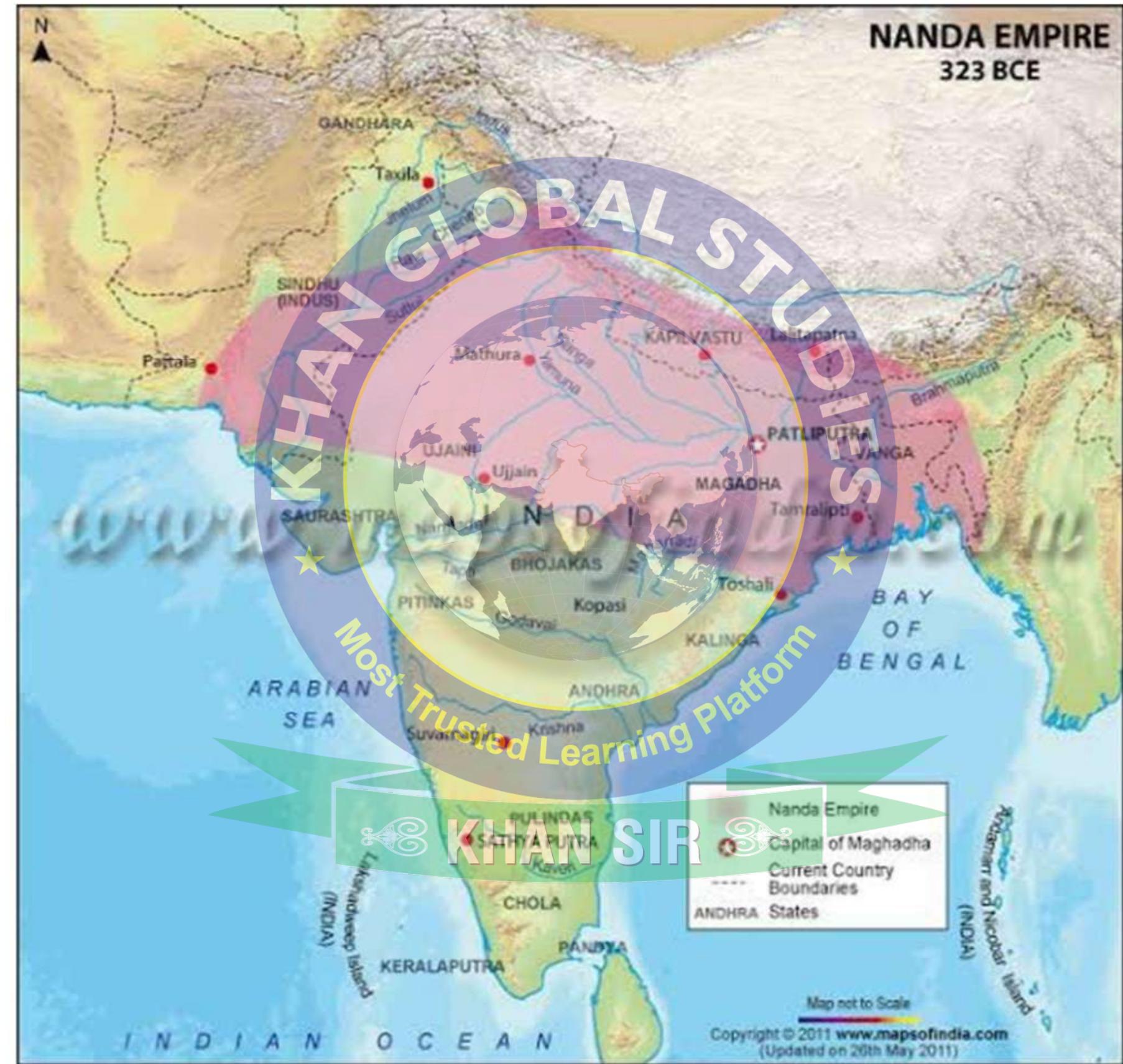


World History

Background Knowledge of Ancient & Medieval World



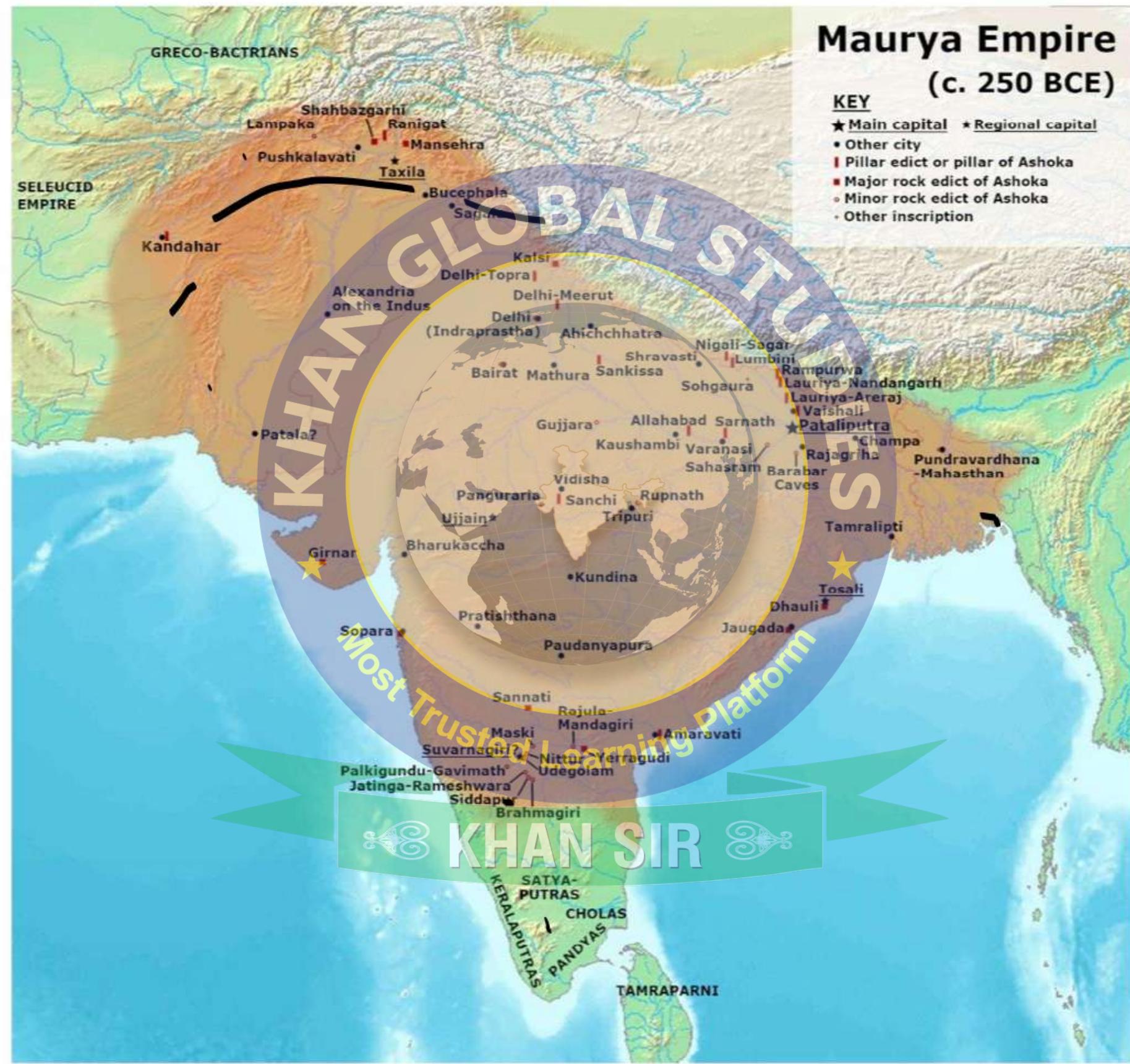
By Manikant Singh



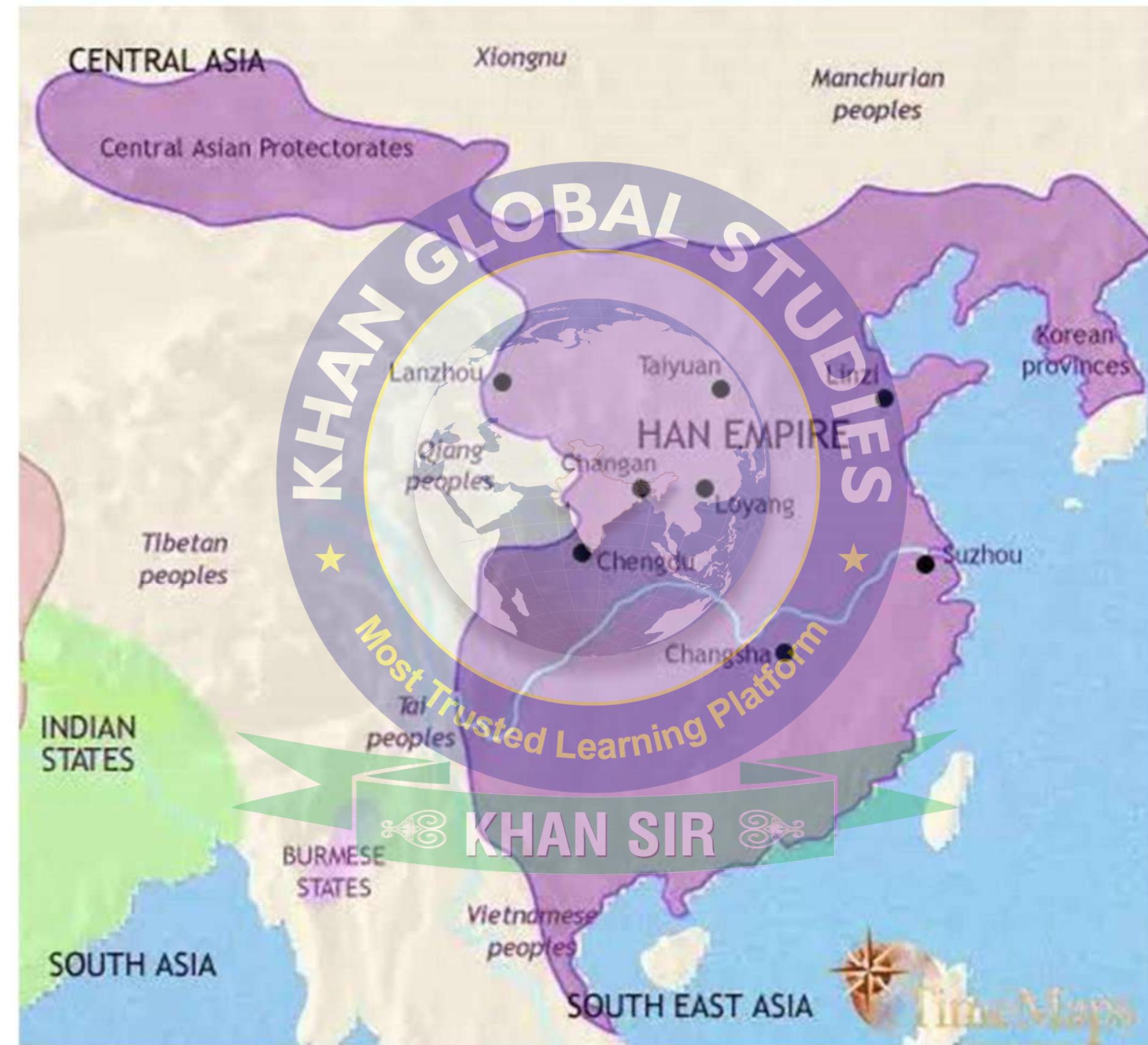
Maurya Empire (c. 250 BCE)

