

SAMPLE CONTENT



Perfect History

STD. XII ARTS

As per the new textbook prescribed
by Maharashtra State Board

After 50 years of independence from colonial rule, India showed significant progress in the field of rural and urban development. India's entry in the field of space research, and development of information technology reflected the great transformation of Indian nation.



Mrs. Meghana Jadhav
M.A., M.Ed., SET (Edu., Geog.)

Target Publications® Pvt. Ltd.

PERFECT

History

Std. XII Arts

Salient Features

- ☞ Written as per the Latest Textbook
- ☞ Complete coverage of textual questions, intext and activity-based questions
- ☞ Extensive coverage of different question types as per textbook
- ☞ Includes solved questions from the Board Question Paper of March 2022
- ☞ ‘Smart Codes’ section aids to memorize answers
- ☞ ‘For your understanding’ section aids conceptual clarity
- ☞ Includes GG - our very own mascot that offers a practical touch to theory
- ☞ Includes QR codes for reference content in the form of video/PDF links
- ☞ Includes Map based questions
- ☞ ‘Apply Your Knowledge’ section covers intext questions
- ☞ ‘Activity’ section covers activity or project - based questions
- ☞ Assessment and answer key at the end of every chapter for self - evaluation
- ☞ Includes ‘Model Question Paper’ (Solution through QR code)
- ☞ Included Board Question Paper of March 2023 (Solution in pdf format through QR code)

Printed at: **Print to Print**, Mumbai

© Target Publications Pvt. Ltd.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, C.D. ROM/Audio Video Cassettes or electronic, mechanical including photocopying; recording or by any information storage and retrieval system without permission in writing from the Publisher.

PREFACE

Target's **PERFECT History: Std. XII** is intended for every Maharashtra State Board aspirant of Std. XII, Humanities (Arts). The scope, sequence, and level of the book are designed to match the latest textbook issued by the Maharashtra State board.

At this crucial juncture, when the students are grappling with the pressures of cracking a career defining board examination, we wanted to create a book that not only develops the necessary knowledge and skills required to excel in the examination, but also enables students to appreciate the beauty of the subject.

We believe that students respond favourably to meaningful content, if it is presented in a way that is easy to read and understand, rather than being mired down with facts and information.

Consequently, we have always placed the highest priority on writing clear and lucid explanations of fundamental concepts. Moreover, special care has been taken to ensure that the topics are presented in a logical order. The coherent Question and Answer approach helps students expand their horizon of understanding the concepts.

Moreover, for an increased appreciation of chapter - preparedness, Chapter Assessment has been carefully crafted to provide the students with a quick opportunity for self-assessment. We have also provided model question paper for practice. For self assessment, solution is provided through a QR code.

We hope this book becomes a valuable tool for students and helps them to understand the concepts of History.

Perfect History adheres to our vision and achieves several goals: building concepts, recapitulation, self-study, self-assessment and student engagement—all while encouraging students towards cognitive thinking.

We are sure that students and teachers alike would love our unique presentation of content and find it purposeful.

- Publisher
Edition : Second

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.

Please write to us at: mail@targetpublications.org

Disclaimer

This reference book is transformative work based on textbook 'History'; Reprint: 2021 published by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. We the publishers are making this reference book which constitutes as fair use of textual contents which are transformed by adding and elaborating, with a view to simplify the same to enable the students to understand, memorize and reproduce the same in examinations.

This work is purely inspired upon the course work as prescribed by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. Every care has been taken in the publication of this reference book by the Authors while creating the contents. The Authors and the Publishers shall not be responsible for any loss or damages caused to any person on account of errors or omissions which might have crept in or disagreement of any third party on the point of view expressed in the reference book.

© reserved with the Publisher for all the contents created by our Authors.

No copyright is claimed in the textual contents which are presented as part of fair dealing with a view to provide best supplementary study material for the benefit of students.

KEY FEATURES

Exhaustive coverage of the entire lesson in Question - Answer format. All textual questions are covered including questions like Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the sentence, Find the incorrect pair from group 'B' and write the corrected ones and Write the names of historical places/ persons/events. etc.

Gyan Guru, our very own mascot, keeps popping up throughout the book. He offers you a practical and real-life example or an interesting fact, associated with the topic. Look out for him!

Smart code is simple and smart mnemonic created for selected lengthy questions. This is our attempt to offer students a memory technique that facilitates easy recollection of the answer.

Chapter Assessment and answer key is provided at the end of the chapter to enable self-evaluation.

Chapter Overview

Chapter Overview highlights sub-topic wise important points. This is our attempt to help students to reinforce key concepts.

Format of Notes

For Your Understanding

For your understanding section explains difficult terms and concepts. This is our attempt to facilitate quick and easy comprehension. Please note that the content provided in this section need not be written in the exam.

GG – Gyan Guru

QR Codes

Smart Code

Activity

Chapter Assessment

Question Paper

- QR code provides access to a video/PDF in order to boost understanding of a concept or activity. This is our attempt to facilitate learning through visual aids. We have also provided the solution of Model Question Paper.
- Solution of Model Paper and Board Question Paper of March 2023 are provided through Q. R. Code.

Activity section focuses on textbook activities. This is our attempt to provide authentic information and facts based on chapter.

Model Question Paper and Board Question Paper of March 2023 has been provided for practice of Board Examination.

PAPER PATTERN

Q. No.		Questions	Marks per question	No. of questions to attempt	Marks without option	Marks with options
Q.1.	(A)	Choose the correct alternative and complete the sentences.	1	6	6	6
	(B)	Find the incorrect pair from every set and right the corrected one.	1	4	4	4
Q.2.	(A)	Write the names of historical places / persons/ events.	1	4	4	4
	(B)	Choose the correct reason and answer and complete the sentence.	1	4	4	4
Q.3.	(A)	Observe the map and answer the question based on it.	1	5	5	5
	(B)	Complete the concept map.	2	Any (4) out of (6)	8	12
Q.4.	(A)	Write short notes on.	2	Any (3) out of (5)	6	10
	(B)	Explain the statement with reasons.	3	Any (3) out of (5)	9	15
Q.5.		State your opinion.	3	Any (3) out of (5)	9	15
Q.6.		Answer the following questions in detail.	5	Any (2) out of (3)	10	15
Q.7.		Answer the following question with the help of given points.	5	Any (3) out of (5)	15	25
		Total marks			80	115

No.	Unit Name	Marks with options
1.	Effects of Events in Europe on India	10
2.	Process of Colonisation	10
3.	Colonisation in India	9
4.	Resistance to European Colonisation in Maharashtra	10
5.	Indian Struggle against Colonialism	19
6.	Decolonisation to Political Integration of India	9
7.	Decolonisation of Regions outside India	8
8.	World Wars and India	10
9.	Cold War	10
10.	India Transformed	20

CONTENTS

No.	Topic Name	Page No.
1.	Renaissance in Europe and Development of Science	1
2.	European Colonialism	22
3.	India and European Colonialism	40
4.	Colonialism and the Marathas	51
5.	India: Social and Religious Reforms	68
6.	Indian Struggle against Colonialism	81
7.	Decolonisation to Political Integration of India	104
8.	World Wars and India	116
9.	World : Decolonisation	134
10.	Cold War	147
11.	India Transformed - Part I	170
12.	India Transformed - Part II	191
•	Model Question Paper (Solution in pdf format through QR code)	210
•	Board Question Paper March 2023 (Solution in pdf format through QR code)	215

- Note:**
1. Textual questions are represented by * mark.
 2. Questions based on Additional information provided in the textbook are represented by # mark.

01 Renaissance in Europe and Development of Science

Chapter Overview

European Crusades and its far-reaching consequences

1. Support the Crusades

- i. The Crusades were fought by the Christians in Europe to regain hold on the two holy cities of Jerusalem and Bethlehem.
- ii. The Pope announced that those who fought in the crusade would be forgiven of their sins and would immediately go to heaven. This led to spontaneous participation by common people on the crusades.
- iii. Roman emperors and traders also supported the crusades in order to promote their own interests.
- iv. Total number of nine crusades was launched. However Jerusalem and the region around it remained under the control of Islamic rule.

2. Causes of the failure of the Crusades

- i. The crusaders failed mainly due to the attitude of the Pope and the European rulers who initiated it for their own vested interests.
- ii. Other factors were loss of faith among common people, rift between the Pope and the European Kings, non-cooperation by the Emperor of Byzantium.

3. Consequences of the Crusades

- i. Crusades led to the end of feudalism according to some historians. The faith in the Pope also declined.
- ii. Trade with central Asia increased.
- iii. The European warfare went through many changes.
- iv. The European kings levied new taxes.
- v. Due to the contacts with the Arabs, the Europeans were introduced to new things and new subjects.

