

## History of Modern world (1453-1950)

### Renaissance:

As a result of the cultural progress that took place in Europe between the 14th and 16th centuries, a new era began and the values of life changed. Renaissance period is associated with intellectual, artistic and cultural areas expressed during the transition between the medieval period and the modern period. The beginning of the modern era in Europe is considered to be the Renaissance period. With the fall of communism and the beginning of religious reform movements, the end of the middle Ages in Europe and the beginning of the modern era is considered. Many historians consider the date of defeat of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 AD as the beginning of Renaissance in Europe. But in reality, the Renaissance had started in Italy even before 1453 AD. Superstition has now been replaced by rationalism. Renaissance is called 'Renaissance' in French, which literally means 'awakening again', 'rebirth' or 'resurrection'. As a result of Renaissance, there was a great change in art, literature, science philosophy and almost all viewpoints of life. This cultural change and social change has been termed as 'Renaissance' in history. Around 1450 AD, Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press in Germany. With the establishment of the printing press a large number of books became available at cheap prices. This led to the spread of knowledge and made ideological revolution possible. Dante composed 'The Divine Comedy' in Italian language.

### Renaissance started in Europe first from Italy.

When the Turks captured Constantinople in 1453 AD, many Greek scholars, artists and businessmen went to Italy with their books and wealth. Italy encouraged the spread of knowledge and science. Machiavelli wrote famous works named 'The Prince' and 'Discourses of Lippi'. Dante composed the book 'De Monarchia' in 1310 AD. Petrarch was born in Florence in 1304 AD. Florence was the centre of Renaissance in Italy. Petrarch wrote books called 'African Epic' and 'Familiar Letters'. Petrarch is considered the 'Father of Humanism'. The painting 'Mona Lisa' made by Leonardo da Vinci is famous in the world for its smile. Michelangelo was a versatile artist, the dome of St. Peter's Church built by him is his amazing creation. His paintings in the ceiling of the Sistine Church of Vatican City are very attractive and astonishing. Florence and Rome were famous centres of learning. Erasmus composed 'The Praise of Folly'. Thomas Moore published a book named 'Utopia' in 1516 AD. William Shakespeare is called the 'Kalidas of Europe'. Romeo-Juliet, Julius Caesar and Merchant of Venice are important plays of William Shakespeare. Nicolaus Copernicus was the father of modern astronomy. He studied the constellations minutely and published his book 'The Revolution of the Celestial Bodies'. He told that the Earth revolves around the Sun. Vesalius wrote a book called 'The Fabric of Human Body'. B. Miguel de Servette's 'Don Cruzo' is a famous work in the Spanish language. Magellan of Spain started a sea expedition to circumnavigate the Earth in 1519 AD.

**Glorious Revolution, 1688A.D):-**The establishment of limited monarchy in England and the beginning of constitutional development is considered to be from the 'Anglo-Saxon' period and it was from here that the foundation of the British Constitution was laid. The assembly of state leaders, religious officials and learned advisors was called 'Witan'. The British had control over the king. It is here that Parliament developed further from Britain. Centralized governance was established in England during the Norman-Angevin period. William of Normandy of the Norman country abolished 'Witan' to help the king in policy-making and governance. Two self-governing administrative bodies – Magnum Consilium (Great Council) and Curia Regis Raj Parishad) established. The form of modern parliament is seen in Magnum Concilium and the form of modern cabinet is seen in Curia Regis. During the Plantagenet period, Henry I divided the administration and judicial functions of the Curia Regis and laid the foundation of institutions in the form of 'Privy Council' and 'Exchequer'. At this time John ascended the throne of England. The feudal lords rebelled against this incompetent ruler. On June 15, 1215; he was forced to sign a charter for Emperor John at a place called Runnymede. This charter itself became famous by the name of 'Magna Carta'. In 1295 AD, Edward I brought a Parliament whose model was called Parliament (Model Parliament). There were 872 members in this Parliament. In which the organization of feudal lords and nobles was known as 'Lai Sabha' and the assembly of common people was known as Sangakam Sabha or Lok Sabha. In this way the bicameral Parliament emerged in the British Parliament. Between 1455-1485 AD, there was a war between the Lancasters and York dynasties for the throne of Britain, which became famous by the name 'Mudd of Roses'. This war is called the War of the Roses because the symbol of both the dynasties was the rose. The red rose of Lancaster and the white rose of York. In 1485 AD, Henry VII defeated the York dynasty and established the Tudor dynasty in England. Autocratic monarchy was established during the Tudor period. During this period the monarchy became free from bureaucracy. The last ruler of the Tudor dynasty was Queen Elizabeth. After the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603 AD, James I of the Stuart dynasty came under control of England. The conflict between the king and the parliament had started since the time of James I. Parliament was successful in getting the 'Petition of Rights' accepted by Charles I, ruler of the Stuart dynasty, which imposed some restrictions on the king's powers. Charles I dissolved Parliament and ruled without Parliament for 11 years. Parliamentary leaders opposed this autocracy and a 'civil war' went on between these two parties (King and Parliament) from 1642 AD to 1649 AD. This war was known as 'Puritan Revolution'. Also known. Charles I was hanged in front of 'White Hall' on January 30, 1649. Cromwell

