LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY

HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

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SYLLABUS

History of the Ancient World

Objectives

- To make the students aware of the early civilization, the bronze age, the iron age, the stone age, and the fundamental characteristics of the human civilizations of these ages.
- To provide students with a detailed information about the empires, the feudal system and the initial trade policies of different ages.
- To give students an intellectual information about the principal changes happened in medieval agriculture and production technique, educational institutions and the modern world.

S.No.	Topics
1.	**Early Human Societies**
	Hunting and Gathering
	Pastoral Nomadism
	Transition to Agriculture
	The Neolithic Revolution
	Implications for the World
2.	**Bronze Age Civilizations**
	Cultural and Natural Settings of the Early Civilizations
	Technological Foundations and Socio-Economic Parameters
	Writing and Artistic Expression
	The Social Structure Reconstructed
3.	**Formation of States and Empires**
	Formation of States and Empires: A General Introduction
	The Persian Empire
4.	Ancient Greece
	The Roman Empire
5.	**Alternative Social Formations**
	Latin America
	Africa
	Nomadic Empires

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Unit 1: Early Human Societies: Hunting and Gathering

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Objectives

Introduction

1.1 Pro-Historical Phase

1.2 Paleolithic Age

1.3 Summary

1.4 Keywords

1.5 Review Questions

1.6 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Understand Pro-historical phase.
- Know Paleolithic age.

Introduction

Beginning of Human Life on Earth—Earlier there was a conception amongst people that the creation of nature and its beings is done by God. Later humans laid the foundation of culture. In other words, people had faith in divinely principle of origin of life and development of culture but in today's scientific world, there is rarely any chance of significance of these thoughts. On the basis of scientific research, it has been proved that origin of earth was almost before 200 crore years and after lakhs of years of it, human incarnation took place. Outbreak of human life on earth is a result of successive development. This is the developmental principle of origin of human being. The progenitor of this principle is Darwin.

Today we have reached on very high stage of culture but steps to this destination were long ago before hundreds of centuries made by early men in history. Human civilization is being progressive on the way of development like a river. For many days, we didn't know about this sequential development of human civilization. But we have got to know a lot due to the trials in last 100 years.

1.1 Pro-Historical Phase

The sequential development of civilization of early human history is called pro-historical phase. We know the civilization developed in this phase as early civilization or primitive civilization. Although

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determining phase of this civilization is difficult, scholars have tried to present delineation of human life of pro-historic phase through their untiring efforts. There is no written historical volume for this phase. Therefore, whatever scholars have said in this context cannot be assumed as complete truth. However, on the basis of scientific research and analysis, the entertaining history of primitive civilization can be studied.

Human as food collector—There was not any specific difference between human and animal in the first step of civilization. Both of them almost lived life in the same way. But there existed a big difference between them. God gifted humans with intellect which we do not find in animals. It is the support of this intellect that men have stepped forward in sequential way.

Primitive man can be assumed mainly as a food collector. Human's main requirement is food in any generation. No one can survive without food. Cultivation was not invented in the beginning era of civilization. Therefore, human was dependent on nature completely. He had eaten roots of plants, fruits, flowers and flesh of animals to satisfy his hunger. Therefore, he wandered here to there in search of food. He lived his life in dense forests. Fruits of wild trees were his fruits. Leaves of forests protected him from cold, hot and rainy weather in the form of clothes. Dense bushes and caves were his living places. He used to satisfy his thirst from the water of river and stream. This was the aspect of primitive man and these were his sources of living. His entire life was finished in search of food. In the beginning, human had to struggle always with natural calamity and wild animals. He invented many weapons and tools for this. Initially, these weapons were made of stones only but later on various metals were started to be used in making them. Scholars have divided pro-historic phase of primitive men in three stages on the basis of weapons and tools—Paleolithic Age, Neolithic Age, Bronze Age.

Notes Primitive men can be assumed mainly as a food collector.

1.2 Paleolithic Age

As a whole, Paleolithic age is that which lasted until 10,000 to 50,000 years ago. It is known through material found in excavation that Nienderthal, Pilt Down, Caucatious, Trinil, Rodasion, Pithcanthropus, and Hindalvarg etc. men lived in this age. Residues of Paleolithic age are found in India and Java besides Germany, France, England etc. European Countries. It is speculate that this age covers most of the human life.

Livelihood and Requirements—Man of Paleolithic age was completely barbaric and wild. His life was akin to animals. Life must be full of struggle in that age. Due to violent animals and natural calamity, his life was always in danger. There is always significance of elemental requirements of food, clothes and house for men. These three only were the requirements of primitive men also.

Food—Food is quite necessary to survive life. There was no specific medium of livelihood those days. They didn't know about cultivation and animal husbandry. That is why people used to satisfy their hunger with plant roots, fruits, flowers and animal flesh. People ate raw and cooked flesh.

Clothes—After the fulfillment of food, there was a requirement of protecting body. In the beginning, human might remain naked. He protected himself from adverse climate by hiding in bushes, caves and gulfs. Inspired from the purpose of protecting his body and feeling of shame, primitive man started covering his body by bark and leaves of the trees and skin of the animals.

Accommodation—Primitive men had a lot of inconvenience in dwelling. They did not know how to make cottage and buildings. That is why he protected himself in some ways from adverse climate and natural calamities by hiding in bushes, gulfs and caves.

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Weapons and Tools—Human of Paleolithic age invented various tools and weapons according to the requirement. In the beginning, the weapons of primitive men were his hands and legs. Later he used wood and stone as his weapons. Equipment of wood was not reliable.

Therefore, use of stones increased. Wiry and penetrating weapons were started manufacturing by scrubbing old stone pieces. In this way, Javelin, harpoon, pounder, axe, hammer etc. weapons started manufacturing and later weapons from bones, horns and ivory started to make. Further, art of carpentry was developed. There are also proofs of manufacturing of ropes and baskets. In this age, human also started using arc-bow.

Did u know? In Paleolithic age, man discovered fire and used it.

Social Organization—Human lived alone in the beginning. Society was not organized. Social knots were loose. There was no marriage ritual in that time. Consciousness of husband-wife relationship was also not there. Women were very significant in the society. Right on children was with mother only. Anthropolgists take this primitive society as women dominating and mother power society.

Later on, man understood the significance of group and organization. Existence of human seemed to be safer by living in gangs or clusters. Gradually, marriage ritual, family etc. emerged in society.

Economic Organization—There was also not any economic organization in this age. Development of individual wealth was not there. There was no right on animals and forests of any individual or particular family. That is why this is called a primitive age of communism.

Summarizing this can be said that humans of Paleolithic age were uncultural and barbaric. They didn't know farming, animal husbandry and they could not live on one place. They didn't have any knowledge for education, literature, art of science etc. However, this should be accepted that these were the first in the human form to struggle against nature which is continued till date.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. ..... was the chief food of primitive men.
2. Primitive men lived in ..... .
3. Residuals of Paleolithic are found in ..... besides France, Germany, and England.

1.3 Summary

- Today we have reached on very high stage of culture but steps to this destination were long ago before hundreds of centuries made by early men in history.
- There was not any specific difference between human and animal in the first step of civilization.
- In the beginning, human had to struggle always with natural calamity and wild animals. He invented many weapons and tools for this.
- In the beginning, human might remain naked. He protected himself from adverse climate by hiding in bushes, caves and gulfs.
- Human of Paleolithic age invented various tools and weapons according to the requirement.
- Summarisingly this can be said that humans of Paleolithic age were uncultural and barbaric.

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1.4 Keywords

- **Historical consciousness:** Knowledge of history
- **Paleolithic age:** The age before the manufacturing of stone weapons by men

1.5 Review Questions

1. Tell the characteristics of humans of Paleolithic Age.
2. What were the works of humans as food collector?
3. What were the characteristics of Paleolithic age?

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Roots of Plants and Raw Flesh
2. Bushes, Gulfs, Caves etc.
3. India and Java

1.6 Further Readings

1. **Ancient and Medieval World History**—*Bipin Bihari Sinha – Gyananda Publication*.
2. **Rise and History of the Ancient World**—*Om Prakash Prasad – Rajkamal Publications*.
3. **The Role of World History**—*Ramsaran Sharma, K.K. Mandal – Rajkamal Publications*.
4. **Medieval Arab History**—*Kauleshhwar Ram – Kitab Mahal.*
5. **World History**—*Kusum Vajpayee—Ishika Publishing House*.
6. **Ancient and Medieval World History**—*B.B. Sinha – Gyananda Publications*.
7. **History of the World**—*Girish Kumar Sinha – Omega Publications*.

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Unit 2: Pastoral Nomadism

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Objectives

Introduction

2.1 Pre-Paleolithic Period

2.2 Summary

2.3 Keywords

2.4 Review Questions

2.5 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Know pre-Paleolithic period.
- Understand daily routine and way of living of humans of pre-Paleolithic age.

Introduction

We find various types of stone weapons made by humans which generously highlight the capability of our ancestors and refer to their life. More and more people with developed mind were engendering on earth. Human of Java, Peking, Hydelberg, Piltdown, Nienderthal, Cromognan, Rodashian etc. proves that in this age, human had been developing with intelligence more and more. Division of period of civilization of primitive men and their history is done on the basis of their weapons. Human made stone weapons in primitive time. Therefore, age of this history is called Paleolithic age. In the beginning of this age, stone weapons were not trimmed properly and not smoothen even. On the basis of these unshaped weapons, this age is called Paleolithic age. But gradually, good qualities of weapons were started making. These were sharpened by scrubbing or rubbing and then they looked like a weapon. On the basis of this, this age is called Neolithic age. Whole Paleolithic age is considered to be before 5 lakhs to 5000 years now.

Notes Division of period of civilization and history of primitive men is done on the basis of their weapons.

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2.1 Pre-Paleolithic Period

Period

Pre-Paleolithic period was very long. Even residuals of 5 Lakh year's old mankind are found. Eoliths are also found in these residuals which are very significant. This period was like a drama in which there was curtain rises and lowers on and off and in every novel scene, new characters are present. These residuals tell us that beginning of mankind is engendering. Growing and then extinguished. At the end of this age, Sapien man came on the stage. He tended to improvement. Gradually, his advancement was so much that he no more depended on Paleolithic weapons and tools. He started new works like knitting clothes, farming etc. which symbolizes the end of Paleolithic age and beginning of Neolithic age. This incident took place 10,000 to 12,000 years back. In this way, pre-Paleolithic age was started almost before 5 lakh years from now and finished 10–12 thousand years before.

Weapons of Pre-Paleolithic Age

Weapons of Hydelberg human were far huger than those of primitive man. An eccentric weapon is found from the time of this man. It is a punctured bone of elephant which is rubbed to form a bat. Weapons made from skull and jaw line of man found in Piltdown in England were more smooth and better rubbed off. Besides residuals of this man, teeth of rhinoceros, bones of Hippo, and leg bones of deer were also found which give the glimpse of life of 'Dawn Man'. We don't find residual of any human after Dawn man. But we find residuals of tools and weapons which clearly show of sequential development. These all residuals are of Paleolithic age only. Now stone knives, baperturing and scratching weapons, throwing stones etc. seem to be sharp and well made.

In this way, we reach residuals and weapons of 50000-60000 before humans. This age is called homo Neanderthalensis. In this age, man started to live in caves where we can find residuals of him and his things. Man of this age knew how to kindle flame and protect himself. Neanderthal human was not the only one to live in caves. Lion, bear, tiger like animals of that age also wanted to rest in caves. But man could frighten them using fire and route them out easily. There were firelights inside the caves to gleam them. Man of this age closed the entry of caves using log of wood etc. so that dangerous animals cannot enter in caves. He also kindled fire outside of entrance to let the animals out. He used to collect his weapons, fuel and food in the caves. There were spear made of wood, mace and sharpened stone pieces in those weapons. It also seems that he used stone axe too.

Task Collect more information about 'Dawn Man'.

Sapiens man was also growing with Neanderthal man. Tools and weapons of Sapiens man were better made. They were made of stone and still they were smooth. Needles made of bones, pins, spear, harpoon, throwing rods, Boomerang like elementary weapons were embedded with wonderful workmanship. It seems that beginning of artwork on the walls of caves and these weapons are at the same time.

It is said about Sapiens man that he had made bow-arc also. It is speculated that use of arc and bow would have been started almost at the end of pro-Paleolithic age. There is a proof that axe was being used that time. In this age, man had known the process of making holes in stones and bones. Komagnan human was considerably expert in the art of making weapons. He made some of the weapons with the help of which he scrubbed stones to make them smooth and sharp or to make hole in stones. In the second stage of development of weapons, sharpened, many needled, sharp edged and long weapons were started to make.

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With the help of these weapons man became more able to protect himself. Besides this, he became more facilitated in hunting.

Routine of Man of Pre-Paleolithic Age—Scholars have given picturesque description of the routine of pre-Paleolithic human by reckoning his life after analyzing residuals and weapons of then man. We got to know about the beginning of human life through this description. Now, we can understand there was a long journey to development which was to be covered by man. The then man could not make pitchers or other earthen utensils so he could not store water for daily needs and that is why he had to go to river or stream for drinking water. In this condition, he made his dwellings in the nearby areas of rivers or streams. He didn't know even how to build house. That's why he lived in caves. He kindled fire at his dwelling place because of chilly winds and moreover frost used to be there at nights. Fire only can save him from dangerous animals. All the members of human flock tend to work on the floor made of dried and thin sprigs and leaves near fire. Women used to clean flesh from the skin and men used to sharp pieces of stones. Women and children together used to collect fuel.

The only man in the group was leader, others were women and kids. The moment a child becomes adult, leader used to kill him or route him out of the group. Sometimes girls also went with these thrown out boys. It is also explored that when leader becomes 40 years or above of age or when he becomes weak physically then any young boy member of group tend to kill him and becomes leader of the group.

Food—Earlier, man of primitive age was vegetarian. He survived by eating fruits, flowers and root plants of various different trees. Roots of some plants were soft and tasty, that is why they had specific attraction towards them. He ate honey by breaking the bee hives. Honey was his tasteful food. In this way, he was completely vegan. But later he started eating crabs, fishes, frogs; eggs of birds etc. He got this kind of food after some efforts.

Hunting—Gradually man started making and using stone weapons. He used these weapons for hunting besides his protection. He used to eat birds and animals after killing them through his stone weapons. Many men were needed in hunting huge birds. So they hunt that prey together and later portioned that out equally among them to eat and satisfy their hunger. Now man started living life as a hunter. Man started to make good, big, sharp edged and more and more improved weapons for his increased interest in hunting. Often it happened that no prey was found whole day or if found then that could not satisfy hunger. In that case man tended to eat rotten bodies of dead animals. Sometimes starvation led him to chew bones of animals also.

Till then man did not collect his food because he could not make utensils etc. He had habit of hunting daily and filling his stomach.

Knowledge of Fire—In the beginning, primitive men did not know about fire. He was scared from the lava emitting out from volcanic mountains. He became surprised seeing the fire in jungle. He could not understand what was all that. But later he understood the use of fire. Use of fire revolutionarily transformed his life. But how did he come to know about the use of fire? Possibly, all of a sudden, one day he rubbed two stones together and the spark emitted out from this taught him the art of producing fire.

Fire was very significant in the life of human. Men used to kindle flame in and out of the cave. Fire inside the cave gave him light and warmth which protected him from cold. Fire outside the cave protected him from dangerous animals. Moreover, he could cook food with his knowledge of fire. Knowledge of fire was very significant and useful step in the development of man.

Domicile—Man of pre-Paleolithic age could not make houses. He was scared from the powers of nature. He had fear of his life from dangerous animals. He was troubled from the cold winters. Therefore, in the beginning, he believed it was fit to live in caves. He did not go deep into the caves because there was darkness. He had danger from wild animals in cave life also as animals enter into caves to save themselves from cold. Therefore, man used to block the entrance by logs of woods or huge branches so that wild animals could not enter in. Yet he was always fearful.

He became very much facilitated after knowing how to kindle fire. Now his cave was enlightened. Wild animals also did not go near the caves because of the fear of fire. Now man also knows how to survive

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from cold. He started living outside the cave also. Often they used to live near water in open places by lighting fire. There also fire protected them from cold and wild animals.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Fire protected man from ..... .
2. Man made ..... on the walls of caves in his leisure time.
3. Man used ..... skin of animals to cover his body.

Clothes—There is no question of man having the knowledge of clothes. Man used to be absolutely naked those days. Later he started covering his body from bark and leaves of trees. Still his problem of cold was not solved. Then he started to wear skin of animals to cover his body. After some time he made a needle like weapon to sew the skin of animal into clothes. In this way, he used to wear clothes of skin.

Drawings of Primitive Man—Man of pre-Paleolithic age also had interest in art forms. There might be two objectives for his drawing. According to some scholars, he mostly made drawings of those animals which he used to hunt. Man of this age believed that drawing of animals will give him more and more prey. Some scholars believed that there was no purpose behind these drawings. In his leisure time, he made drawings of those animals with which he was familiar. As compared to that age, his drawings were very beautiful. Drawings made by Cromgnan man were found in caves. Images of Ox, pigs and horses made by primitive men are found in the caves of Meera. Some of these images are filled with colours. Some of them are sketches only and some are complete. Some images are of plants and trees. Moreover, man of this age made images on his spear of those animals that he used to hunt. Images are also found imprinted on bones and horns of animals. A historian named John S. Holland said, "Various images which are found in third part of caves possibly inspired from religion are very beautiful. They are filled with colours and seem lively." Man of pre-Paleolithic age perhaps believed that by making images of animals on weapons, he could hunt more and more.

Idols—Idols of clay, stones and ivory made by then human being are also found. Features of these idols are not sharp and clear but it can be inferred that these are idols. These all stuffs are proofs of the artistry of then man.

Jewellery—Man has the nature of adorning himself by birth. Primitive man had also this nature. He adorned himself through his available resources. Mollusk, mussel, shells, horns, stones and bones were only available those days. He used to adorn himself through these things. Weapons and tools also worked as jewellery for him. He sometimes made necklace of shells, mussels, horns and bones through his needle like weapon which he also used for sewing clothes.

Religion and Faith—Feeling of religion is related to God. Man of pre-Paleolithic age did not know and understand about God. But he was definitely astonished to see the works of nature. Lightning, storms, dangerous animals, fire in the jungle, light and darkness filled him with fear and suspicion. He could not think about God, therefore, he became fearful of some unknown power by seeing the works of nature.

Primitive man did not have any feeling related to religion and faith. But he had definitely a feeling of violence and excitement about nature. He believed in black magic. According to some people, he made pictures and idols for his black magic only. Images of any God or Goddess are not found in the pictures of primitive man. He had faith that he would get more and more success in hunting through these pictures. Hunting was his only economical work. Therefore, these images can be said to be related to black magic to get more and more success in hunting.

In this way, there was one more myth that they used to sprinkle red coloured powder on the dead bodies of individuals. Perhaps they had faith that after sprinkling powder, dead person will get revived. They used to bury their dead individual in a very good way. They used to keep food stuff and weapons with the dead bodies. This is difficult to tell; what was the objective behind keeping these things with

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the dead body. But perhaps they would have faith that these stuffs would work for them after their rebirth. Possibly they would have faith in rebirth.

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True or False:

4. Primitive man had nature of adorning himself.
5. Primitive man believed in religion and faith.
6. Man started to live in groups for his protection.

Community Feeling—In this age, man tends to live in group or community. Reason behind living in community or group was not that man became cultural or civilized. Truth was that he feared to live alone. Mainly, he had danger of his life from huge wild animals. These wild animals often lived in clusters. It might be possible that man learned to live in groups from these animals. Moreover, they would have a feeling of safety by living in groups. Furthermore, no one could hunt alone these huge animals. Only a group of individuals could hunt by encompassing them. This also made necessary to live in groups. Besides this, if any wild animal enters into their caves then they required a group of individuals to route him out. On the basis of all these, he supposed fit to live in groups. They ate their killed prey by distributing among themselves. There was this group feeling only up to this issue.

Man of pre-Paleolithic age did not have any home, family or wealth. Caves only were their homes. Group was his family. Stuffs made of ivory, stones and horns were their only wealth. There was not used to be any ritual of marriage like. They did not know how to speak. Often they used to shout but no one could understand them. Probably they used to talk with each other by gesturing or indicating to make others understand their context.

2.2 Summary

- Division of period of civilization of primitive men and their history is done on the basis of their weapons.
- Pre Paleolithic age was started almost before 5 lakh years from now and finished 10–12 thousand years before.
- In this age, men started to live in caves where we can find residuals of him and his things. Man of this age knew how to kindle flame and protect himself.
- It is said about Sapiens man that he had made bow-arc also. It is speculated that use of arc and bow would have been started almost at the end of pro Paleolithic age.
- The then man could not make pitchers or other earthen utensils so he could not store water for daily needs and that is why he had to go to river or stream for drinking water.
- Earlier, man of primitive age was vegetarian. He survived by eating fruits, flowers and root plants of various different trees.
- Then man did not collect his food because he could not make utensils etc .He had habit of hunting daily and filling his stomach.
- Knowledge of fire was very significant step and useful step in the development of human being.

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Notes

2.3 Keywords

- **Neanderthal Man:** Man who lived in caves
- **Harpoon:** Weapon used to hunt fish

2.4 Review Questions

1. Tell us about the weapons made by man of pre paleolithic age.
2. What was the routine of man of pre Paleolithic age?
3. What was the opinion of man of pre Paleolithic age related to religion and beliefs?

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Cold and Violent Animals
2. Drawing
3. Skin
4. True
5. False
6. True

2.5 Further Readings

Books

1. **History of Primitive and Middle Aged World**—*Bipin Bihari Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
2. **Origin and History of Primitive World**—*Om Prakash Prasad – Rajkamal Publications.*
3. **Role of World History**—*Ramsaran Sharma, K.K Mandal – Rajkamal Publications.*
4. **History of Middle Aged Arab**—*Kauleshwar Ram – Kitab Mahal.*
5. **World History**—*Kusum Vajpayee – Ishika Publishing House.*
6. **History of Primitive and Middle Aged World**—*B.B Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
7. **World History**—*Girish Kumar Singh – Omega Publications.*

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Unit 3: Transition to Agriculture

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Objectives

Introduction

3.1 Beginning of Agriculture

3.2 Summary

3.3 Keywords

3.4 Review Questions

3.5 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Know when human being learnt to cultivate.
- Explain the beginning occupations of human society.

Introduction

Man had recognized some non-violent animals till the beginning of Neolithic Age. He kept those animals with him for his benefit. Rearing of sheep, goat, cow etc. was started. One of the objectives of animal husbandry was flesh of animals. Man also started farming in this age. There was no experience of farming, therefore, farming of this age was based on superstitions.

3.1 Beginning of Agriculture

Human of Neolithic Age learnt cultivation. Cultivation gave a huge transition to his life. In those times, there were no specific fields to cultivate for anyone. People used to cultivate on any of the lands. Stone weapons and horns were used to harness farmlands. Methodology of harnessing with plough was developed later. Mainly farming of peas, oat and wheat was done. Man did not need to go here and there after the start of cultivation process. Now he started living in hut at one place. Fodder for animals was also getting produced through cultivation. In this way, houses and villages were settled. Foundation of domestic and social life took place.

Beginning of cultivation was with sacrifice. It was necessary to sacrifice a boy or a girl at the time of sowing seeds in that age. Man of that age believed that without sacrifice harvest could not be good. Almost every group of man had a priest.

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Notes Man of Neolithic age learnt cultivation.

Inhabitation of Villages—As a result of establishment of farming in Neolithic age, groups of men populated those places where water was available. In this way, villages were inhabited and cities surrounded with walls started to be inhabited between the groups of villages. These cities and villages were surrounded by farmlands widely.

Industry Works—As it is noted that farming was a revolutionary transition. Second great transition was Industry work. Cultivation is that business in which farmer cannot do all on his own. He needs cooperation from others. Others cooperated him in making plough, utensils and clothespin this way, Carpentry, Pottery and weavery like occupations started. Actually, cultivation and industry works laid the foundation of social life of man. We can ourselves consider that how much valuable was this improvement. Now human had got affection for his immovable property i.e., land. Now his personality was not restricted to body only. Wealth and living place contribut or to his personality.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. ..... and ..... were used to harness farm land and in Neolithic Age.
2. Mainly farming of ..... and ..... was done in Neolithic Age.
3. It was necessary to sacrifice a ..... or a ..... at the time of sowing seeds in Neolithic Age.

3.2 Summary

- Man did not need to go here and there after the start of cultivation process.
- Beginning of cultivation was with sacrifice.
- As a result of establishment of farming in Neolithic age, groups of men populated those places where water was available.
- Actually, cultivation and industry works laid the foundation of social life of man.

3.3 Keywords

- **Cultivation**: Complete process of harvesting by sowing seeds in land
- **Animal Husbandry**: Rearing animals for the benefit of human being

3.4 Review Questions

1. Which weapons were used by man of Neolithic age to cultivate?
2. What was the second significant transition in human development after farming?

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Stone Weapons, horns 2. peas, wheet 3. boy, girl

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3.5 Further Readings

Notes

Books

1. **History of Primitive and Middle Aged World** — *Bipin Bihari Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
2. **Origin and History of Primitive World** — *Om Prakash Prasad – Rajkamal Publications.*
3. **Role of World History** — *Ramsaran Sharma, K.K Mandal – Rajkamal Publications.*
4. **History of Middle Aged Arab** — *Kauleshwar Ram – Kitab Mahal.*
5. **World History** — *Kusum Bajpayee – Ishika Publishing House.*
6. **History of Primitive and Middle Aged World** — *B.B Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
7. **World History** — *Girish Kumar Singh – Omega Publications.*

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Unit 4: The Neolithic Revolution

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Objectives

Introduction

4.1 Rise of New Human Groups

4.2 Human Life in Neolithic Age

4.3 Summary

4.4 Keywords

4.5 Review Questions

4.6 Further Readings

Objectives

- After studying this unit, students will be able to:
- Understand the development of New Human Groups.
- Know human life of Neolithic Age.