Renaissance period in Europe

1. The European Renaissance began in the 14th Century and reached its zenith in the 15th – 16th Century C.E.
2. This period gave a new direction to human intellect, genius and way of life.
3. The fields which were remained untouched so far opened up.
4. The European rulers encouraged adventurous seafarers to explore distant lands.
5. Galileo prepared a more sophisticated telescope, which enabled further research in the field of astronomy. It also made possible to support the theories propounded by Copernicus and Kepler by empirical observations.
6. Many new inventions brought about fundamental changes in various fields.
7. Modern universities were set up thereby encouraging people to think freely.
8. **Catholic church:**
 - i. Before the renaissance, the Catholic church had complete control over the life of the people.
 - ii. The humanist philosophy of the renaissance was instrumental in making a ground for resistance against overpowering Catholic Church.
9. **Modern science:**

Scientific methods were used by scientists in their search for reality.
10. **Arts:**
 - i. The scientific approach influenced the field of arts.
 - ii. In this period, Alchemy transformed into the scientific discipline of Chemistry.
 - iii. The scientific methods of observation were used to make drawings/paintings.



Development of science	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. European natural scientists laid the foundations of modern science of the 17th Century. 2. The efforts taken by these scientists helped in the progress of science. 3. Various organisations were established for research in science. 																												
Scientific inventions in various fields	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Various instruments like compass, telescope, thermometer, barometer, microscopes were invented during this period. 2. Research was focused on areas in the field of physics, zoology etc. 3. Many new machines to speed up the process of producing cloth were invented. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">No.</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Machine</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Year of invention</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Inventor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i.</td> <td>Flying shuttle</td> <td>1738 C.E.</td> <td>John Kay</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii.</td> <td>Spinning jenny</td> <td>–</td> <td>James Hargreaves</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii.</td> <td>Advance spinning frame</td> <td>1769 C.E.</td> <td>Richard Arkwright</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv.</td> <td>Spinning mule</td> <td>1779 C.E.</td> <td>Samuel Crompton</td> </tr> <tr> <td>v.</td> <td>Power loom</td> <td>1785 C.E.</td> <td>Edmund Cartwright</td> </tr> <tr> <td>vi.</td> <td>Cotton gin</td> <td>1793 C.E.</td> <td>–</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Furnaces which could attain high temperatures were invented which increased the production of iron. 5. The process of producing steel from molten iron was invented which changed the nature of the iron industry. 6. New machines came to be used which improved the efficiency of many industries. 7. James Watt invented the steam engine. Steam powered machinery was used in industries as well as for agricultural operations. 8. Steam boats and steam engines for railways were also used. 	No.	Machine	Year of invention	Inventor	i.	Flying shuttle	1738 C.E.	John Kay	ii.	Spinning jenny	–	James Hargreaves	iii.	Advance spinning frame	1769 C.E.	Richard Arkwright	iv.	Spinning mule	1779 C.E.	Samuel Crompton	v.	Power loom	1785 C.E.	Edmund Cartwright	vi.	Cotton gin	1793 C.E.	–
No.	Machine	Year of invention	Inventor																										
i.	Flying shuttle	1738 C.E.	John Kay																										
ii.	Spinning jenny	–	James Hargreaves																										
iii.	Advance spinning frame	1769 C.E.	Richard Arkwright																										
iv.	Spinning mule	1779 C.E.	Samuel Crompton																										
v.	Power loom	1785 C.E.	Edmund Cartwright																										
vi.	Cotton gin	1793 C.E.	–																										
Geographic Discoveries and Explorers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marco Polo introduced China and other Asian countries to Europe. 2. Ibn Batuta visited India, Maldives, Sumatra, China, Spain, Sardinia, East and West Africa. 3. Henry, the Prince of Portugal encouraged expeditions which resulted in the discovery of Madeira and Azores near Africa. 4. On his expedition, Bartholomew Dias reached the southern tip of Africa which he named as ‘Cape of Storms’ (later, renamed - Cape of Good Hope). 5. Christopher Columbus sailed to find an alternative route to India when the Ottoman Empire closed the Eastern sea route. Instead of reaching India, he reached the islands near America. 6. Amerigo Vespucci found ‘Venezuela’ and also discovered the delta region of the ‘Amazon’. 7. Vasco da Gama landed at Indian port of Calicut (Kozhikode) in 1498 and obtained trading permission from King Zamorin of Kozhikode. 8. Ferdinand Magellan was the first person to circumnavigate the earth. 9. Samuel de Champlain established the city of ‘Quebec’ in Canada. 10. Abel Janszoon Tasman discovered New Zealand and the region of Carpentaria in Queensland, Australia. 11. Captain James Cook set his foot in New Zealand and Australia. He also surveyed the islands in the Pacific Ocean and prepared accurate maps. 12. Louis Antony de Bougainvillea reached Tahiti and wrote a book describing his journey, ‘Voyages Around the World’. 13. Mungo Park is known for his expedition to western Africa. 																												



Industrial Revolution	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Industrial Revolution indicates the transition from manual production to mechanized production.2. Industrial Revolution could only happen in a capitalistic economy.3. Various favourable factors led to the onset of Industrial Revolution in England.4. Industrial Revolution had an adverse effect on India.
Economic Nationalism	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Industrial Revolution gave rise to Economic Nationalism.2. It became important to find ways to stop the economic growth of rival nations while pursuing the economic growth of one's own nation.3. The chain of surplus production was a result of Industrial Revolution which in turn supported Economic Nationalism and Imperialism.4. It resulted in the limitless exploitation of the colonies and supported further growth of imperialism.

Q.1. [A] Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the sentence. [1 Mark each]

1. The first crusades started in _____.
(A) 1096 C.E. (B) 1916 C.E.
(C) 1187 C.E. (D) 1200 C.E.
- *2. In 1609 _____ made a modified telescope.
[Mar 2022]
(A) John Key (B) Copernicus
(C) Galileo (D) Kepler
- *3. In 1440 _____ started printing press.
(A) James watt (B) Gutenberg
(C) Aristotle (D) Homer
4. The 'Lincean Academy' was an important organisation in _____.
(A) France (B) Florence
(C) Rome (D) London
5. In the year 1738, the 'flying shuttle' was made by _____.
(A) James Hargreaves
(B) John Kay
(C) Richard Arkwright
(D) Samuel Crompton
6. Samuel Crompton invented the _____ in 1779 C.E.
(A) 'flying Shuttle' (B) 'spinning Jenny'
(C) 'spinning mule' (D) 'power loom'
7. In 1785 C.E., Edmund Cartwright invented the _____.
(A) 'flying Shuttle'
(B) 'spinning Jenny'
(C) 'spinning mule'
(D) 'power loom'
8. In America _____ sailed the steam boat named 'Clermont'.
(A) Robert Fulton
(B) Thomas Bell
(C) James Watt
(D) George Stephenson
9. _____ began his expedition on the orders of the King of Portugal, John II.
(A) Marco Polo
(B) Christopher Columbus
(C) Bartholomew Dias
(D) Columbus
- *10. _____ was the first explorer to circumnavigate the African continent.
(A) Henry the Navigator
(B) Marco Polo
(C) Bartholomew Dias
(D) Columbus
11. The _____ army conquered Istanbul in 1453.
(A) British (B) Germans
(C) Ottoman (D) Portuguese
12. After the capture of Istanbul _____ set sail to find an alternative route to India.
(A) Henry the Navigator
(B) Marco Polo
(C) Bartholomew Dias
(D) Christopher Columbus
13. _____ found the land of 'Venezuela'.
(A) Henry the Navigator
(B) Marco Polo
(C) Bartholomew Dias
(D) Amerigo Vespucci



14. _____ was the first person to attempt circumnavigation of the earth.
(A) Ferdinand Magellan (B) Mungo park
(C) Columbus (D) Vasco da Gama
15. Samuel de Champlain established the city of _____.
(A) Istanbul
(B) Calicut
(C) Quebec
(D) Cape of Good Hope
16. _____ discovered New Zealand.
(A) Captain James Cook
(B) Mungo Park
(C) Abel Janszoon Tasman
(D) Samuel de Champlain
17. Bougainvillea wrote about his journey to _____ in his book 'Voyages Around the World'.
(A) New Zealand (B) Australia
(C) Tahiti (D) India
18. Mungo Park is known for his expedition to _____.
(A) India (B) Western Africa
(C) Tahiti (D) New Zealand
- #19. Alberuni visited India accompanying _____.
(A) Vasco da Gama
(B) Christopher Columbus
(C) Marco Polo
(D) Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni

Answers:

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (C) | 3. (B) |
| 4. (C) | 5. (B) | 6. (C) |
| 7. (D) | 8. (A) | 9. (C) |
| 10. (C) | 11. (C) | 12. (D) |
| 13. (D) | 14. (A) | 15. (C) |
| 16. (C) | 17. (C) | 18. (B) |
| 19. (D) | | |

Q.1. [B] Find the incorrect pair from group 'B' and write the corrected ones. [1 Mark each]

*1.

