



XI HISTORY NOTES

BASED ON FOCUS AREA 2021

Prepared by

SUJITH K, HSST HISTORY GHSS CHAYOTH, KASARAGOD

THEME 1. FROM THE BEGINNING OF TIME

The Story of Human Evolution

Primates

Primates are a sub group of larger group of mammals. They emerged around 36 million years ago. They include Monkeys, apes and humans.

Features:-

- i) Hair on the body.
- ii) Mammary glands among females to feed their babies.
- iii) Long gestation period following birth.
- iv) Different types of teeth.
- v) Ability to maintain a constant temperature.

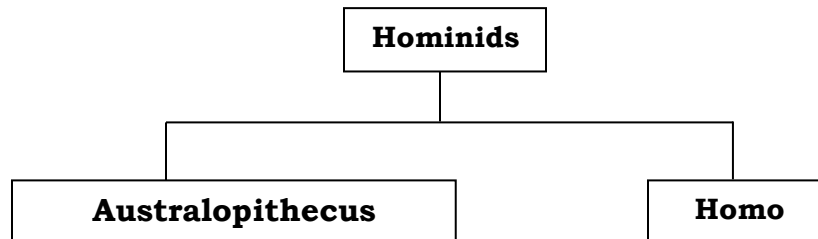
Hominoids and Hominids

Differences between Hominoids and Hominids

Hominoids	Hominids
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A sub group of primates (24 mya)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A branch evolved from hominoids (5-6 mya)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Small brain size	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Large brain size
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quadrupeds (walking on 4 legs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bipedals (walking on 2 feet)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No upright posture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Upright posture
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forelimbs not flexible	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forelimbs flexible
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Don't have tail• Longer period of infant development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Belong to a family known as Hominidae.

Australopithecus and Homo

Hominids are divided into branches (genus). The two important groups of the Hominids were Australopithecus and Homo



Australopithecus

- The name derived from a Latin word 'austral' meaning 'southern' and a Greek word, pithekos meaning 'ape'. They have many features of an ape. Its fossils were first discovered from Olduvai George (Africa.)
- Size of their brain was smaller than homo.
- They have large back teeth.
- They had limited dexterity of the hands.
- Upright walking was restricted
- They spent a lot of time on trees

Differences between Australopithecus and Homo	
Australopithecus	Homo
• Means southern ape	• Means Man
• Small brain	• Larger brain
• Heavier jaw	• Smaller jaw (reduced outward protrusion)
• Large teeth	• Smaller teeth
• Lived in forest	• Lived in grass land
• 5-6 mya	• 2.5 mya

Homo

Homo is a Latin word which mean 'man'. There are three types of Homo. Classification:-

Types of Homo		Place
Homo Habilis (2.2 mya)	The tool maker	Omo in Ethiopia and at Olduvai George in Tanzania
Homo erectus (1.8 mya)	The upright man	Africa and Asia
Homo Sapiens (0.8 mya)	Wise or thinking man	Africa, Asia and Europe

The fossils of earlier Homo erectus found at following sites

- Kenya, Modjokerto, Sangiran and Java

The earliest fossils of Homo sapiens found in Europe

- Heidelberg, Germany (called Homo heidelbergensis).
- Neander valley (categorized as Homo neanderthalensis.)

Modern Human Beings: Regional continuity model and Replacement models

There are two opposing views about the origin of modern humans.

1.Regional continuity model (Multi regional origin)	2.Replacement model (Single regional origin)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humans evolved in different parts of the world from local archaic humans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern humans originated in a single region (Africa)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Here are differences in the physical features of modern humans in different parts of the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genetic and anatomical homogeneity of modern humans support this view
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are dissimilarities among the people due to the regional differences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similarity is due to origin from a single region.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are dissimilarities between Homo erectus and Homo heidelbergensis populations of the same regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fossils of modern humans are found at Omo in Ethiopia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fossils of modern human are found in different regions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical difference are due to adaptation

Ways of obtaining food

Early humans would have obtained food through gathering, hunting, scavenging and fishing.

- Gathering – Early humans collected plant foods such as seeds, nuts, berries, fruits, and tubers.
- Scavenging – Early humans scavenged or foraged for meat of animals that had died or had killed by other predators. Small mammals such as rodents, birds, reptiles and even insects were eaten by early humans.
- Hunting – Hunting probably began by about 500,000 years ago.
- Fishing – Fishing was also important, as is evident from the discovery of fish bones at different sites.

The evidence for the planned hunting comes from some sites:

1. Boxgrove in Southern England
2. Schoningen in Germany
3. DolniVestonice in Czech Republic

Sites near rivers have been chosen by them for planned hunting. Herds of migratory animals crossed the river during their spring and autumn migrations. People knew the movement of these animals and killed them.

From the trees to caves and open air sites

- By plotting the distribution of artefacts, we can find out the place of residence of the hominids.
- Thousands of flake tools and hand axes have been excavated at Kilombe and Olorgesailie (Kenya)
- In some areas, food resources were abundant and people visited repeatedly.
- The places were less visited could have fewer artefacts. The artefacts may have been scattered over the surface.
- Between 400,000 and 125,000 years ago, caves and open air sites began to be used.
- In the Lazaret cave in Southern France, a 12x4 metre shelter was built. Inside it were two hearths and evidence of different food sources.
- At Terra Amata in Southern France, flimsy shelters with roofs of wood and grass were built for short term, seasonal visits.

