

HISTORY NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

Unit-6

The Modern World

Answer the following questions by choosing the best option a, b, c or d.

1. The voyages of discovery were made to find luxury goods from:
a. Britain b. Spain
c. Italy d. India
2. After 1453 AD, the land trade routes between Asia and Europe were cut by the:
a. Byzantine Empire
b. Ottoman Empire
c. Roman Empire
d. Mughal Empire
3. The explorers in the 15th century preferred sea routes because:
a. they were cheaper
b. they were safer
c. they were nearer
d. All of the above
4. The marked the shift from the Middle Ages to modernity in European history.
a. Reformation
b. Renaissance
c. Industrial Revolution
d. Conquest of Constantinople
5. The ideas of represented the Reformation movement.
a. Martin Luther
b. Napoleon Bonaparte
c. Christopher Columbus
d. Leonardo da Vinci
6. The Thirty Years' War finished with the:
a. Second Treaty of Paris
b. Treaty of Westphalia

- c. Reformation Movement
d. French Revolution
7. During the Scientific Revolution, the European scholars questioned the ideas of the:
a. Ancient Egyptians
b. Ottoman Empire
c. Ancient Greeks
d. Roman Empire
8. Education and literacy increased as an effect of the Industrial Revolution to:
a. train the required workforce
b. stop urbanization
c. help non-European countries
d. avoid the long working hours
9. During the Age of Enlightenment, the scholars were inspired from:
a. the French Revolution
b. the monarchy
c. the Reformation
d. the Renaissance
10. The immediate cause of the French Revolution was:
a. increased taxes on the peasants
b. bad harvest in France
c. no taxation of the clergy
d. no taxation of the nobility

Answer:

- (1) (d) India
- (2) (a) Byzantine Empire
- (3) (a) they were cheaper
- (4) (b) Renaissance
- (5) (a) Martin Luther
- (6) (b) Treaty of Westphalia
- (7) (c) Ancient Greeks.

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(8) (a) Train the required workforce.

(9) (d) The Renaissance

(10) (b) bad harvest in France

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What were the two main causes of the voyages of discovery?

Ans: European navigators opened new sea routes to India and the East, and even discovered the America. After the conquest of Constantinople, the land trade routes between Asia and Europe were cut. This led to Europeans starting the voyages of discovery. The reasons of there voyages are as under.

→ Due to high demand in Europe for the goods like spices, steel weapons, rice, and porcelain, European merchants went on finding new routes.

→ As the sea route was a cheaper mode of transportation as compared to land route, merchants preferred sea voyages in order to make more money and gain profits.

2. Which event caused Christian scholars to escape to the West in the 15th century?

Ans: When the Byzantine Empire collapsed after the conquest of Constantinople by the Ottomans in 1453 AD, the land trade routes between Asia and Europe were cut. This led to the Christian scholars to escape to the west by starting voyages on oceans. They took along are books of Ancient Greeks and Romans which had been lost in the west, but the Muslims had preserved them.

3. What do you think was the most important effect of the Renaissance?

Ans: The word 'renaissance' means rebirth in French. It is the period which marked the shift from the Middle Ages to modernity in European history. The most important effects of renaissance are:

→ It changed the ways of artistic expression such as writing, painting, and music

→ It turned the society towards a more humanist worldview and encouraged scientific research and inventions.

→ Authors began to write about topics related to the common person, instead epics of heroes for the nobility.

→ With the Renaissance, freedom of expression and religious understanding started to bloom from higher society to the lower segments.

→ It was successful in teaching people to take inspirations from the past for a present and the future.

→ It showed people the importance of continuous innovation for technological and social progress and find solutions for emerging problems.

4. What led the Europeans to fight the Thirty Years' War?

Ans: The Thirty-Years' War lasted between 1616 AD and 1648 AD between many European States. It has been one of the bloodiest religious wars in world history as the longest ongoing war in Europe. At first, it

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started between the Catholic and Protestant sects within the Holy Roman Empire and at last turned into a continental war involving many states in Europe. Although the main cause of the war was the Protestant-Catholic religious conflict, the great states participating in the war fought for political interests. As a result, millions of people lost their lives in combat, disease and famine.

5. How valid are the effects of the Scientific Revolution today?

Ans: The Scientific Revolution started right after the spirit of Renaissance and the Reformation. European scholars, who were influenced by humanism and dynamism of the Renaissance, questioned the 2000-year old scientific ideas from the time of the Ancient Greeks. This caused an explosion of scientific investigation. Today the effects of scientific revolution are valid because, it laid the foundation of science. Researchers progressed then and even now based on their experiments and findings. Still in today's world the scientists make explorations in all fields of life.

6. What was the most significant result of the Industrial Revolution?

Ans: Industrial Revolution is a major turning point in the human history, which influenced daily life of the people in many ways. Results of this revolution are the follows:

→ Education and literacy gradually increased to train the workforce and the general population. New libraries, schools, and

universities were built to meet the sudden need for education.

→ Agricultural Revolution followed the Industrial Revolution which increased the food supply while decreasing the amount of labour.