	Group 'A'	Group 'B'
i.	John Kay	Flying shuttle
ii.	Samuel Crompton	Cotton gin
iii.	Edmund Cartwright	Power loom
iv.	James watt	Steam engine

[Mar 2022]

2.

	Group 'A'	Group 'B'
i.	Amerigo Vespucci	Venezuela
ii.	Samuel de Champlain	Quebec
iii.	Abel Janszoon Tasman	India
iv.	Bougainvillea	Tahiti

Answers:

1. **Incorrect pair:** Samuel Crompton – Cotton gin
Corrected pair: Samuel Crompton – Spinning Mule
2. **Incorrect pair:** Abel Janszoon Tasman – India
Corrected pair: Abel Janszoon Tasman – New Zealand

Q.2. [A] Write the names of historical places/ persons/events. [1 Mark each]

1. The wars fought by the Christians in Europe to regain hold on the cities of Jerusalem and Bethlehem
2. The Pope who gave the call for the second crusades
3. The one who defeated the crusaders in 1187 C.E.
- *4. Scientist who told the world that the centre of our planetary system is the 'Sun' and not the 'Earth' [Mar 2022]
- *5. Father of the Empirical science
- *6. The treatise written by Varahmihir.
7. The organisation established for research in Science in France
8. The alchemist who discovered that the absolute pressure and the volume of a gas are inversely proportional.
9. The one who threw light on various aspects of lightening and electricity.
10. The one who made a spinning frame called 'Spinning Jenny'
11. The one who made the 'Spinning Mule'
12. The one who invented the power loom
13. The one who made a machine for cylinder or roller printing on fabric
14. The one who invented steam engine
15. The one who used steam engine for road transport for the first time.
16. The Italian traveller who stayed in the royal court of Kubalai Khan
17. The king on whose orders Bartholomew Dias began his expedition



18. The name given to the southern tip of Africa by Bartholomew Dias
19. The name given to 'Cape of Storms'
20. The capital city of Byzantine Empire
21. The land found by Amerigo Vespucci in his first expedition
22. The delta region found by Amerigo Vespucci in his third expedition
23. The seafarer who set sail in search of India in the year 1497.
24. The port at which Vasco da Gama first landed in India
25. The king of Kozhikode from whom Vasco da Gama asked trading permissions
26. The King who planned the expedition of Ferdinand Magellan
27. The French Navigator who established the city of Quebec in Canada
28. A French seafarer who wrote the book 'Voyages around the World'.
29. A Scottish explorer who traced the course of the Niger river as part of his expedition.
- #30. A person who prepared a map of the earth indicating its round shape.

Answers:

1. Crusades
2. Pope Eugenius III
3. Saladin, the Sultan of Egypt
4. Nicolaus Copernicus
5. Galileo
6. Brihatsamhita
7. French Academy of Sciences
8. Robert Boyle
9. Benjamin Franklin
10. James Hargreaves
11. Samuel Crompton
12. Edmund Cartwright
13. Thomas Bell
14. James Watt
15. George Stephenson
16. Marco Polo
17. The King of Portugal, John II
18. Cape of Storms
19. Cape of Good Hope
20. Istanbul (Constantinople)
21. Venezuela
22. Amazon
23. Vasco da Gama

24. Calicut (Kozhikode)
25. King Zamorin
26. Charles I, King of Spain
27. Samuel de Champlain
28. Louis Antony da Bougainvillea
29. Mungo Park
30. Alberuni

Q.2. [B] Choose the correct reason and complete the sentence. [1 Mark each]

1. In the 11th Century C.E, the Christians in Europe fought in the crusades because _____
 - (A) They wanted to spread the religion of Christianity.
 - (B) They wanted to create fear among the common people.
 - (C) They wanted to regain control on the holy cities of Jerusalem and Bethlehem.
 - (D) They wanted to uproot the Islamic religion.
2. Common people participated spontaneously in the crusades because _____
 - (A) They were forced by the Kings of Europe.
 - (B) They were paid huge amounts of money.
 - (C) They were executed if they did not participate.
 - (D) The Pope had announced that those who participated would be forgiven for their sins.
3. The Christian Crusades were a failure because _____
 - (A) Of the powerful Islamic rulers.
 - (B) The Pope and the European rulers started their crusades for their own vested interests.
 - (C) The European rulers had not planned the Crusades properly.
 - (D) They lacked financial support from the rulers and traders.
4. Further research in the field of astronomy was made possible after 1609 because _____
 - (A) Of Copernicus's theory that the sun and not the earth was the centre of the universe.
 - (B) People got more interested in unfolding the mysteries of the universe.
 - (C) Many seafarers sailed to explore distant lands.
 - (D) Galileo prepared a more sophisticated telescope.



- #5. Galileo is known as the ‘Father of Empirical Sciences’ because _____
- He established rational method of empirical observation and formed a theory based on it.
 - He made the modified telescope by enhancing the strength of the existing telescope.
 - He observed the spots on the sun.
 - He invalidated various theories of Aristotle.
6. It became necessary for Europeans to search an alternative sea route to Asia because _____
- The Eastern route was closed for Europeans as the Byzantine Empire was against the Europeans.
 - The Eastern sea route was closed for Europeans once the Ottomans conquered it.
 - The Eastern sea route had become very dangerous.
 - The Eastern sea route was very lengthy.
7. The number of European colonies in the African continent increased because _____
- Of the favourable climate of the region.
 - It was located near to the European countries.
 - The continent had rich sources of diamond, gold and copper.
 - Of the trade centres developed there
8. Textile industry flourished in England because _____
- There was a huge demand of textiles in England.
 - The British had the latest technology for manufacturing textiles.
 - It had a capitalistic economy suitable for industrial revolution.
 - The humid climate of England was suitable for producing cotton yarn.

Answers:

- (C)
- (D)
- (B)
- (D)
- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

Q.2. [C] Find the odd man out in the group.

[1 Mark each]

- Explorers- Bartholomew Dias, John II, Christopher Columbus, Marco Polo
- Kings- Eugenius III, Louis VII, Conrad III, John II

Answers:

- John II
- Eugenius III

Q.2. [D] Write correct chronological order.

[1 Mark each]

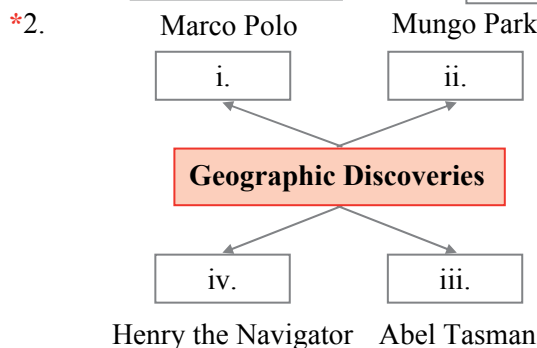
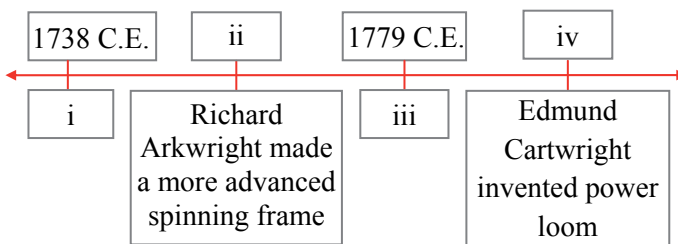
- First printing press in Germany
 - Galileo prepared a more sophisticated telescope
 - First printing press in Italy
 - Nicolaus Copernicus told the world that ‘Sun’ is the centre of the universe.
- Mungo Park traced the course of River Niger.
 - Abel Janszoon Tasman surveyed the southwest coasts of New Guinea Islands
 - Vasco da Gama set sail in search of India
 - Bougainvillea wrote a book ‘Voyages Around the World’.

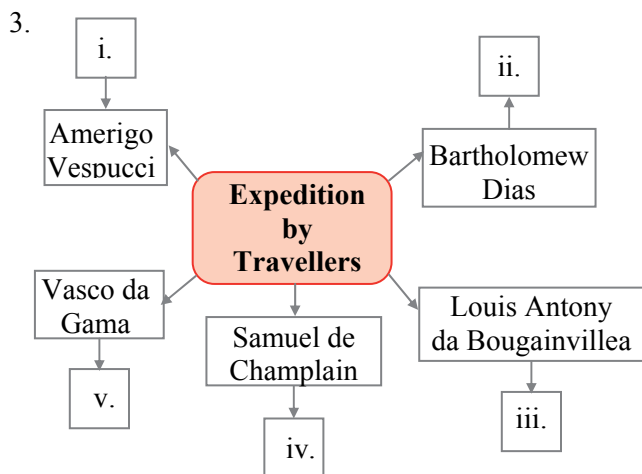
Answers:

- i,iii,iv,ii
- iii, ii, iv, i

Q.3. Complete the concept map. [2 Marks each]

- Complete the timeline about inventions in textile industry.