Use of fire

- Pieces of baked clay and burnt bone have been found at Chesowanja, Kenya and Swartkrans, South Africa.
- In Southern France the hearths have been excavated. This show the use of fire.
- We don't know whether these are the result of natural fire.

The use of fire had several advantages

1. Used to provide warmth and light inside caves.
2. Used for cooking
3. Used for harden food
4. Used for flaking tools
5. Used to scare away dangerous animals.

THEME 2. WRITING AND CITY LIFE

Mesopotamia and its Geography

The name Mesopotamia is derived from the Greek words Mesos means middle and potamas means between two rivers. It is the land between Euphrates and Tigris. (Part of modern Iraq).Iraq is a land of diverse environments.

- The plains lie in the north-east. Green undulating plains rises to tree covered mountain ranges with clear streams and wild flowers. Agriculture began in this region between 7000and 6000 BCE.
- Stretch of upland (steppe) is situated in north. This area was used by the herders.
- To the east, tributaries of the Tigris provide routes to the communication in the mountains of Iran
- Southern part is a desert. The first cities and writing emerged. The Euphrates and Tigris carry loads of silt to make the land fertile.

The Development of writing system

Mesopotamia was most well-known for its writing system, called cuneiform

Cuneiform is derived from the Latin words cuneus,meaning 'wedge' and forma,meaning 'shape'. The word cuneiform means wedge-shaped letters

- Writing began in Mesopotamia in 3200 BCE.
- The Mesopotamian tablets contained picture like signs and numbers
- Writing began when society needed to keep record of transactions
- Mesopotamians wrote on tablets of clay.
- Scribe would impress wedge shaped signs on wet clay with the sharp end of a reed.
- Once written, tablets were dried hard in the sun and it would be almost indestructible.
- Once it dried, signs could not be pressed on to a tablet.
- Each transaction required a separate written tablet.
- By 2600 BCE the letters became cuneiform and language was Sumerian.

Uses of writing

Writing was used for, ✓1.keeping records ✓2.making dictionaries ✓3.giving legal validity to land transfers ✓4.narrating the deeds of kings ✓5.announcing the changes a king had made in the customary laws of the land ✓6.storing information and of sending messages.

The System of Writing

- The system of writing was complex and difficult.
- The sound that a cuneiform sign represented was not a single consonant or vowel but syllables.
- Thus the scribe had to learn hundreds of signs.
- He had to handle a wet tablet and get it written before it dried.
- So writing was a skilled craft
- It was an enormous intellectual achievement
- It conveys visual form of system of sounds of a particular language.

Literacy

Very few Mesopotamians could read and write. There were hundreds of signs to learn and many of these were complex. So writing was a skilled craft and intellectual achievement.

A Trading Town in a Pastoral Zone

- The royal capital of Mari flourished after 2000 BCE. Mari was located much further upstream on the Euphrates.
- Agriculture and animal rearing were carried out in this region. Most of the region was used for pasturing sheep and goats. Herders exchanged animals, cheese, leather and meat in return for, metal tools etc. with the farmers. Denial of access of water often led to conflict between herders and farmers.
- Nomadic groups of the western desert came to the prosperous agricultural heartland. Such groups would come as herders, harvest labourers or hired soldiers. Some of them became prosperous and settled down. A few gained power to establish their rule. These included the Akkadians, Amorites, Assyrians and Armaneans.
- The kings of Mari were Amorites. They respected not only the gods of Mesopotamia but also raised a temple at Mari for Dagan, god of steppe.
- Mesopotamian society and culture were open to different people and cultures. Thus the vitality of the civilization was of course an inter mixture culture
- Mari is a good example of an urban centre prospering on trade. It is located between the Euphrates between the south and the mineral rich uplands of Turkey, Syria and Lebanon.
- Boats carrying grinding stones, wood, and wine and oil jars, would stop at Mari on their way to southern cities. Officers would go aboard, inspect the cargo and levy a charge of about one-tenth the value of the goods.
- Although the kingdom of Mari was not militarily strong but it was exceptionally prosperous.

The Legacy of Writing

- The greatest legacy of Mesopotamia to the world is its scholarly tradition of time reckoning and mathematics
- Tablets with multiplication and division tables, square-square-root tables, and tables of compound interest have been found
- The division of the year in to 12 months, month in to four weeks, day into 24 hours, and the hour into 60 minutes has come to us from the Mesopotamians.
- These time divisions were adopted by the successors of Alexander. From there it was transmitted to the Roman world and then to the world of Islam, and then to medieval Europe.
- Solar and lunar eclipses were observed and recorded.
- There were schools where students read and copied earlier written tablets.

THEME 3. AN EMPIRE ACROSS THREE CONTINENTS

Roman Empire and its geographical position

Roman Empire was extended over most of Europe, North Africa and The Middle East. Mediterranean Sea was the heart of the Roman Empire. Rome dominated the Mediterranean and all the regions around the sea in both directions, north and south. To the north the boundaries of the empire were formed by two great rivers, the Rhine and the Danube; to the south by the huge expanse of desert Shahara. This vast stretch of territory was the Roman Empire.