KEY

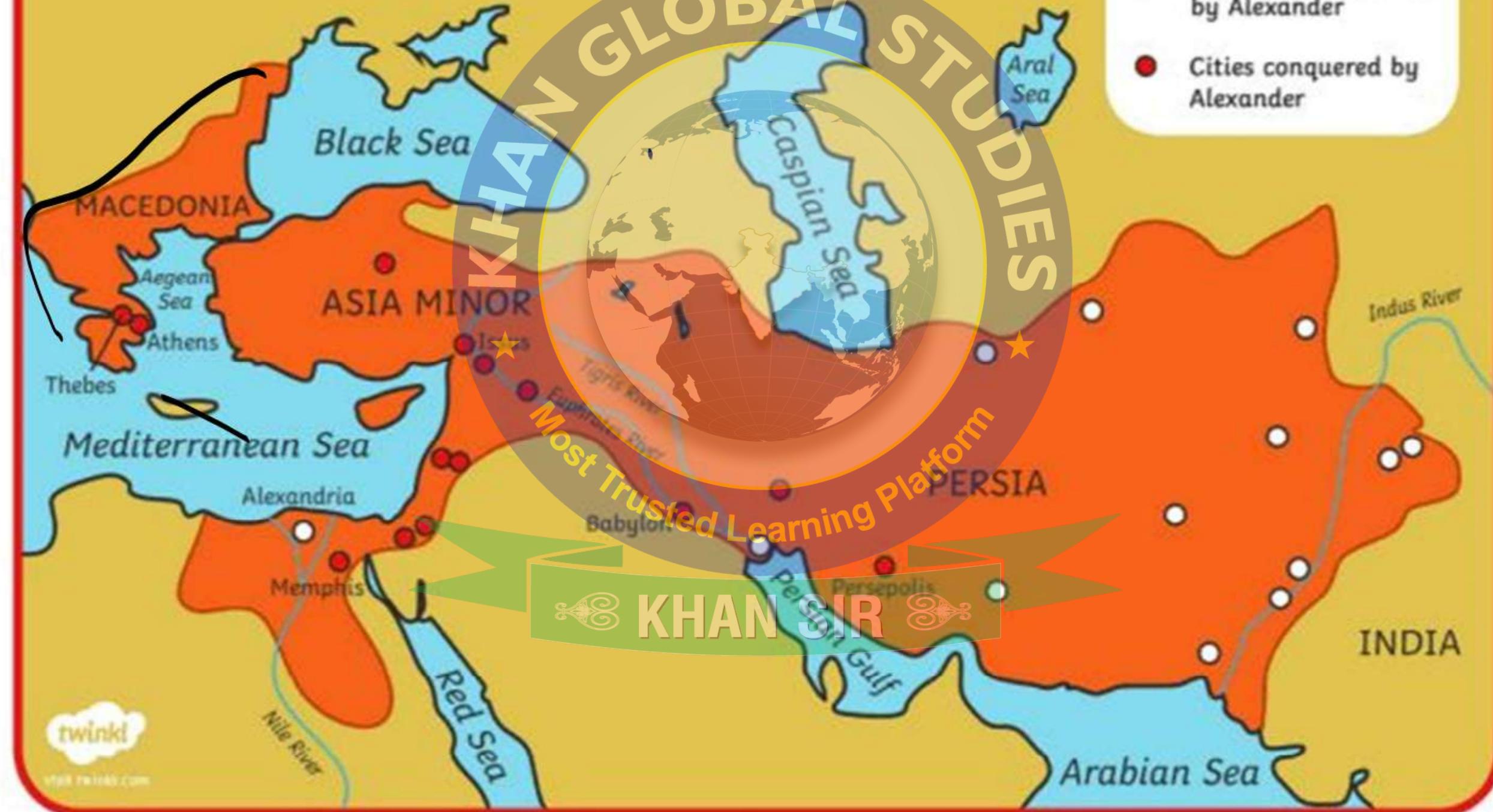
- ★ Main capital
- ★ Regional capital
- Other city
- Pillar edict or pillar of Ashoka
- Major rock edict of Ashoka
- Minor rock edict of Ashoka
- Other inscription



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The Conquests of Alexander the Great



- Alexander's Empire in 323 BC
- Major towns founded by Alexander
- Cities conquered by Alexander