Introduction

Man of later Paleolithic age was more intellectual in comparison to his ancestors. Their tools and weapons were more pointed and sharp edged. Now trees were replaced by caves but they didn't learn to build permanent accommodation. After many years, human learnt the habit of building and residing in huts. Now they were also used to cover their body. In this age only, one intelligent man invented wheel and this invention become the biggest cause of prosperity of human civilization. Various means to transport were developed through this.

4.1 Rise of New Human Groups

There took place third glaciation at the end of pre-Paleolithic age. In effect of which, the extended places of Asia and Europe become excessively cold and breeds of many living beings were extinct. Probably, Neanderthal society vanished suddenly. But human being was alive because of fire. And Neanderthal society was replaced by some new breeds of human like origination of Cromognan, Grimaldi, kovkopal and Shawslad etc. Residuals of Cromognan or Cromanyo human were found in Cromanyo caves of Southern France in 1866. On the basis of these, it can be assumed that features of Cromognan human would be extended skull cap, broad face and sharp nose. Residuals of Grimaldi human are found in

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Grimaldi caves situated at Mediterranean shore of France. His features were round head, broad nose, short jaw and developed chin. But their height was not too long. Scholars believed that these people would resemble modern Negro society. Residuals of Covcopal and Shawslad societies are also found in France.

Did u know? There was third glaciation took place at the end of pre-Paleolithic age, in effect of which, many breeds of living beings become extinct.

General Life—Man of later Stone Age was more intellectual in comparison to his ancestors. His weapons and tools were pointed and sharp edged. Now trees were replaced by caves but still he didn't know how to build permanent domicile. After a long time, he learnt the habit of building of huts and residing in them. Now they started covering their bodies. It can be assumed from the needles manufactured by them that they knew to make various kinds of stuffs to cover their body by sewing animal skin. In this phase of development, main occupation of man was hunting of huge animals like deer and mammoth. They made arc-bow for this. He collected root plants, fruits and flowers in this age also.

Development of Artistic Talent—Development of artistic talent is the speciality of the man of late Paleolithic Age. Now he started work of engraving on weapons made of bones and horns. He started making idols of ivory and clay. Probably, they might be worshippers of mother power, therefore, they made more of women idols. Wall artistry was also started by them. The best samples of their art forms are found on walls and ceilings of caves of Altamira in Spain. The colours filled in sketches of animals like Swamp deer, horses and bear are as it is till date.

Faith related to Heaven—Faith related to heaven became very strong in humans of late Paleolithic age. They kept jewellery, food stuffs and weapons with the dead bodies while burying them. There was a strange custom to paint the dead bodies with red colour. They also worshipped natural powers and animals.

Social Organization—Female kinship was the main characteristic of social organization of this age. At that time, group marriage was in trend. Due to which, children knew only their mothers instead of their fathers. Society was in existence for many thousand years following this matriarchal approach.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Society of Neolithic Age was based on ..... approach.
2. Span of Neolithic Age is assumed to be till ..... .
3. Grimaldi men might be resembling people of ..... society.

4.2 Human Life in Neolithic Age

Effect of Change in Climate—Neolithic Age is said to be significant turning point in the sequential development of human civilization. Scholars assumed its span from 10,000 years before to 3000 years before. The significant characteristic of this age was its tropical climate. Consequentially, development of trees took place on various parts of the earth. But tropical climate converted green areas of Asia and North Africa into deserts. Result was that people wandering in these areas were unable to survive their livelihood with prey, root plants and fruits because at that time population of human had increased a lot.

Invention of cultivation—There took place emergence of primitive forms of cultivation and animal husbandry in these conditions only. Somebody explored that when dried seeds are sowed in wet

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soil then after some months many multiples of those seeds could be produced. This secret put the foundation of cultivation. This exploration ended the nomadism of human. Now he started living in house and with this there emerged concept of individualistic wealth and a feeling of affection towards their native place. Consequently, there emerged need of societal organization and there emanated many new social sectors . In this way, discovery of cultivation was the first industrial revolution in the life of man which provided a regular and permanent source of livelihood and put the foundation of societal organization. Weapons like shaft and spade used in cultivation were very much unprocessed. Harvest being produced was barley, millet, wheat, peas and some vegetables.

Notes 'Potter's wheel was discovered in this age only through which earthen utensils were produced.

Animal Husbandry—Second chief characteristic of Neolithic Age is Animal Husbandry. Possibly, experience of hunting gave way for animal husbandry. In that age, people had learnt to hunt their prey by encompassing him from all around and cooperation from dogs was also started to be taken. This means that man had first of all made dogs their pet. After that donkey, goat, sheep, cow, buffalo and lastly horse was made pet.Now he used to cultivate with the help of animals.This increased the significance of animal husbandry.

Art of Making Earthen Utensils—Cultivation and rearing solved the problem of food for man but there rose a problem of preserving food stuff. Man solved this problem by discovering the art of making huge earthen utensils. Potter's wheel was invented in this age only through which earthen utensils required in daily routine were started to make.

Discovery of wheel—One scholar invented wheel in this age only and this invention became the chief cause of prosperity of human civilization. This developed the sources of transportation. People made bullock carts and horse carts. Wheeled carts brought near various distantly placed human colonies. Now people started exchanging things through which base age of merchandising business was started.

Art of Spinning and Knitting—Man has procured one more achievement in this age. That was development of art of spinning and knitting. Loom and spinning wheel were manufactured for this. Art of knitting started moulding human life in the frame of civilization. Now he learnt knitting clothes from cotton, jute and wool and started covering his body from these clothes.

A new step towards Progress—There was an unprecedented increase in population because of settling at one place. Gradually, man started to populate new places too. Weapons were made to cut forests and rip and tear wood through which art of wood was developed. Art of making homes was developed from bricks which in turn were developed from sand. Spud, Spade, plough, sickle, grinder were started to be used on extensive scale for cultivation. Boats were developed to cross rivers and lakes. Consequent to above said all human inventions, it can be said that history of Neolithic Age is 'First Great Age of Development' which brought revolution in human life.

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True or False:

4. Chief characteristic of Neolithic Age is cultivation.
5. Condition of women was quite pathetic in Neolithic Age.
6. Whole human life was extinct due to third glaciation in Neolithic Age.
7. Wheel was discovered in Neolithic Age.

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Place of Women—Role of women in beginning phase was quite significant in the building of this new age. Most of the work like excessive work of cultivation, work of grinding wheat, spinning yarn, knitting clothes and making utensils etc. would be the responsibilities of women only. Therefore, their position would be quite significant in society. Main responsibilities of man would be hunting, protection of harvests and animal husbandry. Manufacturing of weapons and tools was also their work. But later man dominated in the regions of cultivation and animal husbandry. Because of the invention of plough and cooperation of animals in sloughing the field, cultivation work was proved to be harder working for women. Therefore, women were given with new responsibility of household work.

Emergence of societal organizations and headman—What was the chief directorate power of economical and societal life of Neolithic Age? Answering this is not easy. In the similar way, nothing certain can be said about the family relationships. By the way, scholars believe that mother power based family approach would be in trend those days. Perhaps, in the last phase of this age, systematic tradition of marriage was initiated. Perhaps 'Tribe' was their societal unit within which many families lay and all the people of tribe had the feeling of loyalty towards their chief. Feeling of prosperity awakened in man through cultivation process and now he started collecting many things for his children. This in turn stemmed up affection for wealth and family and feeling of individual wealth was developed in man. And then there felt need to protect farms and wealth and emergence of headman took place. It also originated feeling of king and kingdom in different phase of time.

In this way, few keystones of human civilization were established in Neolithic Age. But still, man of this age cannot be said to be fully civilized because other necessary elementary principles of civilization were not established yet.

4.3 Summary

- Development of artistic talent is the specialty of the man of late Paleolithic Age.
- Faith related to heaven became very strong in humans of late Paleolithic age. They kept jewellery, food stuffs and weapons with the dead bodies while burying them.
- Neolithic Age is said to be significant turning point in the sequential development of human civilization. Scholars assumed its span from 10,000 years before to 3000 years before.
- Cultivation and rearing solved the problem of food for man but there rose a problem of preserving food stuff. Man solved this problem by discovering the art of making huge earthen utensils.
- Man has procured one more achievement in this age. That was development of art of spinning and knitting. Loom and spinning wheel were manufactured for this.
- Role of women in beginning phase was quite significant in the building of this new age. Most of the work like excessive work of cultivation, work of grinding wheat, spinning yarn, knitting clothes and making utensils etc. would be the responsibilities of women only.
- Second chief characteristic of Neolithic Age is Animal Husbandry. Possibly, experience of hunting gave way for animal husbandry.

4.4 Keywords

- **Root Plant:** Wild plant, chief food of primitive man
- **Clustered:** Process of hunting prey by clustering around

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4.5 Review Questions

1. What were the main inventions of Neolithic Age?
2. Describe the role of women in Neolithic Age.
3. This age is called 'First great age of Development'. Specify it.

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Mother power 2. 10,000 years before to 3000 years before 3. Negro
4. Truth 5. False 6. False 7. True

4.6 Further Readings

Books

1. **History of Primitive and Middle Aged World** – *Bipin Bihari Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
2. **Origin and History of Primitive World** – *Om Prakash Prasad – Rajkamal Publications.*
3. **Role of World History** – *Ramsaran Sharma, K.K. Mandal – Rajkamal Publications.*
4. **History of Middle Aged Arab** – *Kauleshwar Ram – Kitab Mahal.*
5. **World History** – *Kusum Vajpayee – Ishika Publishing House.*
6. **History of Primitive and Middle Aged World** – *B.B Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
7. **World History** – *Girish Kumar Singh – Omega Publications.*

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Unit 5: Implication for the World

CONTENTS

Objectives

Introduction

5.1 Maya Civilization

5.2 Aztec Civilization

5.3 Inka Civilization

5.4 Summary

5.5 Keywords

5.6 Review Questions

5.7 Further Readings

Objectives

After the studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Understand Maya Civilization.
- Know Aztec and Inka Civilization.

Introduction

Many civilizations got mixed within the civilizations of Neolithic Age of new world or American Continent. Three main civilizations were mingled in new world—**Maya, Aztec and Inka**. Power of priests was expanded in all old civilizations of America. All people obeyed rules and messages made by them. These priests had exceedingly improved in calendar making and astrology related to it. They used to sacrifice men and women to please deities. Tradition of juggernauts related to cultivation was significantly placed in these civilizations.

5.1 Maya Civilization

Maya Civilization was developed in Uketon Peninsula. Priests of Maya Civilization prepared a very systematic and beautiful calendar which they sequentially developed and turned it out in the best calendar. This calendar is so slick that it could tell the days and dates till hundred years. A year had 365 days and a generation or era was of 20 years. It is likely that they knew the use of zero. Calendar was used to know seasons of farming, festivals and holy days. Man sacrifice was used to be given on these occasions. Maya Civilization had given one hieroglyph also which was used mostly in writing

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calendars. Their script could not be read till date. Art of Maya Civilization was unique in itself. Works of sculpture and excavation on stones were unique, beautiful and full of art. These stone pictures are similar to some extent to very old rock pictures of India. The idols which they made were of their deity whose figure was like semi animal and semi men. There are many idols of God Sun.

Did u know? One year had 365 days and one era contained 20 years in Maya Civilization.

5.2 Aztek Civilization

Architecture of Aztek Civilization was so well made and developmental, seeing their temple, it has to be said that these people were very much civilized. Maya and Aztek temples were made on high chairs and they were embedded with stone idols and excavation of climber. Their famous temples are 'Temple of Warriors' and 'Pyramid of Sun'. Homes of priests, kings and lords were also very huge and beautiful. The capital situated in the centre of the country was surrounded by beautiful lakes which had entrance routes in them. This city was full of gold embedded temples and palaces. Still ordinary people lived in houses made from bamboo. Every year thousands of men were offered as a sacrifice in temples. Work of a senior clergy or 'Ah kin brother' was that he took out palpitated or live heart from the sacrificed man and offered it to deity. Man was also sacrificed during the time of sowing seeds. At that time human sacrifice was offered in a huge number.

Their priests had fixed the dates for worship of various gods, dates and seasons of Human sacrifice to please their deity by improving their calendar. Mother like Earth, Sun, Father like Sky, Lion, and God, Rain were their chief gods.

5.3 Inka Civilization

Inka Civilization of South America was developed in Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador. After advancement, region of Titicaca Lake became the big centre of this civilization. Priests had significant position there also.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Maya civilization was develop modern ..... peninsula.
2. In Maya civilization a year had ..... days and an era had ..... years.
3. Inka civilization of South America was developed in ..... .

5.4 Summary

- Power of priests was expanded in all old civilizations of America. All people obeyed rules and messages made by them.
- Art of Maya Civilization was unique in itself. Works of sculpture and excavation on stones were unique, beautiful and full of art.
- Architecture of Aztek Civilization was so well made and developmental, seeing their temple, it has to be said that these people were very much civilized.

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5.5 Keywords

- **Priest:** The person who is authorized to do worship and sacraments etc.
- **Calendar:** Book which tells about festivals dates etc.

5.6 Review Questions

1. Tell the characteristics of Maya civilization.
2. What was the main characteristic of temples of Aztek Civilization?
3. Describe the trend of human offering in Aztek Civilization.

Answers: Self Assessment

1. (a) Uketon
2. (b) 365, 20
3. (c) Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador

5.7 Further Readings

Books

1. **History of Primitive and Middle Aged World**—*Bipin Bihari Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
2. **Origin and History of Primitive World**—*Om Prakash Prasad – Rajkamal Publications.*
3. **Role of World History**—*Ramsaran Sharma, K.K. Mandal – Rajkamal Publications.*
4. **History of Middle Aged Arab**—*Kauleshwar Ram – Kitab Mahal.*
5. **World History**—*Kusum Vajpayee—Ishika Publishing House.*
6. **History of Primitive and Middle Aged World**—*B.B. Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
7. **World History**—*Girish Kumar Singh – Omega Publications.*

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Unit 6: Bronze Age Civilization

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Objectives

Introduction

6.1 Copper Age

6.2 Bronze Age

6.3 Summary

6.4 Keywords

6.5 Review Questions

6.6 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Understand Bronze Age.
- Explain Copper Age.

Introduction

How did man come to know about metals? And how did these metals turn to be of use for various works, it is difficult to tell about it. Some intellectuals suggested that human beings first found out gold metal. Gold is a beautiful metal and is also precious but it is very soft, therefore, could not be used for making arms and ammunition. Hence, for the early man it was not much of use.

6.1 Copper Age

After gold, man came to know about copper. This metal proved to be very useful. It is said that on the island of Cyprus and Sinai Desert named place people were the first to find the use of this metal. This happened in 7000 B.C. or even before that. After that Misr people and Babylonia and Mesopotamia people learned the use of copper. They melted copper and with big-big hammers they used to make things of use and this work was done on a big scale in Misr and Babylonia. Things made of Copper metals were more durable than the things made of stone. They were of a good shape and also durable. But, stone too was used with copper. With the help of copper metal utensils and weapons were made.

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Did u know? The work of melting of copper and beating with big-big hammers make things of use was done by the people of Misr and Babylonia.

6.2 Bronze Age

On the basis of experience, man found out that copper was a soft metal. After this finding, tin was invented and it was seen that if copper and tin were mixed then the metal produced was very hard the metal was given the name of Bronze. To make bronze when and who made it popular it is difficult to tell. But it is known that in 3000 B.C. this metal was used in Misr, Krit and Cyprus. Coming to Bronze age man civilization saw a new direction. The activities of man really increased. Bronze was used for their work.

Bronze and tin were mined and melted and for this it was important that people work for this together. To cut the trees in the forests and for mining Bronze metal weapons were very useful. To cut wood it had become easy because of bronze weapons. To cultivate land and to cut the reaped harvest bronze weapons were very much of use.

This way Bronze Age civilization its business and its facilities and power increased.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. In copper age, after gold man came to know about ..... .
2. On island of ..... and sinai desert people the first to know about copper.
3. Bronze is a mixture of ..... and ..... .

6.3 Summary

- After gold, man found out copper. It proved to be very useful for man.
- Coming of Bronze Age man got a new direction towards civilization. The activities of man increased and man started using Bronze for various activities.
- There were various types of carts that were made. Out of Bronze spear, sword and knifes were made.

6.4 Keywords

- **Bronze:** Metal made out of copper and tin
- **Gold:** Gold is a very beautiful and precious metal used for making jewellery

6.5 Review Questions

1. Where was copper used first?
2. How did the use of bronze begin?

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Answers: Self Assessment

1. copper
2. cyprus
3. copper, tin.

6.6 Further Readings

Books

1. **Ancient and Medieval World History** – *Vipin Bihari Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
2. **Rise of Ancient World and History** – *Om Prakash Prasad – Rajkamal Publications.*
3. **The role of World History** – *K.K. Mandal – Rajkamal Publications*.
4. **Medevial Arab History** – *Kauleshwar Ram – Kitab Mahal.*

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Unit 7: Iron Age

CONTENTS

Objectives

Introduction

7.1 Iron Age

7.2 Summary

7.3 Keywords

7.4 Review Questions

7.5 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Know the economic ogranization of iron age.
- Explain the political organization of iron age.

Introduction

In Bronze Age man did make a jump and he found out Iron. Near Black Sea on the coast in the northern part of Asia Minor was maybe the first place where iron mines were found. This happened probably in 2000 B.C. In round about 1300 B.C. there are evidences of use of the iron metal. The people of England came to know about iron in 1000 B.C. and the people of Ireland came to know about this metal in the first century.

7.1 Iron Age

Iron metal was stronger than the bronze metal and was also useful. With the help of this good weapon, arms and things were made out of it. The arms and the ammunition made out of iron were stronger. The edge was also comparatively sharper and also did not break easily. Aseria's army was the first army to have arms and ammunition made of iron with them. The army had spread its terror because of its iron weapons.

Man's civilization developed and the role of metals to this was very important. The knowledge of these metals made the civilization system to move and progress and man was able to use his mind and make the best possible use of his brain.

Economic Organization—In this period new invention was made and economic life was more stable. The knowledge of farming made man to produce goods on a large scale. For Property and family his affection began to develop. Man's need (demand) and fulfilment of his needs (supply) was noticed he began to realize the needs of his young ones. This way the need for personal property started developing.

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Political Organization—Money, people and property for protecting them gave way to form families, caravans and religion, with this there was social security and this gave birth to an organized society. Family, society, villages and cities to protect the states kings and concept of kinship like organizations also developed.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. ..... army was the first among to have arms and ammunition made of iron.
2. In ..... age the knowledge of farming made man to produce goods on a large scale.

7.2 Summary

- The iron metal was more useful and durable in comparison to bronze metal.
- Aseria's army was the world's first army which had arms and ammunition made of iron. The army spread its terror because of the weapons.
- Money, people and property for protecting them gave way to forming of families, caravans and religion, with this there was social security and this gave birth to an organized society. There were heads in the society.

7.3 Keywords

- **Iron Age:** A stage of human development when iron was found
- **Bronze:** a mixture of copper and tin

7.4 Review Questions

1. When did man find about iron metal?
2. How was the political organization in this era?

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Aseria's 2. Iron age

7.5 Further Readings

Books

1. **Ancient and Medieval World History**—*Bipin Bihari Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
2. **Rise of Ancient World and History**—*Om Prakash Prasad – Rajkamal Publications.*
3. **The role of World History**—*Ramsharan Sharma, K.K. Mandal – Rajkamal Publications.*
4. **Medieval Arab History**—*Kauleshwar Ram – Kitab Mahal.*
5. **World History**—*Kusum Bajpai – Ishika Publishing House.*
6. **Ancient and Medieval History**—*B.B. Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
7. **World's History**—*Girish Kumar Singh – Omega Publications.*

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Unit 8: Writing and Artistic Expression

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Objectives

Introduction

8.1 Intellectual Development

8.2 Ancient River-valley Civilization

8.3 Features of River-valley Civilization

8.4 Summary

8.5 Keywords

8.6 Review Questions

8.7 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Understand the intellectual development of humans.
- Know the ancient River-Valley Civilizations.
- Importance of River-Valley Civilizations.

Introduction

The Neolithic Age really proved to revolutionary be an era of transition. This was called 'the first great era of revolutionary development'. Many discoveries took place in this age. To say the truth before the Industrial Revolution took place in the eighteenth century, the human civilization was dependent on these discoveries. In this age man tried their best to win over Nature. Man learnt to adequately use natural goods in this era. In this age new hopes, aspirations, desires and gains were transmitted. Really, in this age the base of human civilization was established.

8.1 Intellectual Development

In the Neolithic Age humans started thinking a lot. In fact, all the discoveries that took place in this era was a result of this. But to express feelings, language and scripts were not yet developed fully. The direction of artistry was also developed in the Neolithic Age.

Historian Will Durant has considered the Neolithic Age the first step to the revolution of human development. In this age, humans realized humanity and sense. But even now we could not call them

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civilized. Because the main three basic elements of civilization establishment of the state, the use of metals and the start of language and scripts had not yet taken place, but very soon in the Metal Age premitive man had completed these disadvantages and the first seeds of civilization were sown. The Metal Age out broke at the end of the Neolithic Age. In this age, humans discovered the different metals hidden below the surface of the earth and entered a different stage of life. Approximately, humans first discovered silver and gold. Because these metals could only be used in jewellery that is why there was not much gain in the human civilization. In this period of time people discovered copper, iron and other important metals.

Copper Age—The first stage in the Metal age came to be known as the Copper Age. Among metals man discovered copper first. Copper was strong, beautiful and durable. But from the discovery of copper, the new and developed equipment started.

Bronze Age—The Bronze Age started after the Copper Age. Bronze was made by mixing tin and copper. By the discovery of bronze, for the first time the intelligence of humans were elevated. As soon as bronze was discovered humans started making their tools and instruments using this alloy. The tools made from bronze were much faster, stronger and durable than the tools made from stone and copper. After the discovery of bronze new types of arms and weapons were created. In this age there are a lot of progress in ship building and the building of arms and weapons.

Iron Age—The third and most important stage of the Metal Age is popularly known as the Iron Age. With the discovery of iron, there was a revolutionary change in the creation of tools and tools related to farming. Approximately, after 1000 BC man had started using iron. Iron proved to be the strongest, fastest, durable and useful metal of all. Now man started creating heavy arms and weapons, farming tools and useful goods from iron. In reality, the discovery of iron made them helpful for developing business and science. In the Metal Age, man truly became civilized. In this age the social, financial, political and cultural of man strengthened. Kingdom, king and rule also started in this age. Due to work distribution in society castes and sub-castes came into being. The art of scripts also came into being in this age. In this way, all the philosophical knowledge of civilization were accumulated in this age. Man progressed in the field of science and discovery.

Did u know? The art of writing started in the Metal Age. All the philosophical knowledge of civilization were accumulated in this age.

8.2 Ancient River-valley Civilization

In the pre-historic times, the civilization that humans created, we know that as the civilization of ancient age or the Ancient Civilization. It is difficult to estimate the period of this civilization, but intellectuals have tried their best to create a timeline of the Ancient Civilization of humans in the pre-historic times. There are no written books in this period, so whatever the intellectuals have said in this period cannot be considered as complete truth. There are clear differences in the Paleolithic Age and the Neolithic Age. In the Neolithic Age man started farming. As a result human life became relatively more systematic. In this age, man entered civilization by using the stored knowledge of thousand years and by other new discoveries.

The discovery and usage of metals influenced the history of humans deeply. This proved to be a divider in the human life. By discovering metals, humans found an object that was stronger than stone. Moreover, metals could be used to building a variety of equipment, tools and weapons. Copper was the first metal discovered by man. For centuries humans used stone with copper to build tools, weapons and a variety of equipment. Intellectuals named this era as the Chalcolithic Age. Initially, copper was

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dug out of mines. Man used the natural copper that was found in rivers and shores. Approximately, copper was used in 5000 BC. Later man used to scrape copper from mines. Till 3000 BC copper was used in many parts of Asia, Africa and Europe. There were many countries where there was development of Ancient Civilization but copper was not found there. They used to bring copper from other countries. As a result business started. Very soon man mixed tin with copper and created bronze. Compared to copper, the tools, weapons and equipment made from bronze were much stronger and durable. Now man had discovered wheel. The discovery of wheel was revolutionary in the human civilization.

Notes The discovery of wheel was revolutionary in the human civilization.

This era was called the Bronze Age in history. The developed civilization in the Bronze Age was known as Bronze Age Civilization. Egypt, China, Mesopotamia and Harappa (or Indus Valley Civilization) were the initial Bronze Age Civilizations. Later the people of these countries also developed the knowledge in iron and developed the Iron Age Civilizations there. With the help of metals, man completed his various needs and was able to create a variety of tools. With the help of new tools, farming as well as many arts developed. Man could now be truly called civilized. In this age the social, financial, political and cultural of man strengthened. Kingdom, king and rule also started in this age. Due to work distribution in society, castes and sub castes came into being. The art of scripts also came into being in this age. In this way, all the philosophical knowledge of civilization were accumulated in this age. Man progressed in the field of science and discovery.

The centre of River Valley Civilizations—The civilization of the metal age progressed in the River Valley. So we know them as the River Valley Civilizations. The main centre of the River Valley Civilizations was the civilization of Harappa in the Indus Valley, The Egyptian Civilization on the Nile, the Mesopotamian Civilization on the Tigris-Euphrates and the Chinese Civilization on the Hwang Ho, Yangtze and Sukiyang Rivers.