Answers:

1. i. John Kay made 'flying shuttle'
ii. 1769 C.E.
iii. Samuel Crompton invented a modified spinning machine
iv. 1785 C.E.
2. i. China and other Asian countries
ii. Western Africa
iii. New Zealand
iv. Madeira and Azores
3. i. Venezuela
ii. Southern tip of Africa
iii. Tahiti
iv. North America
v. Calicut (Kozhikode) in India

Q.4. [A] Explain the following concept/ Write short note. [2 Marks each]

***1. European Crusades [Mar 2022]**

Ans:

- i. **Meaning of Crusades:** The two cities of Jerusalem and Bethlehem which was considered holy by the Jews, Christians and Muslims were under the Islamic rule in the eleventh century. Several wars were fought by the Christians in Europe to regain control on these cities. These wars are known as Crusades.
- ii. **Reason for the start of crusades:** The common people of Europe were highly inspired to join the crusades in the name of religion. The announcement made by the Pope, the highest authority of the Catholic Church, those who fought in this crusade would be forgiven and would immediately go

to heaven increased the participation of common people.

- iii. **Participation by rich rulers and traders:** The Crusades were supported by the rulers and traders for their own interests. The Roman emperors wanted to bring the regions of Syria and Asia Minor under their rule. Also the rich merchants of Venice and Genova wanted to establish their trade in the Central Asian market places.
- iv. **Number of crusades:** The First crusade started in 1096 C.E. The call for the second Crusades was given by Pope Eugenius III with the help of French King Louis VII and the German King Conrad III. In the course of time totally nine crusades were launched.
- v. **Failure of crusades:** In 1187 C.E. Saladin, the Sultan of Egypt defeated the crusaders by conquering Jerusalem. In spite of the continuous crusades, Jerusalem and the region around it remained under the control of Islamic rule.

2. Scientific inventions in textile industry during Renaissance

Ans:

- i. **Use of 'Flying shuttle':** Weaving of woollen cloth was a very old cottage industry in England. In the year 1738 John Kay made and patented 'flying shuttle' which increased the speed of weaving.
- ii. **Use of 'spinning jenny':** 'Spinning Jenny' which is a frame with multiple spindles was made by James Hargreaves in England. It could be used to work eight spindles simultaneously on the frame which reduced the amount of labour and time of production.
- iii. **Use of an advanced spinning frame:** In the year 1769 Richard Arkwright made a more advanced spinning frame, which mechanized the process of spinning. It could produce yarns much faster with better twisting and strength.
- iv. **Invention of 'spinning mule':** The invention of a more modified spinning machine named as 'spinning mule' by Samuel Crompton in 1779 C.E increased the speed of producing cloth two hundred times.



- v. **Invention of power loom and ‘cotton gin’:** Edmund Cartwright invented the power loom in 1785 C.E. In 1793 C.E. a machine called ‘cotton gin’ was introduced which was useful in removing cotton seeds from cotton fibers with a much greater speed.

*3. Metallurgy in Europe

Ans:

- i. **Need to advance the techniques of smelting:** England had a number of iron mines but it was necessary to advance the technique of smelting iron in order to get purified iron from it.
- ii. **Replacing wood as fuel:** The fuel for iron furnaces was replaced from wood to coal. This helped in the creation of furnaces that could attain much higher temperatures which resulted into increased production of iron.
- iii. **Use of special machines:** Special machines were made which kept the furnaces burning at a set temperature and to maintain its aeration.
- iv. **Invention of the process of making steel:** In 1865, the process of producing steel from molten iron was invented and this led to a major transformation in the nature of iron industry.
- v. **Making of iron bars:** During this time a method was developed to pour the molten metal into casts for making iron bars (for example rails).

4. Use of new machines during renaissance

Ans:

- i. **Inventions of new machines:** Once a machine proved effective for one industry, its usefulness for other industries was also tried. These trials led to the inventions of newer machines.
- ii. **Machines for various industrial processes:** In 1783 Thomas Bell made a machine for cylinder or roller printing on fabric. By 1809 a machine to stick together heels and soles of a shoe came into use. Tailoring machines were made.
- iii. **Invention of steam engine:** James Watt invented the steam engine. Initially the steam engine was used only to transport coal and iron ore out of the mines but later on steam powered machinery came to be used in textile industry.

- iv. **Use of steam powered machines:** In course of time steam powered ploughs, harvesters, grass cutting machines were made. These machines helped in completing agricultural operations in a very short time.

- v. **Use of steam machines for transportation:** In America Robert Fulton, an engineer successfully sailed the steam boat named ‘Clermont’. The steam engine was first used for road transport by George Stephenson. A steam engine for railway was also produced. This railway engine could successfully cut the distance between Liverpool and Manchester. Later railway services were expanded through Europe which shortened the time of travel within Europe.

5. Henry the Navigator and discovery of ‘Madeira’ and ‘Azores’.

Ans:

- i. Henry the Navigator was the prince of Portugal in the 15th Century.
- ii. He encouraged people to go on expeditions and search for new lands.
- iii. These expeditions resulted into the discovery of ‘Madeira’ and ‘Azores’, two archipelagos near Africa. These are the autonomous regions of Portugal.
- iv. The Portuguese began to transport African people to Portugal and sell them as slaves. African gold was also bought to Portugal.

6. Christopher Columbus’s journey to America

Ans:

- i. **Capture of Istanbul:** In 1453, Istanbul (Constantinople) which was the capital city of the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire was conquered by the Ottoman Empire. After that it became the capital of the Ottoman Empire.
- ii. **Closure of eastern sea route for Europeans:** Due to the capture of Istanbul by the Ottomans the eastern sea route was closed for the Europeans. Hence it became necessary to search for an alternative route to reach Asia.
- iii. **Attempt to find an alternate route:** Christopher Columbus, an Italian Explorer with the support of the King Ferdinand and Queen Isabel of Spain set sail in search of India.



iv. **Reaching America:** He sailed westwards with the belief that he would find India as the earth is round. However instead of reaching India he reached the islands near America.

7. Amerigo Vespucci

Ans:

- i. Amerigo Vespucci was an Italian explorer.
- ii. He is supposed to have gone on an expedition on the orders of King of Spain.
- iii. The land he found was named as 'Venezuela'.
- iv. In his third expedition he followed the river course and discovered the delta region of the Amazon.
- v. It is believed that America was named after Amerigo.

8. Expedition of Vasco da Gama to India

Ans:

- i. **Expedition in search of India:** In 1497, Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese Seafarer set sail with a fleet of 4 ships and 170 sailors in the search of India.
- ii. **Visit to Africa:** He reached the eastern coast of Africa and visited a few African ports like Mombasa and Malindi.
- iii. **Arrival in India:** At Malindi, he met an Indian Navigator and under his guidance he landed at the Indian port of Calicut (Kozhikode) in 1498.
- iv. **Permission for trading:** Vasco da Gama asked King Zamorin of Kozhikode for trading permission. After obtaining the permission he returned to Portugal. Thereafter he visited India twice.
- v. **First viceroy of Goa and Kochi:** After the Portugal rule was established he became the Viceroy of Goa and Kochi. The trading between European countries and India started through his efforts.



GG - Gyan Guru

The discovery of the naval route between Europe and India was very significant for Portugal. It placed Portugal in a dominant position in the Indian Ocean trade which allowed the growth of Portugal's economy. It also marked the start of European colonialism and imperialism.

9. Expeditions taken by explorers to New Zealand and Australia

Ans:

- i. Abel Janszoon Tasman was born in Holland. He contributed to the colonial rush for searching of unknown lands by discovering New Zealand.
- ii. In 1644, he surveyed the southwest coasts of New Guinea Islands and discovered the region of Carpentaria in Queensland, a north-eastern state in Australia.
- iii. Captain James Cook of the British Royal Navy set his foot in New Zealand and Australia.
- iv. He surveyed the islands in the Pacific Ocean and prepared accurate maps.
- v. He cut across 60,000 nautical miles during his journey of three years.

10. Effect of industrial revolution on India

Ans:

- i. Industrial Revolution affected India negatively.
- ii. The textile industry in India almost came to a halt.
- iii. The administrative policies of the East India Company were framed to benefit the British than the Indians.
- iv. Railways made it possible to transport European goods to rural areas for selling. This led to monetary exploitation of Indians.