Social hierarchies

Tacitus, a Roman historian has described the social hierarchy of the early empire as follows;

Social hierarchies

- Senators (Patres)
- Leading members of equestrian classes.
- Respectable section of the people attached to the great houses
- The untidy lower classes (Plebs Sordida)
- Slaves

- The first two groups (senators and equites) were merged into one in the early part of the fourth century under Constantine I. Half of all families were of African or eastern origin.
- The middle class consisted of persons working in bureaucracy and army, prosperous merchants and farmers.
- The lower class was collectively known as humiliores. This class comprised of the rural labour force, industry and mine workers, seasonal workers in the agriculture and construction industry, self employed artisans, and slaves.

Late Antiquity

Late antiquity is the term used to describe the final, fascinating period in the evolution and break-up of the Roman Empire. It was the period from the fourth to seventh centuries. The period saw considerable changes in economic and cultural life. Constantine and Diocletian were the emperors of that period.

Achievements of Diocletian (284-305 C.E)	Achievements of Constantine (306-337 C.E)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut short the Roman territory and consolidated it • Fortified the frontiers and reorganized provincial boundaries • Separated civil affairs from military functions • Granted greater autonomy to military commanders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidated Roman territories • Established his second capital at Constantinople (modern Istanbul in Turkey) • Made the Christianity official religion • Introduced a new gold coin of 4.5 gm called solidus

- Rural industrial establishments got patronage and factories mainly of oil presses and glass factories were established. The period also saw a revival of the long- distance trade. All this led to strong urban prosperity. Seventh century was associated with the rise of Islam. The traditional religious culture of the classical world, both Greek and Roman, had been polytheist. The other religions in the empire were Judaism and Islam.

THEME 4. THE CENTRAL ISLAMIC LANDS

The Caliphate

During 612-32, the Prophet Muhammad preached the worship of a single god. After the death of Muhammad in 632 CE, political authority was transferred to umma with no established rule of succession. This created opportunities for innovations. The biggest innovation was the creation of the institution of Caliphate. The leader of the community (amir al-muminin) became the deputy (khalifa) of the prophet.

Objectives of the Caliphates

- First was to retain the control over the tribes constituting umma and
- Secondly to raise resources for the state.

The First Four Caliphs

- ❖ The first caliph was Abu Bakr. He suppressed revolts by a series of campaigns.
- ❖ The second caliph was Umar. He shaped the umma's policy of expansion.
- ❖ The third caliph was Uthman. He packed his administration with his own men and this led to opposition in Iraq and Egypt. Uthman was assassinated and Ali became the fourth caliph.
- ❖ The rifts among the Muslims deepened after Ali. Ali's supporters and enemies later came to form the two main sects of Islam; Shias and Sunnis. Ali defeated an army led by Muhammad's wife, Aisha, in the **battle of the Camel (657)**. He was not able to suppress the faction led by Muawiya, a kinsman of Uthman and the governor of Syria.

The Umayyads

Muawiya became the next caliph and he founded the Umayyad dynasty in **661**. The first Umayyad caliph Muawiya moved his capital to **Damascus**. He adopted the court ceremonies and administrative institutions of the Byzantine Empire. He also introduced hereditary form of succession. In the Umayyad state the imperial power was not based directly on Islam but on statecraft. They appealed for unity and suppressed rebellions in the name of Islam. There were Christian adviser in administration and Zoroastrian bureaucrats and scribes; it was Islam that provided legitimacy to their rule.

Reforms of Abdal Malik

During the reign of Abdal Malik (685-705) the Arab and Islamic identity was emphasized. Arabic was adopted as the language of administration and Islamic coinage was introduced. The gold dinar and silver dirham had been circulating in the Caliphate. These coins were copies of Byzantine and Iranian coins with symbols of crosses and fire altars and Greek and Pahlavi inscriptions. These symbols were removed introduced coins with Arabic inscriptions. He built the Dome of the Rock at Jerusalem which is an Arab-Islamic identity.

The Abbasid Revolution

The Umayyads were replaced by a **movement called dawa, led by Abbasids**, another family of Mecca origin in **750**. The Umayyad regime was portrayed as evil by the Abbasids. They promised to restore the original Islam of prophet. The Abbasid revolution broke out in the Khurasan (eastern Iran). The Arabs of Khurasan disliked the Umayyad regime. The Abbasids were descendants of Abbas, the prophet's uncle. They promised the Arab group to liberate from Umayyad regime. Their army was led by an Iranian slave, Abu Muslim, who defeated the last Umayyad caliph, Marwan, in a battle at the river Zab.

Contribution of Abbasids

- The influence of Arabs declined and the importance of Iranian culture increased.
- The Abbasids established their capital at Baghdad.
- The army and bureaucracy were reorganized on a non-tribal basis
- They patronized Islamic institutions and scholars.
- They retained the centralized nature of state.
- They maintained the splendid imperial architecture and elaborate court ceremonials of the Umayyads.

