LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY

HISTORY OF THE MEDIEVAL WORLD

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SYLLABUS

History of Ancient and Medieval 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
	Religion, State and Society
1.	The Late Roman World
2.	The Arab World
3.	China
	Feudalism
4.	Debates on Feudalism
5.	Feudalism: Form and Structures
6.	Phases of Feudalism
7.	Trade and the Decline of Feudalism
	Trade and Commerce in the Medieval World
8.	Oceanic Trade
9.	Business Communities
10.	Commercial Practices
11.	Craft Production
	Medieval World in Transition
12.	Science and Technologies and Expansion of Knowledge

13.	Literature and Institutions of Learning
14.	Religious Establishment
15.	Transition to Modern World
	Pre-modern World: An Overview
16.	Trends and Transition in Population
17.	Urbanism
18.	Technologies of Warfare and Communication
19.	Kinship Pattern and Family Structure

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Unit 1: The Late Roman World

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Objectives

Introduction

1.1 Features of the Middle Age Europe

1.2 Supremacy of the Roman Catholic Church

1.3 Rise of the Holy Roman Empire

1.4 Conflict between King and Pope

1.5 Crusade

1.6 Summary

1.7 Keywords

1.8 Review Questions

1.9 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Know about the features of the medieval Europe and the influence of the Roman Catholic Church.
- Discuss the rise of the Holy Roman Empire and the conflict between the Emperors and the Popes.
- Explain about the topic of the Crusade.

Introduction

The influence of the Church on the medieval society was massive, this kind of influence has never been there at any time by any other institution. The Church was the master of its disciple's body, mind and money. It was protector of the weak and the powerless. It made uncivilized barbarians into civilized Christians. It preserved ancient knowledge, science and cultural aspect. It reduced the horrors of the war and contributed importantly to bring about peace and reestablish structure. The church gave Europe a religious singularity at a time when the political unity was lost. Due to this it was natural that it had absolute power on the medieval society.

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1.1 Features of the Middle Age Europe

The period between the fall to the rise of the Roman Empire is called the Middle age of the European history. It had two main features—Religion and Empire. Under the religion The Roman Catholic Church and the highest authority Pope's powers had an unprecedented development. Crusades were fought in the name of religion. Followers of Islam also created a vast empire, emperors like Charlemagne and Otto tried to revive the Roman Empire, new royalties were born, and feudalism was developing, there were struggles between popes and emperors in the name of authority but during these days of medieval times there was an improvement in the areas of civilization and culture. Development happened in the national language, literature prospered, trade and business flourished, cities were developed, and the tradition of feudalism ended and influence of church came down. Amenities increased, there was development in the areas of knowledge and science and the doors to the Modern Age opened.

1.2 Supremacy of the Roman Catholic Church

Supremacy of the Church—From the beginning of the 16th century from Lithuania to Ireland and Norway to Finland to Portugal and Hungary the entire west and middle Europe had supremacy of the Roman Catholic Christian church. Every child born in the Christian family was considered a member and from birth to death the church had control and authority over people's lives. When the Roman Empire disintegrated, there was no other stable rule which could have taken its place. At this time Roman Catholic Church along with being a religious organization also became a powerful political organization. It also took the materialistic duties in its hand. By the 13th century church amassed a huge amount of wealth. It was the owner of 20% of land in Europe. It had its own rules, courts and prisons. The people who broke rules were brought to the court and punished by the church. Church was thought to be symbol of Christian traditional beliefs and faith. It was a considered custodian of religious culture and moral standards. No one had the power to point a finger against it. During the medieval times the people lives were completely under the church and they had to live their lives under the guided path given by the church or else they had to fear being called blasphemous.

Notes In the Christian world this religious empire's organization's president was the Bishop who was called Pope.

Powers of the Pope—In the Christian world this religious empire's organization's president was the Bishop who was called Pope. In the ancient Rome, only a few emperors had such power which was in the hands of the medieval pope. Catholic public started considering him as the representative of God. He was the supreme rule maker, supreme judge and supreme ruler of the all activities of the church. It had the power to deprive any of the Christian rulers of a state. It could nullify any civil law which it thought to be unfit. Marriage, divorce, wills, legislative matters related to the succession were presented before it for final decision. It also used to appoint supreme religious leaders in different European states. It is clear that the pope's rights were unlimited. In the medieval times, there were a few attempts to reduce the powers of the pope but this was not successful and Christian world continued to be ruled by the pope.

The Worldly Affairs of the Church—The fall of the Roman Empire resulted in lawlessness and anarchy at this time the church carried the weight of many of the worldly affairs. Apart from making the rules, courts and prisons Church also took the education system in its hand and opened the closed schools for education by appointing its fathers as teachers. Arranged for the care of patients, poor people, widows and orphans. It arranged for marriages, wills, rights of succession and made system for resolution of

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pacts. It suppressed anti religious people and made barbaric German tribal people into civilized people by turning them into Disciples of Christ. In the modern age, we can consider the behaviour against the religious rebels as inhuman but during the middle age the religious excitement was so strong that they considered religious rebels as criminals against God. People working in the church had maximum prestige. They had special rights and powers. They did not have to pay any taxes to the state and were free of being recruited by the army.

Monks and Their Duties—Men living in the monasteries were called monks and women nun. Their lives were in accordance to definite rules. That is why they were called regular Fathers. During the medieval times these monks and nuns contributed greatly towards brining in light to the dark ages. Many of them lost their lives trying to convert barbarians to Christians. Many of the scholarly monks prepared hand written copies of the ancient world's famous manuscripts and spent their whole lives doing it.

Through their medium of creation we get detailed information of medieval European history. The medieval monasteries doubled as schools for the children living in the nearby settlements and as guesthouses for the travellers. The monastery dwellers also acted as physicians. They also contributed in the areas of agriculture, cattle rearing and industries as they were used to hard physical labour for their daily activities. They also played an active part in establishing the influence of church and religion in the people of the rural areas.

Did u know? Men living in the monasteries were called monks and women were called nuns.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. The period between the fall to the rise of the Roman Empire is called the ..... of the European history.
2. ..... was a considered custodian of religious culture and moral standards.
3. Men living in the monasteries were called ..... .
4. Catholic public considered ..... representatives of God on earth.

1.3 Rise of the Holy Roman Empire

Justinian—Around 500 B.C. Western Roman Empire fell but the Eastern Roman Empire was safe. This was also called the 'Byzantine Empire' and its capital was called Constantinople. Easter Roman emperor Justinian (485–565 B.C.) tried to join the east and western parts together. He defeated the vandals in Africa, Ostrogoth's of Italy and conquered Spain from the Visigoths but the Lombards defeated them and chased them away from Italy. Thus their dream was shattered. In the 7th century, the Arabians limited their powers by grabbing Syria from the eastern European empire, Egypt and most of the areas of the Asia Minor.

Clevis and Pepin—In 496 B.C., the Frank people's leader Clevis defeated another German tribe and created a powerful state. Under the influence of his Christian wife he adopted the Christian religion. This helped pope get support of a powerful German tribe and Frank rulers got the pope's support. Clevis successors were weak and the reigns of the administration went to the hands of mayor Sharl Martel. In 732's battle of Tours, he defeated the Muslims and became famous. His son Pepin with the

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help of Pope degraded the Frank king and occupied the throne. To show his gratefulness towards the pope he gifted the Lombardi regions he had won. These regions became Papal States and Rome became its capital. Thus pope became the ruler of the state of Rome. This resulted in separation of the northern Italy from the southern Italy and later it was the biggest hurdle in the consolidation of Italy.

Charlemagne—After Pepin Charlemagne became the emperor of the Franks. He was a great emperor of the medieval Europe and there are many legends and sagas related to him. Charlemagne's main aim was to revive the Roman Empire and to make the barbarians followers of the Christ. For this he had to continuously fight battles with the Muslims, Slavs and Tartars. Within some time he had conquered France, Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, Italy and parts of Yugoslavia. After the fall of the Roman Empire it was the first time when Christians could acquire such a big empire. In 800 B.C., Charlemagne went to Rome and on the day of the Christmas when he was kneeling down and praying in the Saint peter's church the pope placed a gold crown on his head and the people surrounding him greeted him by cheering him as Roman Emperor Charlemagne". Charlemagne did not like this act of Pope but he did not give up on his politeness. The purpose of this act by the pope was to prove that he was bigger than the emperor whereas Charlemagne was the one who had achieved the empire through his own power. Supremacy claims between the pope and the emperor have been special characteristics of the medieval Europe. Yet Charlemagne's crowning meant repositioning of the old empire in the Western Europe.

Caution Charlemagne did not like this act of Pope but he did not give up his politeness. The purpose of this act by the pope was to prove that he was bigger than the emperor whereas Charlemagne was the one who had achieved the empire through his own power.

Otto—Germany's king Otto tried to restore the lost prestige of the Roman Empire. He suppressed the leaders of Lombardi and strengthened the pope's reign. For this help the pope gave him the Roman emperor's crown in 962 B.C. Although Otto had only the states of Germany and Italy under his control even then his empire was called the 'holy roman empire'. Someone rightly said that it was neither 'holy, nor roman and neither an empire' yet it was there till the 1800 for namesake.

1.4 Conflict between King and Pope

Who has the most supreme rule on earth—is it the emperors or the pope? The Worldly Empire or the religious Empire? This question is another special character of the medieval Europe. From the time the Christian religion became the state religion this question arose but in their beginning developmental stages the religious leaders did not publicly challenge the supremacy of the kings and the emperors. Yet when the Roman Empire fell and the central power vanished, anarchy started everywhere at this time the Church took over worldly duties and gave shelter to the sad and fearful public. Slowly, its power started increasing and its roots became strong. In this situation Pope started believing himself as the supreme authority. He thought the kings were under him. The weaker kings accepted his supremacy but the powerful kings opposed his authority. This struggle continued for centuries and became a special characteristic of the medieval European life.

Administration Powers of the Church—The reasons for the struggle—the main reason for the struggle was the grabbing of the administration powers by the church. During the time of the fall of the roman empire the church made rules, courts, schools, hospitals etc. for social, economic and religious problems of people and tried to solve their cases. Since the central administration had grown weaker, therefore, there were no arguments but once the kings regained their powers they started trying to get the power back from the church's rule. Some ambitious emperors wanted to reestablish the glory of the ancient

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Roman Empire. For this they had to deny the political powers to the pope especially free the capital city Rome of the Pope's ruling administration.

Courts of the Church—The rulers did not like the rules and courts of the church. Marriage, divorce, succession etc. many of these were decided upon by the church only. The kings wanted to establish the importance of their state courts because many a time the opposing judgment from these courts created bizarre situations. Apart from this the Church insisted that the Church's officials and representatives should be judged through the church's courts only. This meant that even if they were found guilty the state government did not have the right to punish them. Due to this the church official and employees did not care for the state administration and thought of themselves as separate and with special rights as against the common people. This caused damage to the ego and sovereignty of the ruler.

The Wealth Estates of Church—The main reason for the struggle between the pope and the kings was the wealth of the church. Church had a lot of land and it did not have to pay any state taxes on the crops. Church was receiving religious taxes from the people which created a big income. The religious courts also provided a large income to the church. The charitable Christians also provided a lot of money to the church. On the whole the church was very prosperous and its officials lived life of luxury just like the kings. On the other hand, newly risen states needed money for the state work and to strengthen the army. For this the churches commented that instead of the kings spending on the feudal blood shedding wars it should be spent on churches, monasteries and for public development work-this was not liked by the kings.

Crowning Ceremony—Another reason for the struggle was the concept of feudalism. Many of the Europe's Bishops were feudal landlords. Some were vassals of the kings and some were vassals of the king's knights. On another side these bishops were under the pope as they were religious moderators. So the question arose about who had the first rights over the bishop's landlords' loyalty, responsibilities and services? Who gets the 'Feef' after his death? These and some other questions were there which created a deep rift of conflicting values between the pope and the kings. After the death of the bishop landlord sometimes the king or a big landlord would take some money and give his feef to a vassal. This tradition "Crowning" (la Investiture) was a pure religious ceremony in the eyes of the church and the king did not have the rights to do this. So it resulted in the church officials being appointed by the king. These activities of the kings were direct interventions by the kings against the religious matters of the church. Hence the church always opposed this.

The mutual struggle between the popes and the kings took a new twist. Gregory the 7th was born in a peasant's house. Physically he was very weak but mentally very strong. He took a strong decision to abolish the tradition of 'investiture' performed by the kings. His logic was that being the pope he had the right to appoint the kings as well to free the public of their loyalty towards unjust rulers. He also announced that the pope was above the kings as all the kings bowed in front of him. His announcement directly meant that he could order the public to revolt against their king or give orders to dethrone any king. But Henry the fourth did not abolish the tradition of the 'investiture'. He disobeyed the pope's orders. Pope banished Henry the fourth from the Christian society and according to the pope's orders henry's people revolted against him. Many of the knights whose powers were taken away by Henry did not use this opportunity and they joined pope. In this situation in 1077 in the harsh winter season Henry the fourth had to travel to Italy to ask pope's pardon. At this time the pope was in a place called Conoscenza. Henry went to Conoscenza and stood outside the pope's palace for three days without headgear and shoes. After three days the pope pardoned him.

Example: The religious powers defeated the materialistic powers and proved their supremacy.

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Henry the fourth could not forget his insult. Even after returning from Italy he continued the tradition of the 'investiture' ceremony. Muslim scientists made headway for the Europe's scientists. Roger Bacon insisted on research and test. He was a famous scientist of his time; even then he was not free of the superstitions of his time. He also believed that eating dragons helped in getting more knowledge.

Alchemists and renowned astrologers indirectly helped in the development of science. Although the alchemists were unsuccessful in making gold, their chemical based activities helped in development of chemical science. Similarly, renowned astrologers researched the planets and satellites and improved astronomy. Glass articles, lens for spectacles, mechanical watches etc. were made by the medieval scientist these laid the foundation for new inventions. Germany's John Guttenberg used the first mechanical moveable type to open a printing press that also printed bible in 1450 B.C. Due to this the textbooks and the other books were made available to the common man because printed books were sold for much lesser than handwritten copies.

Development of the Modern Languages—An important contribution of the medieval Europe was to set the backdrop for the modern languages. In the beginning of the Middle Ages, scholars did their studies, research and written work in Greek or Latin language only. Spoken languages were thought to be uncivilized and backward and any creation of literature in these languages was considered to be a crime. Although the barbarians who destroyed the Roman Empire could not learn Greek and Latin profoundly and kept using their local spoken language itself. Slowly, in Western Europe two kinds of spoken languages were developed. One of them was the 'romans language which included French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese languages and the other was 'Germanic language which included German, English, Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish. By the 13th century it was established that people's spoken language will win over the scholar's written language, with the development of the local language common people also started expressing their thoughts in literature. Education or knowledge that only belonged to a few also started lighting up common people's lives. In the commoner's creation cultured women, arrogant leaders, beggars, peasants etc. were given much more importance. They focused more on thoughts about equality amongst people, dignity of labour and hatred towards sham.

Medieval folktales sing praises of the warriors. Beowulf is one of the oldest folktales. It is in Anglo Saxon language and the hero of this conquers a dangerous dragon. King Arthur and his knights' ballad describe the bravery of his knights. Similarly, German folktale 'nibelungenlied' the hero sangfroid fights the dragon and saves the heroines' life.

In the Spain's national epic the hero of the 'lacid' fights against the Moors. France's epic 'Rolla's song' is also an account of the French leader's sacrifice against the Moors. In short, through the medium of these folktales we get a glimpse of the bravery in those ages, Christianity and patriotism.

Similarly, the medieval dramas tried to mainly impart religious and moral education. These dramas were usually based on the stories in the bible or they were miracle plays. In these moral plays the characters playing good and bad were used to present scenes of the victory of good over the evil. In these plays a play called 'everyman' became very famous. Comic tales were also created. In these leaders, fathers and love used to be made fun. These creations used to please the newly risen business people as it used to satisfy their ego.

Music—The ancient time music has been a means of prayer for god and also entertainment. The medieval people also showed their devotion using music. The priest used to sing in the mass. The people of the monastery used to sing religious songs and the choirs who sang it were very popular. Songs sang for fun were called carols and they were sung at Christmas or Easter. Slowly, other worldly songs and entertaining songs also started becoming popular.

Example: The wine songs in students, peasant songs for peasants, patriotic songs in soldiers and romantic songs in the lovers were very popular.

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The orchestra was not present around this time but different musical instruments like drums, trumpets, flute and other instruments were played together.

Architectural Art form—Religion was considered very important in the medieval ages. Wealthy people, feudal lords and kings created huge churches for the glory of god. These churches made in Romanesque or gothic styles were unmatchable specimens. Some churches took years to be finished and the whole country took part in economic contribution for its construction. Even the labourers did not hold back to contribute towards this. These churches made in roman style had thick walls to support a heavy stone roof and had very few windows. These were also small in size. As a result the insides of the churches were dark. Doors and windows had round arches on it which were specialties of these styles. Later the gothic style became famous. The churches of this style were high, light and ornamental. It had full facilities for light and had big windows. It used pointed arches then the round ones and it had sloping roof instead of flat one. Expert artisans used colourful glass pieces on walls, doors and windows to make the churches much more beautiful. Sculptors made embossed pictures on the wall and made statues. A church called Sartre in France has almost 2 thousand statues inside and outside showing saints, angels, prophets and other religious heroes. Thestatues embossed on the wall have made the church manifold beautiful. The artisan of this age did beautiful coral and etching work on wood, bronze and iron. The churches of Westminster, Abbey, Notre dam, Cologne, Milan etc. are very famous. These churches not only express the medieval Europe's prosperity and artisans and architects art form and style but also express the main specialty of that age 'religion' and also convey how the focus of the people of those times was connected to the imagination of heaven.

Self Assessment

Multiple Choice Questions:

5. ..... Gave Europe religious unity when the political unity had been lost.
   (a) Pope (b) Church (c) Emperor (d) Empire
6. Under the influence of his Christian ..... Clevis adopted Christianity.
   (a) queen (b) minister (c) teacher (d) nun
7. Charlemagne was medieval ..... one of the greatest emperor.
   (a) england (b) europe (c) arab (d) india
8. Supremacy claims between the emperors and ..... was an important feature of the medieval Europe.
   (a) minister (b) opportunities (c) popes (d) churches

1.5 Crusade

A main feature of the medieval Europe was the crusades fought in the name of religion. The crusades fought for Christian's pilgrim centre Jerusalem between the Christians and Turkish Celts are quite famous. These fights continued for almost two decades (1095–1291 B.C.). Historians claim there were seven such crusades. The reasons and incidents of crusades were not that important as its results.

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Result of Cultural Exchange—Crusades could not get the Christians its holy pilgrimage centre Jerusalem but it played an important role in development of a new Europe. Due to the crusades Europeans came into contact with the eastern European empire and other eastern countries. During this time Europe was immersed in darkness whereas the Eastern countries were lit by the light of the knowledge.

The eastern countries through their connection with Greece and Indian civilization had created a new prosperous civilization. The contact with this new civilization made Europeans understand that others had many a thing that they could learn from them. When they saw how the Muslims lived with such cleanliness they started feeling ashamed of their squalor.

The historical coming together of the east and the west has been exaggeratedly been described by many people. In effect east had a more of an effect on art, industry, business and cultural than on scientific and literary. Actually, at the time of crusades the Muslim culture was advancing towards its decline. In the areas of philosophy, medicine, music and others its old spark had dulled. This situation is to clear the fact that instead of the 12th and the 13th century Spain, Sicily, North Africa and even byzantine Empire (eastern Roman Empire), Syria had only been the cultural exchange Centre for the Islamic and western Christianity.

Through Syria only Islam directly influenced European Christianity through the crusades on the cultural angle. On the other hand, it is important to note that the Franks in Syria or the German Warriors, were not representatives of the prosperous eastern culture but were common people living in the limited areas of the forts and fortresses who did not have any special contacts with the intellectuals of the west. Apart from these, national and religious biases also created stories of the free union of the east and the west. In the areas of art and science the western crusaders did not have anything to teach to the local population of the east. Arab historians have laughingly referred to the Franks judiciary system that they were so ignorant that they solved the arguments through physical fights or by drowning in water.

Public Welfare Work—From the 12th century in the entire Europe we see guesthouses, hospitals and specially places for the leprosy patients. So we can calculate that the thought of structured hospitals was given by the eastern Muslims. The revival of the concept of public baths is also given by the east because the Romans had given it approval but the Christians had discouraged this public facility.

Impression on Literature—In the area of literature, the east's influence has been extensive. The accounts of 'Holy grail' undoubtedly have Syrian based elements. Crusaders would have heard of 'Arabian nights' from the eastern people and would have told them their incidents in return. Chaucer's 'Square tales' is actually an Arabian night's story. Boccaccio's best creation Decameron' was a collection of eastern stories. Due to the crusades Europeans got deeply interested in Arabic and other Islamic languages.

Influence on the Art of Warfare—In the field of art of warfare, the eastern influence is clearly evident. Use of cross bow and arrow, heavy armor being worn by the warriors, using of cotton pads under the weapons, paying attention to the horses' safety all these were the results of the lessons learnt form the crusades. In Syria, The Franks had included drums in their band of army. From the locals they learnt the art of training pigeons for using them to convey messages to the soldiers and learnt other games played by men and spread them in Europe. In effect the development of the knights' bravery had an indirect contribution from Syria. Crusaders also learnt the developed art of trapping which included making tunnels and use of explosives to destroy the walls and the towers of forts. Though the gunpowder was discovered in China. Through Mongols the European got to know of it but the use of this in firearms was known only after the crusades and by this time Europeans were experts in using it.

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New Crops in the Field of Agriculture—Farming, industry and business fields had much more important results than the intellectual fields. They played an important role in making the new plants and crops of lemons, onions, plums, watermelons, millets and rice famous in the western Mediterranean region. For many years in Europe plum was called damson berry.

Influence on Food and Lifestyle—During their stay in the eastern countries the crusaders experienced new tastes and after returning to Europe publicized them as well. Abundantly available perfumed things in Syria's market, spices and sweets from Arab and India impressed them a lot. These tastes also helped increase the businesses in the Italian and Mediterranean cities. Now the European parties more and more had food tempered with spices from the eastern countries. Peach, plums, watermelons, dates, lemons and exotic fruits use were increased. Use of sugar also went up. Before this the Europeans used honey to sweeten their food materials. Along with sugar many sherbets and drinkables reached the west. The east also influenced lifestyle and home decor of the west. The prosperous houses in the east started using carpets and curtains from the eastern countries. Now European ladies started wearing velvet, silk, muslin, and chintz and damask clothes. On special occasions Iranian perfumes and perfumed oils were being used. Chemicals like alum and agar came to be known. Briefly, crusaders influenced food habits, lifestyle, science and technology, business and trade in Europe.

Improvement in the Condition of Trading and Banking—The increasing demand for the eastern agricultural products and industrial things opened a new market. The need for taking the crusaders and the pilgrims to and fro made the sea travel along with international business on par with the scale of roman age. During the crusades the Italian cities used their strategic geographical location for making use of their abundant business prosperity. The businessmen of the Italian cities became prosperous by selling essential goods to the crusaders. Venice, Geneva, Pisa and other Italian businessmen groups used to procure amusing things and spices. Through Venice it used to eventually reach other cities of Europe. After the crusades other citizens of Western Europe also had started competing in trade with other European cities. London, Paris, Cologne and Hamburg became big cities due to the increase in trade activities. Importance of finance in the new situation gave rise to faster transactions. As a result banking industry was born. Bank forms opened up in Geneva and Pisa. The branches of these started operating in other cities as well. Getting money on interest and providing loans were their main work. Due to the business-trade and development of banking produced a prosperous set of businessmen. This group took care and motivated the curious scientists, explorers, artists and creative writers by creating a backdrop of economics and ideology.

Increase in the Geographical Knowledge—An important discovery related to the sea travels by the crusaders is the compass. Possibly the Chinese discovered it the first. But the Muslims who traded away from the bay of Iran with other far away countries were regularly using the compass. They gave this knowledge to the west also. As a result of the crusades, the Europeans leant about the new routes. They had even information about the compass. During this time when the Arabian empire was shrinking and Muslim trade had become stagnant after reaching a limit whereas the brave people of Europe started on voyages towards the east. Some of them wrote interesting description of their travels to the eastern country which raised the awareness of the Europeans.

Depletion of Pope's Influence—In the medieval times, people used to think of their highest religious leader as the representative of god but when even with pope's whole hearted good wishes and blessings the Christians lost the crusades and then the people's faith started shaking and they started thinking that pope was also an ordinary person like them. The holy aura created around him was a medium by the religious teachers for their own selfish reasons. The fall of pope's status loosened the noose of religion and a new logical perspective came out which contributed heavily to revival.

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Downfall of the Tradition of Knighthood—The long-term crusades indirectly contributed mainly towards the fall of the tradition of the knighthood. On pope's appeal countless knights with their followers and soldiers went to take part in the crusades of central Asia. Most of the knights and their followers were killed in the war. Some settled down there. As a result the powers of knights in Europe became weak and the new kings found it possible to crush the powers of the rest of the knights.

Conclusion—Some scholars believe that the said results of the crusades could have happened woven without the crusades. They believe that the meeting of the west with the east would have surely happened through trade and travel. Crusades only hastened the speed of this union. Whatever it was it is certain that the crusades show the medieval Europeans religious excitement and also tell that religion was a big influence on people's lives. Therefore, religion is considered as special feature of the medieval Europe

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True or False:

9. The main reason for struggle between the popes and the kings was the wealth of the church.
10. Religious courts were a source of income for the Emperor.
11. Emperor henry stopped the tradition of investiture.
12. Medieval folk tales sing of the songs of warriors.

1.6 Summary

- From the beginning of the 16th century from Lithuania to Ireland and Norway to Finland to Portugal and Hungary the entire west and middle Europe had supremacy of the Roman Catholic Christian church. Every child born in the Christian family was considered a member and from birth to death the church had control and authority over people's lives. When the Roman Empire disintegrated there was no other stable rule, which could have taken its place.

- In the Christian world this religious empire's organization's president was the Bishop who was called Pope. In the ancient Rome, only a few emperors had such power which was in the hands of the medieval pope. Catholic public started considering him as the representative of God. He was the supreme rule maker, supreme judge and supreme ruler of the all activities of the church. It had the power to deprive any of the Christian ruler of a state. It could nullify any civil law which it thought to be unfit.

- In 496 B.C., the Frank people's leader Clevis defeated another German tribe and created a powerful state. Under the influence of his Christian wife he adopted the Christian religion. This helped pope get support of a powerful German tribe and Frank rulers got the pope's support. Clevis successors were weak and the reigns of the administration went in the hands of mayor Sharl Martel.

- Germany's king Otto tried to restore the lost prestige of the Roman Empire. He suppressed the leaders of Lombardi and strengthened the pope's reign. For this help the pope gave him the Roman emperor's crown in 962 B.C.

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- The main reason for the struggle between the pope and the kings was the wealth of the church. Church had a lot of land and it did not have to pay any state taxes on the crops. Church was receiving religious taxes from the people which created a big income. The religious courts also provided a large income to the church. The charitable Christians also provided a lot of money to the church

- The mutual struggle between the popes and the kings took a new twist. Gregory the 7th was born in a peasant's house. Physically, he was very weak but mentally very strong. He took a strong decision to abolish the tradition of 'investiture' performed by the kings. His logic was that being the pope he had the right to appoint the kings as well to free the public of their loyalty towards unjust rulers.

- Religion was considered very important in the medieval ages. Wealthy people, feudal lords and kings created huge churches for the glory of god. These churches made in Romanesque or gothic style were unmatchable specimens. Some churches took years to be finished and the whole country took part in economic contribution for its construction. Even the labourers did not hold back to contribute towards this.

- Crusades could not get the Christians its holy pilgrimage centre Jerusalem but it helped play an important role in development of a new Europe. Due to the crusades Europeans came into contact with the eastern European empire and other eastern countries. During this time Europe was immersed in darkness whereas the Eastern countries were lit by the light of the knowledge.

1.7 Keywords

- **Pope:** Highest religious spiritual leader of the Christians
- **Beowulf:** An old epic in Anglo Saxon language

1.8 Review Questions

1. Briefly throw light on the main feature of the medieval Europe.
2. Review the role of the Catholic Church in medievalEurope.
3. Describe the reasons and result of the struggle between the popes and emperors.
4. Give a description of the medievalEuropeancities'development and arrangement system.
5. Give an account of the economic condition of medievalEurope and an analysis of the guild tradition.
6. Write about the main features of the information technology and art in medieval Europe.
7. Write about the results of the crusades.

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Middle ages	2. Church	3. Monk	4. Pope
5. Church	6. Queen	7. Europe	8. Popes
9. True	10. False	11. False	12. True

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1.9 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. **Role of the 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. **Ancient and Medieval World History** — *B.B. Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
7. **World's History** — *Girish Kumar Singh – Omega Publications.*

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Unit 2: The Arab World

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Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Know the teachings and life of the Prophet Mohammed.
- Discuss the reasons for the Sunni and Shia Sections and the Spread of Islam.
- Explain the expansion of the Islam Empire, the Rise of Khilafat and the First four Khalifas.

Introduction

The Arabian Peninsula situated in Western Asia is a source of different civilizations, religions and castes. This peninsula is surrounded on three sides by the Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. Apart from some coastal areas the entire peninsula is a desert. Rainfall is very less here. Some farming activities are done in the coastal areas or in the oasis of the desert. From the ancient ages, people from the Semetic tribes lived in Arab, who are the predecessors of the Arabs of today. Among them some permanently lived in the oasis and the cities, and did farming, business and artistry for a living. The other part became gypsies in the desert and looked after camels, horses, goats and sheep. They used to roam around with their animals and families in search of a living. These people were divided into tribes. Every tribe had their own leaders, rules, lifestyle, culture and customs. Due to the geographical conditions and weather conditions, this peninsula stayed behind in the race of civilization.

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They also did not have any organized political committee. Their every family was at complete unity among themselves. They did not have the feeling of unity or nationality. Their tribes used to attack the nearby accomplished countries and used to loot them. They also used to fight among themselves. Their social life also had many evils. Evils such as drinking alcohol, gambling and marriage of wives were present. Even though there was absence of unity and they had different occupations, they had the same lifestyle, language and religious beliefs. Before the rise of Islam, the Arabians believed in different family and tribe Gods and prayed them by building different idols. Mecca was a religious place for all Arabs and they prayed a huge black rock called 'Al Kaaba' there. All the different idols of the different idol tribes and other articles for worship were collected there. Apart from that they were surrounded by many superstitions. They completely believed in ghosts and evil spirits. Altogether at that period Arab was filled with poverty, anarchy and religious superstitions. Arab also had townships of foreigners most importantly the Hebrews and the Christians. People from different religions speaking different languages came in touch with each other and their beliefs influenced each other.

The Arabs had financial and cultural relations with Mesopotamia, Syria, Ethiopia and other countries. The business routes connecting these countries passed through Arab. The oasis of Mecca was located near the coast of the Red Sea, at the conjugation of such routes. The residents of this place were from the Qureshi tribes and took full advantage of this stipulation of business, but during the 6th century the stipulation of business started diminishing because the trade routes now passed through East Iran. Due to this there was disruption in the financial stability that was present through centuries. Due to stoppage of the profits due to business the gypsies of Arab started living permanent lives and started farming. As a result, the demand for land increased and the various tribes started fighting more ferociously among one another. In these conditions, Islam started in Arab and the Prophet Mohammed started preaching his ideals that were necessary for the society in that period.

Notes Due to stoppage of the profits due to business the gypsies of Arab started living permanent lives and started farming. As a result, the demand for land increased and the various tribes started fighting more ferociously among one another.

2.1 Early Life of Prophet Mohammed

There is difference of opinion surrounding the birth of Prophet Mohammed, who spread the message of Islam, the third and latest religion that spread around the world, but there is evidence that he was born in the year 570 in Mecca. His father's name was Abdullah and his mother's name was Bibi Amina. After few days of his birth, his father expired, and when he was 6 years old his mother also expired, he was brought up by his uncle. In his childhood, he used to herd sheep. During his free time while herding sheep, the child Mohammed used to think about God and His existence. When he grew up he used to herd camels and took the job of guiding to guide trains of camels for business from one place to another. A rich widow named Bibi Khadija proposed him for marriage by seeing his honesty and talents and he accepted it. At that time the age of Mohammed was 25 years and that of his wife Bibi Khadija was 40 years. After a few years of marriage his quest for religion grew. Many times he used to sit alone and think about the existence of God. There he started to feel various Godly miracles. He used to tell about these experiences to his wife and close friends. Gradually, he started realizing that "There is One God" and God had sent him to remove the religious anarchy and superstitions from the world. Thus, he declared that "There is One God and I am his Prophet". Along with that he started discussing openly about idol worship, religious pageantry and superstitions. There was almost nothing new about his teachings than the Hebrew, Christian and Hanafi teachings; the main and most difficult demand was that belief should only be in Allah (Only One God) and his wishes should be obeyed without

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questioning. The meaning of the word 'Islam' itself is self-submission. In chapter three of the Quran it is said that "Allah proves the fact that there is no one who is holier than Him (One Allah) and the people who are knowledgeable prove the fact that He will take care (of everything) justly. There is no one who is holy apart from Him; He is ever powerful and knowledgeable. Undoubtedly, Islam (self-submission) is closest to Allah." But people close to Mohammed including his Qureshi tribe showed disbelief and enmity towards his teachings initially. The business class was scared that if they stopped worshiping the old Arab Gods then the importance of Mecca as a religious and financial centre. They joined hands and started plotting for the assassination of Mohammed. In such a state Mohammed had to leave Mecca with his followers and went to Medina, his maternal place. This happened in the year 622 and among Muslims this is considered as the Hijra (separation from Mecca).

In the meadows of the oasis Medina, Mohammed found favourable conditions to spread his teachings. The people of Medina vied and had enmity towards the people of Mecca, so they supported the movement of Mohammed and many people became his followers, who were called 'Ansari'. After establishing his influence over Medina, Mohammed attacked Mecca with his followers in the year 630 and won it. The defeated leaders were not at a loss, in fact, they gained from it. The importance of Mecca as a religious and national centre increased further. The Qureshis who were against the Islam Movement of Mohammed, they now started joining it and played important parts. As a result, in a small duration the entire Arab started following Islam. Mecca became a religious place and an important religious centre. Mohammed died in the year 632. His descendants the Khalifas spread his teachings in far nations.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Before the rise of Islam the people of East Arab worshipped idols of family and tribal ..... .
2. ..... was the religious place for all Muslims.
3. Prophet Hazrat Mohammed was born in the year ..... .
4. Mohammed was married to a rich ..... Bibi Khadija.

2.2 Precept of Prophet Mohammed

Wave of Knowledge—According to Muslim traditions, Prophet Mohammed established Islam. He was counted among the great personalities of the world. Apart from being a religious preacher he was also a completely family man and politician. He gained a lot of visionary knowledge from Allah, which are written in the religious book of the Muslims—the Quran. The Quran is as important to Muslims as the New Testament (Bible) is to Christians. This is also known as KalamePaak. This is, in fact, the pen of Allah himself. Mohammed himself did not write anything. His followers used to note down his sayings, his teachings and preaching and after his death these unorganized notes were left. These notes were collected in the year 650 (in the time of Khalifa Usman) and this collection is known as Quran. This was declared as a holy book that was written by Mohammed on the orders of the angels Gabriel who used to carry the words of Allah to Prophets. The Quran Shareef has 114 chapters, 6237 verses, and 322, 670 words, 72 Manzils, 30 Paras and 540 Khufus. While stating the importance of the Quran Mohammed said that "Quran will show you the way. Do what it orders you. Stay away from what it tells you to." It is clear that to study the initial history of Islam, the Quran is an important religious book.

The second part of religious literature of Muslims is called Sunni and the writings and Hadis related to the life, miracles and teachings of Mohammed are collected in this. The collection of Hadis in the 9th century was prepared by Bukhari, Muslim Ibn al Aziz and other ministers of religion (Ulema). Muslim ministers of religion tried to write the biography of Mohammed based on the Quran and the Hadis. The oldest among his available biographies is the one written by Ibn Isaac, a resident of Medina (8th century).

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Religious Principles of Islam—The religious principle of Islam is very simple. Muslims should be adamant on their belief that 'La Illahila Allah Muhammad Rassol Allah' which means "No one is holy apart from Allah and Mohammed is his Prophet." Along with belief in Allah it is important to believe that Mohammed was Allah's Prophet, Rasool and Nabi. Prophet is someone who carries the message, by Mohammed the message of Allah was carried to the Earth, which is why he is called Prophet. Nabi is the declaration of an important knowledge. Since Mohammed made such a declaration so he is called Nabi. The meaning of Rasool is transmitter or messenger. Mohammed is called Rasool because he preached religion among God and men.

Five Religious Activities

1. **Reading Kalima (Kalma-e-Tauheed)**—This means to be devoted to the mantra that there is only one God and Mohammed is his Prophet ('La Illahila Allah Muhammad Rassol Allah'). The base of Islam that there is only one God is based on this. It is important to accept this Kalima from heart and by voice.
2. **Namaaz**—It is compulsory to read Namaaz five times a day. This means to pray to Allah. Before Namaaz and after coming in contact with polluted objects Vuju is mandatory (cleaning hands, legs, face etc.) Namaaz can be read in all circumstances such as marriage, heat, travel, fight and boredom. Namaaz can be forgiven under any circumstances. Namaaz is not mandatory for children and mad men.
3. **Roza**—The third main activity is Roza. In the entire month of Ramzaan food should be taken only once and that too after sunset. The month of Ramzaan has been selected because initially in this month the Quran had started. Food and drinks are banned from sunrise to sunset.
4. **Zakat**—The meaning of Zakat is to be pure. Like the body becomes pure after bathing, similarly by Zakat (donation) the money and property of Muslims become pure. The amount of Zakat is the fortieth part of income (2.5 percent).
5. **Hajj**—If not more, at least once in a life time do Hajj (the religious travel to Mecca). It is mandatory to be present at Arafat (the name of a place) on the ninth day of Dhuaj-Hijjah(the month of Bakrid).

Although none of these religious activities are too difficult or impossible, yet in adverse conditions slack can be shown towards them and they can be totally abandoned.

Example: For lack of water in the desert, sand or soil can be used for Vuju; or for sick patients it is not compulsory to follow Roza in the month of Ramzaan and they can later keep Roza for the same number of days.