630

622 CE Beduins قبائل -

Submission

Expansion of Islam

In the age of the Caliphates

632

Iberian Peninsula

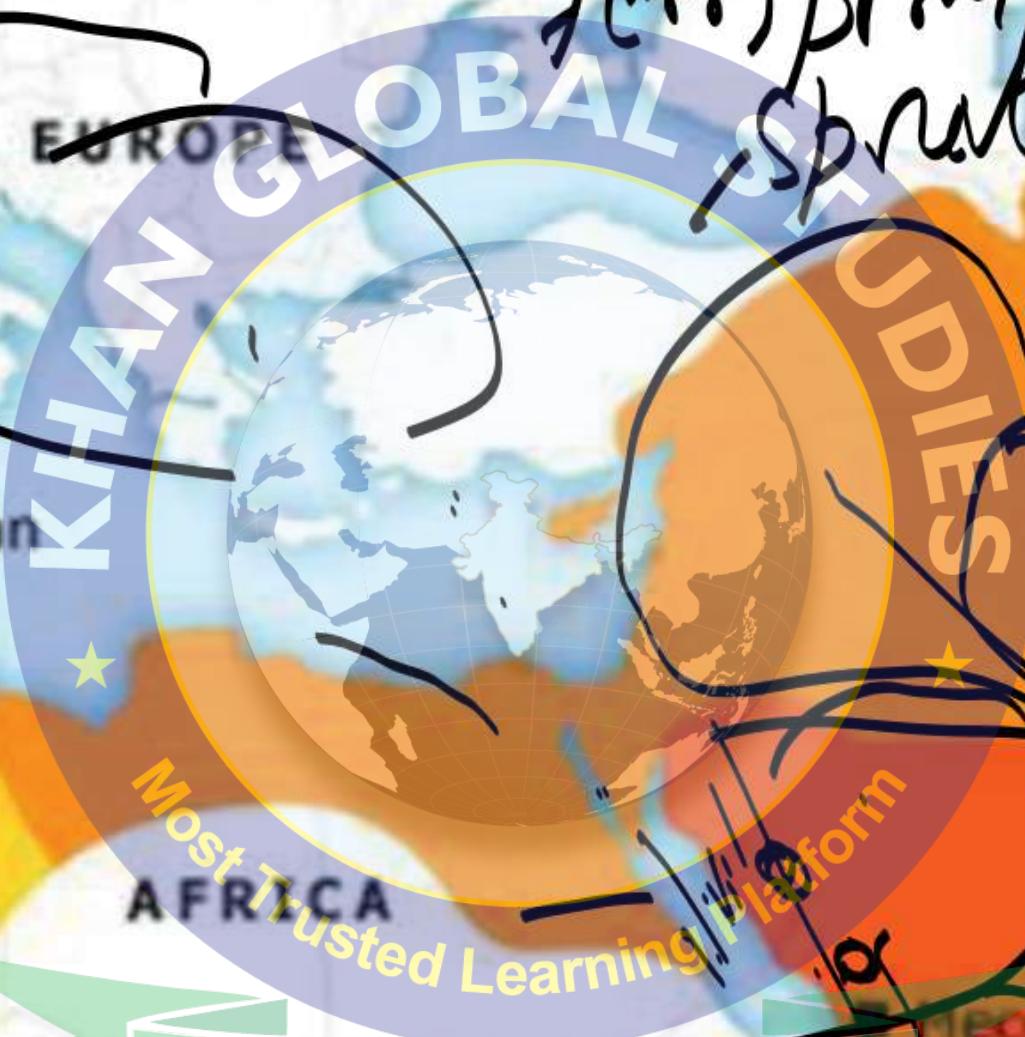
Cordoba

TUNISIA

Kairouan

Baghdad

ARABIA

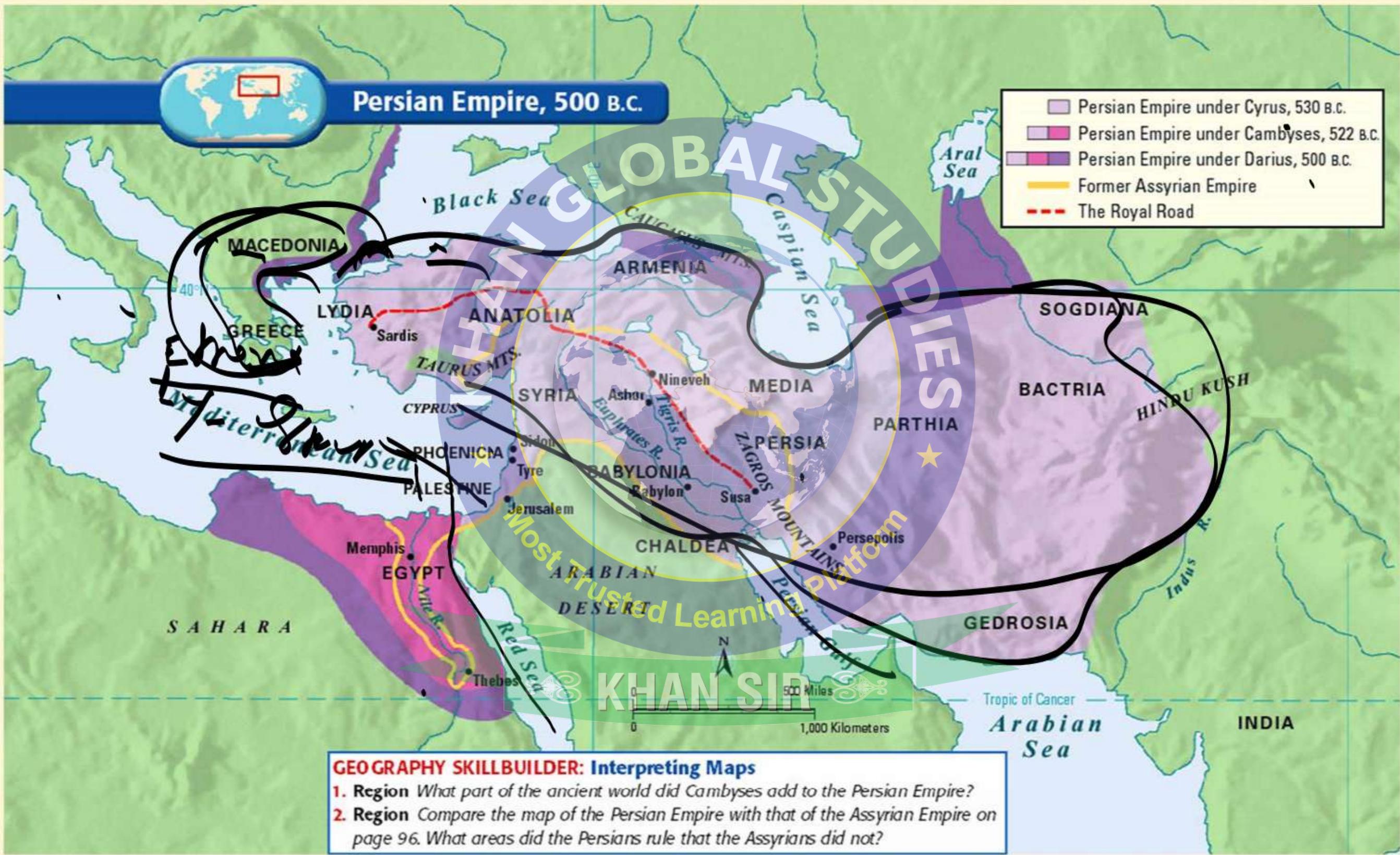


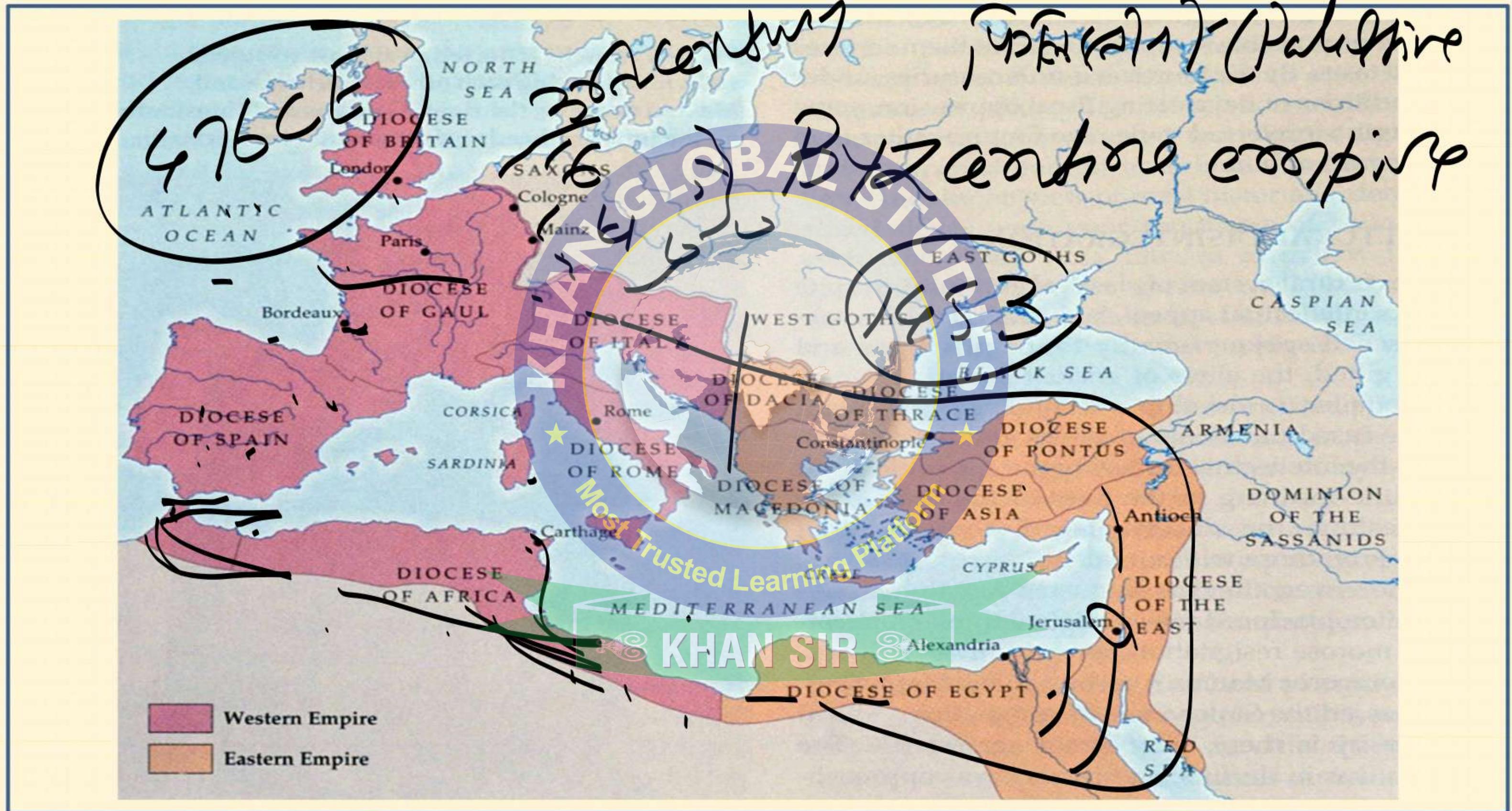
Great Mosque
of Kairouan

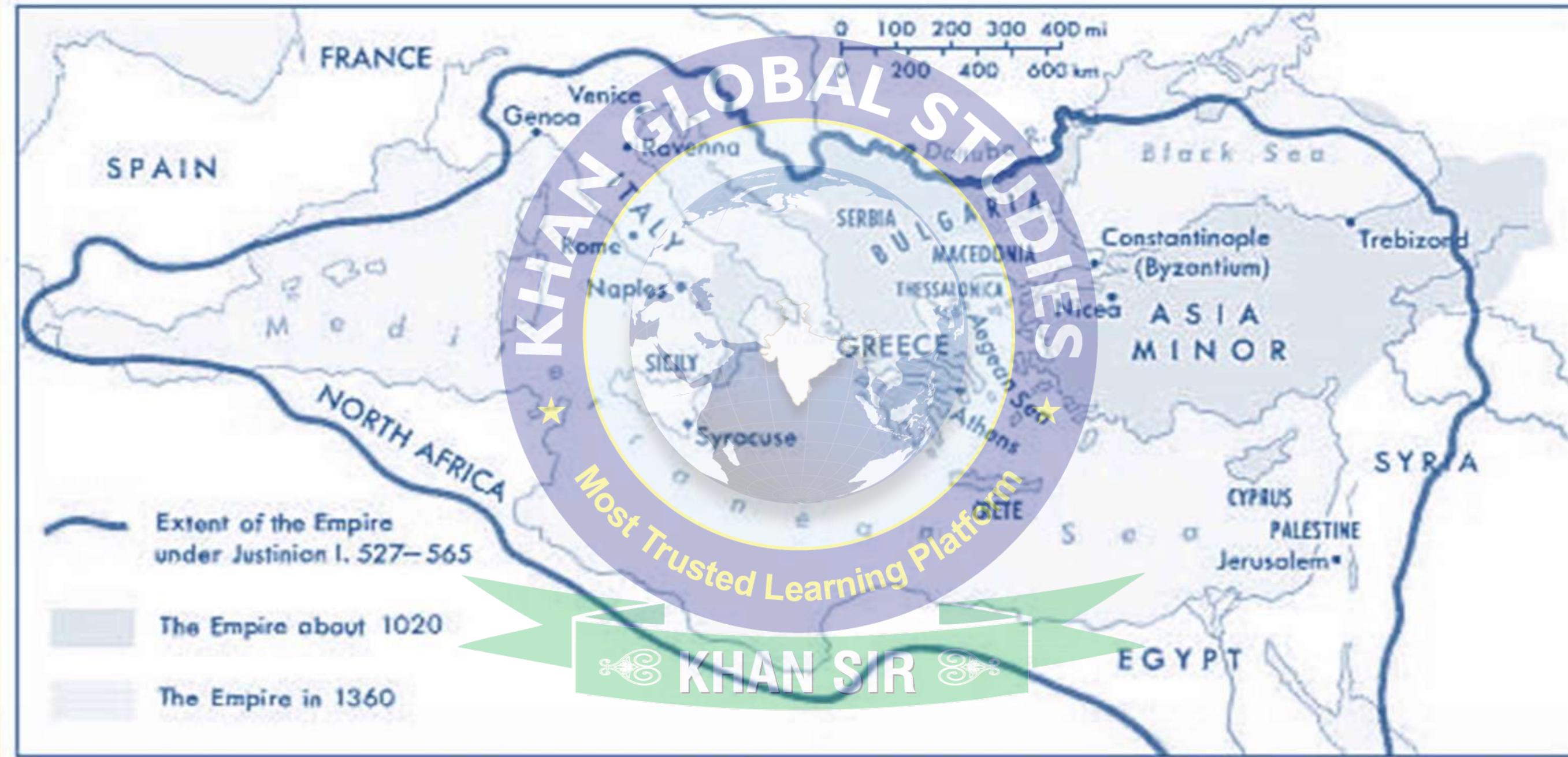
Built 670,
destroyed in 690,
rebuilt in 703

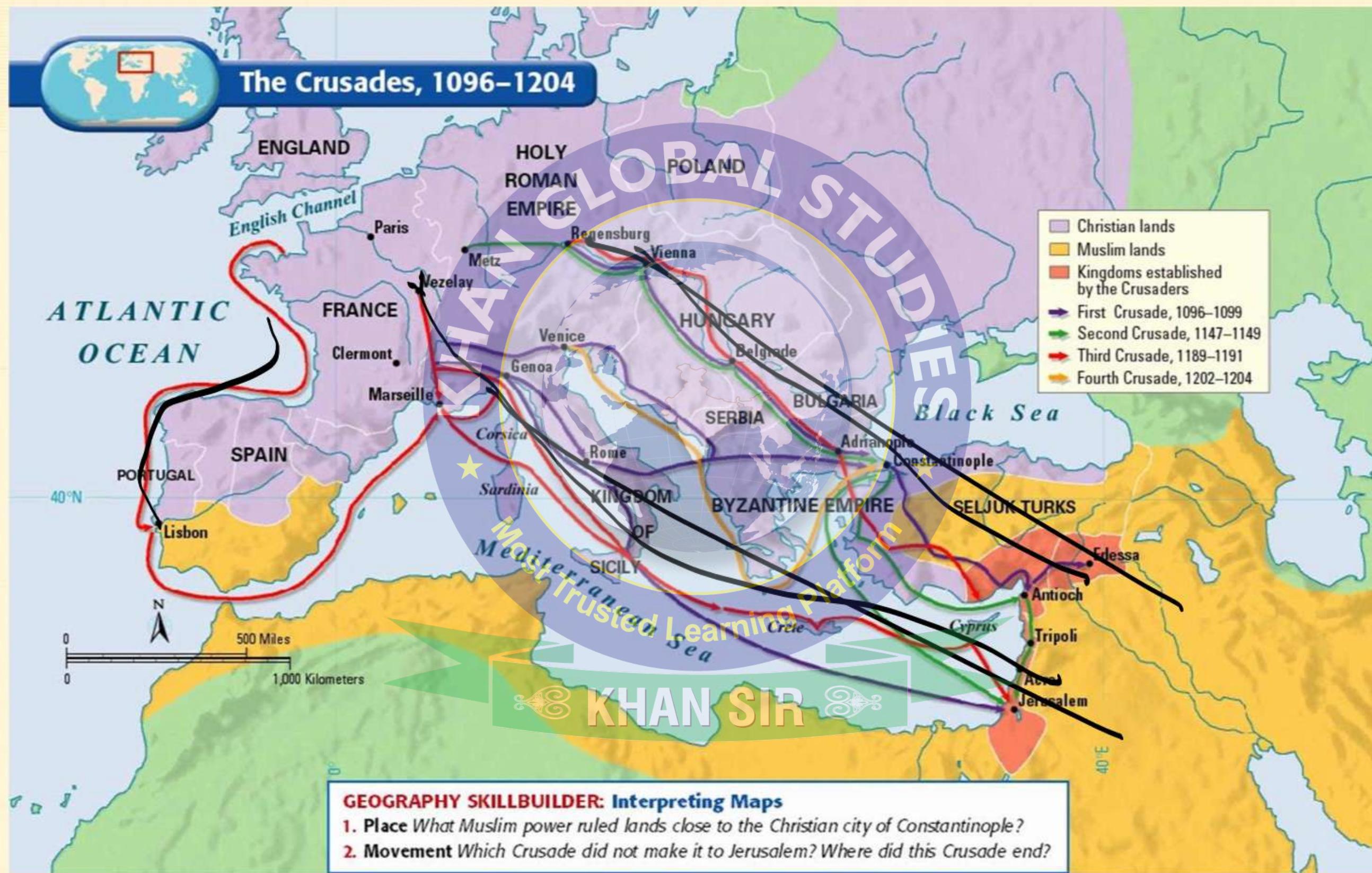
- Prophet Muhammad, 622-632
- Rashidun Caliphate, 632-661
- Umayyad Caliphate, 661-750

