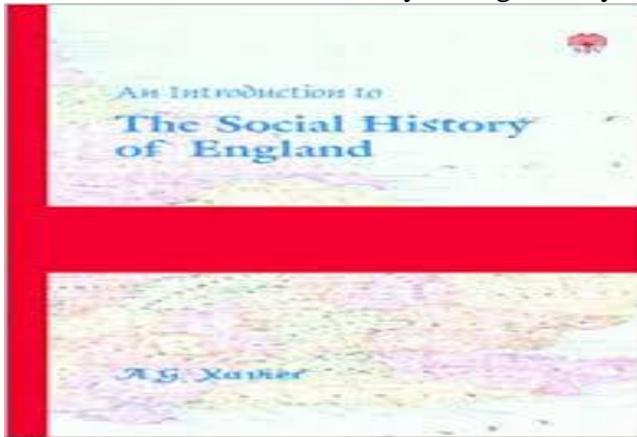


Allied – I - SOCIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND

- UNIT I 1.The Renaissance 2. The Reformation
- UNIT II 3.The Spanish Armada 4.Colonization 5.Civil War
- UNIT III 6.Restoration in England 7.American war of Independence
- UNIT IV 8.The Agrarian Revolution 9.The Industrial Revolution
- UNIT V 10.The Reform Bills 11.The Development of Education in Victorian period
12.World Wars

Book Prescribed: Social History of England: by A. G. Xavier



Original inhabitants Brythons and the Celts
West Germanic tribes – Angles, Saxons and Jutes
Angles, Saxon - Angla land - Engla Land - England

BC – Before Christ AD- Anno Domini

1. The Renaissance

The Renaissance 1485-1625

- ◆ a flowering of literary, artistic and intellectual development that began in Italy in the 14th century.
- ◆ inspired by arts and scholarship of ancient Greece and Rome, which were rediscovered during the Crusades
- ◆ means “rebirth” – rebirth of civilization

Key Characteristics of the Renaissance

- ◆ Religious devotion of the Middle Ages gave way to interest in the human being’s place on this earth (humanism) to harmonize Bible and classics to teach how to live and rule
- ◆ Universities introduced a new curriculum, the humanities, including history, geography, poetry, and languages
- ◆ Invention of printing made books more available
- ◆ More writers began using the vernacular (common language) – English, Italian, French

Humanism:

This new concept man had of himself encouraged these various art styles: painting, literature, dance

Leonardo DaVinci and Michaelangelo were the most notable, for their accuracy in representing the human anatomy and applying the laws of perspective to make their works more realistic.