The Growth of the Ancient Civilizations—Why only in the River Valleys? The most important question is that why did civilization start and grow along the river valleys. We can say that this happened because in these regions the conditions supported civilizations. Food, clothes and home are the basic necessities of man. Without them it is impossible for man to stay alive. To fulfil these necessities human beings to trade. In this process, man learnt the knowledge of farming and animal husbandry. The Metal Age civilizations were based on farming. Fertile land is necessary for farming, and for their irrigation, water and animals are required. River valleys had a lot of fertile land over which farming could be done easily. Rivers would spread fertile and soft soil (silt) on both the lands by which the lands became more fertile. In the Neolithic Age man need such fertile lands for farming. It was easy to find such lands in the river valleys. So man started living in the river valleys and developed the ancient civilizations.

Farming depended on irrigation. The main source of irrigation is—rain or river water. Undoubtedly, rivers provided man water for farming. They could easily use this water for irrigation in their farms. The necessary water for farming was available in plenty in the river valleys. This is why man had the inspiration of settling in the river valleys.

Along with farming man also started animal husbandry. Animal used to help in farming activities and they also provided man milk, meat and leather. To keep these animals alive pastures and water were needed. River valleys had these in excess.

The climate of the River Valleys was moderate. Moderate climate is beneficial for health and helpful for diligence. So man decided to stay in the river valleys.

Man found soft soil near the rivers. With such soil he could easily build huts. By making bricks out of soft mud he could create big buildings. In other words, men could easily solve his important problems in the river valleys. Again, the soft soil found in the river valleys could be used to make utensils, clothes, toys, etc.

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Natural metals were available easily in river valleys. As has been mentioned, initially man did not have the knowledge of deriving metals from mines. He only knew how to use natural metals. These were collected on the river beds. By the use of metals there was a revolutionary change in the human civilization. Due to this reason also man was inspired to settle in the river valleys.

In this context we can discuss many other reasons. By living on the shores of the river man could also hunt for fish and other aquatic animals. It was easy to hunt for animals that came to drink water on the shores of the river. Where else could he find so many facilities?

In ancient age, we could not imagine today's advanced vehicles for travelling. But due to necessities man still had to travel from one place to another. From this angle rivers were very useful to man. He learnt how to make wooden boats. By using boats they could easily travel from one place to another by river routes. It was also comparatively easier to carry heavy loads through the river ways.

Task Collect more information on Indus Valley, Tigris-Euphrates Valley, Nile Valley and Sikiyang Valley civilizations.

Due to the above mentioned reasons man was inspired to settle in the river valleys. Very soon high grade civilizations were born on the river valleys. Now man's life became organized. Man did not have to waste his entire energy on spending food. So some people involved themselves in the organized learning and development of Mathematics, Metallurgy, Arts and Craft, and other branches of Science and Discovery. In search of buildings and to exchange other expensive goods he started making relation with other people. In this way, business flourished. To properly utilize water, people had to work together. Some work like managing flood water, building dams and making canals taught man the lesson of helpfulness and committee.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Egypt, China, Mesopotamia and Harappa Civilizations were ..... Civilizations.
2. The first metal discovered by man was ..... .
3. ..... Civilization grew up on the Tigris-Euphrates Valley.
4. The third and most important stage of the Metal Age was ..... .

8.3 Features of River-valley Civilization

Around six thousand years back, i.e., near 4000 BC the initial civilizations grew up in the river valleys. The knowledge of such civilizations was given to us by intellectuals and historians after a lot of hard work. They are still trying today and in future also we can get the knowledge of new facts from them. Around 2500 BC, near the Mediterranean Sea and the Aegean Sea, Indus Valley, Tigris-Euphrates Valley in Iraq, Hwang Ho in China, Yangtze and SIkiyang Valley and the Nile Valley in Egypt were the first civilization that were born in the world. Although all these civilizations had their own features, they still had many similarities. All of them had developed in organized political, social, financial and cultural systems. Gradually, farming became organized and advanced. Due to the necessity of irrigation, the civilization developed. For harvesting fields, building canals and dams, flood control etc., farmers needed help by a large margin. Only a small number of people could not do these jobs. So many groups together accepted the existence of a strong central power which could easily control

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people. In this manner, strong political and administrative committees were born. In this way, the rise of cities was possible. In this manner the revolution in cities brought a revolutionary change in the life of man. There is a huge difference in the lives of man in cities and villages. In ancient times also the features of cities were similar to that of cities today. They did not grow vegetables and villagers would suffice for this. The people of the cities became skilled in business and arts. In this manner artists, businessmen, soldiers and officers grew in the cities. Many different professionals grew skill in their own fields. This is how the work based classes came into being. The life in cities started becoming complicated. So to maintain order in daily life, committees were born. Slowly, the organization of Government came into being. Some script is definitely necessary for administrative work. In this manner we find the development of script in all the initial civilizations. Actually, script is considered to be the start of the historical age.

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True or False:

5. The climate of river valleys are moderate.
6. Initially, man used to collect metal from mines.
7. The civilizations on the river valleys were of high grade.
8. In ancient days, advanced vehicles for travel were available.

8.4 Summary

- The Metal Age out broke at the end of the Neolithic Age. In this age, humans discovered the different metals hidden below the surface of the earth and entered a different stage of life.
- By the discovery of bronze, for the first time the intelligence of human beings was elevated. As soon as bronze was discovered, humans started making their tools and instruments using this alloy.
- The third and most important stage of the Metal Age is popularly known as the Iron Age.
- In the Metal Age man truly became civilized. In this age the social, financial, political and cultural of man strengthened.
- By discovering metals, humans found an object that was stronger than stone.
- The civilization of the metal age progressed in the River Valley Civilizations. So we know them as the River Valley Civilizations.
- In this age the social, financial, political and cultural of man strengthened. Kingdom, king and rule also started in this age.
- In the Neolithic Age men need such fertile lands for farming. It was easy to find such lands in the river valleys.
- Man found soft soil near the rivers. With such soil he could easily build huts. By making bricks out of soft mud he could create big buildings.
- In search of buildings and to exchange other expensive goods he started building relation with other people. In this way business flourished.
- In ancient times also the features of cities were similar to that of cities today. They did not grow vegetables and villagers would suffice for this.

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Notes

8.5 Keywords

- **Copper - Metal Age:** The age in which copper was discovered and used
- **River Valley Civilization:** The civilization that grew on the fertile lands on both sides of the river

8.6 Review Questions

1. What do you understand by Metal Age? Explain the different stages.
2. Why did ancient civilization develop on the River valleys?
3. Explain the features of the River Valley Civilizations.
4. How did the discovery of various metals affect human life?

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Bronze Age Civilizations	2. Copper	3. Mesopotamia	4. Iron Age
5. True	6. False	7. True	8. False

8.7 Further Readings

Books

1. **Ancient and Medieval World History** — *Bipin Bihari Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
2. **The Rise and History of the Ancient World** — *Om Prakash Prasad – Rajkamal Publications.*
3. **The Role of World History** — *Ramsharan Sharma, K.K.Mandal – Rajkamal Publications.*
4. **Medieval Arab History** — *Kauleshwar Ram – Kitab Mahal.*
5. **World History** — *Kusum Vajpayee – Ishika Publishing House.*
6. **Ancient and Medieval World History** — *B.B.Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
7. **World History** — *Girish Kumar Singh – Omega Publications.*

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Unit 9: The Social Structure Reconstructed

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Objectives

Introduction

9.1 Effects in the Field of Agriculture

9.2 Effects in Social and Economic Field

9.3 Summary

9.4 Keywords

9.5 Review Questions

9.6 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Understand the results in the field of farming.
- Know the changes in the social and financial sector.

Introduction

The discovery of copper, bronze and iron brought an end to the Neolithic Age. The discovery of these metals proved to be so important to mankind that it changed the lifestyle of mankind. The discovery of these metals influenced all aspects of human life. The financial condition of mankind improved. By the increase of agriculture, the living conditions of man was uplifted. There were fundamental changes in social and financial changes. There was a rise in properties. The people who had lots of fields, animals and advanced tools started to show their sovereignty over the comparatively poor people.

9.1 Effects in the Field of Agriculture

Many far-reaching consequences emerged from the usage of new metallic equipment. Initially, important changes took place in the field of farming. New types of plough were being made in which lower part strong and sharp metal 'axe' were fitted. This made sowing the soil deeply possible. Yoke was discovered for farming where bullocks could be used for plowing and with the help of bullocks plowing was done. With this the importance of bullocks increased. The dungs from animals started being used as fertilizers with which there was an increase in production.

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Notes

Did u know? The importance of bullocks increased when yoke was discovered.

9.2 Effects in Social and Economic Field

Development of Important Classes—The new discoveries in the field of metals influenced social, financial and other sectors. These discoveries developed many important classes in society such as blacksmiths, carpenters, potters, silversmiths, tinkers, etc. The members of these classes did not pay much attention to grow crops and instead paid heed to their specific abilities and took them up as their occupation. To avail themselves these facilities the farmers had to pay them for their work which is why they had to produce more crops. So now human labour was divided. As a result castes and sub castes started to come into being in the society.

Increase of Personal Property—One of the important aspects of this age was the increase of personal property. The first form of personal property was animals, slaves, land and advanced tools. To prove their ownership over these seals came into being and to protect the property the need of order, law etc. was felt necessary.

Rise of the Ruling Class—The need for law and order and well as the need for obedience created the ruling class and the warriors. This paved the way for creation of kingdoms. The owner of maximum land and slaves became the chieftain and in later times the chieftain became the king.

Discovery of the Art of Writing—Writing was discovered mostly to collect rules, laws and human feelings and to pass on the information to the next generation. The next generations benefitted a lot from this.

Condition of Females—The condition of females degraded in this age. The discovery of metals was done by the males which is why their condition developed more than that of the females. Now a paternal system was created in the society. Males became the leader or head of the family. His order was established over the complete property of the family. This is how the hereditary of a father's property to a son came to being.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. By the rise of different classes in the human society human labour became ..... .
2. The owner of the maximum land became the ..... .
3. In the Metal Age the condition of females ..... .

9.3 Summary

- The new discoveries in the field of metals influenced social, financial and other sectors.
- One of the important aspects of this age was the increase of personal property.
- The owner of maximum land and slaves became the chieftain and in later times the chieftain became the king.
- The condition of females degraded in this age.

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Notes

9.4 Keywords

- **Yoke:** The tool kept on the shoulders of bullocks and used for ploughing
- **Fertilizers:** The dungs from animals with which there was an increase in production

9.5 Review Questions

1. Discuss how new discoveries in the field of metals influenced social, financial and other sectors.
2. Discuss how the discovery of copper, Bronze and iron changed the lifestyle of mankind.

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Division 2. Chieftain 3. Degraded

9.6 Further Readings

Books

1. **Ancient and Medieval World History** – *Bipin Bihari Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
2. **The Rise and History of the Ancient World** – *Om Prakash Prasad – Rajkamal Publications.*
3. **The Role of World History** – *Ramsharan Sharma, K.K.Mandal – Rajkamal Publications.*
4. **Medieval Arab History** – *Kauleshwar Ram – Kitab Mahal.*
5. **World History** – *Kusum Vajpayee – Ishika Publishing House.*
6. **Ancient and Medieval World History** – *B.B.Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
7. **World History** – *Girish Kumar Singh – Omega Publications.*

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Unit 10: Formation of States and Empires: A General Introduction

CONTENTS

Objectives

Introduction

10.1 Rise of the State

10.2 Rise of Urban States in Athens

10.3 Establishment of Greece Colony

10.4 Rise of the State of Sparta and Athens

10.5 Urban State of Sparta

10.6 Urban State of Athens

10.7 Summary

10.8 Keywords

10.9 Review Questions

10.10 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Know the development of urban states in Greece.
- Understand the rise of states in Sparta and Athens.
- Know the system of urban states in Athens and Sparta.

Introduction

Greece is a hilly region. It is scattered into many islets. There are also difficulties in moving among these Islands. This is the reason that initially small urban states were established. There are other reasons also for the rise of the urban states.

The Aryans who settled in Greece had many affiliates. The people of the **Achean** tribes were the first ones to arrive. Slowly after that the **Ionians**, **Dorians** and **Spartans** came. Gradually, the number of Aryans in Athens began to increase. A time came when they defeated the natives of Athens, the Myceneans, and established their control. Soon the Aryans assimilated the natives of Greece.

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10.1 Rise of the State

Aryans were the ancient citizens of Greece. They used to speak the same language as that of the Indian–European clan. Initially, they used to live in the pastures of South East Europe. In search of a suitable place to settle, they travelled here and there. In between around 2000 BC and 1500 BC a lot of these tribes settled in this region. This is how the Aryans came to Greece, but this advent did not happen in the form of an attack. Actually, they were very less in numbers and gradually settled in Greece. The Aryans who settled in Greece had many affiliates. The people of the **Achean** tribes were the first ones to arrive. Slowly, after that the **Ionians**, **Dorians** and **Spartans** came. Gradually, the number of Aryans in Greece began to increase. A time came when they defeated the natives of Greece, the Myceneans established their control. Soon the Aryans assimilated the natives of Greece. After a certain period of time, all the tribes in Greece started calling themselves Hellenes. Hellenes means Greeks. Even today the people of Greece use the word Hellenes in place of the word Greeks in many places.

The Effect of the Arrival of the Aryans—Although many tribes of the Aryans arrived in Greece, among them Acheans and the Dorians had prime importance. The Acheans established their influence in Greece and the Dorians made Sparta the centre of their activities. The most important happening of the arrival of the Aryans in Greece was that it brought the end of the ancient Aegean civilization and on the grave of the new civilization the seeds of a new civilization were sowed. But in this respect we should not forget that apart from language the Aryans had established conjugal relations with the ancient citizens of Greece. Hence no difference remained between the two.

Did u know? Greece Ancient Aryan race and they were resident Indian-spoke a language of the European total.

10.2 Rise of Urban States in Athens

Reason for the Establishment of Urban–States—Greece is a hilly region. It is scattered into many islets. There are also difficulties in moving among these islands. This is the reason that initially small urban states were established. There are other reasons also for the rise of the urban states. Initially, the lives of the Aryans in Greece were mostly spent travelling. But later people settled down permanently in the villages. Although they were basically animal herders, now they became interested in agriculture and farming. Initially, they had no law. The base of the law was their customs and traditions. This was run by the Council of Elders and Assembly of knights. After some centuries (in between 1000 BC – 600 BC), the urban states were established by joining the villages. In this manner many urban states were created in Greece. These urban states had the system of independent rule. In the beginning, people used to fortify themselves to protect themselves, but gradually the urban states took the form of powerful cities. These urban states had forts, cities and nearby villages incorporated in them. These then came to be known as urban states.

Administration of Urban-States—The establishment of urban states in ancient Greece is considered an important aspect. These urban states were independent of each other. Every urban state had an independent administration. The leaders of the tribes were their kings. The method of administration in the urban states was democratic. The fort of the king was the centre of the urban state. Nearby were the houses of the other citizens. The king used to rule with the help of a Council and an Assembly. The Council was important to the administration. Elders, soldiers and farmers were members of the Council. The king would only work at the advice of the Council. Without the permission of the Council he was not allowed to do anything. The Council also had the right to dismiss the King. The burden of

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the urban state security was also on the Council. All the members of the Assembly were citizens. They were not as powerful as the Council.

> *Notes* All the citizens of Greece were members of the Assembly, but the assembly was not as powerful as the Council.

The feeling of Nationalism—The number of urban states in Greece was some one hundred and fifty. Every urban state was independent from the other. People lived in harmony in their state. They were always alert on the security of their state. The citizens of the urban states loved their freedom so much that the feeling of unity of a nation of a powerful empire never developed. Still they had many means of relation among them. Their forefathers belonged to the same clan. There was also equality of language among them. The Trojan War was considered to be the glory of Greece. The epic of Elliot and Odyssey is considered to be their national literature. All the Greeks looked upon Homer with respect. Although the Greeks were divided into many tribes, they had similar lifestyle, food habits, dressing and religion. They had the same religious views and the same Gods and Goddesses were prayed to and worshipped. Sometimes they would together hold a religious ceremony. The roots of unity were also sowed among the Greeks through sports and games. All the Greeks came together every fourth year in Delphi near the temple of Apollo for games, sports, races, drama, etc., which was called Olympics. Sometimes for some important reason the urban states with gather in groups among themselves. To fight with foreign enemies the Greek states proved great unity. In the urban states of Greece, the urban states of Athens and Greece deserve a special mention. In the future Greece developed under the leadership of these two urban states.

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True or False:

1. Ancient Greek citizens were Dravidians.
2. The Aryans in Greece were basically animal herders.
3. The urban states of Greece were slaves of one another.
4. The Trojan War is considered a glory for the Greeks.

10.3 Establishment of Greece Colony

Reason for the establishment of Colony—In between 800 BC and 600 BC, there was a significant change in the financial system of the Greeks, which had a great effect on the Greek history and civilization. The Greek society was divided into two parts. The rich businessman class and the poor farmer class. The condition of the ordinary farmers was unsatisfactory. They used to farm in small regions. Even after hard work they had to face a lot of difficulties in living. Outsides could buy land in the cities. They had such customs that even if they wanted the big aristocrats and the sons of the leaders could not stay separately nor could they buy land and property. Poverty was increasing in the urban states and on the other hand the subjects were not happy with the autocratic rulers. So the people of the rich and higher classes, in search for living and to establish separate families, travelled to neighbouring countries and established Greek colonies. In this way, Greek colonies were established in Asia Minor, North Africa, Italy, South France and other countries. Describing the reasons for the establishment of the colonies, Turner wrote, "The main reason for colonization is not business, but tactical and political ideologies were predominantly important. The desire to take risk and attraction towards courageous deeds can also be said to be a reason for colonization."

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Task Find and write the reason for the colonization of the Greeks.

Influence of the Establishment of Colonies—The newly established colonies became the centre of Greek civilization and culture. There was propagation of literature, arts, forms, etc. comprehensively in the colonies. Apart from that by the establishment of the colonies, business flourished and the geographical knowledge of the Greeks increased. Many cities in Greece became business centres. Ship building activities started. The usage of money was also started in Greece. Now the buying and selling of goods was done by money and not by exchanging other goods. People started collecting money. The system of taking and giving interests on loans also started. A lot of profits were incurred in import and export. But there were some bad effects also. The financial condition of farmers and labourers further deteriorated. Caste system increased in the society. There were some political effects also. In this way the effects of colonization proved to be important.

Rise of Capitalism and Fall of Socialism—Due to the establishment of the colonies, businesses had unprecedented growth. This is why capitalism started in the Greek society. The slavery system was encouraged. Due to the introductions of coins it became easier to buy and sell. The rich people started collecting coins and started giving loan on interests. Their accomplishment further increased. The prestige of the rich also increased in the society. Now the rich people became uneasy for political positions. On the other hand, fed up with their poverty, the farmers and the labourers also started demanding for a change in the current political system. The socialists had a say due to the hereditary officials and the ability to protect the cities. They used to protect the city with the help of brass weapons, but till 7th century BC iron started being used in Greece. Compared to brass, iron was cheaper and stronger. Now due to the iron arms and weapons even normal soldiers were able to protect the city. In the words of Lille, "The way brass was an aristocratic metal, in the same way iron proved to be the democratic metal." For these reasons the democratic administration in Greece grew. Now the importance of socialism in the Greek society and politics decreased and capitalism took its place.

The age of Autocracy in Greece—The heights of the capitalistic growth proved to be detrimental to the Greeks. The difference between the rich and the poor had increased in the society. The rich became selfish and aspirant. To fulfil their needs and profit for themselves they wanted to establish stringent rules. They became heartless and made the subjects suffer. This is how the period of suffering for the subjects and autocracy started in Greece. The autocratic rulers were always despotic. The subjects could not utter a word against them. The autocratic age had to face different problems and hardships, but it is wrong to assume that all the rulers in this period were ruthless. Some rulers can be found mentioned who have wished for the goodness of the subjects with their heart and thrived to achieve that. Among such rulers Corinth of Periander and Pisistratus of Athens are worthy to be mentioned.

Caution It is wrong to assume that all the rulers of the autocracy period were ruthless. Periander and Pisistratus worked for the goodness of the subjects.

Work for the Common Good—Many rulers of the autocratic age did many important work for the common good. The land was newly divided. A ban was put on new labourers and old Greeks were given work on their place. New laws were passed to save poor subjects from the clutches of rich businessmen. Many public committees were established. Many palaces, forts, temples, canals, etc. were built in the cities. In this period, the power of leaders was diminished a lot. With the help of these work the so called autocrat rulers of Greece established the path to democracy. In this age Greek literature, arts, religion, etc. progressed.

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Notes

The importance of the Autocratic Age—In the words of historian Brested, "In the history of the world, the age of many ruthless rulers are among important chapters. An encouragement was received from the struggle that happened among themselves to lead society, business and rule and the mentality of the most deserving candidates of the age changed surprisingly. They threw away the burden of tradition and entered into the fields of science and discovery. The strength of this new powerful life of Greece spread in politics, religion, arts, music and architecture. "In this way from many angles in the history of Greece this age was very important, still we cannot overlook the mistakes of this era. The feeling of nationality and love for the country was missing among the people. To cite an example, we can state that it was because of the absence of this feeling which led the Spartans to invite the people of Persia to attack the people of Athens and with their help the Persians defeated Athens in the battle of Aegospotami.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

5. The newly established colonies became the ..... of the Greek civilization and culture.
6. Brass was the aristocratic metal but ..... proved to be the democratic metal.
7. The so called autocratic rulers of Greece established the path to ..... in Greece.
8. The main reason for colonization was not ..... .

10.4 Rise of the State of Sparta and Athens

We just read how capitalism and the autocratic age paved the path for democracy in Greece. But it would be a mistake for us to assume that similar mentality prevailed in all parts of Greece. Where the question of the development of a republic arises, without doubt we get a magnificent proof in Athens, but on the other hand we have seen complete ruthlessness in Sparta. Actually, in this age two opposite mentalities arose in the urban states of Athens and Sparta. The inspirations and visions of both were different from one another. Sparta showed complete belief in physical force, strength of the army and public importance. On the other hand, Athens made arts and beauty its inspiration. Sparta welcomed the rule of the army while Athens welcomed democracy. It was obvious that the power and happiness of Athens grew considerably.

Caution To think that republic ideologies were prevalent in all parts of Greece would be a mistake. Because we have seen complete ruthlessness in Sparta.

10.5 Urban State of Sparta

Geographic Influence—The urban state of Sparta was very different from almost all the other urban states of Greece. One reason for this was that its geographic location was itself different. Sparta was situated in south Greece. Levels of mountains divided it from the other states. The people of Sparta were descendants of the Dorians of the Aryans. The urban state of Sparta was surrounded by other enemy urban states. This is why the Spartans like the Asyrians had to increase their army to protect themselves. They were unable to divert their attention from this matter.

The Structure of the Army of the Spartans—Sparta was an army nation. The Spartans were most interested in war and warfare. All the citizens of the state were soldiers. The entire society of Sparta was an army. Every Spartan was taught warfare from their childhood. Sometimes even girls had to undergo

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such training. Due to the national security a lot of attention was given to the physical growth of the citizens. Words of science, knowledge, literature or arts were a waste to them. This is why from the age of seven they made their children undergo difficulties and hardships and trained them to become skilled soldiers. This was their teaching. Special attention was given to the health of children. Weak and sick children had no right to live. The government had a special system for the upbringing of kids. From the age of seven children had to stay under the scrutiny of the government. Only after the age of sixty people were allowed to independently spend their family life. From the age of seven to sixty all the citizens had to spend their entire lives in army barracks. Their life had complete discipline and control. Luxury was not encouraged in the state. There were restrictions on business and trade. This was because if there was an increase in the money of the state it would lead to indulgence. Gold and silver coins were banned. Sparta had the custom of iron coins so that people would not be able to accumulate a large sum of money. Strictness was also maintained in marriage so that purity of blood and clan remained.

System of administration—The power in Sparta was controlled by a few people at the centre. They had full control and strict governance over the subjects. The food and drinking system of the citizens was only managed by the Heloots who only did physical work. They were not considered as citizens and they did not have any rights of the citizens. From a financial perspective their condition was miserable.

The king—The king was the head of the administration. There were two kings in Sparta so that the monarchy would not become autocratic and the rulers always remained competitive. Both these kings had the same rights and they had control over each other. The main job of the Spartan kings was leadership over the army. The king was also the main priest.

Gerusia, Appela and Ephors—The de facto administrative system of Greece was aristocratic. A council of aristocrats and an assembly aided the king in administration. The Council of the Aristocrats was called Gerusia. This council had 28 members. The Assembly was called Appela. All the citizens of Sparta who were 30 years or older were members of this assembly. Apart from this there were five magistrates who were elected by the citizens and called Ephors. The actual responsibility of the administration of the state was on them. Any citizen of Sparta could be elected as an Ephor. The rights of an Ephor were quite large. They were the protectors of the councils of the states and citizens. The members of Gerusia were elected by the Appela.

Administrative Structure—It is clear that the administration of Sparta was mixed. It was not completely a monarchy or an aristocratic society or a democracy. Yet one thing holds true that the administration by the army was done by keeping in mind the benefits of the army.

Improvement of Lycurgus—Before the new century (825 BC) there was a famous intellectual called Lycurgus who was the prime rule establisher and system generator of Sparta. He did an improvement to establish security and bring regulations. He created the joint rule of two kings in Sparta. Both the kings were under the Gerusia. A third assembly was created whose members consisted of all citizens older than 30 years. This assembly elected the members of the Gerusia and the Ephors.

Evaluation of the Achievements of Sparta—In this way, we see that the list of Lycurgus had a coming together of monarchy, aristocracy and democracy. This list was based on the principles of obedience and harmony, but too much of strict discipline and control kept the souls and mentalities of the Spartans away from feelings that differentiate humans from animals. Without doubt there can be no comparison of the physical strength of the Spartans, their army system was the best, they were also filled with the feeling of gratitude for the state and confidence of themselves, but in other sectors of civilization and culture their growth remained diminished. They had almost no role to play in the development of the cultural heritage of Greece.

