MPPSC MAINS

WORLD HISTORY

CONTENT	
TOPIC	**Releasing Date**
1. RENAISSANCE	**16 Jan**
2. REVOLUTION OF ENGLAND	**17 Jan**
3. FRENCH REVOLUTION	**18 Jan**
4. INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION	**19 Jan**
5. RUSSIAN REVOLUTION	**20 Jan**
6. WORLD WAR-I	**21 Jan**
7. WORLD WAR-II	**22 Jan**

TOPPER'S NOTES 2019

1. RENAISSANCE

LEARNING CURVE

Previous Year Questions MPPSC Mains (2010-2018)

- What do you understand by the Renaissance that took place in Europe? Explain its main causes. (6 marker- 2014)
- Erasmus (3 Marker - 2015, 2018)
- Leonardo da Vinci (3Marker - 2015,2016)
- Describe the characteristics of Renaissance.(6 Marker - 2016)
- Raphael (3 Marker - 2017)
- Why did the Renaissance start from Italy? Discuss the causes.(6 Marker - 2017)
- Francis Bacon(3 Marker - 2018)
- Shakespeare (3 Marker - 2018)
- Sketch the contributions of Michelangelo in European Renaissance. (6 Marker - 2018)

Things to Understand

- What is the meaning of Renaissance?
- What were the factors that led to the rise of Renaissance?
- What are the causes for the birth of Renaissance in Italy?
- Revival of classical Literature.
- Renaissance Literature and Arts.
- The scientific development during the Renaissance.
- What were the outcomes of the Renaissance?
- Reformation and its causes.

Words/Name that Matter

- Renaissance, Reformation, Utopia , Catholic Reformation Counter Reformation
- Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Machiavelli, Erasmus, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael, Lorenzo Ghiberti, Francis Bacon, Descartes ,Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Newton, ,William Shakespeare, Johann Gutenberg, Martin Luther

Practice Questions

- Reasons for Renaissance. (6 Marker)
- Italy is considered the birth place of the Renaissance for several reasons. (6 Marker)
- Short notes on development of Science during Renaissance.(6 Marker)
- How North European Writers Tried to Reform Society? (6 Marker)
- What were the Outcomes/Results of the Renaissance? (15 marker)
- What were the Causes of Reformation? (15 marker)

INTRODUCTION

- During the late Middle Ages, Europe suffered from both war and plague. Those who survived wanted to celebrate life and the human spirit.
- They began to question institutions of the Middle Ages, which had been unable to prevent war or to relieve suffering brought by the plague.
- Some people questioned the Church, which taught Christians to endure suffering while they awaited their rewards in heaven.
- In northern Italy, writers and artists began to express this new spirit and to experiment with different styles. These men and women would greatly change how Europeans saw themselves and their world.

MEANING OF RENAISSANCE

- The term Renaissance literally means “rebirth” or “revival”. But it refers to the significant changes that took place in Europe during the transition period between the medieval and modern period.
- There was a revival of literature and art on the intellectual side. The spirit of enquiry led to scientific inventions.
- The Renaissance, however, was not a mere revival of ancient learning. It was marked by a series of new developments in the fields of art, literature, religion, philosophy, science, and politics.
- Politically, this period witnessed the end of feudalism and the emergence of nation-states. The spirit of individualism and humanism began to dominate in the social sphere. The religious transformation was symbolized by the Reformation.
- All these changes in Europe were collectively referred to as Renaissance.

FACTORS THAT LED TO THE RISE OF RENAISSANCE

- The renaissance originated in Italy and spread to other parts of Europe. The movement did not begin overnight.
- The causes of it lay in the middle ages. Many believe that it started in 1453 when Turks captured Constantinople, The Greek scholars of the city ran away, carrying their texts.
- They went to Italy and enlightened the people with a sense of inquiry.
- This was the immediate cause of the Renaissance, but ideas were already gaining root. The event hastened the movement.