**Industrial Revolution in 18<sup>th</sup> Century:-**'Christopher Columbus', a Spanish resident, while searching for a new sea route to India. Crossing the Atlantic Ocean and reaching the shores of the 'New World' (America) in the year 1492 AD Reached. This is how America was discovered. Columbus called the American people 'Red Indians'. In 1499 AD, Amerigo Vespucci, a resident of Italy, reached the New World. After this, the new world was named America. Due to the immense development

potential in the American continent, European countries – Spanish, English, Dutch and French etc. – started competing to establish colonies in America. Spain was the first European country to establish its colony in America. In 1588 AD, there was a fierce naval battle between Spain and England, in which England established its superiority by defeating the Spanish army. In this sequence, after defeating other European countries, England established 13 colonies in North America in the 18th century. England's first colony was established in North America during the time of James I (1603-1625 AD). In 1607 AD, the 'Virginia Company of London' sent a hundred Englishmen under the leadership of Captain Smith to establish colonies in America. Thus, in 1607 AD, the first English colony (colony) 'James Town' was established in America. In 1612 AD, another company colonized the Bermuda Islands. In 1620 AD, many Puritans, dissatisfied with the religious policy of James I and to escape his atrocities, went to America and established a colony called 'New England'. 1630 AD Puritan people settled in an area called 'Boston' of North America. In 1634 AD, a colony named 'Maryland' was established in the name of Charles I's Queen Mary. During the period of Cromwell (1649-1658 AD), there were three wars between England and Holland. In America, England took over Holland's colony Amsterdam and named it 'New York'. In 1713 AD, 'Treaty of Eutect' was signed between England and France. The Seven Years' War was fought between England and France between 1756-1763 AD. In 1641 AD; England passed the first Navigation Act for the economic exploitation of the American colonies. The second Navigation Act was passed in 1661 AD. By 1775 AD, England established 13 colonies in America. The incident of 'Boston Tea Party' occurred on December 16, 1773 AD. America's independence was declared in the Philadelphia Conference on July 4, 1776 by 13 representatives of 13 North American colonies. draft of this manifesto 'Jefferson' prepared. Grenville established 'Admiralty Court' to punish smugglers. Under the Treaty of Paris on September 3, 1783, the ongoing conflict between the American colonialists and England... But there was a pause. Thus the American Revolution was ended. The conflict between England and its 13 North American colonies lasted for eight years (1775-1783 AD). Which is known as American Revolution or War of Independence? George Washington, the hero of the American Revolution, became the first President of America on April 30, 1789.

**French Revolution:** – French historians have called the pre-revolution situation in France the ancient system. Louis XIV, the ruler of the Survey dynasty, expressed the autocratic power of the king. He said, "I am the state." Tithe was a religious tax collected by the church. This tax on agricultural produce was equal to one-tenth of. In the French Revolution (1789 AD), philosophers like Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot and Quesnay etc. Had an important contribution. The book 'The Spirit of Laws' (1748 AD) written by Montesquieu, i.e. the spirit of the law. It is an important book based on political philosophy. Montesquieu advocated keeping all three powers of the state - legislature, executive and judiciary - under the 'separation of powers principle'. Voltaire composed a book called 'Philosophical Letters' (1733 AD). Rousseau was the originator of the great principles of the revolution – liberty, equality and fraternity. The book 'Social Contract' or 'Social Contact' (1762 AD) written by Rousseau this is one of the most influential creations. Denis Diderot wrote a book named 'Gyan Kosh' or 'Vishwa Kosh' (Encyclopaedia) composed. Quesnay propounded 'laissez faire' or 'non-intervention policy'.