Self Assessment

Multiple Choice Questions:

9. Words of science, knowledge, literature and arts were ..... for the Spartans.
   (a) Beneficial (b) useless (c) high (d) ordinary.

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10. Citizens from the age of seven to sixty had to spend their lives in ..... .
    (a) jail (b) house (c) army barrack (d) foreign.
11. Sparta had ..... kings.
    (a) Three (b) Five (c) One (d) Two
12. The age of the members of the assembly (Appela) was of ..... years or older.
    (a) 30 (b) 20 (c) 18 (d) 25

10.6 Urban State of Athens

The difference between Athens and Sparta—The roots of Athens were always different from Sparta. The Acheans from the Aryans of Greece established the state of Athens. There was a huge difference in the principles of Athens and Sparta. If Sparta was a huge army camp Athens was a great school of priests and judges. While Spartans increased the strength of the army, the people of Athens increased the strength of the Navy.

Structure of State in Athens—The development of the urban state of Athens occurred peacefully and gradually. Athens was located in Aetika. In the thirteenth century BC a ruler called Theseus grouped together twelve small states in Aetika and established the urban state of Athens. The capital of this kingdom was Athens.

Contents of Administration in Athens—Athens was located around the fort of Acropolis. The main market of Athens as well as the temple of Goddess Athena was located in Acropolis. Initially, the kings had their say in Athens. Till 8th century to 6th century BC socialism was prevalent there.

Baul and Agora—The leaders used to rule with the help of two committees – 'Baul' and 'Agora'. Baul was a higher committee where every tribe sent their leader as a member. The most powerful 'Agora' in the Baul administration was the second famous committee like the Lok Sabha. All the citizens of Athens were members of Agora. The work of the Agora was to follow the decisions of the Baul.

10.7 Summary

- The establishment of the urban states in ancient Greece is considered to be an important milestone. These urban states were independent from each other.
- The number of urban states in Greece was around one hundred and fifty. Each urban state was independent from the other. People loved their urban states. They were always ready to protect this freedom.
- Every fourth year the Greeks assembled in the temple of Apollo at Delphi for sports, games, racing, drama, etc., which was called Olympics.
- The people of the rich and higher classes, in search of a living and to establish separate families, travelled to neighbouring countries and established Greek colonies.
- The heights of the capitalistic growth proved to be detrimental to the Greeks. The difference between the rich and the poor had increased in the society.
- The urban state of Sparta was very different from almost all of the other urban states of Greece. One reason for this was that its geographic location was itself different. Sparta was situated in south Greece.
- Sparta was an army nation. The Spartans were most interested in war and warfare. All the citizens of the state were soldiers. The entire society of Sparta was an army.

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Notes

- The power in Sparta was controlled by a few people at the centre. They had full control and strict governance over the subjects.
- The administration of Sparta was mixed. It was not completely a monarchy or an aristocratic society or a democracy. Yet one thing holds true that the administration by the army was done by keeping in mind the benefits of the army.
- The roots of Athens were always different from Sparta. The Acheans from the Aryans of Greece established the state of Athens.
- The development of the urban state of Athens occurred peacefully and gradually.
- Initially, the kings had their say in Athens. Till 8th century to 6th century BC socialism was prevalent there.

10.8 Keywords

- **Aristocratic:** The rulers who ruled ruthlessly, at their own wish and caused suffering
- **Progress:** Benefits, Ways of Development
- **Colonization:** The method of settling in other countries due to financial and business reasons

10.9 Review Questions

1. How was the system of administration in the urban states of ancient Greece?
2. What was the reason behind the colonization of Greece?
3. How was the aristocratic age harmful for the Greeks?
4. Explain the importance of the urban state of Sparta.
5. What is the main difference between the urban state of Sparta and Athens?

Answers: Self Assessment

1. False	2. True	3. False	4. True
5. Centre	6. Iron	7. Democracy	8. Business
9. (b)	10. (c)	11. (d)	12. (a)

10.10 Further Readings

Books

1. **Ancient and Medieval World History** – *Bipin Bihari Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
2. **The Rise and History of the Ancient World** – *Om Prakash Prasad – Rajkamal Publications.*
3. **The Role of World History** – *Ramsharan Sharma, K.K.Mandal – Rajkamal Publications.*
4. **World History** – *Kusum Vajpayee – Ishika Publishing House.*
5. **Ancient and Medieval World History** – *B.B.Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
6. **World History** – *Girish Kumar Singh – Omega Publications.*

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Unit 11: The Persian Empire

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Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Know about Persia's governance system.
- Explain about Persian Empire's social, economic and cultural state.

Introduction

Iran has secured an important place with respect to those countries in western Asia where pristine cultural civilization was visualized. Iran's civilization which is also known as Persian Civilization occupies a prominent position in world history as well as in history of human civilization. Even today, 'Pesaarged' or 'Persipolis' ruins seem to laud about their magnificence and their great emperors. Till today, under the leadership of Semitic nations, we find development of many civilizations but Iran's civilization also established a new record under leadership of Aryan race.

11.1 Historical Background

Geography of Iran—Iran's original real name is 'Eriaan' which means Aryan's land. Iran's eastern name is "Persia' too which is derived from ancient word 'Pars' and 'Fars'. From these words the word

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'Persis' was coined too which later on became turned to 'Persian'. Geographically, Iran is divided into three parts—(*i*) Northern Iran, (*ii*) Medial Iran and (*iii*) Western and Southern Iran.

Northern Iran—On the eastern side, the calculus portion spread from the Sindhu river valley to Dajla river valley, is known as Northern Iran. To its north is Caspian Sea, Elburg and Kupehdadh mountains, in its southern part are situated the Persian Baluchistan, Afghanistan and Helmanden are situated in its southern part. 'Meshed' is a famous city here which is Iran's religious site.

Medial Iran—To the north of intermediate Iran is the salt desert and in the south of medial Iran is the booty desert. This region is considered the largest dry state in the world but lands in this state are mostly farmlands. Despite the deserts, there is adequate provision of artificial irrigation in this state. Teheran, Isfahan, and Hamadaan etc. are major cities of this region.

Western and Southern Iran—'Jagrosh Mountain' and 'Makraan Mountain' are located on the southern side of western Iran. South-west part is a state irrigated by 'Karuth' river. Towards the south of Iran are the Persian creek and Arabian Sea. Here, in ancient period, 'Alum' or 'Susiyana' regions were situated whose capital 'Susa' was Iran's civilized and luxurious township.

Iran's by and Large Castes—According to scholar's opinion, during pre-ancient period, Dravidian caste people used to reside in Iran. In another thousand century BC, Aryan Iranians invaded Iran and settled there, who were members of inflow of Indo-European family. At the end of 3000 BC, members of Indo-European family or Aryan religion were occupying regions from India to Europe. Ecril, Dorean, Roman, Kelt etc. were branches of this family. Aryans were the rulers of followers of Western Iran: Cassiete and Mittani religions. At that time, two castes prevailed in Iran—Iranians (Aryans) in the eastern part and Meed caste people in southern west region. In this way, we see that during pre-ancient period, Aryan people used to live in Iran (Persia).

Sources to Learn about Iranian History—Very few eyewitnesses are present to throw light upon Iranian history and civilization culture. Their Harwamshi era's early records are still available, hence to know about the oldest era's history, one has to depend primarily on history. In the form of literary texts, 'Avesta' is always mentioned. Avesta has got the same place in their history which Vedas have got in India. Apart from this, from 'Yasn' scriptures too we get very little correct information and side by side Herodotes's 'history and according to other Unani writer's description too, it becomes easy for us to know about Persian History.

Did u know? India's History is the Importance of the Vedas is the Significance of the Avesta in Iran.

Iran's Political History—Ancient Persian history can be divided into seven parts from viewpoint of convenience in studying it:

(1) Pisdadi Period (From 4000 BC to 2000 BC)

(2) Kimani Period (From 2000 BC to 1000 BC)

(3) Median Period (From 850BC to 600 BC)

(4) Harwamshi Period (From 600BC to 325 BC)

(5) Unani Period (From 355BC to120 BC)

(6) Parthiyan Period (From 125BC to 229 BC)

(7) Sassainiyan Period (From 625BC to 651 BC)

Pishdwadi and Kimani Period—The period from 4000 BC to 2000 BC, comes within this era. We have very little information on this subject. Till another thousand years BC's preliminary centuries, Persian Aryans were engaged in rehabilitating colony. For sake of this work, they distributed themselves under

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various branches, in which races like Medians, Jikeerz, Persians, Abasti, Drejon, Bactrian, Marjian, and Casseite etc. are present. All these races were constantly struggling for their sovereignty. In this way, at the end, Pishdadi and Kimani races fortified themselves.

Median Period—Median period is considered very important in Persia's history. Median was Persia's north-western region whose capital was 'Hagamtaan' which is known as 'Hamdan' today. Its area was prominent 80 square miles. In this period, many illustrious rulers ruled among which names like Deioces, Cyaxaras, Astyagees. This age's last ruler Ashtageez was very self-indulgent. During his reign, governor of seven province's Cambisus I increased his power and lordship, affected by which Astageez married his daughter to him. But son of Cambisus I, Curus II (Cyrus) along with his unhappy chieftains, revolted in 553 BC and approximately around 500 BC, conquered Media.

Harwamshi Period—According to scholars, beginning of Harwamshi period is dated to around 650 BC. 'Harwamash' was the founder of this dynasty. After that, his son Tispes sat on the throne. After that, due to his two sons, kingdom was divided into two portions. Cyrus I obtained the kingdom of 'Ansaar' and 'Pashumay' and the other son Arimyaan got the kingdom of Persia. From this period, Harwamshi's two tributaries became famous. Son of Cyrus I, Cambisus I turned victorious on his other tributary and married its king's daughter. After that, his son Kurush or Cyrus II got the throne of Persia and increased the glory of Harwamshi's prosperousness. His reigning period is believed to be from 559 BC to 529BC. During his reign, he conquered states like Media, Greece, Colony, northeast, and eastern city, Babylon, Siria, Finishia etc. His place in Persian history is the same as Chandragupta Maurya's in Indian history.

Notes History of Ancient Iran Iranian Ruler Cyrus the same Location, which is Chandragupta Maurya in Indian History.

After Cyrus the second, his son Cambisus the Second ascended the throne. He had a younger brother whom he got killed secretly so that he should get the entire kingdom. People rebelled against his indifferent and anti-community conduct and he had to commit suicide in 522 BC. After his death, seven aristocrats together made 'Derius' (Dara) sit on the throne. Derius is counted among world's great rulers. He ascended the throne in 521 BC. He fought gruesomely against Egypt, Leedia, Susiyana, Media, Babylonia, Aseeria etc. and built a huge empire. In 512 BC, he occupied Threus and Mesidone and in 510BC, he occupied India's Punjab and Sindh provinces. In 490 BC, he even lost the battle of Marethan. In 468BC, he died in the course of suppressing the Eyptian revolt.

Persia's Fall—After death of Derius, his son Kshyaarsk ascended the throne but around 466 BC, he was killed. After Kshyaarsk, his younger son Jereckseez ruled from 466 BC to 425 BC. Between 425 BC to 366BC and during the downfall of kingdom, Derius the Second, Kurush, Jerackseez II and Derius III ruled. But, around 366 BC, Alexander (great Sikander) ended the Hervamshi dynasty and monarchy. In this way, Alexander the great was responsible for the fall of Persian Empire. In an historian's words: "Cyrus and Derius made Persia (Iran), Jereckseez ran it and its heirs destroyed it."

11.2 Governing System

Vast Empire—Herwamshi Empire's governance-system was quite strong. Establishment of this empire endeavour is a great endeavour of world empire establishment. Within this empire, one can see blending of Persian, Babylonian, Median, Finishian, Philistanian, Sirian, Eyptian, Asia-minor, Indian and Greece civilizations. Leaving alone China, world's total civilized countries parts were definitely included in this empire. This way, rulers of Hervamshi lineage established this huge empire through their chivalry and heroism. This empire's governance was separated into two segments—Central and Provincial governance.

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Central Governance

Notes

Emperor—Persian Empire's biggest bureaucrat used to be the emperor. He used to be endowed with the highest authority. His every word was law. Without reason, he could punish anybody and award anyone with a high post too. Disobeying their command was disallowed. Their rights were extensive, although they were voluntary. Despite this, they had to adhere to lawful prohibitions, family customs and traditions. They had to practice what they preached. He had to consult the chieftain on solemnization of princely duties but he could even reject those chieftains' advice.

Government Assembly—Governors of Hervamshi clan arranged an enormous government meeting, whose main aim was thinking over governance related issues. The governor of the government assembly used to be the King. Chieftains, bodyguards, detectives, portals and envoys etc. used to be members in his kingdom's assembly. Expenses of the government meetings were paid through treasury note but this government assembly were organized only on few special occasions.

Feudalist Assemblage—Persia's feudalistic system was the perineum of the kingdom's governance system. There were six main feudal dynasties in the state. These chieftains used to advice and help the king. Special rights were bestowed upon these chieftains by the state. They were lords of large lands and like petty kings, ruled their own regions. They had rights to impose taxes and give justice. These feudal lords possessed personal offices too.

Military Condition—Persian military was known as empire's perineum. Emperor used to be the military's centrepoint. For the king's protection, 200 officers and 2000 horsemen warriors were employed. Apart from this, 10,000 Meeds and Persians' 'immortal party' were there which at any time were ready for war. This way, Persian army had two parties—aide party and immortal party. During war, the king could call the provincial military too. At this time, kingdom's every fifteen-year olds were given mandatory militant training so that he could work as a warrior when necessary. Violation of the law would result in death sentence. Although, Herwamshi kingsmen did not possess the desired strength, Persian emperor had a huge ship too which was utilized in both war and business.

Law and Justice—Persian people used to consider their king to be representative of God 'Ahur-Mazda'. Emperor was the supreme judge of entire country and their royal levee was the court itself. Kingdom's every individual was desirous of his grace. In King's lower court, seven judges were present. In different provinces, local courts were present. Custom of surety prevailed. Courts were appointing village assembly too for justice. Oath acceptance tradition was prevalent too. Lawyer (modern advocate) also existed who were mostly lobbying. For decision on cases, assignment of time was done. In the beginning, post of judge used to be reserved for clergyman but later on this was generalized. Even women could be restored on this post. Justice arrangement was quite stringent. Main punishments for small offences were mainly beating with lashes, penalizing them, throwing them out of country etc. For killing and raping, death sentence was given.

Spying Division—Emperor's spying division was good. It was believed to be emperor's eyes and ears. Its network was spread over full kingdom. They used to examine provinces and offices too and used to inform the emperor too. Based on spies' examination, emperor used to take decisions and accordingly punish the guilty person.

Tax-Collection (Revenue Income)—From his vast territory, the Persian emperor used to earn more revenue (wealth). Several taxes were levied in separate provinces. Tax was decided by the emperor according to provincial earnings and production. Half of the duty obtained from province was utilized by centre and half was used by kshatraps. Petty employees used to collect more tax from people. From begotten income, inestimable money got accumulated with Persian rulers. For this reason, gold, silver, bronze coins were moulded in this era. Side by side, huge buildings were constructed for enhancing the empire's beauty.

Provincial Governance—Persian noblemen adopted provincial governing system for enhancing beauty (glory) of governance method. All states were divided into provinces. These provinces totalled 20–25

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in number. For every province, distinct taxes were imposed which were based on province's harvest. Egypt's tax rate was 770 talent gold, Babylon's tax rate was 1000 talent gold, Balushistaan's tax rate was 179 talent gold, India's tax rate was 4580 talent gold. To revolt in provinces, to return Jews to their native land, adopted gift tax policy, restoring inspection team for provinces, making of roads to connect provinces with states etc.

There is absolutely no doubt that Hervamshi noblemen's governance system was very strong. Such a good governance system was never seen before Roman Empire. James was influenced by their governance system and wrote—'They were cruel but brave who were fully knowledgeable about their empire's governance system. Their administration was excellent whose credit goes to Derius the great.'

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Persian Empire's biggest bureaucrat used to be the ..... .
2. Derius was counted among world's ..... rulers.
3. In beginning, post of judge used to be reserved for ..... .
4. Parsi people considered their king to be representative of God ..... .

11.3 Social Condition

Persians were very beautiful and powerful people. They were very fond of clothes and ornaments. Men grew beard and moustache and later on started wearing wigs on head. There was no particular difference between man's and woman's clothes. Organization of Persian society was quite good which we can study through the following points:

Family System—Society's family was considered sacred. Families with many sons were considered lucky. Family with more sons was awarded by the kingdom. Murdering was considered a crime. Marriage was given status of pure relationship which was performed by mother and father. In some places, father-daughter, brother-sister etc. traditional marriage custom prevailed. Custom of many marriages and keeping mistress prevailed. Settling down and living a happy life were considered necessary phases of life.

Way of Living and Eating—Habitants of Persia had a beautiful way of living, eating and drinking. They were very generous, good-charactered, open-mouthed and possessed hospitable inclination. They were accomplished in conduct and behaviour. On meeting each other, they used to embrace each other and kiss each other. Old people were respected in society. They used to eat only once a day. Their way of living was graceful and beauty-personified. They paid attention towards cleanliness of body. They believed that angels enter and reside in a clean body. On festive occasions, they used to wear white clothes.

Merriment-Mirth—Merriment was very important in society. Hunting was the main entertainment for upper class people. War and hunting were understood to be the two main works for the emperor and chieftain. Hunting dogs were used while hunting. Additionally, playing cards, photography, carving wood, keeping mistress etc. were means of primary entertainment. Mistresses had to spend one night in a year with the emperor.

Weapon-Garment—Ordinary Persian man kept weapon with him. Their main clothes and weapons were corrugated shield, quiver, harpoon, dagger, bow-arrow and knife.

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Did u know? That was the position of women in Iranian society. As her mother had received special honors.

Women's Position—In Persian society, women's standing was good. There got exceptional respect for being a mother. In the period of Jerthrusht and Derius, women's state was quite good. Special importance was given to mothers who gave birth to many children. Although mistress custom prevailed, prostitution custom did not exist in society. Women were understood to be proprietors of property. She had to right to transact all works along with men. Widow-marriage custom did not prevail. Custom of covering the face was strictly followed. Foetus-killing was considered a terrible crime by Persian people. After Derius, women's position deteriorated

11.4 Economic Condition

Farming—Economic condition of Persian society was quite advanced and perfect. Many people farmed their own farmlands. Joint farming was given more importance by their people. Farmers asked labourers to plough their fields. Moreover, they used to employ overseas slaves for this work. They had no authority on farmer's land. In the form of labour wages, they got one portion of the yield (produce). Wooden ploughs were used for cultivation in which metallic ploughshare was attached. Water was brought from very distant mountains. Farming or harvesting is given much weightage in their religious texts.

Livestock Breeding—Persian people reared animals too in their homes. Among animals, dogs were given particular significance. They used to hunt with the help of dogs. Additionally, they used to rear cows, bulls, buffaloes etc. Feeding the dogs with hot food was believed to be a crime. They bred birds and udbilao in their houses.

Industry-Business—Foundation stone of Persian society's economy was dependent on industry too. They were perfect in textile industry, mineral industry, wine-making industry, wood industry and other industries' business. Industry-trades stimulated business. There trade was carried out by foreign races of Babylonia, Finishia, Greece. Bussiness was done through dry land route and by way of sea.

Prevalence of Currency—Persian people's exchange was done via medium of herds and fishermen. In beginning, there did not exist any sort of currency. Initially, they learnt about this knowledge from Leedia and Derius the great produced currency by the name of 'Derik'. Meaning of 'Derik' was—piece of gold. Currency was made out of both gold and silver metals. Gold currency's value was around 25 dollars which was 13.5 times more expensive than silver currency. These currencies produced by Derius existed in the state of Sindhu river also and Indian currency system gained momentum.

Task Check out what currencies was practiced in Iranian contemporary civilizations.

In order to improve economic condition, rulers of Hervamshi dynasty ordered tax-collection from various provinces. Various taxes were levied in separate provinces. It is said that Derius the great's reign was quite successful economically and treasury was always full. Economic stability was the cause of empire's across-the-board progress.

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Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True or False:

5. Persian people were fond of clothes and jewellery. They were very beautiful and smooth-skinned.
6. In the Persian society, everywhere prostitution pervaded.
7. Persian people practised joint-farming. Their economic condition was advanced and perfect.
8. Persian's way of eating and drinking was of low standard, they wore dirty clothes.

11.5 Cultural Condition

In very ancient period, Persia's importance was attributed to its cultural growth too. It evolved specifically in cultural, art and religious areas. In science and literature field, they had nearly no interest (zest). Study of Persian's cultural condition can be done based on following points:

Education—Persians gained education on war more than bookish knowledge. Youth were taught to strike arrow from bow, horse-riding, use of spear-dart etc. People studying religion and law had to compulsorily undertake military training. Education was limited to upper-class people mostly. Furthermore, education was ended at the age of 14 years. Here a lot of emphases were given on physical exercise. Highly qualified person was designated at the position of teacher. Mostly, teachers were religious. Education was oral and schools were made in privacy. Some students were given governance system (arrangement) education also.

Literature—Parsi could not develop literature due to more attachment towards war. Their literature was limited to writing of only few religious stories and poems.

Script—In Persia, during ancient period, three types of scripts prevailed—ancient Persian, Babylonia and ansh nite or Susiyan. This area's languages were Jend Susiyan, Persian, Iranian and Babylonian etc. Sphemogram script was used to write languages. But, in this context, instead of 300 letters only 36 letters were made use of.

Science—Persians were not particularly interested in the scientific field because these people were superstitious right from the beginning. They believed that through devilish powers generated 9999 ailments whose diagnosis could be done through Jantar-Mantar. Jantar-Mantar's work was done by priests. Gradually, medical discipline evolved and treatment fees were decided.

Religion—In this age, three kinds of religions prevailed in Persia. In first religion, Jerthrusht's religion prevailed whose follower was the emperor. Jerthrusht religion was established many centuries before the era of Dara (Derius) the great. In this period, Ahur-Mazda God was dominant and existence of other gods was accepted too. Later, stress was given on worshipping the Sun and 25th December was considered as main feast day. In this way, here along with monotheism dualism also prevailed. Persian religion influenced Jew religion too. Second religion pertained to the masses, on which there is lack of substantial information. Third religion was that of Maargi (Manichurasur). This religion was religion of Alum people too which was influenced by Semitic faith.

Art—Growth of Persian art is, in itself, unique (unexcelled). One can see blending of diverse arts with Persian art. One can see excellent examples of Metal, gold, craft, stone art here. For example, effect of Leedian art on their graves, effect of Egyptian art on Persipolis and Susa structures, effect of Assyrian art on artificial platforms and stairs, effect of Mesopotamia art on making of bricks and effect of Greece art on adornment of pillars can be seen. Hence, we can say that combined form of various arts has become Persia's national property. We can perceive beautiful form of Persian art in its architecture to which completeness was provided through construction of many palaces, basilicas and tombs by Cyrus, Derius etc.

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Pesarged—In Pesarged, through excavation, one tomb of Emperor Cyrus was obtained. On seven platforms, 140 feet long, 16 feet wide and 35 feet high constructed mansion was made out of stone pieces. On its four sides were high pillars which are now destroyed. Persian people called it by name of 'Mashdad-e-Mahaar Suleimaan'. Moreover, 300 feet long dais is found which is known as 'Takhte Suleimaan (Solomon throne)'. Solomon's one-winged portrait was also obtained from here, on which can be specially visualized various art-forms.

Persipolis—Ruins of Persipolis too are examples of Persian art. Its most famous building is 'Jamd throne' which was made up of lime and stones. Emperor Jereckseez's huge mansion is found whose area is 150 square feet. 62 pillars were present in this palace out of which 13 pillars are found today also. Huge mansion with 100 pillars named 'Chelsea Tower' is also found. It is said that Alexander the great ate in this vast mansion during his invasion. Enthroned Derius's portrait is found in this place which is an excellent model of sculpture.

Susa and Ekbatna—Persian rulers got constructed a palace made of lumber which was very beautiful but its remains are not found. Palace of Susa's emperor Jereckseez was quite beautiful. Two portraits were present in this palace. One painting is 5 feet long in which the emperor delineated between warriors. Second painting is of a hunting lion. Both paintings can be seen in Paris museum. Additionally, Derius the great's tomb which is 60 20 feet long and wide is very famous. Persians developed the art of seal-making too. It can be concluded that from viewpoint of across-the-board progress, ancient Persian civilization was quite important whose credit is fully earned by Hervamshi age rulers.

Gift of Persian Civilization—Persian civilization was itself more impressed than others instead of impressing others through the field of artistic ability, history etc. Effect of different civilizations can be seen due to Persian people's association with them.

Impact of Vedic history can be seen on their language jend. Too much effect of Indian culture can be seen in religious field, their God, customary methods, conduct and their religious behaviour.

In the field of art, one can see effects of art from Greece, Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia, Leedia etc. on Persian art.

Through military organization and governance system, it has surely impressed other countries. Its governance management was of superior quality. Their calmness and management impressed the advanced Roman race. Creation of provinces, appointing independent officials, appropriate military organization and creation, importance of religion in operating governance and on grounds of greatness and justice are definitely techniques to impress the world.

However, Persians concentrated more on emulation than on giving. But its glory increases from the fact that they offered a well-managed and safe governance mode to this world; side by side, based on high moral values, began a religious way of thinking. Similar to Lord Buddha in India and Confusius in China, Persia gave birth to preacher like Jerthrusht.

Persian civilization's prominent gift can be believed to be that it kept various centres of civilization under one regime and from their civilizations they created a mixed civilization culture and left it behind for mankind. Thus, Persia's gift can be considered to be important in many respects.