The following are the main factors that led to the rise of the Renaissance:

1. Rise of Intellectuals

- An important feature of the middle ages was the rise of literacy. People learned to read and write Latin and also vernacular languages. Encouragement was provided by a large number of clergy, bureaucrats, lawyers, and merchants. They needed some sort of education to carry government activities. Therefore the 14th Century saw the rise of schools.
- In Italy, even commoners got interested in reading classics. They sent children to higher education. The period saw the emergence of universities at Paris, Naples, Oxford, Cambridge, etc. This spread of knowledge created a new approach to thinking and learning.

2. Reintroduction of Classical Works

- While there were classical texts in western Europe at the start of the Renaissance, many had been lost and existed only in the east, in both Christian Constantinople and Muslim states.
- During the Renaissance, many key texts were reintroduced into Europe, whether by merchants taking advantage of the new hunger for old texts or by scholars who had been invited over to teach.
- For instance, in 1396 a Chair for teaching Greek was created in Florence. The chosen teacher, Chrysoloras, brought with him a copy of Ptolemy’s Geography from the east.
- In addition, a huge number of Greek texts and scholars arrived in Europe with the fall of Constantinople in 1453.

3. The discovery of the Printing Press

- The earliest printed paper in Europe was in 1454, printed on the movable type. In the 12th century, designs were printed on textiles, but books were written by hand. Therefore the spread of knowledge was slow and costly.
- Gradually people developed the art of printing in Mainz in Germany. Soon, there was a demand for printed books.

- Within years, presses were introduced all over Europe. Books were produced quickly and cheaply and in greater quantity. This was a revolution of the time. Printing made the spread of literacy easier.
- This was welcomed by the renaissance leaders as it greatly contributed to the movement.

4. Patronage of Rulers, Popes, and Nobles

- In the 15th-century Italian city-states came under the rule of influential families. In other states, there was republican form, where ruling classes controlled government e.g. Florence and Venice.
- They spent a lot on construction and sponsoring artistic and intellectual activities. The Medici family dominated the city-state of Florence.
- They controlled European finances and made the state prosperous. Lorenzo patronized arts.
- Venice was also a center of Renaissance art, supported by its rulers.
- King Francis of France, Henry VIII of England patronized scholars and invited them to the court. Popes encouraged the revival of Greek and Roman classics. Pope Nicholas V, asked for classics, for whatever price.
- He gathered a band of writers, for the job, of translating and composing texts. Pope Leo X was a lover of classical art and literature and donated funds to patronize activities.

5. The Crusades

- The Crusades were expeditions of Christians, to reconquer the lost areas from infidels. The first crusade was launched in 1088 by Pope Urban. There were 7 more major and some minor crusades. The purpose was to take back Palestine from the Muslims. It was the land where Christ lived and died.
- The Crusades failed in their religious purpose but brought in great effects in culture and economic life of Europe. They encouraged trade and commerce, which made Italian state prosperous. There was contact with the Arab world. Scholars could bring back many texts which were lost since the Roman Kingdom ended. They translated Greek and Arab writings. People discovered Aristotle's classics and discussed his views. This encouraged a new era in learning. This contact with the new world brought in new ideas and gave an impetus to the Renaissance.
- Similarly, geographical discoveries brought in a change in the outlook of Europeans. They developed a spirit of adventure spirit which encouraged the rise of the Renaissance.

6. Trade and Prosperity

- Since the 11th Century, there developed trade and commercial relations with other areas. Thus there was a change of the economy from agriculture to commerce. Secondly due to commerce man shifted to towns from rural areas.
- As is said, for any change the basic feature is economic. As long as economic life remained static, there was no Renaissance. As economic life became better there was an upsurge of art and literature. Prosperity was the cause. Trade and prosperity brought leisure.
- In an agricultural economy, man is throughout busy. He has no time and energy to appreciate art. But with the change of economy people got more money, which they could spend on patronizing renaissance art and literature.

7. New Wealth and the Black Death

- In the middle of the fourteenth century, the Black Death (Plague) swept across Europe, killing perhaps a third of the population.
- While devastating, some of the survivors found themselves better off financially and socially, with the same wealth spread among fewer people, and better potential for climbing the social ladder.

- This was especially true in Italy, where social mobility was much greater. While some areas saw struggles between the more competitively positioned workers and their bosses, this 'new' wealth was often was spent on display items to reinforce prestige, much like the rulers above them. This also allowed people to patronize Renaissance artists.

