

## Introduction

**H**istory has been divided into three periods—Ancient, Medieval and Modern. Each period has special characteristics which makes it unique and different from other periods. Some set of events help us identify the transition period when the world moved from one phase of history to another. We have already studied about Ancient and Medieval periods in our previous classes. Let us now read about the Modern period of history—the present times.

## The Period of Transition

**T**ransition is a period of change. In history, this period of change varies from one country to another depending on its stage of development. The modern period in Europe is taken from 15th century onwards whereas in India, it is taken from the 18th century. In Europe, this period was marked by development of science, Renaissance and Reformation.

It was in the late 18th century when the East India Company established its rule in India. This event marks the transition of India into the Modern period. This happened in 1859, that is, in the mid-19th century. India had been under foreign rule for 700–800 years. The invaders had adapted the Indian culture while adding some of their own. Therefore, India had become a mix of cultures and traditions. However, when the British colonised India, colonisation began with the English East India Company. They did not adapt to the ways of the Indians. They ruled India for around 200 years while keeping distance from the local populace.

## Sources of History

**I**nformation about the Modern period comes from various sources. To study the history of this period, many sources are available to us. They can be divided into two main categories—Primary and Secondary.



## Primary Sources

The primary or main sources include sources created by people who witnessed the events. These would be government reports, newspapers, letters, photographs and monuments. Many documents are now preserved in museums. These sources are:

- Original British government records
- Paintings and other artistic works
- Photographs of incidents or people
- Newspaper articles—both in local media as well as foreign media
- Stories, poems and other literary works such as accounts by visitors, letters and interviews
- Monuments and artefacts

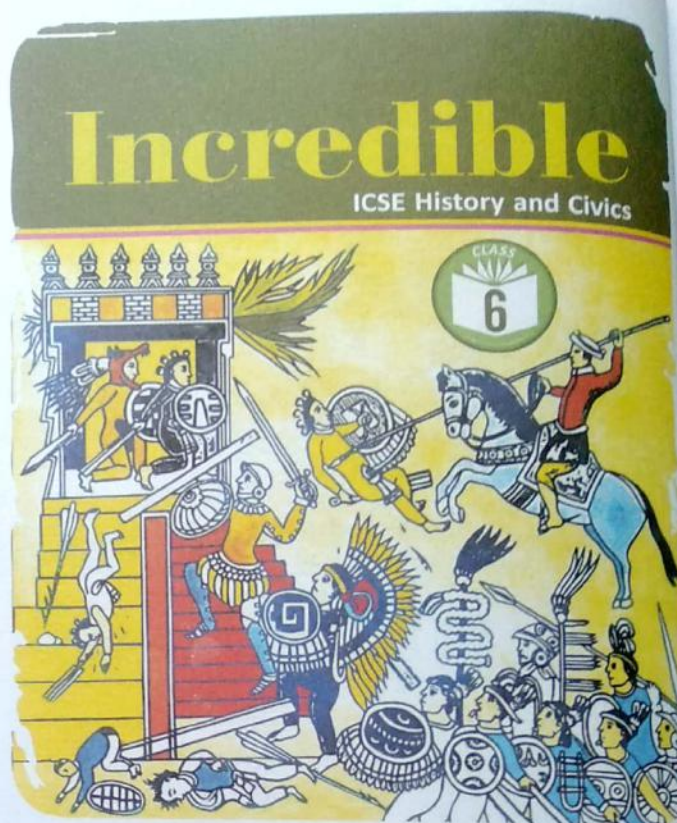


*Coin Issued by the British Rulers*

## Secondary Sources

As the name suggests, these sources are created by people who study the primary sources and create a source based on their study. These include books, reviews or articles.

Since the Modern period in India started with the coming of the British, it is **imperative** that we first study the changes that took place



*Textbooks are Secondary Source*

in Europe because many of those changes affected our history.

## Modern Period in Europe

The Modern period in Europe began around the 15th century. It was marked by the end of feudalism, increase in trade and commerce, voyages, Renaissance and Reformation. These changes were restricted to Western Europe. Eastern Europe did not move into the Modern period for another 250 years.

## Renaissance

'Renaissance' is a French word which means 'rebirth' and is the period between the 14th and the 17th centuries in Europe. It was a time of rebirth of literature, culture and values. It also witnessed discoveries of new continents, voyages and interaction with varied societies and powerful innovations such as paper and printing.





*Renaissance Art*

The beginning of Renaissance is considered to be in Italy with the recovery of the Greek and Roman literature. Later, the movement spread to other countries of Europe. The 'Dark Ages' that Europe was under were over and people dared to think for themselves, questioning the authority of the monarchy and the church. There was no more **meek** submission to orders. People demanded reasons behind actions. **Rationalism** was the new order that paved way for scientific temper and inquiry. There was a renewed desire to not just know the truth but actively seek it. Some of the greatest authors, thinkers, scientists and artists in the world belong to this period.

Another event which had considerable effect was the fall of the Byzantine Empire. The Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople, the capital of Byzantine Empire in 1453. They renamed the city Istanbul and gained foothold in Europe. The Greek Christians and scholars of the Empire fled the country and took shelter in Italy. However, they carried with them their rare manuscripts that sparked the interest of local rulers and rich merchants. This was the beginning of relearning—the Renaissance. Classical and Modern learning was encouraged. Many universities were

established. The invention of printing allowed for better communication and ideas spread quickly. For the first time learning was made available to the masses. The focus now moved from the divine to the affairs of the people—their desires, the freedom to express and creativity.

With the fall of the Byzantine Empire, the Silk Route was closed and trade between Europe and East was disconnected. This led to the discovery of new routes and lands for trade and commerce.

All these factors led to the period of Renaissance.

## Voyages

**T**he Ottoman Turks not just captured the Silk Route but also controlled the main ports of the Mediterranean Sea. They imposed heavy duties on European ships passing through their territories. The merchants had to find new routes for trade. This led people on various voyages in search of new routes and lands.

The Portuguese took the **initiative** and Prince Henry, the navigator, sent many **expeditions** to explore the African coastline. In AD 1488, a Portuguese explorer, Bartholomew Dias,





*Vasco Da Gama's Ship in which he sailed to India*

became the first European to reach the southern tip of Africa. It was named 'Cape of Good Hope' as it opened the possibilities of reaching India and the East.

Vasco Da Gama, a Portuguese nobleman, sailed in AD 1497 on the same route in the hope to reach India. He finally reached the port of Calicut in AD 1498. A new route to India was discovered and it became an important trading route between Europe and India.

Christopher Columbus was another sailor who was determined to find a direct route to India through the Atlantic Ocean. He was sure that the Earth was much smaller and as per his calculations, he could reach India by sailing

### **GOOD TO KNOW**

Vasco da Gama spent more than two years away from home, including 300 days at sea, travelling 24,000 miles. Only 54 of his original crew of 170 men returned with him.

westwards. He made four voyages from 1492 to 1502 in his attempt to reach India. He did reach land but it was an accidental discovery of America. He reached one of the islands of Bahamas and in his later voyages reached more places in America.