Many rituals and restrictions of the Muslims are similar to that of the Hebrews; like compulsory circumcision for boys (the difference is only this that generally in Muslims this is done when the boy is seven to ten years of age and Hebrews do it sometime after birth; not eating pork; strict restriction on drawing God or similarly humans or animals so that there is no excuse for idol worship. The followers of Islam are banned from drinking alcohol, but this rule is not followed everywhere.

God of Islam—The God of Islam (Allah) is one and so no one else apart from Him should be prayed. Islam is against multiple gods, idol worship and nature worship. They are also against the principle of Christianity of the three gods (the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit). They believe Jesus as a Prophet not as the son of God, because if God had the capability to produce sons then he would be in the same category as that of man. To remove this belief it has been said many times in the Quran that "If God is said to be able to produce sons then the sky will burst and The Earth will crack." This is also the reason for rage of Islam towards images, idols and music.

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The God of Islam can see, hear, talk, be happy and be angry. Sometimes He gets angry over the people and sometimes He forgives them. He loves some and hates some. He listens to the voices of his followers and destroys evil. But all His activities are not similar to that of men, because unlike men he does not have hands, legs, ears, nose, etc. Although he does not have any shape, he had endless power and to describe this power the language of man was needed. According to the Quran, God lived in the sky and his throne was also situated there. He was an ocean of love and kindness. That is why the greatest decisive and ethical advice of the Quran is Complete self-submission without any condition in front of Allah.

Angels and Demons—The Quran followed Dev Yoni. The name of gods and Angels is written as 'Malak' or 'Farishta'. Humans could not see Him and neither could He appear and contact humans. The messages that God used to send for Mohammed, those messages were sometimes brought by Gabriel, but Hazrat never used to see Him but fell him through spiritual sight. According to the Quran, "Religion is that humans should believe in Allah, the day of resurrection, book and Prophet." Like gods, Demons also belonged to the Malak Yoni. But Quran orders not to believe in demons.

Caution According to the Quran, low desires bring forth the path of downfall for mankind and 'Djinns' used to set off bad desires. This 'Iblis' is considered to be in Djinn Yoni. Iblis always tries to stray the humans. So men should be safe from them.

Resurrection, Heaven and Hell—According to the Quran, Shareef the birth on man on Earth was the first and last birth. After the end of this life, when the body of a man is put in his grave, even then his soul is still trapped in a different coffin and this soul has to wake up on the day of resurrection and go in front of God. Resurrection is described in the Quran as—"When the last day of resurrection will come, there will be no brightness on the moon, the sun and the moon will join together to form one and man will not know where he has to go and apart from God he will have no other way." "When the stars will be lost, the skies will break down into pieces, the dust will blow off from the mountains and then the Prophets will reach the correct time." The day of justice will definitely come when the sound of the trumpet will arise, when all of you will move ahead in masses and the doors of heaven will open.

On the day of resurrection all souls will be standing in front of God and Mohammed will be their spokesperson. Then all the sins and holy deeds of each soul will be taken into account and written. Gabriel will do the work of measuring the sins and the good deeds. A person whose good deeds will be more will go to heaven. The people whose sins will be more will go to hell.

According to the Quran, "Heaven is situated on the seven skies. It has an elegant garden, which is filled with waterfalls and fountains. Rivers of milk and honey flow there. Such trees are there whose branches are made of gold and juicy fruits grow on them. There are seventy females of 'Hur-Yun-Ayun' tribe in Heaven who have big and black eyes. To care for the good souls there are beautiful ladies from the 'Gilma' tribe. Precisely, a very heart touching image of heaven has been painted. Opposite to that a very dangerous and ghastly form has been imagined for Hell.

Did u know? The name of gods and Angels in the Quran is written as 'Malak' or 'Farishta'.

Belief in Getting Results According to One's Deeds—Similar to other religions Islam also believes in getting results according to one's deeds. By doing so only humans try to leave bad deeds and stays away from them. The Quran says, "You will definitely get the fruits of good and bad deeds. Even if you have done a pinch of good you will see it with your own eyes, even if you have done a pinch of evil

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you will also see it with your own eyes." The decision of heaven or hell after the day of resurrection is a result of one's deeds in this life. The Quran states clearly that "If you would have seen with knowledge then you would have seen this hell too." According to the Quran, the aim of human life is 'Lika Allah' (Union of God). This union is only possible through good deeds.

Morality and Blasphemy—Two words are mentioned in the Quran Shareef—morality and peace. According to scholars, the meaning of morality is related to principles or peace. Principles are those religious decisions that have been taken by the Prophet. The meaning of peace is accepting those decisions and being at peace with them. The Quran has 60 branches of morality whereas the Hadis mentions 70 branches. The highest one is that do not pray anyone apart from Allah and the last one is that if there are certain things that cause harm to someone then leave them. To deny the truth that has been declared by the Prophet or to not believe that is called Blasphemy. The greatest form of blasphemy is 'Shirk' where man starts believing other gods apart from God or puts Godly qualities on them. The greatest form of blasphemy is idol worship.

Mohammed insisted on the fact that God is one and so should be considered as one. He said that he had only come to say that God is one and only He should be prayed.

Among all the religions Islam is a religion whose subject is not a person but the entire society. The Quran mentions religious advice related to the different relations between humans, political behaviour, justice, administration, committee of soldiers, marriage, divorce, peace, war, loan, interests, donation, etc. These are regarded as important as religious advice. For example, Islam considers the practice of taking interest as a sin, considers keeping more than four wives at a time as bad and restricts from drinking alcohol.

Ethical Decisions—The ethical decisions of Islam are very simple. It is expected that Muslims are just, repay goodness with goodness and badness with badness, show kindness, help the poor, etc. There is no such ethical decision in Islam that cannot be followed. In Islam, there is a shadow of paternal ruled society in the ethics of family and the relation between males and females. Allah has created woman so that she can be consumed by man and she should always be dominated by him. But on the other hand the Quran has also given importance to the human and civil rights of a woman. It is considered shameful if a husband treats his wife cruelly. Women have the right to property, the right to dowry and the right to receive kindness. Going forward from the paternal ruled society of the Arabs, the Quran led to the betterment of the condition of the women.

All Muslims are equal in front of Allah; but the difference between properties and the difference between the rich and the poor has been considered as ordinary, which Allah himself has created. The Zakat has been created to reduce the difference in properties. The Quran supports the concept of individual property. Profits from business have always been considered as legal, but taking interests are shame—"Selling (business) is considered as legal by Allah and interest is considered as illegal." It is strictly forbidden for all to be related to loan sharks. In summary, the ideals of Islam were easy and could be understood easily. Their orders were also not difficult and could be completed easily. The characteristic of the teachings of Hazrat Mohammed and the religion started by him is that it does not believe in visual complications but gives more importance to behavior. There was no need of a priest in this religion. There was nothing in this religion that was beyond the understanding of men, it gave importance to purity of behaviour and the feeling of friendship.

The influence of the teachings of Mohammed can be seen in the Hebrew and Christian religions of the same age. A great number of people from these religions converted to Islam. In this manner, he also gave place to the old ideals and rituals of the Arabic society. Probably, this is how the importance of Kaaba and Mecca grew. The reason behind the four wives was also from the concept of polygamy of the Arabs. That is why many scholars believe that Hazrat Mohammed was a great social reformist. He tried to remove the evils from the Arab religion and society.

Jihad—One of the orders of Islam is related to the pure fight (Jihad) for religion. The Quran has clearly formulated this order—for 8 months in a year (4 months are banned) fight with people who believe in

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many gods and are against religion, kill them and snatch their land and property. But later religious Muslim scholars have explained Jihad in a variety of manners. The Quran is very strict about followers of multiple gods. There it is said "O moral people! Fight with the infidels around you so that they can feel your power and know that Allah is with them who fear Allah." But Quran is slight kind towards the 'book people' that is the Hebrews and the Christians. Even then the Quran still orders to fight against the 'book people', if they do not believe Allah and do not submit towards the true religion. The most likely reason for this is to bring the entire world under one kingdom and one religion. A scholar named Klein has defined Jihad as 'struggle' and he has considered three fields in this struggle—(1) struggle against the visible enemy, (2) struggle against the invisible enemy (Djinns) and (3) struggle against feelings. Some scholars feel that the fights were fought to spread Islam, this word is only used to give them a purer definition. Mohammed Ali (author of Religion of Islam) feels that the meaning of this word is not fight for the spread of Islam; the meaning of this word is hard work, diligence and ordinary struggle. The Hadis considers Haj as Jihad—"The Prophet has said that the best Jihad is Haj." But later the poets changed the meaning of Jihad to fight. They divided the world into two parts—(1) Dar al-Islam the place where Muslims ruled was called a country of peace and (2) Dar al-Harb (the place of War) the place where non-Muslims ruled. They provoked the religious feelings of Muslims that the main aim of Jihadis is to conquer such countries and place the flag of Islam over them.

Self Assessment

Multiple Choice Questions:

5. Mohammed captured Mecca along with his followers and won it in the year ..... .
   (a) 620 (b) 630 (c) 625 (d) 635
6. The Quran is the foundation of ..... .
   (a) Christians (b) Hindus (c) Islam (d) Khalsa
7. It is banned to eat or drink from sunrise to sunset during ..... .
   (a) Zakat (b) Roza (c) Namaaz (d) Eid
8. According to the ..... the birth of man on Earth is the first and last birth.
   (a) The Ramayana (b) The Bible (c) The Mahabharata (d) The Quran Shareef

2.3 Sunni and Shia Sections

The biggest and initial division in Islam was a result of the 'Shia' doctrine. In Arabic, the word 'Shia' means—Group, Society and union discrimination. Many scholars believe that the Shia movement was the articulation of the struggle and discontent of the Iranians against the winning Arabs. This is also partly true; but initially Shia was not this though later it became like this. Initially, the struggle was amidst Arabs and amidst the successors of Hazrat Mohammed for power. Mohammed did not have any sons, only one daughter whose name was Fatima. Fatima Bibi was married to Hazrat Ali. After the death of Hazrat Mohammed, Abu Bakr instead of Hazrat Ali was elected for the position of Khilafat (Religious kingdom). This is where the fight started. According to the group of Hazrat Ali (Sunni), the cousin and son-in-law of Hazrat Mohammed should be the successor. They did not accept the East Khalifas as the legitimate successors of Mohammed; because they were not from the religious family of Prophet Mohammed but were elected by the religious group. Hence they took control of power illegitimately. The main characteristic of Shia doctrine believed in the fact that the legitimate successors of Prophet Mohammed could only be the people from his own clan. This is why the Shias did not believe in the doctrines of the Sunnis, which was initially created during the rule of the Khalifas (Abu Bakr, Omar and Usman) by the hearsays of the characteristics of the Prophet. Hazrat Ali became the fourth Khalifa. But Shias consider the Khalifas starting with him. The people who followed 'Sunni' and

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the followers of Abu Bakr were called the Sunnis. The Sunnis have a greater number in Islam. According to the Shia hearsays, Hazrat Ali and his two sons—Hasan and Hussain sacrificed themselves for the sake of religion. In memory of their martyrdom every year in the month of Muharram the Shias observe mourning.

2.4 Causes for Fast Spread of Islam

The Islam religion that started in a small city in Arab became one of the most powerfull of in the world in just a few years, this was truly surprising. But if you study the social, cultural and political conditions of different countries at that time then you can find many reasons for this surprising spread of Islam. Shri Ramdhari Singh (Dinkar) has written that—"Where the followers of Islam went, they kept three ways in front of the opposing society—Either take the Quran in your hand and accept Islam or pay interest and accept submission or if you are not ready to follow any of these then our swords are ready to fall on your heads." These techniques may have been very effective but it is not easy to understand how Islam spread so fast with only these techniques.

Some scholars believe that the Muslims who raged wars had the consolation that the Quran would forgive their sins and they would be content in Heaven. But this was not the only reason for the success of Islam. There are many other reasons for its success.

The Current Religious and Social Vonditions—The first main reason was the religious and social condition of Arab. At that time the entire Arab was a centre of superstition, social evils and misconduct. Poverty was immensely spread in Arab due to which greed had increased and any method of earning money was considered good. Gambling, alcohol and prostitutes were spread dangerously. The value of the pure constitution of marriage was also diminishing and there were no social systems for sexual relations. All the people of Arab believed in multiple gods and were deeply involved in idol worship. In such a condition, when Mohammed started a religion that removed superstitions, was austere, easy and understandable, Islam that prayed to a God with no form, it instantly became famous.

Social and Religious Equality—The other main reason was the social and religious equality of Islam. In Islam, the social and religious rights of every person has been considered equal. There is no differentiation. Due to this doctrine of equality the likeness of Islam grew and in whichever society the people of the lower classes were troubled with the religious and social torture of the higher classes, this religious, spread easily among the lower classes in that society.

The Decaying State of Rome and Persia—The third main reason was the current decaying state of Rome and Persia and the blind faith in Christianity. The Roman Empire had become hollow and the sins of lavishness and consumption had reached its limits. The kingdom of Iran was also drowned in the clutches of lavishness. The political leaders and the religious leaders together used to exploit the masses as and when they fell like. That is why as Manvendra Rai wrote, "Wherever the brave Arab attackers went, the masses thought of them as their savior and welcomed them; because somewhere the masses were being trampled under the corruption of the Roman rulers, somewhere they were fed up with the tortures of the Shahs of Iran and in other places they were entangled in the superstitions of Christianity."

Integration of Politics and Religion—The fourth main reason was the integration of politics and religion. In the initial Islamic communities politics and religion has integrated at a point. The Khalifas were the greatest source of power in politics, whereas they were also the highest leaders of religion.

Greed for Wealth—One reason for the fast spread of Islam was the financial condition of the Arabs. As has been already said by the sixth century trade and business had started diminishing in Arab due to which the financial stability was disrupted. By losing the profits from trade the gypsies starting living permanent lives and started farming. The demand for land increased and due to this the easiest way was to capture the fertile lands of neighbouring nations. Lakhs of people also embraced Islam because then they would not have to pay interest. Not only this, by converting their religion they were eligible

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to get jobs in Islamic nations. If they were slaves or half slaves (serfs), they could also gain freedom by converting their religion. These were the attractions that played an important role in the success of Islam.

Unique Individualities of the Initial Khalifas—The last reason was the great individualities and inspiring lives of the initial leaders of Islam. Abu Bakr, Omar, Usman and Ali—these were the fellows chosen by the Prophet and they also spent their lives in scarcity and poverty like him. They did not have palaces or bodyguards and did not have the royalties of an emperor, even though by their slight indication everything could be arranged. Any citizen could reach him without being stopped or rebuked. They presented such a beautiful example of simplicity, good character, bravery and reclusion that the manners of Islam became high. Be it a campaign of soldiers or a religious travel, the Khalifas gave just decisions independently. They removed the bad deeds present among the Arabs and prevented the workers of the state from being heartless and torturous and kept them away from consumption and lavishness. Some Khalifas were skilful warriors and shrewd adviser to soldiers. As a result of all these reasons, the spread of Islam was possible and it became one of the most important religions across the world.

2.5 Expansion of Islam Empire, Rise of Khilafat: First Four Khalifas

As long as Hazrat Mohammed was alive he performed the duties of Prophet, judge, religious leader, main lawyer, main head of army and political leader, but after he expired there was a serious problem of his successor among the Muslims. Apart from spiritual areas who could be the Khalifa or could be made Khalifa in other fields?

Mohammed did not leave any sons behind him. After him his only daughter Bibi Fatima was alive, who was married to Hazrat Ali. But among Arab leaders the custom of inheritance was only among own clans. This was elected in which the elder age of the masses was primary. This is why even if Prophet Mohammed's own son was alive even then the problem of inheritance would not be so simple. Before his death, Mohammed did not even announce his successor. This is why after his death there were a lot of struggles in the Islamic world based on his inheritance. On one side were those people who enforced that they were the people from the clan of Hazrat Mohammed and were the first ones to convert to Islam. On the other hand, were the people from Medina who said that if they did not support Hazrat then Islam would be divided. After this came the matter of legitimate. According to them, in the society of religious people like Allah and the Prophet could not be left to instability and selfishness of the voters; so he definitely would have made some arrangements for leadership. According to them, their legal leader should be Hazrat Ali, who along with being the husband of the only daughter of Mohammed, was also one of the first three people who converted to Islam. This group was against the decision of the first two thoughts and supported the rule of religious right and in the end Quresh and Ummad were the leaders. Before the rise of Islam these people only had the rights to administration, power and money. Although these people had accepted Islam, they were not behind in the race of inheritance.

In the struggle of inheritance the group who followed the first thought won. The father-in-law of Hazrat Mohammed and the elders and the religious Abu Bakr were together supported by the leaders and they elected him as the successor of Mohammed (Khalifa).

The time of the first four Khalifas is known as the religious or Paternal Khilafat. The Sunnis respected these four Khalifas. These Khalifas are—Abu Bakr (year 632 to 634), Omar (year 634 to 644), Usman (year 644 to 656) and Ali (year 656 to 661). These were all companions selected by the Prophet and like him they also spent their life in scarcity and poverty. They had the right to Ijtiyat or to build explanatory rule and in certain important cases the Sunnis consider their decisions as final. The religious Khilafat made Islam strong and helped in its spread.

Abu Bakr (B.C. 632 to 634)—The capital of the first Khalifa Abu Bakr is Medina. According to Arabian historians sometime after the death of Hazrat Mohammed, apart from Medina, Mecca and Taif there

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was a revolution against the newly created kingdom of Islam among all the Arabs. In reality due to the good routes for business and the absence of methods of travel, the absence of organized groups to spread religion and the scarcity of time led to the protection of the new religion and kingdom of almost half of Arab. But under the leadership of Abu Bakr the decisive fights that took place one after another, destroyed the revolution of the others permanently. In these fights the chief of the army of Abu Bakr, Khalid bin Al showed great talent while managing the army. Due to his efforts the unity in Islam was maintained and Islam was ready to move forward.

The winner of the Arab peninsula and the person who stabilized the roots and unity of Islam was Abu Bakr and he spent his life in paternal simplicity. During the small period of his rule in the initial six months he used to live in his paternal house in Al Sunah with his wife Habibi in a simple house. From there he used to travel every day to his capital Medina and he was not paid any stipend for that; because at that time the profit of the nation was only a namesake. He used to do all the work of the kingdom with the advice of his companions in the mosque of Hazrat Mohammed in Medina. Any citizen of Medina could directly meet him. Before his death, he declared Omar as his successor. The people respected Omar.

Omar (B.C. 634–644)—Khalifa Omar was tall and healthy. His behaviour was very polite and affable. Even after becoming a Khalifa he had to do business to earn a living. Even during his last days he remained as a normal Sheikh. In the Muslim culture after Hazrat Mohammed the name of Omar is taken with great respect. Muslim writers have immensely praised his kindness, love for justice and paternal simplicity and they have written that Omar showed such characteristics that should be part of a Khalifa. He had only one kurta to wear and only one sheet to cover himself and both were famous for patchworks. Grass and leaves were his bed and his life had only one aim—the safety of Arab and Islam and the spread of his God. Omar was also famous for his strictness. As his son was an alcoholic and did illegal activities he himself ordered his execution. During the rule of Omar the campaign of victory started for Islam. Initially Syria which is situated to the north of the Arab peninsula was attacked. At that time Syria was under the rule of Byzantine. The soldiers of that country could not estimate the movements of the Arab soldiers correctly and assumed them to be dacoits, but soon enough they understood that their enemy was rich in a new vigor and awesome speed. They had trains of desert camels with them which was difficult to stop. In the first clash the Arabs had to retreat. As soon as the leader of the lower Iran army Khalid came to know of this he crossed the desert fast and submitted the capital of the Syrian kingdom. The Islamists also captured nearby cities. To face the Muslims, the Emperor of the Eastern Empire Heraclius sent an army of 50,000 strong soldiers. Khalid along with his 20–25 thousand soldiers defeated them badly on 20th August, in the year 636 on the shores of Yarmouk, a tributary of the Jordan River. After this the Muslim army did not have to face any obstruction and the picturesque borders of Syria till the Taurus Mountains came under their control. This initial but important win from a strategic point of view not only increased the enthusiasm of the soldiers but the fame of their army also increased. By making Syria its footing it became easier for the Islam army to head towards Armenia, North Mesopotamia, Georgia etc. In some years the entire Iraq was under the Muslims. After that the soldiers of Allah centred their attention towards Persia. In the year 637, a huge Sassanid army had to run after getting defeated terribly in the hands of the Arab army and the entire bottom part of Western Iraq situated on the banks of the Tigris came under the attackers. After that the attackers crossed the overflowing Tigris. Like Syria, the people of this place also welcomed the Arab victors, because people from both the areas did not like the rule of the old foreign rulers. The Persian Emperor and his army fled from their capital without fighting any battle. The Muslims entered this town of Asia with pomp. After a few days the Persian Emperor was killed and the dynasty that ruled Iran and Iraq for the past twelve years came to an end. The entire Persia came under the control of the Muslims.

Now the sons of the desert came face to face with with happiness, easiness and luxury for the first time. When the sons of Arab compared the royal Diwan-I-am, attractive vaults and expensive furniture as well as the palace adorned with expensive jewels to their huts of mud in the desert they were astonished. The initial teaching of their civilized life started and as a historian wrote, "Before conquering Persia the Arabs never saw camphor. Here they mistook it to be salt and started using

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it to cook food." Some soldiers exchanged gold with silver because they did not know the use and value of gold.

After crossing the boundary of Iraq, the Arabs had to face severe obstruction in Middle Persia and in the end they took almost ten years to conquer Persia. In the year 643, the Arabs reach the border areas of India whereas in the East the campaign of victory of the Arabs was still ongoing. In the West their victory campaign was very successful. Now its attention was Egypt. The strategic state of Egypt was dangerous for both Syria and Hejaz. The fertile soil here was the source of food for Qustuntuniya, the then capital of this place Alexandria Byzantine was the foundation of the navy and Egypt was the last door for victory of North Africa. Due to all these reasons from the initial days of the spread of the Arabs they were inspired to conquer Egypt. To gain more fame than his famous opponent Khalid Amra Bin Ulas attacked Egypt with his four thousand soldiers. In no time a large part of Egypt came under the control of the Arabs. With this initial success the encouraged Khalifa sent more men to help Omar. By this the size of his army increased to 20,000. With this huge army he surrounded the then capital of Egypt and the main port of Alexandria. It is said that at that time there were 50,000 soldiers guarding Alexandria. Apart from that for the security of the sea port the Byzantine navy was there. On the other hand, the Arabs did not even have one boat, neither did they have weapons for surrounding the port and there was no question of new relief or food grains. Even in these adverse conditions the Arabs showed extraordinary bravery and took control of Alexandria by defeating the enemy. Some historians have blamed the Arabs of heating water by burning the volumes in the famous Alexandria library, but according to Hitti of Phillip these accusations were worthless. This was already burnt down by the Romans. To secure the state in the winning areas the Arabs took control of the area till Tripoli in North Africa. Medina was very pleased with this win. The rule of Khalifa Omar was in its peak. Then suddenly one day an Irani Christian slave killed Omar.

Before his death Khalifa Omar had changed the condition of starvation among the Arabs. Now they were content. Even then the structure of administration was similar to the urban states. Omar could not establish such institutes who could rule the Muslim community according to his advice. Before his death Omar made a committee of 6 members and asked the committee to elect a Khalifa from amongst themselves. The committee chose Usman as the new Khalifa.

Usman (B.C. 644 to 656)—Among the pious Khalifas the third name is Usman. His Khilafat lasted for about twelve years. It is understood that during his rule little attention was paid to conquering new areas and more attention was paid to strengthen the Islamic rule in already conquered nations during the period of Omar and to establish peace. The Muslims of Kufa, Basra and Egypt started creating nuisance and one day those Muslims surrounded Khalifa Usman at his house and killed him.

Hazrat Ali (B.C. 656 to 661)—After the death of Usman, the people of Medina elected Hazrat Ali as their Khalifa. There were many people among them who were not from Medina and among whom were the murderers of Usman. Whatever be it, the right of the citizens of Medina to elect the Khalifa would definitely be challenged. The Khilafat of Ali was mostly a period of war. Very soon a group was formed against Ali and family feuds shook the foundation of Islam. Apart from Syria the entire Muslim world had accepted Ali as their Khalifa, but the ruler of Syria Muawiyah was against his Khilafat. Since the powerful army of Syria was under Muawiyah, it was not possible to defeat him. One day Hazrat Ali was reading out the Quran to pious people, he was assassinated. According to some, Ali was defeated by Muawiyah and he was assassinated. Whatever be the case it is true that he was a martyr.

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True or False:

9. Like other religions Islam believed in getting results according to one's deeds.
10. The religious principles of Islam are very difficult.

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11. The meaning of 'Shia' is—Group, Society and union discrimination.
12. The capital of the first Khalifa Abu Bakr is Mecca.

2.6 Summary

- From the ancient ages, people from the Semetic tribes lived in Arab, who are the predecessors of the Arabs of today. Among them some permanently lived in the oasis and the cities, and did farming, business and artistry for a living. The other part became gypsies in the desert and looked after camels, horses, goats and sheep.
- There is difference of opinion surrounding the birth of Prophet Mohammed, who spread the message of Islam, the third and latest religion that spread around the world, but there is evidence that he was born in the year 570 in Mecca. His father's name was Abdullah and his mother's name was Bibi Amina.
- The importance of Mecca as a religious and national centre increased further. The Qureshis who were against the Islam Movement of Mohammed, they now started joining it and played important parts.
- According to Muslim traditions, Prophet Mohammed established Islam. He was counted among the great personalities of the world. Apart from being a religious preacher he was also a completely family man and politician. He gained a lot of visionary knowledge from Allah, which are written in the religious book of the Muslims—the Quran.
- The religious principle of Islam is very simple. Muslims should be adamant on their belief that 'La Illahila Allah Muhammad Rasool Allah' which means "No one is holy apart from Allah and Mohammed is his Prophet."
- The God of Islam (Allah) is one and so no one else apart from Him should be prayed. Islam is against multiple gods, idol worship and nature worship. They are also against the principle of Christianity of the three gods (the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit).
- The biggest and initial division in Islam was a result of the 'Shia' doctrine. In Arabic, the word 'Shia' means—Group, Society and union discrimination. Many scholars believe that the Shia movement was the articulation of the struggle and discontent of the Iranians against the winning Arabs.
- The Islam religion that started in a small city in Arab became one of the most powerful powers in the world in just a few years, this was truly surprising.
- Shri Ramdhari Singh (Dinkar) has written that—"Where the followers of Islam went, they kept three ways in front of the opposing society—Either take the Quran in your hand and accept Islam or pay interest and accept submission or if you are not ready to follow any of these then our swords are ready to fall on your heads."
- The time of the first four Khalifas is known as the religious or Paternal Khilafat. The Sunnis respected these four Khalifas. These Khalifas are—Abu Bakr (year 632 to 634), Omar (year 634 to 644), Usman (year 644 to 656) and Ali (year 656 to 661). These were all companions selected by the Prophet and like him they also spent their life in scarcity and poverty.

2.7 Keywords

- **Prophet:** The messenger of God on Earth
- **Nabi:** The declaration of an important knowledge
- **Rasool:** Messenger
- **Kumak:** An army sent to help another army

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2.8 Review Questions

1. Explain the condition of Arab before the rise of Islam.
2. Explain the initial life of Mohammed.
3. Describe in detail the teachings of Hazrat Mohammed.
4. What are the five religious activities of Islam?
5. What do you know about Shia and Sunni Sections?
6. Describe the reasons which led to the fast spread of Islam.
7. What is the importance of Khilafat?
8. Describe the rise of Khilafat and the first four Khalifas.
9. Evaluate the methods using which the Khalifas spread Islam.
10. Write notes on the following topics:
    (a) Day of Resurrection (b) Morality and Blasphemy (c) Jihad

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Gods	2. Mecca	3. Year 570	4. Widow
5. (b)	6. (c)	7. (b)	8. (d)
9. True	10. False	11. True	12. False

2.9 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** – *KaileshwarRaam – 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 3: Ancient Civilization of China

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Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Understand ancient Chinese Civilization.
- Know about the teaching of Confucius and Lao.
- Know about the ancient Indo-Chinese relations.

Introduction

China like Egypt and Mesopotamia is an ancient country. Chinese consider their civilization to be thousands years old. The civilization in China also developed in river valleys. The great plain of China is irrigated by Hwang Ho Yellow River and Yang se Kiang River. Chinese civilization developed in this very plain and this civilization got spread in eastern part of Asia. The race found in China, Japan, Indo-China and Myanmar is called Mongol.

The birth, spread and evolution of Chinese Civilization has been different from the other ancient civilizations of the world. The ancient Chinese Civilization had no contact with the Egyptian, Mesopotamian and Indus Valley Civilization.

Around 5000 years ago, Mongols or tribes attacked China from west. These tribes came from Middle East and quiet civilized. They had the knowledge of the industry of Cattle rearing and agriculture.

They used to keep big folks of sheep. Their society was organized and knew to make houses. These people got settled on the Plain of Hwang Ho River and became permanent residents of that place. These were the very ancient residents of China.

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According to Chinese history, the civilization in China had got well developed by 3000 BC and during this era there had been great kings. On the basis of Chinese history, we get to know that around 2852 BC there was rule of a king named Fusi. He was the first ever civilized ruler of China. During his rule reading-writing, fishery, music and silk trade developed in China. This ruler made many rules etc. for the people of China. After him, Shennung became the ruler. He ruled from 2737 BC to 2697 BC. During his rule agriculture, trade and medical science developed a lot.

Hwang T was a great ruler of China. He ruled from 2697 BC to 2597 BC. He got constructed cemented houses for the people. The excelled in astrology; improved calendar and developed an organized land-system.

There was another ruled named Yao, who was famous for his love for justice. He is admired for his simplicity, service to people and being an ideal king. There was another king named shun who was known for his public welfare functions. He made many arrangements to stop the destruction caused by the floods in Hwang Ho River. During his rule there was a famous Chinese engineer called U.

3.1 Ancient Dynasty of China

Around 1766 BC we get the chronological history of China. We will study this history Dynasty wise. Following were the ancient dynasties:

1. Shang Dynasty- 1766 BC to 1122 BC.
2. Chou Dynasty- 1122 BC to 225 BC.
3. Tsin Dynasty- 225 BC to 206 BC.
4. Han Dynasty- 206 BC to 221 AD.

Shang Dynasty—Shang dynasty ruled from 1766 BC to 1122 BC i.e., it ruled for around 6 hundred years. There were 28 kings in this dynasty. Many of these kings contributed in the prosperity of the country. Form the excavation done in Honan city, we get proofs of the progress of the art and sculptures. Arts developed during this period. Chinese people used to write on bamboo leaves. They also invented ink and pen. Agriculture was the main occupation of the Chinese people. This dynasty was dethroned as a result of a revolution and a person named Chou captured the throne and established the rule of Chou Dynasty.

Did u know? The method of appointment of officers on the basis of examination was developed In China.

Chou Dynasty—This dynasty ruled for around 9 hundred years i.e. from 1122 BC to 225 BC. A well organized state developed during the rule of this dynasty and China took the form of a good state.

Two great men were there during this period i.e., Confucius and Lao-Tse. There was great spread of literacy during this period. The system of appointment of officers through exams was implemented to put an end to partiality. This system was developed first of all by China. The rulers of this dynasty put an end to the power of the Samants to establish peace and security. They established strong central rule.

When Chou laid the foundation of this dynasty, one state official of Shang dynasty fled to Korea along with 5,000 soldiers and established his rule there. This official established and further developed the useful art of China for example, agriculture, silk production, house construction etc. afterwards many Chinese people went to Korea and started living there.

At the end of this dynasty anarchy spread, central government became weak and local Samants became strong. These local samants used to wage wars for tiny issues and people were not happy. This continued

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for hundreds of years. A samant named Sin put an end to this state of affairs. He dethroned the weak rulers of Chou dynasty and himself took up the rule. So the rule of Tsin dynasty started.

Sin Dynasty—Sin dynasty ruled form 225 BC to 206 BC. The kings of this dynasty had been famous rulers of China. They established strong central rule by destroying the power of Samants. The credit for this great success goes to the king and his capable minister Kunag Chung. China got its name from this dynasty only-earlier it had many other names.

The most famous king of this dynasty was Shi-Hwang-T who contributed in the prosperity, solidarity and civilization of China. This king destroyed the remnant power of Samants. Actually, Shi-Hwang-T means 'First King'.

(a) Industry—By that time Chinese people progressed much. Men folk were engaged with fishing and agriculture and women were busy with spinning and weaving. The goldsmith and ironsmith used to make utensils and weapons etc. the beautiful utensils made up of brass are still there. Silk garments were weaved as this particular industry was encouraged by the king and Samants. Beautiful clay pots were made and later ceiling tiles and floor tiles were made.

(b) Writing Skill—Writing skill developed in China in ancient times and the same is still continuing as it was at that time. Books were written on bamboo and wooden flat and smooth plates. Ink and pens which were of brush shape were used. If something wrong was written, it was scratched with knife and things were written again on it. Further bamboo leaves and silk were used as paper. The modern paper was invented by Chinese in 1418 BC.

Notes Paper was made of bark, rags etc. China taught the whole world how to make paper.

(c) Construction of Great Wall of China—Shi-Hwang-T is famous for many things. He stopped the repeated attacks of wild Hunes. He defeated them very bravely. The Great Wall of China was constructed to stop the attacks of wild races from the eastern side. This wall is 22 feet in height, 20 feet thick and 1,800 miles long. 20 feet thick pillars are constructed at every 100 feet on this wall. This wall and its pillars are properly fortified that soldiers can use arrows and weapons while standing behind them securely. The most of the construction of this wall was done by the prisoners. May be to increase the number of workers the people were punished. Chinese people were against the construction of this wall as it was made by the bonded labourers.

Shi-Hwan-T—Shi-Hwan-T used to call himself the first king of China and wanted that the history of China shall be considered to be started from his times only. So he decided that the whole ancient literature of China shall be destroyed. He determined to destroy all the books except of agriculture, astrology and medical science. The same was done. If the intellectuals and lovers of education tried to save the books, the king either gave them death sentence or made them to work for the construction of the great wall like labourers. Still some books were saved due to the efforts of such brave people. These saved books include the books of Confucius and Lao. Shi-Hwan-T died in 210 BC. After his death, people immediately started recognizing and respecting the ancient literature.

Task How many days were taken for the construction of the Great Wall of China?

Han Dynasty—After few years of the death of Shi-Hwan-T, the rule of his dynasty came to an end and rule of Han Dynasty started. This dynasty ruled for around 4 hundred years. China made unprecedented

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progress during their rule. The frontiers expanded and China came into contact with the far away countries for the first time. During their rule Tatary tribes attacked China from eastern side. The Great Wall of China could not stop them. On the other side, there were struggles between Hunes and Koreans. As a result, Chinese army headed towards Middle-Asia and included Pameer and Kokand in their empire. There also internal revolutions along with outer wars. In the mean time an official named Wang-Mang became the ruler of China in 50 BC and remained the king for many years. After his death, Han Dynasty again assumed the rule of China. China kept developing in spite of such circumstances.

Paper and ink were invented during Han Dynasty's rule. During this period painting made adequate progress. Brushes made of the hair of Camel were used for painting. Different types of colours were made for painting. The loss done to the literature during Shi-Hwan-T's rule was tried to be made up. The teachings of Confucius and Lao were given recognition of ancient type and the main person of the Confucius dynasty was given ancestral title and respect. Notable progress was made in the art of making idols and buildings. Pictures of horse riders, wars, fishing, parties and processions are found on stones in temples in the town named Shantung. These are very important from the point of view of the evaluation of the development of the art of building construction in China as they clearly depict the ancient history of China as we get to know regarding the civilization of Egypt from the pyramids of Egypt.

From the times of this dynasty only the system of examination for the higher government offices. This system was adopted for the first time by the Chinese people in the world. The reason was that the intellectuals were the most respectful in China. Any person was respectable if he was an intellectual irrespective of his class or economic status. On the other hand, the soldiers were looked down upon by the people. So, only those persons got recruited in army who were either poor or of loose character. The ruling dynasty was considered to be the most superior. Below them was the category of literary and intellectual persons, then agriculturist and then traders. The society did not respect the soldiers. As a result, the glory of ancient China was peaceful.

Notes Ink and paper were invented during the rule of Han Dynasty. Painting made an adequate progress during this period.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Chinese people consider their civilization to be thousand ..... old.
2. Hwang T was a great ..... of China.
3. China was attacked from western side by ..... race five thousand years ago.
4. Samant ..... dethroned the weak ruler of Chou dynasty.

3.2 Precept of Confucius and Lao-tse

Confucius—Any historical description of ancient China is incomplete without mentioning the great Confucius. He was born in Loon state in 551 BC, which is now in present Shantung province. He was born in an aristocratic family. His father died when he was a child. He was very intelligent and studious. He got a government office in Chungdu city due to his personal qualities and abilities. But he gave up this post very early. He remained a teacher and opened his own academy, where he used to study and give higher education to students.

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It was his ideal to make society strong and well organized. His purpose was to establish harmonious relations between individual and society. So he wanted to put his welfare plans in to practice by becoming the minister or advisor of a king or a Samant.

Afterwards he became a magistrate and he got an opportunity to put his ideas into practice. He implemented various rules to regulate social life rules for mutual behaviour, rules to keep men and women separate, rules regarding diet, rules for the measurement of roads and tombs. Some selfish people defamed Confucius and started campaign against him. So he had to give this post. He spent his last days very badly. Even then his teachings had permanent and deep effect on the people of China. He died at the age of 72 years.

Teachings of Confucius—At that time the social and political condition of China was very bad. Confucius was very disturbed by the anarchy and mismanagement at that time. He was of the view that the humans have to live in the human society only, whether it is good or bad. The humans cannot live in the society of monkies. So it is suggested that human should reform and organize state and society.

Did u know? Confucius was neither a philosopher nor a religious converter. He neither gave any philosophy nor did he propound any new religion. He was a social reformer.

So he paid attention towards reforming the social behaviour of humans. He did not pay attention towards deep philosophical issues like God, spirit, nature etc. His teachings show the best path for mutual behaviour in this world. He wanted to establish an ideal state and society. He developed many practical rules which can be divided into 5 parts:

1. Rules of mutual behaviour for husband and wife.
2. Rules of mutual behaviour for father and son.
3. Mutual duties of king and subjects.
4. Rules of mutual behaviour for elders and youngers.
5. Rules of mutual behaviour and duties for friends.