Self Assessment

Multiple Choice Questions:

9. Persians emphasized more on learning of ..... than on studying books.
   (a) science (b) war
   (c) social science (d) history
10. Persians were not interested in science because they were ..... from the beginning.
   (a) Advanced (b) Scientific
   (c) Superstitious (d) Religious

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11. Related to Persian civilization, 300 feet long dais is found, which is called ..... .
    (a) Throne of Solomon (b) Seat
    (c) Chelsea Tower (d) Throne
12. Persian army organization and kingdom management was of ..... quality.
    (a) Low (b) Average
    (c) General (d) High

11.6 Summary

- Those western Asia countries, where preliminary stage of civilization culture was observed, prominent place is given to Persia.
- Scholars believe that during very ancient period, Dravid races resided in Persia. In another century BC, Aryan Persians who were members of Indo-European lineage attacked Persia and settled there.
- Herwamshi Empire's governing arrangement was quite strong. This empire's establishment was a great effort for world empire establishment.
- Persia's feudalistic arrangement was the perineum of the empire's governing system. Empire had six main feudal dynasties. These feudal lords advised and helped the king.
- Persian army was known as empire's foundation support. Emperor was the centre point of army.
- Persian emperor used to earn more revenue from his huge empire. Different types of taxes were levied in different provinces.
- Persian noblemen embraced provincial governing system for governance management. Entire empire was divided into provinces.
- Economic condition of Persian society was quite advanced and excellent. Most people used to farm on their own.
- Persians acquired more knowledge on battles compared to textual knowledge. Youth were taught to fight with bow and arrow, horse-riding, use of spears etc.
- Persian art development was unparalleled. Blending of various arts with Persian art can be visualized.
- Best examples of metal, gold, sculpture and stone art can be seen here.

11.7 Keywords

- **Family system:** Forming family and settling down in which mother-father, wife, sons-daughters etc thrived. Formidable unit of society
- **Currency:** For regulation, prevailing gold-silver coins were exchanged for other items

11.8 Review Questions

1. Describe briefly ancient Persia's historic foundation.
2. Herwamshi period and Herwamshi dynasty both secured a prominent place in history of Persia. Interpret this.
3. Explain Herwamshi noblemen's governing system and military system.

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4. How were Persia's social condition and economic condition?
5. 'Inspite of being backward in literature and science, Persians were advanced in art, religion and army organization.' Interpret this sentence.

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Emperor	2. Great	3. Priest	4. Ahur-Mazda
5. True	6. False	7. True	8. False
9. War	10. Superstitious	11. Throne of Solomon	12. High

11.9 Further Readings

Books

1. **Ancient and Medieval Period World History** — *Bipin Bihari Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
2. **Ancient World's Rise and History** — *Om Prakash Prasad – Rajkamal Publications.*
3. **Role of World History** — *Ramsaran Sharma, K.K.Mandal – Rajkamal Publications.*
4. **Medieval Arabian History** — *Kauleshwar Ram – Kitab Mahal.*
5. **World History** — *Kusum Vajpayee – Ishika Publishing House.*
6. **History of the World** — *Girish Kumar Singh – Omega Publications.*

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Unit 12: Ancient Greece

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Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Understand the political, social, Economic life of Ancient Greece.
- Know the religious life and Greek art and culture.
- Explain the pericneage age and development of Athens.

Introduction

Ancient Greece culture has an important place in the oldest culture of the world. This is considered as mother of European culture. In the history of Ancient world, Ancient Greece has an incomparable contribution in the field of art, culture and philosophy. The Greek citizens started the concept like independence and democracy, independent thinking and intellectual research, judicial administration and discipline. They also taught these concepts to their next generation. The Ancient Greece have given well known literalist, Artiest, philosophers and writers whose creations are still famous in the world. In real sense modern European culture and civilization, thinking and thought process is based on Greek culture. Famous roman culture is a derivative of Greek culture.

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12.1 Geographical Circumference

Many scholar and historians have rightly said that in development of any country, Geographical circumference has an important role. This statement is completely true in case of Greek. Greek and Asia miner have Egian Sea in between. This sea has many Islands where Asian and Greek civilization mingled. Greek is surrounded by Ancient countries. In south Lies Africa north coast of which had Carthage civilization. In the East of Carthage is Egypt whose civilization is an old civilization in the world. In addition to this Phoenicia, Assyria Babylonia, Lydia, Macedonia, etc. have also affected the Greek culture.

Greece is also famous for abundance of mountainous region where weather has unity in diversity. On Geographical bifurcation Greek is divided into three parts:

1. Northern Greek
2. Central Greek
3. Southern Greek

Thessaly and Apras were the main states in Northern Greece. Central Greece had 9 states with Atia being the most famous state having Athens as its capital. Southern Greece had 7 states and Laconia was the most powerful state and its capital was Sparta.

Origin of Greek Civilization—Scholars believe that Crete civilization situated in Egian Sea is mother of Ancient Greece civilization. A group civilization developed among the entire Islands in Egian Sea. This civilization was developed before the Greeks arrived in Greece. This civilization is also known as Egian civilization. Crete and Melos were the major centres of this civilization. The civilization which evolved in Crete is also known as Minoan civilization where Mynas was the king. This civilization was ruined in 1400B.C. It is said that attackers destroyed this civilization and settled their developing a new civilization called Mycenaean civilization. Mycenian city on the Greece land was the centre of this civilization. This Mycenae culture is considered as extension of Crete civilization and a part of Egian civilization. This culture existed from 1600 to 1200 B.C. After that in 120B.C. Greek civilization rose. Greek culture is considered a Crete civilization and a part of Egian civilization. Possibly, poet Homer in 8th century B.C. has given a definite shape to these thus that era is known's as Homer era.

Task Find out which civilization where built on Greece civilization.

Tribes of Greece—There are no consensuses among the scholars on tribes of Greece and their habitats. They used to live in north-west of Balcan sub continents. These were the mixture of Aryans and non Aryans. They are further divided into four types:

1. Ekinan
2. Ionian
3. Aocian
4. Dorian

Division of Greece History—For better study we can divide Greece history into three parts:

1. Homer Era (Dark Era)
2. Classical Era (Initial Era)
3. Pericleage Era and end of Greece.

Apart from these, few scholars considered the age of great Alexander under Greek civilization, it will be right to call that age as Hellenistic era as it was quite different from Greek civilization.

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Homer: The mentor of Greece—Homer and his scriptures 'Eliod and odyssey' have got the same place in Greece civilization which the Ramayana and Mahabharata got in Indian History and Holy Bible in Jewish history. The question, that whether homer had written the epic or not has been haunting the scholars from last 100 years. However, whether this knot was written by one person or by many, ancient Greek believed that it was one man creation and they have accepted him their teacher. Whenever, Greek faced any moral dilemma, Homer had last sag. Thus Homar's public image made a solid foundation of Greek civilization.

Homer Era: Even being quite controversial, it was from 1200 BC to 800 BC. Herodotus placed homer in 9th century BC. But modern scholar considers him being incarnated in 8th century BC. According to scriptures this was 'Bravery era '. This is also known as an era of epics because in Greece the first poet Homer wrote two great epics odyssey and Elide in which pride gospels of Greek fighters are mentioned. These poems had such an effect on Greeks that this era was called Homer era.

When Dorian people arrived in Greece, everywhere disturbance, nuances and atrocities were there. They had suppressive and destructive policies. This made that era of 300 years into a Dark Era (also called transition era). Albeit Homer era is the down of Greek civilization and this is clearly visible in epics of Homer. Though the historical validity of the incidents mentioned in it are doubtful, the political, social, economic, religious, etc. description given in it cannot be ignored. In fact, these epics are the first written sources describing the down of Greek civilization.

12.2 Political Life

King—Greece was divided into several smaller kingdoms in this era. Ruler of these kingdoms was called king and he was top authority in the administration. He was considered the main source of justice as well as the real priest. The facts say that he used to be uncontrolled, however, he did not have the right to do atrocities to anyone. Principally, he was the chief justice of the state. However, on behavioural aspects he was just a mediator. This is because there was no organized judicial system. Justice was done according to traditions. Actually, the people used to take their own decisions and king had to do very little work.

Bule (Council)—To run the state's affairs and to obstruct the king from becoming self centered, there used to be a council of dignitaries Known as Bule. The king could not do anything without discussing it with the Bule. We can see the inception of future good governance system in this Bule. In that era state's unit was society and society's unit was family. Every family had a faint. Every faint had its governor and most well to do governor was appointed as king by all governors.

Agora—After king and Bule, the next political institution was Agora. Agora was a group of independent citizens. Agora had the power of discussing the work of king but its duties and powers were not given a definite Shape and structure. Members of Agora were invited by the king and Bule and assembling in one place they were given their suggestions about king and Blue. An interesting thing about Agora is that it neither had any power to propose anything nor to argue. In fact, there was lacking of political awareness in that era and for this reason the empire could not progress. On this aspect berns' view is that "During Homer era Greek institutions were quite primitive. All small communities were independent from external control. Political power was so week that it's even difficult to call it a state.

Even though it had an important role in the thin political structure. In Deucose the foundation of Democracy was built on this. Minutely Agora was not different from the Greek military. The Greek military on one side used to provide leadership of king during the war while on the other side used to support his designs by being present of Agora. This institution can be compare with committees of Vedic era. Historian buri is of the view that Greek military was the assembly.

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Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Principally king was the chief ..... of Greek.
2. To help the king in running the affairs of state and to obstruct him from becoming self centered there was a council known as ..... .
3. Homer era is also known as ..... of Greek history.
4. Agora was an assembly of independent ..... .

12.3 Social Life

Family—Family was the smallest unit of the society. Many families were lived in a group. Every member had to follow the father. Father could punish any member of the family. According to instant land system of that time, family was the owner of land. Dead members were buried in land. According to instant religious believe the land, in which a person was buried, that land was considered him forever. A group of families was called a community.

Division of Class—Homer time society was divided into four classes. The most prestigious was the hind class. Second was farmers and the third one was the independent farmers who were lived by their own labour. The workers were also called "THETES". The lowest class was of slaves. Who were either war prisoners or were bought from pirates

The hind class had abundance of land property and large number of slaves. This class used to lead during the wars and was famous for its bravery. The second class of the society was of farmers who, on their limited land, used to do agriculture. The slaves were also treated well.

Position of Women—Women had a very good position during Homer time Greek society. Their main job was to brought children. But they used to interfere in every part of the society. They were respected as homemaker and used to participate in many community work. Women were the source of inspiration for men in this era. Many big struggles happen for women in the era. War of troy is best example of these.

Marriage System—During Homer era, marriage was not decided between a man and a women rather it was decided between the father of the girl and the son in law to be. At that time women were traded in the society. A man could marry a girl by giving a fixed amount of money to the father of the girl.

Ornaments—During Homer era wearing ornament was common. Women and men both liked ornaments. Men and women are picturised wearing ornaments in paintings of Homer era which show their affection towards ornaments.

Did u know? Women had a very good position during Homer time Greek society. They used to interfere all tasks of the society.

Life Style—People had a very simple life in Homer era. Men used to wear unstitched clothes in the upper part of their body. They used to cover the lower part also with the same cloth.

Men had big heirs and beard and moustache. They used to wear ornaments like women.

Death Rituals—They had the practices of both burring and burning of death bodies and same rituals were followed in due course.

Eating Habits—The main food of residence of this era was grain, green vegetables and fish but there was difference in rich and poor's food. However, in this class system the best thing was hard work

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which was important for all classes. The high class people were recruiting lower class for their work but they also do by themselves. Alcohol drinking was common but excess drinking was not liked. Time to time there were arrangements of get togather.

Entertainment—Hunting was the main Entertainment activity. There also practices of various races. On special occasion dance and music was also arranged for entertainment.

12.4 Economic Life

Agriculture—Agriculture was the base of economic life in Homer time society. But their civilization was a rural civilization and war centered. Thus there was special attention on agriculture. Every family had to grow required grains for their use. Barley, Wheat, dates, Grapes, fruits and vegetables were their major crops.

Animal husbandry—Another pillar of economy was animal husbandry. An individuals' property was measured in terms of the number of animals he had. Cows, buffalo, Goat, horse, bullocks, pig, etc. were the commonly domesticated animals. Eating animal meat was prevalent.

Industry—The society had small businesses and industries. The people in Homer era use to produce everything they used. Things for daily need like cloths, utensils, etc. were produced by people themselves. Thus cottage industry was quite common. Blacksmiths, Goldsmith, etc. were not considered inferior. Barter and currency both were the medium for exchange. On this aspect Bern's writes that "in most of the case every family used to make their own weapons, weave cloth and produce grains for themselves.

Business—Homer time Greeks were unknown to the word business. Normal business was done through exchanges and business was not common. All the business was dominated by people from Finischia. As Greek had natural seaports, it was centre of the international trade. Currency was of Gold, Bronze and iron coins. Talent had more value at that time. One talent was equivalent of approximately 57 pound. Pirates were in abundance. Even the administration also had group of pirates.

Notes Cottage industry was quite common in ancient Greek. Blacksmiths, Goldsmith, etc were not considered inferior.

12.5 Religious Life

From Homer epics we know that their religious life was clear and moralistic. The Gods and Goddesses mentioned in the epics were special and giver of specific qualities and supreme in their areas. Zeus was the supreme God of human beings. Athena was the lady virgin goddess and was giver of all qualities. Apollo was the Sun God. These all gods were the considered kind towards human beings. Diseases were cured with their blessing. Temple of Zeus was made in Olampia where annual fair was organized. Temple priests were also astrologers.

Homerians were happy and positive people. Major emphasis was on making human life happier rather on the good or bad work. The gods they had imagined of were well wishers of human beings and not the enemies. They were like human and had human qualities. Concept of black magic and ghost was also exiting in ancient religion. They also had some superstitions under which they use to worship the ghosts or ancestors.

It is agreed that people were more materialistic but there was no lack of morality in them. Parents, teachers were respected a lot. Good deeds had an importance but there was no mercy of any kind on enemies.

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12.6 Art and Literature

Homer era was an era of struggle in Greek history. Art and literature cannot develop amidst struggle. That is why there was not a significant development in art and literature during this time. All the songs and poems by subjects were their scripture, history and literature.

Some historians believe that writing was prevalent in Homer era while some argues that this saying is not authentic. This was debated for a quite some time and finally it was accepted that people at that time were able to read and write.

Although scriptures too, have not enlightened much on art, there were some developments in the field of art. Houses were made of bricks and they cannot be called beautiful artistically. Utility was given more importance. There is no reference showing presence of bathroom in the houses. During this period some palaces and temples were built which were comparatively beautiful.

With descriptions so far, we can understand that the foundation of Greek culture was built in Homer era. This was indeed the down of Greek civilization which means the civilization of this era can be called the initial civilization of Greek. Thus we cannot expect that Greece would have achieved the heights similar heights, which it did in later time, in this era.

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True or False:

5. Homer people were unknown to business. They use to do normal business by exchanges.
6. Ancient Greek was quite religious and used to believe in deeds and wrong doings.
7. Major sources of entertainment were wrestling, boxing and Kabaddi.
8. Homer era was an era of struggle. There was little development in art and literature because of struggle.

12.7 Pericleage Age of Greek Civilization

Greece's Historical Importance: Pericleage age was a dignified era in the history of Greek civilization and Athens. This era started in between 443 to 449 BC. There had been some great leaders in the Greenland of Greece who with their multidimensional talent became the pathfinders and gave new lease of life to the people. In due course the eons were named after these leaders. In the history of ancient Greek and Athens 'Pericleage' was one such leader whose character has been influencing, affecting, changing and addressing the Greek civilization and as result of which it was named 'Pericleage age'. Since in this age the democratic system, which Solan and Clasthineage had initiated, in Greek was fully developed hence this era not only saw the miraculous development in art, literature, science and philosophy but also achieved the eternity in world history and became supreme in the European culture. With its beauty and embellishments, Athens resembles like queen of Greece. For all these reasons, Pericleage age has been termed as the Golden age of Greek civilization.

Earlier History— By the end of Homer era outbreak of Donian people devastated the Homer civilization and new civilization evolved which is known as classical era. Homer civilization was a village based civilization but with arrival of Greek, cities and towns were made. Major reason behind rise of cities was that knights had become powerful. In absence of a central power, these smaller states were limited to that town or city and were called Citypolis. Rule of city states was held by knights and there was continuous struggle for power resulting in anarchy. In due course Tiris started the new system over which the democratic system of governance grew. Many smaller towns and state were developed where democratic ruling system was implemented. These states include Athens, Thiveej, Corinth, Militas and Sparta majorly.

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Did u know? Tiris after ending the knighthood started a new system on which democratic system of governance grew.

On one side when Sparta embraced the constitution of likegurse, Athens implemented the reforms of Solan on the other side. These two cities of Greece, Athens and Sparta, emerged as two different entities in the world. Pericleage's existence is associated with Athens.

There had been many wars to protect Greece out of which the major are Iran-Greece war, Marathon war, thermopile war, Salamis war, war of Plato, war of Michael. With the passage of time Delos community was farmed and with that Athens Empire came into existence. Behind the formation of Delos community was mainly Themistocles and leader of high class group Simon. They should be given credit for doing the great work for existence of Athens. Before pericleage, Greek had reformers like Solon, clashtheneage, Themistocleage, etc.

Personality of Pericleage—The **leader** republic group pericleage was the greatest politicians and successful leader of fifth century DC. He was born in 493 BC in a noble family. His mother was the daughter of famous reformer Clastheneage. His father was a former naval commander of Athens who had fought war of Clevis. He had led the Greece navel force in Michael war and had successfully recaptured Hellespont from Iranians. Pericleage got his education from renowned musician Clemonedeas and literalist pythodeideage. He grew up in the company of his philosopher friends Anexagoras and developed a scientific thinking, free from superstitions. He had multidimensional talent. All the qualities he had are found in very few politicians in world history. He was a good administrator having complete practical Knowledge of economic policies. He had very seriously grasped philosophy and science and was a great believer of art. The most attractive aspect of his personality was his excellent oratory skills. With his unprecedented effect of voice he used to mesmerize the public. Personally he was uncorrupt. Themistocleage was poor when he started his political life, but soon became rich. Pericleage did not take any such benefit from his position and ran politics of Athens for 30 years initially. He was chosen from ten commanders and was being selected as commander for next 15 years continuously which is very unique in the history of Athens. There is nobody, after him, who remained commander for 15 years. In these 15 years, he did all those work which made him eternal in the world history. He remained the actual beurocratic power of Athens republic till his death. However, he was not that idealistic in political life and did not hesitate in using cheaper ways for public welfare. Because of these in the small tenure of two years he had lost his effect but has been the fortune maker of Athens in the last days of his life.

For pericleage politics was just a stage on which welfare of the society was based. He believed that politicians had to resort to truth lie, mercy, harshness etc. time to time. His personal life was pure. He always advised the people of Athens to live a mannered life. Though he was born in a high class family, he supported the people movement which is resulted in development of democracy in Athens.

Foreign police of Pericleage—Pericleage wanted to expand the kingdom. He had a desire that Athens should be the queen country. He knew that Sparta would be his competitor in this. Thus he planned to isolate Sparta. He did agreement with Arget, Hesli and Morgra cities and occupied Delos union for power accumulation. With Fran he did carrier agreement. Athens and Sparta had a 30-year agreement, according to which they will not do any agreement with friendly countries of each other but Athens violated these conditions.

To face Faras, Greece and costal countries of Egian Sea had formed a union lead by Athens. Pericleage by taking advantage of his position occupied Nexas Thesas and compelled Chrystal city to join the union. One of the conditions of this union was every member state will give ship to the kingdom but in due course state started paying money instead and this money was under espionage of Athens. Pericleage used the union's money in raising his power. Those who opposed pericleage, were defeated

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by him. Delos union was protecting the sea route thus to protect his country from land routes pericleage built strong walls on both sides. Not only this in the leadership of Athens. Colonies were made for tax collection. In this way, with his foreign policy pericleage raised the prowess of Athens.

Task Remained responsible for the downfall of bahm reasons involvement.

Peloponnesian War

Downfall of Athens—Expansionist policy of pericleage lead Athens to unprecedented power giving peace and security to all the states under it but snatched their independence at the same time. This resulted in gross dissatisfaction among them. States like Mogra, Corinth, and Sparta became envy of Athens and started looking for opportunities to put Athens down. In 1435 BC, Athens made Corcyra, a colony of Corinth, member of union. Infuriated with this Corinth instigated Porntdye, a state under it and approached Sparta to help against Athens. Sparta was looking for such a chance and called a meeting of Peloponnesian union where it asked for an independence of all Greek states. Athens rejected this demands which lead to the war in 431 BC. Both Sparta and Athens were face to face in the war.

The war between Athens and Sparta was a war of two powers' that were different from each other. Almost all states of Greek participated in this war. Barring, Mogra, Corinia, Viotian union, Fosis, Lokries, Argos and Ekla the whole Peloponnesia was with Sparta. On the other hand, Sparta and its supporters had strength of unity. The war lasted from 431 BC to 404 BC and was quite detrimental for Athens. In 429 BC, with the death of Pericleage and transfer of power to people with average competency, Athens surrendered to Sparta. Athens lost its power. All of its ships were taken away and was compelled to be under Sparta. Athens could never come out of this shock. Thus Faras, being driven by the feeling of revenge, got Athens defeated by Sparta. In 336 BC, Philip, ruler of Macedonia, established his control on Athens and started independent rule on Greece after defeating other states as well.

Pericleage's contribution in multifaceted development of Athens will always be remembered. However, he was also successful in his imperialistic policies.

Home Affair Policies

Constitutional Reforms—When pericleage took over the power in Athens, society was divided in two opposite groups. The first group was of knights and high class who had the power and they were more interested in exploitation of public. Ariopagus was the representative institution of this group through which the rich section was running the power. The other group was of progressive people and people deprived from their rights. They were huge in numbers. Political awareness had already developed among them. These people wanted to take over the power in their hands though their representative institution assembly. Thus Ariopegas and Assembly were struggling with each other for power. Pericleage opened the member ship of assembly for everyone. As a result of this blacksmith, goldsmith, and cobbler all started sitting in assembly. Initially 'Arcan ' post was reserved for high class but in 457 BC pericleage gave right to people from all classes. Along with right, he also restricted the citizenship of Athens to those whose mother and father were from Athens. Anyone could be recruited on any post and there was no qualification required for that.

Assembly—This was the assembly of people from middle and lower class. During pericleage time anyone can become member of assembly and he had the power to vote. Almost every week there was a meeting and any member can present any bill. But after a year's implementation of bill, if there were any shortcomings in the rule, the proposer of the bill was punished. That is why people were not at all hurrying presenting any bill. After people's assembly, bill was forwarded to Bule.

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Bule—Bule had 50 members of each caste and there were total 500 members. The tenure of these members was 1 year. Members were chairman turn by turn. For administration there were 10 sub committees of 50 members. Public construction, control of officers, foreign policy and economic matters were overseen by these committees. Bule had no right to reject any bill of people's assembly. It could only send the bill for reconsideration. Earlier this membership was an unpaid post but pericleage made it salaried.

Did u know? Bule was similar to today's Loksabha where 50 members of each cast and total 500 members were there.

Ten Commanders—For beurocratic power, there used to be 10 commanders who could be compared with 10 ministers of modern parliamentary system. These 10 commanders were from 10 different castes. Generally, these were the public leaders of their castes. Principally, these commanders were the military officers who used to lead the respective castes regiment during the war. But practically this post was most important and was with power. They were the flag bearers of Athens and the most powerful magistrates. They had the power and independence of policy formation and its execution. The importance of this post can be understood with the fact that pericleage gave the democratic leadership to Athens for 15 years as a commander.

Military—In Athens, military institutions were also democratic. Citizens were given military training from childhood. It was the duty of every citizen to come forward to protect the country in any war situations. Generally, national military of all classes and was lead by commanders. Following their commander was of great importance for soldiers. They had military as well as navy. The government of Athens had full control over military.

Judiciary—Prior to pericleage, Aropegas used to be the main court. But pericleage instituted a public court which was called 'Helio'. Pericleage gave all the powers of Ariopegas to 'Helio'. This court had 6000 judges who were recruited from among the citizens in sequence. They were called 'Zuroor'. All Zuroors were divided into 500 committees. Apart from this 30 judges used to roam across states for instant decisions. Pericleage started judge's salary publicly. There were four different courts under Ariopegas and it used to take up the cases of murder and violence. Slaves had the right to kill their corrupt mother, sister, son or daughter.

Synopsis of Administration—During pericleage era only citizens were deployed on all administrative posts. Education or qualification had no specific importance. As Wildurant has written "people of Athens did not believe in a government of experts." People believed in democracy. Only that person could become citizen whose mother and father both were residents of Athens. Afterwards citizen of Athens were also barred from marrying foreigners. This policy brought equal right for the people but made the administration incompetent. Many a time incapable and incapacitated people were deployed on important positions. Further on citizen policy, only few people could become citizen of Athens. Slaves, women and foreigners could never get citizenship and which lead to their exploitation.

Common people did not have independence to express their views. Criticizing traditions and animals were considered as crimes. People of Athens could worship only those gods that were recognized by the ruling side. After Pericleage, democracy was mere crowdracy and it became possible to pronounce life sentence to people like 'Socrates'.

Instead of all these it is not denied that principle of equality gave independency of expression to all citizens. Dominance of knights was curtailed in Athens politics and common man was made a partner in administration.

Social Organizations—In pericleage age, Athens (Greek) society was divided into two parts: citizens and noncitizens. Earlier only the citizen means high class had the political rights. But in pericleage era

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this was extended to common man like farmers who were considered non citizens. For citizenship he made a different law that only those with resident mother and father of Athens, will be the citizen.

Notes Only citizens were deployed on administrative posts. Only those whose father and mother were residents of Athens will get the citizenship.

Position of women in society was not good. They had no existence in legal aspects. They did not have any citizen rights. They had to live under man, could not participate in public tasks and were limited to home.