*Christopher Columbus*

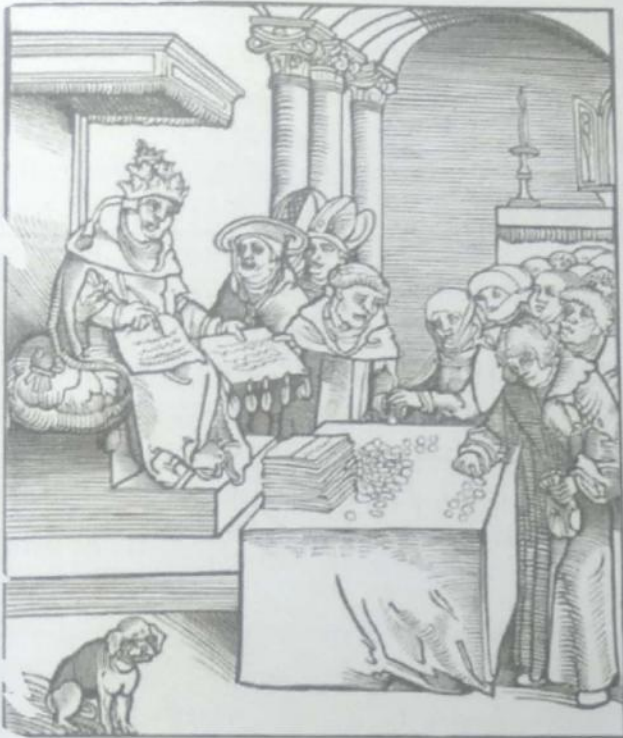
This increase of trade and commerce led to the growth of a new class—the rich middle class. Till now Europe was a feudal society and the kings relied on landlords for support. Suddenly there was a new class of the newly rich, that of the merchants and traders, who established trading relations with these new-found lands. There was growth of the middle class consisting of professionals such as doctors, teachers, traders, lawyers, etc. They became important and contributed to the growth of the economy of their country. This led to knowledge, scientific temperament and curiosity but it also led to centuries of exploitation and colonisation of Asia, Africa and Latin America by these European powers.

### **Reformation**

**Y**ou read in the previous class how Christianity was legalised in the 4th century. In the next millennia, Church



## Two Major Problems within the Catholic Church



*The Church's Worldliness and Corruption*



*Political Conflict between the Pope and the European Monarchs*

became more powerful. Pope became not just a religious head but a political powerhouse too. People were made to believe and accept in the **absolute** surrender to the Church in order to attain **salvation**. No one could question the authority of the Church. Churches all over Europe were also centres for education and thus they **monopolised** knowledge also.

As power and wealth of the Church increased so did the corruption. Clergymen shifted their focus from the welfare of people to the life of comfort for themselves.

Reformation, also called Protestant Reformation, was a movement in the 16th century against the Church and its absolute authority and **doctrine**. It was a challenge to the Roman Catholic Church and its orthodox ways. One of the main leaders of this movement was Martin Luther.



Unlimited power in the hands of a few people always creates imbalance. Discuss.



## Causes of Reformation

- Church had become too powerful and corrupt. Priests were living a luxurious life. They were more interested in politics and less in the welfare of the people. The office of the priest was being sold which brought many unsuitable people into Church. There was widespread corruption. Taxes and fees were levied on people. Another corrupt practice was issuance of pardon or indulgence certificates against payment. It was as if the Church was selling a license to sin without undergoing penance.
- The upper class controlled the Church to a large extent. They looked down upon the 'working class'. The rising middle class of rich merchants and professionals wanted religious and economic policies for their benefit. They paid taxes but the upper class was exempted from taxation. Finally, the middle class revolted.
- The monarchy was not happy with the power the Pope held and with the interference of the Church in state matters. They supported the revolt against the authority of the Church. Strong rulers wanted to manage their nation-state as per their own wishes without the Church overlooking their actions.
- The new spirit of learning and questioning pushed the Reformation. People started criticising religious rituals and practices and looked for a form of religion that was less **stifling**. They wanted to find the truth for themselves. Printing moved the cause further. Translated copies of the Bible were printed and distributed so people could read about the teachings of the Bible themselves.

These causes contributed to the movement of Reformation. The credit to start the movement, however, is largely given to Martin Luther, a German monk, who began the Protestant Reformation.

### Martin Luther

Martin Luther was born in a small town in Germany in 1483. He studied law at the University of Erfurt. A near-death experience turned his life around and he gave up all his possessions and became a monk in 1505. He read the scriptures and completed his doctorate in the study of



*Painting of Martin Luther Nailing His 95 Theses*



the Bible. He later became a professor at Wittenberg University. He disliked the way blind faith was propagated by the Church. In 1517, he publicly protested against selling of indulgence by a preacher Johann Tetzel. He called for a public debate on the objections listed by him in his work, the *95 Theses*. The book *95 Theses* was printed and distributed across Germany. It began a movement against the Church and supported the reformation of the Church. Martin was forced to **recant** his new **theology** but he refused to step back. According to him, salvation was the work of the divine and no human had any hand in it.

The prince of Germany supported him. He was first questioned by a Cardinal of Roman Catholic Church and later his views were declared to be in conflict with the teachings of the Church. He got a **Papal bull** to recant his theory and surrender to the Pope. Upon his refusal, he was declared a **heretic** and was **excommunicated** in 1521. He was given shelter by the German royalty and remained in hiding for over a year. During this time, he translated the Bible into German. This move had a **profound** effect and many scholars translated the Bible into their languages. This contributed in propounding Luther's theory that the Bible and not the Church was the source of truth and Christian teaching.

Europe thus got divided into two groups—one who believed that Martin was right and the other who declared him a heretic. A civil war broke out and Luther's supporters established Lutheran Churches in many places. They were now called 'The Protestants'. Christians were, henceforth, divided into two distinct groups—the Catholics and the Protestants.

## Effects of Reformation

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- The Church was split into two. The Catholic Church stressed up on the importance of the Priest and the Protestant Church relied on the scriptures.
- The language of Mass in Catholic Church was Latin whereas Protestant priests used the local language.
- Many wars broke out between the Catholics and the Protestants. This gave rise to hatred and religious intolerance.
- Due to these wars, the Protestants fled England and migrated to North America. They colonised the land and called it New England.
- The Protestant Church aimed at spreading education and allowed women to play an important role in religion.

## Counter Reformation

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- Finally, reformation entered the Roman Catholic Church. The Pope found it necessary to introduce some reforms to revive the prestige of the Church. This is known as the 'Counter Reformation'. The Catholic Church became more open and liberal towards views that were completely opposite their own.
- The Protestants helped in bringing people closer. Many rulers were both the head of the Church and the government. So, the people remained undivided between the loyalty to Church or their ruler. This gave rise to strong nations and rulers who had complete support of the people. This improved the economy. Wealth of the people was now not being diverted to the Church instead it was used to build trade, industry and agriculture. The money began to be used for the well-being of the common people.