Learning and Culture

Islamic Law

- According to Religious scholars (Ulama), Knowledge was derived from the Quran and model behaviour of the Prophet. It was the only way to know the will of god and provide guidance
- The ulemas devoted themselves to writing interpretation for Quran and documenting Muhammad's authentic hadith. Some went on to prepare a body of laws or sharia to govern the relationship of Muslims with God through rituals and with the rest of the humanity with social affairs.
- Life had become more complex with Urbanization. This led to the formation of four schools of law (8th and 9th centuries) These were the Maliki, Hanafi, Shafii, Hanbali schools. Each school named after a jurist

Four schools of law in Islam Maliki, Hanafi, Shafii and Hanbali

- The sharia provided guidance on all possible legal issues. It was more precise on questions of personal status (marriage, divorce and inheritance) than commercial matters or penal and constitutional issues.
- The qazi appointed in city or locality acted as an arbitrator in disputes

Sufism

- A group of religious minded people in medieval Islam. They sought a deeper and more personal knowledge of God through asceticism and mysticism (tasawwuf). They sought to renounce the world and rely on God alone.
- **Rabia of Basra** was a woman saint and she preached that unity with God can be achieved through an intense devotion for God
- **Bayazid Bistami** was an Iranian Sufi. He taught the importance of submerging the self in God.
- Sufis used musical concerts (sama) to induce ecstasy and stimulate emotions of love and passion.
- Sufism is open to all regardless of religion, status and gender.
- Dhulnun Misri declared that 'he learnt true Islam from an old woman and true chivalry from a water carrier'
- Sufism made religion more personal and less institutional. It gained popularity and posed a challenge to orthodox Islam.

Influence of Greek philosophy and science

- An alternate vision of God and the universe was developed by Islamic philosophers and scientists under the influence of Greek philosophy and science. In the schools of Alexandria, Syria and Iraq, Greek philosophy, mathematics, and medicine were taught along with other subjects.
- The Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphs commissioned the translation of Greek and Syriac books into Arabic. Translation became a well organized activity. Al –Mamun supported the Library cum Institute of Science (Bayt al Hikma) in Baghdad. The works of Aristotle, the Elements of Euclid and Ptolemy’s Almagest were brought in to the attention of Arabs.
Indian works on astronomy, mathematics and medicine were also translated into Arabic.
- The study of new subjects had a profound influence on Islamic intellectual life. Scholars (Mutazilla) used Greek logic and methods of reasoning. Philosophers posed wider questions and provided fresh answers.

Ibn Sina (Avicenna)

Ibn Sina was a doctor by profession and a philosopher. His most influential medical work was **al-Qanun fil Tibb.(Canon of Medicine)** It includes lists of 760 drugs sold by the pharmacists and notes on his own experiments conducted in hospitals. The canon points out the importance of dietary regulation, the influence of the climate and environment on health and the contagious nature of some diseases. The canon was used as a text book in Europe, where the author was known as Avicenna.

Islamic Literature

- Fine language and creative imagination were the most appreciated qualities of a person. The term adab indicate literary and cultural refinement. Adab forms of expressions included poetry and prose. The most popular poetic composition was the ode developed by the poets of Abbasid period. The poets glorified the achievements of their patrons.

Abu Nuwas, a Persian poet, composed classical poetry on new themes such as wine and male love. His intention was to celebrate pleasures forbidden by Islam.

Rudaki was considered as the father of New Persian Poetry. New Persian was a version of Pahlavi language of Iran. His poetry included short lyrical poem (ghazal) and the quatrain (rubai: four line stanza).The rubai reached its zenith in the hands of Umar Khayyam.

- From 10th century, Ghazni became the centre of Persian Literary life. Rulers realized the importance of patronizing arts and learning. Mahmud of Gazni gathered around him a group of poets. The most outstanding was **Firdousi**

Shahnama (Book of Kings)

Firdousi took 30 years to complete Shahnama (Book of Kings), an epic of 50,000 couplets. Shahnama became a master piece of Islamic literature. It is a collection of traditions and legends

- **Ibn Nadim** was a book seller in Baghdad. His catalogue (kitab al- Fihrist) describes works in prose for the moral education and amusement of readers.

Catalogue of Ibn Nadim

- The oldest of these is a collection of animal fables called **Kalilawa Dimna (Panchathantra)**.
- The most popular literary works are the stories of hero-adventures such as **Alexander and Sindbad** and story of unhappy lovers such as **Majnun or the Madman**
- **The Thousand and One Nights** is a collection of stories told by a single narrator, **Shaharзад** to her husband night after night.
- **Kitab al Bukhala** (Book of Misers) of **Jahiz** of Basra is a collection of anecdotes about Misers.

History

- The tradition of history writing was well established in Muslim societies. History provided a record of the achievements of dynasties. The two major historical works were; **Ansab al Ashraf (Genealogies of the Nobles)** of **Baladhuri** and **Tarikh al Rusul wal Muluk (History of Prophets and Kings)** of **Tabari**

Geography

- Geography and Travel constituted a special branch of adab. **Muqaddasi's Ahsan al Taqasim (The Best Divisions)** is a comparative study of the countries and peoples of the world. **Masudi's Muruj al Dhahab(Golden Meadows)** illustrate a wide variety of worldly cultures. **Alberuni's Tahqiq ma lil Hind (History of India)** was the greatest attempt by a Muslim writer to look beyond the world of Islam.

Architecture

- Religious buildings were the greatest external symbols of the Islamic world. Mosques, shrines and tombs showed same basic design- **arches, domes, minarets and open courtyards**. The mosque had an open courtyard where a fountain or pond was placed. The vaulted hall accommodate long lines of worshippers and the prayer leader (imam). Two special features were located inside the hall.

