

Topic: A Period of Transition

Answer in short:

1. Ancient, Medieval, Modern.
2. Galileo Galilee, Isaac Newton.
3. Ulrich Zwingli , Henry VIII.
4. Spices, Textiles.
5. A Portuguese sailor first to sail around the world.
6. Seed drill- A mechanical seeder that allowed seeds to be planted easily.
Hoe– A horse drawn machine that loosened the soil and killed weeds.
7. Domestic system- Artisan collected raw materials from merchant made good at home.
Factory system- Merchants set up factories installed machines, employed workers paid wages.
8. Terms- Page 10 and 11

C

1. Modern Period in India - 18th Century
Modern Period in Europe-16th Century.
2. The Interpretation of primary sources. Examples: Reports, Reviews, Articles.
3. Renaissance- A revival of interest in the study of ancient European Civilization and the development of a spirit of scientific enquiry. The movement began in Italy.
4. The Protestants are those group of people who protested against the practices of the Catholic Church. The reformation movement.
5. Explorers- Bartholomew Diaz, Vasco-da-Gama.
Instruments- The Quadrant, Astrolabe.
6. Inventions- Seed Drill, House hoe.
7. An economic and political system in which property, business and industry are owned by private individuals and not the State.
8. A policy of extending political and economic over other regions by acquiring colonies.

D.

1. The Renaissance thinkers were rationalists. They asked the people not to blindly accept what The church told them.
2. Factories were built where the new machines were installed. With the Industrial Revolution economic life shifted from the villages to the cities. Many industrial towns and cities emerged. People from villages went to live in these towns and cities in search of jobs.

F.1

- a. Original documents such as letters, autobiographies, newspapers.
- b. An important movement in Europe. The new spirit of enquiry opposed to practices of the Catholic Church. People felt the church had become too rich and powerful. These people who protested were called the Protestants.
- c. During the early 15th century trade routes between Europe and Asia. Trade with Asia was profitable. Main items needed from Asia were spices and textiles. The Turks blocked the trade routes to Asia. This led European countries finding new sea routes. There was an invention of new scientific instruments.

F.2

- a. A radical change from domestic way of production to factory system of production.
- b. An abundant supply of raw materials. A stable government.
- c. With industrialisation the centre of economic life shifted from villages these cities search of work in factories. Many towns and cities emerged.

F.3.

- a. Capitalism gave birth to new social classes. The factory owners who employed workers and paid them wages. The other class was the workers who worked in factories and received wages for their work.
- b. Industrialised countries of Europe were faced with two crucial concerns. The need for cheap raw materials and the other to find markets for the finished goods. The establishment of colonies helped the Industrial Revolution.

F. 4

- a. The industrial revolution led to a great increase in the production of goods. The European countries needed markets for manufactured goods and cheap raw materials so the race began to acquire colonies in Asia and Africa.
- b. The colonists exploited the colonies. The influx of cheap machines destroyed the indigenous industries in India. It was treated as a supplier of raw materials only. In India only cash crops were grown that fetched a high price.