## VOCABULARY

**Imperative:** necessary, of vital importance

**Meek:** quiet, gentle

**Rationalism:** the practice or principle of basing opinions and actions on reason and knowledge rather than on religious beliefs or emotional response

**Initiative:** the power or opportunity to act or take charge before others

**Expeditions:** a journey undertaken by a group of people with a particular purpose especially exploration, research or war

**Absolute:** total, unconditional

**Salvation:** source or means of being saved from harm, ruin or loss

**Monopolised:** obtain exclusive possession or control of (a trade, commodity or service)

**Doctrine:** a belief or set of beliefs held and taught by a Church, political party or other groups

**Stifling:** making one feel constrained or oppressed

**Recant:** say that one no longer holds an opinion or belief

**Theology:** the study of the nature of God and religious belief

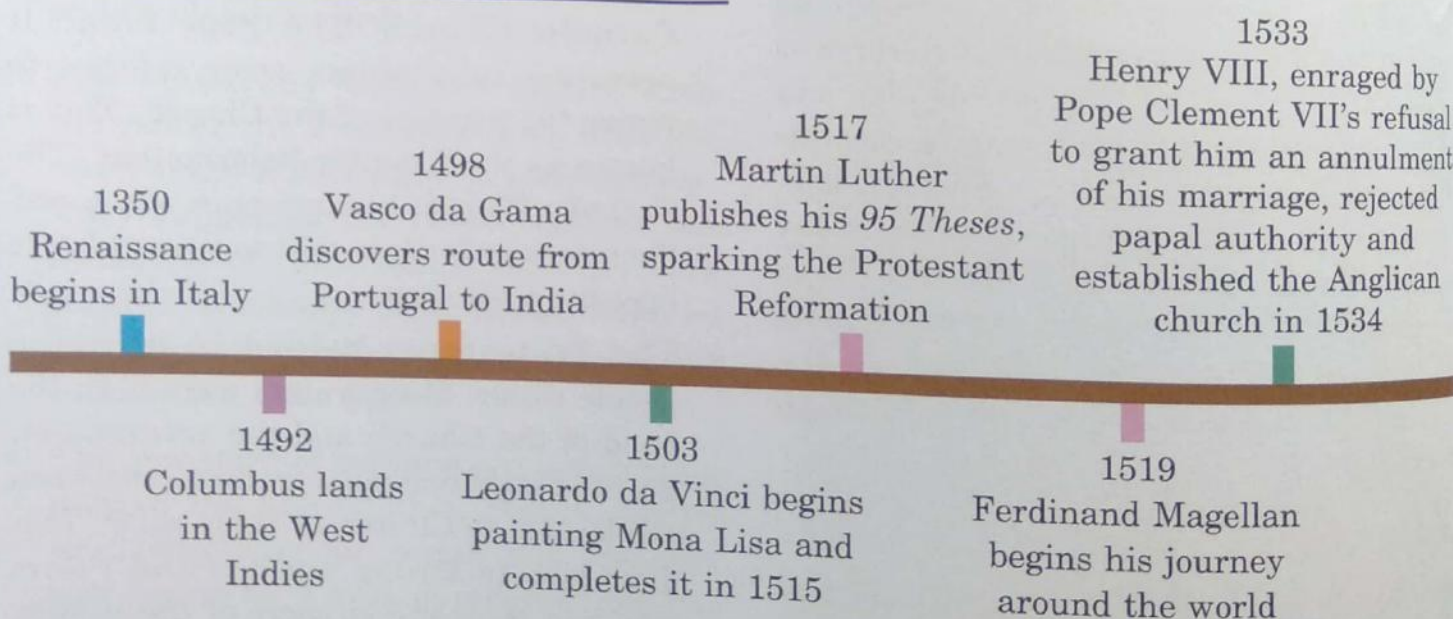
**Papal Bull:** type of public decree issued by a Pope of Roman Catholic Church

**Heretic:** someone whose beliefs were declared to be anathema by the Catholic Church

**Excommunicated:** officially excluded from participation in the sacraments and services of the Christian Church

**Profound:** very great, deep

## Timeline



## LET'S RECALL

- History is divided into three parts—Ancient, Medieval and Modern. Each phase has its own characteristics which helps us to differentiate it from others.
- Transition is the time period between two phases. There are certain events that take place which mark either the end or the beginning of a phase.



- Modern period in Europe is taken as starting from 15th century onwards. This period was marked with Renaissance, Reformation and discoveries.
- In the context of India, Modern period is considered to have started from the 18th century when the East India Company established its rule here. However, the winds of change had started long ago in 15th century Europe.
- The sources of history are primary and secondary. Primary sources are official records, photographs, letters and news pertaining to that time. Secondary sources are created by people who study the primary sources and make a new source. This could be articles, books, movies, etc.
- Renaissance is a French word which means 'rebirth'. This was a time of rebirth of ideas, literature and culture. From 14th century onwards changes were seen in Europe that revolutionised the continent and changed the world.
- The Byzantine Empire was taken over by Ottoman Turks who gained a foothold in Europe. The Greek Christians and scholars left Byzantine to seek refuge in Italy. They took their rare manuscripts with them. Greek literature and culture sparked the fire which spread first in Italy and then throughout Western Europe. Eastern Europe entered the Modern period in 18th century.
- The new-found interest in revival of literature and culture led to people questioning age-old customs and rituals. They challenged the authority of the Church. Advent of paper and printing helped in quickly spreading the message among the masses.
- Ottoman Turks now ruled the sea ports and this created major problems for merchants who could not trade with the East. They required new sea routes to India. The Portuguese people took lead and Vasco da Gama, a sailor, discovered a new route to India via Cape of Good Hope (Africa).
- Another sailor Christopher Columbus tried a westward route and landed on the American soil. All these discovery voyages gave rise to a new important middle class consisting of rich merchants, traders and professionals. This decreased the king's dependence on feudal lords for funds. The middle class contributed to the growth of the economy and demanded to be taken care of.
- Church had become powerful, wealthy and corrupt. The clergy moved away from public welfare and were busy leading a luxurious life. The practice of selling indulgence or pardon certificate was not liked by many. Martin Luther, a German monk, started a movement (Protestant Reformation) that changed Christianity forever.
- He publicly criticised the sale of indulgence. He called for a debate and listed his objections in his work *95 Theses*. This was printed and distributed in public. Luther was later declared a Heretic by the Church and was excommunicated. This divided Europe and Christians into two groups—Catholic and Protestants. Many wars broke out between the two groups who were intolerant of each other.
- Protestants left Europe and colonised North America. They named it New England.



## Tasks

### 1. Fill in the blanks.

- (a) In India, the Modern period started when the ..... established its rule here.
- (b) The beginning of Renaissance is considered to be in .....
- (c) The meaning of ..... is period of change from one state to another.
- (d) When Martin Luther was in hiding, he translated the ..... into German language.
- (e) Original British government records are ..... source of information.

### 2. Match the following.

- |                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| (a) Christopher Columbus | (i) India      |
| (b) Martin Luther        | (ii) Italy     |
| (c) Vasco da Gama        | (iii) Catholic |
| (d) Roman Church         | (iv) America   |
| (e) Renaissance          | (v) 95 Theses  |

### 3. State whether true or false.

- (a) The language spoken during Mass in Catholic Church was Latin. ....
- (b) Martin Luther got a Papal Bull to retell his theory. ....
- (c) The fall of Byzantine Empire opened the Silk Route. ....
- (d) Protestant Church allowed women to play an important role in religion. ....
- (e) Protestant Reformation was a challenge to the Roman Catholic Church and its orthodox ways. ....

