

chapter-1 A Period of Transition

E Answer in brief:-

Q1) When did the modern period in European history begin?

Ans Modern history extends from the 15th Century to the present day.

Q2) What is Colonialism?

Ans Colonialism is the practice by which one country directly controls other countries and uses their resources to increase its own power and wealth.

Q3) Name the main inventions which led to the Industrial Revolution.

Ans The main inventions which led to the Industrial Revolution are as follow:-

(i) The booming trade an enormous amount of wealth accumulated in England. A large part of this was spent on inventing new machines that improved production.

(ii) Several new machines were invented which revolutionised the way goods were, and contributed to the Industrial Revolution.

PAGE-2

Q4 Name three important European explorers of the modern period. What did each of them discover.

Ans The three important European explorers are Columbus, Bartolomeu Dias, Vasco da Gama.

(i) Columbus sailed westward in 1492 to discover a sea-route to India.

(ii) Bartolomeu Dias a Portuguese sailor reached the Cape of Good Hope in the southernmost tip of Africa in 1487.

(iii) Vasco da Gama another Portuguese navigator, rounded the Cape of Good Hope and reached Calicut in the western coast of India in 1498.

Q5 What is nationalism? How did the rise of nationalism impact countries around the world?

Ans Nationalism is the feeling of loyalty, love and pride that the people have for their nation. It is also a belief in the importance and power of one's own country.

(i) Nationalism inspired many countries in Europe to fight for their independence from foreign rule during the 19th century.

(ii) By the 20th century, nationalism had spread to

to other parts of Asia and Africa.

- (iii) India's struggle for independence was also the result of nationalism.

F Answer in detail.

Q1 What are the different sources of information for the modern period of history? Write few sentences about it.

Ans The different sources of information for modern period of history are as follow:-

1) Primary Sources (ii) Secondary Sources.

(a) Primary Sources (i) Primary sources are those that

provide first hand accounts of an event or a time period in history

(ii) Eyewitness accounts of events, newspaper, reports, diaries, journals, letters.

(ii) Autobiographies, biographies and memoirs.

(iii) Official records such as government publications and census data.

(b) Secondary Sources (i) Secondary sources are based on primary sources.

(ii) They explain, discuss, describe analyse, interpret or summarise, primary data.

(iii) Secondary sources include scholarly books such as textbooks and encyclopedias, reviews and articles etc.

Q2) What are the characteristics of the Modern Age?

Ans The characteristics of the Modern Age are as follow:-

(i) Industrialisation:- This refers to the large-scale production of goods in a large number of factories or industries.

(ii) Urbanisation:- This refers to the movement of people from villages to towns or cities in search of a better quality of life.

(iii) The spread of nationalism:- This refers to the feeling of intense love for one's own country.

Q3) What was the Renaissance? What are the impact of this movement?

Ans Renaissance literally meaning 'rebirth' in French, the Renaissance was a movement that started in Italy in the 14th century. It saw a renewed interest in the study of the classical civilisation of Greece and Rome.

PAGE-5

The impact of this movement are as follow

- (i) The Renaissance gave rise to the scientific method of enquiry, that is, learning by questioning, observing and experimenting.
- (ii) Scientists like Copernicus and Galileo disproved the Church's contention that the Earth was at the Centre of the Universe, and that the Sun moved around the Earth.
- (iii) The Renaissance thus encouraged people to think for themselves, and challenged the authority of the Church.

Q4 What factors led to the reformation of the Catholic Church? What was the result of this movement?

Ans The factors which led to the reformation of the Catholic Church are as follow:-

- (i) Many Christians were troubled by the widespread corruption within the Church.
- (ii) They felt the need to bring about major changes and thereby reform the Church.
- (iii) In medieval Europe, the Roman Catholic Church was the highest religious authority for all Christians

As a result of the Reformation, the hold

PAGE-6

of the church on the masses declined and religious restrictions on trade and banking were lifted.

Q5 What was the Industrial Revolution? What was the impact of the Industrial Revolution?

Ans (i) The expansion of trade in the 17th and 18th centuries forced European manufacturers to improve the way they produced goods.

(ii) As a result of the better method of production, an economic revolution started in England around 1750.

(iii) This came to be called the Industrial Revolution.

The impact of the Industrial Revolution are:-

(i) Growth of Industrial Centres :- Industrialisation led to an increasing demand for raw materials such as iron and coal.

(ii) Growth of Colonialism :- The Industrial Revolution led to the search for overseas colonies as sources of cheaper raw materials and markets for finished goods.

(iii) Growth of efficient means of transport :-

Q6) What are the causes of imperialism? What are the impact of ~~Imperialism~~ Imperialism on the world?

Ans The Causes of Imperialism are as follow:-

- (i) Imperialism was sparked early in the 15th Century by the Search for trade routes from Europe to Southeast Asia.
- (ii) The Industrial Revolution created a sudden surge in demand for raw materials from Asia and other countries where raw materials are available.
- (iii) Imperialism marked a shift of focus in European from trade and indirect rule to the formal establishment of colonies, where vast overseas ~~lands~~ territories were ruled as if they were a part of the colonising country.

The impact of Imperialism are as follow:-

- (i) As a result of imperialism, several nations lost their Independence.
- (ii) They were exploited by the colonisers and systematically stripped of their wealth and raw materials.
- (iii) The local industries of the colonised nations

PAGE-8

perished as they could not compete with the cheap goods produced in the factories of the industrialised nations of Europe.