Athens had prevalence of slavery. Quite a lot of slaves were there in Greece. They also did not have any citizen rights as well as social rights. Owners had complete dominance on slaves. However, it was also possible to get rid of slavery by repaying the loan.

Economic Development—Most of the people during pericleage era were busy in either making colonies or in doing business. The ultimate economic objective was to have a colony. It doesn't mean that agriculture, animal husbandry and trade-industry did not have any prevalence. In fact, agriculture was their main activity. Along with agriculture, they also practiced animal husbandry. Trade and industry had taken a developed shape. Business was more common after 6th century and Athens had emerged as a developed nation. Main objective behind colonization was business. It is because of abundant prosperity, this era has been termed as the golden age.

Religious Progress—Pericleage age is specifically known for its achievement on progress on religious aspect. Usually, religion means following and believing in things like God, holy, soul, etc. and in necessary to have priest in religious institutions. But there was neither any temple nor any sect in Greece. Priests were there only for doing the religious rituals. A scientist has said that 'in Greece nature is very thoughtfully depicted in its various forms as gods' and correlations is established between external and internal world. Greeks have mad various verses like anger, proud, jealousy etc. as gods thus there were too much of gods in Greece.

Did u know? With time Greeks became superstitious? They started believing in good luck and bad luck and animal sacrifice.

The extent of belief had grown very high such that money exchanges, military movement, etc. everything was done after prayers. People of all caste and class were protected by one or the other god. In this way, religion was so well mingled in normal behaviour that Greeks never tried to establish temples. All Greek gods look like humans except they had the holy beauty and eternity.

With the passage of time Greeks became more superstitious, started believing in forecast and presage-portents and practiced animal sacrifice to satisfy gods and goddesses. Religious festivals also celebrated to please god. These festivals were full of pleasure, art depictions, dance and music. Many temples were also constructed afterwards where people used to do veracious offering to please the deity to fulfill their wishes.

Example: Religious revolutions like India and Iran also happened in Athens against above mentioned miss-deeds.

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Pindar was the first to create awareness among people with his religious literature. Similarly, European through plays showed discontent towards justice of gods mentioned in religious tales. Ekkoilus and Safocleage founded the one god worship and established Zeus as the God.

12.8 Complete Development of Athens

Pericleage wanted to bring Athens at the centre of Greece. Under his leadership Athens achieved the complete development. Cultural development was the greatest achievement of this era. People were enjoyed the democratic development and were benefited by cultural development. In this era literature, philosophy, science and art were at their peak.

City Beautification—Athens became the symbol of a beautiful city under Pericleage. There were broad and clean roads criss-crossing each other. Buildings were in straight line. All the cities built by pericleage had walls on both sides. Perush port was very important from beauty aspect. He has made sufficient arrangements for cleaning of the city.

Architect—Pericleage age is also famous for building architecture in Athens. From among the buildings he has constructed, meeting halls, music halls and Parthenin temple are quite famous where emperor himself used to go to attend the dance and music competitions. Parthenin temple was made up of white marble and the stones were so joined that the joints were invisible. There were 46 pillars in the temples having a height of 34 feet. This temple was constructed in 432 BC. During Pericleage era Greek's Dorik and Ionic style got complete development. These styles became quite famous in due course.

Sculpting—Pericleage era is also known for sculpting. Artists in this era made equally beautiful statues from gold, bronze, ivory and marble. The most famous of Agos' artists was policlits. He had made incomparable statues of gold and ivory. Phidias was a famous artist of this era who had sculpted a big and beautiful statue of goddess Ethna. It is made of Bronze and kept in the middle of the temple.

Task Statue of goddess Ethna was there in Athens, find out other states of Greek had statues of which god and goddesses.

Painting—Apart from architecture and sculpting, art of painting had also seen its best during Pericleage era. There three styles of painting prevalent during that time:

(*i*) Fresco method where painting was done on fresh plaster.

(*ii*) Tempera method in which wet colours, mixed with egg white, to paint cloth or board.

(*iii*) Encaustic method where colours were used after mixing them with wax.

The art of painting was supporting to architecture. Poly Gnotes and Parecian were the famous painters of this time. Painters used to paint their imagination considering the reality. Many paintings can be seen on the walls of Parthenin which are live and beautiful.

Literature—Literature was also at its peak during Pericleage age. Indian literature saw the emergence poets like Kokil, Kalidas, Vishakhdutt and Amar Singh during the secret age; poet, Dramatist, thinkers and writers like Banbhatt, Charan, Diwakar, and Mayur in Harshvardhan era. The way these writers gave completeness to the Indian literature, similarly Edease, Dachelous, Sofocleage, Aristocanease, Philosopher Heracleats, scientist Naxagoras, historian Herodots and Theusidydease etc. are famous.

Drama—During pericleage age, Dramas were very widely written. Both kinds of dramas, with happy as well as sad ending, were written. All dramas with sad ending show philosophical aspect people of Athens. Greek dramas were different from those of other countries. The basis of dramas was the

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religious tales and there was very little was picturised on stage. These dramas lack feminine love and were usually with sad ending.

Drama originated during festivals organized in honor of Dynocias. In these festivals people used revolve around a platform and used to resemble like goat. They used to sing songs to describe various tales and incidents. Afterwards conversation replaced the singing and eventually turned into dramas. Ascylus was the originator of dramas with sad end who wrote around 80 of them. His dramas had more of typical stereotyped expressions. He himself was god fearing person and had no belief in materialistic world. The other dramatis was Sofolicks. His dramas showed a pessimistic view for life of the world and expressed regression towards fragility. Europedease criticized religious believes and atrocities done on women and slaves. He presented the life giving aspect of women.

For dramas with happy ending, Aristofenease is quite famous. He made a mockery of politicians, criticized religious, social and political bad rituals and based his depictions on normal incidents of life. A historian has written about him "that who has not studied Aristofenease won't be able to understood people of Athens well.

Poetry—Pindar is known as the biggest poet of Pericleage age. He was appointed as poet in many royal courts in Greek and was a good vina player. His poems were full of patriotism, respect and nervousness. Politically, he was a supporter of noble class. People of Athens had established his statue. When Alexander destroyed Thebes, he left Pindar untouched.

History—Herodotus and Theucidiadease were the main historians of this era. Theucidiadease is known as the generator of scientific history. Herodotus has written mainly the story Greek and Iran war but on the sidelines of political event he has also described the literature, art, dressings, etc. Thus his scriptures are more literarical then political. Theucidiadease was a proficient soldier and capable commander. He has narrated the description of Athens and Sparta war. He has given due importance to truth in his writing and thus Macale has said as the greatest historian. There is more emphasis on political aspect and he wrote in a scientific manner on downfall of Athens Empire.

Science—There is a common belief that people of Athens were great scholars of science which is not true. Science and Philosophy are gifts of Asia and Greeks have shown their acceptance to that.

Greek scientist 'Thales' invented Arithmetic. Pythagoras did more important inventions. Hippocrates and Democrats developed this science further more. Crippocraty wrote first book on Geometry.

Scientists had done good progress in medical science during Periclease era. Empidocleage had proved that blood is related to heart and small pores are helpful in the healthy process. Alvmeyon said that mind is the centre of all thought process and he started surgery of animals. He also defined the sleeping process and described the optic nerve. In this era Uraiphone said pleurisies as a disease of lungs and termed constipation as a root of many diseases. Hipporatease segregated medical science from religion and philosophy and first time said that infectious diseases spread because of natural reasons and not by holy fury.

Astronomy—In the field of astronomy, important names are Ampidiclease, Pomonedease, Kyloclicease and Democratease. They gave many important principles:

- World is made of four basic elements viz. earth, water, fire and air.
- Light takes time to travel.
- Earth is round.
- Moon gets its light from the sun.
- Earth is just a planet in the solar system.
- Moon is the nearest planet of earth.
- Moon and sun cause eclipses.

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There revolutionary scientific inventions had shaken the Athens and all religious leaders were behind Yakenidease to kill him. Anexagorus had to run away from Greece to save himself.

Philosophy—Philosophy has encouraged the independent thinking in Greece. Greek philosophy started in 600 BC and eternal and mortal groups came into existence. In 15th century BC, atomists made an unsuccessful mediation to make a truce between them but as world made of uncountable and immortal elements. Though these elements are different in their shape and have same qualities. Anexagorus, friend of Pericleage was not in complete agreement with this. He differentiated between dead and alive and said that with their fission and fusion various elements are formed.

In this era new theory known as sofist, emerged. The first ideologue of this was Sofist Gorus who said human is the benchmark for everything. Scientist termed this theory doubtful and Genius explained it in a different way. He said nirvana is impossible because everything is non-existent and thus man is not able to know it, and even if has been able to know it won't be able to explain.

Thesimackus put the theory that powerful defines the human behavioural rules for their benefit. Justice is nonexistent and those who can do things their way with the use of their strength are intelligent. Sofists advocated the rights of common people and opposed slavery and wars. At the same time a thinker, who gave stability to truth and strength to ideals. His name was Socrates. As Socrates was from Athens thus Athens philosophy became the Greek's philosophy. He was an opponent of Softist's theory. Though he did not write anything but his writings of his disciples represent his thoughts. He neither believed in pure philosophy nor in solution of mean religious problems. His subject was behavioural science. He used to say that god cannot be seen but people can see truth if they work for it. According to him, finding truth is the goal of his life. Socrates' views were quite progressive because of which Athens government put many charges on him and compelled him to poison himself. Pericleage also died in the same year when Socrates died.

Socrates had two disciples—Plato and Arastu. Both of them created revolution in the social life of Athens. Plato said that humans have characters of truth, luxury and sorrow. He considered man as political creature.

Regarding Arastu, it is said that he was a great scholar of his time and had done in depth study of many scriptures and epics. He preferred to keep administration in the hands of middle class. According to him, there are only two elements in the world and both of them are interdependent. World is made from the blend of both the elements. He never supported the sainthood and believed in living the complete life.

Did u know? Aristo was a great scholar of his time and had done in depth study of many scriptures and epics?

Religious Revolution—There were many revolutions in India, Iran, etc. against the religious malpractices, the same has happened in Athens as well. At first, Pindar's historical creations drew attention of common people towards the superstitions. Similarly, in dramas of Euripedease, there was anger against the atrocities of god and goddesses. Amkoleisis and Sofoclease hit the multigod worship in Greece. With historical creations and ideologies of these people, there was religious awareness among the people of Greece and they got rid of superstitions forever.

Evaluation—From cultural point of view pericleage age became golden age but with respect to political aspects Greece did not achieve the equal heights. There are few constitutional corrections by Pericleage that too were not for public benefit. Even than pericleage lead for the most development of democracy and gave opportunity to lower class with their deployment on high post. For this, Sparta was envy of them. Wale Durant has written that "upon visiting Athens from Sparta, people used to feel that they have come to a play house from military camp".

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Cultural heritage of Greece is symbolic of western culture. That is why Berns has said that "people of Greece are the originator of all those morals which are considered as the gift of west on modern world"

Greece is considered as the birthplace of public awareness where different tools for democracy were very widely used. Greeks have always tried to make the public life easier and happy. They established a balance between idealism and materialism. They had great sense of balance in economic life as well. With all these ideologies Greece's role in cultural and intellectual development of mankind is universal and eternal. Greek philosophy is multidimensional where equal efforts were laid on materialism, spiritualism, Idealism, Naturalism, Philosophy, Behavioural science, Social science, Medical science and psychology.

We have seen that Pericleage age is known in world history for intellectual development and cultural achievement. We can compare this age with India's secret era and England's Elizabeth era. Like these qualities Greece attained multifaceted development and became the cultural centre of the world for which credit should be given to personality and leadership of Pericleage.

Greece's gift to world civilization—Famous scholar sir Henryman thinks that whatever we see in the world today finds its origin in ancient Greece. His above thinking is quite true to a great extent. Actually, in modern thinking, principles, technology, basics of art has ancient Greek's traces. It would not be an overstatement if we say the Greece is the father of modern Europe. The world heritage would be destitute and dead if creations of Greek scholars are taken out from it. The point is that Greek civilization has gifted a lot to the world out of which following are main:

In politics—Greece has a very deep effect to the world in politics. While there was a rule of high class in Sparta, with emphasis on independence and equality Athens wrote a new chapter which is a priceless gift to the humanity. Right to use your franchise is an eternal gift towards human civilization. 'Republic' written by Plato and 'Politics' written by Arastu have been affecting the political field. Above creations are still presented an ideal to the world.

In the field of literature—Ancient Greece is world famous for its high quality literature. Writer of famous epics of ancient Greece was Homer. Apart from this the experiment of dramas with sad end and happy end was also done in Greece and which became an ideal for the world. Poetic epics are also gifted by Greece. Impact of Greek language and literature is visible on European literature. European folk literature is forever indebted by Greece scriptures.

In the field of history—Father of history writing 'Herodotes" and 'Theucidiadease' did the first ever experiment in history writing in Greece. Many other countries followed this and history writing practice started. Learning history in scientific way was also started by Greece.

In the field of Philosophy—Greece contribution in philosophy is incomparable. Philosophical thinking first started in Greece and among those who started this are Socrates, Plato and Arastu. First time in the world 'Sinikat' was started in Greece and 'Utopia' which is related to it was written by Dyodinease. Also Stolkmat of Jeno also started.

In the field of Science—Greece's contribution in the field of science is very important. For the first time Geometry, Matter science, Medical science, Surgery, inventions, astronomy, etc. developed in Greece. Many principles related to the study of nature. All four elements of earth were evaluated on the basis of action and reaction. 'Democrites' coined the atom theory which Rome learned. 'Ampidoclease' gave the laws of flow of blood. Solar eclipse, knowledge about planets, reflection of light, etc. were also first known in Greece and were later taught to the whole world. Thus in field of science also, Greece's contribution is unparallel.

Technology (Systems)—Various technologies and systems were also given by Greece for the time. It has a great contribution in this aspect. Though in parts, Greece gave the message of unity and togetherness to world. Today unity and diversity is practiced in the world and this is given by Greece.

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Ancient Greek institutions like Arkan and Bule gave the present day systems to democracy on the lines of which Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Sabha developed. Thus this is also given by Greece.

Behaviour and policies of Periclease gave us the knowledge of new system that with the motive peaceful existence many nations can unite to form a union to grow and develop. Today following the same United Nations is working for global peace.

The concept of 10 commanders gave another system based on which today various ministries are formed to run the government.

Colonization also inspired the world to make colonies which lead to British rule on India.

Greek literalists expressed their disgrace towards religion. The system developed there motivated the world for religious revolution leading to changes and reforms in structure of society and religion. Greek art developed the new artistic system. Today on global level Madhabani painting, American painting are quite famous. Greece is to be considered as the originator of this painting method.

Today medical science has done immense progress. It's possible to cure any disease. Even incurable disease can be treated by surgeries. But in actual sense this was founded in Greek with surgeries of animals. What we see today is the further developed form of that system.

Art—Greece does not have a much less contribution in the field of art as well. Greek artists have proved their mettle in Architecture, paintings, etc. Their paintings could be seen in the building, palaces, statues made by them and they are the precious possession of European museums today. Greece provided the leadership to Europe in art.

In this way, we can say that there is no field in Science, Art, Literature, Philosophy, Politics, History, Technology, etc. which is untouched by Greek talent. For this reason Greece is considered as the primitive source or knowledge warehouse of western civilization. European scholars and historian very proudly say that Greece is the father of Modern European civilization. Great poet Shally historian Fischer have expressed this view in their writings.

Self Assessment

Multiple Choice Questions:

9. Apart from making colonies, ... was the next main activity of Greeks.
   (a) agriculture (b) industry
   (c) fishery (d) business
10. Originator of drama with sad ends was ..... who wrote 80 dramas.
   (a) Plato (b) Periclease
   (c) Eskailus (d) Idease
11. The great thinker of Athens who gave stability to truth and strength to morals was ..... .
   (a) Pindar (b) Hippocratease
   (c) Aristocrease (d) Socrates
12. Plato's famous book on politics was ..... .
   (a) union (b) republic
   (c) democrat (d) social science

12.9 Summary

- Greece holds an important place in the civilization of the world's earliest civilizations in history. It is the mother of civilization, European civilization.

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Notes

- Homer and his scriptures 'Eliod and Odyssey' have got the same in Greece civilization which the Ramayana and Mahabharata has got in Indian History and Holy Bible in Jewish history.
- Greece was divided into several smalle have kingdoms in this era. Ruler of these kingdoms was called king and he was top authority in the administration.
- To run the state's affair and to obstruct the king from becoming self centered, there used to be a council of dignitaries known as Bule.
- Women had a very good position during Homer time Greek society. Their main task was a bringing of children's. But they used to interfere in every part of the society.
- Homer time Greeks were unknown to the word business. Normal business was done through exchanges and business was not common.
- Homerians were happy and positive people. Major emphasis was on making human life happier rather on the good or bad work.
- The age of pericles Athens and Greece was a glorious era of the history of this era started in 443 BC. and end 429 BC. was born in.
- Explore new era of Democratic Party fifth century BC Pericles. The greatest statesman and leader proved successful. Date of Pericles 493 BC. was a patrician family.
- Pericles wanted to extend her reign it was always desire that remained became the Queen of the world.
- Pericles in Athens city preserve beauty became prototypes. In the city and was each other wide roads right angle cuts a straight line and was building were created.

12.10 Keywords

- **Bule:** One of the elite, in consultation with the conseil ruled by King
- **Athens:** Athens was the favored goddess, Chirpavitra Kumari of Brats

12.11 Review Questions

1. 'Greece's geography helped in its dynamic development' Evaluate.
2. Explain the social life of Homer era. What was position of women in this era?
3. Explain religious life in Homer era. Enumerate achievements in literature.
4. While explaining the personality of Periclease enumerates his achievements as a great ruler.
5. 'Athens' climax was the reason of its downfall' discuss.

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Priest	2. Bule	3. Down era	4. Citizens
5. True	6. False	7. False	8. (a)
9. (c)	10. (d)	11. (b)	12. (b)

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12.12 Further Readings

Books

1. **Ancient and Medieval World History** — *Bipin Bihari SInha – Gyanand Publications.*
2. **The Rise and History of the Ancient World** — *Om Prakash Prasad — Rajkamal Publications.*
3. **The Role of World History** — *Ramsaran Sharma, K.K. Mandal — Rajkamal Publications.*
4. **Medieval Arab History** — *Kauleshwar Ram – Kitab Mahal.*
5. **World History** — *Kusum Vajpayee — Ishika Publishing House.*
6. **World History** — *Girish Kumar Singh – Omega Publications.*

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Unit 13: Roman Empire

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Introduction

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13.3 Expansion of Roman Empire

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Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Know Charles Martel, Pepin and Charlemagne.
- Explain the expansion of the Roman Empire.

Introduction

In the middle of the 5th century the Roman Empire was destroyed. The attacks of the barbarians from Middle Europe destroyed the Roman Empire. As a result of these attacks, the feeling of disturbance and insecurity spread across Middle Europe. The position of the kings and Pope of Europe was also in danger. On one hand the kings wanted security and on the other hand they wanted their subjects to respect them. To keep their subjects respect towards them the kings respected the Pope. On the other hand, the Pope wanted the help of the kings to keep himself safe from his oppositions and other barbarians. So to help the Pope and the king and to fulfill the necessities of both of them the pure Roman Empire was established.

The main centre of the pure Roman Empire was Rome, but the centre was just so in its name. A large part of this Empire was on the northern part of the Alps. The ruler of Germany was crowned as the Emperor of the pure Roman Empire. The pure Roman Emperor had almost no hold over Italy.

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13.1 Charles Martel

Among the barbarians who had established their control over Europe, Frank, Lombard and Gope are noteworthy. Among these the Franks were the most powerful. An important ruler of this clan was Charles Martel. Charles Martel defeated the Muslims in the Battle of Tours in 732 BC. In this manner he prevented Muslims from entering Spain and drove them away. The credit of removing the Muslims from Western Europe goes to Charles Martel. Charles Martel was a brave and victorious ruler. France, Germany and Holland were under him.

Pepin—Pepin, the son of Charles Martel was also a brave ruler. He organized the Franks and tried to make them strong. He saved Rome from the attack of Lombards. Not only that, he also won and returned many areas to the Pope that had gone under the control of the Lombards.

Charlemagne—Charlemagne was the son of Pepin. He sat on the throne in 771 BC. He is considered to be a great ruler of his age. He was a ruler who was handsome, healthy and influential. Charlemagne extended his kingdom by many victories. By defeating the Lombards he included north Italy within his kingdom. He also defeated the Muslims. He also defeated the Samson clan and also snatched some of their areas. It is clear that Charlemagne who suppressed the Muslims in Spain, defeated the Lombards in Italy, who brought the Sexon clan who resided between the Rhine and Elb rivers under his control was a great ruler. A large part of France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Germany came under him. He was also called the Great Charles.

Did u know? Charlemagne was a great ruler too. For ease of administration he divided his kingdom into counties.

The provision of each county was done by a Count. Charlemagne himself appointed the Counts. To bring about change he took advice from lords and fathers.

He encouraged art and literature. He had a special attraction towards religion. He had a lot of respect towards the Pope and wanted to increase the respect of the Pope. Charlemagne helped a lot in spreading Christianity. He had friendly relations with the Pope. He always protected the Pope and increased his fame.

13.2 Establishment of Roman Empire

The Pope was pleased with the loyalty of Charlemagne. He also acknowledged his strength. He knew that Charlemagne could protect him and play an important role in spreading Christianity. As a result in 800 BC, on the day of Christmas the Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne and declared him as the Emperor of Rome. In this way, the seeds to a new Rome were sown and this was known as the pure Roman Empire. This empire was known as the pure Roman Empire because it was established by the pure hands of the Pope himself and the aim of this empire was the protection of the Pope and the church and the spread of Christianity.

The pure Roman Empire continued for around 1000 years. In the year 1806, Napoleon completely destroyed this kingdom.

The administrative system of Charlemagne—The Great Charles was a skillful ruler. He divided his empire into many counties. The administrator of every county was called a Count. The ruling as well as system of law of every county rested with the Count. He started the system of transferring Counts of one region to another. In this manner, he established ownership over the Counts. He also tried that

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all the laws were followed and laws were as less as possible. Every year Charlemagne called for an assembly of lords and fathers and used to take advice from them for progress.

The love of Charlemagne towards Literature and Arts—Charlemagne encouraged Literature and Art. Even though he was very busy he used to discuss with scholars and used to take out time for them. Due to his encouragement many important books in Rome and Greece were protected and translated. He also encouraged child education and respected the scholars who taught in lower grades.

After the death of Charlemagne, his empire was divided into three fragments. France and Belgium was in one fragment. The second fragment had Germany while the third fragment consisted of Italy and its nearby regions. The state of all these three regions was very weak.

Foreign invasion after Charlemagne—The condition of these three states were weakened due to internal wars. Taking this as an opportunity, outsiders started their attacks. The Muslims captured Sicily and started torturing Italy and southern France. From the east the Slave and Hungarian clans started attacking and from the North the dangerous and ruthless Norseman, Dan and Vikings started looting and killing. After two hundred and fifty years from the death of Charlemagne, there were a lot of disturbances and anarchy in Europe. People started praying in churches to protect them from the loots and the ruthlessness of the Norsemen. Norsemen used to destroy temples, churches and kill beggars. Gradually, the Norsemen became Christians and their clans started settling down.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. The existence of the Pope and king of Europe was in ..... .
2. ..... was the son of Pepin.
3. The credit of removing the Muslims from Western Europe goes to .....
4. The pure Roman Empire continued for ..... years.
5. Charles divided his kingdom into many ..... .

13.3 Expansion of Roman Empire

Initially, the entire Western and Central came under the pure Roman Empire. But due to the development of the independent states of Spain, France and England this kingdom was only confined to Germany, Italy etc. Most importantly after Emperor Frederick Barbosa the rule of the pure Roman Empire was only confined to Germany. This Emperor had control over Italy and Rome and decided to establish the power of the old Roman Empire. He understood that at least Northern Italy was a part of the Empire. But this was not successful because till this period (year 1152) many independent states were established in the northern part of Italy. Milan, Verona, Padua, Yerma, Bologna, Venice etc. established the Lombard League to protect themselves from the Empire. The Emperor was helpless and hence he had to abandon his plans of capturing the empire of Italy. Then he planned to capture Southern Italy and established marital relations in between his kin and that of the ruler of Naples. The Pope did not like this behaviour of the Emperor and now he did not want Italy to come under the Emperor. So in the year 1211 when Frederick became the Second Emperor the Pope took it in writing from him that he would not conquer Italy. After this treaty the pure Roman Empire did not have much purview beyond Germany. The next Emperors also stopped dreaming of bringing back the old Glory of the Roman Empire.

Notes Initially, the entire West and Central Europe was under the purview of the Roman Empire.

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Prevention of the Mongols—In the thirteenth century, the Emperor Frederick II (year 1211-50) conquered Jerusalem and tried to prevent the successors of ChengizKhan (the leader of the Mongols) from increasing in Europe.

Reformation—In the sixteenth century during the time of Emperor Charles V, the Roman Empire again became powerful but this time religious reformation started and the Emperor could not remove the differences between the Catholics and the Protestants. Many lords almost became independent kings. From this time the Turks started attacking the empire from the East because in the year 1453 they destroyed the East Roman Empire. In the seventeenth century the Roman Emperor tried a lot to stabilize the Roman Empire. The War of Thirty Years was fought due to this. But this also failed.

Task Write notes on the foreign policy of Charlemagne

The End of the Pure Roman Empire—In the eighteenth century it almost became a rule that the king of Austria Hungary became the Emperor of the pure Roman Empire and used his influence for the betterment of Austria. The Germans hated this policy because the feeling of nationality became stronger and national states had established. In the year 1789 the French Revolution started in which Napoleon became a leader and again became the Emperor of France. In the year 1806, he declared that he was not ready to accept the pure Roman Empire. On this the Roman Emperor himself finished the Roman Empire.

Evaluation of the pure Roman Empire—The pure Roman Empire was established on the wish of the Pope. Initially, the pure Roman Empire had a lot of prestige. Initially, for around 3 centuries the Roman Empire had a lot of power and control and in the middle Ages it did a lot of important tasks. Due to this another Christian religion was spread and on the other hand a hold could be put over outside attacks. But it was not possible to stop outside attacks in that age. Another main aim behind the pure Roman Empire was that at least Western Europe and Southern Europe could be collaborated so that peace could be established. But this aim also could not be fulfilled because the national states objected to this.

When the ruler of the pure Roman Empire was strong, he was able to establish peace. The pure Roman Emperors were able to remove the bad effects of Feudalism up to a certain extent. Apart from that these Emperors also controlled loot, violence and war. Although the pure Roman Emperor was not able to collaborate the Western and Southern Europe the model of the committee was always present. Later conflict was created between the emperors of this empire and the Popes of Rome and this conflict had limped the fame and the strength of the Roman Empire. Because of these hardships the pure Roman Empire was not successful in completing its goals.

13.4 Summary

- The main centre of the pure Roman Empire was Rome, but the centre was just so in its name. A large part of this Empire was on the northern part of the Alps. The ruler of Germany was crowned as the Emperor of the pure Roman Empire. The pure Roman Emperor had almost no hold over Italy.
- Pepin, the son of Charles Martel was also a brave ruler. He organized the Franks and tried to make them strong. He saved Rome from the attack of Lombards. Not only that, he also won and returned many areas to the Pope that had gone under the control of the Lombards.
- The Pope was pleased with the loyalty of Charlemagne. He also acknowledged his strength. He knew that Charlemagne could protect him and play an important role in spreading Christianity. As a result in 800 BC, on the day of Christmas the Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne and declared him as the Emperor of Rome.

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Notes

- After the death of Charlemagne his empire was divided into three fragments. France and Belgium was in one fragment. The second fragment had Germany while the third fragment consisted of Italy and its nearby regions. The state of all these three regions was very weak.
- After Emperor Frederick Barbosa the rule of the pure Roman Empire was only confined to Germany. This Emperor had control over Italy and Rome and decided to establish the power of the old Roman Empire. He understood that at least Northern Italy was a part of the Empire.
- In the sixteenth century during the time of Emperor Charles V, the Roman Empire again became powerful but this time religious reformation started and the Emperor could not remove the differences between the Catholics and the Protestants. Many lords almost became independent kings. From this time the Turks started attacking the empire from the East.
- When the ruler of the pure Roman Empire was strong then he was able to establish peace. The pure Roman Emperors were able to remove the bad effects of Feudalism up to a certain extent.

13.5 Keywords

- **Barbarians:** Ruthless, aggressive
- **Roman:** Related to Rome

13.6 Review Questions

1. Describe the Roman Empire.
2. What role did Charlemagne have in the establishment of the Roman Empire?
3. Describe the contribution of Charlemagne in the collaboration of the Roman Empire.
4. Explain the role of Frederick Barbosa for the expansion of the Empire.
5. Give the summary of evaluation of the Roman Empire.

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Danger	2. Charlemagne	3. Charles Martel
4. 1000	5. Counties	

13.7 Further Readings

Books

1. **Ancient and Medieval World History** — *Bipin Bihari Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
2. **The Rise and History of the Ancient World** — *Om Prakash Prasad – Rajkamal Publications.*
3. **The Role of World History** — *Ramsharan Sharma, K.K.Mandal – Rajkamal Publications.*
4. **Medieval Arab History** — *Kauleshwar Ram – Kitab Mahal.*
5. **World History** — *Kusum Vajpayee – Ishika Publishing House.*
6. **Ancient and Medieval World History** — *B.B.Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
7. **World History** — *Girish Kumar Singh – Omega Publications.*

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Unit 14: Latin America

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Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Know discovery of America and trade etc. will be introduced.
- Explain the condition of Europe geographically across sea in eighteenth contury.

Introduction

For investment, why was America appropriate and why not the East? The prime reason was that in 15th and 16th centuries the European people had limited sources. Therefore, their ships and water transport's means were very traditional then also for Asia, Africa and America they were not capable of reaching any part of it. In the 18th century, the states were established in America instead of Asia because America was attracting European settlers more and seeing the technical aspect also it was easier to settle there.

14.1 Discovery of America

America and the east towards them the direct sea routes did free the minds of people from the old geographical myths. The Geographic discoveries, trade and victories did prove to be very profitable. Every investment and trade was the centre point of a new economic curiosity. America proved to be a big market for European goods. America's gold and silver gave Europe money circulation and fulfiled the demands and gave it progress and brief economic and social growth and speed was also increased. The Asian spices and American food products did to inter European trade's share and profit also increased. This trade and transport of these goods gave trade and there were new ships and ships were made and this made it very progressive and contributed to trade. Although eastern trade quantity was less, the prices were high. The Atlantic trade was also profitable. Opposite to the East, America was dependent on Europe for goods and commodities as Europe was nearer and because of this reason the trade of raw materials showed good profits. Till the 18th century Atlantic cross trade the fleet there were thousands

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and thousands of ships who carried labour. Sugar and even wood like heavy material was also send. Therefore, America was never able to take place of internal trade that took place in Europe but always contributed to the progress.

Did u know? In America like Europe land was equally important like trade.

In Europe, on land the population had increased pressure. Like Agriculture, because of war and religious movements there was increase demand for land. The hunger for land of Europeans was there for four centuries America served as safety valve for Europe. Therefore, Columbus contributed a lot by discovering America and it was hundreds of miles ahead of East. This way Europe for expansion and investment opportunities like in Russia, Moscow government looked onto Siberia for investment in the same context.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century, trade across the world had been established. The clear specialty of this was that investment and military troop's camp were spread unevenly. Slowly-Slowly America was coming under the state domination of Spain, Portugal, England, France and Holland. In Africa and the East, there were many investments, but the European settlements were very less. The costal naval forces involved heavy investment, and had very less chances of development. Even after conquering America by Europe what was the reason that the Europeans had their eyes on Africa and Asia? The answer to this question would be with the investors and people who were the democrats of Europe.

At first in North-east Africa the Portuguese findings were religious wars against Islam and were a true result. Gold land, Elephant's teeth, and labour search took them to the South. During these findings Diyas in 1487 found out Asha Island and Portuguese found a sea-route for the Indies. With this the Portuguese achievements were according to their aims and expectations. They began to move directly to the East for getting spices. The curiosity of spreading religion made the Portuguese find against Islam in Red Sea and Indian Ocean. There were no big investors with the Portuguese, this shows their interest towards trade organization with them. That is why the Portuguese did not try to get huge investments or investors. America did not fulfil the desire to invest in it and America proved to be a hurdle in investing in the east. America was taken into domination for the reason because there were chances of presence of gold and silver in Caribbean, Mexico and Peru this attracted findings and victory to it and attracted the non residents. Except this, sufficient land to work on the land local populace, achievement of this target attracted the local investors to it. Non-Christian community to Christianize them the Catholic Church send missionaries and inspired them for doing the same. The ones who had found out gold and silver settlers and missionaries occupied big portions of land and made the workers work as in jail.

Notes The curiosity of spreading religion did take the Portuguese to Red Sea and Indian Ocean and fought against Islamic forces and inspired to the extent of war.

This was a private investment and for this there was no plan that was made and nor was the King of Spain responsible for his practically. Brazil was found by Cabril not knowingly in 1500 during his voyage to India. On a private level the Portuguese had set up their investments. They had got the royal consent for this but the resources they had to collect by themselves. This way in the east the Portugal Empire was established as a royal institution then at the same time the Spain and Portugal, American investors and the same way England and France investors institution was established and in this there was no help from the royal family. Till the 18th century the investments were overruled and on them the European lords and commerce form they were enforced.

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For investments America was apt why? The prime reason for this was in the 15th and 16th century the Europeans had limited resources. Although their ship and vehicles were new, they were very old fashioned. Then they could reach out any part of Asia, Africa, and America.

At that time the Europeans were nothing in comparison to the Asian and Islam ruled territories in the view of technicality and army. Due to these limited resources they were not in a strong position in comparison to the Turks and Arabs. In comparison with the areas in The Indian Ocean towards Far East also they were not very advanced. To take labour in the East was an attractive offer. With this the long distance, population and horsemen's scarcity like problems did exist. Whatever be the mission the Europeans could not establish a territorial empire in that region.

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True or False:

1. The importance of land and trade was equal in America.
2. The Portuguese made a plan for air route for the Indies.
3. There were fewer chances of Gold and Silver in Caribbean, Mexico and Peru.
4. The trade of groceries and spices from America increased the profits of European Trade.

Opposite to this Africa, the bottom of it Sahara and all states of America were technically not as much advanced as Europe they were indeed weak. In the beginning of the 16th century portugals were established their empire upto Congo and Jamvesi. They there or in Africa could make their settlement, but they did not do it for the reason that the climate of Africa was not suitable for the Europeans. The Eastern trade and African labour was more attractive and in Brazil the Portuguese the investors found that there shall be huge profits in the vast green lands and farms.

In most parts like America were deprived of security systems. It had been taken under dominance for the reason because America attracted Europeans easily. Although Mexico's Ajtej and Peru's Inca area were from the point of view of power and organized military structure were very strong but the weapons were not advanced. Therefore, to face a European attack they were not very capable. For that reason in Mexico's Cartage and Peru's Pizzaroz were small group of investors. Whose main will was speed, obedience and their helping armies they were capable of bringing it into practice they soon ruined it all.

This way in the 18th century the state set-up was there in America instead of Europe because America attracted European settlers more and was able to dominate it easily technically.

14.2 Summary

- In the beginning of the eighteenth century, trade across the world had been established. The clear specialty of this was that investment and military troop's camp were spread unevenly. Slowly-Slowly America was coming under the state domination of Spain, Portugal, England, France and Holland. In Africa and the East there were many investment, but the European settlements were very less. The costal naval forces involved heavy investment and had very less chances of development.
- America was taken into domination for the reason because there were chances of presence of gold and silver in Caribbean, Mexico and Peru this attracted findings and victory to it and attracted the non residents. Except for this, sufficient land to work on the land local populace, achievement of this target attracted the local investors to it. Non-Christian community to Christianize them the Catholic Church send missionaries and inspired them for doing the same.

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Notes

14.3 Keywords

- **Mental Prison:** Backwardness of idealism and thinking
- **Trade:** The activity of buying and selling or exchanging goods or services between people and countries

14.4 Review Questions

1. Describe the condition of Europe geographically across the sea in the eighteenth century?
2. Why did investors dominate over America and also monopolized it?
3. Tell the reasons because of which America was discovered?

Answers: Self Assessment

1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True

14.5 Further Readings

Books

1. **Ancient and Medieval World History** – *Bipin Bihari Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
2. **Rise of Ancient World and History** – *Om Prakash Prasad – Rajkamal Publications.*
3. **The role of World History** – *Ramsharan Sharma, K.K. Mandal – Rajkamal Publications.*
4. **Medieval Arab History** – *Koleshwar Ram – Kitab Mahal.*
5. **World History** – *Kausum Vajpayee – Ishika Publishing House.*
6. **Ancient and Medieval History** – *B.B. Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
7. **World's History** – *Girish Kumar Singh – Omega Publications.*

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Unit 15: Africa

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15.2 Early Civilization

15.3 Colonization of Africa

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Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Know Prehistoric Period.
- Know Colonization in Africa.

Introduction

Cecil Rhodes played an important role in establishing British colony in South Africa. He is termed the founder of British colonialism in South Africa. He went to South Africa in his youth and became prosperous over the years. He extended his influence and became the Prime Minister of Cape. He occupied the Territory of Bechuanaland and also planned for a railway line from Cape to Cairo. Later he occupied a large area in the north of Cape colony. He made this region part of British colonial empire; this region was later named after him as 'Rhodesia'.

15.1 Pre-Historical Introduction

The Pharaonic civilization of ancient Egypt gives historical records of Africa. The existence of Africa is believed to be from the Paleolithic Ages. During pre-historic period in Africa, humans started to live in groups. During this period African humans used to hunt in groups.

With the end of Ice age, Saharan region became lush green and fertile. This resulted in the coming back of the human groups from the coastal regions, where they migrated previously. In 5000 B.C, the Saharan region became dry desert due to the geographical conditions and the life became extremely

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difficult. The change in the conditions of Sahara led to the migration of human groups toward the Nile valley region. Here they settled down permanently and also temporally. Since then the eastern Africa remained an arid region.

Notes Rhodes helped in establishing British colony in South Africa.

By 6000 B.C, early humans were living in huts made of grass and weed. They learnt animal rearing and were possibly rearing donkeys and goats by this time. In 4000 B.C, there was extensive change in the climate of Saharan region. There was expansion of desert, agricultural yield declined and water sources dried up. Early humans race were forced to migrate to the regions of North Africa. The discovery of Iron also happened in this region; soon it was used in entire Saharan and North African regions. By 500 B.C, iron tools, weapons and utensils were made in the entire African continent. Copper travelled through Egypt to North Africa, Nubia and reached till Ethiopia. By 500 B.C trade relations were established in sub-Sahara and rest of Africa.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Maker of British colonialism in South Africa is ..... .
2. The existence of Africa is from ..... period.
3. The historical records related to Africa can be traced in ancient Egypt's ..... .
4. After the end of Ice Age ..... was lush green and fertile.

15.2 Early Civilization

The advent of European explorers in Africa began during the ancient Greek and Roman civilizations. In 332 B.C, Alexander was greeted as savior by the people of Egypt who were under the control of Persian Empire. After the conquest of Roman Empire on the Mediterranean coast of North Africa, Roman economic and cultural system expanded in this region. The influence of Roman civilization is still visible in modern day Tunisia.

The spread of Christianity also had an impact on African countries. Christianity entered through Egypt and expanded rapidly in African regions (Nubia). The Cyro-Greek missionaries were responsible for making Christianity state religion of Aksumite Empire.

Did u know? The existence of Africa is believed to be from Paleolithic period.

In the beginning of 7th century, the Caliph of newly formed Arab Islamic empire expanded Islam in Egypt. Afterwards there was extension of Islamic empire in North-Africa. In 8th century, the centre of Islam shifted from Syria to North Africa as a result North Africa became the centre of various activities. It became centre for Scholars and philosophers. During this period trade contributed in the spread of Islam in Sub-Sahara region.

Before the advent of colonialism in Africa, there were thousands of big and small empires present, which were centre of political powers. In 9th century, from western regions to central Sudan and from

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Sub-Sahara to Savanna regions there were many big and small dynasties in existence. Among them Ghana, Gao and Kanem-Bornu were the most extensive and powerful empires.

After the disintegration of Mali (1464–1492), a local leader Sonni Ali occupied the throne. He reorganized the empire and founded the capital city of Songhai. He established control over the region of mid-Niger and western Sudan. He also brought the trade across Sahara under his control. His successor Askiya Mohammad made Islam the state religion, constructed mosques and organizations for Muslim scholars.

Self Assessment

Multiple Choice Questions:

5. By ..... early human started to live in huts made of grass and weed.
   (a) 6000 B.C (c) 3000 B.C
   (b) 2000 B.C (d) 1000 B.C
6. Trade relations were established in sub-Sahara region and rest of Africa by
   (a) 5000 B.C (c) 500 B.C
   (b) 4000 B.C (d) 400 B.C
7. In ..... Alexander was greeted as savior by the people of Egypt who were under the control of Persian Empire.
   (a) 332 B.C (c) 222 B.C
   (b) 111 B.C (d) 99 B.C
8. During ..... century from western regions to central Sudan and from Sub-Sahara to Savanna regions there were many big and small dynasties in existence.
   (a) 7th century (c) 9th century
   (b) 5th century (d) 8th century

15.3 Colonization of Africa

In the beginning of nineteenth century, Europeans had no knowledge about the internal regions of Africa. There were many reasons for it; firstly the climatic conditions of these regions were very hot. Besides this Africa was land of dense forest and desert. The natives of Africa were turned into slaves and taken to America, where they were made to work in farms. After 1850, European explorers started to investigate the internal regions of Africa. Among the famous explorers were David Livingston, Stanley, Speke and Baker. Besides these explorers Christian missionaries also ventured into these regions and served the people over there. These missionaries also provided some vital information about these regions.

Through these explorers and missionaries' people in Europe got to know that the African continent is rich in natural resources like minerals, rubber, gold, diamonds pearls and other invaluable things. Europeans were tempted to exploit these resources.

The first European country to venture out Africa was Belgium. They occupied the region of Congo and started to utilize their rubber. Following the footsteps of Belgium, Portuguese, England, Germany, France and Italy also tried to enter in the continent. Spain occupied the northern coastal region of Africa; Portugal annexed the region of eastern coast. France established its supremacy over Algeria and Tunisia France also started to expand in the region of Congo but Belgium had already established its supremacy over this region. This led to the conflict between the two countries and Congo was divided in two parts.

Partition of Eastern Africa—German explorer Karl Peters was first to enter in the region of Eastern Africa and by collaborating with the natives of this region, he occupied the region. British and French

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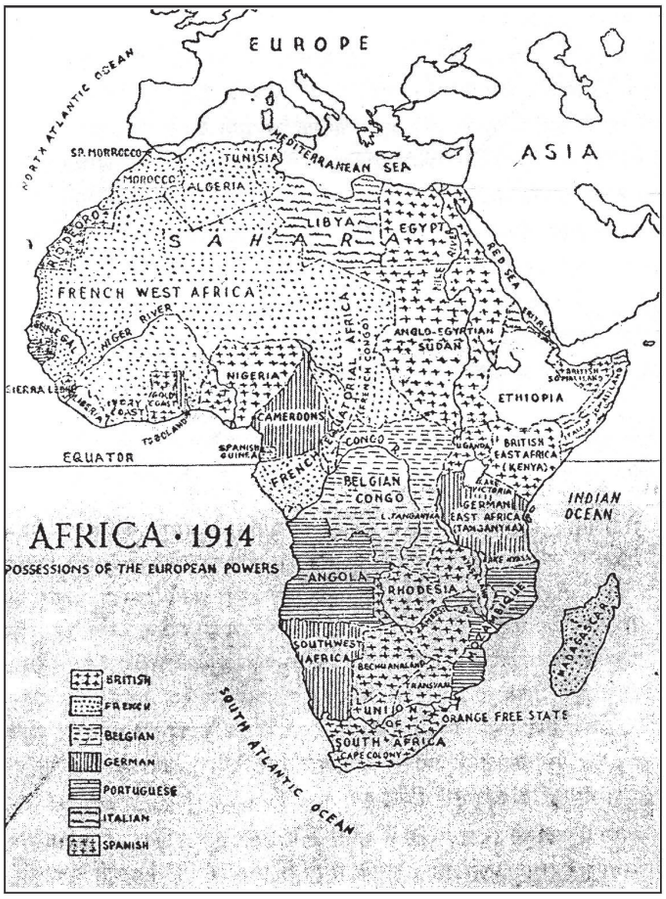

Fig. 1.

people were shocked by this intrusion of Germans; they quickly started to prepare their forces to occupy the region of East Africa. But due to the fear of dreadful result of the war, they decided to divide this region. Germany and Britain decided to divide east Africa among them; France was given the island of Madagascar. Portuguese were already controlling some regions of east Africa. Italy was also part of this loot and controlled the region of Eritrea and Somaliland. Italy attacked to occupy regions extending from Syria, Libya and Ethiopia but there victory was not permanent and they had to retreat.

Scramble of Western Africa—For the occupation of western Africa there were lots of struggle. Finally in Berlin conference of 1884–85, it was decided that the region will be divided among England, France and Germany. Germans occupied the region of South-West Africa and Kamerun North of Orange River. British and French people started to consolidate their regions on the outfall of river Congo.

Division of North Africa—Britain, France, Germany and Italy wanted to establish their colonies in North Africa. In 1830, France first occupied the region of Algeria gradually they expanded their control over the region of Tunisia, Senegal, Morocco and Somaliland. Great Britain also brought Egypt and Sudan under its control. Libya was under the control of Italy.

Occupation over South Africa—Just as French established their control and occupation over North Africa, the British established their control over South Africa. The regions of Cape colony, Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State, Bechuanaland, Rhodesia and Nyasaland were all under the control of British.

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Task When did France occupy Algeria?

Rhodesia—Cecil Rhodes played an important part in setting up British colony in South Africa. He is also called the founder of British colonialism in South Africa. He settled in South Africa in his youth. Gradually, he became very rich and his influence started to grow. He became the Prime Minister of Cape colony. Cecil Rhodes also occupied the region of Bechuanaland. He planned for railway line from Cape to Cairo. After this, he occupied a large region north to cape colony. He made this region part of British colony. This region was also named after him 'Rhodesia'. In 19th century, Egypt was a powerful state. It was ruled by Mohammad Ali; during his reign position of Egypt was very strong. After his death in 1848, his successors were weak and incompetent. During the reign of Ismail, Egypt with the assistance of England and France constructed Suez canal. After the death of Mohammad Ali, only the rulers of Egypt were caught in the trap of England and French. They became the puppet of the French and British. After the Ismail, Tewfik became the ruler and during his reign British and French supremacy was established. Meanwhile, the English government bought the supremacy right of Egypt over Suez Canal. Egyptian government kept on taking loans from English government and lost its hold over the Suez Canal.

Around the end of 19th century, the British representative started ruling over Egypt. The British exploited the Egyptians and mercilessly crushed their nationalist feelings. British government gave the excuse that they will leave the country once their loan to Egypt government is paid. France still had some control in Egypt which they gave it away in 1908 to the British government, resulting in the complete control of British government in Egypt. (British only left Egypt in 1922, after signing of an agreement)

In this way, entire African continent was grabbed by the European nations. The story of European colonialism in Africa is quite painful.

15.4 Summary

- The advent of European explorers in Africa began during the ancient Greek and Roman civilizations. In 332 B.C, Alexander was greeted as the savior by the people of Egypt who were under the control of Persian Empire.
- In the beginning of nineteenth century, Europeans had no knowledge about the internal regions of Africa. There were many reasons for it; firstly the climatic conditions of these regions were very hot.
- German explorer Karl Peters was first to enter in the region of Eastern Africa and by collaborating with the natives of this region, he occupied the region. British and French people were shocked by this intrusion of Germans; they quickly started to prepare their forces to occupy the region of East Africa. But due to the fear of dreadful result of the war, they decided to divide this region.
- For the occupation of western Africa there were lots of struggle. Finally in Berlin conference of 1884–85, it was decided that the region will be divided.
- The British exploited the Egyptians and mercilessly crushed their nationalist feelings. British government gave the excuse that they will leave the country once their loan to Egypt government is paid.

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15.5 Keywords

- **Historical:** related to history
- **Christianity:** Christian religion

15.6 Review Questions

1. How was the living condition of humans in 6000 B.C?
2. What do you understand by Early civilizations? Explain.
3. How and when was Eastern Africa divided?
4. Who played an important role in establishing British colony in South Africa?

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Cecil Rhodes	2. Paleolithic	3. Pharaonic Civilization	4. Sahara region
5. (a)	6. (c)	7. (a)	8. (c)

15.7 Further Readings

Books

1. **Ancient and Medieval World History** – *Bipin Bihari Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
2. **Rise and History of the Ancient World** – *Om Prakash Prasad – Rajkamal Publications.*
3. **The Role of World History** – *Ramsharan Sharma, K. K. Mandal – Rajkamal Publications.*
4. **Medieval Arab History** – *Kauleshwar Ram – Kitab Mahal.*
5. **World History** – *Kusum Vajpayee – Ishika Publishing House.*
6. **Ancient and Medieval World History** – *B.B. Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
7. **History of the World** – *Girish Kumar Singh – Omega Publications.*

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Unit 16: Nomadic Empires

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16.9 Summary

16.10 Keywords

16.11 Review Questions

16.12 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Understand Colonial Rule and Types of Colonies.
- Know Slave Trade, Fishing Industry, Development of the Economy.
- Introduce American Trade, Sugar Produce Island, etc.

Introduction

Till the year 1700, it had already been Two Hundred and Fifty years of rule over the overseas by the Portuguese. In Sixteenth Century their major achievements were establishment of Soldier front in Africa (Ginny, Angola and Mauzambik) and extended sea rule from India to Macao Islands. Till 1700, Portuguese was mainly an Atlantic Power. Goa and some commercial ports of India, Timur Island and remaining other states of Macao had been taken over by Dutch or Britishers. In Africa, its Eastern coastal

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states, some coastal ports and semi-independent places had got limited in the form of half independent manor. In west, it kept with it only those ports where there was Slave-trade. But in Atlantic it had with it wine and Azorze, which was the ladder to establish control over America and especially on Brazil. After the dissolution of Eastern reign/rule, Brazil came the centre point of Foreign states of Portuguese because Brazil was very closely attached with slave supplying western Africa, on which Brazilian economy was dependent. In the general history of European colonial also Brazil had a significant place that it was a prototype of plantation colony. Spain showed Europe the way to establish one such organised colonial rule that was based on use of precious metals and large progressive population. But this way the organization was mostly dependent on the favourable geographical and demographic circumstances which were mainly available in Mexico and Peru.

Did u know? No precious metal was available in Brazil in the decade starting from 1690 and local population proved to be total useless in the form of labour power.