According to Confucius, ruler and ministers shall be ideal human beings. They are role models for others and with this the social system improves. His teachings only could save China from anarchy and mismanagement. He was of the view that if the social life of every human being is regulated by rules then the hardships of the worldly life will come to an end and society will become organized and prosperous. The life of the Chinese people became organized and peaceful.

The best thing is that his rules were simple, understandable and simple in following them. His ideals seemed to be very difficult but the rules to achieve those ideals were beautiful, good and easy. His ideals were best rule, best education and high quality regulated, personal and social life. The Chinese people regulated their lives following his teachings. He compiled his ideas in 5 books and Chinese people call them Punching.

At the end we can say that Confucius has produced the principles of behaviour of daily life in a very simple and beautiful way. Chinese people started following these principles in every activity of their life i.e., conversing, eating, drinking, dressing, and walking etc. there was a wide spread influence of his teachings. Very high place is assigned to the teachings of Confucius in China.

Lao Tse—He was born in 604 BC. His influence was more on southern China. His ideas were not like Confucius. Lao was the Chairman of the State Library of the king of the Chou Dynasty. He was of the view that man should keep himself away from the fun loving and luxurious life and should have the sense of sacrifice and patience. Lust for money is bad and corrupts the man. His religion was called Taoism.

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His viewpoint was negative rather than constructive. He didn't preached what Chinese people should do. He was of the view that one should work according to his aptitude. The crux of his teachings was 'do not do anything, everything will happen automatically'. Lao preached for giving up luxurious life. Taoism was not at all related to discipline, control and patience. On this very basis Lao preached that government is good which governs the least i.e., which does not interfere much in the life of the individual. His ideas are found in his book Tao-T Ching.

The teaching of Confucius, Lao and Buddha had great influence on the social life of China. This way there was influence of three isms in China- Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. All these three isms are quite similar in their teachings. All the three put stress on good conduct and cooperation in life and keeping away from low and sinful deeds and feelings.

3.3 Features of Ancient Chinese Civilization

Society—Chinese society was quite organized in the very ancient times only. Gradually, this idea was recognized in the Chinese society that only intellectual and intelligent persons shall be appointed in the government offices and they shall be honored in every respect. The social division in China was as follows. In it the most respectful class is kept in the first place and the hierarchy goes like this:

1. **Mandarin**—This was the class of literary and intelligent people but it was not hereditary.

   Any person of any race and even a poorest of the poor person could join this class if he was a literary and intelligent person. He was respected by kings Samants and people.
2. **Farmers**—Agriculture was the main and ancient occupation of the Chinese people. The class of agriculturists had been there in China since ancient times. They were most respectful in the society except the literary people.
3. **Craftsmen and Labourers**—They occupied third position in the society. This shows that weavers, carpenter and goldsmith had respectful place in the society.
4. **Traders**—They were not as respectful as farmers and craftsmen because the traders did not do as hard labour as the farmers and craftsmen did.
5. **Soldiers**—This is the proof of peace loving society of China that the soldiers were given lowest position in society. Those who got recruited in army were very poor, lethargic or loose character people.

Social life—The base of organized society of China was family. Father was the head of the family. After his death, the mothers of the family used to become all in all. The Chinese people used to give utmost respect to the family and its head. It was the duty of the family members to obey the orders of the head of the family. They also respect their ancestors. There was joint family system in ancient China. Women did not enjoy equal rights with men. Pardah system was prevailing. Women used to do generally the household core. They did not get an opportunity to participate in social activities.

Economic life—China was an agricultural state in ancient times. Most of the people were involved in agricultural activities. Dams were constructed and canals were dug for the improvement of agriculture. Wheat, rice and millet were the main crops. Clay pots had been made since ancient times in China but the use of brass for the same started during the rule of Shang dynasty i.e., in 1600 BC. It is an estimate that the Chinese used to import brass from other countries. The industries like furniture, silk, silk clothes and paper were quite developed.

Did u know? Bricks and stones were used less and wood and bamboo were used more in the construction of houses in China?

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By 200 BC the Chinese became known to the use of lead. China was famous for its silk cloths. They were made mainly by women. By 200 BC cotton also came to China. Perhaps it was imported from India. Chinese also invented the art of paper making.

The commerce and trade of China was also quite developed. Silk, salt and iron were the main trading goods. Coins were in use in China in 5th century BC. Rather a type of banking system had developed in China.

Religious Faiths—In the primitive times Chinese people used to worship the forces of nature. They believed that there is life in natural things i.e. hills and rivers and they considered them to be God and worship them. Chinese people also worshiped their ancestors. They constructed beautiful temples for worship which were called Pagoda. These temples were having dome like structure and were multi storied. Beautiful work was done on them.

Chinese people had their village and race deities. The highest power of nature was called Spirit of Heaven be the Chinese people.

Notes There were no priests in China. Worship was a personal affair. People used to do worship at home. People used to offer food grains and flesh to their deities.

People and kings used to perform many religious ceremonies. They believed that the spirit of a dead person is very powerful. The spirits of a dead person are capable of providing fame or defame success or failure. So they worshiped the spirit of dead people. One of their deities was Ti. They believed that all the spirits are under the control of Ti. Land and air were also considered as deities.

Administration—The administration developed much during the rule of Han Dynasty although the already established administration was its base. Intellectuals were appointed on high government posts. Competitive exams were the base of appointment. Salt making, iron mining and cleaning and coin making were under government control. Procurement, Price Control, Supply Deptt. etc. by the government was very important for those ancient times. Public transportation was provided by the rulers on modern lines for both land and water. Government departments were established for the same. Easy loans were given to the farmers by the government on low rate of interest to be paid back in installments. On one hand if mutual behaviour and conduct is emphasized in ancient Chinese civilization and culture, on the other hand education, art and literature were always respected.

Writing Skill and Script—Writing skill developed in China in quite ancient times. In place of paper smooth strips of bamboo and wood were used for writing. Brush like pen was made of sticks of bamboo. Paper making was invented in China in 105 BC. For many centuries silk was used like paper. There are no alphabets in Chinese script. There are different signs for things, expressions and acts. There are around 40,000 signs. Chinese language is written from up to down. Even an average literate person has to learn 4,000 signs.

Did u know? Chinese language is written from up to down.

Building and idol making art—The art of building making was very developed in China. Houses were made with wood, cement and stone. Wood was used more. Instead of solidarity and strength, beauty and art was emphasized more in building houses. Painting in China was also quite unique in itself. Samples of the art of idol making are found in tombs in Shantung town. China also made progress in the field of music and poetry in its own way.

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Inventions and Discoveries- Many inventions were done in China in ancient times. Paper is already mentioned above. Chinese got the credit of inventing compass. They also invented explosives but they did not make dangerous weapons with them. The trend of making silk cloth and ceramic utensils also started in China. Brushes for painting and coins were also made in China first. Seismograph was also made in China first. Banking system also started in China first. Chinese invented water clock. They divided day and night into 12 parts. Chinese also made a type of playing cards for recreation purpose.

Thus in China there was a good social, economic and political system. The popularity of this civilization got spread to far of places under the rule of Han dynasty in middle, East and South-East Asia.

3.4 Indo-China Ancient Relation

The frontiers of India and China are covered with high mountains and dense forests. The land routes are difficult to be used for movement generally. The people of Mongol race got scattered in parts of China, Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, Kashmir and Burma. Here and in Assam and Bengal they mixed up with Aryans. India and China exchanged transportation, trade and ideas through Himalayas and other mountain ranges, plateaus and river valleys.

Track between India and China—Asoka was the great king of India who contributed in the spread of Buddhism in other countries out of India. Buddhism reached China and it so clicked with the ancient culture of China that it was warmly welcomed by the people of China. It became the main religion of China. There started the movement of intellectuals and Buddhist monks between India and China. The land and water routes between India and China are very tough. But even then brave people used to move for the sake of religion. The land route used to reach India via Himalaya, its branches and dangerous dessert of Gobi. Sea route was via Burma, Andaman Islands, Malaya, Sumatra, South China Sea and indo China etc. Many travelers travelled through this route.

Chinese travelers in India—Some of the Chinese travelers to India are very famous. Fa Hien, *Hiuen Tsang and I-tsing are prominent among them.* Fa Hien came to India during the rule of Vikramaditya to visit Buddhist places, study Buddhism and to collect material and books regarding Buddhism. His teacher was an Indian monk named Kumarjeev with whose orders he came to India. He gave full detail of his journey to India which is a great source of history of India at that time.

Hiuen Tsang came to India during the rule of Harsh Vardhan. He also reached India through land route. He spent 15 years in India and studied at Nalanda University. He wrote full description of his tour and it is of great importance for historians. During Fa Hein's tour it was golden era of ancient India. He wrote that people were literate and well off, lived in Pacca houses and lead happy and independent life. Kings were intellectuals, religious minded and generous and there was religious tolerance in the country. Hiuen Tsang also praised India in the like manner and gave a beautiful description of Nalanda University. I-tsing also studied in this university and he also described India and Nalanda University. From their description it becomes clear that India was cultured, prosperous and civilized and trade was at its peak.

Indian travelers in China – Many Buddhist monks, intellectuals etc. used to go to China for spreading Buddhism. Many of them became permanent residents there.

Did u know? The first ever Buddhist monk who went to China was Kashyap Matang. He was called by Chinese king Migeti. He started living in Lulong city on the bank of Lu river.

Dharma Prakash, Bhadra, Jinbhadra, Kumarjeev and Jingupt, etc. were the travelers who went to China from India. During this period the hold of Buddhism was going loose in India. The population

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of Indians in Lulong city in China was around 10,000 and Jingupt became guru of king of China. These persons took Sanskrit books from India along them and translated them in Chinese language. These people were very popular in China and it's due to their efforts only Buddhism and its teaching got much respect in China.

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True or False:

5. The ancient writing skill which developed in ancient times is still continuing today.
6. Labourers were imported from foreign countries for making Great Wall of China.
7. Confucius was born in Loon city around 551 BC.
8. Mandaring was a class of farmers who were less respected.

3.5 Summary

- Around 5000 years ago Mongols or tribes attacked China from West. These tribes came from Middle East and quiet civilized. They had the knowledge of the industry of Cattle rearing and agriculture. They used to keep big folks of sheep. Their society was organized and knew to make houses. These people got settled on the Plain of Hwang Ho River and became permanent residents of this place. These were the very ancient residents of China.
- Chou Dynasty- This dynasty ruled for around 9 hundred years i.e., from 1122 BC to 225 BC. A well organized state developed during the rule of this dynasty and China took the form of a good state. Two great men were there during this period i.e., Confucius and Lao-Tse. There was great spread of literacy during this period.
- Writing skill developed in China in ancient times and the same is still continuing as it was at that time. Books were written on bamboo and wooden flat and smooth plates. Ink and pens which were of brush shape were used. If something wrong was written, it was scratched with knife and things were written again on it.
- According to Confucius ruler and ministers shall be ideal human beings. They are role models for others and with this the social system improves. His teachings only could save China from anarchy and mismanagement. He was of the view that if the social life of every human being is regulated by rules then the hardships of the worldly life will come to an end and society will become organized and prosperous. The life of the Chinese people became organized and peaceful.
- The teaching of Confucius, Lao and Buddha had great influence on the social life of China. This way there was influence of three isms in China—Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. All these three isms are quite similar in their teachings. All the three put stress on good conduct and cooperation in life and keeping away from low and sinful deeds and feelings.
- There was joint family system in ancient China. Women did not enjoy equal rights with men. Pardah system was prevailing. Women used to do generally the household core. They did not get an opportunity to participate in social activities.
- In the primitive times Chinese people used to worship the forces of nature. They believed that there is life in natural things i.e., hills and rivers and they considered them to be God and worship them. Chinese people also worshiped their ancestors. They constructed beautiful temples for worship which were called Pagoda.

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3.6 Keywords

- **Shi-Hwang-T:** In China it means first king
- **Taoism:** Ism started by religious guru Lao
- **Tao-ti-ching:** Religious book of Lao

3.7 Review Questions

1. Give an introduction of ancient Chinese civilization.
2. Discuss the development of Chinese civilization during the rule of different dynasties.
3. Critically evaluate the influence of the religious teachings of Confucius and Lao on China.
4. Examine the features of ancient Chinese civilization.
5. Examine the ancient indo-Chinese relations.

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Year	2. Ruler	3. Mongol	4. Sin
5. True	6. False	7. False	8. False

3.8 Further Readings

Books

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

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Unit 4: Debates on Feudalism

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Objectives

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

- Know about the meaning and definition of Feudalism.
- Understand the structure of Feudalism.
- Introduce to the qualities of structure of feudalism.

Introduction

In Medieval Europe the elements that promoted development and growth in that time, one prime element is Feudalism. From the 9th to the 11th centuries in the life's of the Europeans political, economic, social and cultural aspects were not only influenced by feudalism but also the aspects were based on progressive development. The truth is during 10th and 11th centuries, the foundation of European civilization was based on feudalism itself. In the said period in European countries, feudalism came into existence which played an important role in human civilization.

4.1 Meaning and Definition of Feudalism

It is difficult to give the exact definition of Feudalism. On one hand, there were Political-legal elements and on the other hand there were Socio-economic elements that were present in it. In this way, Feudalism contributed to the formation of political and social organization but prominently it was associated with land. Likewise there were numerous factors linked with feudalism. Moreover, the origination and flourishment of feudalism is not the same. It first originated in France and there itself it reached the

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culmination of the situation. Moreover, in countries like Germany, Italy, etc., it flourished and after that it spread to other countries and thereafter it went on spreading in some European countries also, Like Europe the Asian countries too remained the place for its flourishment. After thoroughly examining the influence of feudalism in all these countries the thinkers defined feudalism as:

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Did u know? In the 10th and 11th centuries the foundation of European civilization was based on feudalism?

The famous thinker of India, Sri M. N. Rai observed a fusion of three elements in feudalism "Political factor, social factor and economic factor. According to him "Feudalism was one social and political organization which in Medieval Europe prospered on the basis of distribution of land. The thinker pointed out that the feudal army provided vital political help to their king, the feudal system affected various aspects of society and the entire system was based on methods associated with land.

One more Indian historian Sri Ram Sharma in his opinion Feudalism was merely a social organization. His statement was that the "Medieval Period Feudalism of Europe was a social organization that was based on certain norms associated with land ownership and related series." By giving Feudalism a social organization status this eminent man has clarified that this organization includes the basic elements of way to rule, monetary needs and political vision.

The western thinker Weech agreed to the opinion of Sri M. N. Rai after some amendments. The basic foundation of feudalism is considered to be the land. Mainly two feelings developed among the people as the land was the foundation, to protect and to serve. The land caused one more social division "the exploiter and the exploited". Mr. Weech has written that "in this organization every person belonging to an upper class or the lower class, the acceptance of democracy or the system of kinship, whether it's the king or the people of the kingdom they were related to each other. This eminenty man made the meaning much clearer and has written that "In Feudalism organization every person exploits a man who is poorer than him and had the right to exploit the lower class people and to be exploited by his upper classes.

Bishop Stubes in his detailed way has defined feudalism. According to him, "This can be said that land by the medium of ownership can be a complete organization in which the king and the land lords will protect and the services would be on certain norms and were tied with each other. The condition was that the king will protect his empire and the people of the kingdom would serve the king. The protection and service will be based on that land and its type of revenue will be regular like given by the king of other kingdom to its people. The land lords will protect their people and along with this would work for giving justice to the people, the people serve their master and other than this their problems and fights related cases are also made. In the states where feudalism government progressed there, the king ruled their entire branches based on certain aspects like political, economic monetary, legal etc. The central government was a mere reflection.

One other historian Myers' Opinion "This was a system in medieval period in which the government was based on land and it progressed in medieval period in its last phase and it fully developed in Europe in 11th, 12th and 13th centuries. In reality this was a special procedure of the medieval government and its main 'specialty' was the land-lord kings had similar powers. They were considered as of having equipped

To face Medieval Europe special conditions, the birth of Feudalism was there. One special condition was there the turmoil and disturbance in the age. After the demise of Sharlama there were extreme conditions in Europe for about 2–3 centuries and for name sake there were legal arrangements. Due to the attacks by the Barker community the central organizations was destructed. The kings for name sake only kept their powers and their situation was awful sometimes. In North the attacks of Marmano

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and Deno, in East the Thingo Riyans and in south the Muslim attacks by this Europe's all important states were broken into parts. The life's of the people was full of danger. At that time one such power and system was needed that with protecting the life and property of common man could control the chos and disorganized situation. This need gave birth to Feudalism in Europe. Some incidents were there that some brave people who were the masters of the states took the responsibility of protecting the villages and cities. They in villages and cities built palaces and kept soldiers in them. With the help of the soldiers and nearby residents they protected them and started this work. Slowely they started beuening lords of the nearby lands the farmers, labourers, the traders and other sections of the society also accepted their domination and to protect the land and in return they accepted giving taxes to the brave feudal lord.

This way at that time the society and its needs resulted in feudalism. All this in history happened at such times, where people were not able to protect their lives and their wealth as well. For example, this type of organization was present in historic Egypt. Between 900–1450 this kind of situation practically prevailed in every one's life in Eastern Europe and it was a prime force. This type arrangement of land ownership, based on army and services is called Feudalism. On the land on which a force that is dominating, if revenue has to be paid, that area is called 'Feud'. Such land or land area and its owner are termed 'Feudal Lord'. In Hindi the Feudal lords are termed 'Feudalist' and for their tradition and style 'Feudalism' and 'Feudal System' words are used.

Notes Feudalism is not a technique, nor plan nor arrangement. This was because of need only progress that was made.

Plait and Dreamland have written that "When Roman Empire started to be distributed in states then many farmers, to protect themselves handed over their lands to big land-lords. Many religious people donated their lands to the church and for their life time they would practice agriculture on it. This way many feudal lords became land lords. According to these writers, Feudalism developed and had its effects on the Germans. The winner German leaders allowed their disciples to use the land in future. In this way, Barker German fighter with their leaders took oath to serve their master. The Medieval period kings who were unable to protect their entire states from some powerful land lords took help from them. In this way, these types of land lords were given tax-relaxation, land and without the interference of the king they could rule their state. At the end when Sharmlama's kingdom was divided and the people of Europe tended to get terrified fearing of attacks from Northman and Muslims attack, Europe was firmly under the influence of feudalism became more powerful.

Did u know? The feudal system basically was the organization of one community in which the labourers warriors earned the livelihood.

4.2 Structure of Feudalism

Even if the king was not powerful but his position in the feudal pyramid was the highest. Below the kings there were the overlords who were the most powerful land lords. Sometimes these landlords

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give some portion of their land to small land lords, it was called fief. These small land lords came under the rule of the feudal lords and were called vassal. Comparatively these small land-lords became Duke, count, Barren, knight according to their importance. These people or service providers were allowed to give their some portions of lands to others. Through this process they made them their subordinates who were called Deputy Vassal. The people of the church could become lord or vassal both. In this Feudal Pyramid lowest class included the workers, mainly they were farmers and were called serf. These farmers serf had bonding with their lands. If the land was handed over to a new feudal lord these farmer serf also become a part of the new feudal, lord and eventually he has to work under them.

Task Explain the procedure delegation of Fief involved in it.

The fief handover to a serf was celebrated in a dramatic way with a big ceremony. The servant who had become fief would go to the lord's palace and many people got assembled there to greet him. Lord used to sit in the bigger hall of his mansion and the newly appointed feudal lord would sit on his knees with one man and this man without any weapons and without wearing anything on his lead leant to the lord and stood with his knees being bent in front the lords. He hold the land of the lord and took oath that he would be a 'man of the lord' which meant that he will be dedicated to his duty and he will be honest. For man the Latin word is memo that is why this oath is called homage which in Indian language is called 'Shraddhanjali'. Then the lord word pick up that man would make him stand and would give him a kiss of peace. After that the man would take Bible in his hand and would take an oath that he would fulfill his duties and this dutifulness was called fielty. In the end the lord would give the man fief in other words gave land to him. To provide the servant fief officially this work was called investiture which in Indian language is called 'Anupratishttapan'. In Middle age in its beginning when many people did not know how to write, in this ceremony the ownership of fief was not mentioned on paper. Hence for the representation of land, any branch, one portion or lump of earth, gloves, sward or some similar object was given. Later when people learned writing then feudal letters were written then signed. In this way, homage to fielty is being carried out, thereafter that man's become a servant.

The servants and the lords had to pay their duties towards each other. The servant duties were all pre-decided but from place to place it varied as well. The following are the Pre-defined three duties which were to be followed almost everywhere.

1. The feudal lord when needed for some days or generally for 40 days fought for his lord. Finally feudal lords towards his lord had mainly the duty army service.
2. Most of the times the feudal lords used to sit in the court of the monarch as a judge and when the notice was sent they were asked to remain present in the court.
3. Feudal lords mostly on three occasions were supposed to pay the aids to Monarch. Those were the occasions during the knight ceremony of the lord's eldest son, during the marriage ceremony of his eldest daughter or if lord becomes the litigant to get rid of that capital, it should be provided by him if it is been asked for.

Some of the responsibilities of feudal lords were very weird. In the vision one responsibility of a feudal lord was while crossing the English Channel if the king became ill he was responsible to take care of his head. This was done to make use of the fief and in order to protect his lord he had to do this. In return the king was responsible for the life and property of the feudal lord.

The feudal lord was given fief for his entire life. Slowly-Slowly the inheritance went to the eldest son and father as a result a tradition started. But for every generation when becoming a feudal lord there was a ceremony, like in present day there was not the provision of transfer of possession of property. Then also they started living a tension free life and started feeling more secure than the king. Sub-Vassal

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who was dependent on some big feudal lord who was not loyal to the king. That is why in feudal system some feudal lords had more powers than the king.

The system of feudalism was misguiding and complex. If every feudal lord had one lord, the system of feudalism would have been simple. But sometimes it was difficult to decide that which feudal lord was under which Lord. It was possible that his fief was taken from a landlord secondly the fief may have been taken from a bishop or thirdly it might have been directly given by the king. In such a situation the present lord and the feudal bishop at times got into a dispute the feudal lord was in a complex problem then. Now whom shall he support who was he working under. Take a situation where the king himself is the bishop of the land-lord and is his vassal. Sometimes some of the feudal lord got a big share of property and became even more powerful than the king.

Many times such a situation aroused when a man was stuck and put others in trouble, when some bishop died who simply was a vassal. Then the church used to show the contention on his FIEF. Many lords were disappointed with the ideas of the vassals those who were handing over few portion of their fief to the deputy vassals. These deputy vassals could be an unknown person or could be the foe of the land lord. Under the responsibilities these vassals and lord had the contract and agreement. Then also there were few agreements in the written scripts.

4.3 Features of Feudal System

Fief was an important characteristic of Feudalism. Due to this characteristic, Feudalism for many years could subsist with its identity as a stabilizing Force. During Medieval period most of the people were not rich. Out of the five, four people were leading their lives against the labours for administration of the vassals, because the rich people used to join the army instead of doing any secondary thing. Mammoth chunks of the population were of the farmers. Every rich family was living dependent on fief power. Fief was considered as the large portion of the land and every vassal was having this type of many fiefs. In every fief there used to be a castle or a palace of the vassal where he used to reside, there used to be a village in which maid and servants were living, and there used to be a church, orchards of the fruits, garden and Mosque. In each fief there used to be one assembly hall whose chair person used to be the vassal. The continuous war and business of the medieval period inspired them to become self-reliant. But like even then, it was not becoming possible to be fully self-reliant. To illustrate the situation; food materials like import of salt and spices was there. They had to make even iron implements imported. In addition to the villages, fields, etc. some of them also have a mill, till miles there were farms. Among the farms there were regions which looked like the tiles of chess board. Cobblers and carpenters, mill running people, pastoral all the work farmers had slaves and with their productions farmers because of physical exertion by the lord was not considered to be good.

Possibly 100 B.C. Roman farmer adopted betters farming techniques as compare to the medieval peasants and slaves of 1000 A.D. Where ever it was possible to do the farming in the fief, these farms were divided three large pieces out of which a small portion of land was granted to each farmer. There was some fertile land of good quality and some bad, that spread across all three farms. If a farmer's taking care of the land and left the strips of bad quality without cultivation or care, wild-grass covered it and also affected the land of good quality in the banks and also the crops. A lot of land got wasted as it was used as footpaths. Medieval farmers were less aware of the use of the fertilizers. They also did not know about the principle of changing crops and getting better benefits. They thought that it's better to increase the fertility of the land by leaving them one farm uncultivated and not sowing seeds in farm one at a time out of three farms. Their wooden made cultivators and other cultivating equipment were not very effective as they were not in the proper shapes at all. So it is no wonder if the production was very less. Farmers were not able to breed their animals scientifically as they did not have proper experience and knowledge and it happened because the animals of all types were roaming together in grazing fields. Generally, their breeds were small and thin.

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For the land of the sub-feudalistic people there used to be quarrels between Kings and the people who fought with each other frequently and sometimes King took over fighting on war land. These quarrels happened because of the land, which was used by farmers. No one bothered about the losses of land and wealth in the fights and wars. The Church had to come forward vassals as well as the ill-effects of the war on farmers by having eternal quarrels so mostly prohibiting the addressing people. Suit before forty days, Easter holidays, and each day, i.e., Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday to the taboo of war on religion announced the Treaty. During the war, farmers and traders were declined by torturing women but the Church experienced difficulties for the implementation of the Treaty.

Citadel—Feudalism is another interesting feature for each feudal lord in citadels. Every lord used to lead their lives in the citadel of their Fief. He used to build his citadel in such a way that he could siege to satirize the contempt of the people. The main aim of the citadels was not to be always at comfort but it was for the protection or to defend them. According to protection's point of view these citadels were generally straight erected rocks or were constructed on the islands with the help of stones. They were surrounded by strong walls which were consisted of with guard post at every corner. Throughout the walls there used to be a trench which was dug and inside.

This used to be full of puddle and water so that no enemy could cross to put and use the staircase or it becomes difficult for them to climb the wall. Over the main gate there was supposed to be a drawbridge which could be used to keep the people inside or to stop the enemies to rise and fall according to the situation.

Task Write a note on Citadel.

That was so full of mud and water by crossing the enemy they have difficulty climbing the wall with stairs and it was a draw Gate Bridge retained time of need people to keep down and stop the enemies can be picked up. Go in the roof at the Citadel have Keeper of the stronghold became a path around the terrace stand was created from crevices in walls and brazen attacks either with stones or broken glass or bows and arrows would be made. The main weapon used to ward of attackers was a mobile tower housing warriors. The tower would lean over the trench and the soldiers could alight on the other side. The affected people would use ladders, timber pieces to break wooden walls and a special tool to pelt stones. Their main target would be the inner most watch tower called dungeon which was the most secure place in the citadel. It was that chamber where most of the family activities would take place be it dining, entertaining or seeking refuge in the face of an attack, Citadel was a small fort, which was less comfortable as a place of royal residence when compared to the lavish palaces built by Muslim rulers. They were dark, damp and lacked proper ventilation and were fit for rodents and not men. To save the one's residing from the foul smelling hay that was laid on the floor, it was covered with rose petals and mint leaves were spread on the floor. They were extremely cold and coal fires had to be lit to keep them warm. The badly designed doors and windows let out most of the fresh air. The windows were very slender to prevent enemy arrows so even light could not enter properly, just in the form of a misty layer. Weeds served as beds and flower petals covered up for foul smell. At meal times mattresses were places on pillars and left over food was thrown on the floors to be eaten by dogs. Food was however rich and elaborate where soups, fish, meat dishes followed by fruits and desserts forming a multicourse meal. The feudal Lord and his kin would sit at the main table. Till the latter part of the medieval period the royalty ate partly with their hands and sometimes used spoons and knives. The use of forks and napkins was not yet a trend. The knights maintained more than one citadel. They would keep one of them unoccupied and unprotected at a time so that it could be aerated and made habitable and fresh weed or hay could be laid on the floors. The bedrooms had comfortable beds, decorative curtains and mosquito nets but lacked privacy as the maids and guests also slept there. Live poultry were also around.

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Chess was the most popular game but other board games and cards were also played. In England, on important days the young and old joined in playing blind man's buff. Tennis and hunting were also popular. Inspite of all this in general the life of these knights and their families were sedentary and depressing.

Did u know? The ladies of these royal families had lavish lifestyles but very few rights. Innocent girls in their early teens married to sixty year old men sure sounds weird. But this practice was commonplace. Whenever a knight passed away his successor would marry his daughter to ensure faithfulness.

Girls right from an early age were trained to please and serve their future husbands. They were given aromatic seeds to chew so that they didn't have foul breath. They were diet conscious so that they could maintain their figures. They were patient with their men and took keen interest in listening to their war stories. They were expected to be proficient in vocal and instrumental music, dance and also horse riding. During gatherings and dinner parties the ladies would come dressed in their best and intricately embroidered cloaks. Their slim bodies and flawless complexions would be further accentuated in these grand attires. Some of their headgears were cap like and others like butterflies. In order to win the hearts of their husbands and keep them interested they were trained in embroidery, knitting and were excellent hostess. From time to time when their husbands were away on the call of duty they were expected to look after their estates. However, they were empowered with minimal legal rights. Whatever property they inherited would automatically pass on to their husbands. It was legal for men to beat their wives and was a common practice as well.

Knighthood was an inherent part of feudalism. Initially knights were German youth only who always carried weapons and were presented before the entire tribe or community. A simple ceremony was enough to declare them as knights in front of the community.

Did u know? Early on knights were very fierce warriors? They were excellent swimmers and were excellent using all kinds of weapons like poles and swords.

In the same era, after some time lapse the term chivalry was introduced, mainly a French word implying power and valour and meant "Equestrian". The principles of valour and power were defined by Christianity and the stern society believed in "Survival of the fittest" which affected people emotionally. The knights were sworn to be generous, decent, and ready to protect the weak and to be fearless warriors. They did not necessarily adhere to these principles but the bravery and valour always encouraged them to try and keep to their pledge.

There neither was no designated officer to preside over this knighthood ceremony, there was any apparent constitution nor was it a birthright. But there was extreme respect associated with knighthood so much so that even the royalty was tempted to attain it. Only a knight could initiate another person into knighthood and that too after a major act of bravery. This post is something they would have to qualify for. Feudal lords would train their sons for knighthood. At the age of seven these boys would be sent to the citadel of some feudal lord where they would serve as minions. In this role they would nurse and serve the womenfolk there. They would also be trained on sculpting and serving food. The main training was of good manners and learning to respect others. They were raised on stories if Christian saints who fought against demons and evil. The education on knights was usually handed over to priests. They were taught hunting, playing instruments and singing. The minion role would end by the age of 14-15 and they would be proclaimed as squires. Now they were taught horse riding, handling

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weapons and other war skills. At this stage the main duty of a squire was to help maintain the troops of his leader. He was expected to accompany the boss in war or at games. The quire was expected to carry his knight to safety in case he was injured in warfare. After that he would be awarded knighthood at a serious and effective ceremony. The youth would have to wear his uniform and armory and pray all night in church. Next morning after a bath would wear new clothes and join church prayers. After that he would re don his uniform and present himself solemnly in front of the feudal lord and would be conferred the knighthood. The senior knight would touch the sharp side of the sword on his shoulder and say "In the name of Saint Michael and Saint George I confer you with knighthood. Be brave, be disciplined and be faithful

Feudal Classes—The feudal system had a pyramidal structure made of many classes. As these classes had political, social and economic role plays they must be studied in detail.

Farmers—In this structure the lowest grade was that of farmers. The farmers of the estate were of two classes: Independent and Slave farmers, some farmers were given independent plots of land on contract to cultivate and they paid tax to the landlords. But most of them were bonded farmers. These bonded farmers had to make their living out of a small plot of land where they worked for the landlord without being paid. Moreover a lion share of the produce went to the landlords as tax. They also have to do repair jobs for roads, bridges and buildings. Ovens, mills and commercial juicers were owned by the landlord and these peasants could use them only after paying a fee. If they'd kill a grazing dear they were severely punished. Often farmers would revolt and they would be killed and their dead bodies would be hung from trees so that others would not protest out of fear for their own lives. A medieval monk criticized these feudal landlords saying "You high class people are basically cowards, surviving on the blood and sweat of these peasants. You are torturers and tormentors.

Notes Knighthood was considered so prestigious that even kings were inclined towards attaining it. Only a knight could confer knighthood on another person that too after an act of bravery.

Although the Bonded farmers were not really slaves, they had very limited freedom. They could not leave their land even temporarily and would have to seek the landlord's permission even to allow his wife to come to the land. They were ignorant, superstitious and illiterate. Neither were they permitted to get formal education nor were they allowed learning social interacting skills. On rare occasions some talented farmers were given scholarships to attend church run schools.

Some important events and situations created a scope for independence of these bonded farmers. If a farmer could escape and not get caught for a year and a day he would be free forever. He could go anywhere but he would not be entertained at neighboring estates and in towns there was very little scope of employment. Rarely a farmer would be released if his land lord would be very pleased due to some special favour done by the farmer. Sometimes they would also find new employers.

Manor—Was that small little village where these bonded farmers lived. They were single roomed thatched huts with damp mud floors. There were no windows and the walls were made up of pebbles collected from in and around. They used to light fires in the huts and the smoke would escape through crevices in the walls. During rains even the poultry and pigs would come inside. Furniture was scanty and awkward. The family used hammocks to sleep and that too in one corner. They have terrible life styles and the food mainly comprised of black flour chapattis and cottage cheese and sometimes salted pork cooked by the lady of the house who wore dirty and crumpled clothes. The men wore dirty long cloaks and woolen pajamas and wooden sandals or leather boots and slept on haystacks, they gave birth too many children. Due to lack of sanitation and medical facilities they had short life spans and high mortality rates. Food and clothes were scarce. Food lacked fats and mainly consisted of dry breads made of whole cereals, cabbage and onions. There were fisheries but they were given

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non-veg only once in a blue moon. Salt was available at a premium so has to be used sparingly. The only sweet was some honey. In the event of drought the land would be stripped of all the produce and the farmers were in deep trouble. Starvation deaths were common. But they were never unemployed or stripped of their land. Except war and drought they knew that they would at least have food to eat and feed their families. Church used to educate them on religion. Sometimes they would play in the green fields nearby. Occasions to celebrate were Christmas and May Day. But overall their lives were full of disappointment and hardship.

After the farmer class up in hierarchy was the feudal lords and knights who were together called Lord. In Feudal Europe, arrangement of manpower was called Baron called Dominus in Latin, Signor in French, Herr in German and Lord in English. They have three responsibilities, first to protect their servants and farmers and their land, the second to arrange for the proper cultivation and then the sale of produce from these lands and the third to stand by the king during warfare and to protect and serve him. Only the people who offered these kinds of services qualified as landlords. These landlords became richer day by day. They had rights to control the servant and farmer community. They used to assign land to them. The bonded farmers in return used to offer a lot of services to them. There was a feast in the honour of the "Owner of The Land" when the gates of the citadel would be thrown open and all the farmer class would be treated to a grand feast. They used to look after the construction and maintenance of bridges, roads, canals and trade in general.

They used to arrange for sales within the estate where the various produce of the farmers would be sold. They were the law makers of the estate and defaulter farmers would be fined by them.

Knights—The lords wore clothes of coloured silk and they'd tuck out their dress from the armpit and bring it right up to the head. They also wore short underpants. They also wore knee length boots from which they hung their swords. They'd leave their bed at the crack of dawn, ascend the tower, have a quick breakfast and join the masses. They'd work till 9 pm which was dinner time, working incessantly through the day looking after the various matters of the estate, solving various issues. They'd instruct the cooks and helpers and have meals with guests at 5 in the evening. He'd retire to his bedroom at 9 in the night. Sometimes he'd go hunting and on those days there would be a change in his routine.

Task Make a list of the duty of a knight's wife.

The knights' wife would be nearly as busy as him. As she's having many children she would employ sufficient domestic help. These servants would look after her kids and also poultry and cattle and help clean the house. The wives would be busy in domestic chores with the help of servants as they'd churn butter from milk, make clarified butter, cook meat and make alcohol. When the knights would be away at war the wife would look after all the matters of the estate and also replenish her husband with finances at the war field. If he was held prisoner of war, she's also arrange to send the ransom money to secure her husband's release. For childless couples the deceased husband's property would be inherited by his wife, but there was an unsaid rule which urged her to remarry and have kids who could eventually look after all the property. These kids were given a different kind of education and not sent to regular schools. They'd learn to write early and they looked down upon formal education. A knight called Du Guesclin learned all warfare techniques and subjected himself to extreme weather to test his durability and endurance. In all of Europe only the elite from Italy and Vatican took interest in studies. Kids from the knights family were sent to the Lords household instead of school where they'd learn obedience, discipline, manners, lifestyle etiquette, rules of knighthood, warfare techniques etc. local priests gave them moral education. Girls were trained in fine arts. They took care of guests and knights returning from sporting events or wars. They'd take off their weapons, arrange for their baths and scent their clothes. The girls were also interested in studies. They were well versed in romantic prose and poetry of that era.

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Church—A very important role in the feudal system was played by the feudal church. Sometimes the knights played the role of a Bishop or Abbot. Most of the minks earned their living and were rich from the taxes they earned; still a lot of revenue came in the form of donations from the royalty mainly in the form of land. Having acquired so much of land in donations in medieval Europe churches were the largest landowners and became one of the major building blocks of the Feudal System. The Fulda church had 15000 estates. Saint Gall had 2000 bonded farmers under them and Alquin had 20000. The Bishops and Archbishops had to undergo an investiture ceremony where they were made to take oaths of allegiance towards the knights and Lords. Like the feudal lords the feudal churches also took taxes from the people, they called the shots, ran the judicial system, fought wars and also looked after agriculture. The Bishops from Germany and France were particularly brave and warriors and claimed that the British counterparts lacked courage. So the church had a multitasking role as political, economic and a military body. Feudal system feudalized the church.

