CHAPTER 1

The Pact between the Nation

-The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics - The Pact Between Nations, a print prepared by Frederic Sorrieu, 1848

- The first print in the series shows people from Europe and America, of different ages and social classes, marching in a line, honouring the **Statue of Liberty.**
- The Statue of Liberty in the image holds a torch and the rights of man charter, symbolizing freedom and human rights.
- In the foreground, shattered symbols of absolutist institutions lie on the ground, conveying the overthrow of oppressive systems.

UTOPIA - a place or state that exists only in the imagination, where everything is perfect

NATION- STATE- A nation-state was one in which the majority of its citizens, and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.

French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation
• French Revolution starts in 1789 in France.
- Monarchs held power in 1789..
- People were very upset.
- The French Revolutionaries initiated a protest against the monarchy.
- Foster a shared sense of identity among the French populace.

INFLUENCE of french revolution
I - The IDEA or Ia patrie (the Fatherland) and la citoyen (The Citizen) were emphasized
N - New Songs and hymns were composed and Oaths taken all in the name of the nation
F - Flag - a new tricolor French Flag was introduced
L - Language - French was promoted as the National Language.
U - Uniform laws for all the citizens within its territory was ensured by the Centralised Administrative system.
E - a New ESTATES GENERAL was elected by the body of Active Citizens
N - Estate general was renamed as NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
C - Internal CUSTOM DUTIES and dues were abolished
E - Equal Standards of weight and measurement introduced

- *Active citizen: During the French Revolution, active citizens were men who were eligible to vote and held political rights:*
  1..They were at least 25 years old. 2.They paid taxes equal to at least three days worth of a laborer's wages 3.They were not defined as servants .

Key transformations occurred in the French Revolution:
• Change in Power: In 1789, the French Revolution brought a shift of power from the king to the French people.
• Nationalistic ideas: New ideas like La patrie (the father land) and Le Citoyen (The citizen) emerged, emphasizing national identity and citizenship.
• Symbolic Change: Monarchy's authority was replaced by political and constitutional reforms. The old French flag was replaced by tricolour to symbolize these transformations.

Jacobin Clubs - It is a political club formed to discuss government policies

DUKE METTERNICH – said - When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches a cold

Napoleon's rule marked the end of democracy in France, and the Napoleonic Code of 1804, also known as the Civil Code, abolished birth-based privileges, instituted legal equality, and protected property rights
The main features of this Code were:
P - Privileges based on Birth Removed
A - Abolished Feudal System
R - Right of Property Secured
F - Freed Peasants from Serfdom and Manorial Dues
E - Equal Standards for Weights and Measurements Adopted
C - Custom Duties and Guild Restrictions Removed
T - Transport and Communication facilities improved

Drawbacks of Civil Code 1804
- No Political Freedom
- Increased Taxation
- Introduced Censorship
- Forced Recruitment to French Army

The society was divided into two group
ARISTOCRACY:
- Representing the elite or wealthy class
-A small yet influential group
-Possessed extensive land and property
-Typically conversant in the French language
-They only marry with rich people

PEASANTS:
- Characterized as impoverished farmers
- Formed a sizable and densely populated group

- In Western Europe, land was often cultivated by tenants or small landowners
- In Eastern and Central Europe, peasants worked the land as labourers under the aristocracy

MIDDLE CLASS:
- Represents an economic class between poverty and wealth
- Emerged with the rise of industrial production and increased trade, leading to improved financial status.
- Industrialization commenced in England around 1750
- In France and certain German states, the Industrial Revolution began in the 19th century
- Comprises individuals such as industrialists, doctors, teachers, businessmen, etc.

Liberalism ---- Latin root (means LIBER) ----- FREE
For new middle class Liberalism stood for
- Freedom for individual
- Equality before law

Two type of Liberalism
- Political Liberalism - Economical Liberalism

IN POLITICAL SPHERE-
- Government with people consent.
- End of aristocracy rule.
- End of clerical privileges.
- A constitution and representative government through parliament.
  - Inviolability of private property(protection).
PROBLEMS
- Political liberty did not ensure universal suffrage (equal voting rights)
- Only men who owned property had the right to vote to get elected I
- Men without property and all women couldn't participate in politics
- During 19th century, women and non-propertied men opposed and demanded equal political rights

IN Economic Liberalism
Freedom of Market
Abolition of restriction imposed by state on the movement of goods and capital
-In 1833 Travelling from Nuremburg to Hamberg there were 11 custom barriers 5% custom duty
- Currency ----------More than 30
- Different measurement system for goods. (An elle of textile material bought in Frankfurt would get you 54.7 cm of cloth, in Mainz 53.1 cm, in Nuremberg 65.6 cm, in Freiburg 53,5 cm.)

