

Solution

CHANGING CULTURAL TRADITIONS WS 2

Class 11 - History

1. Ibn Rushd was an Arab philosopher in Spain. He tried to resolve the contradiction between philosophical knowledge and religious beliefs. His method was adopted by Christian thinkers.
2. **Mercantilism:** It is a theory of economics that measured the wealth of a country according to the number of precious metals, particularly gold. The exponents of this theory insist that a country should export the maximum quantity of goods and restrict its import to maintain the balance of trade and increase its gold reserves.
3. **Italian cities of Venice and Genoa were different from other parts of Europe in the following two ways:**
 - i. The clergy and feudal lords were not politically powerful there.
 - ii. Bankers and rich merchants actively participated in governing the city. This helped in the development of the idea of citizenship.
4. He was a great poet and a historian of Italy. He criticised the drawbacks of society. Through his poetry, he tries to awake the people. He is regarded as the 'Father of Humanism' in world history.
5. This movement was started by the Roman Catholic Church to counter the effects of the Protestant Reformation, which was spreading very rapidly. According to this movement, the Catholic Church tried to reform itself of some of its objectionable practices.
6. William Tyndate felt that clergy had forged the process, order and meaning of the ancient texts particularly because it was in Greek and Latin, not accessible to the common man. It was with a view to maintain their authority above the king and even above God himself. William Tyndate even intended to translate the Bible in mother tongue in order to lead the mass with real light.
7. It is a philosophy of life. It stressed the importance of man and his sentiments rather than religious matters. During the Renaissance period, the influence of Humanism was much evident in art, science and literature. The exponents of Humanism believed that the worldly problems of man should be solved first and then man should think about God, Heaven, etc.
8. Wycliffe was an English reformer who was not happy to see corruption in the Roman Catholic Church. He condemned the interference of the church into religious affairs.
9. The students had to read a few hand written copies or texts of manuscript before the start of printing, which was very difficult to make available every student a copy of that text.
10. Leonardo-da-Vinci was a great artist of Italy. He was a man of multiple talents. He was a poet, singer, painter, sculptor, philosopher, scientist and engineer.
11.
 - i. These wars expanded the knowledge of geographical discoveries.
 - ii. Europeans came in contact with the Islamic world. They adopted the knowledge of art and science of the Islamic world.
12. Gutenberg and Castar are the inventors of the printing press in the mid 15th century. Their first book was Bible which was printed in Europe. It helped to increase the impetus of the Renaissance in the 15th century.
13. Michelangelo was a great artist of Renaissance. His paintings gave deep interpretation to human life and humanity. 'The Fall of the Man' and 'The Last Judgement' are considered to be the masterpieces of art throughout the world.
14. According to Alberti, an architect was a professional who beautifully fixed or assembled the parts of architecture and amassed bodies by the varied skilled and unskilled persons. The same is used by mankind for shelter. His expertise in his work made them immortal.
15. The chief activity in Padua and Bologna was commerce. So, lawyers and notaries were in great demand to write and interpret rules. They were also required to write agreements without which trade on a large scale was not possible. That is why the universities of Padua and Bologna had been centres of legal studies.
16. Humanists told people that the judicial and fiscal powers of the Church were originated from a document called the 'Donation of Constantine'. They said that this document was not genuine but was forged later. This thing challenged the claim of the Church's rights and princes were pleased with this.
17. Two humanist writers were Francesco Barbaro and Lorenzo Valla.
 - i. **Francesco Barbaro:** Francesco Barbaro defended the acquisition of wealth as a virtue in one of his pamphlets.
 - ii. **Lorenzo Valla:** In 'On Pleasure', Lorenzo Valla criticised the Christian injunction against pleasure.
18. Realism is a new form of an Italian art of Anatomy, physics, geometry and a sense of beautification .
19.
 - i. It made European nations economically prosperous.
 - ii. It also helped to discover new lands for their colonies and used them as markets.