Q.4. [B] Explain the following statement with reason. [3 Marks each]

1. The end of the 'Mediaeval Period' is called as 'Renaissance'.

Ans:

- i. At the end of the Mediaeval Period, Europe saw advances in various fields of life. Many new lands were discovered by Europeans and there were movements of religious reformations.
- ii. Many ancient Greek and Roman traditions of art, architecture, philosophy etc. were revived. It was not only a period of revival of ancient traditions but also a period of overall development in many fields and proved to be a beginning of an era.



iii. The foundations of the 'Modern Period' were laid in this period.

Hence the end of the 'Mediaeval Period' is called as 'Renaissance' which means rebirth.

2. The crusades of the European Christians failed.

Ans:

- i. The Christian crusades failed due to the attitude of the Pope and the European rulers.
- ii. They had started the crusades for their own vested interests.
- iii. Other factors like loss of faith of the common people, conflicts between the Pope and the European kings, disputes between the Pope and the German Emperor, non co-operation by the Emperor of Byzantium also led to the failure of crusades.

***3. The European Renaissance is supposed to have reached its zenith in the 15th-16th centuries.**

Ans:

- i. During the period starting from 14th Century to 16th Century C.E., foundation of a culture based on rationalism and science was laid.
- ii. This period gave a new direction to the human intellect, genius and way of life.
- iii. During this period new fields opened up, various things were invented which changed the way people thought.

Hence the European Renaissance is supposed to have reached its zenith in the 15th-16th centuries.

#4. The number of European Colonies in the African continent increased.

Ans: The number of European colonies in the African continent increased because -

- i. The continent had rich sources of diamonds, gold and copper.
- ii. It was also rich with fertile lands, timber and forests.
- iii. Later the Portuguese began to capture the Africans and sell them as slaves. The Europeans needed cheap human labour which increased the demand for African slaves and helped to expand the slave trade.

***5. The industrial Revolution first began in England.**

OR

Industrial Revolution began in England.

[Mar 2022]

Ans:

- i. The humid climate of England and availability of large amounts of iron ore and coal led to the growth of textile industries.
- ii. England could easily obtain large quantities of raw materials at cheap rates from the colonies established by them. They also got cheap labour. These factors helped them to maintain optimum level of costs.
- iii. England could also export their processed goods to their colonies and sell them at higher profit margins. These profits made large amounts of capital available.

All these factors resulted in the start of the Industrial Revolution in England.

Q.5. State your opinion. [3 Marks each]

1. The humanist philosophy of the renaissance resulted in the resistance against the Catholic Church.

Ans:

- i. In the pre-renaissance period the 'Catholic Church' not only controlled the religious life of the people but also controlled the individual life of people.
- ii. It exploited common people by issuing mandates for payments of fees. It also put restrictions on free thinking and its circulation.
- iii. If anyone interpreted the Bible differently from the conventional interpretation given by the Catholic Church, they were sentenced to death.
- iv. The humanist philosophy of the renaissance resulted in laying the ground for resistance against the overpowering Catholic Church.

***2. The European natural scientists of the 17th century laid the foundations of modern science.**

Ans:

- i. The approach to search reality, using the scientific method that emphasises on empirical science, led to the onset of modern age of science.
- ii. The European natural scientists of the 17th century laid the foundations of modern science.



- iii. They put emphasis on certain aspects which are:
 - a. To prove that the scientific principles established by empirical experiments are true despite time and space.
 - b. To convert the emerging scientific rules into scientific formulae
 - c. To create new scientific parlance, etc.
- iv. The efforts of these scientists helped in the progress of science.

For your understanding

Empirical evidence means experiments done by observation and documentation of behavior.
Scientific Parlance means words used by scientists and deals with technical words related to science.

3. The French established a colony in Tahiti.

Ans:

- i. Louis Antony da Bougainvillea was a French Seafarer who reached Tahiti after crossing the Pacific Ocean.
- ii. In 1771 he wrote a book, 'Voyages Around the World' in which he described his journey to Tahiti.
- iii. Using the information in the book French missionaries reached Tahiti in the 19th Century and established a colony in Tahiti.
- iv. One of the islands and also a flowering climber 'Bougainvillea' is named after him.

#4. Alberuni's contribution to science is noteworthy.

Ans:

- i. Alberuni tried to estimate the diameter of the earth.
- ii. His method of determining the latitudes and longitudes was very accurate which was a very difficult task considering his times.
- iii. He prepared a map of the earth indicating its round shape.

***5. The economy based on surplus production supported economic nationalism and also imperialism.**

Ans:

- i. Rise of Economic Nationalism was an outcome of industrial revolution. Industrial Revolution resulted in the chain of surplus production.

- ii. This gave rise to the vicious circle of continuously capturing new marketplaces, searching for sources of cheap supply of raw materials, maintaining an unbroken chain of supply of raw materials, attracting more and more investors to safeguard their investments and so on. It resulted into the exploitation of colonies.
- iii. Extreme Nationalism and aggressive colonial policies supported further growth of imperialism. This resulted in expansion of empires of various European nations.

Q.6. Answer the following questions in detail.

[5 Marks each]

***1. Explain the causes and effects of European Crusades.**

Ans:

i. Causes of European Crusades:

a. Holy cities of Jerusalem and Bethlehem: The Cities of Jerusalem and Bethlehem are considered holy by the Jews, Christians and Muslims. These cities were under the Islamic rule in the eleventh century. The Christians in Europe fought several wars in the eleventh century to gain these cities which were known as crusades.

b. Participation of the common people: The common people in Europe were highly inspired to join these crusades which were fought in the name of religion. Pope, the highest authority of the Catholic Church had announced that those who fought in this crusade would be forgiven and would immediately go to heaven. This led to voluntary participation by common people in the crusades.

c. Social and political circumstances in Europe: Apart from this, the social and political circumstances in Europe also led to the beginning of these wars.

d. Supported by rich rulers and traders: The Crusades were supported by the rulers and traders for their own interests. The Roman emperors wanted to bring the regions of Syria and Asia Minor under their rule. Also the rich merchants of Venice and Genova wanted to establish their trade in the Central Asian market places.



- ii. Effects of European Crusades:**
- a. End of Feudalism and decline in faith of people:** Historians feel that crusades led to the end of feudalism in Europe. The faith in the pope also declined.
 - b. Increase in trade:** The contact with the regions in Central Asia led to the increase in trade and new places of trade were opened for the cities of Italy and Germany. This gave rise to a new class of traders.
 - c. Changes in European warfare:** European Warfare went through many changes as European nations acquired expertise in building forts, managing the forts as military outposts, building bridges for moving the army from one place to another, destruction of the enemy's routes etc. European kings levied new taxes which were directly added to the royal treasury.
 - d. Introduction to new things:** Due to the contact with Central Asia, Europeans were introduced to newer types of plants, fruits, perfumes, different styles of clothing, sugar, silk and cotton textiles, spices, medicinal herbs etc.
 - e. Introduction to new subjects:** During the long duration of the Crusades, Europeans came into contact with the Arabs and got introduced to several new subjects. Europeans also adopted many Arabic words used in alchemy, music and commerce.

For your understanding

Feudalism: It was a combination of customs that flourished in medieval Europe between the 9th and 15th Centuries. It was a relationship structure in the society based on holding of land in exchange for service or labour.

Alchemy: Alchemy was a form of thought that aims to achieve conversion of the base metals into gold and also discovery of cures for diseases.

2. Describe the major changes that happened during the Renaissance period in Europe.

Ans:

- i. Beginning of the renaissance period:** The renaissance period in Europe started in the 14th century C.E. and reached its height in the 15th-16th Century C.E. In this period the

foundation of a culture based on rationalism and science was laid.

- ii. New interests among people:** During this period human intellect, genius and people's way of life got a new direction. People got interested in unfolding the mysteries of the universe by adopting a scientific approach. Many people started to write poetry, drama and fiction which had remained untouched before. New experiments were also conducted in the field of science.
- iii. Shift to 'Humanism':** Before the renaissance period the thought about the existence of the universe revolved around the concept of 'God'. In the renaissance period, humans formed the centre of this thought. This way of thinking is called 'Humanism'.
- iv. Exploration of distant lands:** During the renaissance period the European rulers encouraged adventurous seafarers to explore distant lands. These seafarers brought back information about the plants, fruits, flowers, trees, unknown species of animals, weaponry etc. from the distant lands they visited.
- v. Changes in the field of astronomy:** In 1543 C.E. Nicolaus Copernicus told the world that the centre of our planetary system is the 'Sun' and not the 'Earth'. In 1609 Galileo prepared a more sophisticated telescope which helped in further research in the field of astronomy.
- vi. Research in the field of physical sciences:** The theories put forward by Copernicus and Kepler were supported by the empirical observation made with the help of Galileo's telescope. Due to this further research was made possible in the field of physical sciences.
- vii. Fundamental changes in warfare techniques:** The inventions of gunpowder brought about a fundamental change in the techniques of warfare.
- viii. Invention of printing press:** The invention of printing press brought changes in the techniques of spread of information. The first printing press in Germany was started by Johannes Gutenberg in 1440 and in Italy it started in 1451. The invention of printing opened up new avenues to spread the different information and knowledge among common people.