### 4. Define the following.

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Renaissance       | (b) Modern Era          |
| (c) Reformation       | (d) Primary Sources     |
| (e) Secondary Sources | (f) Protestant          |
| (g) Papal Bull        | (h) Counter Reformation |

### 5. Answer in brief (40-50 words).

- (a) Who was Martin Luther? What was his contribution to Christianity?
- (b) What were the effects of the Protestant Reformation movement?
- (c) 'Renaissance led to voyages of discovery'. Explain.



- (d) What are the sources of history of the Modern period?
- (e) What led to Renaissance?
- (f) How did the 'new spirit of Renaissance' effect the mindset of people?

**6. Write in detail.**

- (a) How did the Modern period begin? Give main characteristics of this time.
- (b) What do you know about Reformation and its causes?

**Picture-based Questions**

- 1. Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions.**



This is a picture of a famous explorer. He wanted to reach India by crossing the Atlantic but instead discovered a new land.

- (a) Who is this explorer?
- (b) Which new land did he discover?
- (c) What was his theory?



2. This is an image of a ship of a famous voyager.



- (a) Name the sailor.
- (b) Where did he want to reach?
- (c) Which two countries did the route connect?

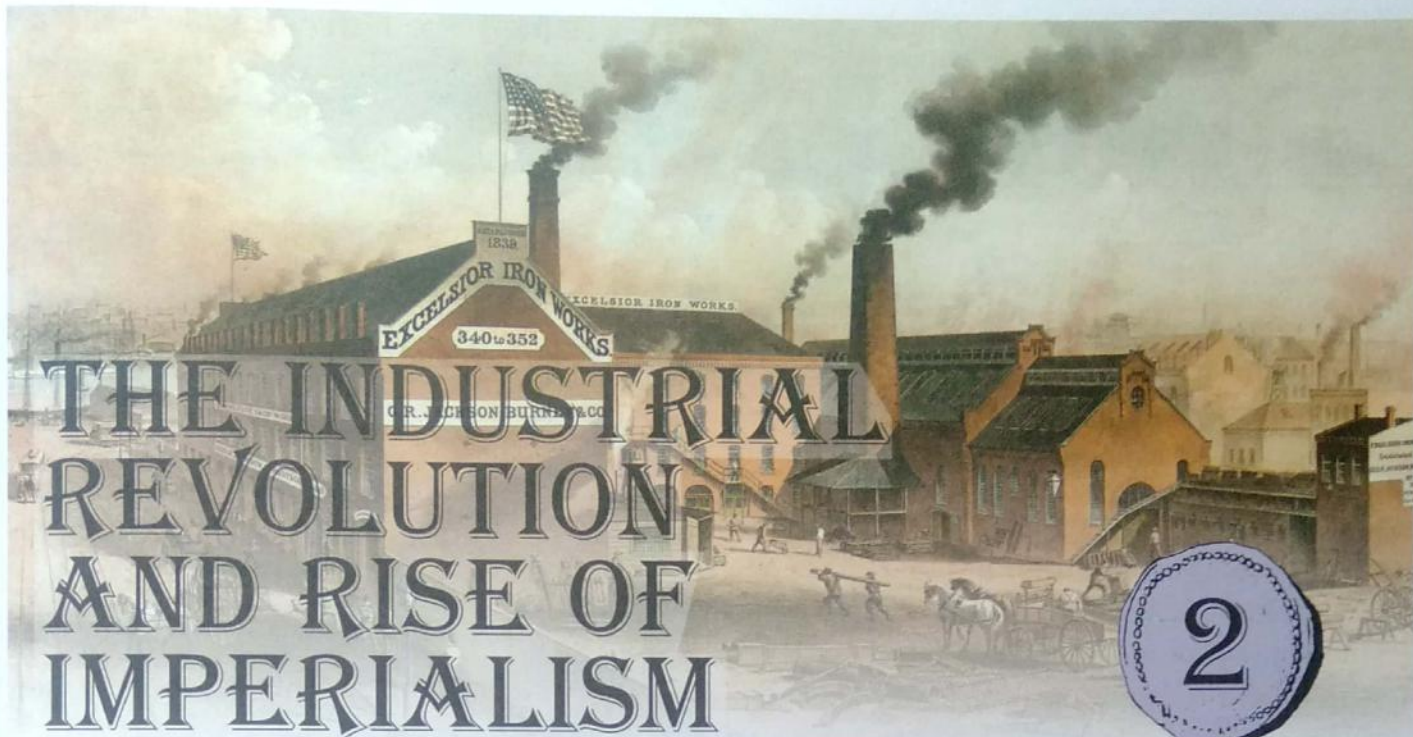
### Project work

On a world map, mark the voyages of explorers and the places they discovered.

For more information, please log on to...

- [www.britannica.com/topic/history-of-Europe/The-emergence-of-modern-Europe-1500-1648](http://www.britannica.com/topic/history-of-Europe/The-emergence-of-modern-Europe-1500-1648)
- [history-world.org/renaissance.htm](http://history-world.org/renaissance.htm)
- [www.preservearticles.com/.../what-are-the-causes-of-reformation-in-europe.html](http://www.preservearticles.com/.../what-are-the-causes-of-reformation-in-europe.html)
- <https://www.christianitytoday.com/history/people/theologians/martin-luther.html>
- <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Martin-Luther>





## Introduction

An important feature of the Modern period is industrialisation. We know commodities are produced in bulk in factories and they are sold in the markets. Till the Medieval period the economy was **agrarian**. People lived in small rural communities and their lives revolved around farming. They produced crops, kept some for their personal consumption and sold the rest or exchanged it to meet their other requirements. Their needs were limited and most people made their own furniture and tools.

The discovery of the new sea route increased trade and commerce and led to the formation of a strong, new middle class. They produced commodities in workshops and sold them for money. Traders carried things from one land to another for selling and brought new **exotic** things from faraway lands into their own countries. Trade activities grew and there was more demand for goods than could be supplied. People started living

in towns and cities closer to the sea ports. This was the beginning of the pre-industrial era in Europe.

The pre-industrial era was also the beginning of an industrial system called the cottage industries or domestic system; also known as 'putting-out system'. Merchants would supply raw materials to families and they would work in their cottages and produce cloth using simple machines. The merchant would collect the finished goods and sell them for a profit. This simple cottage industry could not cope with the increasing demands and there was a need to produce in bulk.

## The Industrial Revolution

The introduction of machinery led to a rapid growth of industry in the late 18th century and is known as the 'Industrial Revolution'. It changed the way of production and consumption. It also **altered** the society and the economy of England and made it a superpower. The Industrial Revolution started



in England and spread to other countries in Europe later.

### Features of the Industrial Revolution

- Goods were produced in factories instead of cottage industries.
- Machines were used to produce goods.
- People, who earlier produced goods at home, became workers in these factories.
- Factory owners were the rich merchants. This was the beginning of capitalism or the system of trade and commerce under the control of a few rich people who had the capital (money) to start and run big factories.