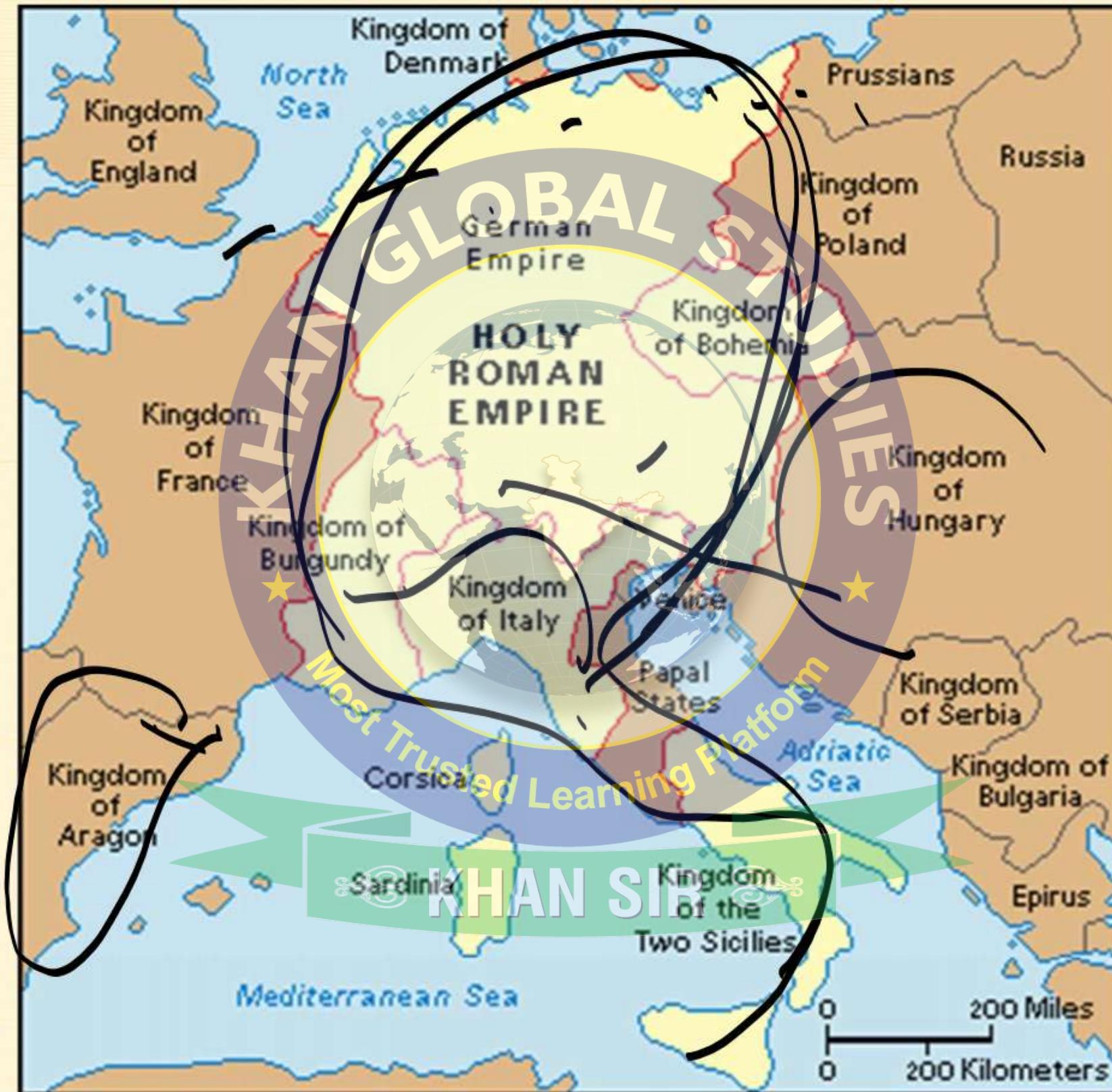
1000 Km



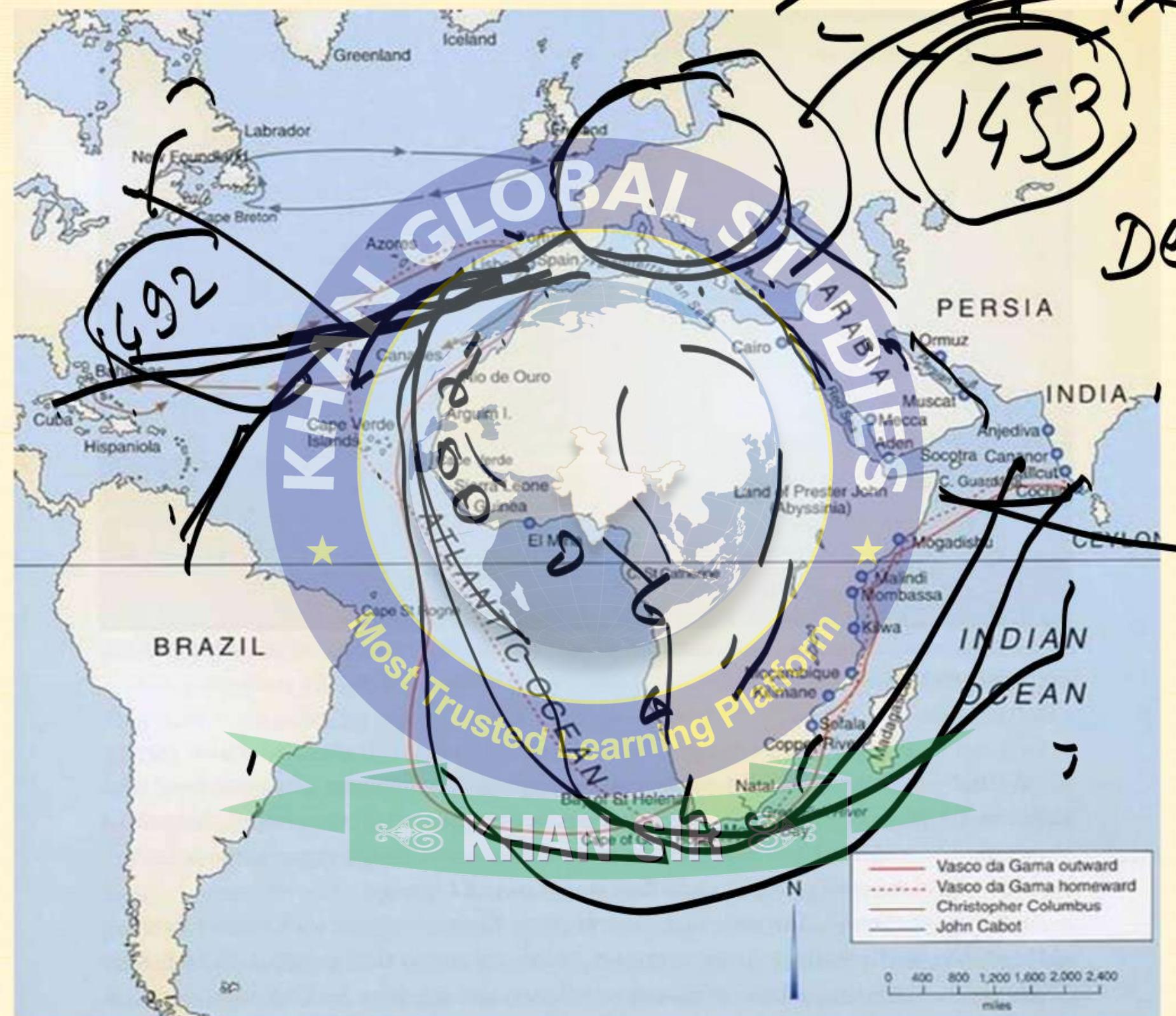




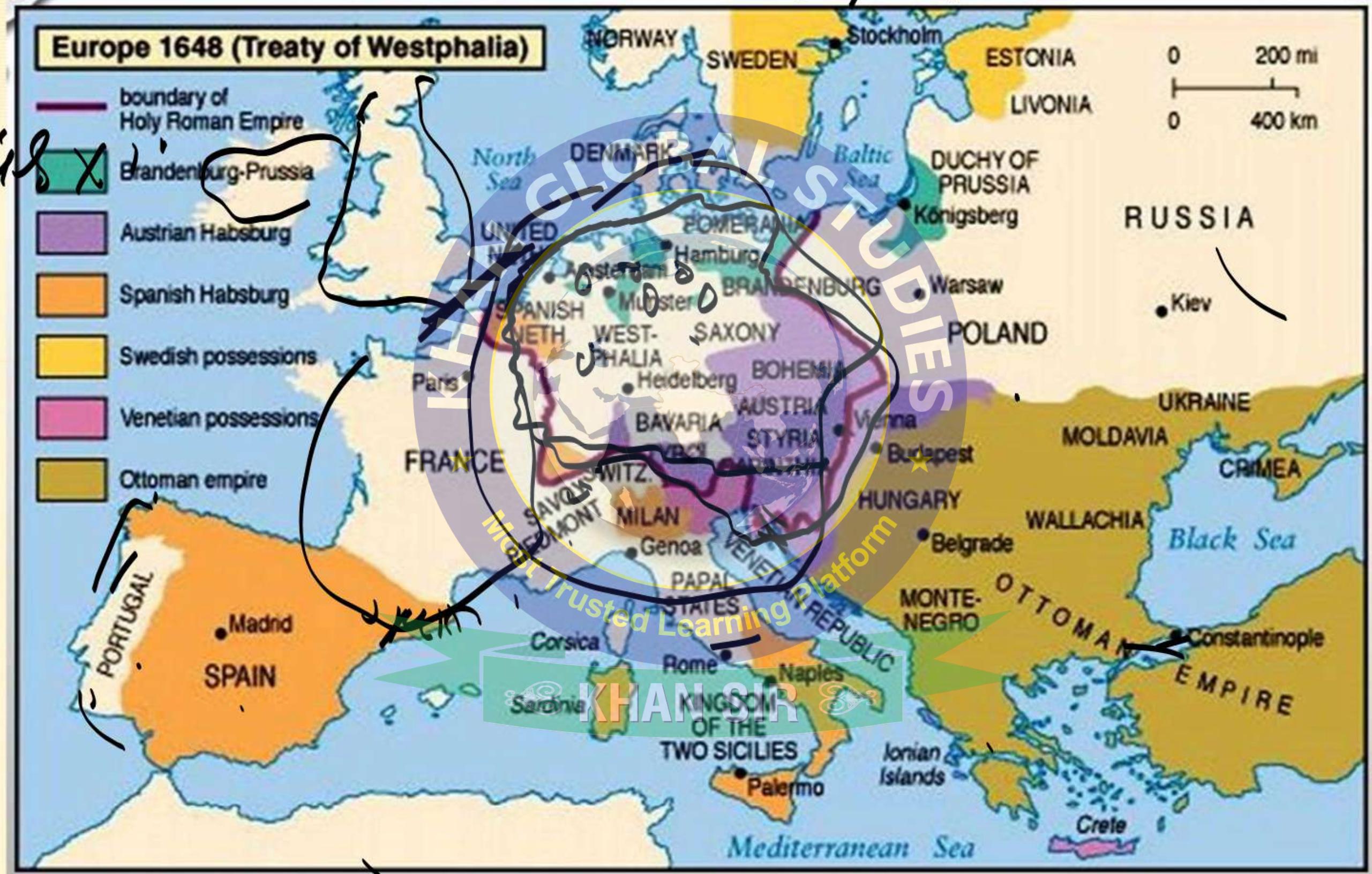




Franks ultima
Fridj
Cossackin Rd.
Decline of
contagious-
, pte



Diksh



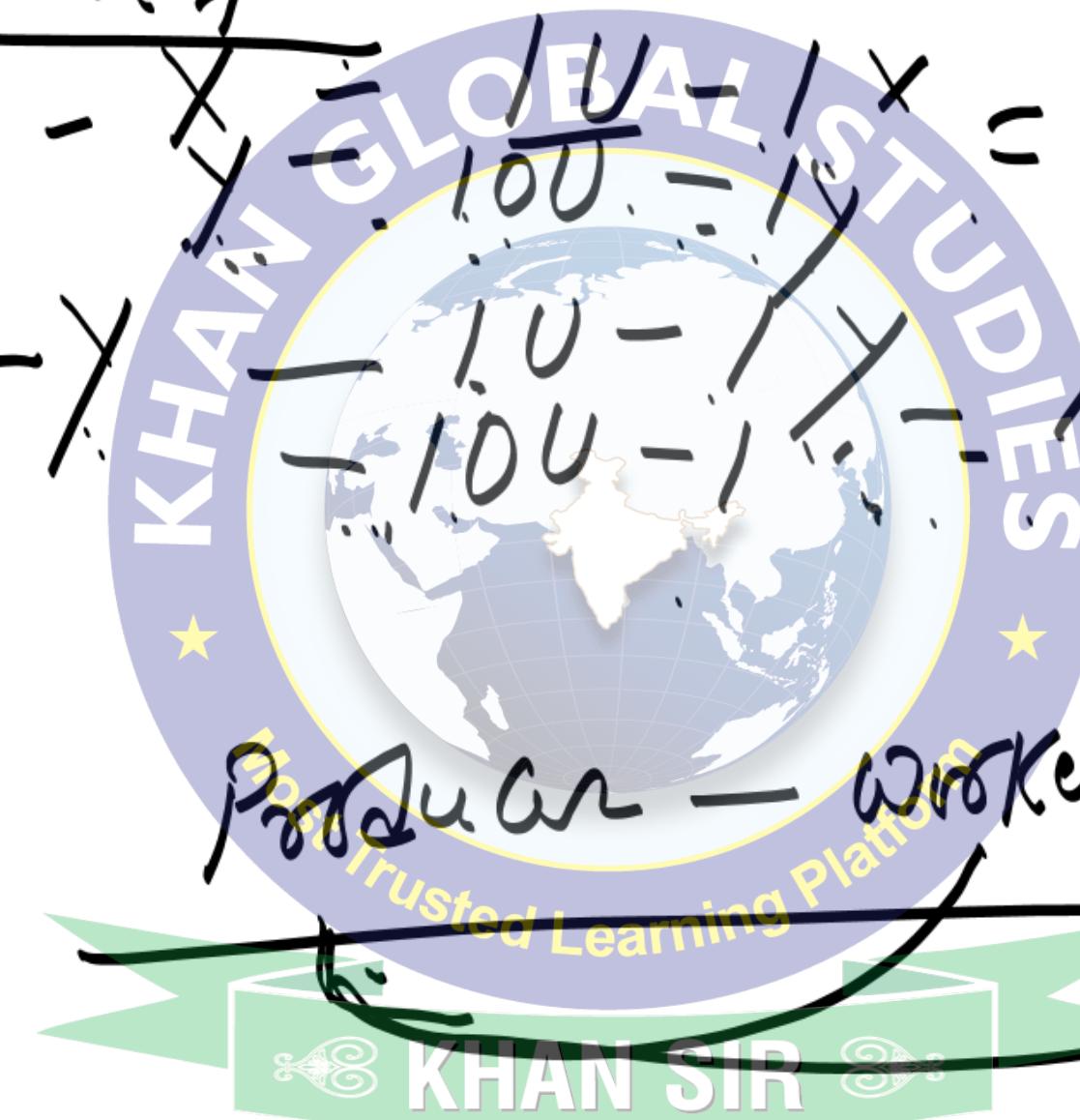
Interdisciplinary Approach

- **International Economy** – Global economy came into existence for the first time during the era of mercantilism (16-17th century). It was during this period, a wider trade network was established in a vast area from American continent to east and south-east Asia. In fact, mercantilism was an economic philosophy as well; it believed that the volume of international trade was fixed. Therefore, the surplus trade of the one nation was possible due to trade deficit of the other. So, every nation should have tried to maintain the trade surplus in its favour by adopting some artificial measures. But it was definitely a dangerous economic theory, as it used to create hurdles in the free flow of the goods among different regions. That's why in 18th century, a reputed economist Adam Smith gave a serious jolt to this theory through propounding a new theory of laissez faire (free trade).