Two special features of mosque

1. **Mihrab** : A niche in the wall indicating direction of Mecca.
2. **Minbar** : A pulpit (minbar) where sermons were delivered during prayers.

- A minaret (tower) was attached to the building to call the faithful to prayer. Prayer time was marked in cities and villages. The same pattern of construction was used in building caravan serais, hospitals and palaces. The Umayyads built 'desert palaces' in oases.

Other art forms

- Religious art of Islam rejected the representation of living beings. **Calligraphy**: the art of beautiful handwriting. **Arabesque**: geometric and vegetal designs. Calligraphic art has been used in manuscripts of the Quran. Plant and floral designs were used in buildings and book illustrations.

THEME 5. NOMADIC EMPIRES

Quriltai

Quriltai was an **assembly of Mongols chieftains**. It was at the Quriltai that Temujin was proclaimed the Khan of the Mongol with the title Genghis Khan. All decisions relating to the family or the state for the forthcoming season campaigns, distribution of plunder, pasture lands and succession were collectively taken at the assembly.

Yasa

It is believed that Yasa was officially proclaimed by Genghis Khan at the Quriltai of 1206. In its earliest formulation, the term was written as 'yasaq' which meant 'law', 'decree' or 'order'. By the middle of the thirteenth century, Mongols started using the term yasa in a more general sense to mean the **'legal code of Genghis Khan'**. The yasa was most probably a compilation of the customary traditions of the Mongol tribes. The yasa served to join together the Mongol people around a body of shared beliefs. It recognized the affinity to Genghis Khan and descendants and, even as they absorbed different aspects of sedentary life style, it gave them the confidence to retain their ethnic identity and impose their 'law' upon their defeated subjects. It was an extremely empowering ideology inspired by Genghis Khan's vision and was vital in the construction of a Mongol universal dominion.

Yam (Courier System)

Genghis Khan had formed a rapid **courier system** that connected the distant areas of his regime. Fresh mounts and despatch riders were placed in outposts at regularly spaced distances. The Mongol nomads contributed a tenth of their herd either horsed or livestock-as provisions for the maintenance of this communication system. This was called the **qubcur tax**, a levy that the nomads paid willingly for the multiple benefits that it brought. The courier system (yam) was further refined after Genghis Khan's death and its speed and reliability surprised travellers. It enabled the Great Khan to keep a check on developments at the farthest end of their regime across the continental land army.

Military Organization

Among the Mongols all the able-bodied, adult males of the tribe bore arms. They constituted the armed forces when the occasion demanded. The army of Genghis Khan was composed of different people which complicated the relatively small undifferentiated army into a mixed mass of people. He altered the old steppe system of decimal units system, i.e., divisions of 10s, 100s, 1,000s and 10,000 soldiers. He divided the old tribal groupings and distributed their members into new military units. No individual could move from his allotted group without permission. If they did so they were punished severely. Thus, the largest unit of soldiers (10,000 soldiers (tumen) now included different tribes and clans. The military units were to serve under his four sons and specially chosen captains of his army units called noyan. A band of followers who had served Genghis Khan loyally through grave adversity for many years also became important within the new realm.

Quriltai	Assembly of Mongols chieftains
Yasa	Legal code
Yam	Courier system
Noyan	Army Captain
Tumen	Military unit of 10,000 people
Tama	Military Contingents
Anda	Blood brothers
Naukar	Bondsmen

THEME 6. The Three orders

The three orders of the European society between the ninth and sixteenth centuries were: Christian priests, land owning nobles and peasants. The changing relationships between these three groups was an important factor in shaping European history for several centuries.

The First order: The Clergy

The Catholic Church had its own laws. It owned lands given to it by rulers. It could levy taxes from that land. So it did not depend on the king. It was thus a powerful institution. The clergy was the first order of the medieval Western Europe. It included the pope, bishops and clergies. Physically disabled, serfs and women could not become priests. Men, who became priests, could not marry. Bishops had vast estates and lived in grand palaces. Church had the right to take one tenth of the total produce from the peasants that was 'tithes'

Monks

Monks were religious people who chose to live isolated lives. They were lived in abbeys or monasteries. Two well-known monasteries were established by St. Benedict in Italy (529) and Cluny in Burgundy (910). Monks took vows. They spend their time prayer, study and manual labour. Abbeys were open to both men (monks) and women (nuns). Abbeys were single sex communities. There were separate abbeys for men and women. Monks and nuns did not marry. Monasteries developed into communities with buildings and large estates, schools, colleges and hospitals. Abbess Hildegard was a gifted musician. He did much to the development of community singing prayers in church. Friars were a group of monks who chose to live among people. They moved from one place to another and lived on charity.

Relation between the Church and Society

Christianity entered Europe and influenced most of the people. But they did not forget old beliefs in magic and folk traditions. Christmas and Easter became important dates from the fourth century. They replaced old pre-Roman festivals as which were based on solar calendar. The Easter day marked the crucifixion of Christ and his rebirth from the dead and it was celebrated on replaced date of old festival based on lunar calendar. On coming of spring, people used to travel around their village lands on that day. Holiday or holidays were welcomed by over worked peasants as free days. They usually spent more time in fun and feasting rather than prayer.

The Second order: the Nobility

The nobility was the second order in medieval Europe. The noble were big landowners and vassals of the king. They enjoyed a privileged status. The noble had an absolute and permanent control over his property. He was free to raise troops (feudal levies).He had his own court of justice. He could coin his own money. He was Lord of all people living on his land.