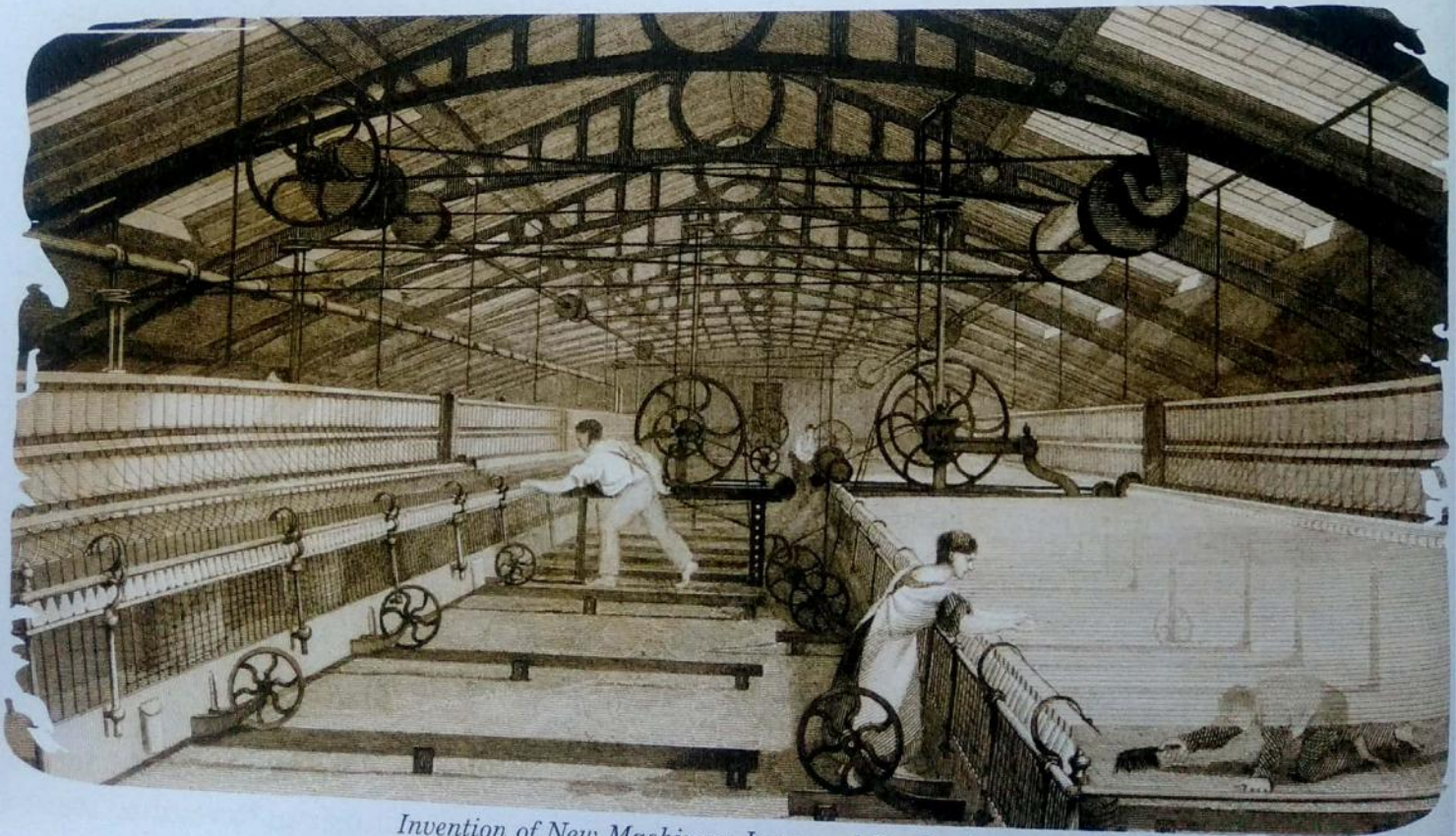
### Causes of Industrial Revolution

The factors that were responsible to make Great Britain an ideal place to start the Industrial Revolution were:

**Agricultural Revolution:** There was an increase in agricultural production in Great Britain as land was consolidated and better techniques of agriculture were adopted such as leaving a part of the land fallow after one season and tilling some other part of the land. This led to people being able to save money to buy manufactured goods. People moved to towns to look for jobs. This created workforce for factories.

**Financial Stability:** Increased overseas trade led to the creation of wealth. People had savings and the banking system was well established. The Central Bank of England took the lead and offered loans against fee to merchants. Merchants, therefore, had more money to expand their trade.

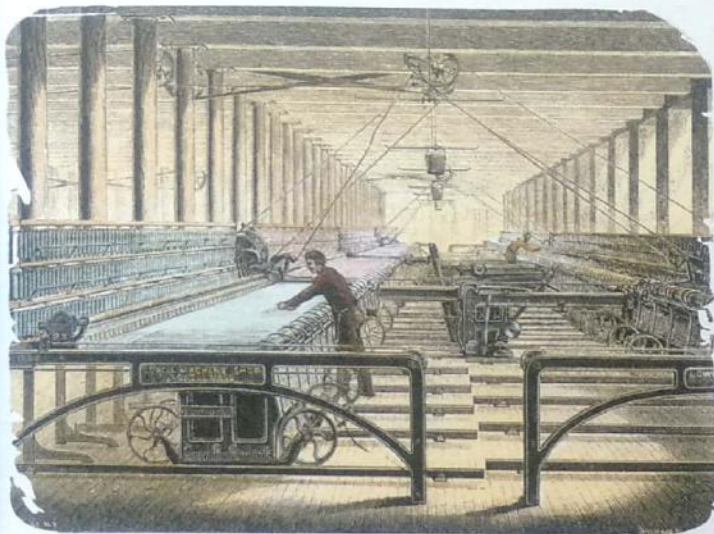
**Mineral Resources:** Britain had a vast supply of coal, an essential raw material. Also due to the small size of the country, transportation of coal was quick and cheap.



*Invention of New Machinery Increased Production*



**Colonial Empire:** The colonial empire of Britain was a source of cheap raw material and labour as well as a ready market for the finished products.



*Spinning Jenny*

**Technological Advancement:** In 18th century, Britain became the centre of new inventions that took it way ahead of others and fuelled its Industrial Revolution. The cotton industry was mechanised first with the invention of spinning jenny in AD 1764 by James Hargreaves. This increased the production of yarn. Edmund Cartwright's power loom was responsible for increased speed of cloth weaving. Steam engine developed by James Watt further transformed the cotton industry. This engine was powered by coal instead of water. This meant that factories were no longer required to be situated near water. There was a new method of smelting iron with coke which could heat iron more quickly. This iron was used in making machinery for industry and rail lines.

**Transportation:** The British government was quick in realising the importance of a good transportation system and a new network of roads and canals was built for efficient movement of goods. However, railways became the most favoured mode of

### GOOD TO KNOW

The Bank of England was founded in 1694 specifically to finance defence spending by the British government.

transportation which was further helped by the invention of railway locomotive by George Stephenson in 1825.

