missionary work.

ENLIGHTENMENT

▪ Introduction:

- Term ‘**Enlightenment**-new knowledge that emerged in Europe in **17th century**; reflected a **new world view, a new approach** to tackle the sufferings of mankind.
- An **ideological-cultural movement**
- **Began in Holland and Britain**, by 18th century it engulfed almost whole of Europe
- Its effect was felt in the USA, in future the whole world was affected by the ideas of Enlightenment.

Immanuel Kant



- Term ‘**Enlightenment**’ used for the 1st time by German philosopher **Immanuel Kant** (1724-1804) in his pamphlet titled ‘**What is Enlightenment?**’.
- Soon this term began to be used for **new ideas which were gaining prominence in Europe.**

- **Reasons for emergence of Enlightenment?**

- **Prominent Philosophers of Enlightenment**
 - Rene Descartes, Francis Bacon, Baruch Spinoza, John Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rosseau, Kant etc

▪ Salient features/essential elements of Enlightenment:

- 1) Belief in supremacy of nature/universe
- 2) Believed in efficacy of Natural Law
- 3) Liberalism
- 4) Individualism
- 5) Constitutionalism
- 6) Emphasis on Democracy and Rule of law
- 7) Egalitarian
- 8) Scientific, logical and rational out look
- 9) Critical thinking
- 10) Application of wisdom

11) Progressive

12) Humanism

13) Empiricism

14) Emphasis on toleration

15) Reformative

16) Believed in Popular sovereignty

17) Manifested intellectual maturity

END