8. Peace and War

- Perhaps unusually, periods of both peace and war have been credited with allowing the Renaissance to spread and become a European, then global, phenomenon.
- For instance, the end of the Hundred Years War between England and factions in France has been credited with allowing Renaissance ideas to penetrate these nations, as thoughts and expenses turned away from conflict.
- In contrast, the involvement of France in wars within Italy has been credited with aiding the spread of the Renaissance to that nation, as armies and commanders encountered Renaissance ideas in Italy and brought them back home.

9. Development of Renaissance Humanism

- Humanism in the Renaissance period was an intellectual movement. Renaissance Humanism has been called the earliest expression of the Renaissance and is described as both a product of the movement and a cause.
- Humanists were scholars who studied subjects which would develop man's personality e.g. literature, philosophy. Old classics contained the subjects, but they were in ancient languages. So the humanists first studied Latin. They went to various libraries to search for manuscripts. They collected ancient coins, statues. They were either teachers or clergymen or tutors of princes.
- Humanist thinkers challenged the mindset of both the previously dominant school of scholarly thought, Scholasticism, as well as the church, allowing the new mindsets which underpinned the Renaissance to develop instead.

10. The Political Situation: The Need for Display and Administration

- The Renaissance changes in the style of art, as well as the outlook of artists, needed wealthy patrons to support it, and Renaissance Italy was especially fertile ground. Political changes in the ruling class of Italy shortly before this period had led to the rulers of most of the major city-states being "new men" without much of political history. They attempted to legitimize themselves with the conspicuous display, with ostentation, including all forms of art and creativity.
- This meant that artists keen to use their new found Renaissance ideas were ably supported and able to produce masterpieces. The demand from new (and old) elites wasn't just artistic, they also relied upon ideas developed from the Renaissance for their political models. Machiavelli's infamous guide to rulers – The Prince – is a work of Renaissance political theory.
- In addition, the newly developing bureaucracies of Italy, and the rest of Europe caused a demand for Humanists, because their education was both theoretical and, crucially, practical, equipping them to run the new governments and monarchies, funding their development.

CAUSES FOR THE BIRTH OF RENAISSANCE IN ITALY

Italy is considered the birthplace of the Renaissance for several reasons. Such as :

- Italy was the seat of ancient civilization and the Latin language.
- Trade has brought maximum prosperity to Italian cities, which had freedom from feudal control.
- The rich city-states in Italy like Florence and Venice patronized art and literature. For example, the Medici family of Florence had patronized many scholars.
- The publication of the Divine Comedy by the greatest Italian poet Dante (1265-1321) triggered the Renaissance movement in the city of Florence. It was written in the Italian language.

Thereafter, the Renaissance spread to other parts of Europe and reached its peak in the sixteenth century.

The revival of Classical Literature

- The most important contribution of the Renaissance was the revival and learning of ancient Greek and Latin literature.
- Renaissance writers produced works that reflected their time, but they also used techniques that writers rely on today. Some followed the example of the medieval writer Dante. He wrote in the vernacular, his native language, instead of Latin. Dante's native language was Italian**. Dante's Divine Comedy** written in the Italian language.
- In addition, Renaissance writers wrote either for self-expression or to portray the individuality of their subjects. In these ways, writers of the Renaissance began trends that modern writers still follow.
- **Petrarch**: Francesco Petrarch was one of the earliest and most influential humanists. Some have called him the father of Renaissance humanism. He was also a great poet. Petrarch wrote both in Italian and in Latin. In Italian, he wrote sonnets—14-line poems. They were about a mysterious woman named Laura, who was his ideal. (Little is known of Laura except that she died of the plague in 1348.) In classical Latin, he wrote letters to many important friends.
- **Boccaccio**: The Italian writer Boccaccio is best known for the Decameron, a series of realistic, sometimes off-color stories. The stories are supposedly told by a group of worldly young people waiting in a rural villa to avoid the plague sweeping through Florence. The Decameron presents both tragic and comic views of life. In its stories, the author uses cutting humor to illustrate the human condition. Boccaccio presents his characters in all their individuality and all their folly.
- **Machiavelli**: The Prince (1513), by Niccolò Machiavelli, also examines the imperfect conduct of human beings. It does so by taking the form of a political guidebook. In The Prince, Machiavelli examines how a ruler can gain power and keep it in spite of his enemies. In answering this question, he began with the idea that most people are selfish, fickle, and corrupt. To succeed in such a wicked world, Machiavelli said, a prince must be strong as a lion and shrewd as a fox. He might have to trick his enemies and even his own people for the good of the state. In The Prince, Machiavelli was not concerned with what was morally right, but with what was politically effective.
- **Erasmus**: The contribution of Erasmus (1463-1536) in correcting and editing the Latin works was also notable. He edited the New Testament in the Greek language.
- The **invention of the printing press by John Gutenberg** in Germany had influenced the Renaissance literature. The first book published by him was The Bible.
- William Caxton set up a printing press in England. Shortly, many printing presses came up throughout Europe and it provided a stimulus to the Renaissance movement. The availability of books at cheaper rates made the masses to improve their awareness.