Laissez faire-

A - X - Y - GLOBAL STUDIES = / / X

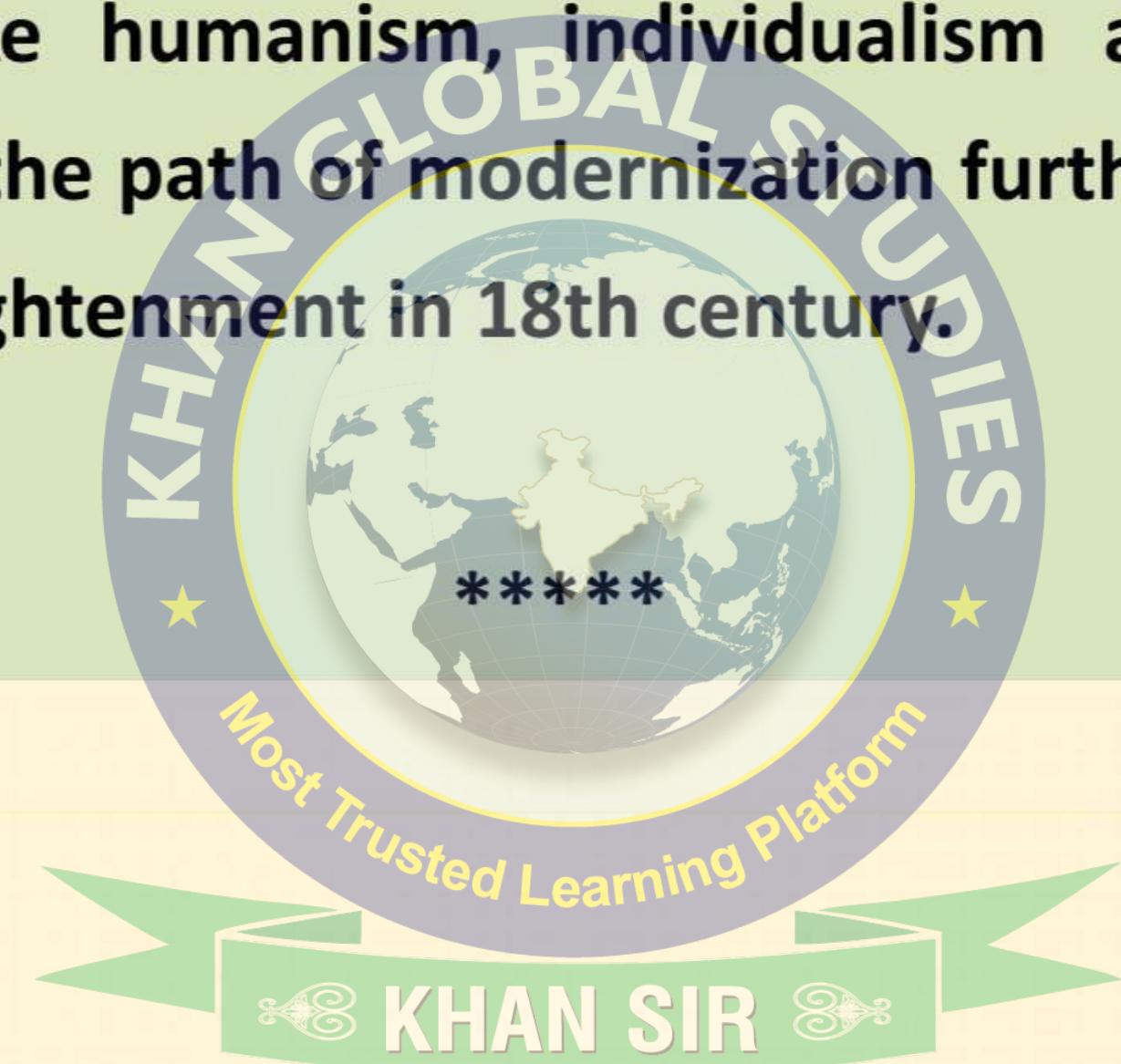
B - Y - X - I U - I O U - / / Y



Profound - Worker - Consumer

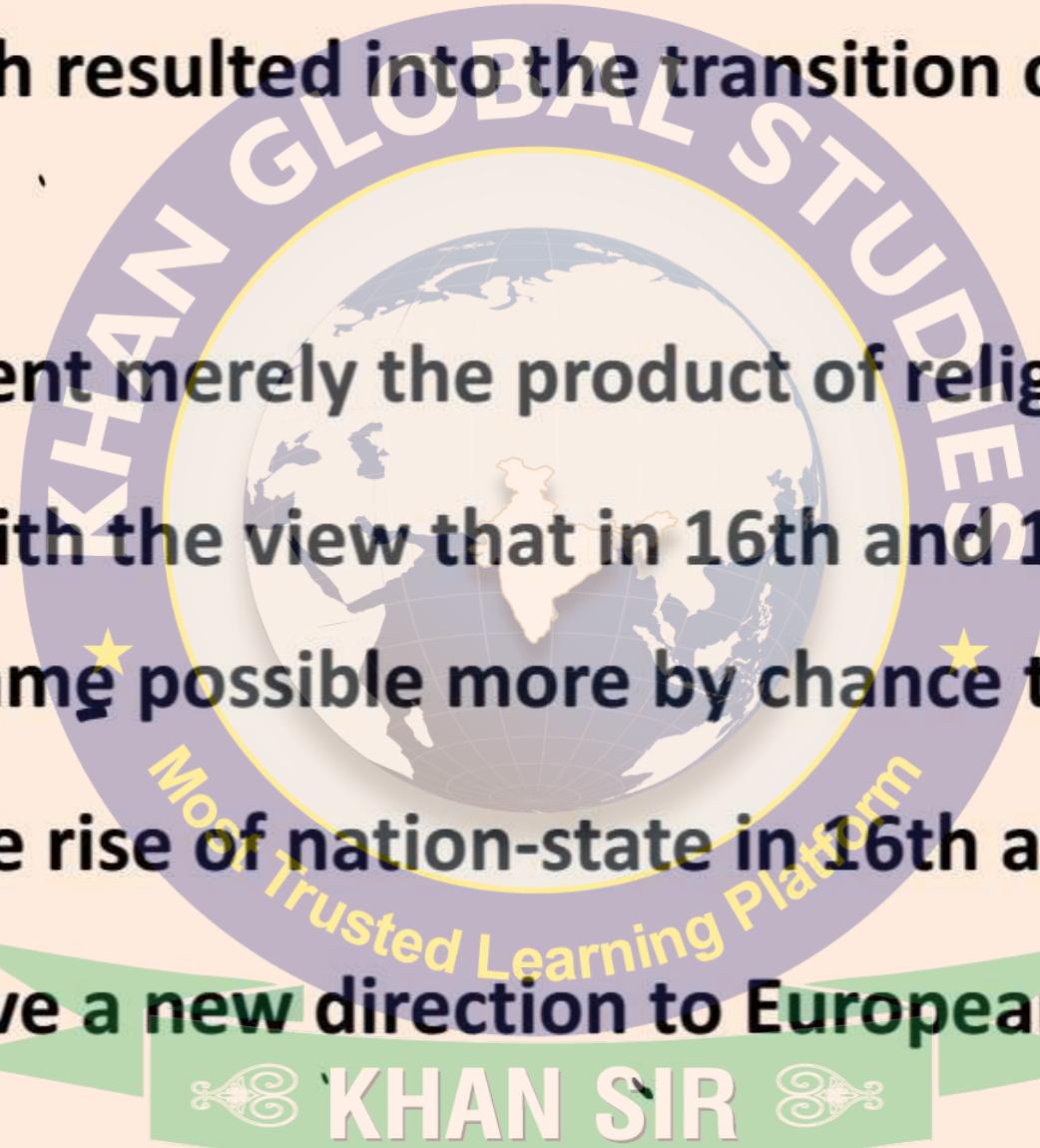
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- **Modernization of Europe** – This period is marked by the rise of new cultural values like humanism, individualism and secularism which carried Europe on the path of modernization further. So, Europe entered into the era of enlightenment in 18th century.



Questions:

1. Explain the factors which resulted into the transition of medieval age into modern one..
2. Was protestant movement merely the product of religious factor?
3. How far do you agree with the view that in 16th and 17th century Europe, the rise of nation-state became possible more by chance than by design?
4. Explain the causes of the rise of nation-state in 16th and 17th century Europe.
5. Treaty of Westphalia gave a new direction to European politics. Clarify the statement.





Model Answer

Q1: Explain the factors which resulted into the transition of medieval age into modern one.

(Question analysis- Question is hypothetical. Keyword- 'transition from medieval to modern age', Directory word- Explain)

Model Answer – There were three main hurdles in the way of transition from medieval to modern age – Feudalism, European Church System and Holy Roman Empire. It is only after the demolition of these institutions that rise of modern west became possible. Following factors made a contribution to its rise-

- As a result of technological upgradation and Commercial Revolution, there was influx of money in countryside. Consequently, feudal structure started to crumble out as cash-nexus undermined its structure. Furthermore, the decline of feudalism led to the rise of capitalism as well as that of powerful monarchy.
- Likewise, protestant movement destroyed European Church System. It removed a major hurdle behind the rise of a nation-state.
- Lastly, Thirty-years war paved the way for the decline of Holy Roman Empire. The treaty of Westphalia (1648) proved a landmark in the history of Europe as modern nation-state system came into existence after the treaty.
In this way, the process of transition from medieval Europe into modern one was completed.

Q2:- Was protestant movement merely the product of religious factor?

(Question-analysis- This question is 'argumentative' in nature. We need to clarify our stand first then we should start writing.)