→ The Industrial Revolution caused urbanization, as the increasing population gathered in large cities to work in factories and other places of work.

→ New social classes, such as the middle class (composed of businessmen and other professionals) emerged.

7. Why did Napoleon lose the lands he had conquered between 1799 and 1815?

Ans: Napoleon lost lands as fast as he conquered them. Especially when the French invasion of Russia failed and when Napoleon lost the Battle of Waterloo, the Napoleonic Wars ended with the Second Treaty of Paris in November 1815. With Napoleon's defeat, twenty-three years of war came to an end and Louis XVIII came again on the French throne. With the French defeat, Britain became the world's dominant power, a position it held for the next century.

Answer the following questions in detail.

1. What is the significance of the Renaissance in Europe?

Ans: The Renaissance

The word 'renaissance' means rebirth in French. It is believed to have begun in Italy during the end of the 14th century. It reached its height in the 15th century and spread to the rest

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of Europe during the 16th and 17th centuries. It is the period which marked the shift from the Middle Ages to modernity in European history. When Christian scholars escaped to the West after the conquest of Constantinople by the Ottomans in 1453, they took along rare books of Ancient Greeks and Romans which had been lost in the West, but the Muslims had preserved them. On reading these books, they realized what they had lost in learning and development.

During the Renaissance, painters, writers, and architects used new styles and techniques to create powerful and influential works. Scholars and thinkers of this age made breakthroughs in a variety of fields, including mathematics, science, and technology. Among the most prominent personalities of the Renaissance were Leonardo da Vinci, William Shakespeare, Michelangelo, Galileo, Christopher Columbus, Copernicus and Francis Bacon.

Significance of the Renaissance

1. It changed the ways of artistic expression such as writing, painting, and music.
2. It turned the society towards a more humanist worldview and encouraged scientific research and inventions.
3. Authors began to write about topics related to the common person, instead of epics of heroes for the nobility.
4. With the Renaissance, freedom of expression and religious

understanding started to bloom from higher society to the lower segments.

5. It was successful in teaching people to take inspirations from the past for a present and the future.
6. It showed people the importance of continuous innovation for technological and social progress and find solutions for emerging problems.

2. Write a note on the Reformation Movement.

Ans: It was a religious movement that revolutionized the 16th century Europe, with great political, economic, and social effects. During the Reformation, there was a split in the church that divided it into Catholic and Protestant Church. It resulted in clashes among the European nations based on religion.

The ideas of one man named Martin Luther, who was a German priest, represented the Reformation movement. Since 1054 AD, all Christians in Western Europe belonged to the Catholic Church. Martin Luther's break with the Catholic Church led to the emergence of the Protestant Reformation and divided western Christianity into Catholicism and Protestantism. Differences in religious understandings and influence of religion on politics led to years of war across Europe.

Causes and Effects of the Reformation				
	Social	Political	Economic	Religious
Cause	The printing press helped to	Some European leaders saw the	People disliked having to pay taxes to	Only clergy were allowed to interpret

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	spread ideas critical of the Church.	pop was interfering in their political affairs through local churches.	the Church in Rome.	the Bible.
Effect	More people became aware of Protestant belief systems.	By becoming Protestant, European leaders limited the pope's local political influence.	People were more willing to support Reformation ideas that ended these taxes.	Reformers translated the Bible so that people could interpret it for themselves.

3. Analyze the effects of the Industrial Revolution on social life.

Ans: The Industrial Revolution is a period between the 18th and 19th century, during which, where significant changes occurred in technology, manufacturing, agriculture, transport, and mining. The Industrial Revolution started in the United Kingdom and spread worldwide especially to Europe and North America. During this period, textile industries were mechanized with participation of women workers. Iron-making techniques were developed and use of coal increased with the use of steam engine and machines. Railways and road networks improved significantly, and the production increased dramatically because of the use of new technologies.

Effects of the Industrial Revolution:

The Industrial Revolution is a major turning point in the human history, which influenced daily life of the people in many ways. Here, we will talk about the effects of the Industrial Revolution on social life:

- Education and literacy gradually increased to train the workforce

and the general population. New libraries, schools, and universities were built to meet the sudden need for education.

- Agricultural Revolution followed the Industrial Revolution which increased the food supply while decreasing the amount of labour.
- The Industrial Revolution caused urbanization, as the increasing population gathered in large cities to work in factories and other places of work.
- New social classes, such as the middle class (composed of businessmen and other professionals) emerged.

In addition to the abovementioned positive effects, the Industrial Revolution also had some negative effects:

- Long-working hours and child labour became very common.
- For the lower class, opportunities for education and other facilities were limited as their children were expected to work at an early age.

4. What in your view are the effects of French Revolution on today's world?

Ans: The French Revolution was a socio-political movement in France against the monarchy, that started in 1789 and continued till 1799 AD. In 1789 AD, the French rebelled against the oppressive rule of King Louis XVI. They created a revolutionary government and adopted a constitution titled 'Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen'. This document