Renaissance Art

Art in the Middle Ages was dominated by the Christian religion and the Church. During the Renaissance, importance was given to the love of nature and the human body. Although the spirit of humanism prevailed, the subject matter of most of the Renaissance art was Christian. Renaissance painting bloomed most profusely in Italy. **Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), Michelangelo (1475-1564) and Raphael (1483-1520)** were the dominant figures among the Renaissance painters.

Leonardo da Vinci

- **Leonardo da Vinci** was one of the most versatile men of his time, was an artist, poet, musician, and engineer. Hence, he is known as the "Renaissance Man". Born in Florence, he visited several countries. He was patronized by the Duke of Milan. His famous paintings were the Mona Lisa

and the Last Supper (a famous religious painting, The Last Supper shows the personalities of Jesus' disciples through facial expressions.)

Michelangelo

- **Michelangelo** was both a painter and a sculptor. He lived in Florence and patronized by the Medici family. Later, he went to Rome. The magnificent frescoes on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican represent his most brilliant achievement in painting. This work contains 145 pictures with 394 figures, some of which are as much as ten feet high. His painting, The Last Judgment is considered the best in the world.

Raphael

- **Raphael** achieved a rare blending of devotional feeling with a sense of beauty. Although Raphael died at the age of thirty-seven, he produced a great number of paintings, of which the most familiar is the Madonna. The Venetian School is an excellent example of the secularization of Renaissance art. Artistic expression in Venice was worldly and materialistic. Titian (1477-1576) and Tintoretto (1518-1592) were the greatest painters of Venice.

Renaissance Sculpture

The art of sculpture had also witnessed progress during the Renaissance period. It was more original and beautiful.

- **Lorenzo Ghiberti**: The pioneer of the Renaissance sculpture was Lorenzo Ghiberti (1378-1455). The magnificent doors at the Baptistery of Florence were his masterpiece. Michael Angelo appreciated the beauty of these doors as worthy to the gates of the Paradise.
- **Donatello:** produced the statue of St. George in Florence and that of St. Mark at Venice.
- **Michelangelo**: Michelangelo besides being a painter was a celebrated sculptor. He produced some of his best sculptures for the Medici family in Florence. He was also the creator of the statue of David in Florence.

Development of Science

The spirit of modern science was born with the Renaissance. Science in the Middle Ages struggled against superstitions. The Renaissance brought about a critical observation of natural phenomena. This spirit of learning took root in science.