Turgon, Necker, Calon and Braun were the finance ministers of the French ruler Louis XVI. The Estates General was an assembly of representatives of the clergy, feudal lords and common people. The revolution started with the convening of the session of the Estates General on May 5, 1789. On June 17, 1789, the third class declared itself 'National Assembly'. The oath of tennis court was taken on June 20, 1789. The Bastille fell on July 14, 1789. July 14, 1789 is considered to be the beginning of the French Revolution. France celebrates 14 July as its 'National Day'. On August 4, 1789, the privileges of the feudal lords ended. On October 5, 1789, the women of Paris marched on Versailles. At the time of the French Revolution of 1789 AD, the ruler of France was Louis XVI. Louis XVI's autocratic behaviour and luxurious lifestyle became a reason for the French Revolution. The political ambitions of Marie Antoinette, wife of King Louis XVI, were also responsible for the French Revolution. The National Assembly declared human rights on August 26, 1789. The tenure of the Legislative Assembly was from October 1, 1791 to September 20, 1792. The tenure of the National Convention was from September 20, 1792 to October 26, 1795. On January 21, 1793, Louis XVI was guillotined. On October 16, 1793, Marie Antoinette was sentenced to death for treason. The Reign of Terror was established by Robespierre between March 1793 and July 1794. The tenure of the Directory's rule was between 1795 and 1799 AD. In 1799 AD, Napoleon Bonaparte ended the Directory rule and Napoleon received complete power as the first Consul. Historians called the French Revolution of 1789 the 'Bourgeois Revolution'. The French Revolution gave the right to religious freedom and worked towards making the state secular. The French Revolution presented the principle of nationalism to Europe and the world. The Jacobin Party was the world's first socialist party in which the poor and working classes organized. Having raised his voice. The main contribution of the French Revolution to the world is freedom, equality and fraternity. The only Honig member to oppose the French Revolution in 1789 was Edmund Burke.

**Napoleon Bonaparte:- ReForms, Continental System And His Foreign Policy:**– Napoleon Bonaparte's death took place on August 15, 1769 at a place called Anassian on the island of Corsica (located in the Mediterranean Sea). Napoleon's father's name was Carlo Bonaparte and mother's name was Letizia. Napoleon was a member of the Jacobin party. Napoleon's wife's name was 'Josephine', who was the widow of Commander Beauharnais. Napoleon was also called 'Little Corporal'. On October 17, 1797, the Treaty of 'Campo Formio' was signed between Napoleon and Austria. The French Revolution paved the way for Napoleon's rise to power. Napoleon said, "I love power, as a musician loves his violin. I love power as an artist." Napoleon ruled as the first Consul from 1799 AD to 1804 AD. To conduct the economic policy of the government, 'Bank of France' was established in 1800 AD. It was given the right to issue. \*\*In 1801 AD, the religious agreement 'Concordant' was signed between Napoleon and the Pope. Napoleon's important work in the field of law was his 'Code of Law', which is also known as 'Code Polian'. There were five laws – Civil Law Code, Code of Civil Law Procedure, Criminal Law, Code of Criminal Law Procedure, and Code of Commercial Law. Legal experts gave Napoleon the title of 'Justinian'. Napoleon established the title of 'Legion of Honor' to honour people who have rendered distinguished service to the state. In 1804 AD, the Senate declared Napoleon emperor. Napoleon had said, "I found the crown of France lying on the ground and I took it from him with the knock of the sword." In 1802 AD, 'Treaty of Ammons' was concluded between England and France.

Napoleon is also called 'Son of Revolution'. The period from 1804 AD to 1814 AD is called the period of Napoleon's empire. \*On one occasion Napoleon had said, "I am the revolution." Napoleon accepted the principle of equality as part of his working system. But on the other hand it limited freedom. He once said, "What the French people really wanted was equality, not freedom." After Napoleon assumed the title of Emperor in 1804 AD, the Republic of France was converted into a monarchy. The period from 1804 AD to 1814 AD is called the 'Napoleonic era'. The Battle of the Free Land took place between Napoleon and the Russian armies on June 14, 1807. Friedland. Tilsit between Czar Alexander I of Russia and Napoleon on July 8, 1807. Treaty of Tilsit took place. The Treaty of Tilsit in 1807 AD brought Napoleon's power to its peak. Battle of Trafalgar: The combined forces of France and Spain and the British. It took place between Admiral Nelson on October 21, 1805.

**Unification of Italy:** -Napoleon Bonaparte instilled the feeling of unity and independence among the people of Italy.

- After Napoleon's victory in 1796 AD, responsible institutions were established in Italy.
- Italy was earlier divided into '12' parts, Napoleon reduced them to 3. By organizing Napoleon's Italy, a uniform administration system and tax system was implemented. Therefore, many works were done towards the unification of Italy.
- The ruler of the Kingdom of Naples in South Italy was Napoleon's commander 'Murat'. It had brought entire Italy under its rule in 1814-15 AD. 'Carbonary' (Carbonary) was a major secret revolutionary organization, which was established in Italy.
- Sardinia was located in the north-western part of Italy. It was also called 'Sevoy' or 'Piedmont'.
- Mazzini had established an organization called 'Young Italy' in 1831.
- Mevini was called 'the prophet of a united Italy', 'the soul of Italy's rebellion'.
- 'Cavour' was the Prime Minister of the state of Piedmont-Sacred. In 1852 AD, King Victor Emmanuel. He was appointed Prime Minister. Plombieres Agreement was signed in 1858 AD.
- Garibaldi is considered the priest of freedom.
- Garibaldi was the leader of the 'Red Shirts' group.
- On March 17, 1861, the Parliament of Piedmont-Sadina proclaimed Victor Emmanuel as Emperor. By this time Italy had been unified except for Benicia and Rome. Kanur died on June 6, 1861 AD.
- In 1870 AD, during the war between France and Prussia, Rome was included in united Italy and Rome was made the capital of Italy.
- The unification of Italy was completed in 1870 AD.

### **Unification of Germany**

Before the rise of Napoleon in Europe, Germany was divided into more than 300 states. At that time it was called the Holy Roman Empire. In 1806 AD, Napoleon Bonaparte abolished the Holy Roman Empire and established the 'Rhine Confederation' by merging many small states. After the defeat of Napoleon, the Vienna Congress (in 1815 AD) divided Germany into 39 states. Biela-Dala established the German Confederation. There was a rivalry between Austria and Prussia for dominance in Germany. Which was a major obstacle in the unification of Germany?

The German Confederation was abolished by the Almutin Treaty of 29 November 1850 and the German Confederation of 1815 was re-established. Otto von Bismarck was born on April 1, 1815 AD.

Bismarck was born in 1815 AD in a Jagirdar family. Bismarck entered politics in 1845 AD and in the same year he became a member of the provincial parliament of Pomerania. Bismarck was made an elected member of the 'United Prussian Dyer' by the Prussian ruler Frederick William. In 1851 AD, Frederick William appointed the representative of Europe in the Frankfurt Parliament. He remained a member of this assembly for 8 years. In 1859 AD, Frederick William sent Bismarck as ambassador to St. Petersburg (Russia). Where he established a personal friendship with Czar Alexander II.

Prussian King William I appointed Bismarck as the Chancellor (Prime Minister) of Prussia in 1862 AD.

The policy adopted by Bismarck for the unification of Germany is called Blood and Iron policy. This policy of Bismarck was based on practical objectives rather than ideals. The 'Gerstein Pact' concluded between Austria and Prussia on August 14, 1865 is considered to be. Treaty of Gastein) Bismarck's major diplomatic victory was the war between Austria and Prussia between June 16 and July 3, 1866. The Austrian army was completely defeated in this war. The war between Austria and Prussia is famous in history by the name of 'Seven Weeks War'. The Treaty of Prague (on August 23, 1866) was concluded between Austria and Prussia. After the war between France and Prussia in 1870 AD, 'Treaty of Frankfurt' (May 10, 1871 AD) took place.

On January 18, 1871, William I was declared Emperor of Germany in the Hall of Mirrors of the Versailles Palace in France. Along with this, the unification of Germany was also completed.

**The First World War:** -In 1882 AD, the Triple Alliance was signed between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. This group is known as the 'Central Powers' and the Axis powers. In 1907 AD, the Allied Powers or Triple Entente was established between England, France and Russia. These are also called 'Friendly Nations'. German Chancellor Bismarck is considered to be the father of the system of secret treaties and factionalism in Europe. In the year 1914 AD, in the First World War, the entire world was divided into two camps – the Allied nations and the Central Powers or Axis nations. The Allies were led by England, France, Russia and the United States. On April 6, 1917, the United States also joined the war with the Allies. The Central Powers or Axis powers were led by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria and Italy. In 1915, Italy changed sides and joined the 'Central Powers' on behalf of the 'Allies'. Got involved in the First World War. The immediate cause of the First World War was the assassination of Austria's Crown Prince Archduke Feind and his wife Sophie in Bosnia's capital, Bosnia's capital, Serbia, on 28 June 1914. This massacre was carried out by Gavrilo Princip, a member of 'Black Hand', a secret revolutionary organization in Serbia. After this incident (massacre), Austria declared war against Serbia on July 28, 1914. On August 1, 1914, Germany declared war against Serbia and Russia. Germany had declared war against France on 3 August 1914. Angered by the German attack on Belgium; the British people forced England to declare war against Germany on August 4, 1914. Thus England also joined the world war. On May 7, 1915, German U-Boat submarines sank the English ship Lusitania. In which about 1153 passengers were killed. Of these, 128 were American passengers. On April 6, 1917, America declared war against Germany and the First World War Joined Buddha. With the beginning of the Russian Revolution on March 15, 1917, Russia withdrew from the First World War. The President of

America during the First World War was Budrow Wilson. Airplanes were also used for the first time in the First World War. air in London city Thousands of civilians died due to the bombardment. In July 1918, England, France and America started a joint campaign. Very soon Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey surrendered. On November 9, 1918, a socialist revolution took place in Germany and Kaiser William II had to leave power and flee to Holland. On November 11, 1918, a peace treaty (armistice treaty) was signed between Germany and the Allies. After which the First World War ended on November 11, 1918. After this war, two major changes took place, firstly the creation of the League of Nations and secondly, America emerged as the most powerful country in the world.