1834 Custom Union -.........................> ZOLLVEREIN
- Started by Prussia and many other german states joined later
- The union abolished tariff barriers.
- Reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
- Promoted a network of railways.

A New Conservatism after 1815
Defeat of Napolean in 1815
- Austria
- Prussia
- Russia
- Britain
} Battle of Waterloo

Rise of **Conservatism**
- Conservatism thought like traditional institution like monarchy, church, social class, property right to preserved..
- But they believed in the modern improvement like creating a professional army, efficient government, ending feudal system can strength the monarchy.

*TREATY OF VIENNA, 1815
- The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.
- The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during French revolution, was restored to power.
-A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France. The Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the North and Genoa was added to Piedmont in South.
- Prussia was given new territories on its Western frontiers, while Austria was Northern Italy.
- In the East, Russia was given Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony

THE REVOLUTIONARIES

 Giuseppe Mazzini
- Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary and was born at Genoa in 1807.
- Member of the secret society of the Carbonari.
- At the age of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
- He subsequently founded 2 Underground Societies, Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.
- Believed in the unification of the Italy.
- Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order.

The AGE OF REVOLUTION 1830-1848

July Revolution
-The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830.

-The Bourbon Kings who had been restored to power during the conservative reaction after 1815, were overthrown by Liberal Revolutionaries in JULY 1830.

-Established constitutional Monarchy.

-Louis Phillippe was made as a Constitutional Monarch.

- The July revolution started an uprising in Brussel, which led to Belgium separating away from United Kingdom of Netherlands.

Greek Revolution

-Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the 15th century.

-In 1821, revolutionary, nationalism sparked a struggle for Greek independence.

-Greeks in exile and many Western Europeans supported the movement.

-Poets and artists praised Greece as the •Cradle of European Civilization" and rallied support.

-Lord Byron raised funds and fought in the war, dying of fever in 1824.

-The Treaty of Constantinople in 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation.

REVOLT OF 1848

- Food shortage and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris on streets.

-Barricades were erected and Louis Phillipe was forced to flee.

Results: - A republic was created.

- Voting rights were given to all men above 21 years.
- Guaranteed the right to work.

REVOLT OF 1845 *(between contractors and cotton weavers)*

-In 1845, weavers of Silesia village led a revolt against contractors.

-Contractors supplied them raw materials and gave them orders for finished textiles but reduced their payments.

-Crowd of weavers marched to the mansion of contractors demanding high wages

Result: - Weavers demand not considered

- Contractors were treated with scorns and threats.
- 11 people were shot.

1848 REVOLUTION OF THE LIBERALS

-Parallel to the revolt of peasants, underemployed in 1848, a revolution of middleclass was underway.

-Event of 1848 --- Abdication of monarch

               --- A republic was declared, allowing voting to men

- Middle class liberals in Europe (Germany, Italy, Poland, Hungarian Empire) demanded national unity and constitution rule.

MAY REVOLUTION

- Middle-class professionals, businessmen, and prosperous artisans gathered in **Frankfurt** to vote for an **All German National Assembly**.

- On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives met in **St. Paul's Church** for the Frankfurt parliament.

- They drafted a constitution for a German nation with a monarchy controlled by a parliament.

- **King Friedrich Wilhelm IV** of Prussia rejected it and joined other monarchs in opposing the assembly.

- The aristocracy and military grew stronger in their opposition to the parliament.

*- They ignored workers' and artisans' demands, losing their support and weakening the assembly.

- In the end, troops were called in and the assembly was dissolved

Effect of Revolutions of Liberals

Conservatism forces were able to supress the liberals. But

-Monarch understood that the cycle of revolution could only be stopped by making compromises

-After 1848 monarchies of central and eastern Europe began to introduce the changes

-Serfdom and bonded labour were abolished both in Habsburg dominion and Russia

ROMANTICISM - It was a cultural movement that aimed to develop a specific type of nationalistic feeling

Unification of Germany

-Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for this national unification.

-Prussia's Chief Minister Otto Von Bismarck, aimed to achieve the goal of unification with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy.

-Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.

-In January 1871, William l, the King of Prussia, was declared the German Emperor in a ceremony at Versailles.