Kings—At the pinnacle of the feudal system was the throne of the king. For all the knits there was a lord and for all the lords there was a king. In principle the king was considered to be the representative of God and He ruled with after being bestowed with divine powers. In other words, the king was given ruling rights by God, but was here on earth he was elected by the people or bestowed on him by his birthright or would defeat other rulers in war and take his place. Sharlmaw, Auto II, William the conqueror, Philip Augustum, Louis Noah, Frederick II ascended the throne by succeeding their fathers but strengthened their virtues by enhancing their skills. The kings of the European feudal era were fewer kings and more spies of the feudal lords. Highly placed barons used to appoint these kings and they were made to function at their manors according to their whims and fancies and totally under their control. The public owed their allegiance to the knights as the kings failed to provide them with a sense of security. All that the kings has under their control was the estate not its inhabitants.

Notes The king was given ruling rights by God, but was here on earth he was elected by the people or bestowed on him by his birthright or would defeat other rulers in war and take his place.

In **Gaul**, the ancient Roman designations of that portion of the Western Europe; this was substantially identical with the France. Although extending beyond the boundaries of the modern country. Gaul was overrun by successive incursions. The king's role was demoted and came in the ranks of the Dukes, Princes, Marquees and cadent, perhaps slightly higher. Officially, though these kings were equivalent to knights. They used to charge minimal tax and take military help from knights during wars. They handed over estates to able people so that they would help them when the need arose. In the 11th and 12th centuries the King of France has the smallest kingdom under him and he depended solely on knights for its safekeeping. When the knights initiated inheritance laws, minted coins, constituted governing bodies like law makers and police, the kings did not have the power to stop them and take things under their control. They somehow kept the capitals intact and the actual power came under the knights. Neither could they send the king nor other officials to the estate nor soul do do they stop them from fighting or making peace. The roles of the king and knight have merged. According to feudal laws the French Kings were the owners of all the land that the knights owned and they were the accepted sovereignty. The ground reality was threat they were mere land owners and didn't even have the powers of the church.

Just like the fall of patriotism led to the rise of knight ship, the development of trade and commerce and its peaceful functioning the feudal system failed to have a proper regulating body, that is when the role of the kings became important all over again and the Barons were stripped off their powers. Holy wars, century long wars, war of slaves and internal friction led to a lot of infighting and bloodshed among knights which eventually led to their weakening. Some Barong turned fierce and even took refuge in

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arson and killings. Again kingship seemed to be the only salvation hence the powers of the kings were slowly restored. There was scope of trade outside the jurisdiction of the Feudal Lords which gave birth to a new rich class. These traders began revolting against restrictions imposed by them and proclaimed the Feudal laws to be illegal and asked for the royal rulers to be reinstated. This would lend security to business and help in its growth. So the idea on replacing Feudal reign with centralized governance was seriously considered. In alliance with the kings this well off business class provided financial aid to the king and asked him to help build new towns and cities. The kings flourished under their patronage. The oppressed class also looked up pleadingly to the kings to be spared of torture and looked forward to leading normal lives. There was a single king who had to exercise his powers within the periphery of the law. The knights were many and scattered, lacking coordination. Most of them were cruel and voluptuary in nature. So the general people of Europe and the religious organizations also preferred kings. The people of France and England took undue advantage of this psychologically compatible way of thinking and started ascending the throne based on lineage. They had scant faith in the electoral system. They'd declare either their sons or younger brothers as the heir to the throne. The public gladly preferred ancestral monarchism over despotic knights. Better modes of transportation and use of coins facilitated tax collections. The king's coffers were full and an army could be built up and maintained. The new jury was also in favour of kingship and the newly revived Roman Laws. By 1920 with the backup of the jury all the powers of the king was reinstated. The people of France pledged loyalty towards the Kings rather than the feudal lords. By the end of the thirteenth century, Philip the Fair became extremely strong, suppressed all the barons and even exercised control over the Pope.

Did u know? The rulers of France took away the power of minting coins from the knights, all matters of legality and deprived them of stately facilities.

Important Knights arranged Royal Courts fir the kings called Curiaregis, they were the men in power "Potentates" but now stepped down to become courtiers. Their citadels became general houses or sleeping chambers for kings. The children of the knights were sent to the king's palace to serve the royalty and learn how to conduct them. The French king's coronation took place at Reims and the German kings at Frankfurt. These were powerful ceremonies and showed the increasing power of the kings. All the important people of the land attended it and the ceremony was liquidated by the church. The king regained his god like status

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. To face the crisis of medieval Europe ..... were born.
2. The land for which one has to pay tax to a higher authority is called ..... .
3. Feudal system was basically ..... .
4. In the Feudal organization the Central Government was a mere ..... .
5. Formally the giving of fiefs was called ..... .
6. The main duty of the knight towards his lord was ..... .

4.4 Summary

- Feudal system had contributions in the social as well as political arena but was basically associated with land related issues. Its birthplace and growth place however the same. France was its birthplace and that's where it attained culmination as well.

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- To face the crisis of medieval Europe the Feudal System came into existence. The main issue was anarchy and lawlessness. After the demise of Sharlmaw Western Europe remained chaotic for a few centuries and the law governing bodies was just name sake.
- To handle the contemporary situation Feudal System came into being. This was the case many a time in history when the existing governing body was unable to provide security to the life and property of its citizens. Similar situation prevailed in ancient Egypt.
- The feudal lord's fief would be assigned to him for a lifetime and gradually passed on to the first born son. But each generation has an official investiture ceremony unlike the land transfer act or ownership laws.
- Fiefdom was a great stabilizing factor of the feudal system and helped it retain its identity for a long time. Majority of the people in medieval period weren't very well off financially. Approximately 4 out of 5 people worked for the feudal lords and the affluent people opted for the army.
- Citadel was a small fort, which was less comfortable as a place of royal residence when compared to the lavish palaces built by Muslim rulers. They were dark, damp and lacked proper ventilation and were fit for rodents and not men.
- Although the Bonded farmers were not really slaves, they had very limited freedom. They could not leave their land even temporarily and would have to seek the landlord's permission even to allow his wife to come to the land. They were ignorant, superstitious and illiterate. Neither were they permitted to get formal education nor were they allowed learning social interacting skills. On rare occasions some talented farmers were given scholarships to attend church run schools.
- After the farmer class up in hierarchy was the feudal lords and knights who were together called Lord. In Feudal Europe arranger of manpower was called Baron called Dominus in Latin, Signor in French, Herr in German and Lord in English. They have three responsibilities. One to protect the rights of the farmer, two to organize trade for the sale of the farmers produce and third to protect the king during war.
- The knight's wife would be nearly as busy as him. As she's having many children she would employ sufficient domestic help. These servants would look after her kids and also poultry and cattle and help clean the house. The wives would be busy in domestic chores with the help of servants as they'd churn butter from milk, make clarified butter, cook meat and make alcohol. When the knights would be away at war the wife would look after all the matters of the estate and also replenish her husband with finances at the war field.
- In alliance with the kings this well off business class provided financial aid to the king and asked him to help build new towns and cities. The kings flourished under their patronage. The oppressed class also looked up pleadingly to the kings to be spared of torture and looked forward to leading normal lives. There was a single king who had to exercise his powers within the periphery of the law. The knights were many and scattered, lacking coordination. Most of them were cruel and voluptuary in nature.

4.5 Keywords

- **Feudal System:** Feudalism was a set of legal and military customs in Medieval Europe that flourished between the 9th and 15th centuries. Broadly defined, it was a system for structuring society around relationships derived from the holding of land in exchange for service or labour.
- **Estate:** Small village where the bonded farmers lived.
- **Farmers:** The lowest rung of people in the feudal structure.

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4.6 Review Questions

1. What was the Feudal system? Define it clearly.
2. Explain Feudalism on the lines of it being a caste oriented system.
3. Give a critical evaluation of the attributes of the feudal system.
4. Explain clearly – "The Feudal System had a pyramidal structure".
5. Write short notes on:

   (a) Knight (b) Bonded Farmers (c) Lords (d)Women of the citadel

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Feudal System 2. Feud 3. Caste System 4. Shadow
5. Investiture 6. Military service

4.7 Further Readings

Books

1. **Ancient and Medieval World History** — *Bipin Bihari Sinha – Gyananda Publications*.
2. **Rise and History of Ancient World** — *Om Prakash Prasad – Rajkamal Publications*.
3. **Foundation 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 5: Feudalism: Form and Structures

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5.1 Feudal Organization

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Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Understand the feudal organization.
- Learn the nature of feudalism.

Introduction

Feudalism was originally a rural feudal system. In Western Europe, due to the lack of a central authority, the resulting political entities that emerged are considered a key feature of European feudalism. Feudal system is called feudalism in English. The word "Feudal" is derived from the term Feud. Its meaning is, Fief, land owned by a nobleman who served on the agricultural under certain conditions—to give tasks. Virtually, the base of European feudal system was ownership of land and distribution.

5.1 Feudal Organization

The whole land of the country was considered as the property of the king. He keeping some portions (which was called forest land) of land for himself was distributed rest to the main nobles. This main noble was called Duke or Aerl. This main noble keeping a portion of main king's land was distributed rest to the small nobles. This small land was called Baroon. Baroon was providing military help to the main noble in exchange of land. In this way, Duke and Earl or main noble were the vassals of the king. There was no class of nobles after the knights. In feudal system, farmers were at the bottom. Noble was given land to the farmers for farming. Farmers could not do anything by themselves they had to give a portion of the produce to their nobles. Without the permission of noble, farmers could not go anywhere leaving the land and even they could not marry his son without the permission of noble.

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Did u know? In the hierarchy of nobles the smallest category was Knights? Knight considered Baroon as his chiefs and provided military services help to him.

Terms of Agreement—Feudalism system was based on a kind of agreement or contract. As written above in feudalism system a such type of hierarchy established in which serially, King, Earl, Duke, Baroon, knight and at the end farmers were coming. These all were tied together under the same conditions and both sides were obeying their duties. Nobles had three major duties. (1) To protect their estates (2) Management agricultural and business in their estate (3) To protect their feudal in the time of war.

Along with these they also protected the religion of the people. To protect the weak and the citizens was their ideal. They used to collect taxes from people and kept their army. Prof. Luke views is that nobles were doing those work which in modern age developed states are doing.

It is clear from the above that feudal lord used to consider his superior as his highest authority and used to reign order all his subordinate feudal lord. The position of king was at the top and all the class of people were considering him as the king. All feudal superior-subordinate relationships depended on loyalty of the subordinate feudal to his superior, in hierarchy. No feudal king used to be the king of the land himself. He used to protect the land on behalf of his feudal superior. Legally, all land of the country belonged to the king. But at the time of emergency fedual kings were allowed to take military help from his subordinate feudal lords. Like kings used to take help from Dukes, Arlos and baroons and baroon knights. Every feudal lord used to give control of a part of his military to his immediate feudal king. The kings military comprised of all these men. This fedual hierarchy was so strong that even the fedual king was not authorized to ask anything directly to the baroons and the knights. He too had to follow the same hierarchy.

In times of need, he could ask his subordinate chiefs for the military assistance. Like at the time of war, king from the Duke and Earls, Earl from Baroon and Baroon from knights were taking military help. The feud gave a part of their soldiers to their feudal lord. Together they formed the king's army. The feudal hierarchy was so powerful that the king could not call directly nor could ask for help from Baroon or Knight. Each task was followed scrupulously in this hierarchy.

Influential position of nobility—Every nobel was powerful in his own estate. As a result, the political unity of the country evaporated and European countries for centuries have failed to establish strong central authority. Sometimes the feud became so powerful that they Disregard kings order. Initially, this practice was not heritable. But later it became heritable. The sons of the main feuds followed nobility.

Appointed function—When the king or the feudal lord of the manor or big feudal gave land to small feud, a special ceremony was held on this occasion. It was called Investiture ceremony. Subordinate feudal masters bend on his knees and his hand in hand by the owner took the oath of allegiance and service. Similarly, the feudal king as a symbol of the estate takes in the hands handful of soil and promises that he will protect the feud as required, to respect women and their families.

5.2 Structure of Feudalism

Feudalism is a mixed organization. To know the nature of the system, the social, economic and political framework office's system is needed to know.

Social structure—Feudal society was divided into three classes. On the top is the ruling class. The king, large feuds, small feuds and officers came too little. In the middle class, the clergy and church people,

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teachers, lawyers, doctors, industrialists, businessmen, etc. were there. At the bottom, were the farmers, labourers and slaves. Feudal society was thus similar to a pyramid in which at the top was the king and at the bottom surface were king, serf farmers, labourers and slaves.

High class—Hereditary ruling class of people had large lands. Their way of living, catering etc., was of highlevel. Their life luxury was relaxing. People who were living in their estates, they were subject to their feud. Nobility had their forts at the hilltop or at a higher position. These forts were made of wood or stone, which were strong, grand and specious. The surroundings of the fort, was surrounded by a deep moat, which was filled with water. On the moat, bridges were made, which had to be opened or closed as required.

Middle class—People living clergy was generally satisfactory. Approximately, each village had a church of clergy. The clergy people did religious and social rituals missionary work. They worked for priesthood and marriage, funeral, etc. were conducted. The society of priests was given great honour. Middle class teachers, doctors, industrialists, merchants, etc. were covered. These people were happy and thriving. But in a feudal system, the middle class was not particularly significant. So far this class is not united, strong and unaware.

Lower class—The class of peasants, labourers and slaves were included in this class. The small farmers lived near its feudal castle - lived by coarse house or shack. They fled on the attack took refuge in the fort. Farmers used to work in the fields of feudal. Although most were farmers in terms of numbers, but in the feudeal society they held an inferior position. These farmers were organized into three sections - the independent farmer, farmer agriculture slaves and slave.

Independent farmer—An independent farmer cultivated it by acquiring land from their peers. They used to manage their land like personal property yet, they had no right on it. But they did not work for agriculture and certainly paid the rent for the land. There were a significantly lower number of farmers. Their plight was relatively good. They did not have to do forced labour for the knight. They were not even bothering by the feud. The feud also showed their generosity.

Agricultural slaves—Slaves farmers were the second class. A certain fraction of their produce, had to given to their overlord. A certain amount of days they worked on the farms of their feud. The rest of the days they were allowed to work on the land they had received from peers. They had rather unsatisfactory life compared to independent farmers, but it was nicer than the slave farmers.

Farmers slave or just serfs—Most farmers were belonged to the slave population or Serfs. Most slave farmers lived like slaves. They were working in the fields of feud and could not go anywhere without his permission. They could not go in the court and could not present his complaint to the baroon. Forced labour was also taken. Making or repairing of buildings, road construction and repair and feudal forced labour in the fields, etc. were also taken. They were taken to work without wages. If the knight has some celebration or marriage, etc., the slave farmers had to work for him. On such occasions they had to give them gifts etc. In return, only protection was assured to them. The feuds troubled the slave farmers and exploited them. Most of the feudal serfs were treated with great cruelty. The life of serfs was very depressing. Sometimes when the feud was very pleased with the feudal peasant, he released him and thus they became an independent farmer.

Economic structure—The feudal economic system was also pyramidal like the society. King was at the highest place. King was the best. He was lord of the country's total land, but he distributed the land among his subordinates and nobility. Similarly, the large feudal lords kept some of the land with them and distributed rest among small feuds. Finally, came the farmers. However, the king was the owner of all the land. Nobility or peasants had no right on the ground.

Political framework—The political structure of feudalism was like the pyramid. The owner of total land who was paramount king who the great lords and big feud distributed knights between themselves in small share on certain conditions. The exclusive right of the people was clergy. Administration and military influence was widespread.

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Notes

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True or False:

1. Feudal system was originally based on agriculture.
2. Feud means-powerful feudal.
3. Every feudal lord, obeying his superior as his king.
4. The feudal system divided into three sections was highest in the feud.
5. In terms of population, farmers were more.

Manor System—The village's arable land was called Manor. The fort of the feud was between the Manor. A feudal lord had numerous manors. In addition to the fields, the manor had pasture fields in which the cattle grazed. There was an adjoining forest to the manor in which houses, firewood and wood for making furniture would be available. Farmers, huts were dwelling near the nobleman's castles. There was a factory which was used to produce those goods required by the people living in the manor. Manor had a church also.

The land was divided between the inhabitants of Manor. Initially, each one had three parts of the farms. The lord had the most fertile land of the Manor. This constituted 30% to 40% of the manor. For the lord of the manor, the farmers cultivated the land. The state governor had to be limited to that he was on the other farmer's condominium. The remaining arable land was given on lease to farmers in tabs.

5.3 Summary

- The feud gave t heir land to the farmers to cultivate. Farmers could not desire anything. A part of the yield had to be given to the feud. They too, were forced feud. Farmer'swithout permission of their masters could not leave land and neither without the permission of nobleman could marry his daughter.
- Each feudal lord had to admit their superior as king and himself became the king of his lower level. The elevated status of the king and all the people of the country considered him as his overlord. Knight did not own any land. He was managing on behalf of his overlord.
- When the king gave the small or large feudal lord the manor, then a special ceremony was held on this occasion. It was called Investiture ceremony. Subordinate feudal masters bend on his knees and his hand in hand by the owner take the oath of allegiance and service.
- The political structure of feudalism was like a pyramid. The total land owner was paramount king and the great lords, knights and big feud shared between them the land on the basis of certain conditions.

5.4 Keywords

- **Manor:** Arable land occupied by the feudal lord of the village lived
- **Serf:** In feudal class with the highest population

5.5 Review Questions

1. What do you understand by the manor system?
2. Please give interpretation of feudal constitution
3. "The structure of feudalism was Pyramidal." Give analysis.

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Answers: Self Assessment

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True

5.6 Further Readings

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. **Role in World History** – *Ramsaran Sharma, K. K. Mandal – Rajkamal Publications.*
4. **Medieval Arab History** – *Kauleshhwar Rama – Book 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 6: Merits and Demerits of Feudalism

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6.1 Merits of Feudalism

6.2 Demerits of Feudalism

6.3 Summary

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Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Know the merits of Feudalism.
- Explain the demerits of feudalism.

Introduction

The development of feudalism in Europe was done in special circumstances. Although this arrangement facing largely contemporary challenges meet the demands of time and thus played a historic role, yet there were more demerits than merits in this system. Virtually, Europe got more loss than profit from this feudal system. It was such an arrangement in which both the merits and demerits were mixed.

6.1 Merits of Feudalism

There were many merits of feudal system from which Europe got unexpected benefits:

The establishments of peace, harmony—After the fall of Roman empire, due to the attack of many barbarian tribes the unpleasant circumstances which were created in Europe, stopping and restarting that peaceful circumstances in Europe, Feudal system played a historic role. In this way, life become scered and a new way of progress reopened.

Military force—The feudalism encouraged the military organization. The power of the knights was the army. So the knights united their forces properly and encouraged fighter. In this way, the power of the knight increased in Europe, which proved to be quite helpful in protecting public.

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Administrative reform—Feudal lords took special interest in maintaining their property issues. Feudalistic society principally accepted the sovereign power of the king, but feudal lords used to independently handle their estates. Thus power was decentralized thus leading to proper defence arrangements, good governance and justice. But the king could anytime interfere in the mutual conflicts of the feudal lords so as to maintain law and order.

Notes Feud system is restrained by the Tyranny of kings.

Control over the tyranny of kings—In feudalism, King was tied as much as to the other nobles. If king violated the terms of the contract, the rebel against the king was justified according to the rules. King could not be arbitrary. For example, in 1215 AD due to the pressure of the knights the ruler of England was forced to sign the Magna Carta by King John.

Text of citizenship—Feudalism taught important lessons of citizenship to the people. This arrangement was like this that all people were bound in the chain of rights and duties. People now have become familiar with the theory of the duties and the rights and that only duties lead to the same rights.

Economic progress—Feudalism spread the progress of economic which was a little bit slow. This system was based on agriculture, so the system had paid special attention to the progress of agriculture. Reagricultural produce could only bring increase in the income of nobility. So the knights also demonstrated a keen interest in agriculture. The development of agriculture brought happiness in the life of people and the country prosperous. Due to the purposes of traffic the knights repair the roads, builds new roads and bridges. In this way, traffic became easy and business also got an oppertunity.

Contribution to cultural progress—Due to feudalism in various countries of Europe led to the establishment of peace and harmony. In such an environment, one often observes cultural progress. In this era, literature and performing arts really was quite a progress. Heroism and gallantry was encouraged in feudal system. The impact was seen on literature. Many of the stories and poems written heroic juice. "Stir" is the story of a very famous and popular work of the feudal era. Art is not insulated from the effects of this era. Knights kept the purpose of his large, strong and handsome built fortifications.

Did u know? In Europe, Gothik styles of Roman Building flourished? This style building was strong and attractive.

Development of moral qualities—Feudalism system taught people of Europe brevery as well as ethics. All were understood to perform their duties. Some liberal ideas of service, honesty, integrity etc. merits developed and women got special respect in society. Thus, considerable emphasis was given on the development of moral qualities in the European society.

6.2 Demerits of Feudalism

Regardless of the properties mentioned in this practice were certain fundamental defects, all of which proved detrimental:

The central power's on—Due to feudalism central power of Europe was vanished. Due to increasing power of nobles the power of king has disappeared. King was confined to the knights for their own

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Notes

safety. He was wholly dependent on the army of knights. People and soldiers were loyal to the king rather than being obedient to their lords, and masters had a sense of devotion. Weakness of central power always encourages internal and external impairments. These elements could be fatal to any country.

Disruption of the national unity—Feudal system encouraged the establishment of small states. In the absence of central power, feuds became powerful in their own field. Under his leadership, virtually the country becomes like many small independent states. In this environment of decentralization, the sense of national unity completely disappeared. In the absence of national unity, the progress of any country is not only difficult, but also impossible.

In the spirit of rebellion and interpersonal conflict—In the absence of strong central authority it was natural for the spirit of rebellion to be strengthened among the knights which encouraged mutual wars. On the other hand, the power of the king decreased and the nobleman became powerful. The army and the people were loyal towards the lords of the manor. Due to this the powerful knights had the spirit of rebellion. The feud became so ambitious that the knights invaded their neighbours and yearned to grab their lands. The king was so powerless that he did not have the ability to be an intermediary. In this way, there was a likelihood of interpersonal conflicts among the feudal lords. The history of Medieval Europe is full of rebellion and the long struggle of nobility.

Defective military organization and Justice—Due to the feudal system there were numerous defects in the European army. None of the forces were sustainable. On the other hand, small armies of knights became the victim of many organizational flaws. Feuds united their forces in their own way. In this way, weapons of the soldiers—science, discipline, training and war were in its own way. Such a force could have not proven effective in an emergency. There was considerable disparity in the principles of justice. Feud individually judged them. Law and punishments were different.

Social class-discrimination—Feudalism gave a major boost to the social class distinctions. Feudal society was clearly divided into two sections. There were noblemen whose lives were equipped with all the comfort and luxury on the other side was the life of poor farmers which was extremely painful and frustrating. They did not own land. The condition of slave farmers was pitiable. Feud exploited the farmers in their own way. They were forced to inhuman treatment. They would not even get two square meals and there was no one to hear their appeals. Social class distinctions in contemporary European society proved a curse.

Notes Farmers were in a very bad position in the feudal society. Farmers were completely at the mercy of nobility.

Pathetic status of farmers—They gave a large portion of their produce and also had to pay and forced the governor. Feud and his operatives carried on such atrocities. Yet they could not complain against them nor sought justice.

Impede economic progress—Feudalism was a curse in the economic progress. Feudal lords were fond of war. At the time of military wars they destroyed farmers' lush green crops. There was no one to complain to. While playing the victims feuds did not worry about the crops of the farmers. Cattle farmers lick the farming, and there was no one hearing any of it. Feuds were busy in their luxuries and feeding the rest. He was not worried about any economic progress. He did not notice anything about Industry-businesses and business side. In such an environment it was natural to block the path of economic progress.

Promotion of luxury—Feudalism undoubtedly encouraged many moral qualities. But the powerful and prosperous life of luxury and nobility—comfort, luxury, were corrupted. This element proved extremely detrimental to the progress of society.

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The interruption of cultural progress—In the feudal system, there were more acts of destruction than construction. War became a popular pastime for the knights. Feudal warfare proved to be a big obstacle in the way of cultural progress. Thus the different disciplines of literature did not get special promotions. Intellectual progress was also hampered.

The conflict between church and state—Lastly we can also say that the feudal system in future conflict between church and state was born and lasted for centuries. The conflict between the Church and the King of the history of Europe is an unforgettable chapter.

After analyzing the merits and flaws of feudalism, we conclude that this practice became more harmful than beneficial to the country and society has proved itself.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. In feudalism there were more ..... than merits.
2. Feudalism encouraged ..... military organization.
3. Feud practice to the public with ..... lesson.
4. In feudal society, the condition of the farmers was ..... .
5. ..... the nobility was a popular pastime.

6.3 Summary

- King or the ruling class has a big family in which many people were lived. The Royal family, relatives, servants, etc. were dependent on king. Living arrangements for them were also available in different rooms of the palace.
- The combination of family remained normal till medieval period. In modern times, secrets began to grow between the family members. The privacy among them began to breakdown the structure of the family.
- By the end of the medieval period, some families were found female-dominant. There was intervention of females in the house, but only within the four walls of the house.
- The main job of women was to manage domestic affairs. Women, their daughter and other woman members were doing the job of cooking, cleaning and taking care of domestic animal.
- In east and east-south Europe, the right of property ownership was of men. Man being the leader of the village region was all in all. He was the owner of the heritage. Along with his own owned property, ancestor's property, wealth and in other properties the ownership of property right was of him.
- In medieval age man generally doing the job of farming, in which the share of woman was negligible. Besides farming, animal husbandry, catching fish and hunting were the main job of east and south-east Europe people.

6.4 Keywords

- **Vandal:** Violent, attacker, attackers
- **Expires:** Fall, reduction

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Notes

6.5 Review Questions

1. Explain the merits of feudal system.
2. "Despite of many virtues feudalism has so many demerits " Please review.

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Defects 2. Soldier 3. Citizenship 4. Pathetic 5. War

6.6 Further Readings

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. **Role in 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. **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 7: Trade and the Decline of Feudalism

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7.1 Trade and Commerce in Feudalism

7.2 Importance and Effect of Town

7.3 Geographical Discoveries

7.4 Decline of Feudalism

7.5 Evaluation of Feudal System

7.6 Summary

7.7 Keywords

7.8 Review Questions

7.9 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Introduce to industries, trade and town of Feudalistic period.
- Understand geographical discoveries and decline of feudalism.

Introduction

There was willingness to resolve the problem of land through feudalism. In feudal system, land was divided in many parts resulting in smaller farm holding. This provided appropriate opportunity for the development of agriculture. Marshy, barren, fallow, sandy and forests all were turned suitable for farming. There was comparative increase in the productivity. People's lives became contented and prospered but this system also had some defect. There was dual exploitation of farmers in this system, besides taxes they had to give presents and also had to do forced labour. They were treated inhumanly; the feudal lord along with their staff used to torcher them.

7.1 Trade and Commerce in Feudalism

There was an absolute pessimism towards trade and commerce among the feudal lords. Feudalism was basically based on land system, so agriculture remained the basis of the economy. Feudal lords

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had no relation with the trade and commerce. 'Manor' was self-reliant and farmers used to prepare everything for their overlord. The amount of trade was very less. Farmers used to sell the small amount of goods which they produced in nearby markets. Due to shortage of capital, industrial progress and commercialization on large scale were unthinkable. This is why the path for the development of trade was completely obstructed. There was no progress in the means of transport, the roads and bridges repaired by the feudal lords only had local importance. They were not big enough which could be used for the trade purpose. Roads were narrow and dangerous. There were no special arrangements for protecting against thieves and dacoits.

There were some other elements also which created hindrances in the progress of trade. During the feudal period the use of coins was very limited. Usage of coin is considered mandatory in the development of trade. Most of the trade was carried out by the exchange of goods rather than by coins. Secondly, there was burden of taxes on the trade. Business class was paying custom duty after every few miles. They had to pay taxes to feudal like road tax, toll bridge etc. for transporting their goods from there estate. In the same way there was no arrangement for loan transaction. People in trade and industry were quite frustrated with this system. Very few towns were founded, as town are symbols of economic development. With the establishment of new town trade, commerce and industries gets impetus. In such conditions development of trade and commerce was unimaginable. In short we can say that due to feudalism, there was no progress in the economic life of the people. The farmers and artisan worked hard to earn money whereas the feudal used to spend that money on their luxurious life and useless wars. There was complete absence of enterprise and no encouragement was given for discovering new ways.

Did u know? Feudal civilization is village based civilization.

Rise of Capitalism—With decline of feudal system, a new system came into existence which we term as 'Capitalism'. The basis of feudal system was land but during the end phase of feudalism, a new economic system came into being. Instead of small pieces of farms, there were big estates established in many European countries. At this time, there was birth of agricultural revolution in England and also unprecedented changes in the techniques of agriculture. Due to the coming of big estates small farmers became unemployed, so they started moving towards trade and industry. They were employed in the service of big industrialist and business class. Industries and trade progressed gradually and European trade expanded in the far off countries. With the discovery of America, European trade expanded in this region. During this time only the, use of coins became prevalent. Banks were formed in modern style. The system of interest based loan also became popular. Business class used to abide by the rules of their Guides. These guides use to facilitate its members with insurance. Trade guides tried to limit the power and rights of king, feudal and church for their benefit. Soon rich bankers and business class constituted strong social class, now they were more powerful in politics than the feudal lords. The birth joint stock company can also be traced in this period. In these companies many people invest their money and have equal shares of profit and loss. The social–economic condition of Europe was based on capitalistic economy. This system gave rise new challenges and elements which played vital role in reawakening in future.

Rise of Trade and Establishment of Town—During the downfall of feudalism, Europe started to have trade at international level. European business class travelled to far off countries like India and China. Gradually, the trading class in Europe became influential and prosperous. Church and feudal were main obstruction for this class, church considered give and take of interest as non-religious, on the other side feudal imposed so many taxes on goods that there was no hope left to earn profit among business class. So it became inevitable that business class had to struggle with church and feudal. The business class bitterly opposed church. In this conflict faith was replaced by reasoning. This reasoning helped

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in bringing in the reawakening. Business class was prosperous and so they had access to education. Education brought an end to their superstitions and ignorance. Due to their trading activities, they interacted with the people of Oriental countries. In those days, oriental people were quite advance in culture and civilization. Consequently, these merchants spread this new knowledge in European countries. These merchants were rich so they gave patronage to literature, art and culture.

By the end of middle ages in Europe, trade and industry progressed which led to the founding of new town. The business class provided feudal with much needed money during the crusades and they forced them to make the town independent. These towns were symbols of modernity. In these independent towns, trade, commerce and industries flourished a lot. Due to their trading activities they were in constant touch with the oriental nations, they tried to adopt their culture and civilization and learnt many things from them. These towns were centre of international trade and were flocked by the traders and travelers from other places; this resulted in the exchange of ideas and enhancement of knowledge. Traders became conscious of the importance of education and European town became centre of modern education. These towns were prosperous and people being assured of their livelihood started to pay more attention towards the progress of literature, art, culture and science.

Revival of Ancient Town and Founding of New Town—After the fall of Roman Empire, only by 11th century traces of economic revival could be seen in Western Europe. In this period people's interest towards agricultural and industrial activities increased. Marshy lands were again made fit for agriculture, industrial and commercial colonies were established along river side. As barbaric invaders settled down in Europe, there was normalcy in life. Even after many problems in 10th century, trade in Europe revived. The importance of roads and overland routes increased. King and feudal used to travel for administrative purposes in their territories. They were accompanied by their servants. Pilgrim travel also became very popular in this period. The number of pilgrims travelling from England to Rome was so overwhelming that a rest house was constructed for them near Saint Peter's church. Traders used to travel across Europe in search of customers. The life in Europe became peaceful by the end of 10th century Traders were becoming rich and prosperous. In these conditions not only the ancient town revived but also new towns were founded in Western Europe.

Task What were the reasons behind the establishment of new cities?

Reasons for The Revival of Ancient Town and Founding new Town—As mentioned earlier, there was revival of ancient town and establishment of new town. This didn't happen instantly or without any reasons. There were different reasons for establishment of various town in Europe. Some town came into being because of political elements, some due to economic and others due to religious elements. Besides these there were other important reasons:

Growth of Commerce—In this period there was resurrection of trade and commerce in Western Europe, which led to the rise of new town. Money was generated with flourishing trade and commerce. Abundance of wealth helped in the construction and development of these towns. Good ports, ships and rivers capable for sailing ferry were replaced by these towns.

Notes Oxford city came into existence as it was on the confluence of roads coming from all four directions. People from London could easily reach here through ferry.

Conversion of Barbaric Tribes in Christianity—In later stages the barbaric tribes embraced Christianity and they have settled in different parts of European peacefully. This also played an important role in the

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resurrection of town and in their progress. There were two reasons for the stability in the lives of the barbaric tribes; firstly they settled in the regions which were captured by them and they established their government and empire there. Secondly, they embraced Christianity and their lives became disciplined. The trade was brought back on track, rise of trade meant elevation of town and their progress.

Importance of Secured Places—Traders felt safe around the regions close to forts. At times of crisis, they could secure their goods inside the forts. In this way these fortified regions also became centre for new town. During crisis or invasion, regions which were able to provide trans, there also new towns were founded. There was need of these secured places from Normans of north, Slovak from east and Arabs from south. Farmers used to get shelter in these regions from the invaders. That is why there were many new forts constructed across Western Europe; the responsibility of guarding these forts was given to the knights. Even the feudal started to construct the forts for safeguarding their regions. The ancient towns were walled for the protection. 'Chester' and 'Castle' were added to the name of these towns. These terms were used for the cantonment of roman soldiers. Even the term 'town' is derived from the word 'tun' which means the agricultural field in a farm or manor. These agricultural fields were named after the owner of these farm lands like Edmund or Edmonton.

Market and Fairland—New towns were founded in the regions where people used to come for buying and selling of important things, like weekly market, Fairland and pilgrim place. Many people used to reside in the regions near to convent, shrines and for these people many merchants used to come. During their stay, many inns and markets were established, which gradually used to turn into towns. Many people used to come and pay homage on the grave of King Edwards, so a new town came into being before the Norman victory. In this way, many new towns came into existence in the places where there were convents, shrines or graveyards.

Besides above mentioned reasons, there were other reasons like with the end of 10th century and especially after the end of pirate attacks life in Europe became very peaceful. In the same way pilgrims also played an important role in founding these towns.

7.2 Importance and Effect of Town

Urban revolution of 11th and 12th century has animated the social, cultural political and economic spheres. Actually, towns played central role in the progress of culture and civilization of medieval Europe.

Political Impact—Medieval towns had a widespread impact on European politics. By 13th century there role of political importance also grew. Towns helped in the growth of despotic monarchy in Europe. Monarchy got the help from middle class residing in towns against the feudal anarchy and disruptiveness. People in this class started paying for the expenses of royal regular army. Now the kings had to no longer rely on the feudal army. Towns paved way for the growth of politics in later middle ages and modern period. In England and France the town's people were allowed to sit in the parliament and they used to sit there. They influenced the decision making and administration policy of the state. They had money and the king knew that if these people are given opportunity to participate in the debates over the matters related to the nation, they will pay taxes more diligently. Many towns in Italy were made independent from the successors of Sharlman and established republics dominated by some rich families. Towns in France and England were not that independent, yet some of them manage to take deeds from the king and rich people. For example, in exchange of the money collected from the citizen of London, King Sir Richard Lion heart gave them deed for self-governance. The money was to be used for rearming the vessels for third crusades. Sometimes people used to fight for their rights and they were exempted from paying certain taxes by feudal. They also get the right to elect some of their officers.

To bring end to the manorial system, towns played a vital role. The end of manorial system not only brought end to its impact on the economy but also on politics. Impact of feudal system on politics declined and that led to the rise of middle classes.

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Economic Impact—Towns had its impact on the economic aspect of Europe. Towns changed many of the existing economic norms of middle ages and herald the dawn of modern economic system. In towns much importance was laid on the importance of labour which brought end to the bonded labour and slavery. The trade guilds and trade unions established in the towns were able to influence the town administration. It had two benefits firstly they considered labour as their religion and also their importance increased. On the basis of independent labour, they prepared base for the modern industrial system. The present day trading practices are developed version of this period. In other words, we can say that the beginning of independent labour and modern industrial system can be traced from middle ages towns. From economic perspective towns of Middle Ages were the link between the economic system and modern economic system. Modern mercantilism also started from these towns of middle ages.

Did u know? Modern industrial system which is based on the independence of labour also started from medieval towns.

Social Impact—Society of middle ages couldn't keep itself away from the impact of the towns. From many points of view—the contemporary society was influenced by the towns. Due to the presence of towns tow new social division came in Europe—labour class and middle economic class. In first category, there were skilled and unskilled labourers. Slaves and labourers represented this section. In the second category, there were labourers who were earning money. Among these labourers were bankers, industrialists and capitalists. Before the coming of towns, European was divided into two classes—the clergy and the feudal. People from these two classes were rich and used to influence the politics with their financial power. When a new class came into existence, i.e., middle class, this class impacted the society and administration. Their supremacy increased and by 13th and 14th century they were included in the representative houses. The parliamentarian system existing today was founded by this class of middle ages. Due to this class the people were able to breathe easy and feudal system became powerless. The emphasis on land property declined, trade and commerce became the medium of livelihood. Due to the fall in the importance of land property the feudal power also declined and also their social prestige. People were earning by trading goods in the same way feudal used to earn from land. Now commons were free from the control of feudal restriction.

Cultural Impact—The towns also influenced the culture of middle age European towns. Besides intellectual awakening, there was emphasis on literature and various art forms. Social development and changes grew faster in this period. With the spread of trade and industry, new ideas and principles also propagated. Prosperous town dwellers started to work for the facilities and comfort. To solve the problem of increasing population in cities numerous steps were taken. The trading class gave patronage to the art, literature and painting. This resulted in beautiful buildings, entrance gates and temples. Lives full of luxuries attracted people more than cloister life. Prosperous Italian towns with varied and progressive lifestyle had an impact on the renaissance. In Geneva, we can still see architecture marvels of middle ages. Florence city was centre of art and literature in later middle ages. There woolen and silk clothes were famous all around the world. In comparison to any middle ages towns, there were more number of poets, historians, architectures and painters in Florence. Among the famous personalities who were associated with Florence were Dante, Petrarch, Bracciolini, Machiavelli ,Michael Angelo, Leonardo-da– Vinci and Medici. Venice was famous for the stories told by the sailors and merchants. Among them Marco Polo was very famous. Marco had extensively travelled to Far East country like China.

Impact of Paper and Printing Machine—Paper and printing machine were invented by the Chinese, which was later learnt by the Arabs. Through Arabs it reached to Europe and, Italians and Germans started making paper. With this there was expansion of printing machines and by the end of 12th century the printing work started. In 1465, Gutenberg opened a modern kind of printing press. Probably, the

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Bible is the first printed book. In 1476, William Caxton developed a printing press in England. Later it was being used in different parts of Europe.

> *Notes* Paper and printing press contributed a lot in bringing intellectual revolution.

Printing press helped in the promotion and expansion of the ideas of renaissance. The printing work of the books accelerated in this period. In this the cost of books also became very less and people started to take interest in education due to this. Now education was not limited to the pastors but the common people also took interest in reading and writing. This paved the way for the progress of science. There were many editions of Bible printed in this period and people get to know the true of the religion. Ancient texts of Roman and Greek were published and the public was made aware of their science and wisdom. In the similar manner, Europeans were also introduced the Arab culture and science. Europeans developed interest in science, philosophy and literature. With the publication of thousands of thought provoking books gave way to scientific research. In this regard one of the Historians said, "Now science and knowledge are no longer a small stream, but turned into flood in which millions of minds want to swim."

Translation of Foreign Books—With the facility of printing press, reading and teaching were done on a fast pace. Arabic, Greek and Roman texts were translated in the local languages of Europe and were then printed. With these books being printed in local languages, foreign knowledge was made available to the common people. They started studying the Bible in their language and learnt the true meaning of religion. They became aware of social evils, ostentations and pageantry. With this there was spread of wisdom and science among the people.

Cooperation of European Kings and Feudal Lords—The contribution of some kings and feudal lords in the progress of local language and literature has been incredible. French king Francis I invited scholars from Italy to educate his countrymen. In the same way Henry VIII of England and Charles V of Spain invited scholars in their court and awarded them. Kings and wealthy people gave patronage to different arts.

Progress in Scientific Approach—There was intellectual ideology, humanism and contact with Arabs led to the progress of science in Europe and scientific research. Scientist started to hit hard on the ancient traditions and superstitions. They started to find the secrets of nature with new experiments. Rozak Baken (1214–1295) said that without the study of science we cannot find the secrets natural powers. He inspired people for scientific study. Copernicus proved that earth revolves around the sun not the sun which revolves around the earth. Greevo said that the other constellations are also like that of Sun. He was termed as atheistic by the pope and ordered to burn him alive in 1600. Galileo (1564–1642) laid foundation of kinetic science and made the first telescope. Leonardo-da-Vinci (1452–1519) invented the machines for drawing water, length machine and many other machines. He also made invention in biology, technology and geometry. Newton discovered the gravitational force of earth. In this way Capler, Harvey, Vesalius, Descarte, Gilbert, Codes and Helomont were other notable scientist who tried to trivial people's mind.

7.3 Geographical Discoveries

In the making of new era geographical discoveries played an important role. During 15th and 16th century sailors from Europe went on naval voyages. For the development of trade new naval routes were discovered. Some of the scientific invention made naval voyages easy. Mariners compass made the

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trip very easy. Vasco-da-Gama, Columbus and Magellan discovered new naval route. The other famous explores and sailors were—Bartolomeo, Cortes and Pizzaro.

Due to the new discoveries people there was huge blow to the ostentations and superstitions. With the discovery of new sea routes not only there was progress of trade but various civilizations came into contact as a result new ideas grew rapidly.

The technological and scientific progress made great impact on the European society at the end of feudal period.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. With the rise of capital brought ..... to feudal system.
2. Feudal system was based on ..... .
3. New ..... came in existence due to the need of trade and commerce.
4. Many barbaric tribes accepted ..... religion.
5. People used to come from far off places to pay homage to the ..... of king Edmund of England.

7.4 Decline of Feudalism

The main objective of European feudalism was to provide peace and security. To certain extent these aims were fulfilled but the basis on which this system was founded could not be fulfilled. Society became the victim of exploitation of the feudal. There was anarchy and mismanagement. Due to the extinction of central authority, national unity ended. The rising power of feudal, their influence and wealth made them very ambitious. They used to conspire and were fighting with each other. This resulted in anarchy and anxiety. Due to the differences between law and governance, life of common man became difficult. There was rise of anarchy, mismanagement and discontent. In such an environment economic, intellectual and cultural progress couldn't happen. In such a situation there was end of feudalism.

The feudalism which begun from 5th century was on its peak by 13th century. By the end of 13th century, the decline of feudalism begun. Though this system was present till the end of 18th century but it became quite weak by 15th century and gradually the system ended in entire Europe.

Regarding the reasons for the decline of feudalism, there were some elements to be discussed-

Rise of Powerful Monarchies—With the invention of new weapons and gunpowder and rise of nationalist feeling in 15th century Europe, there was increase in the power of kings. In this century there was rise of powerful monarchies of Spain, France and England. To get rid of the feudal the traders started funding the kings. Even the people were also in favor of the king. In such states there was no importance of feudal lords. The powerful rulers suppressed the feudal lords and made them powerless.

Development of the Feeling of Nationalism—In the end of Middle Ages there was rapid expansion of education. Due to the expansion education there was development in nationalist feeling. This feeling was against feudalism. On the other hand, feudal lords were only concerned in fulfilling their selfish interests so they were against this feeling of nationalism. When there was clash between individual interest and nationalistic feeling, the latter won.

Establishment of Regional Army—In the beginning, king's army was only for namesake, so they were dependent on the feudal army. Gradually, they realized the importance of standing and regular army. They were also loyal towards the king. With the new geographical discoveries there was growth in

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trade, commerce and industries; resulting in the increase in king's income. Now they started keeping regular and standing army. Common people and middle class helped in the finances of king. In this way king's power kept on increasing. On the other hand, due to limited resources the feudal army became very weak. In England the parliament of Henry VII passed Livery and maintenance act which banned feudal in keeping army. In this way, in later ages, kings were able to crush the feudal lords with their own army.

Mutual Struggle between the Feudal Lords—Feudal lords were war loving and ambitious. To extend their power and property they were always fighting among themselves. This led to the gradual decline in their power and their popularity also dropped. Their economic condition became weak. In such conditions they were not able to stand the power of the kings. Later kings ended their remaining power.

Crusades—The main reason for the fall of feudalism in Europe was crusade. In Middle Ages conflict was going on between Christians and Muslims for controlling the pilgrim cities of Jerusalem, Nazareth. We term them as 'crusades'. They were inspired with religious intent and because of the orders of Pope many feudal lords participated in these wars. These wars made them financially bankrupt. In this way the supremacy of feudal lords came to an end.

Invention of Gun-powder—Though the feudal lords were war loving but still there weapons were old. Later weapons were made of latest technology, which were quite expensive; so the feudal lords were unable to buy them in large number. On the other side, king had plenty of financial resources so he could easily afford these weapons. Meanwhile, gun-powder, guns and cannons were invented which could easily break the forts of feudal lords. With the prevalence of guns the emphasis on horsemen decreased. These weapons were costly and feudal lords can't afford them and as a result king had a monopoly on them. The role of feudal lords became negligible in war and king could easily bring them under his control.

Efforts of Roman Emperors—In 1000 A.D, there was establishment of Holy Roman Empire in Western Europe. These emperors were outside the feudal system and were inclined in establishing powerful centre. So they controlled the powers of feudal lords. Feudal lords were in no position to oppose the emperors.

Invention of Printing Press—During crusades, Europeans came in contact with the Arabs; this led to the use of printing machine. Now wide ranges of books were available in cheap prices, as a result there was spread of new ideas and also brought an end to superstitions. This new awakening made people aware of the evils of feudalism. People were eager to get rid of feudal system.

Influence of Church—There were a lot of influences of church on the lives of common people in middle ages. Even the king can't deny the orders of pope. When pope realized that feudal lords are inflicting atrocities on commoners and due to their wars there was loss of men and money; he decided to take necessary steps in this direction. There was order being passed called the 'truce of god ', according to which from Wednesday to the morning of Monday and also during certain months war can't be waged. Pope's advised the feudal lords not to inflict atrocities on the people. These works of pope and church directly and indirectly reduced the power of feudal lords.

Rise of Middle Class—With the progress of education, invention of printing press, establishment of new towns and growth in trade and commerce in Europe; led to the rise of influential middle class. People living in cities nurtured the feeling of independent ideas. This awakened clad could no longer tolerate the supremacy of feudal lords. They wanted peace and development of industries, trade and commerce. On the other hand feudal lords were warmongers. So the middle class wanted to get rid of these feudal lords.

Industrial Progress and Growth of Trade—There was pessimistic attitude toward trade and industry during feudal times. Then also there was progress in trade and industry in Europe. Due to the crusades in middle ages, European countries came in contact with the countries of Asia and Africa. This brought impetus to trade and commerce. Subsequently, there were new towns founded which gave birth to a wealthy business class. The business classes were upset with feudal lords as the later used to create

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problems in their trade. In this way, business class became aware of their rights and so by giving support to their kings they were able to suppress feudalism.

Establishment of New Towns—For the growth of trade and commerce new towns were established across Europe. These towns had a very open environment and were symbol of modernity. Traders from far off places used to come and go so there was exchange of ideas. Traders became aware of the importance of education and European towns became centre of the modern education. People from villages migrated to towns in search of better jobs. This was liked by the feudal lords and resulted in the struggle between traders and feudal lords. Kings gave wholehearted support to the traders against feudal lords; resulting in the decline of the power of feudal.

Currency Circulation—There was circulation of currency in Europe which brought drastic changes in the economic system. The exchange system of feudal times came to an end. For buying products even the feudal lords started using currency. This also profited the king; he gave salary to his army and made them his regular army.

Dissatisfaction Among Peasants—In feudal system, there was exploitation of peasants. Gradually, the discontent grew among them and there was rise of rebellious feeling towards the feudal lords. In 1381, there was one such ferocious rebel in England. In France also there was such a rebel by the farmers in 1358. These rebels proved too deadly for the feudal lords. Actually, the need of feudalism was only temporary. After achieving the objectives for which it was founded, there was no use of this system. Afterwards this system became detrimental for the society and country. With adequate reforms and changes it could have been useful but none of this happened. On the contrary, the war liking attitude and atrocities of feudal lords, there was rise of such powers which brought an end to feudalism.

7.5 Evaluation of Feudal System

The feudalistic system was a system which developed according to the time, place and human behaviour. This system successfully survived the challenges of politics, economy, religious and culture. Feudal stories of valor and romance inspired many poets and writers to write excellent literary work. The cultural and moral impact of this period was also significant. The values of courage, valor, high character and righteousness were established. This system tried to elevate the position of women in middle ages. There was no sphere of life which was not affected by this period. In this regard Will Durant has written "Like other economical, and social systems of history, Feudalism was also according to the time, place and human behaviour ". Unfortunately there were some fundamental flaws in this system. This system increased exploitation, class-distinction, unnecessary wars and luxurious lifestyles. It had terrible impact on the national unity. Feudal lords neglected the economic progress and public interest. In the same way there was not much progress in literature, art, science and culture. That is why it is called as Dark Age and to certain extent it was Dark Age where the life of common people was full of miseries. In absence of education, people became superstitions and ignorant. In Later ages the social disparity led to the class struggle. Farmers and labourers were exploited; common people were helpless. There was so much increase in the power of feudal that they suppressed the feeling of nationalism. In entire Europe this system remained prevalent for 1000 years. The feudal system had wide ranging and far reaching effect on the other countries around the world and some of them are still struggling with the consequences of this system.

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True or False:

6. There was significant impact of middle age towns on European politics.
7. Urbanization encouraged feudal system.

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8. With the availability of printing press the work of reading and writing became fast.
9. Even the king can't ignore the orders of pope.
10. In 1358, there was fierce revolt in France.

7.6 Summary

- With decline of feudal system, a new system came into existence which we term as 'Capitalism'. Feudalism was basically based on land system, so agriculture remained the basis of the economy but with the end of feudalism a new system came into existence instead of small farm holding, there were big estates in Europe. In this period there was birth agricultural revolution and extraordinary agricultural techniques were adopted.
- During the downfall of feudalism, Europe started to have trade at international level. European business class travelled to far off countries like India and China. Gradually, the trading class in Europe became influential and prosperous.
- With the development of trade and commerce in Europe, many new towns were founded and when the feudal lords were short of money during crusades; they provided them with money in exchange they got many towns independent from the control of feudal lords.
- After the fall of Roman Empire, only by 11th century traces of economic revival could be seen in Western Europe. In this period people's interest towards agricultural and industrial activities increased. Marshy lands were again made fit for agriculture, industrial and commercial colonies were established along river side.
- Towns had its impact on the economic aspect of Europe. Towns changed many of the existing economic norms of middle ages and herald the dawn of modern economic system. In towns much importance was laid on the importance of labour which brought end to the bonded labour and slavery.
- The feudalism which begun from 5th century was on its peak by 13th century. By the end of 13th century, the decline of feudalism begun. Though this system was present till the end of 18th century, it became quite weak by 15th century and gradually the system ended in entire Europe.

7.7 Keywords

- **Decline:** Fall, End, Process of Ending
- **Pirates:** Sea Dacoits, Dacoits of Sea Vessels

7.8 Review Questions

1. What was the impact of rising trade and new towns on the feudal system?
2. Explain the role of urbanization in the decline of feudalism.
3. 'Paper and printing press contributed in the decline of feudalism'. Comment.
4. What does geographical discoveries means?
5. Analyze the process of decline of feudalism.
6. Evaluate feudal system.

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Answers: Self Assessment

1. Decline	2. Land	3. Towns	4. Christianity	5. Grave
6. True	7. False	8. True	9. True	10. False

7.9 Further Readings

Books

1. **Ancient and Medieval World History** – *Bipin Bihari Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
2. **Rise of Ancient world History** – *Om Prakash Prasad – Rajkamal Publications.*
3. **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. **Ancient and Medieval World History** – *B.B Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
7. **World History** – *Girish Kumar Singh – Omega Publications.*

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Unit 8: Oceanic Trade

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Objectives

Introduction

8.1 Oceanic Trade

8.2 Increment in Trans-ocean Trade

8.3 Summary

8.4 Keywords

8.5 Review Questions

8.6 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Know about oceanic trade.
- Understand concepts related to oceanic trade.

Introduction

In 15th century, some of the incidents of Europe seem contradictory to each other. On one side, Europe was fragmented into such self-governed components of a group whose economies in development of growth looked very different from each other and on the other hand communication between these countries and regions to the European mainland became regular and stable in the business.

8.1 Oceanic Trade

The Mediterranean Region—In the year 1500, the Mediterranean region was practically independent. In this region, the business corridor extends from orient in the East to Northern, central and Western Europe. Spices and manufactured things were taken to the South of Germany by road. Trade was mainly around Greece and Turkey. Most of the trade used to start from a little distance away from Naples Adriatic sea region and from Bay of Leans in the north. In the whole Mediterranean region, northern Italy is counted as one of the busiest and prosperous regions. Its cities were densely populated.

Did u know? Cairo and Constantinople were also counted as one of the big trade towns.

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Even South France and Spain had big trade oriented cities. In this region, there was an extensive trade of raw materials. Grains, fruits, wine, sugar and fish were included in this. Cloth, silk, cotton, leather and minerals were the regular things being traded. The spices came to this region through Alexandria and Tripoli in Asia and were sent to Venice, Geneva and Pisa along with the other things from Asia. From these distribution centres these imported goods were sent to northern Europe by road or to Spain by the sea.

But Mediterranean region's trade was gradually infiltrated by the newly risen states of the Atlantic region. The first invasion was through the Mediterranean region only. Portugal found a sea route to the Indies and this affected the profitable trade of spices from Venice to Europe. Portugal's cargo ships first reached Antwerp in 1501. This made Antwerp main distribution centre though the spices coming from Cape (sea route) were of inferior quality. After some time because of the war and attack on Spain Antwerp was destroyed and Venice once again had the control over sending spices to Europe. Around 1580, the war between Turkey and Persia affected Venice again and around 1600 when from nearby Europe spices were being exported to northern Netherlands then Venice lost its stronghold.

In the Mediterranean region in the 16th century the infiltration of other sources of trade was very apparent. For some of their essential things, they were dependent on other countries. During this period western Mediterranean had a disrupted flow of grains and first Spain, and then Italy and eventually Constantinople's cities were affected by the drought and famine. This resulted in importing of grains a must. Grains from Northern Europe were taken to Northern Netherlands and England's cargo ships came to this region. Northern Netherlands ships brought a huge amount for fish from the northern seas; a large quantity of leather was brought from Spain and Italy. After this northern Netherlands and England also infiltrated the markets of the Mediterranean region and this made the relationship between northern and southern Europe stronger. Mediterranean region could not remain independent. For its livelihood it was more and more getting dependent on supplies from outside.

Central Europe—During the 16th century, Central Europe also started to get more and more attached to Europe's economy. As a result this region was involved in the extensive trade from the year 1500 onwards. This region had precious silver and copper ores mines of Europe. The transit point of the trade between Mediterranean and European continent was in the hands of Fugger family and its three main city centres were in—Augsburg, Regensburg and Nuremberg. This part of Europe's trade was based on metals and hardware. In the middle of 15th century, Germany increased its production of silver for Italy and other lower region countries. The production kept increasing even during the 16th century. It has already been mentioned that Antwerp was more and more becoming the hub for raw materials. Other articles also found the international market at Antwerp. For the transit of goods from Italy and Antwerp the southern German firms played an important role.

Though, this region was destroyed gradually in the latter half of the 16th century. Sea trade moved forward and intra-Continental trade was uprooted. Germany's trade was badly influenced by the religious struggles and at the end of the century on one fourth of Italy's trade in the Mediterranean region had direct interference of trade pressure from northern Netherlands and England. Luck did not favour Antwerp when destroyed by the war its trade was controlled by Duke of Parma and Northern Netherlands created restrictions for it sea routes.

Notes The religious struggles had an adverse effect on Germany's economy.

Baltic Sea Region—Even though the economy of Europe was getting linked up with the economy of the Baltic region but the work started in an effective way in the beginning of the 16th century. North or the Baltic and the Eastern European region had two common ways of trade—sea trade or trade via

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roads. Both of them traded in everyday usable goods like grains, salt, fish, woolen clothes, fur, wood for construction, coal tar, patsun, iron and copper.

The Baltic region was the granary of the Northern Europe. This region was following this role since the end of the 15th century because of the increase in the population of Western Europe. In return the landlords of Eastern Europe bought the precious things and common commodities from the Western Europe. Baltic Sea had fishes also available but during the 16th century its export went down. In its place Holland was supplying fish caught from the North Sea.

The two groups operating the sea trade—Northern Germany's Hans-league and Holland were competing with each other. Hans-league was ruling in the 15th century because it was closer to the Baltic, Scandinavia and Ireland and it did not allow any competitors to enter. But Holland due to its prosperity and power eventually defeated Hans-leagueduring in the 16th century it was first in the sea trade for the grains and fish.

Did u know? Other competitors also rose against the trades of Hans League to challenge them. Due to this the northern sea trade increased manifold and Europe's economic activities became very complicated.

Between the Lower region countries and Italy's intra continental trade done through Hans league went down and its old centre Brussels made Antwerp unimportant. The Fugger family of Sothern Germany established its control successfully on the trade of copper from Central Europe to Antwerp and all the way to Poland. The traders of Scandinavia and England also started getting a share of the trade from Hans's league. Some of the cities of Hans also supported the competitors of Holland and cities like Hamburg started trading independently. Cities like Luvec were isolated and defeated.

The getting together of Northern regions in Europe's economy was pointed out in the year 1550 with the increase of trade between Soviet Union and England. England sold wood for construction and fur articles to Soviet Union in exchange for cloth.

Atlantic Region—During the 16th century this region was totally fused with the trading areas of the Mediterranean region and Eastern region. This trade was also mainly related to cloth, fish, wine and salt like daily commodities. In the trade between Atlantic and the European region the northern regions traders were the most active in the exchange of goods. The Dutch and the English traders were on top in the 16th century. It is surprising to see how the Dutch traders were at the top position in exchange of salt and spices from Lisbon (Portugal) and main market for the granary in Denzing. To control this Mediterranean trade Holland was in a favourable geographic condition.

The old trade relations between Antwerp, Southern Germany and Italy around 1550 started breaking. Due to American silver's import the central Europe's silver export got affected badly. Antwerp was destroyed. South Germany became weak, Spain and Italy were either unable to process the increasing demands or their traditional markets were occupied by the Northern region competitors. This is how Amsterdam and London took over the position of Antwerp. As s result, Southern European and Mediterranean regions became extinct and Europe's economy became complicated and defeated.

By the year 1550 Europe was ready to fight a very unusual battle of trade of its time. This was sea-trade with Asia and America. Spain and Portugal or the Mediterranean countries contributed a lot for this. In the 15th century, Portuguese went to Atlantic region for scoping, catching fish, settling colonies and trade also they had the monopoly of sea trade route in the East which was maintained for almost 100 years.

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8.2 Increment in Trans-ocean Trade

By the year 1550 Europe was ready to fight a very unusual battle of trade of its time. This was sea-trade with Asia and America. Spain and Portugal or the Mediterranean countries contributed a lot for this. In the 15th century Portuguese went to Atlantic region for scoping, catching fish, settling colonies and trade also they had the monopoly of sea trade route in the East which was maintained for almost a 100 years. In 1600, northern Europe's competitors arrived there and made an important place for themselves.

The trade between Asia and Europe had a specialty in general that in exchange for gold-silver they used to get articles which used to add taste to their plates and adorn their bodies. In the 16th century, spices mainly black pepper and clothes were the main items that were being traded. In the year 1700, Dutch India Company's export had 40% Indian cloth.

Due to the colonies being established in the new world (North and South America) the trade from Atlantic region was quite different than Asia. Communication between Old world (Asia, Africa, and Europe) and new world was through land grabbing and using slaves brought from other countries to make profit on the land. In this region the only source of contact was tapping of American continent's precious metals. The mines 'which were owned by Spain were getting it first and then Europe was getting the treasure. After sometime Brazil's gold was included in this trade. With things like sugar, logs, tobacco, cotton and fish the trade was increasing.

Contrary to this things sent from Europe to American continent were indicative of the needs of the slave community. The main things were—cloth, household furniture and appliances, wine and consumer goods. There was another special trade-that of humans. The Spanish and the Portuguese were settled in American continent, and in Ireland and Brazil for cultivating sugarcane to make sugar Negroes were being imported.

During the 17th century, Holland and England started taking major parts in the trade across the continent. Holland established its East India Company in 1602. Its aim was to end the monopoly of Portugal with Asian sea trade and to unite the resources of Holland's cities with the Eastern resources. These two companies were indicator of the increase in the sea trade of Europe and the rest of the world. These also signify the changes that were about to happen during the 17th century.

Notes England established its East India Company in 1599 to end the monopoly of Portugal for reducing the competition and prices in their country.

This is how first time in the history structured trade started between the continents. Even though it happened through Spain or Portugal or it happened through Holland and England. Europe was no more a separate continent but it became a large part of world's economy.

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True or False:

1. Competition broke out for trading through the sea routes.
2. America found the sea route to the Indies.
3. Europe's huge trade was based on metals and hardware.
4. No one could challenge the traders of Hans-League.
5. Negroes were being imported for the rise in cultivation of sugarcane.

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Notes

8.3 Summary

- In the trade between Atlantic and the European region the northern regions traders were the most active in the exchange of goods. The Dutch and the English traders were on top in the 16th century.
- By the year 1550 Europe was ready to fight a very unusual battle of trade of its time. This was sea-trade with Asia and America. Spain and Portugal or the Mediterranean countries contributed a lot for this. In the 15th century Portuguese went to Atlantic region for scoping, catching fish, settling colonies and trade also they had the monopoly of sea trade route in the East which was maintained for almost a 100 years.

8.4 Keywords

- **Sea trade:** Trade conducted via passages of the sea with the use of ships
- **Export:** Sending goods or service to another country for sales

8.5 Review Questions

1. Describe the meaning of sea trade. Why was this started?
2. Mention the activities of the main countries that were related to the sea trade.

Answers: Self Assessment

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True

8.6 Further Readings

Books

1. **Ancient and Medieval Times World History**—*Bipin Bihari Sinha—Gyananda Publications.*
2. **The Rise of the Ancient World and its History** – *Om Prakash Prasad – Rajkamal Publications.*
3. **The Role of World's History**—*Ramsaran Sharma, K.K. Mandal—Rajkamal Publications.*
4. **Medieval Times Arabic History**—*Kauleshwar Ram—Kitab Mahal.*
5. **World History** – *Kusum Vajpayee—Ishika Publishing House.*

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Unit 9: Business Communities

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Objectives

Introduction

9.1 Rise of Business Organization

9.2 Import of Silver

9.3 Price Hike

9.4 Summary

9.5 Keywords

9.6 Review Questions

9.7 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Learn about the business communities.
- Get acquainted with the import of silver and the price hike.

Introduction

In the beginning of the modern age, the entrepreneurs of Europe usually traded either individually or with the partnership within the family. In various sea trades different entrepreneurs worked under the instruction of hanseric league or merchant Adventurers. Even here they used to do the work mainly by themselves, selling their goods and using their own money as capital. The traders who could not go abroad used to contact the traders of other countries through agents. Agents usually worked against their traders and ships used to sink which would cause the markets to fluctuate.

9.1 Rise of Business Organization

Although there were such traders in the 16th century yet new business organizations were born. The tradition of many trading partners was started due to the price of the ship and its cargo and thereby many small traders joined in large numbers for trading through the sea route. This kind of partnership was prevalent in the Mediterranean and England under the reign of Elizabeth. Usually, one partner used to take the ship and sell the goods. The other partners used to give their goods and money and be part of the profit and loss. During this time when the risk was more and the insurance system was weak, it was wiser to have many partners than an individual.

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Usually, the partnership for the ships was for a single journey but then longtime partnerships started for regular economic activities. These partnerships involved retail merchants, factory owners and bankers. Some of these organizations from these stable organizations in the 16th century were in the form of extensive family partnerships. Some organizations were very centralized, like the Joint Stock Company. Although Oxberg's Anton Fugger Company had many agents and their branches were all over Europe it followed directions from the headquarters. Some of the organizations had more rights. These companies had share based capital which was given by the partners but later the outsiders were also included. The main capital shareholder used to distribute his share in the profit and loss of company but the other people who came in later used to get limited interest on their deposits.

Notes In the 16th century the best example of a partnership firm was the 'Joint stock Company'.

During the beginning of the modern age such organizations were through many changes. Possibly the most important in these was—The Joint Stock Company. It provided share-transferring facility. Such companies had partnerships in Germany and Italy in the 15th century but became very famous in the next century, especially after 1550 in Northern Netherlands and England. England's first joint venture for Russia and Guyana happened in the starting decade of the 1550. Both came together for trading in the remote lands-which was risky and the operational cost was very high. Therefore, the shareholders would collect the capital and used to divide the operational costs amongst them. In the 16th century there were about such joint capital companies in England.

The organization of these companies was inherently in the starting stages. The trading companies used to pay for only single journey. At the end of the journey dividend was given from the capital and profit. The companies made their shares limited.

Whenever they needed extra capital they would ask their shareholders to increase shares rather than issue shares to the outsiders. The applicant had to apply personally for the shares. This made the work limited to people living in and around London. Though very soon a market was created for transferring such shares. In 1623, East India Company also sold its shares to the public. Hence it became quite successful in collecting a large stock of shares.

The joint stock company was an important trading event. Under this some merchants had exclusive rights to trade in certain regions. The biggest profit in this was that they used a large capital of the shares of people and collected enough money to create their own large individual ventures. A single person was hesitant in taking the whole risk. This problem was also resolved. People also got to use their small amounts of money without many problems. The shareholder also got the facility for selling some or all their shares during the hour of need. Not only this but that the share holding company did not dissolve after the death of the shareholders. Whoever inherited the dead shareholders shares or any one else who bought those shares became the new shareholder.

East India Company was the most worthy joint stock Company of these times. Just like its precedent companies it had exclusive trading rights with east India. English company was controlled by shareholders who chose their boards. Unlike this the Dutch companies were actually in political control.

Did u know? Joint Stock Company was an important trading event. Under this some traders had exclusive rights to trade in certain regions.

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9.2 Import of Silver

During the 16th century Europe this precious metal was important though not as important as was thought of earlier.

A small batch arrived in the 16th century. Till 1550 it had gold and silver but in the latter half of the century its importance became less compared to the import of gold. Large quantities of silver were sent to Seville through ships. When the method of cleaning silver with mercury was discovered, the lading of this precious metal increased and it was at its peak between 1580 and 1620.

This silver was reaching a country which was officially Protectionist. It had many custom hurdles. Without the government's permission nothing was allowed to come inside Spain nor could it go out although silver and other things were smuggled in the trading. Gold and silver were also being used for buying grains from other countries. The biggest danger arose out of the expensive war of northern Netherlands.

Apart from Spain, this precious metal reached Antwerp too where it was being exchanged for canons and gunpowder. A large quantity of silver was brought to England for The wedding of Philip the second with Mary Tudor of England which helped the weak financial position of England but in all this Antwerp had the utmost importance. From there silver was sent to Germany, central Europe, north Europe and British island groups. This was a huge support to the financial activities of Europe.

Around 1568 the activities of the English pirates and revolution in the Spanish Netherlands caused problems in the arrival of gold and silver and Spain started sending its gold and silver through France via road.

Another important way was through Barcelona to Geneva which gained importance in the first decade of 1570. Italy's economy was able to balance the trade not only with Spain but also Germany, Eastern Europe and Northern Netherlands. So, Spain started to send its gold to Italy. This increased manifold in the 16th century. Arrival of gold from new world (north-south America) to Europe was extensive.

9.3 Price Hike

The general price hike in 16th century was being felt by many European countries from the middle of the 15th century itself. The price hike was such that the common man was left stunned. It had never happened earlier. In the earlier times the exchange of objects happened without much hassles but this gave way to difficult years when the inflation soared beyond comparison. The common was unable to understand the cause of this.

The price hike started much before the arrival of gold and silver. This continued from 16th century to the next century as well. In France, the price of wheat comparatively from 1451-1500 to 1501–1550 was almost doubled and then from 1501–1550 to 1551–1600 it tripled. The price of wheat doubled in England as well.

With the inflation the currency started falling low all over Europe. Not only this but the standard rates and the purchasing power also changed and with this the different financial strata went through havoc. Some were destroyed while others flourished suddenly. People with limited income had less purchasing power than earlier. Common landlords and farmers found it difficult to live their lives but the merchant class flourished. This caused the number of middle class groups to increase in the city. The labourer class saw that in comparison to the inflation their labour was left behind. Technical workers were caught in the ebb of such jobs in the countries where there was more people than were needed. England can be quoted as an example for this.

Now the question was this inflation due to the gold and silver from America? Modern historian E.J.Hamilton says that in 16th century Europe the inflation of the currency was due to the import of large quantities of gold and silver from across the seas. Similarly, another historian Seville also concludes that

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the import of gold and silver and the connection between the rise in prices in Spain and outside which was responsible for the high inflation rates due to the arrival of gold and silver. It can be logically put (a) in comparison to storage of goods the supply of gold and silver increased rapidly which caused the rise in prices (b) a big rise in trading contracts caused the inflation of currency (c) people used all their cash to buy things thinking that there might be scarcity of goods or increase in the price. The historians also argue that with the fall in arrival of gold and silver the trade went down and currency rate also fell. The first to be affected by this was Spain.

One thing needs to be cleared in this that in the matter of inflation of currency it was not the gold and silver from America which affected it but more of the economy of Europe. The economic development of Europe created demand which was supplied by gold and silver from abroad. If there was no demand then it was not possible for the gold and silver to come to the Europe. Therefore, the first thing to note is that the inflation was not caused by American money but the demands and needs of the European economy.

Did u know? In 26th century Europe, the inflation of the currency was due to the import of large quantities of gold and silver from across the seas.

Secondly, in Europe even before the year 1500 gold and silver was arriving. Sahara's gold had come to Europe before the 10th century although from the middle of 16th century Compared to America's gold and silver the Sahara's gold import had stopped. From the middle of the 15th century The Portuguese also bought slaves from Guyana, ivory, pepper and gold. From Sahara to the Mediterranean the trade of gold happened till the 16th century. Yes, between 1520–1540 for sometime the trade of gold between Europe and barberry stopped because Spain captured Tripoli and Islamic victors were settling in Egypt and Turkey. This is how the gold stopped coming from western Mediterranean region. But Sudan's gold was being supplied to northern Africa and that got merged with the large quantities of gold and silver brought from the new world (north and south America). The earlier currency of America was spent on pensioner and army and officers and it seemed like the gold and silver which was inherited by the previous generation was in large reserves. American gold and silver only increased the value of currency. If we cannot say that the inflation did not go up due the arrival of gold and silver, how can we claim that the American gold caused the inflation.

Inflation in the currency had some complicated matters to it in which the quoted important role of American gold seems suspicious. For example, the export material made for the overseas market compared with things made for the local market being made locally were highly priced. The price of good woolen cloth went up, wheat not so much, price of tools and weapons was rising but meat was not going up.

In 1640, England had a big rise in the prices. The price of the raw materials increased more than the finished goods, what was Spain's role in this? When, how and in what quantity did it reach England and how long did it take for it to convert it into currency? Like other countries here too the price hike happened before the announcement of the hike. In Henry the 8th and Edward's reign the problem became more complex.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. The tradition of many trading ..... Was started due to the price of the ship and its cargo.
2. Usually the partnership for the ships was for a single ..... .
3. The affect of the price hike was being felt by countries all over the ..... .

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4. The wheat price became ..... in France and England.
5. American gold and silver increased more of the existing quantities of ..... .

9.4 Summary

- Although there were such traders in the 16th century yet new business organizations were born. The tradition of many trading partners was started due to the price of the ship and its cargo and thereby many small traders joined in large numbers for trading though the sea route.
- East India Company was the most worthy joint stock Company of these times. Just like its precedent companies it had exclusive trading rights with east India. The English company was controlled by shareholders who chose their boards. Unlike this the Dutch companies were actually in political control.
- Apart from Spain, this precious metal reached Antwerp too where it was being exchanged for canons and gunpowder. A large quantity of silver was brought to England for The wedding of Philip the second with Mary Tudor of England which helped the weak financial position of England.
- Around 1568 the activities of the English pirates and revolution in the Spanish Netherland caused problems in the arrival of gold and silver and Spain started sending its gold and silver through France via road.
- With the inflation the currency started falling low all over Europe. Not only this but the standard rates and the purchasing power also changed and with this the different financial strata went through havoc. People with limited income had less purchasing power than earlier.
- Silver was arriving in Europe even before the year 1500. Sahara's gold had come to Europe before the 10th century although from the middle of 16th century Compared to America's gold and silver the Sahara's gold import had stopped. From the middle of the 15th century the Portuguese also bought slaves from Guyana, ivory, pepper and gold.

9.5 Keywords

- **Partners:** A person who takes part in an undertaking with another or others, especially in a business or firm with shared risks and profits
- **Share:** One of the equal parts into which a company's capital is divided, entitling the holder to a proportion of the profits

9.6 Review Questions

1. Describe the rise of the business communities in the 16th century.
2. What is meant by arrival of silver? Why this metal was considered important in the 16th century?
3. What was the cause of the sudden rise in prices in the 16th century?

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Partnership 2. Journey 3. Europe 4. Double 5. Currency

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9.7 Further Readings

Books

1. **Ancient and Medieval World History** — *Bipin Bihari Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
2. **History and the Rise of The Ancient World** — *Om Prakash Prasad – Rajkamal Publications.*
3. **Role of the 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. **Ancient and Medieval World History** — *B.B.Sinha – Gyananda Publications.*
7. **World's History** — *Girish Kumar Singh – Omega Publications.*

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Unit 10: Commercial Systems

CONTENTS

Objectives

Introduction

10.1 Intensity in Commercial Economy

10.2 Commercial Communication

10.3 Summary

10.4 Keywords

10.5 Review Questions

10.6 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Understand trade communication and Commercial Economics.
- Explain intensity in commercial economy.

Introduction

In the 16th century in Europe the second prime incident is some important charges in trade. As a result of this in that century and later centuries the format of the European business was prescribed. In these changes the most important changes were—increase in inter area, the end of one country trade, progress in sea trade, considerable increase in market etc.

10.1 Intensity in Commercial Economy

In the begining of modern age, the development of monetary economics was very influential. In some parts of Europe although in the 17th century there was barter system but, in most parts of Europe's progressive areas monetary economics was fully developed. Different kinds of payment procedures were used. Lending of transaction is also being developed. Draft, letters of credit and exchange letters began to accept in a legal manner. Credit trading also increased. But fixing prices fully could not be implemented. Price of commodities was also changed on the basis of country and place. For the price of thing, the problem, which has been continued between both local and international levels from centuries continued in an orderly manner.

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Some changes also came in distribution. The weekly market was set and there were less of fares. This helped to build greater and permanent market. In Antwerp till 1550 the progress business got, form this the place which was used for two fairs in a year that place was taken by market, which continued in a continuous way.

Changes also came in Paris, London and Amsterdam like big cities and this worked like stable fares. In these places the business took place between businessman and their representatives. Other than open markets the goods were kept in godowns. To sell the goods there was auction that took place. Wholesale trade started increasing so the intermediateries also increased and independent businessman made their separate group.

10.2 Commercial Communication

Commercialization brought about an increase in trade and trade related activities which led to an improvement in the telecommunication system. By the year 1500 postal services were introduced in the countries like France, England and Spain. By the year 1600 the major European cities were, covered under the telecommunications network. With the development in the telecommunications system trade increased. The press or the newspaper media came into being in the seventeenth century. But the transport-system showed very minor progress. During the snowstorms and intense winter season the local transportation system was on standstill. To make transportation of goods possible through sea routes, northern Netherlands and England had already prepared light weighted ships. But the local transportation really needed improvement for its bad roads and the local animals used for the transportation of heavy loads from one place to another. Northern a Netherlands namely used the sea router for transportation of goods, so was out of the problem bad road conditions.

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True or False:

1. Important changes in trade, was important incident in 16th century.
2. Till that time money was not introduced.
3. The weekly market at that time and commercial market saw a decline.
4. The market organization changes were seen on Agriculture, Industry and Trade.