Features of manorial estate

A lord had his own manor-house. He also controlled villages. Some lords controlled hundreds of villages. Peasants worked and lived in lord's estates. A small manorial estate could contain a dozen families. Large estates include fifty or sixty. Almost everything was available in the estate which was required for daily life. Grain was grown in the fields. Backsmiths and carpenters maintained the lord's implements and repaired his weapons. Stonemasons looked after his buildings. Women spun and wove fabric, and children worked in the lord's wine-presses. Extensive woodlands and forests were there in the estates where the lords used to hunt. The estate contained pastures where his animals grazed. A Church had a castle for defense was also there in the estate. The estate was not self-dependent. It had to bring salt, mill stores and metalled utensils from outside. In many manors a narrow balcony was there above the large hall, where the people of the manor used to gather for meals.

The Knights

There were frequent localized wars in Europe from the ninth century onwards. This need was fulfilled by the knight. The knights were linked to the lords in the same way as the lords were linked to the king. A piece of land was given to the knight by the lord called 'fief'. In exchange the knight used to pay a regular fee to his lord and a promise to fight for him in war. A knight could offer his services to other lords but his foremost loyalty was to his own lord.

The third order: peasants

The third order consisted of vast majority of people which were mainly cultivators. The cultivators had two categories: free peasants and serfs. They had to give military service for least forty days in a year. They had to work on lord's fields for three days generally in a week in the form of labour-rent. Together with this they had to provide unpaid services for works like digging ditches, gathering firewood, building fence and maintaining roads and buildings. Women and children had to do several tasks together with work on fields-spinning thread, weaving cloth, making candles and preparing wine from grapes. The free peasants had to pay a tax 'taille' to king

The serfs tilled the land of lord. Most part of the produce was submitted to the lord. They had to work on the lands of lord without wages. They were not allowed to leave the estate without prior permission from the lord. The lord claimed several monopolies at the cost of his serfs .Serfs could use only lord's flour mill, his oven to bake their bread and his wine-presses to distil wine and beer. The lord decide whom a serf should marry or might give the blessing to the serf's choice but on a payment of a free.

First order	Second order	Third order
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The clergy was the first order 2. It included the pope, bishops and clergies. 3. The church had its own rules. 4. Physically disabled and women could not become priests. 5. Men, Who became priests, could not marry. 6. Church had to right to take one tenth of the total produce from the peasants that was 'fifth'. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Nobles were the second order 2. They were vassals of the king 3. They enjoyed a privileged status 4. They had Absolute control over property 5. They could raise troops and even coin his own money 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peasants constituted the third order 2. Peasants were of two kinds: Free peasants and serfs 3. Serfs cultivated plots of land, but these belonged to the lord. 4. They received no wages

THEME 7. CHANGING CULTURAL TRDITIONS

The revival of Italian Cities

After the decline of the Roman Empire, the towns of Italy which were political and cultural centres were fell into ruin. After the fall of Roman Empire, Western Europe was restructured by feudal bonds and unified under the Latin Church. Eastern Europe went under the rule of Byzantine Empire and Islam was building a common society further west. At this time, Italy was weak and fragmented. All these developments helped in the revival of the Italian culture. The ports on the Italian coast revived because of the developments of trade between the Byzantine Empire and the Islamic countries. From the 12th century, the Mongols started trading with china through the Silk Route and as trade increased with European countries, Italian cities played a vital role. These cities kept their identity as independent city states. Florence and Venice were among the republics. Many cities came into existence because their administration was in the hands of rich merchants and bankers, free from the control of clergy or feudal lords and this helped the idea of citizenship.

Revival of Italian cities

- Expansion of trade between Byzantine Empire and Islamic country revived the Italian coast.
- Florence and Venice were republic and considered themselves independent.
- Clergy and feudal lords were not dominant in some towns (Venice, Genoa)
- Bankers and rich merchants were taking active part in governing of the city.

Universities and Humanism

In Europe, earlier universities were established in Italian towns. The universities **Padua and Bologna** had been centres of legal studies from 11th century. There was a growing demand for lawyers and notaries to write and interpret rules and written contracts as increasing trade and commerce depended over them. There was a change in emphasis and Law became a popular subject of study. **Francisco Petrarch** represented this change and stressed the significance of a deep reading of ancient authors. The educational

programme of that period was a means of study more which religious teaching alone could not give. The term humanist began to be applied in early 15th century for masters who could teach grammar, rhetoric, poetry, history and philosophy. These subjects had no connection with religion. They were developed through discussions and debates of individuals. These ideas influenced other universities also especially in newly established university in Florence, the home town of Petrarch. By 15th century, Florence became famous as trade and education centre. A city was known not only for its wealth but also for its citizens and Florence had become popular because of **Dante Alighieri** a layman who wrote religious themes and **Giotto**, an artist who painted lifelike portraits. From then it developed as the most exciting intellectual city in Italy and a centre of artistic creativity.

Renaissance Man

This term is generally used to describe an individual who has many interests and skills. For example, a person could be a scholar, diplomat, theologian and artist.