- ix. **Setting up of modern universities:** A number of common universities came into existence in Europe in the 18th Century. The syllabi in these universities included subjects like: the Epics – ‘Illiad’ and ‘Odyssey’ written by Homer, Greek drama, speeches of great orators, literature painting, sculpture, ethics, political science, history etc. This encouraged free thinking among the common people.
- x. **Resistance against Catholic Church:** The humanist thinking adopted in the renaissance period resulted in making a ground for resistance against the overpowering Catholic Church.
- xi. **Onset of modern age of science:** Use of scientific methods by scientists to search for reality led to the onset of modern age of science during this period.
- xii. **Significant changes in the field of art:** Renaissance period also brought about significant changes in the field of art due to the adoption of scientific approach, advancement of chemistry, use of oil paints and scientific method of observation of nature.



GG - Gyan Guru

Humanism promoted the idea that man was the centre of his own universe and that people should embrace human achievements in education, arts, literature and science.

The Renaissance started in Florence, Italy a place where wealthy citizens could afford to support budding artists. Medici Family that ruled Florence for more than 60 years supported this movement. From Florence it spread throughout Europe.

- *3. **Give detailed information of the development of science and scientific inventions during the renaissance period.**

Ans:

- i. **Foundation of Modern Science during the 17th Century:** The European natural scientists of the 17th century laid the foundations of modern science. They put emphasis on certain

aspects which helped in the progress of science. They are:

- a. To prove that the scientific principles established by empirical experiments are true despite time and space.
- b. To convert the emerging scientific rules into scientific formulae
- c. To create new scientific parlance etc
- ii. **Institutions established for scientific research:** In Europe, some organisations were established for the purpose of research in science. They published scientific journals, which included research articles written by scientists, correspondence between them, including clearing of doubts and exchanging thoughts.
- iii. **Important Academies:** Among the institutions set up for Scientific research ‘Academy of the Lynx Eyed’ or ‘Lincean Academy’ in Rome, ‘Academy for experiment’ in Florence, ‘Royal Society for Improving Natural Knowledge’ in London, ‘French Academy of Sciences’ in France were of prime importance.
- iv. **Invention of various instruments:** Various instruments were invented in this period like the compass, thermometer and barometer. Microscopes invented during this period made it easier to observe various types of micro-organisms.
- v. **Research in various subjects:** Robert Boyle who was an alchemist discovered that the absolute pressure and the volume of gas are inversely proportional. This created interest in further research on gases like hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen. The research in physics was more focused on the various aspects of heat and sound. In zoology, a methodology known as Taxonomy was developed to classify animals.
- vi. **Research by Benjamin Franklin:** Benjamin Franklin’s research was very important as it threw light on the various aspects of lightening and electricity. He created many technical terms which are used in electrical science even today.
- vii. **Advancements in textile industry:** Various inventions in the field of textile



manufacturing led to advancements in the process of production. The 'flying shuttle', the 'spinning jenny' and 'spinning mule' increased the speed of production. The advanced spinning frames made by Richard Arkwright mechanized the spinning process. The invention of power loom and introduction of a machine called as 'cotton gin' helped in increasing the rate of production.

- viii. **Advancements in Metallurgy:** The fuel for the iron furnaces was replaced from wood to coal which helped to attain higher temperatures in the furnaces. This resulted in the increase in the production of iron. Later special machines were made to keep the furnaces burning at a set temperature and maintain its aeration. After the process of producing steel was invented, the iron industry was greatly transformed. Also a method was developed to pour the molten metal into casts to make iron bars.
- ix. **Inventions of new machines:** Inventions of new machines like a machine for cylinder or roller printing on fabric invented by Thomas Bell, a machine for sticking together the heels and soles of a shoe, tailoring machines etc improved the industrial production.
- x. **Use of steam powered machines:** James Watt invented the steam engine which was initially used to transport coal and iron but later steam powered machinery was used in textile industry. In the course of time, steam powered engines were used to complete agricultural operations in a very short time.
- xi. **Use of steam engines for transportation:** In America, Robert Fulton sailed successfully in a steam boat. Steam engine was first used for road transport, A steam engine for railway was also produced which successfully cut the distance between Liverpool to Manchester. Later railway services expanded through Europe shortening the time of travel within Europe.

For your understanding

Metallurgy: Metallurgy means science and technology of metals.

4. How did Industrial Revolution give rise to economic Nationalism?

Ans:

- i. **Cause of Rise of Economic Nationalism:** Rise of Economic Nationalism was a result of Industrial Revolution. It became very important for nations to stop the economic growth of rival nations along with earnestly going after the economic growth of one's own nations. It became important to find out ways to put economic restrictions on the rival countries.
- ii. **Measures undertaken under Economic Nationalism:** Various measures such as prohibiting the import-export transactions of other countries, levying heavy tolls on their goods, establishing colonies mainly in the Asian and African countries and if need be, fighting battles with the natives of the colonies were part of economic nationalism.
- iii. **Rise of Economic Nationalism due to surplus production:** Industrial Revolution resulted in the chain of surplus production. This economy based on surplus production supported economic nationalism and imperialism.
- iv. **Limitless exploitation of the colonies:** It began the vicious circle of continuous capture of new marketplaces, searching for sources of cheap supply of raw materials, maintaining an unbroken chain of supply of raw materials attracting more and more investors to safeguard their investments etc. This resulted in limitless exploitation of the colonies.
- v. **Growth of Imperialism:** Extreme nationalism, industrialization, concepts of racial superiority, aggressive colonial policies supported further growth of imperialism. This resulted in the immense expansion of empires of European nations like England, France, Belgium, Germany etc.

For your understanding

Imperialism: Imperialism is the policy of extending a country's rule over foreign nations. It has been common throughout history.



Q.7. Answer the following questions with the help of given points. [5 Marks each]

#1. Write about the Revolution triggered by Galileo.

- i. Rational observation ii. Telescope
iii. Observations**

Ans:

i. Rational observation:

- a. Galileo established the rational method of empirical observation and formed a theory based on those observations. Hence he is known as the 'Father of the Empirical Science'
- b. Galileo proved that the speed of falling objects having different weights is equal. He proved this by carrying out actual demonstrations from the heights of the tower of Pisa in Italy. Thus he disproved Aristotle's view that heavy objects will fall faster than lighter objects.

ii. Telescope:

- a. Galileo's modified telescope triggered a revolution. He enhanced the strength of his telescope many times more than the existing telescopes.
- b. Galileo's telescope benefited the seafarers to a great extent as it became easier for them to locate lands while sailing in the oceans.

iii. Observations:

- a. With his telescope, Galileo also discovered four major satellites of the planet Jupiter.
- b. Galileo invalidated with evidence, the opinion of Aristotle that the moon is self-luminous and that it has a smooth surface. Galileo proved that there are mountains and valleys on the moon and that the light emitted from it is actually reflection of the sun's rays.
- c. Galileo also calculated that it takes 27 days for the sun to complete one cycle around itself. He was also the first scientist to observe the spots on the sun.

2. Explain the changes brought about in the renaissance period with the help of the following points:

- i. Start of modern age of science
ii. Advancement of chemistry and use of oil paints
iii. Scientific method of observation**

Ans:

i. Start of modern age of science:

- a. During renaissance, scientists began their search for reality by strictly using scientific method, which emphasizes on empirical experience. This led to the start of the modern age of science.
- b. In this period, learning of mathematics, science and arts gained importance. For example, the works of Leonardo da Vinci.

ii. Advancement of chemistry and use of oil paints:

- a. During renaissance, alchemy began to separate from its mystical roots and later transformed into the scientific discipline of 'Chemistry'. The advancement of chemistry expanded the knowledge about metals and elements.
- b. In this period, the scientific approach was applied in the field of arts as well. A significant change was introduced in the field of paintings. Oil paints and boards painted by using oil paints were made.

iii. Scientific method of observation:

- a. The scientific method of observation made it possible to paint the natural scenes with great details.
- b. It also made possible the drawings of detailed diagrams of the human body and its internal organs.
- c. The work of Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo is very important in this regard.

