

UNIT 1

I. RENAISSANCE

Means re-birth or revival of learning of classical literature between 14th to 16th century.

There was a development in the spirit of inquiry, freedom of thought and action.

Social, political and religious ideas were revolutionized.

There was a great change in the attitude of man.

Professor .Jeb “Renaissance is the process of transition of England from medieval to modern order.”

It suggests different things to different people.

Breaking up of the regime of feudalism and chivalry and birth of new social condition.

Suggests reformation and counter-reformation.

Recovery of the masterpieces of the ancient world and the revival knowledge of **Greek and Latin**

Maritime exploration and founding of astronomy anatomy, physiology and modern medicine.

Walter Pater – “Renaissance is a complex and many sided movement”.

CAUSES

Invention of the printing press was the sudden cause of renaissance.

The art of printing was introduced in Europe by John Gutenberg of Germany in 1454.

First Latin bible was printed in 1455 at Mainz in Germany.

Art of poetry reached Italy in 1465, Switzerland in 1467, France in 1470, Austria and Netherland in 1473, Spain 1474.

The first printing press in England was established in 1476 by William Caxton at Westminster Oxford -1478; St Albans 1479; London 1480

Books in English were printed for the first time in 1483.

Great invention of **the Mariner’s Compass**.

The exploration of distant seas became possible.

Invention of the Telescope marked the beginning of the science of astronomy

True position of the earth was realized.

After the capture of Constantinople , the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire by the Turks in 1453 there was a regular exodus of Greek scholars in Europe . They swarmed in Italy and other Western countries. Their presence stimulated in new enthusiasm for the study of classical literature and art.

ORIGIN

The renaissance began in Italy. Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio were the first Renaissance humanists.

They recovered many of the ancient manuscripts studied and imitated them. Importance was given to style. They felt that dealing with and understanding human problems were more important than the understanding the mysteries of God's will.

In **France** the effect of Renaissance was seen in the lyric **poetry of Ronsard, the vigorous prose of Francois Rabelais and the scholarly essays of Montaigne.**

In **Spain**, the literary glory of the Renaissance was the glory of Cervantes, "Don Quixote".

ENGLAND

In England Renaissance was heralded by Geoffrey Chaucer who had contact with Italy.

A good start was given by three Oxford friends **Thomas Linacre , William Grocyn and Hugh Latimer**

All of them studied in Italy and later lectured on Greek in Oxford university.

St. Paul's Grammar school was found by **John Colet** which was the **first school in England** completely devoted for the study of **classical Literature.**

Hundreds of schools had been founded to impact classical education.

AGE OF TRANSLATION

Renaissance was also an age of translation.

Virgil, Ovid, Cicero and Plutarch - were translated into English

These translations enabled those who did not know Greek and Latin to share the knowledge of Classical literature.

People like Shakespeare who know little Latin and less Greek became familiar with classical mythology.

EDUCATIONAL IDEAS

During Renaissance educational ideas took great changes.

The schemes of education followed in the Middle age was inadequate to meet the demands of modern age.

The purpose of education was “**to fashion,not the scholar, but the man; to prepare for life**”.

LITERATURE

The Renaissance in literature was begun in England with Sir Thomas More.

His famous work was **Utopia** which is a Greek word meaning ‘**nowhere**’ was written in Latin and first published in 1516.

English translation was published in 1551.

Spenser , the author of first great epic **Farie Queen** is the representative poet of the renaissance

Ben Johnson and **Francis Bacon** – known as **the Father of English Tragedy**.

SCIENCE

The spirit of enquiry resulted in a number of scientific discoveries.

1.Columbus discovered America-1492.

2. Vasco da Gama reached Calicut -1498.

3.Magellan explored Pacific Ocean -1519

Copernicus of Holland discovered that **Sun** was the centre of Universe.

RELIGION

Renaissance consists of two movements _the **Reformation and Counter Reformation**.

Reformation was started in **Germany**

Martin Luther the leader of the movement, translated **the Old and NewTestaments into German**

As an outcome of reformation and counter reformation there was a split in the Church and those who protested against the supremacy of the pope was known as **Protestants**.

ART AND LITERATURE

Michael Angelo, Raphael & Leonardo da Vinci were the noticeable poets, painters, and sculptors of the 15th century.

As sculptor, **Michael Angelo's** most famous works are the statues of David and Moses and the **Pieta**.

As a painter, he painted the great fresco "**Last Judgement**".