Artists and Realism

Humanism was not only propagated through education but also by art, architecture and books. The artists were inspired by studying the works of the past. The material remains including fragments of art were found on the ruins of ancient Rome and other deserted cities. Italian sculptors were influenced with perfectly proportioned male and female figures **Donatello** initiated the new ground with his life like statues. The artists were helped by the scientists by making accurate human figures. The artists went to laboratories of medical schools for studying bone structures. A professor of medicine **Andreas Vesalius** at the University of Padua first dissected the human body, which was the beginning of modern physiology. Painters did not get any older work. So they painted as realistically and their pictures had a three-dimensional effect due to the use of light effect of colours. The use of anatomy, geometry and physics together with logic of 'what is beautiful' created a quality called realism introduced in Italian art which continued up to the 19th century.

Architecture

In the 15th century, Rome made its mark in a spectacular way. Since the Popes were politically stronger by 1417, after the weakness caused by the election of two rival Popes in 1378, they actively encouraged study of Rome. The new classical architecture was actually a revival of the Imperial Roman Style. The wealthy merchants, popes and aristocrats engaged those architects who were familiar with classical architecture. Artists and sculptors began to decorate buildings with paintings, sculptures and reliefs. Several persons were expert equally as painters, sculptors and architects. **Michelangelo Buonarroti** is remembered for his immortal work in Rome such as the painted **ceiling of the Sistine Chapel**, the sculpture called '**The Pieta**' and the **design of the dome of St. Peter's Church**. **Filippo Brunelleschi** started his career as a sculptor but became famous for designing the **Duomo of Florence**. By this time artists were famous individually, by their name instead being a member of a group or a guild.

THEME 8. CONFRONTATION OF CULTURES

The Aztecs

- The Aztecs had migrated from the north into Central America by the 12th century
- Their society was hierarchical and dominated by the nobility
- The king was chosen from the nobility.
- King was considered as the representative of the Sun.
- Warriors, priests and artisans, etc. were respected sections of the society
- They made reclamations-conversion of wasteland into agricultural land.
- They built artificial islands called **chinampas** in Lake Mexico. They also constructed canals.
- They built their capital city of Tenochtitlan in 1325
- They built temples which were dedicated to the gods of war and the Sun.
- The rural people produced corn, beans, pumpkin, potatoes etc.
- The peasants were attached to lands of nobles.
- The poor would sell their children as slaves for a limited period of time.
- Slaves could buy back their freedom
- The Aztecs ensured that all children went to school.
- **Calmecac** was an institution for the military and religious training of children belonged to the nobility.
- Rest of the children went to the **tepoachcalli** and learned history, myths, religion and ceremonial songs.
- Boys received training in army, trade and agriculture and girls in domestic affairs
- By the early 16th century, the Aztec empire began to decline.
- The conquered people started rebellion that strained the empire

The Mayas

- The Mayan culture developed in Mexico, Central America.
- They had less political power compared to the Aztecs
- Corn Cultivation provided the basis for their culture.
- Several religious ceremonies were based on agriculture.
- Agriculture generated surplus production.
- Surplus production enabled the ruling class to invest in architecture
- The Mayas developed a pictographic writing system

The Incas

- The largest native culture in South America was Inca Civilization
- Manco Capac was the first Inca who established his capital at **Cuzco**
- It was under the 9th Inca that the empire reached its zenith.
- The empire extended from Ecuador to Chile covering 3,000miles.
- The Incas established a centralized administrative system.
- King was the highest source of authority.
- All people were instructed to speak Quechua (court language.)
- Each tribe was administered by a council of elders and loyal to the ruler.
- Local rulers were rewarded for their military co-operation.
- The Incas were great builders. They built roads and forts.
- Their forts were built of stone slabs.
- Stones cut from rock did not require mortar.
- Masons shaped the blocks by using an effective method called flaking.
- They did not have wheeled vehicles to transport stones and used labour.
- Agriculture was the basis of the Inca civilization

- They terraced hillsides and practiced agriculture
- They also developed means of irrigation.
- The Incas produced corn and potatoes.
- Their weaving and pottery were of a high quality.
- They did not develop a system of writing.
- They developed accounting system.
- **Quipu** or cords were used for mathematical calculation.
- Knots were made upon cords which indicate specific mathematical units

THEME 9. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Why Britain?

Britain was the first industrialized nation, because of its political stability from the 17th century onwards and unification of Wales and Scotland with England under monarchy. This stability paved the way for the common law, a single monetary system and currency with a single market. All these enabled authorities to impose proper taxes on goods that passed through these unified regions. By the end of the 17th century, the prices of goods increased and money became the medium of exchange. People got choice of spending money as well as expansion of their market for the sale of goods. England witnessed a major economic change known as 'agricultural revolution' in the 18th century. This was the process of enclosure in which bigger landlords bought up small farms near their properties and enclosed the village common lands. Large estates were created and resulted in the increase in the food production. Landless farmers went to nearby towns to search for jobs London had acquired a global significance. It became a centre of triangular trade between England, Africa and the West Indies. Rivers and canals facilitated the movement of goods in England. The financial system of England was implemented by the Bank of England, which was founded in 1694. By 1820s it increased to more than 600 Banks. London alone had 100 provincial Banks. The financial requirements to establish and maintain big industries were met by these banks.

Factors that led to Industrial Revolution in Britain

- ❖ Politically stable
- ❖ Common laws
- ❖ Single currency
- ❖ Market-expanded
- ❖ Income in form of wages/salaries
- ❖ Wider choices to spend earning
- ❖ Agricultural Revolution
- ❖ Global significance of London
- ❖ Spread of canals and roads
- ❖ Banking system

Coal and Iron

- England was having a plenty of iron and coal resources, which were required for mechanization. It was also rich in other minerals such as lead, copper and tin, which were required for industries. But till the 18th century England was not having usable iron due to the poor method of smelting. For smelting iron ore, charcoal was used and this method had many defects such as charcoal was too brittle to transport across long and distances, its impurities produced poor quality iron, it was in short supply and it failed to generate high temperatures.
- A family of iron-masters, the Darbys of Shropshire, brought about a revolution in the method of iron smelting. Three generations of their family developed a method for smelting iron ore. It was **blast furnace**. The blast furnace used coke that generated high temperature and replaced the use of charcoal. The process was further refined by more inventions.
- **The second Darby (1711-68)** developed wrought iron(less brittle) from pig iron.
- **Henry Cort (1740-1823)** developed the puddling furnace and the rolling mill which used steam power to roll purified iron into bars.
- **In 1770s, John Wilkinson** made the first iron chairs, vats and iron pipes of varied sizes.
- **In 1779, DarbyIII (1750-91)** built the first iron bridge in the world in Coalbrookdale.
- Due to the use of blast furnaces, the British iron industry quadrupled its output between 1800 and 1830, and its product were the cheapest to be available in Europe. In 1820, a ton of pig iron needed 8 tons of coal to make it, but by 1850 it could be produced by using only 2 tons. By 1848, Britain was smelting more iron than other countries in the world.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving

Important raw materials for textile industry in England were wool and flax. From 17th century onwards, the East India imported bales of cotton cloth from India. Later East India Company established its political control in India and started importing along with cotton cloth, raw cotton, which was woven in England. Till the early 18th century spinning was very slow and consumed a lot of labour due to the lack of good technology. To make it even more proficient, production gradually shifted from the homes of spinners and weavers to factories. During 1780s the cotton industry symbolized British Industrialization. Raw cotton was entirely imported and finished cloth was exported.

Inventors and Inventions

- ❖ John Kay (1704-64) invented flying shuttle loom in 1733.
- ❖ James Hargreaves (1720-78) invented the spinning jenny in 1765.
- ❖ Richard Arkwright (1732-92) invented the water frame in 1769.
- ❖ Samuel Crompton (1753-1827) invented the mule in 1779.
- ❖ Edmund Cartwright (1743-1823) invented the power loom in 1787

THEME 10. DISPLACING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The Gold Rush and the Growth of Industries

In the 1840s traces of gold were found in **California in the USA**. This led to the Gold Rush. Thousands of Europeans hurried to America in the hope of making a quick fortune. This led to the building of railway lines across the continent. Thousands of Chinese workers were recruited. Industries were developed for the manufacture of railway equipment. Industrial towns grew and factories multiplied. By 1890, the USA became a leading industrial power in the world. Large scale agriculture also expanded. Vast areas were cleared and divided up into farms. In 1892, the USA's continental expansion was complete. The area between the Pacific and Atlantic Ocean was divided up into farms. The USA set up colonies in Hawaii and Philippines. It had become an imperial power.

THEME 11. PATHS TO MODERNISATION

Establishing the republic

- Manchu dynasty was overthrown and a republic proclaimed in 1911 under Sun Yat- Sen.
- His programme was called the Three Principles (San min Chui)

Three Principles (San min Chui)

1. Nationalism
2. Democracy
3. Socialism

- Revolutionaries were asked for driving out the foreigners to control natural resources, to remove inequalities and reduce poverty
- Sun Yat-Sen's ideas based on the 'four great needs-Clothing, food, housing and transportation.
- He encouraged women to cultivate four virtues charities, appearance, speech and work and confined to the household.
- SunYat Sen's programme-regulating capital and equalizing land was never carried out.
- The party imposed military order rather than address the problem of peasantry.

The Rise of the Communist Party of China

The CCP was founded in 1921. **Mao Zedong (1893-1976)** emerged as a major leader of the CCP. In Russia, revolution was brought by the working class in cities. Mao took a revolutionary programme on peasantry of China. He had strong base in Jiangxi during 1928-34. Mao developed his radical philosophy during this time. Peasant soviet was formed and lands were confiscated and redistributed among peasants. He encouraged the organization of women's associations. He brought a new marriage law that forbade arranged marriages. He stopped purchase or sale of marriage contracts and simplified divorce.

Long March

The Guomintang blockade forced the CCP to seek another base. This led to a Long March (1934-35) from their base to Shanxi covering 6,000 miles. At their new base at Yanan, they developed three programmes-to end warlordism, carryout land reforms and fight imperialism. During the war with Japan, the communists and the Guomintang worked together. At the end of the war the communists defeated Guomintang and captured power.

Establishing the new democracy: 1949-65

The Peoples Republic of China was established in 1949. It was based on the principles of the 'New Democracy'. Economy was placed under govt. control. Private enterprise and private ownership of land abolished. Mao launched few programmes such as Great Leap forward in 1958. His concern was creating a socialist man' who would have five loves- Fatherland people labour science and public property.

---End---

Prepared by Sujith K HSST History, GHSS Chayoth Kasaragod