20. Ibn Rushd was the philosopher and made an attempt to resolve the differences between philosophical knowledge and religious beliefs in Spain.
21. Leonardo-da-Vinci was a great artist of Italy, and was very talented and was also a poet, singer, painter, sculptor, philosopher, scientist and engineer. He knew many languages. During Renaissance period, he painted many pictures. 'Mona Lisa' and 'The Last Supper' are his famous paintings. These paintings are still admired throughout the world.
22.
 - i. Decline of feudalism
 - ii. Growth of trade
 - iii. Growth of national language
 - iv. Invention of Printing Press
 - v. Invention of gunpowder
23. **Political values depicted by the period of the Renaissance were:**
 - i. Rise of monarchial system
 - ii. Fall of the feudal system
 - iii. Development of new modes of warfare
24. Balthasar Castiglione was an author and diplomat. She viewed that the potentials of men and women and suggested women to bear certain delicate tenderness with an air of feminine sweetness in all their gestures and actions whatever they do.
25. Nation-States: The nation-states were established in the Renaissance period. These states were governed by a strong political ruler. These states used to keep themselves free from all kinds of foreign interference, political or religious. The nation-states used to have a common language and common philosophy. They were governed by a uniform code of laws.
26. According to German reformers, salvation can be attained only when all kinds of social oppression is ended. They opined that God has created all people equal and they were not supposed to pay taxes and had the right to choose their priests.
27.
 - i. People's attitude towards religion changed and Christianity got divided into two parts
 - ii. The Pope himself came to know about his weaknesses and save his position by the Counter-Reformation.
28. Galileo expressed that knowledge is distinct from belief ,Galileo told that knowledge is based on observation and experiment. He further told that scientific process is required to know the things in their real forms, also told that beliefs are based on hearsay, myth, concoction and conjecture which is always untrue.
29. Document or letter of indulgences was issued by the Church. The Church said that these documents could free man from the burden of the sins he had committed. The Church was extorting money by selling these documents.
30. Ancient Roman and Greek civilisations were considered distinctive civilisations. According to Petrarch, this distinctiveness could be understood only through the actual words of the ancient Greeks and the Romans. Therefore, Petrarch gave stress on the close reading of writings of ancient Roman and Greek authors.
31. Martin Luther was one of the great religious reformer of the reformation of Catholic Church, who vehemently opposed the excesses of the church.
32. Anatomy, Physics, Geometry and a strong sense of beautifulness gave a new form to Italian art. Later it came to be known as realism.
33. Martin Luther was the founder of the Reformation Movement in Germany. He was strongly opposed to the Pope and the Catholic Church, as they were badly exploiting the people. Moreover, they had become very corrupt.
34. Michael Angelo Buonarotti was a skilled painter, sculptor and architect. He painted for the Pope in the Sistine Chapel and made a sculpture called 'The Pieta'. He also prepared the design of the dome of St. Peter's Church. All these extraordinary pieces of art are in Rome.
35. Raphael was a great artist in Italy. He did his paintings in the times of the Renaissance in Italy. He is counted among the best artists in the world. His most famous work is the painting of "Madonna".
36. Dante was a great poet in Italy. He wrote many poems. In his famous epic poem 'The Divine Comedy', he ridiculed his age's religious beliefs and practices. He is considered the greatest poet among Renaissance poets.
37.
 - i. It divided the church into Catholic Church and Protestant Church.
 - ii. Rise of mutual conflict between Catholic and Protestant Monarch.
 - iii. Rise of Nation as a State.
38. women in business families were very supportive,co-operative and also used manage the business in some business and bankers families when male members were away from work .
39. Ptolemy's Almagest was work on astronomy. It was written in Greek before 140 CE and later it was translated into Arabic. It carries the Arabic definite article 'al', which brings out the Arabic connection.