-New Germany was heavily influenced by the ideas of Prussia. Key changes included modernising the currency improved banking system, uniform laws.

Unification of Italy

- During the middle of the 19th century. Italy was divided into 7 states. Of which only Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by Italian princely house.

-After the series of failure of Mazzini, King Victor Emmanuel {II} took the process of unifying Italy through wars.

-Cavour. the CM through his tactful diplomatic alliance with France his succeed in defeating Austrian forces in 1859.

-Under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi. the armed volunteers marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicily's and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out tie Spanish rulers in 1860.

- Hence, Italy got unified in 1861 and King Victor Emmanuel {11} was made the king of Unified Italy.

Case of Great Britian
- Britain was not a nation state prior to 18 century. It was known as English, Welsh, Scott or Irish.
- The steady growth of power made the English nation, extend its influence over the other nations and islands.
- In 1688, English parliament seized power from monarchy, it was known as bloodless revolution .
- In 1707, the United Kingdom of Great Britain formed with the act of Union between England and Scotland.
- England dominated Scotland and Ireland in all fares. British Parliament was dominated by English members.
- In 1801 , Ireland was forcibly taken by British after the faded revolution led by Wolfe Tonne and his united Irishmen (1798)
- A new British nation was formed with various symbols, such as British flag the national anthem, and be English language.

Visualising the NATION
In the 18th and 19th century artist portrayed the nation as a female figure (Not any particular women in real life)
- Female figure became an ALLEGORY of the Nation.

(ALLEGORY: Expressing idea through a person or thing)

FRANCE:
- Female allegory was **MARIANNE**, a popular Christian name.
- With red cap, tricolour and cockade
- Statues were erected on public square and images were also marked on coins and stamps

GERMANY
- Female allegory was **GERMANIA**
- Wearing a crown of oak leaves, because oak stoods for Heroism

NATIONALISM & IMPERIALISM

During last quarter of 19th century NATIONALISM ----------> IMPERIALISM (साम्राज्यवाद)

(Imperialism: Where large nation begins to occupy small nation)

Case Study (BALKANS REGION)
- Balkan states broke away from Ottoman Empire and got independence.
- Internal conflict (jealous of each other) for More territory
- Big powers like Germany, Britain, Russia, Austro Hungary took the advantage of their conflicts.

CHAPTER 2 NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Effects of World War on India
-The war created a new economic and political situation in India.
-This caused a big rise in defence spending. which was paid for through war loans and higher taxes.
- The prices doubled between 1913 and 1918. The people were worst sufferers because of the price rise.
- Forced recruitment of rural people in the army was another cause of widespread anger among people.
- The influenza epidemic made the situation worse. The 1921 census reported that around 12 to 13 million people died from famines and epidemics.

The idea of SATYAGRAH
- Satyagraha was a non-violent resistance based on truth.
- Gandhiji believed in winning without aggression or revenge.
- Emphasized fighting for justice without physical force.
- Gandhiji organized successful Satyagraha movements in India.

Gandhi's experiments in Satyagrah
1917, Champaran, Bihar
- Gandhi travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system. *(Forced to plant Indigo)*
1917. Kheda. Gujarat
- Gandhi led a Satyagraha in Kheda, Gujarat, to support farmers who could not pay taxes due to crop failure and a plague. They demanded a reduction in taxes.
1918. Ahmedabad. Gujarat
- Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organize a Satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers *(Unfair treatment and wages)*

ROWLATT ACT
- The Rowlatt Act (the black law) was passed by Imperial Legislative Council in 1919
- It gave the government enormous power to repress political activities and allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- It was passed despite the opposition of Indian members.

JALLIANWAL BAGH INCIDENT
- On 13 April, the infamous Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.
- A large crowd had gathered in the enclosed area of Jallianwala Bagh for a peaceful protest against oppressive British laws.
- Many villagers were unaware that martial law had been imposed. (General Dyer)
- General Dyer blocked the only exit point. opened fire on the crowd and killed hundreds of people.

Impact of Jallianwala Bagh
- Crowds took to the streets in many towns across northern India.
- There were strikes, clashes with the police, and attacks on government buildings.
- The British government responded brutally, humiliating and terrorizing people.
- Satyagrahis were forced to crawl on the streets, rub their noses on the ground, and salute all British officers.
- Seeing the violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the Rowlatt Satyagraha movement.