- **Francis Bacon** is considered the father of modern science. He denounced the deductive method and advocated the inductive method in scientific research.
- **Descartes** brought out convincingly the necessity of questioning everything. Descartes contributed the idea of doubt, and doubt was the forerunner of a new age in science.
- **Copernicus** established the heliocentric theory. According to this theory, the heavenly bodies do not revolve about the earth as believed during that period but around the sun.
- **Kepler** formulated mathematical laws to support the conclusions of Copernicus. He also stated that the planets revolve around the sun in elliptical orbits.
- **Galileo** through the invention of the telescope brought new evidence to support the Copernican theory.
- **Newton** concluded that the movements of all celestial bodies were controlled by gravitation. With the new astronomical knowledge that was available, the old Julian calendar was reformed in 1582 by Pope Gregory XIII.
- The humanistic spirit of the Renaissance had also awakened increased interest in the study of medicine and anatomy such as:
- **Vesalius** (1514-1564), a Netherlander wrote a treatise on human anatomy.
- **William Harvey** (1578-1657) discovered the blood circulation, a prime contribution to medical science. In this period, chemistry became something more than alchemy.

- **Paracelsus** (1493-1541) showed that reactions in the human body involve chemical changes. He had employed chemicals for medicinal purposes.
- **Cordus** (1515-1544) made ether from sulphuric acid and alcohol.
- **Helmont** (1577-1644) discovered carbon dioxide.

THE NORTHERN EUROPE AND RENAISSANCE

- The work of such artists as Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Raphael showed the Renaissance spirit.
- All three artists demonstrated an interest in classical culture, a curiosity about the world, and a belief in human potential. Humanist writers expanded ideas about individuality.
- These ideas impressed scholars, students, and merchants who visited Italy. By the late 1400s, Renaissance ideas had spread to Northern Europe—especially England, France, Germany, and Flanders (now part of France and the Netherlands).

The Beginning of Northern Renaissance

- By 1450 the population of northern Europe, which had declined due to bubonic plague, was beginning to grow again.
- When the destructive Hundred Years' War between France and England ended in 1453, many cities grew rapidly. Urban merchants became wealthy enough to sponsor artists.
- This happened first in Flanders, which was rich from long-distance trade and the cloth industry. Then, as wealth increased in other parts of Northern Europe, the patronage of artists increased as well.
- England and France were unified under strong monarchs.
- These rulers often sponsored the arts by purchasing paintings and by supporting artists and writers. For example, Francis I of France invited Leonardo da Vinci to retire in France and hired Italian artists and architects to rebuild and decorate his castle at Fontainebleau.
- The castle became a showcase for Renaissance art.
- As Renaissance ideas spread out of Italy, they mingled with northern European traditions.
- As a result, the northern Renaissance developed its own character. For example, the artists were especially interested in realism.
- The Renaissance ideal of human dignity inspired some northern humanists to develop plans for social reform based on Judeo-Christian values.

The spread of Artistic Ideas

- In 1494, a French king claimed the throne of Naples in southern Italy and launched an invasion through northern Italy. As the war dragged on, many Italian artists and writers left for a safer life in Northern Europe. They brought with them the styles and techniques of the Italian Renaissance. In addition, Northern European artists who studied in Italy carried Renaissance ideas back to their homelands.
- German Painters Perhaps the most famous person to do this was the **German artist Albrecht Dürer**. He traveled to Italy to study in 1494. After returning to Germany, Dürer produced woodcuts and engravings. Many of his prints portray religious subjects. Others portray classical myths or realistic landscapes. The popularity of Dürer's work helped to spread Renaissance styles.
- Dürer's emphasis upon realism influenced the work of another German artist, Hans Holbein the Younger. Holbein specialized in painting portraits that are almost photographic in detail. He emigrated to England where he painted portraits of King Henry VIII and other members of the English royal family.

Flemish Painters

- The support of wealthy merchant families in Flanders helped to make Flanders the artistic center of northern Europe. The first great Flemish Renaissance painter was **Jan van Eyck** (Yahn van YK). Van Eyck used recently developed oil-based paints to develop techniques that painters still use. By applying layer upon layer of paint, van Eyck was able to create a variety of subtle colors in clothing and jewels. Oil painting became popular and spread to Italy.
- In addition to new techniques, van Eyck's paintings display unusually realistic details and reveal the personality of their subjects. His work influenced later artists in Northern Europe. Flemish painting reached its peak after 1550 with the work of **Pieter Bruegel the Elder**. Bruegel was also interested in realistic details and individual people. He was very skillful in portraying large numbers of people. He captured scenes from everyday peasant life such as weddings, dances, and harvests. Bruegel's rich colors, vivid details, and balanced use of space give a sense of life and feeling.