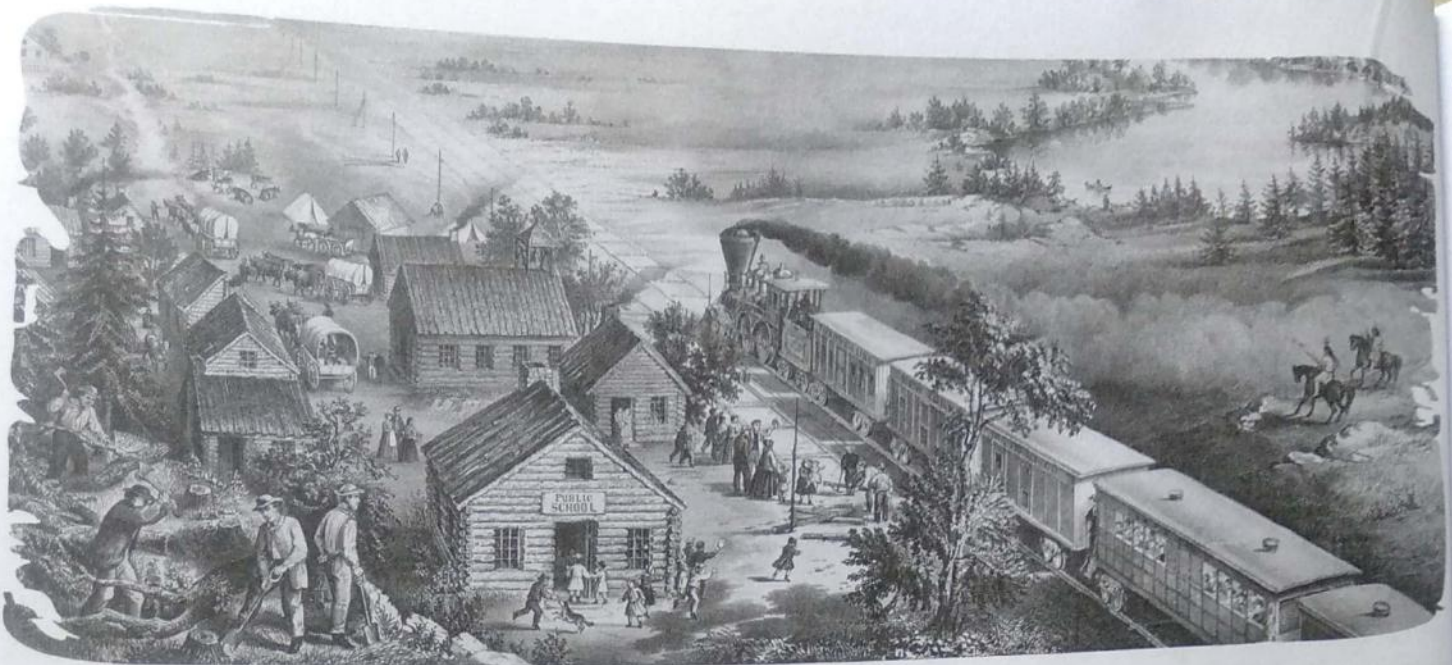
**Geographical Location and Political Stability:** Being cut off from the rest of Europe, Britain remained largely unaffected by the political **upheaval** in other European countries. The stable British government helped in the Industrial Revolution.

### Spread of Industrialisation

**T**he Industrial Revolution that started in Britain changed the world forever. The new machines reduced human labour and increased production. The move to industrial society **impacted** the whole world. It spread to Belgium, Japan, Northern France, Germany and America in the 19th century.

The earliest centre of trade in Western Europe was Belgium where the production of textile, glass, coal and iron increased. France caught up and had a flourishing textile industry. Germany was slow in developing industries but after its political unification in 1871, Germany became Britain's rival in industrial production. America took advantage of the natural resources and started taking the lead in iron and steel industries. Early 19th century saw Industrial Revolution reaching Russia and Japan. Russia developed impressive railway network and became one of the leading nations in iron and steel production. Japan opened many industries and by the end of the century was the most industrialised country in Asia.





*Railway Network Helped in Spreading Industrialisation*

## Effects of Industrialisation

The effects of Industrial Revolution can be divided mainly into political, economic and social.

### Political Effects

- The medieval society was feudal. Ownership of land gave people certain privileges like the right to vote or a seat in the parliament. The upper class controlled politics and all laws were made for the benefits of the aristocracy. By AD 1830, the Industrial Revolution had created a new powerful class of factory owners or capitalists. This class wanted political power too and soon they became a **dominant** voice in the parliament.
- Industrialisation impacted the life of ordinary factory workers too. They lived in small houses, worked long hours and in dangerous conditions. Families including women and children worked in factories and yet they could not afford a decent living. A worker could be dismissed any time and he would find himself on the

streets. All these conditions led to the formation of trade unions or organisations of workers who came together to improve their lot. They organised themselves and demanded better working conditions and regulated working hours. They were met with stiff resistance from the factory owners that led to many clashes between the factory owners and workers. Finally, the trade unions got their voices heard and laws were passed to improve the lives of factory workers.

### Economic Effects

- Industrialisation increased the manufacturing capacity. Cottage industries were closed down and more people worked in factories using machines to produce goods in large quantities.
- There was a general increase in trade and commerce. Large production led to search for new markets to earn more profits. There was competition among the European countries to acquire new markets, colonise countries for steady supply of raw materials and ready markets for finished products.



- Industrialisation led to the growth of towns and cities. Factory workers shifted to towns resulting in the increase of population and the size of the towns. Gradually, rural living decreased and urbanisation increased.
- In the modern factory system it was not possible for one worker to handle all aspects of production. This gave way to specialisations which meant a group of workers did a particular job. This was called division of labour.
- Earlier money was in the hands of property owners. Now it was concentrated in the hands of capitalists—factory owners. Capitalists were people who controlled one of the most important means of production, that is, the capital (money).
- Industrial Revolution also led to unemployment and a major economic divide between the factory owners and factory workers. Workers worked for wages and owners worked for profits. Owners bought more machines with the profit and workers became jobless as machines took over their jobs.

**Socialism:** The division between the haves and have-nots led to the rise of socialism, which was a system where no private ownership was allowed. The ownership of capital was in the hands of the society and everybody had an equal share in the profits. There was no division between the rich and the poor as there was social and economic equality. Socialism was in direct contrast with capitalism.

### Social Effects

- Workers had a very low social status. The increased population of the industrial towns forced them to live in small and dirty accommodations. As the cities grew



*Living Conditions of Workers*

haphazardly without any proper planning, there was no sanitation facility. Workers lived in dirty slums without any basic amenities. Diseases and deaths became common. Epidemics killed a large chunk of inhabitants. On one hand, there were a handful of capitalists who had all material comforts while on the other hand, there were workers who lived in dirty, dingy houses and could barely afford two meals a day. There was a sharp divide between the two classes.

- The capitalists had power and money. They worked for profit and exploited the workers, who worked for wages. The working conditions were harsh and there was no job security. A worker could be dismissed anytime and no compensation was paid in case of accident or death, even for workers in hazardous conditions such as mine workers. This constant stress affected their lives further and many took to gambling and drinking to escape the harsh realities of their constant struggle for survival.



## Rise of Imperialism

**I**mperialism is a system where one country has power over another country especially in political and economic matters.

The Industrial Revolution led to surplus production and the need for more raw materials. The European powers were already trading with other countries. They set up trading companies with the French, Portuguese, British, Dutch and Spanish Latin America, Asia and Africa. They saw that countries like India had abundant raw material, poverty and cheap labour. Industrialisation had improved their weapons so these powers knew that defeating these countries was not tough. So European powers began to colonise such countries.

Colonisation is a process by which a country economically exploits another country. The controlling country is called the colonial power and the exploited country is called its colony.



Industrial Revolution brought about a change that affected everyone. Life changed forever. Do you agree? Why/why not?