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT
- A new generation of Muslim leaders, like brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began talks with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass movement on the issue.
- A Khilafat committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919 to defend the Khalifa's temporal powers by the Ali brothers.
- Gandhi saw this as a chance to bring Muslims into the broader national struggle for independence At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, Gandhi convinced other leaders of the need to launch a Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat and for Swaraj (self-rule)

NON CORPERATION MOVEMENT
-Gandhiji in his famous book in **Swaraj 1909** declared that British rule was established in India with corporation of Indians.
-Indians refuse to corporate, British rule in India would collapse and Swaraj would come.
- Surrender of titles, honours, and honorary post by people.
- Boycott of civil services, Army, police, courts, etc
- British goods would be replaced by domestic goods or Swadesi to promote native cottage industries.
- In case of government suppression, civil disobedience movement would be launched
- Students, teachers, and lawyers left government schools and courts.
- Foreign goods were boycotted, boosting Indian textile and handloom production.
- Liquor shops were picketed to oppose alcohol consumption.
- Council elections were boycotted, except in Madras, where the Justice Party, representing non brahmins, joined to gain influence.

PEASANT MOVEMENT IN AWADH
In Awadh, peasant, movement was done under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra (a Sanyasi] who had earlier been a Fiji as an indentured labourer).
Peasants were also forced to do unpaid labour (called **begar)** on their farms.
THE PEASANTS HAD A FEW MAIN DEMANDS
—Reduce the high taxes.
---End the practice of begar.
—Boycott landlords who treated them unfairly.

- organized **nai-dhobi bandhs**, where barbers and washermen refused to provide their services to landlords.

TRIBAL MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH
In the 1920s, Alluri Sitaram Raju led a guerrilla movement in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh.
-The colonial government had closed large areas, preventing people from entering for grazing and collecting resources.
-This made the people of hill angry as it affected their livelihoods and their traditional rights.

CALLING OF NON CORPORATION MOVEMENT
In February 1922, at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur (UP), a peaceful demonstration in the market turned into a violent clash with the police.
*When Gandhi heard about the incident, he decided to call off the Non-Cooperation Movement

POINTS
C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party to promote council politics within the Congress.

Factors that shaped Indian Politics towards 1920s
1. Economic depression 1929
   - Agriculture prices began to fall
   - Export of agricultural goods declined
   - Peasants found it difficult to sell their harvested crops.
   - Unable to pay their revenues
2. Simon Commission 1927
   - Sent by Tory Govt (Britain)
   - To suggest some changes or improvement.

Formation of Simon Commission
The Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, under sir JOHN SIMON
- All the members of the Commission were British, and the Indian leaders opposed the Commission.
- When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'
- All parties including the Congress and Muslim league joined the protest.

Demand of PURNA SWARAJ
In October 1929, Lord Irwin announced a vague offer of 'Dominion Status' for India
Dominion Status- Half Independence under British Govt.
He also offered to hold a Round Table Conference to discuss the future Constitution.
in December 1929, under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru The Lahore Congress finalise the demand of Poorna Swaraj are full independence for India
It was declared that 26 January 1930 would be celebrated as the Independence Day

CIVIL DESOBEIDIENCE MOVEMENT'

Why Salt? SALT

- Powerful symbol that could unite the nation
- Consumed by all (Rich and poor)
- Monopoly (Britishers had imposed tax on salt.)

As the movement spread,

- Foreign clothes were boycotted and liquor shops were picketed.
- Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes.
- Village officials resigned.
- many places, forest people violated forest laws.

PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVE.

RICH PEASENTS

- They were producers of commercial crops.
- Due to depression, prices of agriculture goods were fallen and there income was decreased
- Unable to pay the government's revenue.
- They wanted to reduce the high revenue but they were deeply disappointed when CDM was called off in 1931 without revision of revenue rates.

POOR PEASANTS

- Small peasants cultivated on landlords land and in return they paid the rent
- As depression continued, so small peasants found it difficult to pay their revenue.
- They were demanding that landlords cancel their unpaid rent.
- But congress did not support this no rent campaign as this might upset landlords.

BUSINESS CLASS

The British government had made such policies that restricted business activities so, they wanted to remove policies that restricted business activities.

- Import of foreign goods: They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods.

Two federations were formed

1. Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress(1920)
2. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industries (1927)

- Business class led by **Parsottam Das Thakur Das and GD Birla** refused to buy and sell imported good - They gave financial support to CDM

INDUSTRIAL WORKING CLASS

- They did not participate in CDM in large number except Nagpur region.
- Those who participated, adopted Gandhian programme like boycott foreign goods.
- Their own movement was against low wages and poor working condition.