How North European Writers Tried to Reform Society?

- Italian humanists were very interested in reviving classical languages and classical texts. When the Italian humanist ideas reached the north, people used them to examine the traditional teachings of the Church. The northern humanists were critical of the failure of the Christian Church to inspire people to live a Christian life.
- This criticism produced a new movement known as Christian humanism. The focus of Christian humanism was the reform of society. Of particular importance to humanists was education.
- The humanists promoted the education of women and founded schools attended by both boys and girls.
- Christian Humanists The best known of the **Christian humanists** were **Desiderius Erasmus** of **Holland and Thomas More of England.** The two were close friends.
- In 1509, **Erasmus wrote** his most famous work, **The Praise of Folly**. This book poked fun at greedy merchants, heartsick lovers, quarrelsome scholars, and pompous priests. Erasmus believed in a Christianity of the heart, not one of ceremonies or rules. He thought that in order to improve society, all people should study the Bible.
- **Thomas More** tried to show a better model of society. In 1516, he wrote the **book Utopia**. In Greek, utopia means "no place." In English, it has come to mean an ideal place as depicted in More's book. The book is about an imaginary land where greed, corruption, and war have been weeded out. In Utopia, because there was little greed, Utopians had little use for money.
- More wrote in Latin. As his work became popular, More's works were translated into a variety of languages including French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian.

Women's Reforms

- During this period the vast majority of Europeans were unable to read or write. Those families who could afford formal schooling usually sent only their sons. One woman spoke out against this practice. **Christine de Pizan** was highly educated for the time and was one of the first women to earn a living as a writer. Writing in French, she produced many books, including short stories, biographies, novels, and manuals on military techniques. She frequently wrote about the objections men had to educate women.

William Shakespeare

- The most famous writer of the Elizabethan Age was William Shakespeare. Many people regard him as the greatest playwright of all time. Shakespeare was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, a small town about 90 miles northwest of London. By 1592 he was living in London and writing poems and plays, and soon he would be performing at the Globe Theater.
- Like many Renaissance writers, Shakespeare revered the classics and drew on them for inspiration and plots. His works display a masterful command of the English language and a deep

understanding of human beings. He revealed the souls of men and women through scenes of dramatic conflict. Many of these plays examine human flaws. However, Shakespeare also had one of his characters to deliver a speech that expresses the Renaissance's high view of human nature.

- Shakespeare's most famous plays include the tragedies Macbeth, Hamlet, Othello, Romeo, and Juliet, and King Lear, and the comedies A Midsummer Night's Dream and The Taming of the Shrew.

OUTCOMES OF THE RENAISSANCE

- The Renaissance remained the symbol of the beginning of the modern age. The spirit of enquiry and the consequent scientific inventions produced important changes in the life of humanity.
- The impact of the Renaissance can be gauged by observing the present Individualistic societies of the West where the belief in ability to change one's life is still an important part of one's value system.
- Renaissance resulted in the ascendance of local European languages in literature, instead of Latin. Thus it helped in linguistic development and thus, in the development of national consciousness.
- In The Prince, Machiavelli gave a new concept of the state which was superior to religion and was vested supreme authority in political matters. Political matters came to be treated as separate from religion. Thus Secularism can also be linked to the Renaissance.
- The invention of Printing Press in the first half of the 15th century led to further spread of education & new ideas. Though it had less impact on the poor who were illiterate.
- The invention of the Mariner's Compass and other astronomical faiths led to the Geographical discoveries. The impact of these discoveries was profound in the political and economic life of the people. The reasoning spirit had resulted in the Reformation and changed the outlook of the people towards religion.

REFORMATION

Alongside, the 16th Century also witnessed Reformation which can be classified into

1. **Protestant Reformation**
2. **Catholic Reformation.**

Causes of Reformation

CAUSES			
Social	**Political**	**Economic**	**Religious**
The Renaissance values of humanism and secularism led people to question the Church.	Powerful monarchs challenged the Church as the supreme power in Europe.	European princes and kings were jealous of the Church's wealth.	Some Church leaders had become worldly and corrupt.
The printing press helped to spread ideas critical of the Church.	Many leaders viewed the pope as a foreign ruler and challenged his authority.	Merchants and others resented having to pay taxes to the Church.	Many people found Church practices such as the sale of indulgences unacceptable.