### VALUE LEARNING

We need to be kind to people who work for us. Humanity does not cost anything but it is highly valued.





All of them tried to control India, Asia and Africa to establish colonies there. This rivalry led to many wars between these colonial powers. In India wars were fought between France and Britain. These are known as Carnatic wars. Britain won and France had to bow out.

In India, the English East India Company was established as a trading house. They gradually started the process of colonising India and Britain managed to establish its rule in AD 1757 in Bengal thereby getting

a strong foothold in India. They needed bigger markets for their surplus products and followed the practice of expansion of their colonies. In the next 100 years, they colonised almost the entire India and it became their star acquisition.

Thus, a small movement that started in Europe in the 15th century led to industrialisation. The British industrialisation turned Britain into an imperial power. India was ruled by them for almost 200 years—the period which impacted our country like never before.

## VOCABULARY

**Agrarian:** relating to cultivation of land

**Exotic:** from another country

**Rudimentary:** not highly developed

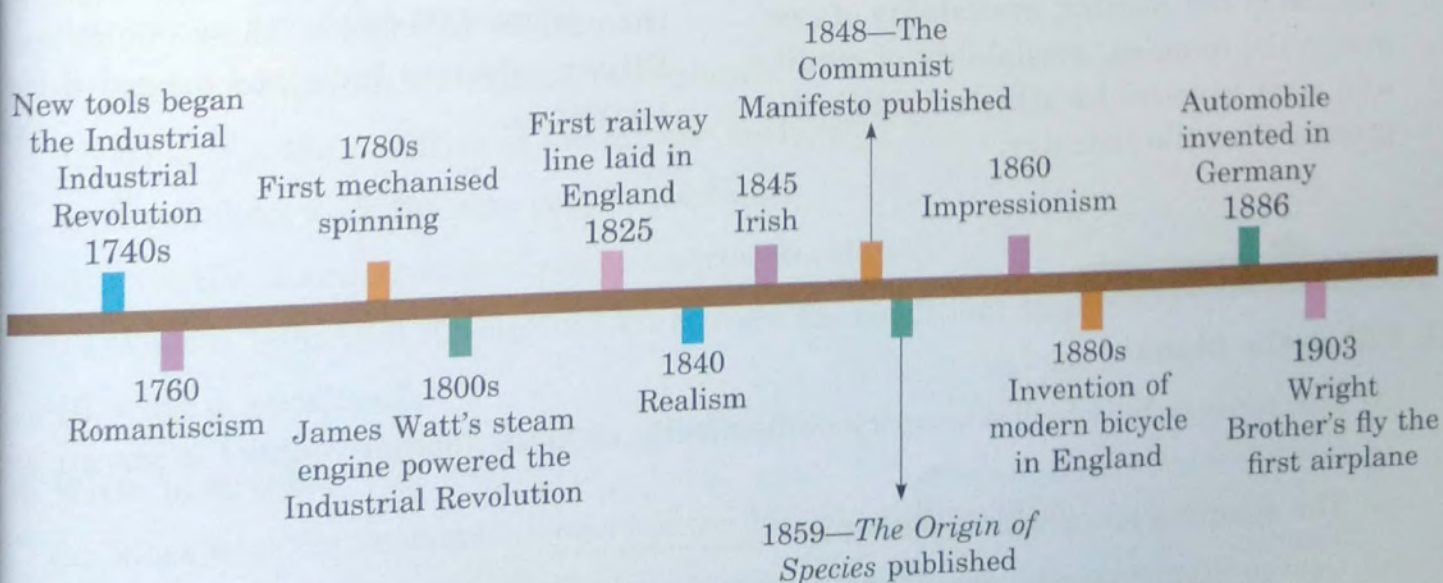
**Altered:** make something/somebody different

**Upheaval:** a big change that causes a lot of confusion, worry and problem

**Impacted:** to have an effect on something

**Dominant:** more important, powerful or noticeable than other things

## Timeline





## LET'S RECALL

- In modern times, we know that things are made in the factories and sold in markets. This was not always so. Earlier the main economic activity was agriculture. With the opening of new sea routes, trade increased.
- There was a change in the banking system and loans were offered by the Bank of England to traders for expansion of their business. This was the beginning of the factory system where the trader would supply raw material and people would produce textile using rudimentary machines. Gradually, the demand increased and the supply was limited.
- Industrialisation is the rapid growth in production using machinery. This took place in the late 18th century in England and later spread to other countries.
- The main features of the Industrial Revolution are use of machinery, goods being produced in bulk in factories and capitalism.
- Great Britain was an ideal place for the start of the Industrial Revolution due to many factors like small size and geographical location of the country, availability of raw materials, colonies, availability of credit, and new inventions which helped the growth of textile industry.
- Gradually, it spread to Belgium, France, Russia, Japan and America. The changes that took place changed the world forever.
- The political effects of industrialisation were formation of trade unions by workers to improve their lives and shift of power from property owners to capital/factory owners.
- Increased manufacturing capacity, increase in trade and commerce, growth of towns and cities, division of labour, and unemployment and a major economic divide between the factory owners and factory workers were some of the economic impacts of Industrial Revolution.
- The industrial workers had a low social status and lived in dirty slums. The constant struggle in life gave rise to problems of gambling and alcoholism.
- Imperialism was a direct effect of industrialisation. The European powers needed a supply of raw materials and cheap labour as well as a market for their finished goods. They started by setting up trading houses in Latin America, Africa and Asia. Gradually, they fought among themselves to colonise these countries. Britain colonised India and expanded its territories.

### Tasks

#### 1. Fill in the blanks.

- (a) The process by which a country economically exploits another country is known as .....
- (b) The spinning jenny was invented by .....
- (c) George Stephenson invented .....



- (d) ..... is the rapid growth in production using machinery.
- (e) ..... was a direct effect of industrialisation.

## 2. Tick the correct option.

- (a) Socialism is the opposite of capitalism/imperialism.
- (b) There was abundant/scarce supply of iron in England.
- (c) The Industrial Revolution led to unemployment/more job creation.
- (d) The capitalists/feudalists were the people with money and power.
- (e) The Industrial Revolution started in England/Belgium and later spread to other countries in Europe.

## 3. State whether true or false.

- (a) Till the Medieval Age, the economy of the world was agrarian. ....
- (b) Chinese invented the gun-powder and started producing cannon in rudimentary factories. ....
- (c) The first industry to be mechanised was iron and steel. ....
- (d) The English East India Company was established as a trading house in India. ....
- (e) Workers had a high social status. ....

## 4. Define the following.

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Division of labour | (b) Capitalist    |
| (c) Colonisation       | (d) Colony        |
| (e) Colonial power     | (f) Carnatic wars |

## 5. Answer in brief (40–50 words).

- (a) Why did colonisation of India take place?
- (b) What was the condition of the factory workers?
- (c) 'Capitalists were the new power.' Explain.
- (d) Give the characteristics of the Industrial Revolution.
- (e) What is Industrial Revolution? What were the conditions that led to it?
- (f) What is socialism?