As a poet, he wrote sonnets and love poems.

Raphael painted a number of magnificent pictures. **Madonnas** was his masterpiece.

Leonardo da Vinci is famous for the fresco of the "**Last Supper**" and "**Mona Lisa**".

ARCHITECTURE

Architecture also underwent a great revival during this movement.

Roman & Greek styles replaced the medieval **Gothic styles**.

Ex- **St. Peter's** basilica in **Rome**.

II. REFORMATION:

1. Reformation refers to the great religious movement of the 16th century.
2. **Hilaire Belloc** quotes "It's a revolt against Catholicism."

CAUSES:

1. Doctrines and practices of the church became **outdated and irrelevant** and so reform was needed.
2. **Legacy** of Reformation became widespread.
3. Growing spirit of **nationalism** was sown by **Joan of Arc**.
4. **Rivalry** between Pope, Anti-pope and corruption in the hierarchy.
5. Important cause – **Granting indulgences** to those who contributed to the building funds of new **St. Peter's basilica**.
6. **The Papal bull (1499)** – The faithful could gain plenary indulgences for themselves by donating money to the new church in Rome.
7. **Propagandists** were eager to make money out of this situation.
8. **Pious** people of the **Christendom** were shocked by the commercial operations carried out by some Christians.

ORIGIN:

1. Initiated by **Martin Luther** – ex-Augustian monk of **Germany**
2. **31st October 1517** – was nailed to **Wittenburg Church** – 95 points debate against the doctrine of indulgences.
3. He **wrote to Rome** informing about the trivial scandal that was going on.
4. **Papal bull of excommunication** was issued against him (**Pope of Leo X**)
5. **Luther** – open conflict with **Roman Church**.
6. Monks and Nuns – left the **monastries** and got married.
7. Supporters : **Germany** and other **European countries**.
8. England entered the movement due to a **side issue**.
9. Side issue: Desire of **King Henry VIII** to get his marriage annulled with **Catharine of Aragon**, as he got captivated by **Anne Boleyn**.
10. **Pope Clement VII** did not issue the **Papal permission**.
11. Hence, King Henry VIII had a complete **break with Rome**, suggested by **Thomas Cranmer**.

REFORMATION PARLIAMENT:

1. Henry (**1529**) summoned Reformation Parliament.
2. Parliament cut down the fee which people paid to the **clergy**.
3. Control of the **crown over the church** was made strict.
4. The payment of **annates** (1st year income of bishopric) was prohibited.
5. **Right to appoint bishop** – given to the crown.
6. **Thomas Cranmer** – appointed as the **Archbishop of Canterbury**.

ACT OF SUPREMACY:

1. Act of supremacy(**1534**) – **Pope's authority** in England was completely **abolished**.
2. Henry became the **supreme head** of the **Church of England**.
3. **Sir Thomas More** and **Bishop Fisher** – refused to take the oath – **executed**.

4. 1536 – Bill was passed to dissolve all the monasteries which possessed much wealth.

REFORMATION – EUROPE:

1. In Europe, reformation meant * Rejection of Papal authority

* Discipline of clergy

* Changes in doctrine

2. 1539 – “The statute of six articles” bill was passed.

3. Men called it “The whip with six strings”

4. The six reforms were,

i. Death penalty on anyone who questioned the Doctrine of Transubstantiation.

ii. Value of Auricular Confession.

iii. Value of Private Mass

iv. the vow of chastity.

v. The celibacy of the clergy

vi. The reservation of wine for the clergy.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE MONASTRIES:

1. According to the Act of Supremacy passed by The Reformation Parliament (1534), King Henry VIII – Head of the church of England.

2. Monks (loyal to Pope) opposed it.

3. To revenge the monks, Henry – dissolved the monasteries.

4. The immense wealth of the monasteries went to Henry (who was badly in need of money).

5. Another reason: Churches were the centre of learning.

6. Throughout the 15th century, clergy became corrupt and pleasure loving.

7. This led to the rise of anti-clericalism.

8. The wish of the general people were expressed through the pamphlet “The supplication of the beggars.”

9. 1536 – Henry induced the parliament to pass the **Act of abolishing the monasteries**.
10. During the first year - nearly **400 smaller monasteries** with endowments - less than **200euro a year** was dissolved.
11. Henry **dissolved** the bigger monasteries.
12. Monks and Nuns - **few pension**. Nuns – worse than monks.
13. Movable property – plates and jewels – put in **royal treasury**.
14. Lands – transferred to the King
15. Monastic loot was spent in 3 different ways:
 - * Stored in **Royal coffers** (wooden box)
 - * Endowing new **bishoprics**
 - * Given to gentlemen for their **services or sold**
16. People bought monastic property. Biggest buyers – **Noblemen**.
17. **Squire or local gentry** were strengthened by their new property.
18. Doctors and Lawyers – Country's gentlemen.