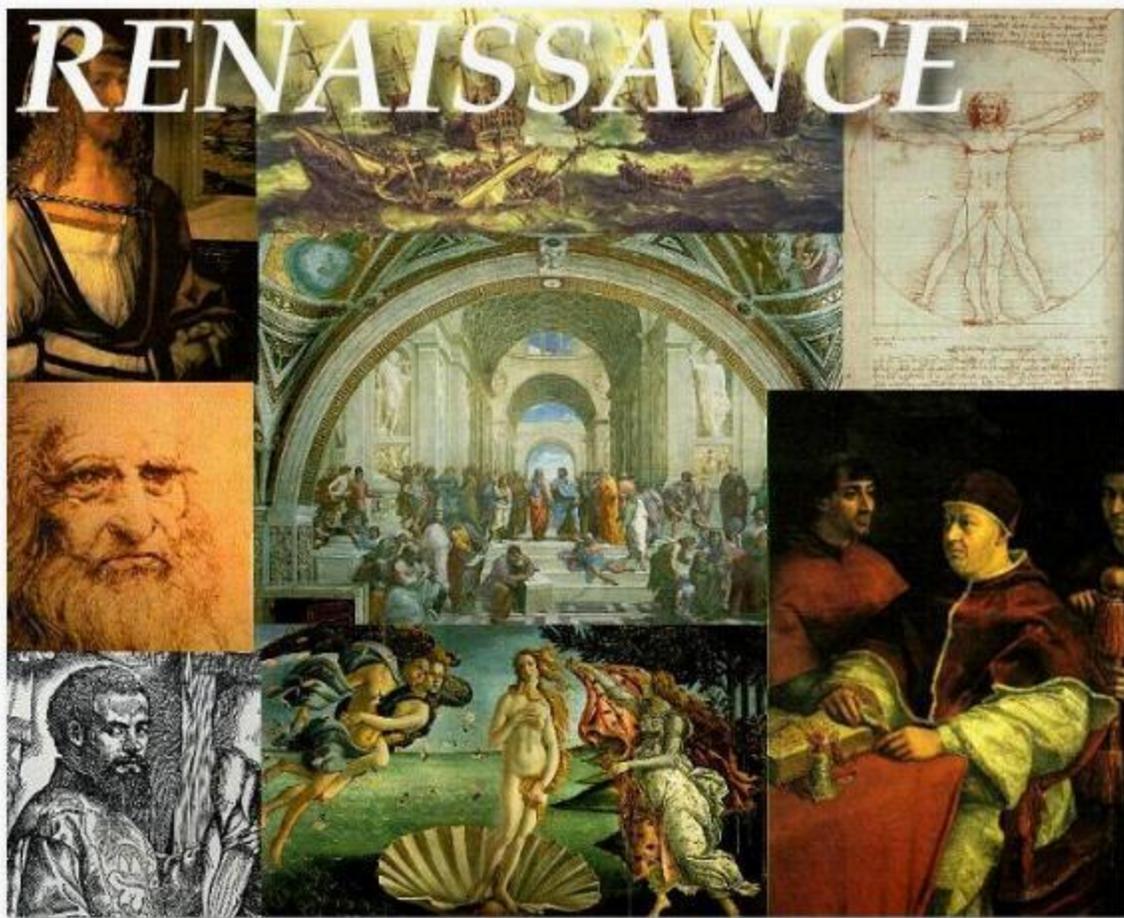


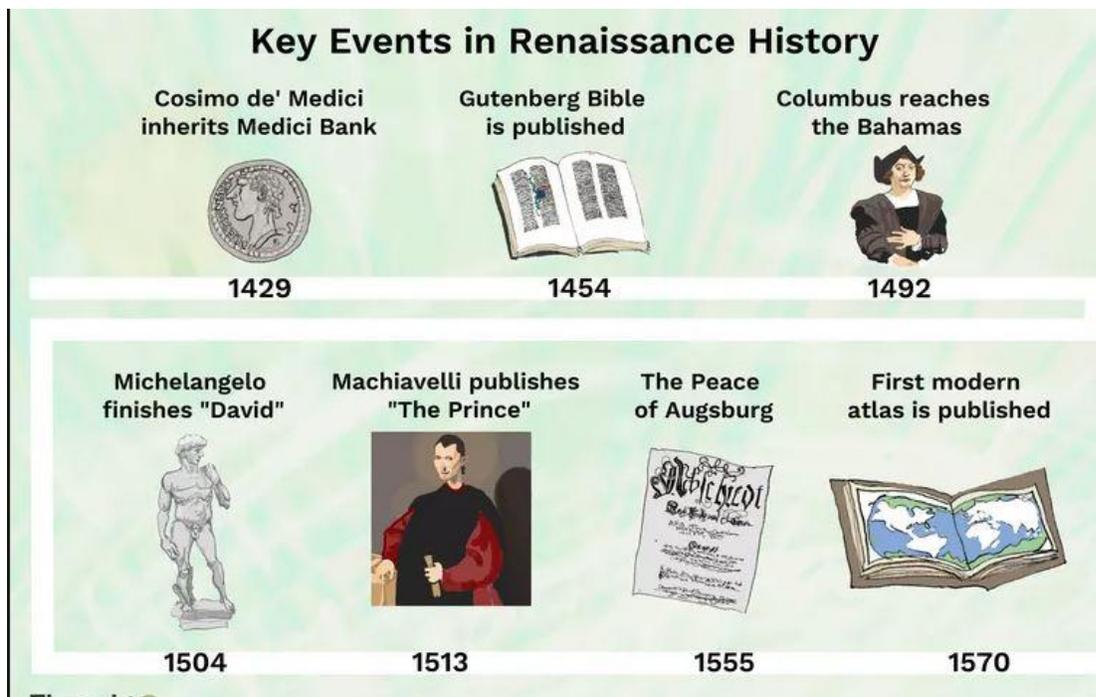
Figures of the Renaissance

- ◆ Mostly Italians
- ◆ Petrarch wrote lyric poetry in the form of sonnets
- ◆ Leonardo Da Vinci, a painter, sculptor, architect, and scientist
- ◆ Da Vinci typifies a Renaissance man—a person of broad education and interests whose curiosity knew no bounds.

The Age of Exploration

- ◆ Renaissance thirst for knowledge lead to a great burst of exploration.
- ◆ Crusades opened routes to Asia soon monopolized by Italian merchants.
- ◆ Explorers from other nations searched for all-sea routes aided by compass and advances in astronomy.
- ◆ Culminated in Columbus's discovery of the New World in 1492--colonization





Cosimo de Medici (Roman) inherited the Medici bank in 1429 and began his rise to great power.

The Peace of Augsburg (1555) temporarily eased the tensions arising from the Reformation, by allowing the legal co-existence of Protestants and Catholics in the Holy Roman Empire.

The Renaissance was a period in Europe between the Middle Ages and the modern era. It is usually considered to include the 15th and 16th centuries, though historians date it differently with some including parts of the 14th and 17th centuries while others beginning it in the middle of the 15th or ending it in the middle of the 16th. The Renaissance was marked by renewed interest in the culture of the ancient Greeks and the ancient Romans. It started in Italy and spread across Europe, bringing a period of much cultural achievements in the continent.

The Starting point: Constantinople, the capital of the **Roman Empire** was captured by **Turks in 1453**. There was an exodus of Greek scholars to Europe. They were welcomed by Italian despots. **Florence in Italy** became the centre of **intellectual revival**. It also became the home of freedom and art. **Art and architecture** also underwent a classical revival in Europe. **Classical scholarship** had an earnest beginning. It became necessary for European nations to find new trade routes. The new route to India through Cape of Good Hope opened trade with the East. The first circumnavigation of the world was completed.

The word "**Renaissance**" is borrowed from the **French language**. It means "**re-birth**". The Renaissance period is best known for renewed interest in the culture of **ancient Greece** and **ancient Rome**, leading to an intellectual and artistic re-birth of classical antiquity.

Renaissance was a complex and many-sided movement. Certain inventions and discoveries contributed to Renaissance. The most important invention was **the printing press**. Printing was introduced into Europe by **Gutenberg of Germany**. The first printing press in England was established in **1476** by **William Caxton**. The immediate effect was that books became cheaper. Knowledge preserved in parchments was shifted to printed books. Knowledge

spread everywhere and fostered a questioning attitude. The period of Renaissance was also an age of translation. The fund of classical literature was translated into English.

Some of the most famous and groundbreaking Renaissance intellectuals, artists, scientists and writers include the likes of:

Leonardo da Vinci: Italian painter, architect, inventor, and “Renaissance man” responsible for painting “The Mona Lisa” and “The Last Supper.”