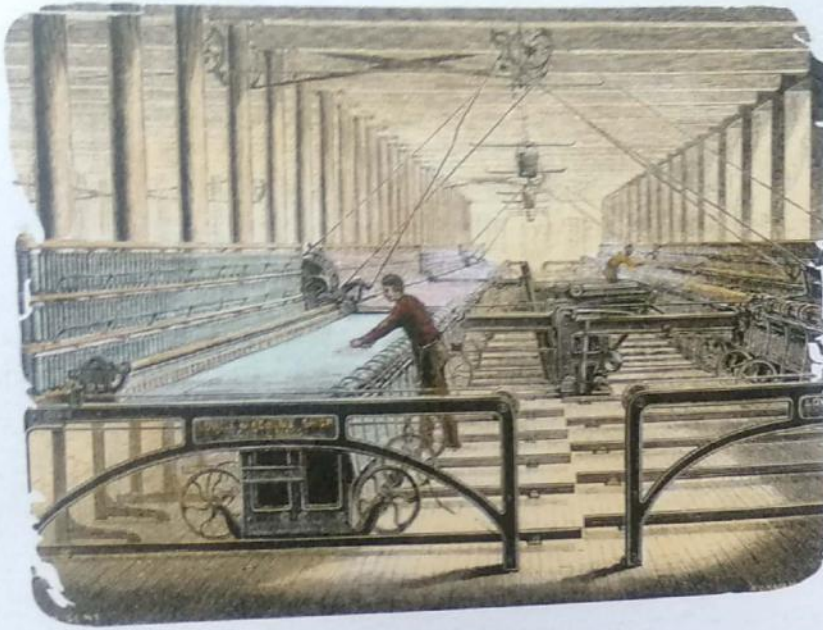
## 6. Write in detail.

- (a) What were the economic impacts of the Industrial Revolution?
- (b) Why did the Industrial Revolution start in Britain?



## Picture-based Questions

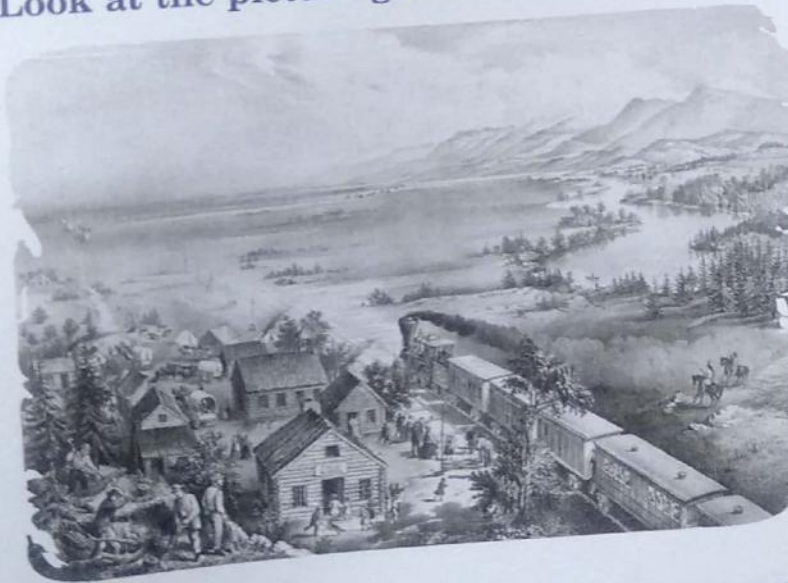
1. Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions.



This is a great invention that increased production in textile industry.

- What is it called and who invented it?
- What was its contribution?
- Which time period of history it belongs to?

2. Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions.



- What does this image show?
- Which country developed this network?
- How did such a network help in industrialisation?

## Project work

Make a chart of inventions in 19th century with the name of their inventors.

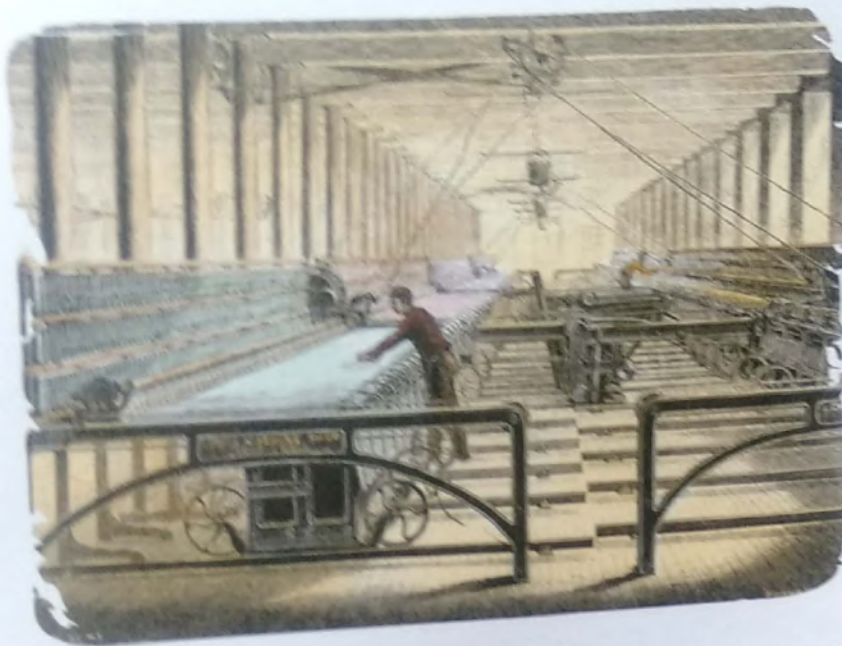
For more information, please log on to...

- <https://study.com/academy/lesson/causes-of-the-first-industrial-revolution.html>
- [www.historyhaven.com/APWH/.../THE%20INDUSTRIAL%20REVOLUTION.htm](http://www.historyhaven.com/APWH/.../THE%20INDUSTRIAL%20REVOLUTION.htm)



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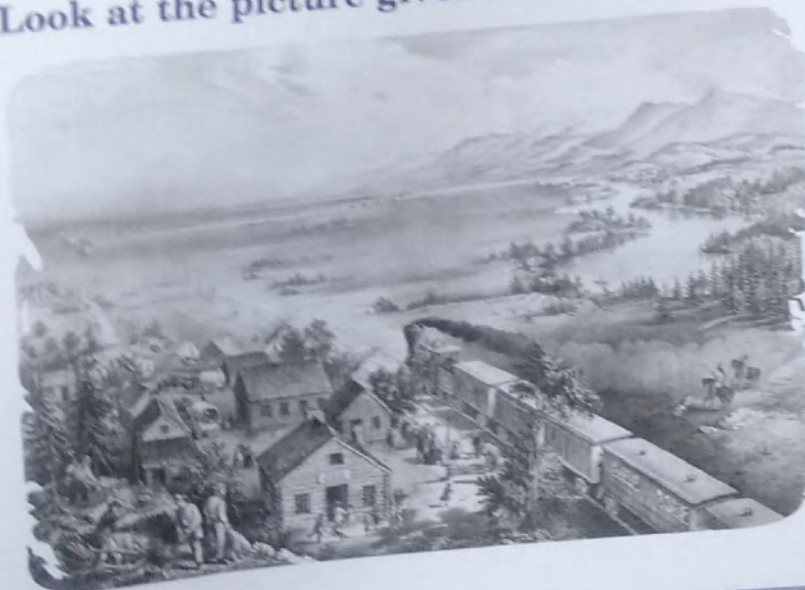
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