CONSEQUENCES:

1. Emergence of landed class as highly **powerful force** in English society.
2. Dissolution of monasteries – great effect on **poor people**.
3. Suppression of popular centres of pilgrimage affected the **industry and trade**.
4. **Franciscan and Dominican** disappeared and their place was taken by **Protestant Preachers**.
5. Loss of **learning** and **literature**.
6. Dependents of monasteries – thrown **out of work**.
7. **Problem** of poor became **more acute**.

THE ELIZABETHAN THEATRE:

1. Early part – period of strolling prayers

2. Actors performed anywhere – in tavern yards, palaces, gentlemen’s houses.
3. Many touring dramatic companies.
4. Important were – Admiral’s men and Chamberlain’s men.
5. Both were patronized by Queen Elizabeth.
6. James I took Chamberlain’s men after succession and called them as the King’s men.
7. Shakespeare belonged to the King’s men.
8. The first permanent theatre (1576) – built by – James Burbage – called ‘the Theatre’.
9. Later, famous theatres like, Rose was built in 1587, The globe in 1599 and Fortune in 1600.
10. Theatres – different shapes – the Swan was octagonal – the Fortune was square.
11. Theatre was half-open to the sky and the plays were acted during day-time.
12. Towards, the end, great changes took place. Candle light – used for effects.
13. The stage arrangement in the Elizabethan era was not so elaborate as in the modern one.
14. There were no proper stage appliances to produce the effect of change in time and place.
15. Sometimes placards were used to say the location of action.
15. Shakespeare tried to convey the effects of time, place and action through the dialogue between characters.
16. For example, in Macbeth, act II, scene I, the time of action is night and is suggested by Banquo’s remark,

 “..... there is husbandry in heaven.

 Their candles are out.”
17. There were no drop curtains in the Elizabethan theatre. The end of a scene was often indicated by a rhyming couplet.
18. There were no female performers in Elizabethan theatre. Therefore, women parts were often played by young boys trained from childhood for this purpose.
19. Shakespeare’s play did not have many such “actresses” and so there were only few women in most of his plays.

20. Boy actors were not able to act successfully the role of Lady Macbeth and Cleopatra.
21. Most of the audience of the Shakespearean theatre were highly superstitious, believing in ghosts and witches.
22. It was not an easy task for an ordinary dramatist to please such people.
23. Shakespeare, master of his art was the most popular dramatist.
24. Well played people were seated in the galleries. Some of the most privileged people sat on the stools in the stage.
25. Audience known as groundlings paid just a penny and stood on the floor.
26. The Elizabethan age was a period of transition from the old religious drama to modern non-religious plays.
27. Church was the cradle of English drama.
28. In the beginning, drama was performed inside the church by the priests. It was enacted in Latin language. The stories on the dramas were based on the Bible and were moral stories. This kind of drama is called mystery and miracle plays.
29. At first, drama was written according to classical tradition, observing the three unities of time, place and action.
30. The first English dramatist of some originality was Robert Greene "Originality wits"
31. The famous Spanish Tragedy, written by Thomas Kyd, is considered to be the first tragedy in English.
32. Christopher Marlowe, the author of Tamberline, the Jew of Malta, Dr.Faustus and Edward II is recognized by all as the father of English tragedy.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE:

1. His dramatic career extended about 20 years from 1564 to 1610.
2. He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon. He was the son of a tradesman.
3. He started his career as an actor and later became a playwright.
4. Shakespeare altogether wrote 37 plays. They were classified as comedies, tragedies, histories and romances.

A comedy :

* A play with a happy ending. It is the story of an ordinary person, who have difficulties in life and successful in the end.

* His success brings joy and sunshine not only to himself, but also to all others who are associated with him.

A tragedy :

* Story of a great man with great qualities, who fails to have mastery over adverse circumstances because of an inherent flaw in his character.

* The hero suffers and dies in the end.

5. The major four tragedies of Shakespeare are Hamlet, King Lear, Othello and Hamlet.
6. Most of Shakespeare's comedies and tragedies are plays of single star.
7. As you like it, Twelfth night and Merchant of Venice were some of his comedies.
8. History is the main theme of historical plays.
9. Pericles, Cymbeline, A winter's tale and the Tempest are the four romances which are supposed to be the last plays of Shakespeare.
10. A major part of the Elizabethan play was in verse and not in prose.
11. In Shakespeare's play we find both prose and poetry.
12. Poetry is used by the major characters and prose by the minor characters.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

INTRODUCTION:

1. EIC lasted for 250 years.
2. Started in 1600 and ended in 1858.
3. First Englishman in India is Father Thomas Stevetis, became the head of the Jesuit College in Goa in 1579.

4. 1585, English merchants, Ralph Fitch and William Leeds arrived at Fatehpur Sikri (city of Akbar, Mughal Emperor).
5. First important step was taken in 1600 by Queen Elizabeth who granted Royal Charter to EIC.
6. After that it took 8 years for English traders to establish first trading centre at Surat.

ORIGIN:

1. EIC had 125 shareholders with £ 70,000 as capital
2. At first it made enormous profit, but later many European and English rivals appeared.
3. Certain years it made 50% profit and sometimes nothing at all.
4. On an average, it gave shareholders a dividend of 6% per annum.

ENGLISH TRADE SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA:

1. EIC made some progress and wanted to establish trade centres in India.
2. In 1640, land to the north of San Thome, the Portugese settlement, was rented from Raja of Chandragiri.
3. There Francis Day erected a fort named St. George, after the patron saint of England.
4. This was the Presidency of Madras.
5. "Madras" is derived from Portugese "Madre de Dios", which meant "Mother of God".
6. Bombay was a marshy place belonged to Portugese.
7. In 1661, Charles II received it as dowry when he married Catherine of Braganza.
8. Charles II gave it for an annual rent for 10 pounds.
9. First Governor Gerald Aungier converted it to a beautiful and well-fortified town.
10. Trading factories in Surat shifted to Bombay.
11. This was later called the Presidency of Bombay.
12. In 1690, famous British Agent Job Charnock built a fort at Kalikata and named it Fort William in honour of King William III.
13. Several other factories were opened in Bengal, and thus started the Presidency of Bengal.

BRITISH SUPREMACY:

1. Trade prosperity enhanced interest in English adventurers.
2. The Mughal empire was disintegrating.
3. British authorities made use of it and interfered.
4. Dupleix of France and Robert Clive of England were rivals.
5. Dispute arose in the succession of Nizam of Hyderabad and Nawab of Karnataka.
6. The three Carnatic wars established British supremacy in South India

ROBERT CLIVE AND THE BATTLE OF PLASSEY:

1. Clive interfered in the affairs of Bengal.
2. He defeated the Nawab of Bengal in the Battle of Plassey in June 1757.
3. He was the first Governor of Bengal and sometime later Lord Clive of Plassey.
4. In 1767, in Britain, he was badly attacked in the House of Commons for corruption and aggression.
5. In 1774, he committed suicide at the age of 50.

1. British Parliament passed the Regulating Act in 1773.
2. Governor of Bengal was made the Governor-General over the presidencies of Bombay and Madras.
3. He was assisted by a council of four members.
4. Supreme Court with Chief Justice and three judges was appointed to deal with crime.
5. In 1784, the Pitt's India Act of 1784.
6. All Indian Affairs was managed by a committee of three senior Directors, supervised by a Board of Control appointed by the Crown.

MEASURES TO ACQUIRE TERRITORIES:

1. Company authorities acquire territories in India.
2. They fought with frontier countries like Afghanistan, Burma and Nepal.

3. To establish British supremacy, they waged wars with Indian adventurers like Haider Ali and his son Tipu Sultan.
4. After three Maratha wars, they disbanded the formidable Maratha confederacy.
5. EIC sign a treaty with the Sikh leader Ranjith Singh (Lion of the Punjab) and after his death, the Sikh states were annexed.
6. By making subsidiary alliances, they established British power over a good part of India.
7. According to Subsidiary system, rulers had to pay a certain amount of money for external defence and internal security.