Protestant Reformation (Early 16th Century)

- It was a movement against the practices and authority of the radical Catholic Church. It resulted in the rise of Protestantism and in their opposition, the Protestant leaders started setting up Protestant Churches in different countries of Europe. Under Martin Luther, a monk who opposed the Letters of Indulgence and other Church evils, the first Protestant Church was set up in Germany (from 1520-1545) under the King's support.
- The German rulers supported Luther due to political reasons as well. They desired freedom from the authority of the Pope and control on wealth of Monasteries. Soon after, the Protestant Reformation spread to the rest of Europe.
- Nationalism also played a role as the people now despised the authority of the Catholic Church located in Rome. In England, King Henry VII declared himself the head of the Church. Then, Queen Elizabeth-I made the Church of England, the official church by declaring its independence from the Church in Rome and adopting some Reformation principles.
- Protestant churches adopted the use of language spoken by the people, rather than the elitist Latin. The Bible was translated into local languages. (This was similar to the ascendance of local languages in place of Sanskrit during Indian Renaissance) The use of local languages further increased national consciousness & thus Renaissance and Reformation can said to be a precursor to nationalism in Europe.
- The reason was popularized as more important than Religion. By the 17th century, half of Europe had setup their own Protestant Churches.

Catholic Reformation Or Counter-Reformation (Late 16th Century)

- This was a reform process initiated by the Catholic Church in response to the rising popularity of the Protestant Churches. In Spain, the reformers formed an organization of clergymen to work as "Soldiers of Jesus". The members of this organization came to be known as Jesuits and they went to France and Germany to win back followers. They also setup missions in India, China, Africa, and America.
- After these reformations, religious wars began among the followers of both sects and many followers were killed on both sides. The violence against Protestants in England resulted in their migration to North America where their colonies later laid the foundation of the USA. In England, due to the pro-Catholic religious policies of King Charles I, religious violence merged into the English Civil War (1642-51) which was fought between the Parliamentarians and the pro-Monarchy Royalists over the form of government.

FREE BOOKS, NOTES & VIDEOS FOR CIVILSERVICES



EBOOKS & MAGZINES



UPSC PRELIMS MATERIALS



USPC MAINS MATERIALS



VIDEO FOR CIVILSERVICES



DAILY NEWSAPERS



SECUREIAS



UPSC PRELIMS TESTSERIES



UPSC MAINS TESTSERIES



DELHI STUDENTS



CIVILSERVICES BOOKS

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS BOOKS, TEST SERIES, VIDEOS & NOTES	STATE PCS, SSC, BANKING BOOKS, TESTS VIDEOS & NOTES		
1.GEOGRAPHY	1.UPPSC	2.SSC	3.MPSC
2.HISTORY	4.IBPS	5.RAS & RPSC	
3.MATHEMATICS	ENGINEERING BOOKS & MATERIAL		
4. SOCIOLOGY	1. IES	2. GATE	3. IFoS
5.PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	4. COMPUTER SCIENCE		
6. POLITICAL SCIENCE	5. MECHINICAL ENGINEERING		
7. ECONOMICS	OTHER TELEGRAM CHANNELS		
8 PHYSICS	1 GOVERNMENT JOBS		
9 COMMERCE ACCOUNTANCY	2 LEARN YOGA & MEDITATION		
10 ANTHROPOLOGY	3 LEARN ENGLISH		
11 LAW	4 BEST DELAS & OFFERS		
12 PHILOSOPHY	5 IAS HINDI BOOKS		
13 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTANCY	6 PDFs FOR ALL EXAMS		
14 MEDICAL SCIENCE	7. WORLD DIGITAL LIBIRARY		
1.CHENNAI STUDENTS	2.BANGLORE STUDENTS	3. CURRENT AFFAIRS	

CONTACT FOR ADVERTISEMENT IN ABOVE CHANNLES

ADMIN1:	ADMIN2: