**11th May, 2020 JESUS AND MARY SCHOOL AND COLLEGE MODULE 1**

**CLASS – VII**

**SUBJECT – History/Civics**

**CHAPTER : A PERIOD OF TRANSITION**

**Explanation-1**

When the Constantinople was won by Turkish in 1453, Eastern Roman Empire became a trading center for Arab merchants but the Italian merchants did not allow other European countries to approach the Arab merchants directly. They were the middlemen between the Arab and other European countries.

**The Renaissance-**

Greek scholars who fled from Eastern Europe were given shelter by the Italian merchants. They carried with them Greek books of the ancient period related to Geography, Astronomy, medicine, classical literature. So the learning was encouraged and new compositions were made by the Italian and other scholars in different subjects. This is termed as the period of the Renaissance.

**The factors Behind the Renaissance-**

Further the invention of printing press in 1455 CE by Guttenberg in Germany and by caxton in England in 1477, had a revolutionary effect. Books of new thought and secular learning was based on humanism. Consequently art and literature reflected the truth and reality. A number of scientific inventions and discoveries were made. The spirit of rationalism developed. People questioned the church at Rome. Realistic art developed in the field of painting and sculpture. This is called Realism.

**Painting-**

Leonardo da Vinci was an Italian painter, sculptor, engineer, scientist, philosopher, poet and singer. He is best known for two paintings, The Last Supper and Monalisa. Michelangelo was an Italian Sculptor, painter and architect. His famous works are The Last judgment and The Fall of man. Raphael was another Italian painter famous for Madonna.

**Literature-**

Dante is an immortal poet who Composed The Divine Comedy in Latin. Petrarch was a great sonnet writer. He was the founder of humanism. Erasmus was a critic of the church. Machiavelli was a historian, who is considered the ‘father of modern political philosophy’. His famous book is The Prince. Thomas More pictured an ideal society full of harmony and justice in his book Utopia. He emphasized on social equality. Cervantes was a Spanish writer. His famous work is Don Quixote. William Shakespeare was the greatest poet of England.

**Modern Science-**

Copernicus was a Polish scholar. He published a book named Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres in 1543. He explained the rotation of the earth on its axis and its motion around the sun. Galileo was an Italian scientist. He invented the telescope. Kepler was a German scientist. He explained with the help of mathematics, how planets move around the sun. Isaac Newton was a British scientist with the help of mathematics he proud that all heavenly bodies move according to the law of gravitation. Servetus was a biologist from Spain who published a book explaining the circulation of blood. Harvey was a British doctor, who discovered the complete process of blood circulation from the heart to all parts of the body and back to heart.

**Sea voyages and Discoveries-**

The following reference of Greek geographers, sea voyages were encouraged by monarchs and sea routes discovered. Bartholomew Diaz of Portugal reached the tip of Africa called Cape of Good Hope. Vasco da Gama discovered sea route to India Columbus discovered America in 1492.

**Structure Practice-**

Q:1 Who was Leonardo da Vinci?

Q:2 Who was Michelangelo?

Q:3 Who painted the famous painting of Mona Lisa?

Q:4 Name any Two famous works of Michelangelo?

Q:5 Who painted famous painting Madona?

Q:6 In which language Divine Comedy has been composed?

Q:7 Name the greatest poet of England?

Q:8 Name the writer of the book ‘Utopia’?

Q:9 Which scholar explained the rotation of the earth?

Q:10 Who invented Telescope?

**11. Fill in the blanks:-**

(i) Turkish won Constantinople in ……………

(ii) Greek scholars fled from…………………..

(iii) ……………..invented printing press in England.

(iv) ………………is an immortal poet.

(v) ………………was a critic of church.

**12. State whether the following statements are true or false:-**

(i) Bartholomew Diaz discovered India. ( )

(ii) Servetus was biologist of Italy. ( )

(iii) Columbus discovered America in 1592. ( )

(iv) Machiavelli is considered the father of modern political philosophy. ( )

(v) Cervantes was an Italian writer. ( )

**EXPLANATION- 02**

**The Reformation-**

The Reformation was mainly a revolt against the misuses and authoritarianism of the church. It was a direct outcome of the Renaissance which encouraged a spirit of enquiry and produced a great urge for change and progress. Reformation refers to a movement against the evil practices within the Catholic church. The Renaissance had cast a great impact on the European people & Society. So the people began to raise questions against the monaply of the church. The pope and its officials were wealthy and involved in corrupt practice & they were making people fool by selling pardon certificates. But after the invention of printing press by John Gutenberg and caster in the first half of fifteenth century made the Bible easily available for the masses. It was called Gutenberg Bible. The Bible was translated & Printed into various languages. The people began to read the Bible to know the teaching of Jesus and did not pay much attention to church rituals. Scientific inventions too proved that many of the church dogmas were incorrect as the church propagated that the earth was flat & the sun revolved around the earth. The pope tried to check the translation of Bible & Scientific inventions, he succeeded initially but the vehement protests broke off their allegiance from Roman church.

**Martin Luther and the Protestant movement-**

Martin Luther was a German monk & was a professor of Philosophy and religion at the University of Wittenberg, started the most formidable protest. Prince of Germany supported him also. Soon many other countries followed him & North European countries protested and broke off from the Roman Church. That’s why they were called Protestant Nations. The church in these countries were brought under the control of monarchs and all property owned by state.

**The catholic Reformation-**

The Roman church needed a moral re-generation. The movement to reform church was started by a Spanish soldier, Ignatius Loyola, who called his group Jesuits or Sons of Jesus. He brought back the confidence of the people and sent missionaries in distant land to spread out message of Jesus. St. Thomas and St. Francis Xavier came to South India to spread Christianity. This is called the catholic Reformation Movement.

**The Industrial Revolution-**

Renaissance gave a new direction to the people. So the new learning gave way to invention. Machines were invented and thus the age of the Industrial Revolution began. Machines replaced human labour and made work faster and easier. A great revolution occurred in transport and communication with the invention of the railways, and automation in vehicles Machines produced goods in large quantities but the European countries needed the market to sell. So they conquered countries in Asia. This is called colanisation. Colonisation country were forced to sell their cash crops and buy the finished goods from them. European nations colonished different countries but the British had largest number of colonies. Indian, (Bangladesh, Pakistan) Burma, Sri Lanka, Malaysia. The French had Indo-china and Laos, Indonesia was Duteh colony. Socialist thinkers spread the message of social equality, argued that workers are entitled to better wages. They helped workers to strike so International conferences were held in Europe in 1864 & in 1889. Laws were passed for the welfare of workers.

**STRUCTURE PRACTICE**

1. Explain the word reformation?
2. Who was Martin Luther and what was his role in Protestant movement?
3. Which nations were called Protestant Nations?
4. Who were called Jesuits?
5. What was catholic Reformation movement?
6. Why did Industrial Revolution lead to Colonisation?
7. Which nation had the largest number of colonies?
8. In which year International conferences were held for workers?
9. Name the two great missionaries who came to south India to spread Christianity.
10. Why was Bible called Guttenberg Bible?

**Note-** Please do all this work in old copies which will be checked when school reopens. Please consider this important.