40. Johannes Kepler propounded the theory of Cosmographical Mystery which demonstrated that the planets move around the sun not in circle but in ellipses.
41. Emergence of nation-states established humanism and also struck a death blow to the feudal system. These states led the people on their way to social, economic and political growth. They united the people belonging to a common culture and were able to promote the spirit of nationalism by releasing their people from the clutches of the Pope and the priests.
42. The modern age started with the decline of the feudal system. The four factors, viz. development of trade, the emergence of towns, the rise of the middle class in the society, and the Renaissance contributed to its rise. Geographical discoveries also contributed significantly to it.
43. Machiavelli gave this statement because he felt that human desires are insatiable and he was motivated to face every fair and unfair means to meet them.
44. Copernicus rebutted the belief of Christians and told that the earth including all the other heavenly bodies rotate round the sun.
45. Andreas Vesalius (1514-64) was a professor of medicine at the University of Padua. He dissected the human body which led to the beginning of modern physiology.
46. The political and cultural conditions of Italy after the fall of the Western Roman Empire were not good. Political and cultural centres in the country had fallen into ruin. No unified government was there in Italy. The Pope in Rome was not a strong political figure but was sovereign in his own state.
47. By the Reformation movement, we mean a movement that was launched by Martin Luther of Germany against the prevailing wrong practices in the Roman Church. Supporters of this movement abolished corrupt practices and tried to establish improved practices.
48. The main sources of knowing European history from the fourteenth century are documents, printed books, sculptures, paintings, and textiles which are carefully preserved in archives, museums, and art galleries in Europe and America. Many buildings also give us information about the history of this period.
49.
 - i. Humanist subjects began to be taught in schools and colleges.
 - ii. Art, architecture and literature also played an effective role in transmitting humanist ideas.
50.
 - i. The nation-states brought an end to all forms of slavery.
 - ii. Agriculture, industry and trade progressed.
 - iii. The nation-states helped in the establishment of a constitutional form of government in many countries.
 - iv. Despotism became a weak force
51. The position of women in the families of merchants in the humanist age was good. They assisted their husbands in running the shops. When male members were away at work, they looked after the business. When a merchant met an early death, his widow performed a public role.
52.
 - i. Fall of Feudalism
 - ii. Growth of Middle Class
 - iii. Growth of Printing Press and Literature
53. The Christians believed that the earth was at the centre of universe and the celestial planets moved around . It was a sinful place and became immobile because of the burden of sin.
54. Thomas Moore was a great writer of England, and his master piece was 'Utopia' .
55. Michelangelo was a great artist of the Renaissance. His creation, "The Fall of the Man and "The Last Judgment" is considered to be the masterpiece of art throughout the world. His paintings gave a deep interpretation of human life and humanity.
56.
 - i. Growth of literature
 - ii. Growth and development in the field of fine art
 - iii. Discovery of scientific inventions
 - iv. Discovery of new lands
 - v. Development of education
57. Following factors took the cities and the courts of Italy beyond the world:
 - o Trade and travel
 - o Military conquests
 - o Diplomatic contacts
58.
 - i. Growth of trade
 - ii. Beginning of colonial era
 - iii. Development/Growth of industrial capitalism

59. Humanism means the service of humanity irrespective of caste, religion, colour or creed. This thought took uproot from Padua University in 1300 CE and became popular by 15th century.
60. i. It weakened the control of religion over human life.
ii. Italians were strongly affected by material wealth, power and glory.
61. The church issued 'Document of Indulgences', as it felt that these documents could free man from the burden of the sins that he had committed, the church was earning money by selling these documents.
62. The word Renaissance is taken from a French word, which means Rebirth. It gave a new dimension to art and architecture and created awareness among the people.
63. The period of reading the Roman history and the remains were dug up by archaeologists. It inspired a new style of architecture that was revival of the imperial Roman style. It was called classical architecture.
64. Thomas Moore was a great writer and scholar of England of the Renaissance period. His literary masterpiece called "Utopia". In this book, he has ridiculed the bad practices of contemporary society.
65. The two features of humanist thought were:
i. To encourage dignity of humans beings.
ii. Freedom of human life from control of religion.
66. University and new cities first came upon the Italian landscape. Due to the Renaissance, the writers of Italy wrote many books on it.
67. i. Dante
ii. Petrarch
iii. Thomas Moore
iv. Erasmus
68. i. Superstitions ended with the emergence of new ideas, sentiments, and assumptions.
ii. Humanism spread among people. Consequently, man became the main topic of literary and artistic works.
69. The humanists opined that after the collapse of Roman empire, the dark age had begun. Later on, scholars followed them and assumed that a new age had begun in Europe from 14th century. After the fall of Roman empire, they used the term 'Middle Age' for one thousand years. They argued that the church had complete control over the people. The period of Modern age started from 15th century.
70. Martin Luther was the leader of the Protestant Reformation Movement. Its chief gospels were ,
o A person is not required to be priest in order to establish contact with God.
o It is faith that guides people to the right path and entry into Heaven that is salvation.
71. The concept 'despotism' means arbitrary rule. Under despotism, the despot's will be supreme.
72. Dante Alighieri (1265-1321), a layman who wrote on religious themes, and Giotto (1267-1337), an artist who painted lifelike portraits, very different from the stiff figures done by earlier artists. From then it developed as the most exciting intellectual city in Italy and as a centre of artistic creativity.
73. Marchesa Isabella d'Esta was a remarkable woman of Mantua state. She ruled the State of her husband in his absence.
74. Burckhardt has written the humanist culture, which flourished in Italy, is based on a new belief that an individual is capable of taking his own decisions and developing his skills. This individual or man is modern as compared to a medieval man whose thinking had been controlled by the Church.
75. In the fifteenth century, books started to print in great numbers in Europe. The Sale-purchase of these books also started in Europe. So students did not have to depend alone on lecture notes. They could buy books from the market and read them. In this way ideas spread more rapidly in Europe.