3. Describe the geographic discoveries made by various explorers with the help of the following points:

- i. Marco Polo's travel to Asian countries
ii. Travels of Ibn Batuta
iii. Expedition of Bartholomew Dias**

Ans:

i. Marco Polo's travel to Asian countries:

- a. The Italian traveller Marco Polo introduced China and other Asian Countries to Europe.
- b. He stayed in China in the royal court of Kubalai Khan. There he studied Mongolian and Chinese languages.

ii. Travels of Ibn Batuta:

- a. Ibn Batuta was a scholar and famous mediaeval traveller.



- b. He had visited India, Maldives, Sumatra, China, Spain, Sardinia, East and West Africa for various reasons.
- iii. **Expedition of Bartholomew Dias:**
- a. Bartholomew Dias began his expedition on the orders of the King of Portugal, John II. He reached the southern tip of Africa which he first named as 'Cape of Storms' and later was changed to 'Cape of Good Hope'.
- b. He was the first seafarer to circumnavigate the African Continent.

For your understanding

Archipelagos: A group of islands is called archipelagos.

Circumnavigate: Circumnavigation is the complete navigation around an island, continent or the earth.

4. Discuss about the discoveries or expeditions by the following explorers.

- i. Ferdinand Magellan
- ii. Samuel de Champlain
- iii. Mungo Park

Ans:

i. Ferdinand Magellan:

- a. Ferdinand Magellan was a Spanish explorer who organized the first expedition to circumnavigate the earth. This proved to be the first attempt to circumnavigate.
- b. It was planned by Charles I, the king of Spain. Unfortunately when the expedition had almost reached completion, Magellan was killed in Philippines.
- c. However his companions completed the circumnavigation.

ii. Samuel de Champlain:

- a. Samuel de Champlain was a French navigator and cartographer.
- b. He organized expeditions to North America where he established French colonies. He established the city of 'Quebec' in Canada.

iii. Mungo Park:

- a. Mungo Park was a Scottish explorer and is known for his expedition to Western Africa.
- b. In 1795 he traced the course the course of river 'Niger' as part of his expedition.



GG - Gyan Guru

Ferdinand Magellan discovered the Strait of Magellan (which was named after him). It allowed crossing from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. This strait continued to be in use as a shipping passage for many years. Also through Magellan's daily records kept during his travels showed a need for an international date line and time zones.

5. Write about Industrial revolution.

- i. Concept of 'Industrial Revolution'
- ii. Industrial Revolution in Capitalist Economy
- iii. Industrial revolution in England

Ans:

i. Concept of 'Industrial Revolution':

- a. Industrial Revolution refers to the change from manual production to mechanized production.
- b. The 18th and 19th centuries saw the use of steam powered and water powered (Hydraulic) machines for industrial production.

ii. Industrial Revolution in Capitalist Economy:

- a. Industrial Revolution was only possible in a capitalist economy. In the capitalistic economy a new class of capitalists came into existences, these were either owners of industrial establishments (factories) or those who could provide capital to such establishments.
- b. The major characteristic of a capitalistic economy were to produce commodities of common use with minimum possible production cost and to pay least possible wages in order to maintain maximum profit margins.
- c. The rules followed in the capitalistic economy are private ownership of the industrial establishments, manufacturer's right to manufacture and to fix the price of the manufactured goods, right to determine profit margins and also the right of the consumer to buy goods of his choice.



iii. Industrial revolution in England:

- a. England had an atmosphere suitable for Industrial Revolution. Availability of large amounts of iron ore and coal, the humid climate of England suited the production of cotton yarn. This resulted in the flourishing of the textile industry in England.
- b. During that time, England had established their colonies in many countries. This made it possible for England to obtain large quantities of essential raw materials at cheap rates from their colonies.
- c. England could export the processed goods to the colonies and sell the goods there with large profit margins using their naval facilities. The profits earned in the colonies made available large amounts of capital to the British merchants.
- d. Also cheap labour was available to them which helped the British to maintain optimum level of costs. These factors boosted England's economy and created ground for Industrial Revolution.

Apply Your Knowledge

1. **Try to do this:** Collect information about how the early European universities worked.

(Textbook page no.3)

Ans:

[Note:
Scan the given Q. R. Code in *Quill - The Padhai App* to know more about the early European universities.]



2. **Find it out:** Make a list of the European countries where the Industrial Revolution spread in its first stage. *(Textbook page no.8)*

Ans:

[Note:
Scan the given Q. R. Code in *Quill - The Padhai App* to know more about Industrial Revolution and how it spread.]



Activity

- *1. **Collect detailed information about the voyages of Bartholomew Dias and Vasco da Gama and read it.**

Ans:

[Note:
Scan the given Q. R. Code in *Quill - The Padhai App* to collect detailed information about the voyage of Bartholomew Dias.



Scan the given Q. R. Code in *Quill - The Padhai App* to collect detailed information about the voyage of Vasco-da-Gama.]



Chapter Assessment

Time: 1 hr

Total Marks: 20

Q.1. (A) Choose the correct alternative and complete the sentence.

[2]

1. The _____ army conquered Istanbul in 1453.
(A) British (B) Germans (C) Ottoman (D) Portuguese
2. _____ found the land of 'Venezuela'.
(A) Henry the Navigator (B) Marco Polo
(C) Bartholomew Dias (D) Amerigo Vespucci

(B) Find the incorrect pair from group 'B' and write the corrected ones.

[1]

1.

	Group 'A'	Group 'B'
i.	John Kay	Flying shuttle
ii.	Samuel Crompton	Cotton gin
iii.	Edmund Cartwright	Power loom
iv.	James watt	Steam engine



- Q.2. (A) Write the name of historical places/persons/events. [2]**
1. Scientist who told the world that the centre of our planetary system is the 'Sun' and not the 'Earth'
 2. The one who invented the power loom
- (B) Choose the correct reason and complete the sentence. [2]**
1. Common people participated spontaneously in the crusades because:
 - (A) They were forced by the Kings of Europe.
 - (B) They were paid huge amounts of money.
 - (C) They were executed if they did not participate.
 - (D) The Pope had announced that those who participated would be forgiven for their sins.
 2. Galileo is known as the 'Father of Empirical Sciences' because:
 - (A) He established rational method of empirical observation and formed a theory based on it.
 - (B) He made the modified telescope by enhancing the strength of the existing telescope.
 - (C) He observed the spots on the sun.
 - (D) He invalidated various theories of Aristotle.
- Q.3. Write short notes. (Any One) [2]**
1. Scientific inventions in textile industry during Renaissance
 2. Christopher Columbus's journey to America
- Q.4. Explain the following statements with reasons. (Any One) [3]**
1. The industrial Revolution first began in England.
 2. The European Renaissance is supposed to have reached its zenith in the 15th-16th centuries.
- Q.5. State your opinion. (Any One) [3]**
1. The European natural scientists of the 17th century laid the foundations of modern science.
 2. The French established a colony in Tahiti.
- Q.6. Answer the following in detail. (Any One) [5]**
1. Explain the causes and effects of European Crusades.
 2. Describe the major changes that happened during the Renaissance period in Europe.

Answers

- Q.1. (A)** 1. (C) 2. (D)
- (B)** 1. **Incorrect pair:** Samuel Crompton – Cotton gin
Corrected pair: Samuel Crompton – Spinning Mule
- Q.2. (A)** 1. Nicolaus Copernicus
 2. Edmund Cartwright
- (B)** 1. (D) 2. (A)
- Q.3.** 1. **i. Use of 'Flying shuttle':** Weaving of woollen cloth was a very old cottage industry in England. In the year 1738 John Kay made and patented 'flying shuttle' which increased the speed of weaving.
- ii. Use of 'spinning jenny':** 'Spinning Jenny' which is a frame with multiple spindles was made by James Hargreaves in England. It could be used to work eight spindles simultaneously on the frame which reduced the amount of labour and time of production.



- iii. **Use of an advanced spinning frame:** In the year 1769 Richard Arkwright made a more advanced spinning frame, which mechanized the process of spinning. It could produce yarns much faster with better twisting and strength.
- iv. **Invention of 'spinning mule':** The invention of a more modified spinning machine named as 'spinning mule' was invented by Samuel Crompton in 1779 C.E increased the speed of producing cloth two hundred times.
- v. **Invention of power loom and 'cotton gin':** Edmund Cartwright invented the power loom in 1785 C.E. In 1793 C.E. a machine called 'cotton gin' was introduced which was useful in removing cotton seeds from cotton fibers with a much greater speed.

- 2. i. **Capture of Istanbul:** In 1453, Istanbul (Constantinople) which was the capital city of the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire was conquered by the Ottoman Empire. After that it became the capital of the Ottoman Empire.
- ii. **Closure of eastern sea route for Europeans:** Due to the capture of Istanbul by the Ottomans the eastern sea route was closed for the Europeans. Hence it became necessary to search for an alternative route to reach Asia.
- iii. **Attempt to find an alternate route:** Christopher Columbus, an Italian Explorer with the support of the King Ferdinand and Queen Isabel of Spain set sail in search of India.
- iv. **Reaching America:** He sailed westwards with the belief that he would find India as the earth is round. However instead of reaching India he reached the islands near America.

- Q.4.** 1. i. The humid climate of England and availability of large amounts of iron ore and coal led to the growth of textile industries.- ii. England could easily obtain large quantities of raw materials at cheap rates from the colonies established by them. They also got cheap labour. These factors helped them to maintain optimum level of costs.
- iii. England could also export their processed goods to their colonies and sell them at higher profit margins. These profits made large amounts of capital available.

All these factors resulted in the start of the Industrial Revolution in England.

- 2. i. During the period starting from 14th Century to 16th Century C.E., foundation of a culture based on rationalism and science was laid.
- ii. This period gave a new direction to the human intellect, genius and way of life.
- iii. During this period new fields opened up, various things were invented which changed the way people thought.

Hence the European Renaissance is supposed to have reached its zenith in the 15th-16th centuries.

- Q.5.** 1. i. The approach to search reality, using the scientific method that emphasises on empirical science, led to the onset of modern age of science.- ii. The European natural scientists of the 17th century laid the foundations of modern science.
- iii. They put emphasis on certain aspects which are:
 - a. To prove that the scientific principles established by empirical experiments are true despite time and space.
 - b. To convert the emerging scientific rules into scientific formulae
 - c. To create new scientific parlance, etc.
- iv. The efforts of these scientists helped in the progress of science.

- 2. i. Louis Antony da Bougainvillea was a French Seafarer who reached Tahiti after crossing the Pacific Ocean.
- ii. In 1771 he wrote a book, 'Voyages Around the World' in which he described his journey to Tahiti.



- iii. Using the information in the book French missionaries reached Tahiti in the 19th Century and established a colony in Tahiti.
- iv. One of the islands and also a flowering climber 'Bougainvillea' is named after him.

Q.6. 1. i. Causes of European Crusades:

- a. **Holy cities of Jerusalem and Bethlehem:** The Cities of Jerusalem and Bethlehem are considered holy by the Jews, Christians and Muslims. These cities were under the Islamic rule in the eleventh century. The Christians in Europe fought several wars in the eleventh century to gain these cities which were known as crusades.
- b. **Participation of the common people:** The common people in Europe were highly inspired to join these crusades which were fought in the name of religion. Pope, the highest authority of the Catholic Church had announced that those who fought in this crusade would be forgiven and would immediately go to heaven. This led to voluntary participation by common people in the crusades.
- c. **Social and political circumstances in Europe:** Apart from this, the social and political circumstances in Europe also led to the beginning of these wars.
- d. **Supported by rich rulers and traders:** The Crusades were supported by the rulers and traders for their own interests. The Roman emperors wanted to bring the regions of Syria and Asia Minor under their rule. Also the rich merchants of Venice and Genova wanted to establish their trade in the Central Asian market places.

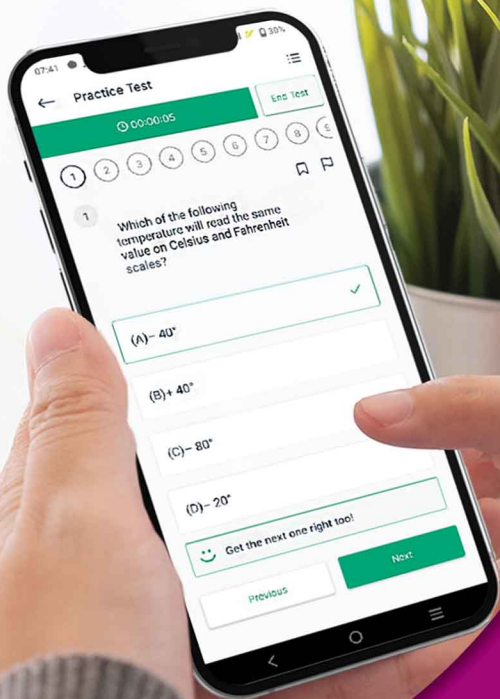
ii. Effects of European Crusades:

- a. **End of Feudalism and decline in faith of people:** Historians feel that crusades led to the end of feudalism in Europe. The faith in the pope also declined.
- b. **Increase in trade:** The contact with the regions in Central Asia led to the increase in trade and new places of trade were opened for the cities of Italy and Germany. This gave rise to a new class of traders.
- c. **Changes in European warfare:** European Warfare went through many changes as European nations acquired expertise in building forts, managing the forts as military outposts, building bridges for moving the army from one place to another, destruction of the enemy's routes etc. European kings levied new taxes which were directly added to the royal treasury.
- d. **Introduction to new things:** Due to the contact with Central Asia, Europeans were introduced to newer types of plants, fruits, perfumes, different styles of clothing, sugar, silk and cotton textiles, spices, medicinal herbs etc.
- e. **Introduction to new subjects:** During the long duration of the Crusades, Europeans came into contact with the Arabs and got introduced to several new subjects. Europeans also adopted many Arabic words used in alchemy, music and commerce.

- 2. i. **Beginning of the renaissance period:** The renaissance period in Europe started in the 14th century C.E. and reached its height in the 15th-16th Century C.E. In this period the foundation of a culture based on rationalism and science was laid.
- ii. **New interests among people:** During this period human intellect, genius and people's way of life got a new direction. People got interested in unfolding the mysteries of the universe by adopting a scientific approach. Many people started to write poetry, drama and fiction which had remained untouched before. New experiments were also conducted in the field of science.
- iii. **Shift to 'Humanism':** Before the renaissance period, the thought about the existence of the universe revolved around the concept of 'God'. In the renaissance period humans formed the centre of this thought. This way of thinking is called 'Humanism'.



- iv. **Exploration of distant lands:** During the renaissance period the European rulers encouraged adventurous seafarers to explore distant lands. These seafarers brought back information about the plants, fruits, flowers, trees, unknown species of animals, weaponry etc. from the distant lands they visited.
- v. **Changes in the field of astronomy:** In 1543 C.E. Nicolaus Copernicus told the world that the centre of our planetary system is the 'Sun' and not the 'Earth'. In 1609 Galileo prepared a more sophisticated telescope which helped in further research in the field of astronomy.
- vi. **Research in the field of physical sciences:** The theories put forward by Copernicus and Kepler were supported by the empirical observation made with the help of Galileo's telescope. Due to this further research was made possible in the field of physical sciences.
- vii. **Fundamental changes in warfare techniques:** The inventions of gunpowder brought about a fundamental change in the techniques of warfare.
- viii. **Invention of printing press:** The invention of printing press brought changes in the techniques of spread of information. The first printing press in Germany was started by Johannes Gutenberg in 1440 and in Italy it started in 1451. The invention of printing opened up new avenues to spread the different information and knowledge among common people.
- ix. **Setting up of modern universities:** A number of common universities came into existence in Europe in the 18th Century. The syllabi in these universities included subjects like: the Epics – 'Illiad' and 'Odyssey' written by Homer, Greek drama, speeches of great orators, literature painting, sculpture, ethics, political science, history etc. This encouraged free thinking among the common people.
- x. **Resistance against Catholic Church:** The humanist thinking adopted in the renaissance period resulted in making a ground for resistance against the overpowering Catholic Church.
- xi. **Onset of modern age of science:** Use of scientific methods by scientists to search for reality led to the onset of modern age of science during this period.
- xii. **Significant changes in the field of art:** Renaissance period also brought about significant changes in the field of art due to the adoption of scientific approach, advancement of chemistry, use of oil paints and scientific method of observation of nature.



Give your XIIth exam preparation the
TECHNOLOGY BOOST!

Practice more than
4,500 MCQs
for just **₹499/-**

Use Coupon Code
QUILLPADHAI2023



Also available for Xth, XIth, MHT-CET, NEET & JEE

- Practice chapter-wise & full syllabus MCQs in test format
- Get instant verification of your answer
- Detailed analysis of every test on completion
- Option to save questions for future reference

Visit our website to know more about our
range of books for **Xth, XIth, MHT-CET, NEET & JEE**

Visit Our Website

Target Publications® Pvt. Ltd.
Transforming lives through learning.

Address:

2nd floor, Aroto Industrial Premises CHS,
Above Surya Eye Hospital, 63-A, P. K. Road,
Mulund (W), Mumbai 400 080

Tel: 88799 39712 / 13 / 14 / 15

Website: www.targetpublications.org

Email: mail@targetpublications.org



Explore
our range of
STATIONERY