10.3 Summary

- The modern world began and monetary economics was developed and was also influential. In some parts of Europe although in the 17th century there was barter system that prevailed. But, in most parts of Europe progressive areas and monetary economics was fully developed.
- There were improvements in facilities and trade business related news was available. Newspapers were also becoming popular and mainly gained popularity in 1700 century. But, the transport facility there was limited progress only. In rains snowfall the transport used all collapsed. As for sea-trade in trade Netherland and England created light weight ships.

10.4 Keywords

- **Commercial Markets:** Daily and local markets etc.
- **Barter System:** Goods in exchange for goods

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10.5 Review Questions

1. What were the major changes that took part in trade in the 16th century?
2. What were the sources that were created for getting business and trade related news?

Answers: Self Assessment

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

10.6 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** – *Kusum 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 11: Productions and Methods

CONTENTS

Objectives

Introduction

11.1 Inequality in the field of Agriculture

11.2 Different methods of Agriculture

11.3 Summary

11.4 Keywords

11.5 Review Questions

11.6 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Know the inequalities in the agricultural sector.
- Be familiar with various methods of agriculture.

Introduction

At the end of the fifteenth century, the mediterranean region was become the most developed region of Western Europe. Inflow of funds of U.S. economic superiority remained the case until sometime in the sixteenth century. But at the end of this century the down fall of this region started and the economic balance became in favour of Western and Atlantic region.

Agriculture—The incidence of area events was common than the events of business, and the norms grown patterns emerged in medieval times did not change. There did not emerge any greatest possibility of implementing law of increasing return from old agriculture but it played an important role in the production and distribution of preopening.

Among these talks on the other hand, the expansion of the monetary economy has been reached the villages in which traditional value of this region affected. The effect of the price-revolution has been also experienced in the real estate market, while farmers in different areas attempted to take advantage from increasing price of grain, and the developing market of meat and dairy products.

11.1 Inequality in the Field of Agriculture

In Europe, the regional disparities continued in agriculture and in some places it increased also. Following were the reasons—

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Geography and Climate—Both geography and climate were formed the base of rural activities and were also affected their results. This area has also been improved in some places, but it was such a small scale that the agriculture of Europe could not free of natural barriers.

From recently done some investigations, it has been resulted that in sixteenth century there have been some changes in climate in which in mediterranean sea the situation of draught repeatedly becomes serious and also affected the moisture of middle regions in which uncertainty about the produce of the farm increased.

Economic and Social Development Level—Yet some of the department which remained at the top position their leading order of progress broke. For example, the progress of Spain and Portugal declined while England and low countries progressed economically. In developing countries capitalism played a role to regulate the speed of agricultural work and to build a framework for agriculture and Britain, Northern Italy and Northern France contributed to the changing of agriculture while capitalism did not contribute anything for the agriculture of Spain, South France, Portugal, Poland and Italy.

Land-Ownership—In this period, the differentiation which has been seen in rural Europe is due to difference between law of land ownership and legal social frame work. We take Elbe river as the border line in its eastern region—landowners were taken care of the own land but in Western regions landowners were given their property to other people in exchange of lease, rent receipt, cash etc.

In the beginning of sixteenth century, landowners whether they are religious or secular tried to increase the limit of their land in middle and East Europe. Forcing farmers they were taking their land with a very low price. This was very popular in Poland. During sixteenth century the numbers of poor farmer increased while the numbers of wealthy farmer decreased. This trend also changed in seventeenth century. Landowners damaging the interests of these two classes were spread their properties. They were appointed land managers who were taken care of their land.

They were taking control over the slave who were working on the field and were taken all the work from them. The hardness of the holder of the estate was not only in Poland but also in the German region of East of Elbe river, Bohema, Silesia and Liania. In these regions, the situation of farmers was good than the slave of landlord. These landowners accepted the rights to sell the land without slaves and without right to sell slaves eclipse itself. In order to keep inefect this system, law is also introduced in ottoman Empire, during middle period of sixteenth century the situation of farmer decorated.

Notes German, Bohema, Silesia, Lionia, Hungary and Romania landowner farmers' situation was better than some of the slaves.

In the south and west of river Elbe, in opposite to all this, the decreasing price of the resources of feudal lord started. War, devaluation of coin, quarrel of citizens and religious people, agitation of farmers—due to all these reasons the value of landlords decreased and replacement of land become easy. In France and in Western and central Germany, the rights of feudal lord slowly-slowly decreased. Usually, the control of power of feudal lord over the transferred and to the farmers finished. The customs of farmers working in the field of landlord vanished. This place was taken by small-small group. The owner of the land got the right to work on the land on his own.

Here we need to also focus on the low lying countries. The Southern region of these countries had features like that of northern Germany and France. The northern region of these countries have under gone some remarkable improvement since their independence in 1579. The innervally region covered the states which had huge conflicts regarding property issues among the upper class and the church, also that small and medium land owners here also establishing themselves. As a result of the various revolutionary and reform movements the newly established states saw a lot of major socio-political changes which resulted in transfer of ownership of private property through registration from the

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hands of the Fedual lords to the bourgeois class this resulted in many technological advancements in agriculture. Huge amounts of money was invested in increasing the agricultural productivity of lands.

In the Italian islands, due to the land tenure system there were vast disparities in the ownership of property. Some huge ownership of private property still existed in piedmont, but lands started being distributed among tenants. But sicily experienced a totally opposite feudalistic culture. Both in sicily and in the areas where the church needed the situation was so that the wasted areas were divided among small and big agriculturalists. The vally areas of Umbria and nearly areas of takani also has a huge number of farm lands being cultivated.

Did u know? South of France land tenure pattern matches the pattern of central and northern Italy-were similar.

Here's Partner—Land tenure system or a special taxing method, compared to holding land on lease basis, was certainly more prevalent in rural properties and was often divided into small parts. In the seventeenth, due to recession, land, related properties are concentrated in the hands of the lordly re-bourgeois in which exploitation and poverty started again.

In Spain, in sixteenth century, on the basis of both religious and secular grounds the Fedual lord ownership become strong. Owners have not only captured the unauthorized land but also spur the landowner to force farmers on behalf of their condition. They introduced some new responsibilities. This also continued in seventeenth century.

Meanwhile, in England we have such a rural society—which except the lower regions of the continent of Europe was much more developed and dynamic. Here from the early medieval era land-ownership has come a series of restructuring. With the breakdown of baronial structure, time to time changes occurred in land ownership and famer class became more profitable. The development of the city and intra-regional and international trade, developing markets, the rise of the monetary economy, the expansion of the wool industry got more force with the emergence of the capitalist class. The practice of land acquisition, in association with the vast land holdings of the church properties and land - and changed the relationship between land owners and farmers. At the same time, public acquisition of land by landowners and large farmers eviction of small farmers from farms, rural people from the elimination of certain rights, Lands related agreements on unfavourable terms of trade farmer's arable land and pasture renovation and poor peasantry would change the course of her disappeared gradually.

In Europe, in relation with the landowner, farmers were surrendered their rights. In Britain, with the increase in trilevel society, small-small farmer vanished. The disappearance of small farmers in their fields through the landlords only be responsible for eviction.

Notes Sales of properties played a key role in the transformation of social structures and agriculture relation of Rural England.

The cycle began around 1550. So far only those farmers were taking the risk of leaving lands form their hands who had lands for a fixed period of time or for whole time and lands which did not any chance of renovation. Freeholders had the guarantee of not evicting their lands from their hands. In this way, due to eviction of land one third of the farmers vanished. In this context special care should be taken for the selling of lands. Present condition of market price rising forced upper class people to sell their lands instead of buying. Due to the presence of some bourgeoisie farmer the number of people of upper class increased.

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11.2 Different Methods of Agriculture

Notes

Did u know? From the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, chiefly agriculture, subsistence farming would be fair to say because it was based on such crops to meet the food requirements of the local population.

By the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War in Northwest Jermany, the impact of rising prices increased temporarily the production of grains and grain exports significantly. In order to achieve the increasing necessity of livestock, to grown rotation crops some testing has been done in some places of this region in sixteenth century. In fact, in Poland—the import of silver and gold from the value of agricultural produce than other areas of Central and Eastern Europe have increased significantly which expanded the lordly properties and the practice of slave labourers emerged. Yet Realized profitability of these properties have not increased in proportion to the increase in their size. Lordly estate before the expansion was reduced significantly by the year 1650. The experience of Poland in Central and Eastern Europe resemblance with south-east Europe. Expansion of agricultural land in Russia until 1550, despite the poverty of the rural people of the reason for this trend was reversed.

Notes From Elbe river to Soviet Rush spread over vast areas of land was used in the cultivation of grain, because grain prices were rising.

Northern and Western Europe

Northern France, Flanders, North Rhine, Western Tailfin, Netherlands and England as well as other places have experienced wars and the effects of rising prices. One thing that was typical of the region is that after the initial 1560–70 recession, agriculture has developed tremendously. More land has been used for the cultivation of corn in the field which is spread from river Elbi to Soviet Rush because the price of corn was increased and at the middle of seventeenth century the requirement of corn was increased in international market also. Income levels rise and fall of Agriculture had an impact on the revenue. This can be seen especially in the lower regions of the north. During the same period, the highest growth of agriculture is seen in the low countries. In England, France and in the Middle East of Europe agriculture progressed well. The inspiration finally implement new methods in agriculture came from the Netherlands, who had become famous.

As far as England is concerned, animal husbandry were developed in the neighboring areas of London. The new bourgeois class, merchant and capitalists slowly proceeded to implement agricultural management practices in the new business. A continuous effort has been made to balance the agricultural produce according to the varing market conditions, with a lot of investment on the advanced irrigation methods and animal related agricultural properties so as to improve agriculture with keen interest on exports to flauders and neighbouring countries. In 1565, Flamishi organizers grow turnip crop in England for the first time. In the sixteenth century, beginning of clovage and Shamima became particularly popular. Similarly, irrigated pastures or Elizabethan era called "Water Meadows" was also practiced not less. Ckranuvrtiy expansion of crops such as wheat instead of other crops in some areas, the evidence is growing. In conclusion, sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, major changes in the nature of agriculture in central England.

In this respect, the conditon of northern France was similar to that of England and neighbouring countries, but in moving towards central France its opposite condition was observed. England and

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the Netherlands had an influence in this area, and importance is given to do farming by animals and for them to produce fodder. But in areas where such conditions were not so favourable for cultivation of cereals, cattle farming was the main activity of the rural population and the market- because of the economy or milk means of promotion - generated from the sale of materials to local needs grain reserves could be available.Hilly plains than in the business sector were more conscious of growing grain farmer in tune was fairly plain. Narmondi, British, Boulogne, Limogs and parent friendly due to the climate and the condition of Lands and develop good natural pastures because it is more interested in cattle farming was the main activity of some importance was given to the cultivation of cereals.Here are a regular part of growing crops, fodder crops became transformed.

Task In France which crops are cultivated? Check out.

Western and South—Like west and southeast France, due to the strong attraction to produce cereals and due to the increase in the price of agricultural produce the farm land of grape became less. A variety of crops were cultivated in south-western France. In the sixteenth century farm was very small but with small changes in the rural area was their tendency toward expansion. A variety of crops were being cultivated of in which the destruction of crops can be minimised.

As far as Mediterranean Europe is concerned, the system of farm in nearby areas of sea cost was different. Encouraging signs of recovery were visible in some places, while other places again adopted the practices of those who have already worn—Piety earlier. There is no doubt that during the price rise, the work of making land useful for agriculture was done ambitiously while with price fall it was stopped.

Attracted by the growing prices of grains, up to 1550 farmers, capturing the grazing field of farmers were converted them into agro-frozen. In sixteenth century, roman companies got some progress in terms of converting land into agriculture related field but the farming got temporary benefit from this as this work stopped in the next century. In southern France, in fifteenth century the golden period of farming came when the farmers of that are grew maize and other crops in their land. From the destiny of grapes and Figaro, in the fleids of Catolonia, Belesia, and Andaluis mixed farming is done. In po ghati, fooder crops germinated with other crops.

Agricultural Production Capacity

How much was the yield of the main crops grown in various countries of Europe? As far as the neighbouring countries of Poland and Danube River is concerned, there was no special difference between the proportion of the agro-produce of east Europe and the proportion of agro-produce of northern Europe? In the region of Rush and Balkan, the yield of agro-produce was very less.

Notes Russia was Higher than the Yield of Jute in Poland.

In neighbouring countries, enough yields were obtained from the crops of grain. The average ratio of the agro-produce of this region seemed to be more than the agro-produce of other parts of the Europe in seventeenth century while we got a decrease in the agro-produce in all the islands in that time. The proof of getting more yields from pea and bean is got from northern Netherlands and in some level in England. Yet, the yield of grain in England was slightly more than the other regions of Europe, but

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it was less than the yield of Flemish, because the yielding of pulses was more in England. The data of Francis nearby area of Atlantic is not available. The data of nearby area of Atlantic (Spain and Poland) is also not available but those data which are available is difficult to understand.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Expansion of the monetary system ..... reached.
2. In the sixteenth century the number of poor rural farmers was .....
3. Continuously lordly authority in Germany grew .....
4. Location of labour on land in England ..... got it.
5. UK rural society gradually ..... was made.

11.3 Summary

- Expansion of the monetary economy has reached the villages affected traditional values. The price impact of the revolution was felt in the property market, the various sectors rising prices for grain farmers and dairy products and meat attempted to take advantage of the developing market.
- Geography and climate were both formed the backbone of rural activities and their results were also affected. Paris has also been improved in some places, but it was so small-scale agriculture of Europe's natural that it could not free of obstacles.
- Central and Eastern Europe in the early sixteenth century landowner, whether they be religious or secular, began to try to push the limits of his own land. Showing this they take their land rights of farmers on the land and used to pay the lowest price. It was especially in Poland.
- Elbe River in the south and west, the opposite of all, loud series of elimination starting to catch up with old lordly properties. War, currency devaluation, civil and religious strife and rebellion of farmers vassals rights gradual loss of all of these reasons and more easy transfer of land.
- Italian peninsula, the land tenure systems of the various regional differed. Piedmont some major properties remained on the ground often mostly small farms growing trend of sharing and managing partner - was handed over to tenants.
- Breakdown structure with lordly land - owned agricultural class from time to time changes were thought to be more advantageous. The development of the city and intra-regional and international trade, developing markets, the rise of the monetary economy, the expansion of the wool industry and the emergence of the capitalist class and more presence. The practice of land acquisition, coupled with the vast land holdings of the church growth in properties and land - the relationship between owners and farmers have changed.
- As far as England is concerned, animal husbandry were developed in the neighboring areas of London. Gradually businessman - the capitalists and the new bourgeois class agriculture - managing new trade, - methods applied. Agricultural produce continuous effort to adapt to the market conditions, irrigation and livestock - related agriculture - much capital was spent on improving the property.

11.4 Keywords

- **Devaluation:** Price, Fall in Price, etc.
- **Ckranuvrtiy:** According to order Cyclic, Cyclic

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Notes

11.5 Review Questions

1. Please describe the prevailing regional disparities in agriculture.
2. Land—Owned by analyzing the legal and social framework.
3. Review the various popular agricultural practices from 16th century to the 18th century.
4. Comment on the following:
   (a) Agricultural Production Capacity (b) Chakranuvarti Agriculture

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Growth 2. Less 3. Assessment 4. Three 5. Tri-national

11.6 Further Readings

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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Notes

Unit 12: Science and Technology: Expansion of Knowledge

CONTENTS

Objectives

Introduction

12.1 Entrance in Medieval World

12.2 Summary

12.3 Keywords

12.4 Review Questions

12.5 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Learn about the science and technology of medieval world.
- Explain the entrance in medieval world.

Introduction

The study of science was not encouraged by church in the medieval period. In the middle age only few books of Aristotle were studied in the area of science, which were received in Europe by the Arabs. Aristotle was considered completely a proper writer and saying anything against him was a horrible crime. Sewanrola a resident of Florence was given the death sentence for this crime. Yet this renaissance witnessed scientists of merits, whose ideas made an amazing transformation in the world.

12.1 Entrance in Medieval World

Renaissance of Science—The period of 14th, 15th and 16th century is considered as the period of discovery of science. In this period, activities of nature attracted the attention of scientists and they tried to find out its secrets. People's interest increased in science and a number of instruments have been produced for scientific studies and research. Here is a brief summary of some scientists.

Roger Bacon (1214–1295 A.D.)—Roger Bacon is considered to be the first scientist. He explained that we can't know about the powers and mysteries of nature without the study of science. He has done so much of work in the field of science that it ended completely the superstition and fanatical reverence for religion from the mind of people of that time. Although during his time people with scientific approach had a fear of condemnation, imprisonment and banishment. Roger Bacon himself suffered a lot, but he didn't care about it at all, and he drew the people's attention towards the study of science nicely.

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Notes Roger Bacon is considered to be the first scientist.

Copernicus (1473–1553 A.D.)—Copernicus was the resident of Poland. Copernicus studied stars of sky deeply and proved that, earth revolves around the sun, but not the sun that revolves around the earth, as Christians believed. Greek scholar "Talsi" propounded the principle in the middle age that, earth is immovable and sun orbits the earth as well as other planets and stars are orbiting the earth. Since the ideas of Copernicus didn't match the ideas of Christianity, so Christians howled him.

Galileo (1564–1642 A.D.)—Galileo was the resident of Italy. He laid the foundation of science of dynamics and built the first ever telescope. He used to study the stars in the sky through this telescope. By virtue of his study, he kept so many scientific things relating to astronomy in front of the world. All these things were against the faith of the follower of the Christianity, so Christians howled Galileo. They told him not to make this kind of discovery but Galileo refused, hence he had to suffer punishment.

Grievo (1500–1600 A.D.)—Grievo pointed out that earth revolves around the sun and other stars are of the nature of sun. Since he was a monk of Dominican community, so pope put the crime of atheism on him and incinerated him in his pyre alive.

Leonardo da Vinci—Leonardo da Vinci was a man of versatility. As his interest was in art, his interest in science was the same. He is also famous as a scientist, because he contributed a lot in this direction. He studied the anatomy of human body a lot. He told the people about the interpersonal relationships of various organs of human body. Not only this, he also revealed some facts by studying the bird's anatomy and their flights.

He made some sketches of pumps and "Kharadon' and also prepared an interesting book of geometry. Thus Leonardo da Vinci searched and provided the knowledge to people in terms of physiology, biology, technology and geometry.

Keplar (1571–1630 A.D.)—Keplar was a German scientist. He did further work on the discovery of Copernicus. Keplar said that earth revolves around the sun but he also pointed that these rotations are not perfectly circular but elliptical.

Other Scientists—Dr. William Harvy told that the blood in human body is kept on circulating. The famous Mathematician of England Sir Isaac Newton propounded the law of gravitation. In this era there also have many advancement in physics and chemistry. Test of ancient Greek scholars Galan and Himpoketeez were republished and their fundamental principles were studied. Resident of Holland Besbeliyas shed ample light on the human anatomy. Other scholars have discovered several important principles of physics. Important discoveries have been made regarding Mathematics, Chemistry and Material Science and new theories have been propounded. In the advancement of Mathematics, names of Yashelia, Keplar, Dikarte and Newton etc. are famous. A scholar told that there is a profound relationship between chemistry and medical science. Galileo invented Hawaii Thermometer and Pendulum Watch besides Telescope. At the same time scientists have produced Barometer and Physical Balance. At the same time a scholar known as Gilbert discovered the Magnet. Steven studied the Pressure of Fluids and propounded the logarithms.

Did u know? Royal society was founded in the year 1632 to encourage science in England.

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There were various reasons of this scientific advancement. By the study of humanitarian scriptures people fell in love with the various objects of this world and they began to discover to know about their reality. This time, kings of England and France showed deep interest in science, and they encouraged the study of science by all means. New elements had been explored relating to the subject of Medicare and pharmaceuticals. New rules of operation had been established. Parsilms told regarding pharmaceuticals and chemical substance. Cords and Halmonte made aware about chemical acid and gases.

Renaissance in Philosophy—The old system of thinking had come to an end in this era. Now everything was considered to be true after testing it logically. Now people began to think freely regarding church and its evil practices criticized it bitterly. There had been two great philosophers and reformers namely Erasmus and Waiclif. Erasmus translated New Testament. Albert Magnus, Peter Abilard and Thomas Avibanas were other important thinkers and philosophers. All these thinkers mainly propounded new principles about church and religious matters and exposed the religious hypocrisy, pretence and pose. Thus, new scientific approach to religion was born and nurtured. It guided religious reform movement further.

The invention of Print Shop (Press)—Books were the main source of providing access of new ideas, new discoveries and new studies to majority of people and providing them with the opportunity to contemplate on these ideas, discoveries and studies. The first Print Shop was opened in Guttenberg in Germany and then Print Shop of Caxton in England was opened. Paper started to be manufactured and more and more material and books began to publish. These books full of new ideas and knowledge made revolutionary changes in human ideas. The invention of press was a key instrument in providing the acceleration to renaissance.

New Geographical Discoveries—Geographical discoveries also emphasized the spirit of the Renaissance. Marcopolo (1250–1323) also explored China and some part of South East Asia. Spain and Portugal led to the maritime discoveries. King Henry the Navigator, of Portugal's encouragement led to this work.

Did u know? Henry the Navigator is famous for the reason that he encouraged and supported to sailors for maritime discoveries.

Due to his encouragement sailors discovered the Arjons and Madira Island in Atlantic Ocean. Cape of Good Hope was discovered in 1486. In 1479, Vasco da Gama the Portuguese discovered the route to India. Columbus discovered West Indies in 1492. Melegan circumambulated the earth. America was also discovered in 1492. These discoveries have greatly increased the trade and its future prospects. In addition, each part of the world's knowledge—science and civilization and culture had an impact on other parts of the world. These discoveries were the basis of Colonization. To make the voyage simple, safe and comfortable, best quality of boats was begun to be manufactured. Uses of navigational instruments were increased and other instruments were also discovered.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. In the Middle Age, in the field of science only few books of ..... were studied.
2. Roger Bacon was considered to be the first ..... .
3. Galileo's scientific theories were opposed by..... .
4. Kings of England and France showed much ..... in science.
5. ..... discovered West Indies in 1492.

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12.2 Summary

- The period of 14th, 15th and 16th century is considered as the period of discovery of science. In this period, activities of nature attracted the attention of scientists and they tried to find out its secrets.
- Galileo was the resident of Italy. He laid the foundation of science of dynamics and built the first ever telescope. He used to study the stars in the sky through this telescope. By virtue of his study he kept so many scientific things relating to astronomy in front of the world.
- Leonardo da Vinci was a man of versatility. As his interest was in art, his interest in science was the same. He is also famous as a scientist, because he contributed a lot in this direction. He studied the anatomy of human body a lot. He told the people about the interpersonal relationships of various organs of human body.
- By the study of humanitarian scriptures people fell in love with the various objects of this world and they began to discover to know about their reality. This time, kings of England and France showed deep interest in science, and they encouraged the study of science by all means.
- All these thinkers mainly propounded new principles about church and religious matters. And exposed the religious hypocrisy, pretence and pose. Thus, new scientific approach to religion was born and nurtured. It guided religious reform movement further.

12.3 Keywords

- **Guttenberg:** The first city of Germany where press had been invented
- **Encouragement:** Encourage, Promote

12.4 Review Questions

1. Describe major events of middle age.
2. Interpret the geographical discoveries of middle age.
3. Please provide the introduction of chief scientists of middle age.

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Aristotle 2. Scientist 3. Christians 4. Interest 5. Columbus

12.5 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 13: Literature and Institutions of Learning

CONTENTS

Objectives

Introduction

13.1 Education and Literature in Renaissance

13.2 Summary

13.3 Keywords

13.4 Review Questions

13.5 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Learn about literature and learning of renaissance period.
- Know about Education in middle age.

Introduction

In the middle age, people usually interested in soul, liberation, God, church and consideration in relation to the ruler. Man's personality was not important at all at that time, but due to the influence of renaissance people's attitude has changed. Now people's attraction towards hell-heaven, God and religion was reduced drastically and they focused their mind towards the progress of individuals and the world.

13.1 Education and Literature in Renaissance

Typically, Italy is considered the birthplace of renaissance. This is because, most of the scholars that came from Kustuntunia to Italy, they came with some valuable books and manuscripts with them. Here these scholars were welcomed, because scholars like Dante, Patrarch and Boccaccio had great impact on the people by virtue of their composition in thirteenth and fourteenth century.

Renaissance in Literature—Now we shall mention some of the great writers of renaissance, whose works are still considered ideal in the eyes today's world.

Dante (1265–1321)—He was a resident of Florence. His noted epic was Divine Comedy. It is considered the biggest literary text of this age. This test is written not in Latin but in Italian. At that time Italian language was the language of mass. Although this treatise is a description of pilgrimage, due to public spiritedness, nature, inspection and independent interest, it supposed to guide the path of renaissance.

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Did u know? "Divine Comedy", the epic of renaissance, is considered to be the biggest epic of this age.

Patrarch, (1304–1374)—Italy's resident, Patrarch was the first and greatest representative of humanism. He was the first scholar to recognize the importance of ancient literature of Greece and Rome and told others accordingly. Ancient Latin literature was his greatest love. He put lots of efforts to inculcate interest in public regarding the compositions of Berjis, Cicero and Livi.

Boccaccio, (1331–1375)—Boccaccio was a noted writer. His text 'Decameron' is a noted text. There are some very interesting stories in this text. The famous poet of England Chaucer was inspired by this test of Boccaccio and composed "Canterbury Tales".

Lorenzo de' Medici—The greatest rose writer of this era was Lorenzo de' Medici. He was a political leader of Florence. He was also a good scholar and poet of Latin language. He opened a library and a school in Florence, where Greek texts were taught.

Other Scholars of Italy—Other writers of Italy were, Cosimo de' Medici and Mirdonlo, who were the scholars and writers of other languages. Other than them, two other poets and writers were Taimo and Ariesto (1474–1533). The biggest writer of politics was Machiavelli (1469–1527). Text, "The Prince" and "The Art of War" written by him are noted one. Principles of politics which are discussed in these texts can be compared to the "Arthashaahtra" (Economics) of Chanakya

Desiderius Erasmus (1479–1536)—He was the noted scholar of Holland. A text "The Praise of Folly" written by him is a noted one. It is a satiric poem or satire, which openly condemned the depravity of clergymen and evils of Christianity in unequivocal terms. Many scholars are of the view that, this article of Erasmus has reduced the ordinary people's reverence and respect for the church and clergymen. Erasmus travelled many countries in Europe. It would be fair to say that he was the pioneer of England's renaissance and religious reforms. England's scholars regarded him as their leader.

Chaucer (1340–1400)—Full name of Chaucer was Geoffrey Chaucer. He was the writer of the language of masses of England. He went to Italy many times and was much influenced by Boccaccio. His famous book is "Canterbury Tales". And this book is considered as the link between middle age and modern age.

Cervantez (1247–1616)—He was one of the famous writers of Spain. His famous composition is "Don-Quixote". In this book, mockery of medieval knights has been made, through a story of high flown.

Sir Thomas Moore—He was an English scholar and humanitarian. His famous composition is "Utopia". In this book, he imagined such a state, which is an ideal state in his vision. The Utopia of Moore was an imaginary state. Society described in Utopia is a perfect society where citizens have full Independence. People are of the presumption that to write this book, Moore got inspiration from Plato's book "Republic". Francis Bacon and Spencer had a great impact of Moore on them.

Francis Rabelais (1945–1553)—Francis Rabelais was a great humanitarian. This French writer was a supporter of the importance of an individual and his natural tendency. His point was that if a man does something according to his instinct, so there is nothing bad in it. He was a clergyman and had a great knowledge in relation to the life of clergymen. He criticized hypocritical clergymen bitterly.

Notes The biggest writer of politics was Machiavelli (1469–1527). Text, "The Prince" and "The Art of War" written by him are noted one. Principles of politics which are discussed in these texts can be compared to the "Arthashaahtra" (Economics) of Chanakya.

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Other Scholars and Writers—Additionally, Dean Collette, Jaanfish Cardinal Wulje were other writers and humanitarian. Poet Edmund Spencer (1552–1599) and dramatist Shakespeare (1564–1616) are the famous poets of England. Subject of the plays in this period was old one and pertaining to education, but rendering of subject and its style was different. Plays were created by taking human life, importance of human being and scientific ideas in to account. In addition to Shakespeare, Marlow and Robert Green were other famous dramatists. Francis Bacon is considered to be the greatest philosopher, politician and father of prose writing in English of his time. Montaigne (1533–1592) is the France's greatest writer of this time, on whose style Bacon gave birth to the treatise literature in England.

Native Languages or Local Languages—Renaissance has its impact in such a way that, in each country the use of their native languages or local languages was increased and they flourished. Literature was composed in their own languages of all countries such as Italy, France, Spain, England and Germany etc. In this era the influence of religion and philosophy was finished and individuals and worldly subjects came to be written on. The writers didn't have to depend on the religious subjects for their stories. They began to produce literature about the ordinary events of life and wrote texts in local languages in place of Latin.

Drama—There was a big advancement of dramas at the end of middle age and in renaissance period. Most of the dramas were played on stage in the subjects related to religion and the church. By these plays the lord Jesus' life events, his miracles and things of courtesy were displayed. The main purpose of all these plays was not merely entertainment. The real purpose of these plays was to teach people, to lead saint like, holy and disciplined life. At the time of renaissance, dramas were began to be written on the subjects such as, routine events of human life and human emotions in place of religious stories or mystical and miraculous dramas. Plays were begun to be written for the development of human elements and scientific ideas. In England too the era of modern drama began, and John Robert Greene and Malow etc. composed modern plays.

Guardian of Renaissance—Pope Nicholas V (1447–1475), Julius II (1503–1513) and Leo X of this time were big adherent, lovers and supporter of new education. Pope Nicholas V established a library in his palace in the Vatican, which is still considered the world's top library. He began to make noted church of 'Saint Peter' in Rome. He ordered valuable building materials, super ordinate artisan, painter and sculptor from far away.

Renaissance in the Art—Renaissance had its impact in every field of art. Devis says that renaissance was a rebellion against the shackles of rules and traditions of middle age. And this rebellion appears to be emerged most in the field of art. Art of this time is the symbol of innovative ideas. There is inevitableness in it, in place of artificiality of the middle age. New techniques, colour, light and shades are taken care of in this period of art. Liveliness is the distinctive characteristics of the art of this period.

Artwork—In the middle age and in the early age of renaissance era, Christianity had a great influence on the art. Gentle and humanitarian emotions of Christian art were used to be displayed in the paintings of Christ. But gradually art was given religious form by theologians. Hence the originality of art continued to decrease. Entangled in the paintings of religious feelings, the route of growth and development of art was discontinued. Protest against the Baijentian traditions resulted the renaissance of art in Italy. Simbeyu and Gito gave birth to the new genre. Gito painted with religious and domestic subjects. Artwork grew more and more in Italy and it became a symbol of renaissance. The painting of Raphael and Leonardo da Vinci introduced Italy with the new method or genre of art. Masaccio gave a prominent place to realism in his paintings.

Leonardo Da Vinci—Leonardo da Vinci was an efficient painter, building maker and great painter of Italy. The great artist of him has been vocal in his paintings. His mural painting "The Last Supper' is still considered the greatest paintings of the world. His second great work is the painting of a woman. The name of this painting is "Mona Lisa'. Some of the characteristics of this painting still make artists astonished. Smiling woman in the picture, her eyes and expression of smile on her lips is such a surprising and touching, that true artist keeps on watching her. This picture of Vinci is an immortal picture. Vinci painted the several paintings of trees and humans, in which he gave a touch of light and

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shades and gave a way to the new painting. In the last days of his life Vinci left Italy and went to France, where French emperor Francis respected him greatly.

Michael Angelo (1475–1564)—Michael Angelo was a resident of Italy. He was a great painter, sculptor and expert of architecture. He painted several mural paintings in basilica and cathedral of pope in Rome. He marked nearly 145 paintings in 6 thousand of space in the church, which seems to be the statue of realization of human life. The perfection of the art of the paintings of Michael Angelo is so handy that we rarely find it elsewhere.

Raphael (1483–1520)—Raphael has a distinctive place among Italian painters, he created numerous paintings to decorate the pope's basilica and church. He was impressed by Leonardo da Vinci and Michael Angelo in the field of art, but he too had his originality. The biggest feature of Raphael's paintings is that, there was a marking of depth along with length and breadth. In terms of ratio, emotion, marking, solemnity, simplicity and precise depiction of nature, Raphael paintings are matchless. His "Madonnas' painting is very famous. His painting named 'Sistine Madonna' is the most famous painting. In this period Albrecht Durer and Holbein in Germany, Hubert Van Eyck, Rubens and Rembrandt in Holland, and Velasquez were the famous painters. Oddo and Goldsmiths in this period were the main artists in England.

Sculpture and Architecture—Sculptor and architecture were two main parts of renaissance. Ghiberti and Donatella followed realism style, Rovia made sculptures with decking. In the field of architecture Nangethik style began to decline, in which ancient and modern manner resembled. The vivid sample of that style is the famous church of 'Saint Peters' in Rome. Church was the biggest object of magnificence in this era. Church was there for sure in every village and town. In the beginning these churches were built on Roman style and after that they were began to be built in the gothic style. In these churches precious and beautiful accessories flooring, carpets and chandelier were employed. The work of fine carving was done in woodworks. Pots which were used in churches were valuable and jeweled. Embroidered glasses were used in windows of churches.

At the time of renaissance churches and other buildings were made straight and mediocre high dome, like Greek temples according to the Roman style, instead of very high and rising skyward. Advanced arches took the place of round arches. The three main cathedrals are Saint Peters in Rome, Saint Paul in London and Saint Mark in Venice.

The three renowned artists of this time namely Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo and Raphael belonged to Florence. All these were proficient in several art. Michael Angelo was a very good painter, craftsman and sculptor. His show of cleanliness of body structure and organ display in his paintings and sculptures are the evidence of his excellence. Modern painters are astonished by seeing his creations. In addition, two siblings Hubert and John had been in Holland. Their paintings are beautiful and entertaining. Velasquez and Murilo in Spain were good artists. Albrecht Durer (1471–1528) and Holbein (1497–1523) in Germany. In their paintings mostly Jesus' life related scenes hell, heaven etc. are displayed. In these paintings subjects related to public life and domestic family life and emotions are depicted. It appears that not only was the monopoly of Christianity in the arts. All painters in their paintings, sculptors in their sculptures the new style and the appearance of new things and new subjects. The art objects of these artists can be seen even today in many European cities, palaces, churches and museum pieces.

Music—There was also a good progress of music in this period. Such instruments which would not have had better appearances were improved in medieval era. New instruments creating a nice mellow sound were designed. The Violin and the Piano were invented in this period only. In the experts of music of this period the place of Palestrino is prominent. He got education under the guidance of pope and he is considered to be the father of cathedral music. His influence and inspirations resulted in the development of music in 17th century in Italy and in 18th century in Germany. In this period religious songs were written and they were sung with instruments in proper rhythms, tones.

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Self Assessment

Notes

State whether the following statements are True or False:

1. Italy is considered to be the birth place of Renaissance.
2. Dante was a resident of America.
3. Chaucer was the famous writer of the language of masses, of renaissance period.
4. Francis Rabelais was a great humanitarian.
5. There was a declining in dramas at the end of middle age and in renaissance period.
6. 'Utopia' is the famous composition of Sir Thomas Moore

13.2 Summary

- Renaissance has its impact in such a way that, in each country the use of their native languages or local languages was increased and they flourished. Literatures were composed in their own languages of all countries such as Italy, France, Spain, England and Germany etc.
- There was a big advancement of dramas at the end of middle age and in renaissance period. Most of the dramas were played on stage in the subjects related to religion and the church. By these plays the lord Jesus' life events, his miracles and things of courtesy were displayed.
- Renaissance had its impact in every field of art. Devis says that, renaissance was a rebellion against the shackles of rules and traditions of middle age. And this rebellion appears to be emerged most in the field of art. Art of this time is the symbol of innovative ideas. There is inevitableness in it, in place of artificiality of the middle age.
- In the middle age and in the early age of renaissance era Christianity had a great influence on the art. Gentle and humanitarian emotions of Christian art were used to be displayed in the paintings of Christ. But gradually art was given religious form by theologians.
- Raphael has a distinctive place among Italian painters; he created numerous paintings to decorate the pope's basilica and church. He was impressed by Leonardo da Vinci and Michael Angelo in the field of art, but he too had his originality.
- Sculptor and architecture were two main parts of renaissance. Ghiberti and Donatella followed realism style, Rovia made sculptures with decking. In the field of architecture Nangethik style began to decline, in which ancient and modern manner resembled.
- There was also a good progress of music in this period. Such instruments which would not have had better appearances were improved in medieval era. New instruments creating a nice mellow sound were designed. Violin and Piano were invented in this period only.

13.3 Keywords

- **Mona Lisa:** A famous portrait made by Leonardo da Vinci
- **Raphael:** The famous painter of Italy

13.4 Review Questions

1. When the beginning of renaissance is considered?
2. Explain the development in the field of art, literature, music and painting, in renaissance period.
3. Critically examine the achievements of renaissance period.

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Notes

Answers: Self Assessment

1. True	2. False	3. True
4. True	5. False	6. True

13.5 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.*
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Unit 14: Religious Establishment

CONTENTS

Objectives

Introduction

14.1 Catholic Church

14.2 Meaning of Religious Reforms

14.3 Causes of Reforms

14.4 Prime Social Reformers

14.5 Summary

14.6 Keywords

14.7 Review Questions

14.8 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Familiar with Catholic Church.
- Learn about religious reforms movements.
- Understand the causes of movements.

Introduction

In the early sixteenth century, there was a total domination of Catholic Church in the whole of western and central Europe, from Lithuania to Ireland and from Norway and Finland to Portugal and Hungry. Every child born in to a Christian family was considered to be the member of Catholic Church. The church was public and departmental not the individual and elective which was arranged by taxes and dues. Each state was the supporter of the church, and people lifting their fingers at officials of the organization of church were punished by states fairly. Church was considered to be the sign of traditional beliefs and faith of Christianity. It was considered to be the patron of religious values and moral standards.

14.1 Catholic Church

President of the organizational structure of Christendom's religious empire was the bishop of Rome, who was called with the name of Pope. His election was made by certain priests who were called

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"Cardinal". Pope was the supreme creator and supreme judge of Catholic Church, and he was the administrator of all activities and financing of the church. He used to have privilege or claim to have had privilege in other areas than his specific religious functions. He was the rural of city of Rome and "Papal" States around it. He was capable of sacking a ruler of Christian state of Europe, and this right was exercised by some of the pope in the medieval period. He could revoke any law of any Christian country, which seems to be unreasonable to him. He used to collect tax from the whole Christian land, and for the final decision related to several legal cases such as, marriage, divorce, legacy and succession were presented before him. He also used to appoint the highest prelates in European Catholic states. It is clear that there were no limits of the rights of pope. In the middle age, many attempts were made from time to time to mitigate the rights of the pope but none of them were succeeded. And Christian world was dominated by the pope.

The organizational arrangement of Roman Catholic Church was very vast and wide. There was a "Supreme Council" to assist pope in the administration of church, which consisted of 12 members and these members were called "Cardinal". Initially, one cardinal was the highest prelate of one state. He was appointed by pope and they had to live in Rome. Christendom was also divided in provinces like any other vast empire. Highest prelates of these provinces were also appointed by the pope. The highest prelates of large provinces were called "Petriyak", whereas the prelates of small provinces were called "Archbishop". There were many "Diocese" units in one province. There used to be a city or a town under diocese and prelates of this unit was called "Bishop". There used to be many "Parish" under one diocese. The prelates of Parish were called the "Pastor". Assistant pastor was called "Dickan". There were two categories of pastors, one "Secular Clergy", it means those pastors who were in direct relation with the public. And second one was "Regular", who used to live in monasteries and used to read and tech scriptures.

Did u know? Pope had the capability of sacking the ruler of any Christian state in Europe.

In the late medieval period Catholic Church had to face some problems. Who used to be called "Blasphemous", began to challenge the teachings of the church and started to believe other things in certain places. Most of the apostates were persuaded and others were made quiet by applying pressure on them, and some more obstinate people were made calm by sentencing them to death. As lower pastors of the church became lazy and corrupt, this sparked the crisis in front of the church. But somehow with the help of internal reforms, crisis was dealt with. Church had to suffer the internal disruption in between 1378 to 1417, whereas two persons at the same time calling themselves pope. Council Movement strongly attempted to reduce the limitless power of pope. Some of the prominent scholars and bishops suggested that, the authority of the house of the representatives of the entire Christian world is to be considered more supreme than the pope's authority. But the movement was also unruffled. But everything inside the church was not well, and there were many such things at which devoted Christians were very angry. Some of the popes of fifteenth century came to be extremely worldly, who were much more interested in wealth, literature and art than they were interested in religious matters. One of them was Alexander (1491–1503) who was grown in famous for its luxurious and corrupt life. He used to make varied schemes for the benefit of his ambitious son Caesar Borgia and raffish daughter. The immorality and worldliness which dominated Rome, a glimpse of it also began to appear in other areas. Some bishops, abbots and pastors stopped to discharge their religious duties. Some became wealthy and lazy, some were involved in luxuries and some were ignorant and sinner. Although the number of such prelates was low, however, soon they became the subject of discussion. Dissatisfaction was also spread over due to the financial position of the church. Printed pamphlets were distributed in Germany, which stated that, religion of Germany is sent to Rome to uphold the corrupt court of Rome. Since by this time the foundation of states had been strengthened, and kings' powers

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were greatly increased. So on one hand kings had a desire to get rid of the royal supremacy of the pope and sense of nationalism transfused among people on the other hand. They preferred to be called French or English rather than to be called a Christian. In this way religious reform movement initiated in Europe.

14.2 Meaning of Religious Reforms

The story of division Christianity, founded by Jesus is very old. Three to four hundred years after his death, Christianity was divided into two branches namely Roman Catholic Church and Greek Orthodox Church. Besides Russia and Balkan, all other states in Europe were dominated by the Roman Catholic Church. Its domination was continued till the initial decades of sixteenth century. As it has been told, that, pope and prelates were successful in suppressing the voices which revolted against them. But when in sixteenth century, great revolt stood up against some religious things and ideas, so neither the church was successful in suppressing it nor it could meet the demand of rebels. On the other side, rebellion (Religious Reformers) preferred not to leave their principles and ideas, they leave the Roman Church in protest and thought it appropriate to establish their own church. In this way, Catholic Church was divided. Since rebellions protested the Catholic Church, so their new established religion was known to be famous with "Protestant Religion". Its initial objective was to improve the religion, by removing the corrupt and hypocritical religious rituals of Catholic Church. But its primary objective has changed over the time and new religion was established in place of religious improvement. This event has been distinguished as a "Religious Reforms" in European history.

Notes The movement which was carried out, to demand reforms in the field of religion, in English language, is known as" Reformation".

14.3 Causes of Reforms

Renaissance, commercial revolution, scientific fellowship, establishment of national states resulted in the creation of new environment in Europe, and this is considered the root cause of this movement. Otherwise sound of protests voices from 11th century against the corruption in churches. Reformists succeeded in 16th century because the environment of Europe got changed and plebeian also supported the demand. So the main causes of this reform should be searched in social, economical and political context. Precisely the main causes of this reform are as under.

Impact of Renaissance—Renaissance led people to the independent thinking, humanistic ideology and scientific way, by eliminating the medieval beliefs and superstitions fastened by the bonds of religion. Rationalism has now taken the place of religious faith. As a result, people started to understand the correct form of religion and disfavored the superstitions and prevalent corruption in churches. Secular teachings emphasized the need to understand the individual and this world. It shook the foundation of beliefs established from centuries. Religious reformers emphasized to consider the principles and disciplines of the Roman Church through the scientific and logical eyes. They made lethal attack on the schooling provided by the religious practices. Paper, printing house and the translation of religious text into lingua franca, encouraged and inspired the custom of religious reform movement.

Internal Weaknesses of Church—Internal weaknesses of Church were the key foundation of reformist movement. Normal people had faith in pope, considering him to be the Christ's representative. However

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in 1378, the dispute regarding pope's position that disrupted after the death of Pope Gregory, gave a severe setback to the prestige of the pope. After the death of Pope Gregory, cardinals elected Urban VI as a pope, but due to his brutal and foolish actions made many cardinals his opponent. French cardinals ran away from Rome to Naples and they declared Clement VII the new Pope. In this way now there were two Pope, the centre of Urban was Rome and that of Clement was Avignon in France. Urban had a support of Roman officials, England, Flanders and Scandinavian countries, so Clement had a support of countries such as France, Italy, Naples, Sisley and Scotland. Now none of the pope had monopoly of complete Catholic Church. This situation remained till 1417. Lastly Martin V was elected as a Pope unanimously and the time of differences came to an end. But the struggle that took place for the Pope's position reduced the faith and allegiance to the pope in public mind. Now they began to think how pope could be God's representative on earth, while the French kings can get him elected. This event resulted in huge setbacks for the unity of church.

One of the reasons behind the internal weakness of church was the supreme council of church which was dominated by the cardinals of Italy. When prelates in other countries of Europe were appointed, so pope used to appoint the relatives of Cardinals of Italy in place of appointing the local people of those countries. The domination of Italians on the organizational positions of church was seen with the feeling of envy and malice by people of other countries. Another reason was the Pope's and his officers' corrupt and luxurious life. Although it was necessary for prelates and pastors to remain unmarried, most of the Popes and prelates were the fathers of illegitimate child. The problem of illegitimate sons and daughters of prelates produced a turbulent environment in whole Europe.

Task There was a prohibition of marriage for prelates.

One of the causes behind the protest was that, most of the prelates stopped to discharge their religious duties. Prelates appointed in England, Germany, France and other countries were mostly Italians and they liked to stay in Italy. And they never used to go to their workplace even to perform religious rituals, whereas they received their position related funding from their workplace. People started to say that, when they can't discharge their duties, so why should our money be wasted in their luxurious life? Due to the intervention of some pastors from Florence and other cities the emergence of national and local patriotism took place and people living in these cities started to make efforts to free themselves from the domination of pope of Rome. It also had an impact on people of other countries.

Some religious people attempted to attract the attention of the pope and supreme council with a view to improving the organization, over the centuries, but they didn't succeed. Wycliffe of England demanded the reforms voicing against the magnificent and luxurious life of pastors. John Huss of Bohemia also criticized their activities. But both of them were punished. Councilor movement took place in fifteenth century, which prepared a plan of internal reforms in church. But due to pope's intervention this plan was also unsuccessful. Later scholars like Erasmus also emphasized on the need of improvement in cathedral activities. In this way, the extreme need of religious reforms was felt in the early sixteenth century, which strengthen its background.

Political Causes—One of the main causes of religious reform movement was the political influence of pope and the kings' aspiration to free from pope's influence. The coronation of all the kings abided by Roman Catholic Church was done either by pope or by his representatives, or with the permission of pope. Pope had a right to intervene in the domestic and foreign affairs of the state. Pope could ostracize any catholic king from religion and could pass the order to make public against that ruler. In this way pope has limitless political power. On the other side, national and autocratic states had emerged in Europe till sixteenth century, kings' power had strengthen strongly. Kings didn't like the political dominance of pope, because due to this their sovereignty was getting injured. So they wanted to get free from the pope's influence. Pope was the head of churches of all catholic states, so in this

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capacity, appointing officials of the church in these states was a matter of his authority. It was not liked by the kings, because usually pope appointed opponents of kings in such designations, to bother these kings. It struck several disputes between prelates and kings, and kings had to take the pope's shelter to solve these disputes. So kings wanted such a Christianity which shouldn't be loyal to some alien pope. The second cause of struggle between pope and kings was the courts of church.

Did u know? At the beginning of feudal period when Roman courts were began to extinct, so church established its courts to deliver the justice to people.

Till the beginning of the sixteenth century these courts were existed and the judgment of several issues such as marriage, divorce and succession was delivered by these courts of church. It was not liked by the kings. They wanted to establish the importance of their stately courts, because several times due to contradictory judgment bizarre situation was created. Public was also against the religious courts, because these courts had been the centre of bribery and corruption. It acted as obstacle to carry out the administrative activities smoothly.

According to some scholars, the main cause of struggle between pope and kings was the wealth of church. Church had a lot of land and church was not supposed to pay any state tax on the yield produced from this land. Church also used to collect religious tax from public, which resulted into higher income. Church used to receive lots of money from devoted Christians. Altogether church was much prosperous and heads of these churches used to live a life as magnificent and luxurious as kings'. On the other side kings desperately needed funds to carry out the governance and to strengthen the military power. So they wanted to levy the tax on the land belonged to church. So kings started to cooperate and protect the religious reformers, so that they could fulfill their interest as soon as pope's domination ends. **D.J. Hill** has written in this context, "if protestant movement were only a religious movement, so it couldn't thrive till the life of its creator, the thing that made it successful was its political objective and influence, especially diplomacy". Actually because of protection of the states was not available to the reformists prior to Luther, so they were unsuccessful, and due to protection of kings Luther was saved from the punishment of pope.

Economic Causes—In medieval period the European economy was dependent on agriculture. Peasants involved in agriculture were tied up under the control of feudal system and they hadn't had any kind freedom at all. The industries were also tied up in the guild system. Namely there was a lack of personal freedom in industrial sector. Establishment of national states and collapse of feudal system in renaissance period resulted into the change in the situation of farmers. Workers and capitalist won freedom in the industrial sector. It leads to the development of trade and commerce as well as industries, which in turns led the emergence of an affluent middle class. Middle class attitude towards life didn't match with the teachings of the church. Where church entailed the spiritual qualities and preparation of other worldly life, middle class wanted to spend the peaceful life in this world. In addition, traders had other types of complaint from church. They withstood crises by travelling distant countries and when they returned home country after earning money by trades and commerce, so a large part of their profit would go to church as an offering. Rulers were unable to assist the traders against the exploitation of the church, because they lacked sufficient military power. So, merchant class made the rulers strong, by supporting the ruler financially. Traders also had the compliant of the fact that church was against the interest on debt. But with the development of the trade and commerce it became necessary to give and take the interest on loan. Because of both of these reforms, merchant provided the strength to the speed of reform movement by supporting the demand of religious reform. It is clear that, in the development of religious reform movement there was an important role of the economy.

Other Causes—Many other causes are responsible for the religious reform movement. One of the causes was scientific progress. In the renaissance period, there was an expansion of ideas of Greek

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scientists, pertaining to the world and human being, which had drastically reduced the impact of medieval assumptions of church. For example, church considered the ideas of Ptolemy, that earth is the centre of the earth, but scientists had proved that earth revolves around the sun. Similarly, other scientific discoveries proved many assumptions of the church false. The spread of education also helped to reduce the impact of the religion.

The decisions and the hearings of appeals were openly brought and sold in the religious courts of Rome. This thing was also turned to be one of the causes of movement, because in this kind of system, poor couldn't get the justice and rich ones used to be successful in getting the desired justice as they want with the force of money. Another reason was that higher positions of the church were sold. In other words, pope himself used to appoint those people in higher positions who were willing to pay him more money. As a result members of the affluent families sat on higher positions, and with the influence of their position, they used to benefit their families. Enormous discontent spread over, among the lot of people. Similarly, another reason was that the pastor used to teach their parishioner arbitrary religion and charge their parishioner with lots of money at will.

Contemporary Causes—The reason of the religious reform was the opposition of "Indulgence" by Martin Luther. Indulgence was such an apology letter, which could be purchased by money, and there was assurance of pope to those who purchased it, that their sins will be forgiven.

14.4 Prime Social Reformers

Notes Intellectual opponent of Roman Catholic Church can be categorized into three categories, namely, Mystic or devotionalist, Humanist and Reformist.

Mystic thinkers were the supporters of ancient ideals and principles of religion. According to them emancipation can be achieved through religious belief and devotion. They gave more importance to faithful devotion than knowledge. The name of German pastor Erwarte and his disciple John Towlar are remarkable among these people. Among humanist thinkers, names of Dante, Petrarch and Lorenzo Valla are famous. Humanistic thinkers gave importance to human life and importance of otherworldly life was made secondary. They emphasized to make Christianity more moral, humanistic and rational. Reformist thinkers sought radical changes in the current organization of church and life of pastor. Detailed introduction of some of them are as below.

John Wycliffe (1320-1384)—John Wycliffe an English scholar was a professor in Oxford University. He criticized several preaching of catholic religion and activities of the church. He declared that "pope is not the representative of god on the earth and religious preaching given by corrupt and injudicious pastors are pointless". He said that pastors leading a magnificent and luxurious life, how could they be helpful in forgiving the sins of others? He said that every Christian should act according to the principles of bible and pope doesn't need guidance of church or pastors for this thing. He also sought that the profuse wealth of church should be possessed by state. Some scholars are of the view that he translated Bible into English with the help of his companion for the common people, but other scholars don't consider it authentic. But it's certain that he inspired his followers to study the Bible translated in English. He harshly criticized the principle of "Tatwantaran" (transformation of bread and wine into the body and blood of the Christ by pastor with the help of divine power). Literally, Wycliffe ideas were revolutionary which couldn't be beard by the orthodox theologians. They accused him of "blasphemy", but they got afraid of the popularity of Wycliffe in public and couldn't take any strict action against him. Wycliffe also promised not to promote his ideas publically. He also gave up his service of the university

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and received an honorable death. But later official of the church took off his dead body from graveyard and got it thrown in filthy place. His followers in England were called "Lollards". They continued to promote the ideas of Wycliffe, church tortured then gravely and some of them were burnt alive.

Task Explain the principle of "Tatwantaran" (Transformation of factors).

John Hus (1369–1515)—Wycliffe ideas reached to Germany and Austria through some disciples, and there they were propounded by John Hus. John Hus was a resident of Bohemia and he was a professor in Prague University. His ideas had a deep impact of Bible. He was agreed with the fact of Wycliffe, that a Christian can find the path of emancipation through the study of Bible, and for this thing he doesn't need the cooperation of church or theologians. People of Bohemia were influenced by his ideas greatly. In 1414, he was called to corroborate his ideas in front of the supreme council of church. Although emperor promised Hus for physical security, nevertheless, he was arrested and burnt alive for publicizing the atheism and criticism of the church. This hideous and vandal act of church gave rise to the armed rebellion in the whole Bohemia. There was also a political reason of this rebellion. Czech people in Bohemia wanted freedom from the German influence. Whatever the case, but there was great struggle between both the sides for several years. Pope, Holy Roman Emperor and German put untiring efforts to suppress the Czech rebellion but they were unsuccessful in doing so. Eventually, pope had made a pact with followers of John Hus. He accepted the several allegations charged on church and promise to remove them.

Savonarola (1452–1498)—Savonarola was a scholar, pastor and politician of the city of Florence. He advocated the new ideas among people and soon he became famous due to his enthusiastic speeches. He harshly criticized both, the existing morality and politics. His actual rule stored after the death of Lorenzo. Now he emphasized in improvement of corrupted rules and activities of church. Savonarola disallowed the pope's order. Due to this he was called in front of the supreme council of the church for explanation and was burnt alive, as he was accused of condemnation of church.

Erasmus (1466–1536)—Erasmus was a resident of Holland. He lived in England for few years and used to teach Greek language and literature in Oxford University. He was an impressive writer, thinker, scholar and reformist of his age. He was invited honorably in big elite families in Europe. Erasmus was also dissatisfied with prevailing corruption and evils in church. In his book "The Praise of Folly" he had criticized greatly, the ignorance of priests and prelates and those foolish people, who believed that, religion only means that, pilgrimage, shaiva worship and forgiveness of pope by taking fluid etc. in his criticism satire and ridicule were predominant, that's why educated people used to read his creations with interest. Erasmus condemned almost all those evils which were later greatly condemned by Luther. The only difference was that the real ideas of Erasmus could not be understood by plebeians. For the promotion of basic principles of Christianity, Erasmus published pure version of New Testament and correctly interpret the origin of religion. It exposed the several mistakes of theologians.

Martin Luther (1483–1546)—The greatest dissatisfaction against the prevalent corruption and evils in church was spread over in Germany, and a powerful and comprehensive movement against the church was also carried out in Germany. The leader of this movement was Martin Luther. He was born in a poor family but he was brilliant since his childhood. He did M.A. from Erfurt University in 1505. After that he started to study law but due to some unknown event he left the study and beard stoicism and joined the Christian monastery. While living in monastery in Erfurt, he started to find the way of emancipation. There head of the monastery suggested him to rely on god's grace and forgiveness in place of relying on his virtuous actions. While living here he Luther seriously contemplated on Saint Paul's and Saint Augustine's articles, by this he came to know that man is not able to do any virtue and salvation can only be achieved through devotion to god. Still Luther was not satisfied. In 1508, he joined Wittenberg

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University as a professor and he was associated with the university until his death. Here he started to teach the doctrine of salvation from devotion and Paul's letter. At university he was famous for his musical skills and eloquence. In 1511, the great prelates were engaged in earning money from proper or improper ways. And were engaged in formation of cliques and manipulation, to reduce the influence of each other. They were living worldly life by neglecting their duties. Luther had a great disappointment from the corrupt conduct of prelates. He now had firm belief, that principle institution of religion and its operator is the chief enemy of religion. In 1517, an important event occurred which made Luther the overt rebel, and the event was "Sales of sin releasing letter".

Notes According to Catholic tradition, any person can get forgiveness for the sins that he has done, if he repent for those sins. From doing so doors of heaven get opened even for the sinner.

In these days, Pope Leo X was collecting money to reconstruct the Saint Peters' Church in Rome. And to collect the money he started to sale "Indulgence" (Sin Releasing Letter). Providing indulgence was not a new thing. After the death, souls of such sinner had to rest in hell for some time to suffer the punishment of sin. With the help of Indulgence, the duration in hell or hardness of punishment can slightly be reduced or it can be fully waived off. Indulgence could only be meaningful, if a person receiving it repent with the true heart. One of the means of repentance among others was, offering to church or charity to poor. For this pope used to issue indulgence to the concerned person.

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Every state had a ..... of Church.
2. The supreme head of the empire of Christendom was the ..... of Rome.
3. There was a ..... council for assisting pope in the administration of church.
4. The highest theologian in large provinces was called ..... .
5. Agitator opposed the Catholic Church, and newly established religion by them was known by the name of ..... religion.
6. The reason of protest was, refusal of ..... by theologians.
7. Church established their ..... to deliver the justice to people.
8. The main cause of struggle between pope and kings were the ..... church.

14.5 Summary

- President of the organizational structure of Christendom's religious empire was the bishop of Rome, who was called with the name of Pope. His election was made by certain priests who were called "Cardinal". Pope was the supreme creator and supreme judge of Catholic Church, and he was the administrator of all activities and financing of the church.
- The organizational arrangement of Roman Catholic Church was very vast and wide. There was a "Supreme Council" to assist pope in the administration of church, which consisted of 12 members and these members were called "Cardinal". Initially, one cardinal was the highest prelate of one state. He was appointed by pope and they had to live in Rome.

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- Renaissance led people to the independent thinking, humanistic ideology and scientific way, by eliminating the medieval beliefs and superstitions fastened by the bonds of religion. Rationalism has now taken the place of religious faith. As a result, people started to understand the correct form of religion and disfavored the superstitions and prevalent corruption in churches.
- Internal weaknesses of Church were the key foundation of reformist movement. Normal people had faith in pope, considering him to be the Christ's representative. However, in 1378, the dispute regarding pope's position that disrupted after the death of Pope Gregory, gave a severe setback to the prestige of the pope.
- One of the reasons behind the internal weakness of church was the supreme council of church which was dominated by the cardinals of Italy. When prelates in other countries of Europe were appointed, so pope used to appoint the relatives of Cardinals of Italy in place of appointing the local people of those countries. The domination of Italians on the organizational positions of church was seen with the feeling of envy and malice by people of other countries. Another reason was the Pope's and his officers' corrupt and luxurious life.
- One of the main causes of religious reform movement was the political influence of pope and the kings' aspiration to free from pope's influence. The coronation of all the kings abided by Roman Catholic Church was done either by pope or by his representatives, or with the permission of pope. Pope had a right to intervene in the domestic and foreign affairs of the state. Pope could ostracize any catholic king from religion and could pass the order to make public against that ruler. In this way pope has limitless political power.
- The main cause of struggle between pope and kings was the wealth of church. Church had a lot of land and church was not supposed to pay any state tax on the yield produced from this land. Church also used to collect religious tax from public, which resulted into higher income. Church also generated income from religious courts.
- In medieval period the European economy was dependent on agriculture. Peasants involved in agriculture were tied up under the control of feudal system and they hadn't had any kind freedom at all. The industries were also tied up in the guild system. Namely there was a lack of personal freedom in industrial sector. Establishment of national states and collapse of feudal system in renaissance period resulted into the change in the situation of farmers. Workers and capitalist won freedom in the industrial sector. It leads to the development of trade and commerce as well as industries, which in turns led the emergence of an affluent middle class.
- The decisions and hearings of appeals were openly brought and sold in the religious courts of Rome. This thing was also turned to be one of the causes of movement, because in this kind of system, poor couldn't get the justice and rich ones used to be successful in getting the desired justice as they want with the force of money. Another reason was that higher positions of the church were sold.
- Savonarola was a scholar, pastor and politician of the city of Florence. He advocated the new ideas among people and soon he became famous due to his enthusiastic speeches. He harshly criticized both, the existing morality and politics.
- The greatest dissatisfaction against the prevalent corruption and evils in church was spread over in Germany, and a powerful and comprehensive movement against the church was also carried out in Germany. The leader of this movement was Martin Luther.
- Luther had a great disappointment from the corrupt conduct of prelates. He now had firm belief, that principle institution of religion and its operator is the chief enemy of religion. In 1517, an important event occurred which made Luther the overt rebel, and the event was "Sales of sin releasing letter".

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14.6 Keywords

- **Indulgence:** A letter issued by pope to get so called freedom from sin. sin releasing letter
- **Dickan:** Assistant Pastor
- **Cardinal:** Supreme Council of 12 members, which assisted pope

14.7 Review Questions

1. Give the introduction of Catholic religion, and explain its organizational structure.
2. What is the meaning of religious reform movement?
3. Clarify the meaning of renaissance.
4. Mention the chief internal weaknesses of church.
5. Interpret those political causes which provided stimulus to renaissance.
6. Give an introduction of main social reformers, evaluate their role in renaissance.

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Support	2. Bishop	3. Supreme	4. Patriarch
5. Protestant	6. Duties	7. Court	8. Wealth.

14.8 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 Vajpai – 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 15: Transition to Modern World

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15.2 Summary

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Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Familiar with the concept of modern world.
- Know about transition of modern world.

Introduction

The Renaissance was a great powerful movement. This movement has opened up the new avenues of knowledge-science. It changed the course of human thoughts. The Renaissance was a mental and intellectual movement, which has freed the humans from old religious, social and economic beliefs and constraints, which clutched them since ages, and those who had burdened their mind with fear. Inspired by this movement, man advanced to be freed from mental enslavement and cowardice.

15.1 Transition to Modern World

Renaissance and religious reforms gave a new direction to the world. These movements had a great impact on the world.

Scientific Approach—Renaissance was a unique event in the development of human civilization. It laid the foundation of that approach, which is called scientific or modern approach. It was human endeavor to get the mental and intellectual freedom. Now the man has broken the bonds of bigotry, Orthodoxy, superstition and hypocrisy. And began to s evaluate everything and facts scientifically. Now the logic and evidence have been the norms of recognition in life.

Changes in Assumptions—In particular the life of the middle Ages was surrounded by two assumptions. The social and economic field was dominated by feudal system. In mental and religious area, people didn't think beyond the old emotions of 'heaven' and 'hell', 'holocaust,' Church', 'Pope', 'sin', etc. The burden was on their mind at all times that they should somehow depart to the other world. Renaissance has removed the burden of these things from human mind, and provided the enthusiasm of finding

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the happiness, beauty and reality here in this life and in this world. Old ideologies, assumptions and beliefs began to destroy; new ideas, new feelings and new beliefs have replaced the old ones. Except superstitions and old troubles, nature and life are seen directly and scientifically.

Human Rejuvenation—Renaissance turned away the medieval inertia and superstition prevalent in human society. The doors of lore study, independent thinking and innovative search were opened due to the splendor of renaissance. Renaissance provided the intellectual consciousness to the present together with the interest in past. Renaissance had a deep impact on new literature, art, exploration of new countries, the advancement of science, and new ideologies in turns had a great impact on culture and civilization of Europe. Earlier where people didn't know about education and schools, large universities have been established, and knowledge and art lovers used to come and study in thousands from far away countries.

Did u know? The discovery of new world has transformed the Europe's human society.

Political Influence—Prior to this time there was a rule of kings and feudal. But because of renaissance feudal powers were almost ended and powerful national states were established. In England, France and Spain the sense of integration was increased in such a way that large central national states were established. Only German organization named 'Holy Roman Empire' could not be able to make Germany one nation, and due to pope and emperor Italy could not be unified too.

The Beginning of Developed Life—Major changes took place in the lives of ordinary individuals. So far their life was clutched in conservatism, religious-bonds, superstitions and poverty, now seemed to be happy and peaceful, and people started leading life happily and peacefully. In all walks of life began to appear a change as if, it is the beginning of new era.

Notes The discovery of new countries, promotion of foreign trade and commerce, growth of industries had led to the excess of funds.

Rise of Middle Class—There were only two classes in society before the Renaissance. Grantee and large pastors were in upper class, whereas in lower class there were farmers, labourers and businessmen etc. but in renaissance there was an origin and growth of independent middle class of businessmen. This progressed further and gradually became the class of capitalists. And further its power increased to such an extent that it started to fight not only with feudal but also with kings. And it has led the establishment of democracy states in all countries. The middle class helped in the development of national states. And in these national states, states and each individual started to develop an idea of full independence within itself. This class promoted the business and due to the support of this class there was an industrial revolution.

Humanity—Due to this renaissance the power values and dignity of pope and emperor has been nearly destroyed and their imaginary laws were ended. Autocratic monarchy began in Europe. In addition, renaissance forced human to consider again, on the harsh laws of Middle Ages and punishments full of physical atrocities. People discovering beauty and knowledge-science began to look these distinctions with an evil eye, because according to science these distinctions are false.

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True or False:

1. Renaissance began to promote feudalism.
2. Under the renaissance literature, art, science and education etc. flourished.

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3. There were only two classes in society before the Renaissance.
4. The Renaissance gave rise to power of the pope and the church.

15.2 Summary

- Renaissance provided the intellectual consciousness to the present together with the interest in past. Renaissance had a deep impact on new literature, art, exploration of new countries, the advancement of science, and new ideologies in turns had a great impact on culture and civilization of Europe. Earlier where people didn't know about education and schools, large universities have been established, and knowledge and art lovers used to come and study in thousands from far away countries.
- In renaissance there was an origin and growth of independent middle class of businessmen. This progressed further and gradually became the class of capitalists. And further its power increased to such an extent that it started to fight not only with feudal but also with kings. And it has led the establishment of democracy states in all countries. The middle class helped in the development of national states. And in these national states, states and each individual started to develop an idea of full independence within itself.
- Renaissance forced human to consider again, on the harsh laws of Middle Ages and punishments full of physical atrocities. People discovering beauty and knowledge-science began to look these distinctions with an evil eye, because according to science these distinctions are false. To understand all human being similar and to eradicate the harsh atrocities happening on him was the result of humanism.

15.3 Keywords

- **Tradition**: The unwritten rule that has been prevalent for centuries
- **The Renaissance**: The period in Europe during the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries

15.4 Review Questions

1. Renaissance laid the foundation of the modern world, please elaborate.
2. What changes have been done by religious reform and renaissance in the world?

Answers: Self Assessment

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

15.5 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: Trends and Transition in Population

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Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Understand population growth.
- Know agriculture.
- Get acquainted with industrial changes.

Introduction

In the economic history of eighteen century three trends may be considered. In this first is to raise worldwide economic system. In this century the progress that took place in international sphere that may be considered revolutionary. The result of this was that the economic activities of different countries summed up with international economic system. In this business, Europeans played an important role and its benefit also became more to European countries. Second trend is to raise Europe as the most prosperous continent in the world. Up to a limit its cause was the importance of Europe in the international business which itself was the result of social and economic reasons. Secondly, the industrial progress of European countries was also responsible for this prosperity. The most important trend of this century was that during this period modern era of economic progress started. The meaning of modern era is from those activities which created the progress process themselves in future time.

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16.1 Growth in Population

Till eighteenth century census was not done, so the contents which we get, those are based on assumptions. It is assumed that in this century there was significant increase in the population of Europe. The rate of increase in various countries remains different, but it can be said surely that in all the countries there were more people than before. Where in 1700 B.C., it would be 11 crore 80 lakh, there it became 14 crore in 1750 B.C. 18 crore 70 lakh in 1800 B.C. Although in all the countries the maximum part of the whole population used to live in rural areas, this growth became more in urban areas and became more in Western Europe than Eastern Europe. That time the number of big cities was not more in Europe. From today's view only two cities could be said big towns. They were London and Paris whose population were 10 lakhs and 6 lakhs respectively. In Europe, there were very less cities having more than 50,000 populations. Here this is necessary to say that urbanization is not the indication of industrial progress of any country because mostly villagers used to do the industrial work. There were more big cities in Spain, Italy and Biken islands although they were never forward in industrial progress.

Did u know? Till eighteenth century census was not done, so the contents which we get, those are based on assumptions.

The reasons for this increase in population were not clear. It was because of more nutritious food due the increase in agricultural production. In this context many historians argued that due to cleanliness and improved medical facilities death rate went down and population increased. But it seems that till eighteenth century the medical work was done mainly in traditional ways. The increase in population would be from other reasons. It may be the result of victory over epidemics. In France, there was no famine after 1704 and no plaque in Germany after 1711. The thesis of Kalo Sipola concludes that the attempts to prevent epidemics would have important contribution to reduce the death rate. The other reasons of this were less impact of famine because due to increased transport facilities it became easy to transport the grains from other states.

In eighteenth century, whatever the reasons of population growth, its impact was very severe on Europe. So the demand of food grains increased which inspired the improvement in the ways of agriculture and in other areas (as Russia) agriculture was started over more land. In the last years of this century the demand of all over labour increased which inspired the industrialization. So in some areas, such as Scotland and Switzerland, emigration increased. A great feature of this population growth was that it had no reverse impact on the life style of people. Due to economic development, it became possible to make economically profitable and nourish to this population.

16.2 Agriculture System

When we study the economic system of Europe of eighteenth century, it is necessary to keep in mind that economic system of that time was agricultural based. Almost in all the countries a large part of population lived in villages. Except few trade centres, 80% people lived in villages. In Balkan area 90-97% people lived. Agriculture had an important place in economic system. Almost all businesses were dependent on agriculture productions. For example, yarn and flax were used in the cloth industry. For manufacturing liquor, taking out oil and grinding flour etc. industries take raw material from farming only. People residing in cities also used to invest a big portion of their money in land. Cultivation system was backward except some areas according to traditional point of view. Mainly few raw materials (like mustard grass, wheat, barley), few industrial raw materials (like yarn, barley for liquor, flex), production of some fruits and vegetables, and animal husbandry was used to be done. Most of the people used to consume things produced regionally.

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There was so much disparity in condition of farmers, techniques of cultivation and level of productivity in different parts of Europe that it would not be righteous to do any type of generalization. With respect to this, European continent is divided into three parts—1) those backward areas where traditional techniques of cultivation were used, productivity was less and condition of farmers was pathetic; 2) Those areas where although traditional techniques of cultivation were used yet condition of farmers was relatively good and 3) developing country from the point of view of cultivation. Eastern Europe (If one line is drawn between Elbe River and Adriatic Sea, then the eastern part of it), Italy's region which is in south to Tuscany and Southern regions of Spain come in first part. Poverty and backwardness were seen there. Population of this region was more in comparison to its total productivity. Traditional ways of production were used here and economical and social structure was in a way that condition of farmers become deplorable. Supervision of possible production capacity of land was not done. Export of raw materials was done from Sicily in first half of sixteenth and seventeenth century and that was called food store of Europe. But it became marginal by the end of eighteenth century. Poverty and scarcity of raw materials of this region can be speculated from this fact that 30,000 people were dead when there took place a famine in Sicily in 1763–64. Produce of cultivation was also exported from some regions like wheat, jute and flax were exported from coastal areas of Baltic Sea. Production of wheat and cereals was started to export in Russia after urbanization of Western Europe and opening of Krishna Sea way. But it did not give benefit to regional people, only titled people got its advantage who started to get luxurious imported things in exchange of export of wheat and cereals. Actually, work of production of food grains and raw materials and then selling produced goods in market by East European areas had given a significant contribution in economic prosperity of Western Europe. Historian E. J Hobsbawm even said that serfdom areas of Eastern Europe can be called as 'dependent Economy' of Western Europe producing food grains and raw materials like colonies across Sea.

Notes 30,000 people were dead when there took place famine in Sicily in 1763–64.

Their condition can be inferred from an advertisement published in Moscow Gazette in 1801—

There established hereditary landownership in Balkan region within Turk empire. Their place was taken by land owners appointed by state and whose objective was not to increase productivity but to acquire production. Farmers were not independent judicially in this region because they were Christians and were not independent practically because they were not land owners. Condition of farmers in South Italy and South Spain was definitely good from the point of view of law but they were also victimized by exploitation of land owners and their economic condition was also pitiable.

Did u know? There was trend of serfdom in most of the parts of Eastern Europe. These slaves were used to be wealth of the land owners and were sold and bought.

The Netherlands, most of the part of England, lower belt of Scotland and some regions of France could be called developing regions. The Netherlands could be called as most developed region from the point of view of cultivation. Farming of potatoes on an extensive scale was done first and foremost here only. In 1802, one contemporary German observer has concluded that the Netherland's productivity is 30% more than Britain's productivity from the point of view of farming production. Transition in the field of cultivation in Britain seems to be well from the beginning of 18th century. In

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the third decade of this century, turnip was being cultivated in Norfak. Moreover, new experiments were being done on animal husbandry and extracting water from land. British land owners did extremely appreciable work in this direction. Position of this class became very high both in politics and society after the revolution of 1688. These land owners used to took up the development of seeds and breed of animals as much as they took up hunting and gambling. Names of Jaithary Tal, Robert Owen, Thomas Cock and Townshed are notable who did new experiments in the field of cultivation. British land owners taking benefit from their political power and raw material related requirement got passed 'Badbandi Act' within which fertile and infertile both types of lands were acquired. This revolution proved to be beneficial from economic point of view because farms needed to be huge for using advanced techniques of cultivation. This time there was so much increase in farming production that it became extremely beneficial business. This resulted in satisfying raw material related requirement of increasing population. What was the effect of Latifundium on small farmers, this question is still debatable among historians. Earlier it was believed that Latifundium eradicated small farmers. But number of small farmers in Britain started decreasing after 1815. Moreover, time of economic trouble might be very long for these farmers because labour demand was increasing due to industrial revolution.

Notes Land owners took up improvement of breed of seeds and animals as much as they took up gambling and hunting.

Dutch cultivation system was very much developed in 18th century. It was not a setback resource for survival but it was independent and commercial business. From technical point of view, this was very much developed and well to do like other businesses. Not only raw materials but cash crops also were produced in this. This was related to business and trade symmetrically. This is the reason that class of village poor people did not found in the Netherlands from where big number of working class came in British trade. In reference to this, some economists gave logic that because of economic development, there was institutional bottleneck in sixteenth and seventeenth century which hurdled the way of industrial development in the Netherlands in eighteenth century.

16.3 Trade and Commerce

There were two significant changes in the field of trade in eighteenth century. Most of the trade was among European countries earlier to this. But this time, there was significant increase in trade between European and other countries and origin of international economy took place. Secondly, prominence of the Netherlands came to an end in seventeenth century and Britain and France came out as opponents. Warfare between them was won by Britain at the end. It is not possible to give figure related to import and export during this time. But if shipping is to be considered as its redolent then it seems that total weight in tons was 2, 60,000 in 1702 in Britain which increased up to 6,95,000 in 1776. This ton weight was 33% of the total ton weight of other European countries. It has also been reckoned that total trade value of France quadrupled. There has been written considerable literature on questions related to commerce in this time and nature of giving a lot of importance to trade related questions also seemed. Although except Holland, Belgium, Britain and France, other countries did not give much importance to trade. Still the transitions which were taking place in the field of Commerce in these countries could be definitely said to be revolutionary. Advancement of trade encouraged new enterprises and trade centres and use of new things increased in society.

Mainly trade in Europe was done in things produced in different areas of Europe only like food grains and timber produced in Baltic, British cloth and metal, cloth and liquor of France, yarn of Spain and

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Portuguese liquor. Gradually, things brought from other continents were associated and beneficial re- export trade started. The main objective of this trade was to solve the problem of settlement by exchanging things which were for selling and buying. There was a considerable increment in the intercontinental trade and interstate trade of Europe in this century. Britain imports 15% more and exports 6% more things from Russia in 1790 in comparison to 1700. There was considerable increase of trade between France and Lwapt state. But character of eighteenth century lay in international trade. Atlantic Ocean inspired all the countries of Western Europe which were trading with America, Asia and Africa to trade with 'Indies'. In that time Indies word was used in Europe for all far away countries across Ocean. Both British and French reorganized East India Companies and the invested money in this was increased. Companies like this were established in many other countries, e.g., Scotland, Sweden, Holland, Hamburg, Venice, Persia and Australia. But they were not that much successful. It was clear from this that without cooperation from Government, trade with far away countries was impossible.

Trade with America was more than even from the trade with Asia in this century. Mainly sugar was imported from here. Sugarcane was taken from East and roped in West Indies first time in seventeenth century. This experiment was extremely successful and origin of plant economy took place there. After this, this area was made to be extensive. Britain with its own islands imported things of 16, 20, 00, 000 pound from West Indies from 1713 to 1792 whereas import from India was 10, 40, 00,000 pound. One of the effects of plant economy was to make Africa part of international economy. British people were front runner in slave trade. French came after them. Slave trade was done in a very organized manner in 18th century. Slaves were bought in exchange of European goods in Africa who were then sold in North America. And the money earned from this was invested in British industries. Goods sent to Africa in exchange for slaves were increased 10 times in mid of 1713 and 1792.

Notes Sugarcane was taken from East and roped in West Indies first time in seventeenth century. This experiment was extremely successful.

Eighteenth century was the time of acute competition between France and Britain. Both the countries were on opposite sides in both of the wars fought in European countries–succession war of Austria and seven year war. Most important reason to participate in these wars was trade related competition. Initially, both of the countries used to give a lot of significance to trade with West Indies. And both the countries saw the opportunity in these wars to destroy each other's trade in Asia and America. At last, Britain won. French influence in India was almost finished by 1761. So far as West Indies is concerned, British started to give importance to colonies of America because demand for things was on increasing trend due to settling of white people there. This is the reason that after seven years of war, according to treaty in Paris in 1763, West Indies island group was kept with France. However, France defeated in this war.

16.4 Industrial Changes

Significance of countries was increased in economy of all countries in eighteenth century. There was a considerable development in north-western Europe in this direction and many big factories were established. Anzine coal mining company was established in sixth decade in France in which 4000 workers worked before revolution. 3000 workers worked in Abbeville Robais Textile Factory which was believed as the product of exhibition and thousands of people worked from home to make yarn for this mill. Thomas Lomb established silk factory in Britain during 1717 to 1721 in

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which 300 workers worked and 26, 000 wheels were fixed in its machines. But these were very less. Most of the industrialists were working on small scale. In 1964, in Netherlands (Which was the most developed area of those days) one survey was done. In this survey it was considered to that in any industry where 45 persons worked were considered to be large enough industrial institutions. Most of the producers adopted the traditional ways of production, domestic industries played an important role and in a lot of factories goods were given final shapes. The use of thermal-power was done comprehensively in 19th Century only. For establishing new industries it was vital to give the attention to the hydroelectric. Bigger cities of this century such as London, Paris, Istanbul, St. Petersburg Amsterdam, Naples either were the capitals or Sea Ports but not industrial centres.

In all countries generally the production was done under the domestic arrangement. Even in Britain the industrialization that became the pioneer, the cloth industry was in the initial stages till the end of the century. Most of the labours used to produce by taking the raw material from producer or intermediary. They either had their own equipment or they borrowed them from others. Domestic producers used to leave the produce goods unrefined that were finally refined in the factories. This procedure was taken over by handloom. Due to this majority of the labours were dependent on industry. Here the labours were used according to the needs of the need of the producer and when the work was not available either they relied on aided institutions or on farming. In this arrangement a lot of capital and systematic approaches were required. In bigger industries the labourers were not working by their will but they were working because they had no alternatives. Generally, in all the countries only those people were deployed in the industries, which either was considered to be a danger for society or they were useless for society. Orphan, criminal, destitute or roadies were forced to work in factories. In Bohemia twice a year these kinds of people were collected and brought in the factories for the same. In Fadric William regime in peace times soldiers were used for these works by which the infintary's barrack was changed into factories. Some people were forced to live as daily wages workers as the prices sought-up in 1730 to 1770. The effect of the dearth of workforce in urban area was, the industries started shifting towards rural areas by which the older cities faced deterioration in growth.

It is very difficult to state that; what share of produced goods and services was consumed locally and how much share of the total production was exported. But major chunk of the produced material was consumed in-house in various countries. Most of the business happened between different cities and areas. In Britain, the internal business was almost free and in France there were very less hindrances in the business. But for bigger business houses the foreign trade was very important because they made a lot of money in it. Mainly the savings came from this only. Foreign-Trade became the main reason for international competition and wars.

In this time in the field of industrialization of different countries changed a lot in referential terms. In the beginning of the century the most developed parts were Belgium, Netherlands and France, some parts of Germany and Italy. The export of woolen clothing, tin and coins was done by Britain. There was no substantial effect of Britain's business and industries in the economy of the continent but by the end of the century where Britain became the pioneer and of industrialization and also some parts France and Germany (Esp. Bohemia) developed substantially and at the same time the importance of Netherlands and Belgium had gone down and Italy also lagged behind. Some parts of Russia also developed especially the metal industry. In the era of Peter the great in south Ural state the production of wood increased heavily. Though Catherine's era 1773 to 1775 faced the farmers' rebellion but the pace of development was maintained. By the end of this century, Britain's iron export reached to 26,000 Mt. tonnes, but in Russia except metals and excluding ships sail cloth pack there was no comprehensive growth though there a lot of measures taken. International competition and the shortage of skilled labour and the agriculture dependent economy were some of the factors which made all the efforts futile.

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Notes

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1. In 18th century in Europe, there were only two important cities, the first …….. and the second .....
2. Improvement in cleanliness and medical field lessen ..... .
3. ..... people lived in villages leaving some trade regions in eighteenth century.
4. ..... Percent people lived in Balkan regions.
5. ..... beggars were only in Paris at the time of Louis 15th.
6. British people were frontrunner in ..... trade.

16.5 Summary

- Reason for this increase in population was not clear. Partially it was the result of food becoming more nutritious due to increase in productivity of cultivation. In this context, many historians gave logic that due to improvement in cleanliness and medical techniques, death rate lessened and population increased.
- In eighteenth century whatever the reasons of population growth, its impact was very severe on Europe. So the demand of food grains increased which inspired the improvement in the ways of agriculture and in other areas (as Russia) agriculture was started over more land. In the last years of this century, the demand of all over labour increased which inspired the industrialization.
- When we study the economic system of Europe of eighteenth century, it is necessary to keep in mind that economic system of that time was agricultural based. Almost in all the countries a large part of population lived in villages. Except few trade centres, 80% people lived in villages. In Balkan area 90–97% people lived. Agriculture had an important place in economic system. Almost all businesses were dependent on agriculture productions.
- There established hereditary landownership in Balkan region within Turk empire. Their place was taken by land owners appointed by state and whose objective was not to increase productivity but to acquire production. Farmers were not independent judicially in this region because they were Christians and were not independent practically because they were not land owners.
- Dutch cultivation system was very much developed in 18th century. It was not a setback resource for survival but it was independent and commercial business. From technical point of view, this was very much developed and well to do like other businesses. Not only raw materials but also cash crops also were produced in this.
- There were two significant changes in the field of trade in eighteenth century. Most of the trade was among European countries earlier to this. But this time, there was significant increase in trade between European and other countries and origin of international economy took place. Secondly, prominence of Netherland came to an end in seventeenth century and Britain and France came out as opponents. Warfare between them was won by Britain at the end.
- Mainly trade in Europe was done in things produced in different areas of Europe only like food grains and timber produced in Baltic, British cloth and metal, cloth and liquor of France, yarn of Spain and Portuguese liquor. Gradually things brought from other continents were associated and beneficial re- export trade started.
- Significance of countries was increased in economy of all countries in eighteenth century. There was a considerable development in north-western Europe in this direction and many big factories were established. Anzine coal mining company was established in sixth decade in France in which 4000 workers worked before revolution.

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Notes

- Labour did not work with their wish in big factories but they worked because they did not have any other option. People employed in factories in all the countries were often those who were dangerous and not useful for society. Orphan, criminal, bankrupt and mantle people were employed in factories.

16.6 Keywords

- **Seaport:** Where goods are loaded and unloaded from trading sea ships
- **Creation:** Building process, to build, to create

16.7 Review Questions

1. What were the reasons of unprecedented increase in population in 18th century?
2. 'Economy of Europe was mainly based on cultivation'. Explain the cultivation system of eighteenth century.
3. 'Britain and France were main competitors in the field of trade'. Evaluate this statement critically in the specific context of 'Trade and commerce'.
4. Discuss main industrial changes in 18th century.

Answers: Self Assessment

1. London/Paris	2. Death Rate	3. 80 Percent
4. 90/97	5. 30 Thousand	6. Slave

16.8 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 17: Urbanism

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Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Capable of understanding the dwellings, difficulties and management system of township.
- Acquainted with the economic life, education system etc.

Introduction

The evolution of small villages into cities is a characteristic feature of Middle age Europe. Even those cities which were into existence during the eleventh century have now become a part of this turn of time thus letting themselves in, into this transformative process. As a result of war, the trade between Europe and Asian countries, trade between nations gained momentum and this flourishing trade led to the development of cities. Arabs had monopoly over the trade over the Mediterranean Sea. Seljuk Turks brought an end to this political rule of the Arabs and also loosened their hold over trade. The Turks were people who had no special interest in the nitty-gritty of trade and this lack of interest paved way for the Europeans to take over the trade. Italy saw the growth of cities like Geneva, Venice, Florida etc. which became the centres of trade over the Mediterranean Sea. There were trade relations between Spain and France with the Arabs of Northern Africa and Italy with Eastern countries. Western German had two famous cities namely Nuremberg and Augsberg.The goods sent from Venice harbour, enterd into Northern Europe through these cities. Trade with England and the Baltic Sea saw the development

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of the cities like Hamburg, Bruman and others. The city of Collin at the banks of river Rhine was quite well known.

Did u know? The progress in trade and commerce due to World war was considered to be the main reason for development of cities?

The other major reasons included the rapidly changing social and economic conditions. As people started conversion to Christianity, crime and atrocities also lessened and this established peace, social security and commerciality. Coincidentally, after the Berber war, there was political stability in different parts of Europe which also played a major role to establish peace. This conducive environment encouraged traders and producers to expand the scope and network of their business and operations.

In order to earn profits from trade with Eastern countries, it became necessary to balance the imports with exports and exports could be increased only if domestic production was stepped-up. This era also witnessed a boom in population and serfdom also was waning. Due to urbanization, peasants and farmers started migrating towards cities in search of greener pastures. Due to this there was availability of cheap labor in cities. Production as well as consumption grew. These cities also became a hub of commercial activities and this doubled the pace of development. As a result of this development in trade and commerce, there was generation of wealth and this further propelled the growth of villages.

17.1 Dwelling of Township

The style and the structure of Middle age European townships were not very attractive. The cities lay surrounded by a huge wall on all sides. The walls held a movable bridge –type structure which served as an entrance into the cities and this entrance would be closed after dusk as a measure to protect the city from plunderers. The walls also acted as a border to mark the increasing population of a particular city. The main roads were broad, however, the roads connecting the interior parts were quite narrow. These roads were adorned with tall buildings on both sides. Due to the narrowness of the roads, these buildings protruded to such an extent that at times it would be possible to enter into the opposite flat through the window of your flat. These streets were often roads and littered with garbage, dirt and often stinking. They were not lit-up as well, due to which it would be an ordeal for the people to cross these streets during nights.

Notes Middle age Europe showed blithe ignorance interms of health and hygiene of the society.

The open gardens had a dome shaped, upward facing cathedral, a guild-hall and a tall bell-house which was the centre of the religious and economic activities. Public meetings would be held here. Sculpture's and businessmen would work from their homes. People in those times were less educated and so instead of nameplates it would be attractive sign boards placed outside their homes(for example : a person running a canteen would place a signboard of the head of a pig, a cobbler's signboard would be a that of a big shoe) that would lead the customer towards them. Bankers used the symbol of three golden balls while that of a barber was a white flute with red edges.

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17.2 Difficulties in the Life of Township

The people of Middle age Europe encountered a lot of difficulties, one of the major difficulties being that of polluted water. In spite of having wells in their homes they were compelled to procure water from outside against money which also ended up being polluted. This adversely affected the health of the people. Water borne diseases and epidemics would lead to perishing of human lives in mass. The houses of that time were made of wood and constructed very close to one another. Thus a fire breakout in one house would engulf the surrounding houses also in its flames and cause mass destruction. Chaos in one house would disturb the peace of neighboring houses. The situation was worse at the time of Braha invasion when the Braha forces had surrounded the whole city and killed innocent people.

17.3 Management System of Township

Many cities in Europe were under feudal lords called 'Fiefs''. Such people were forced to serve their feudal lords. As the regions marched towards progress, some people were quick enough to get back their freedom from this 'leader' by offering him money while the others fought tooth and nail for the same. They had discreet co-operation of kings in this matter because the kings had no intention to spare the opportunity to do away with their opponent's i.e. the leaders.

These regions with their newly acquired freedom were given authority letter which guaranteed them the fulfillment of their basic rights. Their leader became to be called 'mayor 'who also had a committee to assist him with the activities and framing of regulations associated with governing of the cities. The committee comprised of members from different regions and this committee would eventually elect the Mayor from amongst themselves. It predominantly consisted of businessman, producers, merchants and people from the creamy layer of the society. This new class was called 'Burjua'. City was also called 'Burj'. Hence the name 'Burjua'. It was also known as the 'middle class' since the members belonging to this group were neither outcasts nor did they belong to the last class of farmers and peasants. Categorization into 'middle class' was based on the wealth of a person.

17.4 Economic Life

In middle age, though the 'guild' method stayed on, trade and commerce gained momentum. Though the traders faced a number of problems, they kept their pace and marched towards the increase in production. 'Guilds' played a major role in this. Each business had its own association known as a 'guild'. A guild would set the rules for running of a business and benchmark the standards of production that was to be met. The guild has equal representation from all groups viz: owners, workers, apprentice, journeymen and masters.

Did u know? Agriculture and cattle rearing was the backbone of domestic income.

The person going under a master for training was called apprentice. An apprentice was not paid monetarily but his food and accommodation was taken care of by the master. After having undergone the training he is known as 'journeyman' and would get paid a stipend. After being issued a certificate by the guild stating that a 'journeyman' is now qualified, he is known as 'master' and can open up his own venture/shop. It was seen that majority of the 'master's' preferred to train their own children.

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The Guild also worked towards the welfare of its members. It offered monetary help during illness, accidents and old-age of members and also looked after the education and upbringing of the widows and families of its deceased members. It also organized dramas, concerts and dinners for its members to socialize. It had strict rules to be followed and any member who did not adhere to the same would be strictly dealt with. A member was held guilty and through out of the association if he was held guilty of malpractices like producing sub-standard goods, overpricing or abuse of labor hours. Being thrown out of guild was considered a stigma equivalent to the embarrassment associated with being thrown out of the caste and it would follow the person throughout his life.

Importance of Gatherings/Fairs

Fairs occupied an important place in Middle age Europe as they provided entertainment and also served as a platform for buying and selling of goods. During such gatherings, sellers from far and wide would come to Europe to set up shops and sell their wares. Different products like wool from England, Pulses from Russia, Spanish liquor, Linen from Flanders, Spices and seasonings from Eastern region, still and other accessories would be brought down and laid out for sale. Since the merchants belonged to different countries, the transactions would also take place in different currencies and to estimate the conversion value of each currency there were people known as 'money–changers'. These money changers also did the work of 'Sahukari'. Merchants and traders would leave back huge sums of money with them for safekeeping and the moneychangers in turn would advance this money in the form of loans and charge interest on the same thus making quick profits. These moneychangers are now known as Bankers. They slowly establish their network with overseas bankers and branched out their operations on a large scale. This also facilitated trade as a merchant could now purchase goods from outside his city through cashless transactions by depositing the amount and collecting a 'Hindi' issued by the bank which would be presented to the seller . The 'Hindi' is similar to a demand draft in modern day banking.

In 1500, paper currencies came into existence. The business of Sahukari was practiced and dominated by the Babylonians and the Catholics stayed away from this domain as the teachings of the Church were against give-and-take of interest. Another reason was the Babylonians were not given place in any association or social class; hence Sahukari was the only way for them to make quick money. Later on the rich Italians from Lombard also started entering into this field. Fairs of U.S.A, Naugaurav festival of Russia and Shoppane of France were some of the prominent festivals that gained popularity.

These festivals which went on for 15–20 days were strongly supported by potter, sculpturs, craftsmen and farmers as they were aware that it would attract potential customers for their produce from far and wide. Researchers believe that it was these shopping festivals that led to the creation of the concept of trademark. As income increased, people started maintaining bank accounts and it also became a platform for the craftsmen to showcase their talents.

The Route to Asian Trade: Three new trade routes were discovered between the Mediterranean Sea and northern sea which was dominated by the muslims.The most famous route of them all was through India via the bay of France through Baghdad and Antioch. This was a treacherous and risky route through deserts. The other route was via North but a more comfortable one. It would mean crossing the desert of China through the Northern mountain regions of India along the Caspian Sea base to the Krishna Sagar harbor. The most dangerous route of them all was the Southern route i.e. to the Southern coast of India via the Eastern Islands – Red Sea – Arab till the Mediterranean Sea coast. This route through the red sea was used by Alexzander.

17.5 Education and Science

In the Middle age, European nations were quite backward in terms of education as the requirement of that era was more interms of brave soldiers and warriors as compared to educated citizens. Thus

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education took a backseat. There was a dearth of schools, libraries and books. People believed in baseless superstitions and powers. Though Churches and Temples strove to spread their teachings, their main goal was to convert the children into priests and pundits and not to impart quality education hence children were taught only from that viewpoint. Lord Sharlman stove towards the cause of bringing quality education into Europe; however people failed to take advantage of the same. The teachings of church run convents included subjects like Latin translations, hymns, basic mathematics, geography and science. Guild also started some schools for educating its members. Parents of children belonging to the richer section of society would make arrangements for special tutors and in-house coaching for their kids.

As cities began to develop, along with urbanization the scenario in education sector also improved and newer universities were established. The interaction of Europe with Eastern countries, Muslims, Babylonians and Baejentines was also aided the betterment of this sector. Establishment of schools was not pre-planned but rather it was one of the facets of the Evolving European society. There was a change in the teachings of church and convent schools and universities started specializing themselves in a particular course. For example, Paris University became popular for Humanities.

Did u know? Salarno University of Italy is famous for medical education?

In England, the Oxford and Cambridge University also became popular along with the Heidelberg University in Germany which became a hub of education. Majority of the universities offered specialization in Arts, Humanities, Science, Law and Medicine. Subjects like hospitality, translations, mass communication, mathematics, geography and music were most preferred. This era also witnesses the birth of awarding of degrees of B.A and M.A. A student having completed his M.A began to be considered as qualified to be a lecturer.

Due to shortage of books it became mandatory for students of universities to take notes on varied subjects. There would be discussions and debates. Universities charged fees and the students who could not afford to pay the fees would beg and do so by obtaining permission from their lecturers. Society began to respect lecturers and students and they were also exempt from payment of various taxes. Those students & lecturers, who were held guilty of offences, could be tried only in church-courts. Students of those eras, like in today's modern times also had their share of fun in schools and colleges.

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True or False:

1. The city of Collen on the banks of river Rhine was famous.
2. People of Europe were very particular about the cleanliness and hygiene in their society.
3. As the population increased, slavery was abolished.
4. Shopkeepers and businessmen would place nameplates in front of their shops.
5. In Middle age Europe, there were arrangements for clean drinking water.
6. Most of the houses in cities were made of wood.
7. Apparently, the word 'Burjua' has been derived from the word 'Burj'.
8. An association of farmers is called a guild.

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17.6 Summary

- Due to urbanization, peasants and farmers started migrating towards cities in search of greener pastures. Due to this there was availability of cheap labour in cities. Production as well as consumption grew. These cities also became a hub of commercial activities and this doubled the pace of development. As a result of this development in trade and commerce, there was generation of wealth and this further propelled the growth of villages.
- The style and the structure of Middle age European townships were not very attractive. The cities lay surrounded by a huge wall on all sides. The walls held a movable bridge–type structure which served as an entrance into the cities and this entrance would be closed after dusk as a measure to protect the city from plunderers.
- The people of Middle age Europe encountered a lot of difficulties one of the major difficulties being that of polluted water. Inspite of having wells in their homes they were compelled to procure water from outside against money which also ended up being polluted.
- As the regions marched towards progress, some people were quick enough to get back their freedom from this 'leader' by offering him money while the others fought tooth and nail for the same. They had discreet co-operation of kings in this matter because the kings had no intention to spare the opportunity to do away with their opponents i.e. the leaders.
- Gatherings occupied an important place in Middle age Europe as they provided entertainment and also served as a platform for buying and selling of goods. During such gatherings, sellers from far and wide would come to Europe to set up shops and sell their wares.
- In the Middle age, European nations were quite backward interms of education as the requirement of that era was more interms of brave soldiers and warriors as compared to educated citizens. Thus education took a backseat. There was a dearth of schools, libraries and books. People believed in baseless superstitions and powers. Though Churches and Temples strove to spread their teachings, their main goal was to convert the children into priests and pundits and not to impart quality education hence children were taught only from that viewpoint.

17.7 Keywords

- **Guild:** An association of Businessmen
- **Hundi:** Demand draft issued by bankers

17.8 Review Questions

1. Describe the dwellings of township in Middle age Europe.
2. How was the management system of township?
3. Describe the economic scenario of European cities with reference to the guild system.
4. Explain the scenario of science and technology and education.
5. Write notes on the following:

   (a) Journeymen (b) Trade Route to Asia (c) Difficulties of Life of Township

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Notes

Answers: Self Assessment

1. True	2. False	3. True	4. False
5. False	6. True	7. True	8. False

17.9 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 18: Technologies of Warfare and Communication

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Objectives

Introduction

18.1 Use of Cannons

18.2 Fortification

18.3 Military Organization

18.4 Communication System

18.5 Summary

18.6 Keywords

18.7 Review Questions

18.8 Further Readings

Objectives

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

- Aware of use of cannon and fortification.
- Accustomed to army organization and communication system.

Introduction

Condition of medieval armies, war capability of soldiers and war techniques were based on diversity according to region and time. Wars which were fought for long time were prior estimated.Captains of war made many strategies and had many discussions among themselves for different phases prior to war. They were presented many drafts and made different kinds of tactics in these meetings. There was general debate on those strategies and they were used to pass with majority. Communication was very difficult in war region. There used to be adopted many different kinds of traditional methods to send messages in war fields. Some of them were—cueing through music, shouting in a loud voice, sending messenger, waving white piece of cloth or by hoisting flag.

Positioning soldiers in war field was also an art. Archers were positioned at front most or those soldiers were positioned at this place that used to attack by throwing weapon. Archers used to attack from front on opposite army whereas cavaliers attacked from back to cocoon shield the archers. Exploration of stirrups has significant position in the history of wars and Medieval Europe. Use of stirrups(cushion placed on back of horse and a mat to rest legs) increased the significance and use of horses in wars. Now cavaliers became the chief associate for winning of soldiers.

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18.1 Use of Cannons

Invention of cannon of long piped neck brought transitional revolution in the field of war. Explosives of gunpowder were shot by putting them in cannons from which dozens of soldiers became injured in one chance only. There were not as many soldiers dead as they were dead during the stampede to save them. Mostly soldiers used to be killed when they ran with panic to evade from enemy. Use of canons in wars tends to declining significance of soldiers who were tactful in throwing javelin and spears. People killed in wars were having number of these people utmost.

After wheels assembled in cannons, it became easy to bring in and take out them.

Notes Presence of cannons and gunpowder explosives in any country or any military of king used to divert the result of war in their favour.

Although rate of shooting explosives was very less sometimes cannon was used to shot only once in a long duration of war. Often its use proved to be dangerous because of positioning of shot not done correctly. Often army's own soldiers got wounded due to wrong positioning of shot.

Gradually, with time cannons and gunpowder explosives were improved through which its weight became less. Moving it around became easy. Mouth (pipe) of cannon was given a specific figure so that shot could be straight. By fixing wheel in cannon, its commuting was facilitated.

18.2 Fortification

There was dispersal in big centralized states earlier to medieval period. Assault, sack etc. were the main sources of income in small states. Many states abode in some organized groups. Assault and sack etc. by violent groups on each other was a common thing. The groups who were actively involved in violence and sacking especially were Mongols, Vikings, Turks and Arabs etc.These groups were generally small and of the nature of itinerant. They used to change their place (camp) at specific interval. Often one group used to attack on other while sleeping at night whereby immeasurable wealth was lost besides human lives.

Did u know? Fortification was the best effective solution to evade from outside assaults.

Fort or palace protected better fro sudden or night onslaughts. Fortification or palace was that organization which used to work as a shield for medieval lord society, rich and ruler society. They were safe inside the palace from assailants and outside invaders. Besides this food items and ration etc were also safe. Fortification was a significant part of war besides safety. Fortification used to provide shelter to armies for confronting open wars besides giving protection to king, ruler society, royal family and residents of palace. Huge cavalier army was futile in front of good fortification. Fortification was not done in one to two days but it used to take months to years.

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Notes

Self Assessment

Fill in the Blanks:

1 Positioning soldiers in war field was an. ..... .

2 Exploration of ..... has significant place in the history of wars.

3 ..... was long piped weapon.

4 ..... was solid solution to evade from assaults of outside enemies.

Siege Warfare

Fortification technique was adopted in medieval age to defeat enemy army. Process of fortification included scaling stairs, making tuds and fortification etc. Catapults (machine) were set up to throw big and heavy stones on enemy military during fortification. They used to make undermines and abyss on the way of enemy military and were covered by sand so that it could not be transpired. Fraudulently they were made lay down in ditch.

Mining was also included in fortification process. Long and deep mines were used to make under big outer walls so that foundation of wall gets extremely weak and when enemy army reaches to that wall that suddenly made to fall down. These techniques were used by Roman army but their use on big scale was taken in crusades. Different kingdoms used to encourage advanced and defensive techniques of fencing. Medieval fortification and fencing progressively strengthened. Such as strong walls of concrete were started to make. Besides walls high, long and broad domes were made which had big holes. Soldiers used to throw big and heavy stones hiding behind these holes on enemy army. These big holes were known as 'Hole of death'. These types of punctured domes were used in France and its contemporary English kingdoms.

18.3 Military Organization

Medieval warrior was generally an armored soldier. They had many classes. Some soldiers were only archers or bow and spear shooting soldiers on foot. Whereas some soldiers were cavaliers armored with sword and other advanced weapons. Normally, recruitment in army is only from good and high society classes. But in requirement, people from lower society and even slaves were also recruited in army. Maximum number of cavaliers in any army ensured it's prevail. Noble gave his army to king if required. Noble was always alert in making his army active and smart. Nobles recruited only those people in army who could afford their expenses on own. Warrior had to set up and look after his horse, weapon and shield himself.

Good and expensive cavaliers who were shielded and armed were sent to wars. Position was snatched from the warrior who could not maintain his military honor.

Task Find out about facilities (salary) disbursement from states to medieval warriors.

Recruitment

In medieval period, every samanta or 'noble' had responsibility that they had to present on call in requirement with their horses, armours and weapons. This approach is called military decentralization in that age.

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Notes

Prince or King had not his own army. Military organization was done by vassals or nobles. It was the work of noble from recruitment to sending army to war field. Noble also had to participate in war if required. Noble also used to took military services on rent from other nobles. Slaves and farmers were also included in foot military to fulfill the utmost requirement of army. These were maximum in the number of people who were killed and wounded.

Recruitment of citizens in army was started when governments were centralized and noble tradition was disrupted. Army was used to be standard and it was in the direct control of king or ruler. King or ruler had to take soldiers on rent from other kings in need.

It was believed that independent farmer's son could be the only best military worker.Therefore, farmer emerged as'equipment for central recruitment'. Sons of British farmers proved to be good archers and soldiers. England was the most centralized kingdom in the medieval period. As per principle, every British had to give services to military for a period of forty days. But forty days was not enough for any campaign. Therefore, trend of rented soldiers came into being. Rented soldiers were utmost used in Europe in medieval era. Europe had become the huge market for rented soldiers by twelfth century.

18.4 Communication System

Many subtle techniques and process were adopted to send messages earlier to medieval period. Such as trend of sending messenger in Persian kingdom, system of relay runner in Inca kingdom etc. After the dissolution of Roman Empire, European empire's trust got faded on sending messages through messenger and personal or in group form process.

Message and Communication System

Travelling was dangerous, difficult, expensive and time taking task in medieval period. There was shortage of time for Bishops, Nobles, rulers and rich etc. Therefore, they had to appoint trustworthy messengers to send their messages who complete their work.

Kings, nobles, bishops, universities, organizations, pope, trade companies etc. had their own messengers in medieval era. Some of them were conserved through royal decree. Pope had its own communication technique which contained many messengers with the help of whom he sent messages to junior clergies. Messages were communicated to and fro from Rome at constant intervals.

Rich or prosperous people or organizations could only afford courier system. The one who could afford the expenses of horse, housing and travelling appoint courier person.

Did u know? The best male messenger was believed to be one who was healthy and sturdy and besides this he knew more than one language. Being multilingual was believed to be an additional competency for messenger.

Male Messenger

Messages were sent often in code form in war like sensitive conditions. Diguising oneself and go to army to know the tactic.

Often messenger didn't show up his original face in these conditions. Usually, he reached as traveler, pilgrim or any other form. Code of message was used to be oral or written which messenger hid in his shoes or clothes.

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Often messenger had to take specific gifts with him which in themselves were hidden messages. Messenger had to take care of these gifts more than his life during travel.

Messenger had to have some necessary skills. He should be a good cavalier, swimmer, expert in disguising and multilingual etc.

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True or False:

5. Big catapults were used to throw heavy stones during fencing.
6. Most of the techniques of fortification were used by Iranian army.
7. Holes made in walls were called 'hole of death'.
8. Noble used to take army from king if required.
9. Slaves and farmers were also recruited during the time of war if required.
10. Pope was used to be the best messenger.

18.5 Summary

- There used to be adopted many different kinds of traditional methods to send messages in war fields. Some of them were—cueing through music, shouting in a loud voice, sending messenger, waving white piece of cloth or by hoisting flag.
- Exploration of stirrups has significant position in the history of wars and Medieval Europe. Use of stirrups (cushion placed on back of horse and a mat to rest legs) increased the significance and use of horses in wars. Now cavaliers became the chief associate for winning of soldiers.
- Assault, sack etc. were the main sources of income in small states. Many states abode in some organized groups. Assault and sack etc. by violent groups on each other was a common thing. The groups who were actively involved in violence and sacking especially were Mongols, Vikings, Turks and Arabs etc.
- Catapults (machine) were set up to throw big and heavy stones on enemy military during fortification. They used to make undermines and abyss on the way of enemy military and were covered by sand so that it could not be transpired. Fraudulently, they were made to lay down in ditch.
- Normally, recruitment in army is only from good and high society classes. But in requirement, people from lower society and even slaves were also recruited in army. Maximum number of cavaliers in any army ensured its prevail.
- Prince or King had not his own army. Military organization was done by vassals or nobles. It was the work of noble from recruitment to sending army to war field. Noble also had to participate in war if required. Noble also used to took military services on rent from other nobles on rent.
- England was the most centralized kingdom in the medieval period. As per principle, every British had to give services to military for a period of forty days. But forty days was not enough for any campaign. Therefore, trend of rented soldiers came into being.

18.6 Keywords

- **Fortification:** Making of palace and high strong walls surrounding significant areas of kingdom (from the point of view of safety)

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Notes

- **Messenger:** Person who give and take messages
- **Stirrups:** Cushion placed on back of horse and a mat to rest legs

18.7 Review Questions

1. How was the system of war in Medieval Europe?
2. 'Use of cannon proved to be pivotal in war.' Interpret it.
3. What do you mean by fortification?
4. What was fencing system? How it was different from fortification?
5. Give a short note on military organization.
6. Analyze critically communication system of medieval period.
7. Give a brief note on recruitment process.

Answers: Self Assessment

1. Art	2. Stirrup	3. Cannon	4 Fortification
5. True	6. False	7. True	8. False
9. True	10. False		

18.8 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 19: Kinship Pattern and Family Structure

CONTENTS

Objectives

Introduction

19.1 Family Structure

19.2 Inheritance Transfer of Property

19.3 Summary

19.4 Keywords

19.5 Review Questions

19.6 Further Readings

Objectives

After studying this unit, students will be able to:

- Know family structure.
- Explain inheritance and the Transfer of Property.

Introduction

Medieval European family and society resembled today's modern family and society. That, for all sections of society "family" was the centre of life. Today the "single" family is more apparent, but medieval European family was "joint" family in which more family members were lived.

King or the ruling class had a big family in which many people were lived. King's, family relatives, were dependent on the king. Living arrangements for them was also available in the different rooms of the palace. The following section, including-farmers, workers, professionals, etc. These families by today's families were generally large. They lived with various relatives and servants etc.

Family composition remained normal till the medieval times. Privacy came in the modern times, families began to grow. Family privacy began to break the family structure.

19.1 Family Structure

The nature of medieval families was military based. In each family one person was a military personnel. The family was predominantly male dominated. By the end of medieval period female was also found as the head of the household. Their intervention was in the house but only within the four walls of the house.

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Notes

The main task of women was to manage the domestic affairs. Women, their daughters and other female members were doing the work of cooking, cleaning, washing, caring pet and other work. In aristocratic families domestic servants were instrumental to assist women and if needed they were included in the force also.

The royal family structure was very different from the people and from other classes. There were long list of servants and slaves to take care of the royal family and they were kept only by inheritance.

By a function hierarchy announcement was made by the royal family. It was a social hierarchy, while the second was at its peak.

For each of the needs of the royal family, there were servants and a team of staff. There were also servants for the royal family bedrooms.

Notes Today a "single" family is more visible, but the Middle Ages European families were joint.

19.2 Inheritance Transfer of Property

In Eastern and South-Eastern Europe the right of property ownership was of men. In rural areas, male was the supreme head of the household. He was the owner of the supposed heritage. Along with the own owned land, land of Ancestors, wealth and other assets, the right of ownership was of man. The ownership of property to women got at the last decades of middle age. Transfer of property to the daughter by the father or husband to wife started at modern times. However, exceptions can be found in the medieval period.

While in western and central Europe, the trend of property owned by women came into being in the Middle Ages. Standing tradition in expenditure on property acquired title to property, including parental rights.

Heritage and traditional methods of property transfer was related to the gender -based division of labour. The labour-based methods in the social and family support was a preponderance of men and entrusts. Traditionally, only men had ownership of the property.

In medieval time, men were doing the traditional agriculture in which the participation of women were negligible. Apart from agriculture, livestock (except stables, etc.), fishes catch prey in the forest in East and South - Eastern Europe was the major work of men.

Did u know? Family in the Middle Ages was largely male-dominated?

Agricultural System

Until modern times Eastern and South-Eastern Europe was prevalent in agriculture as various traditions and the quasi-feudal system was dominated by agriculture. Most farmers were bonded servants. Agricultural technology was not advanced. Workers - farmers had to work from dawn

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to dusk, back-breaking. Farmer's family was much smaller and of lower quality than the noble families. Service was a natural part of their life cycle. The house was filled with raw and damp farmers and labourers. There was no lighting and air circulation. Animals along with humans lived in homes by the end of the course of Alzheimer medieval situation gradually began to improve.

Task In the Medieval times, what was the main task of women?

Impact of the Church

Under the Islam rule, family helped to weaken the conservative traditions of the family. Along with this the husband-wife tried to strengthen the emotional relationship. The influence of the Church in Western Europe was more on family ties. Marital laws of the Church in Western Europe had more support.

The church had solid support from collaborative and socializing community. Paternal in traditional Orthodox Church coming into effect was the impact of modernity on kinship. While orthodox Protestant church traditions - rituals broke the band and had ceased to stimulate common masses.

Self Assessment

State whether the following statements are True or False:

1. For all sections of society, the family was the centre of life.
2. The king was much smaller and family members of the ruling class.
3. Each family had a cook, a man in medieval castle.
4. For women, many servants of noble family - were maid servants.
5. Men traditionally used in medieval agriculture.
6. Catholic families had no effect on the Church.

19.3 Summary

- King had another big family of the ruling class, in which many people lived. Dependent on the king-family, relatives, domestic etc. Living arrangements made for them in the various rooms of the palace.
- Medieval familial association remained normal process. In the modern era the privacy of families began to grow. Family privacy of the family structure began to break.
- By the end of medieval female head of the household was also found. Her intervention was also in the house. But only within the four walls of the house.
- Women's main task was to manage domestic affairs. Her daughters and other female members of the women cook, clean, wash and pet care and others were served.
- Eastern and South Eastern Europe men had ownershipin the property. In rural areas, as well as supreme head of the household was male. Was the owner of the heritage? Inherited along with his acquired farm property, money and other property were owned by the same man.
- Men traditionally used in medieval agriculture, including equal participation of women were not. Apart from agriculture, livestock (except stables, etc.), fishing and hunting in the woods of eastern and south-eastern men had major work.

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Notes

- Under the rule Islam conservative traditions of the family and family helped to weaken.Also the husband - wife tried to strengthen the emotional relationship. The influence of the Church in Western Europe was more on family relationships. Marital laws of the Church in Western Europe had more support.

19.4 Keywords

- **Inheritance:** Order by successive generations of offspring
- **Patriarchal:** A tradition in which the father (male) voice

19.5 Review Questions

1. Please brief introduction to medieval family structure.
2. Meaning of transfer of property by inheritance explaining deliberation.
3. Please introduce medieval agricultural system.
4. Please refer to the effects of family structure on the church.

Answers: Self Assessment

1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True 6. False

19.6 Further Readings

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,'s. The. Division – 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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