REFORMS:

1. A lot of Englishmen presided over India

* Warren Hastings	* Lord Hastings
* Lord Cornwallis	* William Bentinck
* Arthur Wellesley	* Lord Dalhousie

2. Many did well to the country especially William Bentinck.
3. His grand principle was “English greatness is founded in Indian happiness”.
4. In 1828, he declared the practice the Sati as illegal and punishable.
5. Bentinck also helped framing Indian Penal Code.
6. The Penal Code was adopted in 1860.
7. He made English as the medium of higher education in India
8. On 7th march 1835, William Bentinck announced that “the great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of the European literature and science among the natives of India.
9. In 1857, a lot of universities were established.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA UNDER THE CROWN:

1. Governor General Lord Dalhousie, introduced social reforms.
2. In 1853, first railway from Bombay to Thana was constructed.

3. He organized the Public Works Department and opened Engineering College in Roorkee.
4. The Grand Ganges Canal, the largest canal in the world, was also made in Dalhousie's time.
5. He introduced Post and Electric Telegraphs.

SEPOY MUTINY:

1. By the mid 19th century, nationalism grew too.
2. To add fuel to the fire, the British also wounded the religious feelings of the people.
3. The famous Sepoy Mutiny broke out at Meerut on 10 May 1857 at Delhi, Cawnpore, Lucknow.
4. At last the British Parliament transferred the Government of India directly to the Crown.
5. Queen Victoria's proclamation was read by Lord Canning, then Governor-General, at Allahabad on 1st May 1858.

IMPACT ON ENGLISH SOCIETY:

1. EIC popularized Indian goods, like fine cotton, calico cloth, silk and tea.
2. Spices were in great demand, especially pepper.
3. A class of rich English people originated and were called as "Nabobs".
4. English scholars took keen interest in the study of Indian religions and literature.
5. Bhagavat Gita, was translated to English by Charles Wilkins.
6. William Jones translated Sakuntala, the immortal Drama, by the great Indian poet Kalidasa.
7. Number of Indian scholars like Raja Ram Mohan Roy became familiar with Christianity.
8. In 1820, he published "The Precepts of Jesus".
9. Many words of Indian origin, like banian, bungalow, jungle, swaraj, to mention only a few, have found their way into the English vocabulary.

COLONIAL EXPANSION

- * People started leaving Britain for various reasons.
- * Colonies were found in America and in the West Indian Islands.

* Three groups of colonies were found:

1. New England colonies
2. The Middle colonies
3. The Southern colonies

* The first colony found was Virginia.

* Sir Walter Raleigh established settlement on Roanoke Island.

* The colony was named Virginia honoring the Virgin queen – Queen Elizabeth

* The Plymouth Company and the London Company bought Sir Walter's rights.

* Captain John Smith made first permanent settlement named Jamestown in 1607.

* In 1620, "Pilgrim Fathers" a group of puritans came to America.

* They landed near Cape Cod, and it was named New Plymouth.

* In 1639, Roger Williams, found small settlement Providence.

* Thomas Hooker, settled at New Haven and it was named Connecticut.

* In 1634, Maryland Colony, the first Roman Catholic settlement was found by Lord Baltimore.

* Dutch formed New Amsterdam near the Hudson River

* New Amsterdam was named New York in honor of Duke York (James II) in 1644.

* In 1681, Charles II gave William Penn a land, Pennsylvania, meaning, the Penn's wood.

* Penn also found Philadelphia in 1682.

* Penn leased land in the south from the Swedes and it became New Jersey.

* In 1663, Charles II gave Proprietors territory in the south of Virginia which was named Carolina.

* Georgia, the youngest colony was found in 1733.

* In 1670, Prince Rupert found the Hudson Bay Company, which ruled Canada.

* Jamaica was taken from Spain by Admiral Penn and was made a British colony in 1655.

- * Gold and slaves attracted Englishmen to West Africa.
- * In 1562, Sir John Hawkins got three hundred slaves from Guinea Coast.
- * In 1672, the Royal African Company was found which brought gold, ivory, slaves to Britain.
- * On 31st December 1600, Queen Elizabeth granted a Royal Charter to EIC.
- * 1609, EIC opened first factory in Surat.
- * In 1639, EIC built Fort St. George in Madras.
- * In 1661, Charles II gave EIC Bombay.
- * Calcutta was later found in 1690.
- * By the Treaty of Utrecht 1713, after Spanish Succession War, England possessed several parts of the world.
- * England had Gibraltar and Minorca, parts of India, etc...
- * The Stuart Age may be considered as a period of colonial expansion.