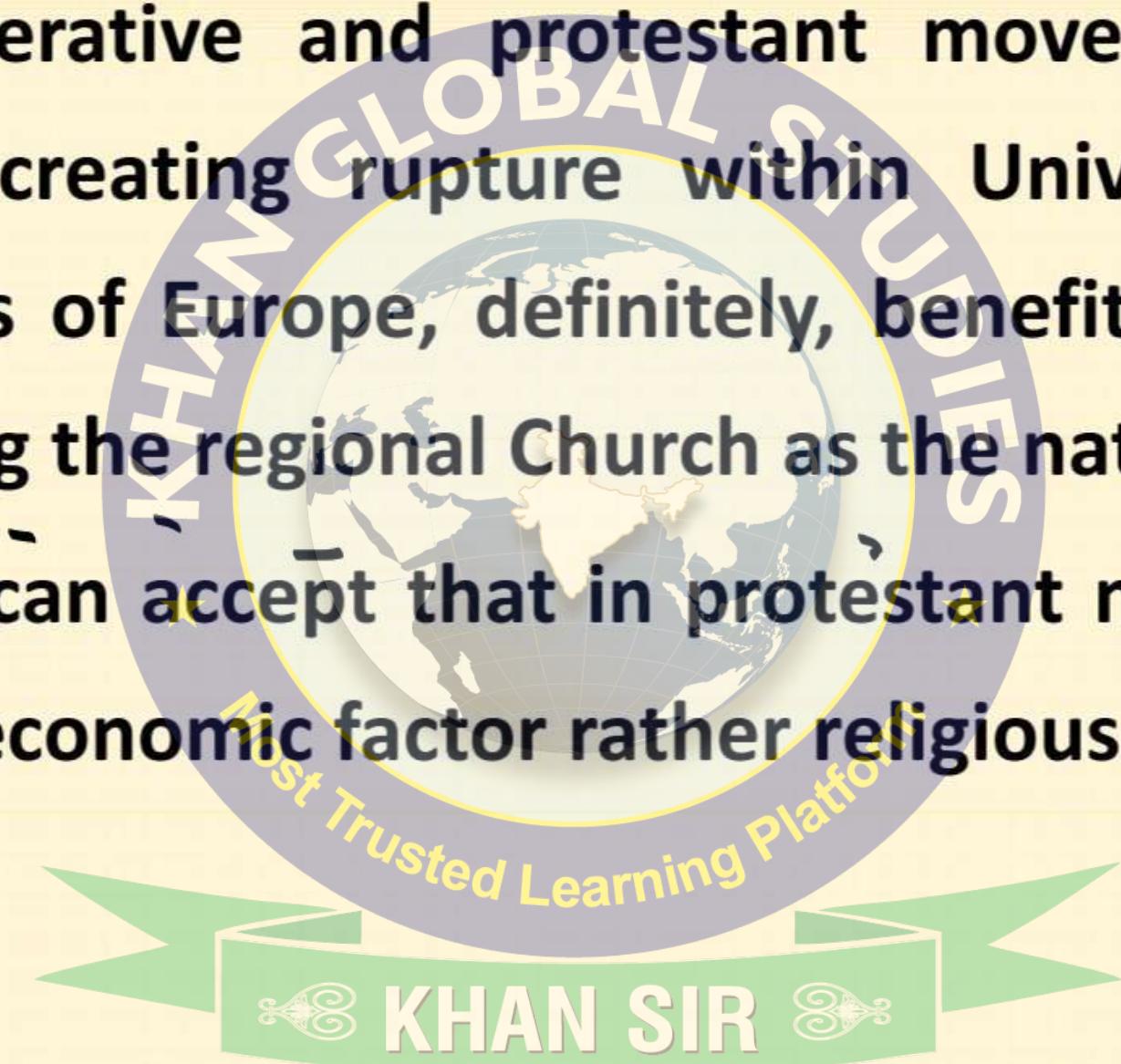
Answer- Protestant movement was a revolt against Roman Catholic Church system. Religious factor, definitely, made a contribution to this movement. It is said that various types of religious corruptions were prevailing within Roman Catholic Church system i.e. contravention of vows of chastity, sale of indulgences etc. *(Creeped into)*

But it is equally true that under the influence of Counter Reformation, the process of reforms had already started within Roman Catholic Church system. Therefore, even protestant movement would not have occurred, religious reforms might, well, have been carried on, as political and economic factors worked as the main catalyst behind these reforms.

- **Economic factor** – For the promotion of trade, profit-making and money-lending were essential tools while Roman Catholic Church used to discourage usury (money-lending) and profit-making.

- **Political factor** – For creation of a nation-state, to bring the Church under the state was imperative and protestant movement created such a condition through creating rupture within Universal Church System. Ambitious monarchs of Europe, definitely, benefited from this situation through transforming the regional Church as the national one.

Therefore, we can accept that in protestant movement the decisive role was political and economic factor rather religious.



Q3:- How far do you agree with the view that in 16th and 17th century Europe the rise of nation-state became possible more by chance than by design?

(Question Analysis– This question is 'argumentative' in nature. Keywords are 'nation-state', 'design', 'chance', 'do you agree'.)

Answer– In the rise of nation-state in 16th and 17th century Europe, the role of 'design' and that of 'chance' both can be underlined, but for making the assessment of their relative importance we are supposed to explore various factors, such as-

1. **Feudalism vs. Monarchy** – The decline of feudalism, definitely, was the product of chance, but it is equally true that it might result into either political anarchy or the government by the people. But the ambitious monarchs of Europe seized the opportunity and manipulated the situation in their favour.
2. **Renaissance vs. Reformation**– Renaissance was rather the product of chance but protestant movement was sponsored. It was enjoying the support of rising middle class as well as monarchy.
3. **Commercial Revolution** – The role of chance was instrumental behind Commercial Revolution, but mercantilism was well designed by European monarchs, as its objective was to strengthen the monarchy and the nation.

Thus we can say that in the rise of nation-state, even there was a role of chance but decisive role was played by design itself.

For Practice :

- Q4. Explain the causes of the rise of nation-state in 16th and 17th century Europe.**
- Q5. Treaty of Westphalia gave a new direction to European politics. Clarify the statement.**



Part-II

Liberalisation & Nationalism, Nation-State & Disintegration of Old Empires

Sub-part: I

Enlightenment & Modern Thinkers

Sub-part: II

**American Revolution, American Constitution &
American Civil War.**

Sub-part: III

French Revolution

Sub-part: IV

Europe after 1815

**Liberalism and Nationalism
nation state, Disintegration of
old empires**

- All the topics of Part-II are related to each other. You can underline the change in the totality. While reading these, you will be able to underline the following facts: *facts*
- The ambition of middle class is manifested through enlightenment. The American Revolution and the French Revolution occurred to implementation of that ambition and it led major changes in Europe. After the defeat of Napoleon (1815), the Vienna Congress attempted to suppress the ideas of the French Revolution and take u-turn in the course of history, but failed. Ideologies like 'Liberalism' and 'Nationalism' invited revolutions and changes in Europe throughout the 19th century.
- (But study material has been divided into parts and sub-parts for the convenience of candidates, so that they do not feel much pressure during their study.)

World History (Part-II)

Subpart-I: Enlightenment

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Enlightenment

Meaning of Enlightenment

Basis or factors of Enlightenment

Characteristics of Enlightenment and its ideas

Important enlightened thinkers and their ideology

Impact of Enlightenment

Political KHAN SIR Social

Economic

Limitations of Enlightenment

GLOBAL STUDY

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Meaning of Enlightenment

- After its rise, modern west moved to another stage of ideological fermentation that was known as enlightenment. Literal meaning of enlightenment was the dawn of light after a long night of darkness i.e. darkness of ignorance, that of superstition, that of intolerance and that of servitude to the past.

Basis or factors of Enlightenment

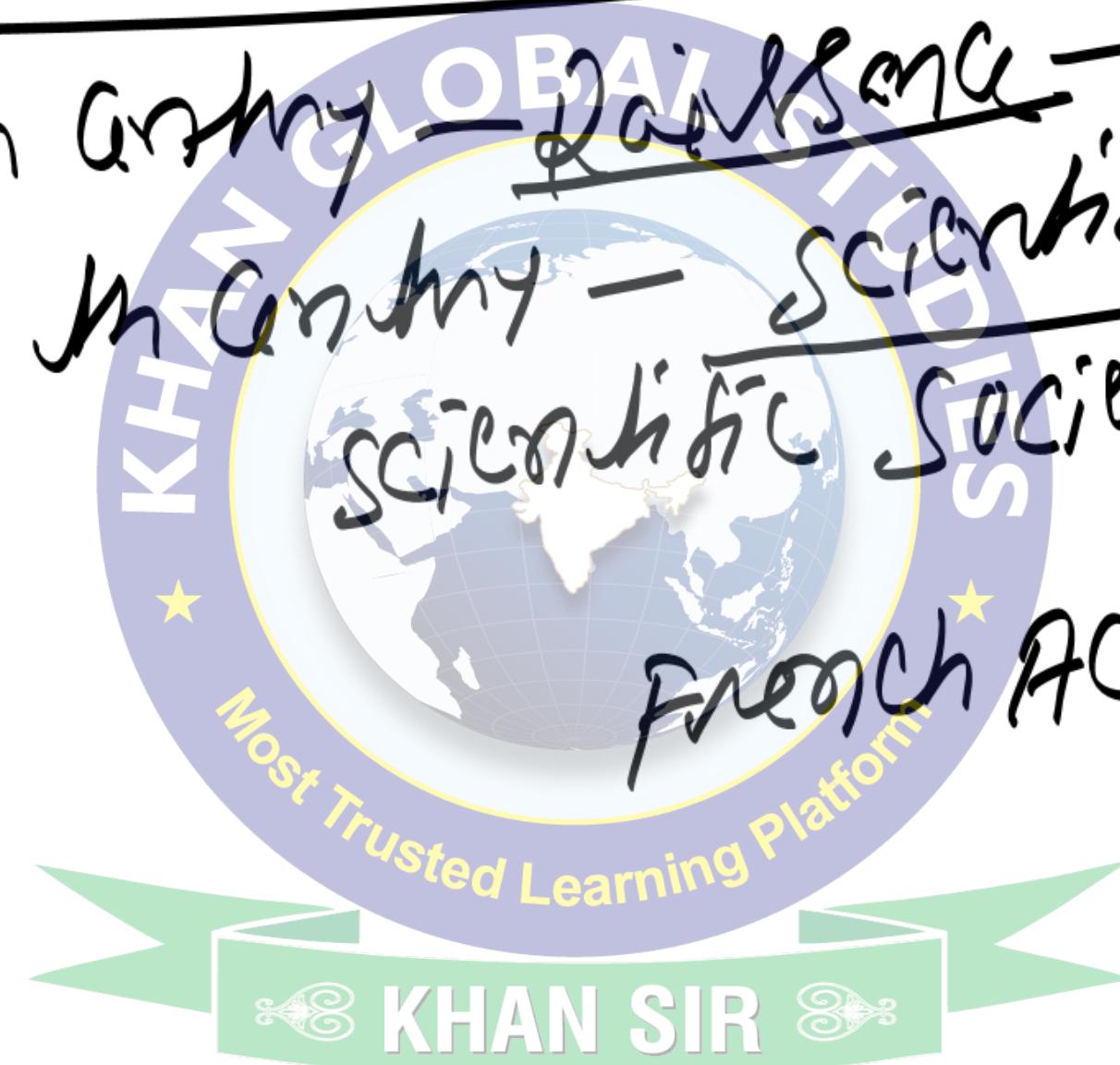
- As the name enlightenment suggests it was an intellectual movement but this intellectual movement had a strong material basis. From the view point of changing class equation following diagram represents the social basis of enlightenment-KHAN SIR

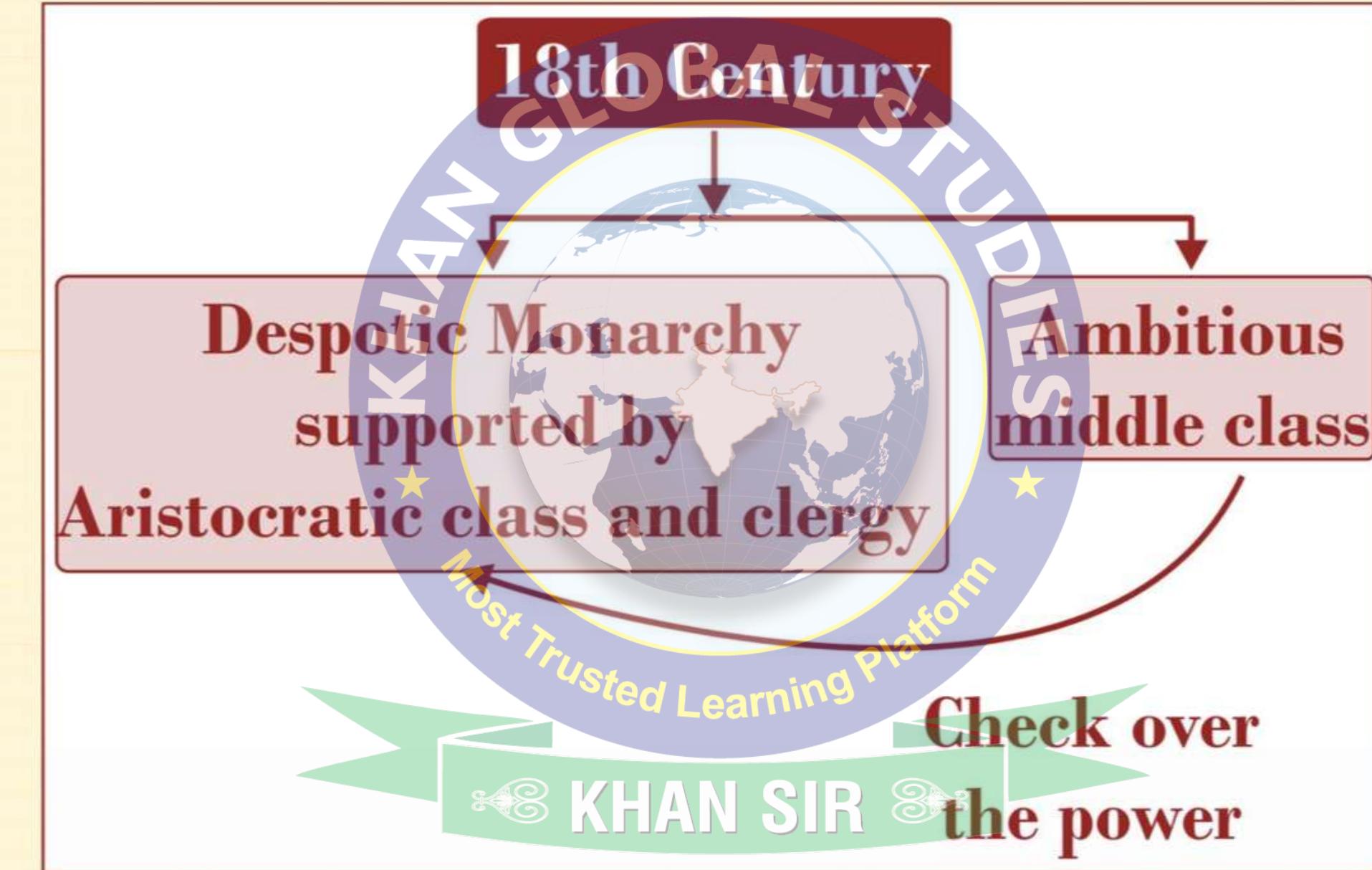
Between 14th Century and
18th Century - As the result of
various changes



Emphasis on the scientific method

16th Century — ~~Global Renaissance~~ —
17th Century — ~~Scientific Revolution~~ —
Society — Royal Society
of London (1660)
French Academy of SCIENCE.





- Scientific revolution of the 17th century shaped up the attitude of human beings to their surroundings. The scientific revolution impacted the human consciousness also. Apart from that, the middle class used this scientific ideology in order to strengthen its demand.
- **Characteristics of Enlightenment and its ideas-** Newly discovered ideas about God, nature and universe came to be applied in political, economic, social and religious spheres as well. Hence, Enlightenment gave emphasis over the following factors-
 1. Scientific method could be applied in solving the basic problems in political, economic, social as well as ecclesiastical fields.
 2. Rationalism is the basis of knowledge and the future of man guided by rationalism is bright.

3. Very much like nature, even political, economic and social institutions should work according to their own eternal laws and there should be no scope for outside intervention.
4. It had a great optimistic attitude and there was emphasis over 'happiness' in life.

Important enlightened thinkers and their ideology -

- It was assumed that the evolution of enlightenment started when a French thinker Voltaire traveled to Britain. He compared the liberal society of Britain to the conservative society of France. France and Britain were influenced the most by the ideology of enlightenment and later it spread in other parts of Europe.

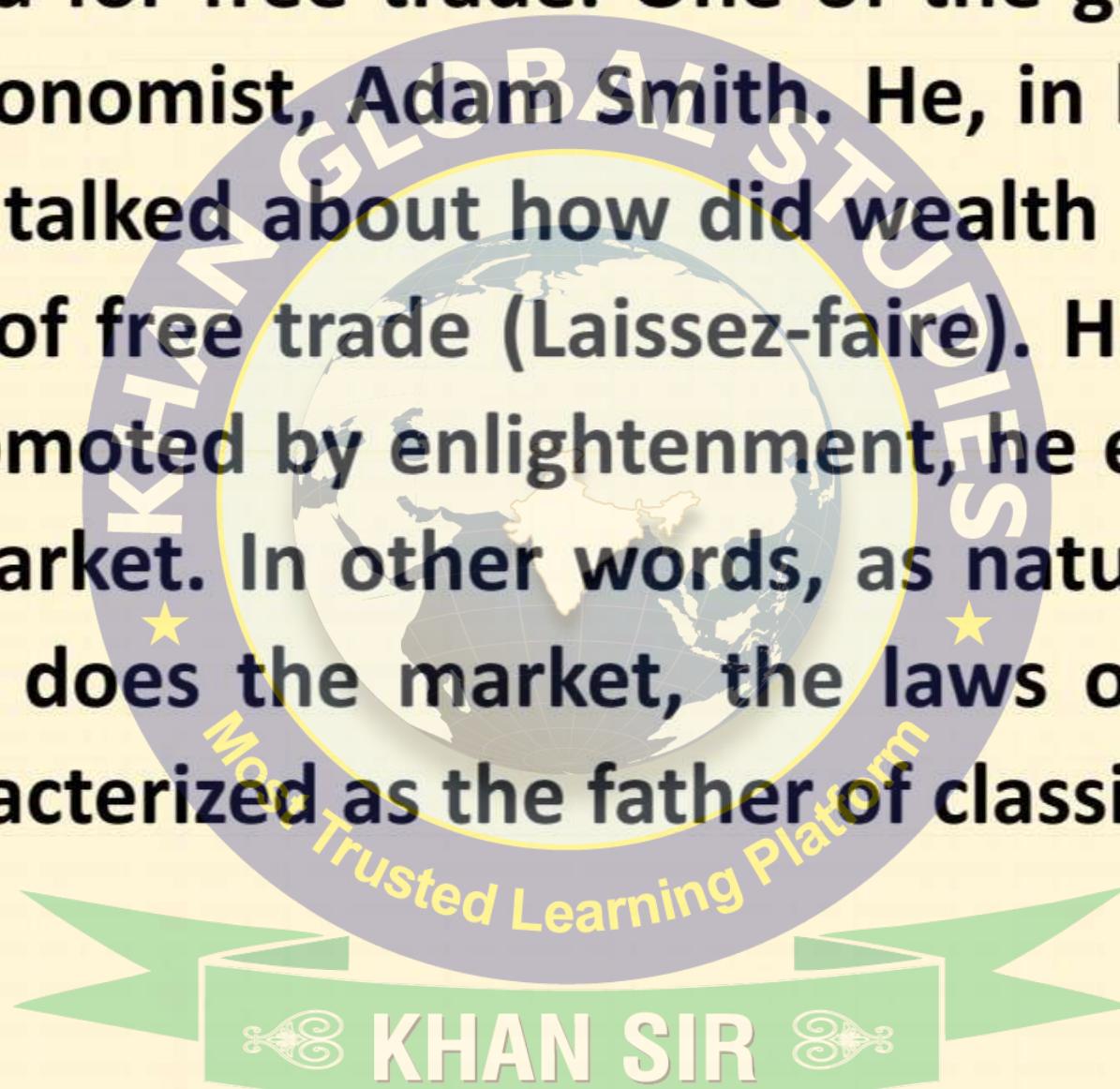
- Enlightened thinkers are those thinkers who believed in the fundamental ideology of enlightenment. In other words, they emphasized rationalism and scientific methods for human development. Among them, French philosopher Voltaire criticised the despotic nature of monarchy, superstition of Church and stupidity of aristocracy. He was a great advocate of individual freedom. Likewise, Diderot in his encyclopedia mentioned monarchical despotism. The enlightened scholar, Montesquieu, in his famous text ‘Spirit of Laws’, pleaded for the separation of power among three organs of the government i.e. legislative, executive and judicial power in order to preserve individual freedom. To protect the individual freedom John Locke enshrined the idea of limited monarchy. In this way, the enlightenment proved to be an important step in the evolution of modern constitutionalism.

- The matter of fact was that all contemporary thinkers did not recognize the ideology of enlightenment. Though Rousseau belonged to the same era but he was ideologically different from the contemporary thinkers. He questioned rationalism of enlightenment, instead it gave emphasis over emotions. He rejected the method of science and declared that in the name of civilization man has lost proximity to himself. While the enlightened thinkers believed in constitutional monarchy, Rousseau envisaged democracy. He declared General Will is the sovereign Will.
- Rousseau has told every one of us are having two wills, one is sublime higher will and another is selfish instinct. What we know as the General Will is the aggregate of the higher sublime will of the members of the community. So he emphasised the power of community. Therefore, he came to be known as the father of socialism and modern nationalism.

Impact of Enlightenment -

- Enlightenment gave a new ideological twist to contemporary political, economic and social structure –
- **Political field** - It presented a model of limited monarchy. British scholar John Lock envisaged a new model of monarchy. Limited monarchy implied a monarch who governed with the support of an elected assembly, although on limited franchise. Having been inspired by enlightenment, many European monarchs adopted certain progressive ideas of the enlightenment. Therefore, they came to be known as enlightened monarchs e.g. Fredrick II of Prussia, Joseph II of Austria, Catherine the great of Russia, etc.

- **Economic field** - In economic field it was opposed to mercantilism instead it advocated for free trade. One of the great economists of the time was British economist, Adam Smith. He, in his magnum opus 'The wealth of Nations', talked about how did wealth of nations grow better through the policy of free trade (Laissez-faire). Having been inspired by rationalism and promoted by enlightenment, he equated laws of nature with the laws of market. In other words, as nature functions according to its own laws so does the market, the laws of demand and supply. Adam Smith is characterized as the father of classical economics.



- **Social field-** In social sphere enlightenment promoted the idea of individualism and individual freedom. The Enlightened scholar, Montesquieu, in his famous text 'Spirit of Laws', pleaded for separation among three organs of the government in order to preserve individual freedom. In this way, the seeds of so-called republican or democratic ideas were sown during the period of enlightenment. So, under the influence of enlightenment, even the legal system and different organs of administration underwent a change. Apart from this, slavery system was attacked and ultimately its abolition became inevitable. Furthermore, enlightenment gave support to technological upgradation and also supported medical research as a result of which disease like Pox could be eliminated. Lastly, it also encouraged human passion for material pursuit.

Limitations of Enlightenment - In spite of its unique character enlightenment had some limitations as well -

- Enlightenment had a strong male, paternalistic, elitist and white racist flavor. It would be callous to ignore the fact that enlightened scholars had little consideration for women, lower class people and the colonial people.
- Being the promoter of middle class interest enlightened scholars emphasized the dictum that the government should be for the people but not by the people. So, these scholars were opposed to democracy. Infact, enlightened thinkers preferred the limited franchise.
- According to the idea of enlightenment, human rights and individual freedom were exclusively meant for Europe, not to the colonies.

Challenges to Rationalism -

- Jean Jacques Rousseau questioned rationalism of enlightenment instead it gave emphasis over emotions.
- Presently, post modernism gave challenge to modernism based on enlightenment's rationalism. Enlightenment has declared scientific method as a full proof method for reaching the truth and attaining man's perfectibility. But war, racial conflict and environmental degradation all put a question mark to enlightenment's claim. Hence, post modernism declared that there is neither a single truth nor any single route leading to the truth.

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Enlightenment and American Revolution:

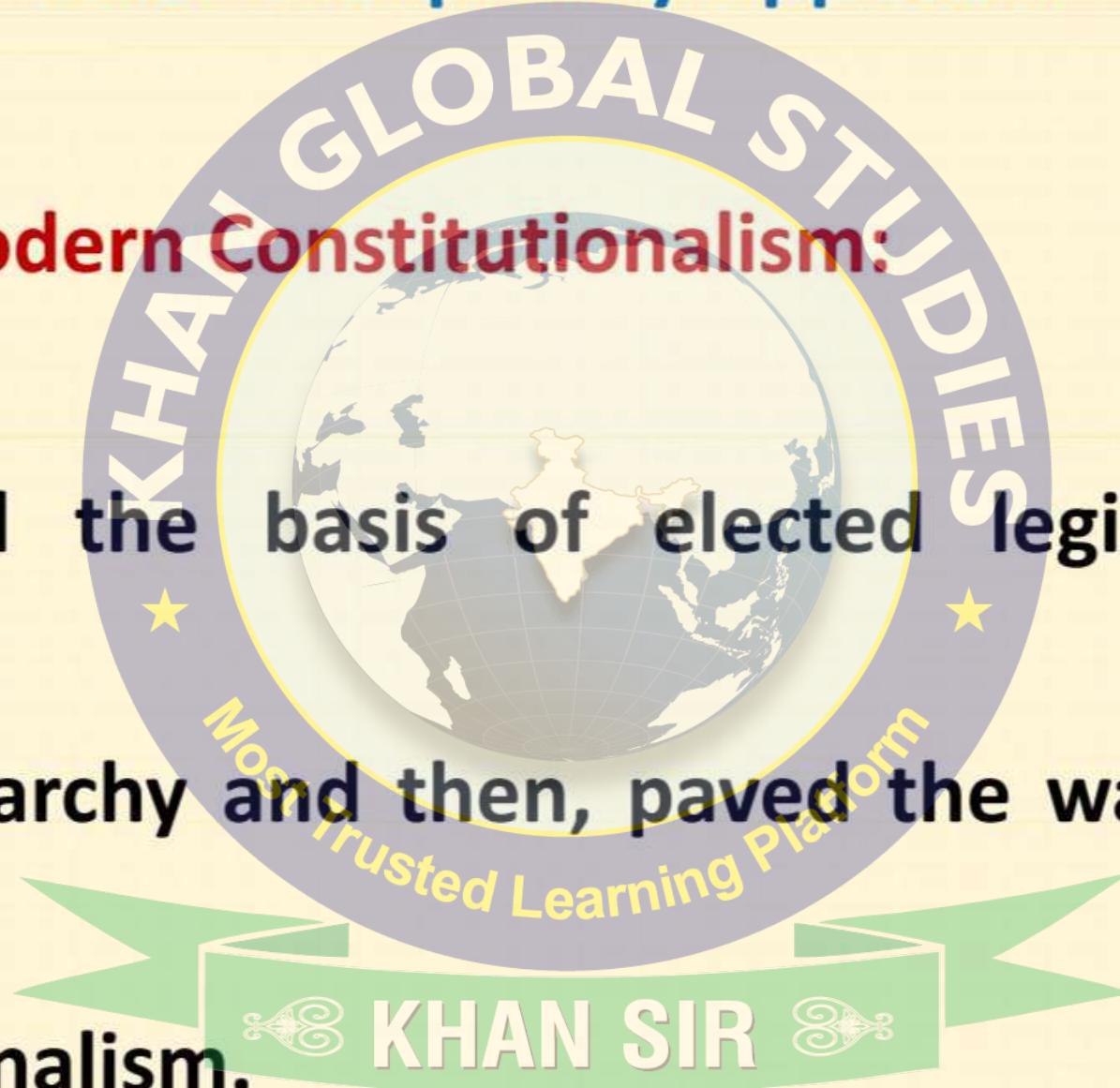
- Enlightenment definitely gave ideological support to the American Revolution. In fact, American scholars were widely attracted to enlightenment it is due to the fact that the enlightened scholars of Europe highlighted American society as a model of enlightened society. Later some American scholars got so much attracted to European enlightenment that at least two scholars, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson visited Europe as well.

Enlightenment and French Revolution :

- Enlightenment gave ideological support to French Revolution so much that later even Napoleon Bonaparte was compelled to declare that, 'If there were no Rousseau, there would have been no Revolution

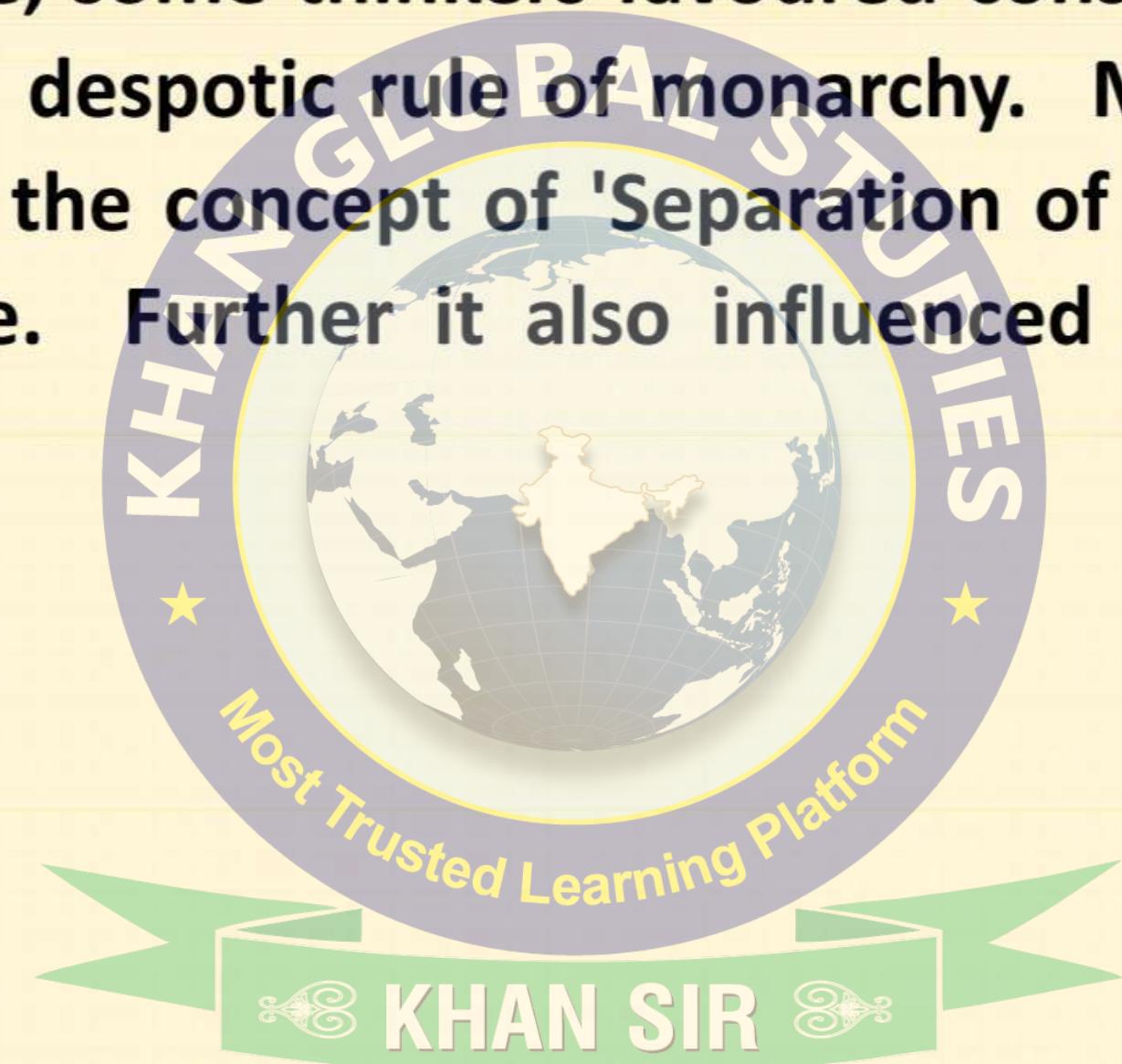
Inter-Disciplinary Approach

- ❑ **Development of Modern Constitutionalism:**
 - Enlightenment laid the basis of elected legislative assembly and constitutional monarchy and then, paved the way for development of modern constitutionalism.



- In Britain, this process had started even before the Enlightenment. The British monarchy was trying to establish itself as an autocratic ruler, but an institution called 'Parliament' developed there, which came into existence after a long conflict with the monarchy. As a result, the power of the parliament gradually increased and the monarchy went on losing its power. It is important to underline that the British king John had to sign a Charter of Rights in 1215 CE which came to be known as the 'British Magna Carta'. It is considered as the source of human rights in the world. Then in the 17th century, the Parliament strengthened its position and in 1688 CE, there occurred a 'Glorious Revolution' and the Parliament removed the existing monarch, James II and installed on the throne its favourite monarch. Thus constitutionalism developed in Britain. Now it became necessary to have a legislature because without legislature, the executive could not function.

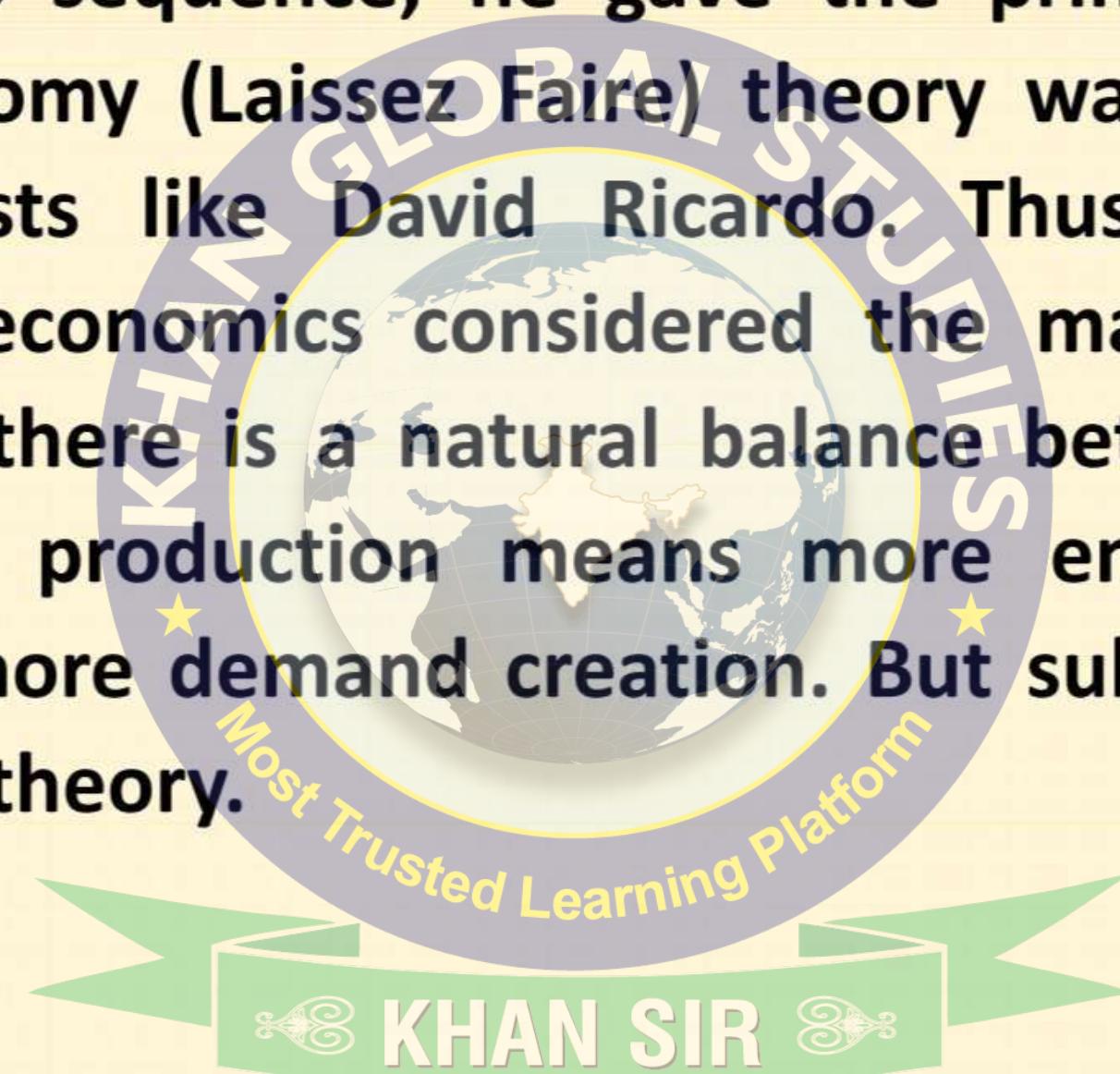
- In a way, the British model had a profound influence on the thinkers of this age. Therefore, some thinkers favoured constitutionalism and they demanded to curb despotic rule of monarchy. Montesquieu, a French thinker, presented the concept of 'Separation of Power' to protect the freedom of people. Further it also influenced the nature of the US Constitution.



Changes in economic policy:

- As we have seen, Adam Smith laid the foundation of classical economics. He believed that the market has its own rational, so the economy should be left to the market forces. Therefore he advocated for 'free economy'. According to him, there is a natural harmony among the interests of producers, workers and consumers. If the producer increases price of his product, then consumers will not buy it. Similarly, if the consumer wants to buy the goods at a rate below a certain limit, the producers will not sell their products to them. On the other hand, if producers do not give reasonable wages to workers, then workers will not work. On the contrary, if workers demand more wages, producers will not employ them.

Through this way, interests of each other will continue to be balanced in the free economy. In this sequence, he gave the principle of 'equilibrium'. Further his free economy (Laissez Faire) theory was also gained support from other economists like David Ricardo. Thus, classical economics developed. Classical economics considered the market to be the most rational. In his view, there is a natural balance between production and consumption. More production means more employment and more employment means more demand creation. But subsequent events put a question mark on this theory.



Food for Thought

- Why enlightenment is treated as a middle class world view?
- To what extent do you think it is appropriate to consider the enlightenment as the harbinger of modern Age?
- How did the enlightenment lay the foundation for the idea of constitutionalism?
- How is enlightenment supposed to be seminal to modernism in Europe and how is post-modernism redefined modernism established by European Enlightenment?