Portuguese wanted to bring an improvement in the such conditions. That is why they brought sugarcane (which was initially brought and fixed there by the mediterranean see states) and Negro Slaves from Africa. In the seventeenth century, France, British, Dutch and even Spain were using slave-labour as the best method in their semi temperete states for the purpose of earning money through growing of crops like Tobacco, Coffee, cocoa and cotton. This is how in the said colonies, a large rural heritage arose with some white-minority land-owners and Negro slaves. In these heritages Negros used to work slaves. In the beginning of Eighteenth Century, with the discovery of Gold and Diamonds in the Mena Zrious, a great metal industry was established and with this the population started migrating towards south. In south, animal husbandry industry was developed and coffee started being grown in Rio the Genero. Towards the end of Eighteenth century the population of Brazil increased to 40 Lakh. Brazil had started being prosperous but its simplicity and ruralness remained as before. There was no big city and industries were also very few. Sugar factories were the base of the economy and were the centre-point of the society. Although among the ruling section were only the white people, despite of no formal racial discrimination, a feeling of hatred against African blood people was still intact. Mulattoes were hopeless of reaching the church or higher ranks of states. The Portuguese methods of South American colonist were quite different from that of Spain. Kastilien businessmen knowingly chose those internal hilly states of South America because these states were such that white people could easily make them colony. But Portuguese kept their activities limited to Coastal belt. Why Portuguese kept their colonist limited to sea coastal areas, the major reason for this was economy. But along with this, there were geographical reasons also. Colonist soon started considering sugarcane as major crop for prosperity. This sugarcane was grown in the farms on the edges of the rivers because there was a facility of water for irrigation and sugarcane and sugar producing mills worked on hydropower. Thus, due to the proximity to the rivers hydropower could be used easily. Apart from this, Brazilian wood, skin, tobacco and cotton were exported from Brazil in the form of bulk goods. The export of these goods could be easily done only in that condition when colonial cottages were situated near the river bank or at the edge of sea shore natural port there was no base to establish them internal place states because from Amazon in North and Rodale Plantae in South no river was worth for shipping transportation. Their ways were hampered by water-loggings and big stones till far. The fencing and roads build in Peru and Mexico by Inco's and Ajtek cast made the entry of Spain in these countries easier. But wandering and forest casts lived in Brazil. As it was difficult to communicate and inform through road ways in various coastal colonial cottages, so communication and information with them took place only through seaways. People of Spain had achieved much experience in working on metals in Spain only (because there was iron storage in Viskyon). As against this, Portuguese were scarce of mineral engineers and their commercial minerals used to be either of Spain or German. In these situations, Portuguese had to satisfy themselves with the consumption of Brazilian Agriculture.

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As per old reign, there was quite difference between colonial principles and behaviour. Spanish were ahead in political centralisation while Portuguese were experts in economic matters. Spanish rulers were extraordinarily about the colonial rule. As against this, Portuguese encouraged decentralization in Brazil. Portuguese were very commercial by nature while Spanish were of very legal nature.

16.1 Colonial Rule of Portuguese and Constitutional Theory

Portuguese colonial rule and constitutional principle themselves were a shadow of political nature of Portuguese. On comparing with the old Spanish rule organization, this organization seems to be crude (but useful). Portuguese did not made any constitutional discrimination among their colonial and metro cities states. Till 1604, it did not had any colonial department, even then any department of the metro city was completely capable of ruling the Portuguese colonies in its own way. 'Council of State' and 'Council of The Indies' (for the foreign) named organizations were responsible to a great extent for the rule.

The constitutional nature of Brazil and the other Atlantic colonial rule was not clear. Moreover, there were no intentions of establishing absolute control in the capital of Spain. In place of Royal rule, donator's rule was established. As a result, till 1700, no colony was left with the rule of its proprietor. Constitutionally, whole Brazil was a small state governed by viceroy which was sub-divided into various regions dependent on the Captain-General and Captain. In Africa and Atlantic, the control on the small colonies was in the hands of captain only. Mainly, the control of Viceroy over the regions was just for name-sake. Captain General used to contact directly to the Government of Portuguese and Lisbon in relation to the organization of the rule. Both of them, i.e. Captain and Captain-General, did not care about the viceroy. Due to the hearings of the Appellate cases by the colonial courts this dependency further increased. In 1751, despite of establishment of two colonial courts, the situation remained intact.

In colonies, the Spain-America rule was less complicated. There, 'Audiencia 'like formalities were not there. The governors appointed by Lisbon government used to be uncontrolled. Only judge could give them advice and control them. There were no representative organizations also. The rule could be affected by only through municipal corporations in the regional capitals. As against Spain traditions, for the appointment through the Lisbon government, some positions were kept secured for higher rank on which only Creoles had a right. Since there was no university in Brazil where Creole could get legal eligibility, thus justice positions were limited to the hands of Portuguese. In short, constitutionally, although the Portuguese colonial rule was uncontrolled yet colonials played an important role in public matters. Portuguese commercial policy was to a great extent like Spain. It is possible that Spain first might have followed Portuguese traditions. Colonial trade was limited to the hands of Portuguese citizens. No foreign ship was allowed to go to Brazilian or any colonial ports. Only the export-import trade done through Lisbon was allowed to do business directly. Later on, more restrictions were put on this business because till 1765 this business was done by the ships which used to go once a year.

In foreign business, the condition of Portuguese was just like a mediator. Apart from the above situation, Portuguese were not in a condition to earn more profits from colonial business because its economic condition was very weak. For the Trans-Atlantic countries, except building of commercial ships and their operation and fulfilment of slaves from Angola, without any specialised economic duties, they kept on earning their profits. Even then, as a revenue they got 72,000 pounds from Brazil alone in 1711 and in the mid of the century, they got 9, 00,000 pounds.

Strange thing is that even being more populated and prosperous in comparison to Portuguese, no national movement was born in Brazil. Brazil and Trans-Atlantic Islands showed due honesty towards Portuguese. Same language, laws, religion and culture were some major contacts between colonials and their owned states.

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Did u know? Despite of being more populated and prosperous than Portuguese, no national movement had taken birth in Brazil.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. In west, Portuguese kept with them only those ports from where ..... took place.
2. Sugar industries were the base of ..... and centre-point of the society.
3. Till the end of Eighteenth century, the population of Brazil had increased to ..... .
4. Sugarcane ..... and sugar mills ran on ..... .
5. Contact and Communication were held only through ..... .

16.2 Types of Colonies

Foreigners of Europe or for the expansion of cross-sea in each stage there were one or more powers to get hold on them. In the modern world, these powers were of Britishers and Francis but before 1815 these were of Spain and Portuguese. The priority of those powers lied not only in the thing that they were…but in the thing that they accepted four out of five effective methods of colonist. These methods were the top-most speciality of the first colonial reign and each colonial power had tried to follow it. Spain taught Europe that how to establish a great state reign in the new world, using natural …., in Mexico and Peru, Spanish colonies were 'Mixed' colonies in the beginning in which mostly the habilitating white minorities colony, in the foreign land, made a society similar to the old Spain society.

Those parts of America and Philippines which were not so profitable and where geographical or where due to statistical circumstances the habiliation of colonies was not so attractive, there, Spain established the colonies of occupation. Through 'frontier system' the colonist of these colonies were kept a slow control. This is how the organization of slow control was used by Portuguese on Angola and was also used in Mozambik, although this was not a part of specialised organization.

Portuguese had chosen two models. They first established 'plantation' colony in which only one small European minority community used to live. They established in these 'Mixed' colonies, a metropolitian culture like in Spain. But because there was a scarcity of known precious metals and local labourers who could work silently in Spain, thus Portuguese imported slaves from Africa and produced

In Mexico and Peru, Spanish colonies were 'Mixed' colonies in the beginning in which mostly the habilitating white minorities' colony, in the foreign land, made a society similar to the old Spain society.

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Notes

In entirely different situations of East Portuguese followed one different nature. Its Eastern reign was a group of small commercial colonies. There were very few states and very few permanent residents in its ship cargos whose work was to organise the profitable business of production or produce. Thus, this was a commercial reign, not a colonial one.

In 1700 in Northern America Britain colonies were a sample of this type of colonist.

In the latter half of Eighteenth century, Spanish and Portuguese's great reign came to an end. They both were the declining powers and except Brazil all other colonies slipped out of the hands of Portuguese. Spanish did not habituated in those areas where neither there was dense population nor thereloads of gold-silver. Portuguese, Francis, English and Dutch colonists experienced that for the purpose of working on lands in America, Labour strength needs to be bought. Through strength, Authorised statesall lower parts habitation of labour strength and rise of colonial economics, both of these went through the same situations of development.

16.3 Step of Development of Economy

First of all the struggle was done for the production of basic necessities of life. It is possible that in this matter, Indian trade, Cutting of Brazilian Wood, discovering the western ways or helping the sea-looting, must have been going through in the minds of the advanced people, even then they had to focus most of their attention on growing of corn-like crops so that they could save the delicate condition of the food grain sufficiency from their mother-land.

After this, colonist tried to grow such kind of crops which could be sold easily in Europe, so that it could become attractive for both their colonial capital-investors and non-residents. In the beginning, tobacco was the main West Indian commodity for trade, but around 1620–30 due to fall in their prices it had no more remained attractive. Thus, they had started growing various types of crops in which cotton and ginger were very significant. Thus, till some centuries Island economy was planned in different ways. From the beginning of 1640 century, with the production of tamarind in these Islands, the gates of development were opened. For the production of Tamarind Caribbean atmosphere was very appropriate and with its successive production, the prices of sugar came down. It was clear from this that in Europe, the possibilities of sales of sugar were far better than any other agricultural production.

At the end, after the production of sugar had started, the tendency of growing only one type of crop had surrendered the whole Island. Like this, a society of its own kind was conceived whose beginning source is still the Caribbean Island of West Indies. There were some limitations of this tendency, like Grenada and Dominica only coffee used to grow while in Brazil, apart from Tamarind other crops were also grown in large quantities. But the actual importance of Carrabin of Europe or colonist of West Indies was due to the production of sugar only. Thus, the sugar-production itself affected the economy and society to a great extent. Its significance was same in Brazil also. The main importance of European ….colonies is hidden behind the serial expansion of sugar production and needs for production. After 1660 in England Import of sugar was far more than the aggregate of all other colonial commodities. In the total colonial era of Spain more than half of its exportable commodities was sugar.

In the latter half of the Fifteenth century, the supply of sugar was 4 tonnes, while post one century, its quantity increased to 20 thousand tonnes. The production of sugar had made drastic changes in the society because it gave good opportunities to the development of the economy in the form of a large unit. Small producers could not compete big producers and production of sugarcane on the proper land was most profitable. When the land was divided into large and excessive capitalist's plantations, the opportunity for prosperity for small landowners got limited. Apart from this, the voluntary supply of labourers from European countries was also over. Apart from this, the land which was at some time used for farming or plantation and on which large slave-labour was dependent, could not be used for any other purpose. As factories or industrial organization changed the British society, in the same way, the production of sugarcane and production of sugar brought about a change in colonial societies. For

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the efficient organization of the economy, there was a need for accumulation of large capital. Capitalists completely dependent and in a hard way opposed the disciplined labourers power.

In the mid of Eighteenth century, apart from land, 9/10th part of the capital invested in farms were planned for the slaves.

Thus, colonist decentralised those crops with their resources which could be sold in maximum quantity in Europe. This is how the earned income, their use-related expenses in the Islands along with wood, machines, horses, fooding-clothing of slaves and even the purchasing of slaves was more than the money needed. Colonists spent a huge money on their luxuries, clothes for the slaves in Europe. But in Europe neither the food nor the slaves could be found. In the islands of Brazil and Spanish, sugar was also produced along with the food grains but they had to remain dependent on western Africa for slaves.

16.4 Economy of Trans-Atlantic Regions

The major occupation of new Spanish trade was animal husbandry which was favourable to Spanish winners. Thus, horses, animals and sheep were imported in a large quantity and their quantity increased very rapidly. In Europe, the price of animal leather was very high.

In semi temporate coastal states, it was not possible for the growth of animals, thus, major Spanish production was sugar which was popularised by Columbus in Indies and Cortege in Mexico. Because for sugar-production, a huge quantity of goods were required, thus Spanish started the farming of sugarcane in Caribbean and coastal states of gulf. There was a huge demand of sugar in Europe, so, even after extravagancy and manners and interference of the rulers this industry kept on prospering.

In the seventeenth century, the products of tobacco and sugar were very important they were mainly produced by slave-labourers. For such work, African Negro people were imported. Since Negros were not the people of Spanish king but of African kings, thus in the form of slaves, there was no legal and human objection on its purchase.

Notes In the seventeenth century, there was excessive significance of sugar and tobacco.

In comparison to most of the Spanish precious metals, the production of animals and vegetation seemed to be very small. In the mid of the sixteenth century, Jakatekas silver producing mines were discovered. The real owner of the silver mines used to be a capitalist. He used to be the owner of a large group of skilled and unskilled labours. Royal crown used to recover one-third of the produce of all the metals. This government share was just 10–15 per cent of the total revenue of the king of Spain. Total imports of silver had a very bad impact on the prices and aggregate economy of the Spain. According to ancient economic principles, bullion was the most important and valuable product of Indies. Government used to impose bullion tax and used to motivate the dwelling of bullion. In the mid of seventeenth century, at the time of crossing Atlantic, for the purpose of protecting bullion shipping goods, 'convey organization' was implemented. From 1564, every year two fighter ships used to be sent from Spain- one to the Mexico and ports of gulf and second towards the naval-agreement of Panama. Both the fighter ship used to reside in America during spring season and during the return journey they used to reassemble at Havala. None of these ships without the convey was permitted to cross Atlantic.

Since sea-voyage used to be quite regular, thus, the looters of ships were in their wait only. The expenses of conveying were covered with the huge and complex duty-organization on the to and fro of goods to America.

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Notes

In complete sixteenth and seventeenth century, the trade towards its own colonies was one lease-holder the king did not had his monopoly on it (like it was in Portuguese) but was Consulado, i.e., association of Saveltraders's.. in the trading organization of whole Spain, even the trading organization of Germany, British and Flee also, used to take indirect membership of Save municipality.

Royal House of Trade's—licence-related regulations, in order to stop Jew and anti-religion made the regulations more strict. For this they gave this orders that all the ships had to obtain a licence for the capacity of being run on the water.

Apart from monopoly and appropriate strict rules, the whole structure of Spain was very tough, because of which the export trade had sharply became very tough. Because of expulsion of Murray wars Jews and Christians made Moriscos, and agriculture both had fell. In place of the favour of farmers, animal-husbandry based agriculture was given more importance and agro-economy was hurt. Heavy tax-burden and European wars had also affected the economy badly. Two most prosperous trade centres, Cataluna and Arengo Indies had an oath not towards trade, but towards land-sea relations.

Whole Indies was curious to buy cloth, arms, tools, iron goods, books, paper, wire, oil and slaves. Spanish producers could either not produce these things themselves or in sufficient quantity or were not in the condition to export them at a competitive price. This is how Indies trade had been a centre of attraction for sea-looters.

Task Find out where did bandits or looters of Ship used to habituate?

16.5 Fishing Industries of Atlantic

Although amongst the discoveries of this era, the reason for biggest achievement was the discovery of spices and precious metals, one more important reason for this was fishing industry. Before this, due to the sea-powers of Spain and Portuguese, the ships of other countries remained away from spices and the sources discovered for precious metals. Since Spanish or Portuguese used to go very rare in Northern Atlantic, thus, Henry Seventh sent Cabot there, so that edges of Newfoundland found the sea adequate with the fishes. Another partner of Cabot, Fernandez, discovered Greenland and Labrador. Afterwards Courte reels brothers realised the significance of Newfoundland for the purpose and the sources of wood needed for logs. They presented the claim of Portuguese for right on sea coast. Portuguese soon started importing cord fish in a huge quantity form this new state. Disobeying the claim of Portuguese, France and Britishers also started importing fish like Portuguese did. The import of codfish in bulk was a commendable economic incidence in Europe and the expansion of Europe, because codfish was an important source of food for those people, who lived near to starvation in the days of winters. Ships and fishermen also developed with the fishing industry.

Self Assessment

Multiple Choice Questions:

6. Portuguese trade policy was to a great extend like ..... .

   (a) Brazil (b) Spain

   (c) America (d) Peru

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7. For the production of sugarcane, the vegetation of Caribbean was very ..... .
   (a) Appropriate (b) Normal
   (c) Dangerous (d) Difficult
8. In the latter-half of 15th century, the supply of sugar was ..... tonnes.
   (a) 2 Lakhs (b) 5 Hundred
   (c) 4 Thousand (d) 10 Thousand
9. In the Seventeenth century, the importance of sugar and ..... was very high.
   (a) Sugar (b) Molasses
   (c) Sugarcane (d) Tobacco
10. Fernandis discovered Greenland and ..... .
   (a) Portuguese (b) Spain
   (c) Labrador (d) America

16.6 Traders Interrupting American Trade

The fall of Spanish colonial trade organization was a fixed element of the economic situation in America for about three centuries. Spain could also fulfil the small part of the colonial needs. This is how in Spain, Spanish people were trying to keep up the high prices as well as tough lease-holders as against this, they wanted the supply of goods at these prices in the colonies and for this they were curious to do business with foreigners. For any owner of ship in the Indies, one such market was there which was curious to sell ships to fixed businessmen of savel at a low price. The establisher of Britain trade Sir John Hawkins was the first foreigner who harassed the above market in an organised manner.

Indies was in need of clothes (which were produced by Britain) and Negro Slaves (which the Britishers used to buy from western Africa). Hawkins bought slaves by selling those clothes and bought sugar by selling them and used to generate revenue in the form of skin. After the boycotting of religion Angel Spanish war became impossible. Due to the demand of silver, sugar, leather and tobacco, Britishers, Francis and Dutch traders also started following them and in exchange of them slaves and produced goods were bought in America. To stop lootings on the ships of Sea loot, Spain developed convoy system in the mid of sixteenth century.

Notes Hawkins used to buy slaves by selling them clothes and bought sugar by selling them and made payments in the form of skin.

During the same period in 1517 Drek's sea-voyage made clear the significance of stopping the expansion of Spanish beyond the Spanish-American sea coast weakness and Pacific ocean.

After the defeat from the hands of Britishers, Spanish ships in the Armado, each general agreement had an impact on colonism and trade. After this when Holland was accepted as an independent nation, and then the principles of effective occupation were accepted in relation to the discovery of countries, the rule of international law. This was a warning to Spain that if whether it wished or not, Britishers and Dutch, will definitely colonise America.

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16.7 Slave Trade

A large number of unskilled labourers were required for American colonist(s) highest valuable crops, i.e. sugar, tobacco and later on cotton, who could work a long time in such an atmosphere in which people did not like to work. There was a huge scarcity of labour in the entire colonist. In comparison to Labourers, the amount of other free-caste groups i.e. whites, Indians and semi-religious castes (of mixed creed) was very less in some colonist for the supply. White Spanish were very lazy in terms of working for America while Red Indians were very active in terms of their labour and were very sensitive towards their independence. They had a right of legal protection against slavery. As against this, the labourers working in the fields of sugarcane (who used to return back to their own country in mid ways), constantly for a long time, achievement was very uncertain. Spanish and Indian Blood labourers were very weak. In such circumstances, Negro slaves were clearly the only way out.

In the beginning years of the Sixteenth century, for the purpose of filling the continuous fall in population in Antelenge, Africans had started been imported. This import of African slaves was done through prepaid licence by the royal king. Usually, Christian religion-preachers association did not boycott it. Spanish king was a big favourer of Indian personal independence, but he did not find any problem in the slavery of the negro people. The reason for this was that Indian people because of being the people of Castile king were rightful of its security, while Negro people were the people of the independent African kings. European people used to go to western Africa in the form of businessmen, not in the form of overlords. Negro people used to be war-arrested of the local Sikhs who used to sell them through Arabs or European slave traders. Slavery of War-arrested was considered to be a common technique in different parts of the world.

In the sixteenth century, slavery was a common institution in Europe and especially southern Europe. Discovery of America was done far ago, along with Northern and western Africa, because of relations with Portuguese, people were well aware of Negro slaves in Portuguese and Spain. During Moorish wars, the war-arrested people of both the parties were constantly made slave and they were appointed as slaves working on the ships. The discovery of America contributed in the expansion of the slave business for the general labour. Till eighteenth century no doubts were expressed in relation to the legality of slave-business.

Did u know? Discovery of America gave a new contribution in the expansion of the slavery business for the purpose of General Labour.

The major operational difficulty of Spain was to obtain continuous supply of the slaves. In addition to some years of rule of Charles Vth, slave trade was limited to Seivel and Crediz. This could be done by only Sevelcasunlado's member castile people. Other people had to obtain a special licence for this purpose. Right from the beginning the king of Spain used to sell these licences to the slave-traders who used to take American ship. Two things were important for the ships of Savel carrying slaves- payment of export-duty and to prove that the slaves being carried through slaves are actually slaves. Only the Negros of Ginni region of Northern Africa were allowed to take as a slave, not Muslims (because Muslims were capable of corrupting Indians). Spanish in Western Africa and Portuguese in Spanish Indies could not enter legally. Thus, the traders of Spanish slaves had to buy slaves through Portuguese brokers. The traders of these slaves were independent to take the ships, and not with…. Spanish licence arrangement could not supply the slaves in the necessary institutions. Thus, John Hawkins keeping the increasing demand of slaves in Indies started selling slaves at a low price in comparison to licence owned traders of slaves.

In 1850, after the dissolution of Spain and Portuguese kings, the slave-related problem of Spain

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was solved. Spanish government had sold the personal licence of slave-trade to the Portuguese traders. As a result of this, the sugar producing areas of Spanish-America was grown fastly in terms of numbers. Remaining Spanish American trade was closed for all other people other than Castele people. Portuguese had got only slave-business in lieu of abduction of their national independence.

16.8 Slavery in Sugar Produces Island

In whole sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, along with the sugar produce, the slave-trade also expanded. Negro slaves sold by Hawkins, mostly worked in the sugar mills and farms. Later on, Hawkins, after being dragged out by Spanish, stepped back from the English temporary slave-trade and they were accompanied by Portuguese. But in seventeenth century, Portuguese trade also started falling. Dutch West India Company and Private unauthorised Dutch trades terminated the Portuguese of slave-bank and snatching the Portuguese port from Almina threw Portuguese out from most of their factories. In between this, Britishers had to buy slaves from Dutch for their sugar production in the Barbados. Now Charles II had traded slaves to royal Africa Company for an average rate of 17Pounds or one tonnes sugar per slave, and attained right letter in the colonism of sugar production of 3000 slaves per year. Since Spanish American port were closed for English Ships, thus Spanish colonist had to buy its slaves from English Indies and they had to take it in its own ships. Charles II had provided special discounts under Shipment Act from Spanish ships to make the above trade smooth.

16.9 Summary

- The colonism of southern America of Portuguese methods was different from that of Spanish methods. Castelie traders intentionally chose those internal hilly states because these were such states which the white people found it easy to make it colony. But Portuguese kept their activities limited to coastal parts only.
- The constitutional nature of Brazil and other Atlantic colonies was not very clear. Moreover, in the capital of Spain, there was no intention to establish a full control over it. In place of Royal rule, donators rule was established.
- In Colonies, in comparison to Spanish America, reign was less complicated. There Audiencia like formal associations were not there. The governors appointed by Lesban government were in vain. Only the judge could give them advice and control them. There was no representative organizations also.
- There were one or more powers to spread over each other in the expansion of each phase of the foreign or overseas expansion of Europe. In modern era these powers were British and France but before 1815 these were Spain and Portuguese.
- Portuguese had chosen two models. They had initially established "Plantations" colonies in Brazil in which only a small type of European minority class used to reside. They developed this "Mixed "colonies in their metropolitan cities just like Spain.
- The production of sugar, once started, the whole Island was surrounded by the tendency of cultivating only one crop. Due to this, one of its own kind of society was conceived whose beginning source is still the Carrabiean Island of West Indies. This tendency also had some exceptions, like in Granado and Dominica coffee was grown, while in Brazil, in addition to tamarind, other crops were also grown in huge quantity.
- In the Fifteenth century, the supply of sugar was 4 thousand tonnes, while one century hence its quantity was increased to 20 thousand tonnes. The production of sugar had made a remarkable

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Notes

change in each area of the society because it had given a very good opportunity of development to the economy in the form of a great production unit.

- The import of Cod Fish in such a huge quantity was a commendable economic incidence of the expansion of Europe and European expansion because codfish was an important source of food for those people, who were at the stage of starvation in the winters. Ships and boat-rowers also developed through fishing industry. Along with Russia, it also prospered the British trade. Now movement was moving towards the habitation of colonies in Eastern America and Northern Ways were also being discovered.
- In the beginning years of sixteenth century, for the purpose of fulfiling the continuously declining population in Antelenge, Africans were started being imported. The import of such African slaves was done by the king through prepaid licence. Generally, Christian religion-preachers associations did not boycott it.

16.10 Keywords

- **Negros:** Men with black skin who were made slaves
- **Pisciculture:** Fish farming industry

16.11 Review Questions

1. Portuguese never adopted double standards between metropolis states and their colonies. Explain.
2. How many types of early colonies?
3. Cite the different stages of development of economy.
4. In new world the animal husbandry was the main business, explain it with reference to the Atlantic metropolis states.
5. Explain the Royal Business Association.
6. Explain the fish industry of Atlantic.
7. What was the slave business? What was its role in colonies?
8. Discuss slavery in sugar producing islands.
9. They interfered in American business, who were those business men?
10. Write short notes on following:

    (a) Shipment (b) Negro (c) Pisciculture

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Slavery Business	2. Economy	3. Rasin	4. Water Power
5. Sea	6. Spain	7. Appropriate	8. 4 Thousand
9. Tubaco	10. Lebrador.		

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16.12 Further Readings

Notes

Books

1. **The Ancient and Medieval World History** — *Bipin Bihari Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
2. **Rise and History of the Ancient World** — *Om Prakash Prasad – Rajkamal Publications.*
3. **The Role of World History** — *Ramsaran Sharma, K.K. Mandal – Rajkamal Publications.*
4. **Medieval Arab History** — *Kauleshhwar Rama – Kitab Mahal.*
5. **World History** — *Kusum Vajpayee – Ishika Publishing House.*
6. **The Ancient and Medieval World History** — *B.B.Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
7. **History of the World** — *Girish Kumar Singh – Omega Publications.*

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