- But congress did not want to support workers demand as industrialist would not like it.

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN

- During the Dandi March, thousands of women came out from their home to listen to Gandhi

- Lots of women participation in protest marches.
- Women also participated in Salt manufacturing.
- Many women also went to jail.

LIMITATION of CDM

EXCLUSION OF DALITS

Congress avoided helping Dalits to not upset high-caste Hindus.

Gandhiji called Dalits Harijans (**Children of God)** and said India could not be free without ending untouchability.

He fought for Dalit rights to use temples, wells, roads, and schools.

Gandhiji cleaned toilets to show respect for sweepers and asked upper castes to treat dalits better.

STAND OF DALIT LEADERS

- Dalits demanded reserved seats and separate electorates.
- Ambedkar formed the Depressed Classes Association in 1930 and pushed separate electorates.
- Whan the British government admitted the request
- Gandhiji opposed this and began a fast unto death. Gandhiji felt separate electorates would divide society.
- Ambedkar agreed, leading to the Poona Pact (1932), which gave Dalits reserved seats but voting through the general electorate.

MUSLIM PARTICIPATION

- Muslim political organisations in India were also lukewarm in response to the movement.
- After the decline of NCM, a large section of Muslims felt alienated from the Congress .

In 1927, Congress and Muslim league ---wanted to unite all

- Their demand was about their representation in future assemblies.
- Muhammed Ali Jinnah (asked for separate electorate)

Willing to give up: if they got

1. Reserved seats in central assembly.
2. Proportional representation in Muslim majority province (Bengal and Punjab)

In 1928 – in all party conference ---- the demands were refused.----
Opposed by MR JAYKAR (Hindu Mahasabha)

SENSE OF COLLECTIVE BELONGINGNESS

- History, songs, stories, and symbols helped create a sense of unity and nationalism in India.
- India's identity was visualized as **Bharat Mata** (Mother India), first in Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's work.
- **Vande Mataram** was written in the 1870s, became a hymn of the motherland, and was sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.
- Abanindranath Tagore painted Bharat Mata as a calm, divine mother figure.

- In the late 19th century, nationalists recorded folk tales to preserve pride in their culture.
- During the Swadeshi movement, a tricolor flag was designed in Bengal with eight lotuses and a crescent moon.
- In 1921, Gandhiji created the Swaraj flag with a spinning wheel, symbolizing self-help

CHAPTER 4, MAKING OF GLOBAL WORLD

GLOBALISATION – Movement of goods, capitals, services, ideas, and people from one nation to another.

THE PRE MODERN WORLD

During ancient times travellers, traders, priest and pilgrims travelled vast distance for ;
- To gain knowledge
- For more opportunities
- For religious and spiritual fulfilments.
- To escape ill treatment
- Also used to carry goods, money, ideas, skills, values, inventions, germs and diseases.

Evidence of Globalisation
- Indus Valley Civilization -------(Coastal trade) with ---- west asia
- CAWRIES (Sea Shells)- were used in Maldives as a currency
were also found in CHINA, EAST AFRICA
- In 7th Century – the spread of diseases carrying germs were also traced.

SILK ROUTES
- Named after---Chinese silk, a major traded item.
- Network of ancient trade routes connecting Asia, Europe, Africa.
- Existed before the Christian era till 15th century
- Many goods travelled through this route such as Chinese pottery, Indian South East Asian textiles and spices from Asian Market to European Market.
- In return, Europe sent precious metals like gold and silver to Asia.
- Christian Missionaries, Muslim preachers and Buddhist Monks travelled through the silk routes to spread their beliefs.

FOOD TRAVELS

Traders/ travellers carried new crops ---where they visited.
- Prepared food stuffs such as noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti
- Foods like potatoes, soya, groundnut, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes were introduced in Europe and Asia after America was discovered by Christopher Columbus
- Arab took pasta to Sicily, an island in Italy in 15th century

*THE GREAT IRISH FAMINE
European began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of sweet potatoes.
Ireland's poor peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when diseases destroyed the crop in 1840's, many people died because of starvation.
These starvation death were called " Irish Potato Famine"

Conquest, Disease and Trade

The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of America

- European conquest was not just a result of superior firepower.
- In fact, the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person.

How disease helped the Europeans to conquest America?

America's long isolation - America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe.

Smallpox in particular proved & deadly killer.

It spread deep into the continent, ahead even of any Europeans reaching there.

• It killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest.

POINTS

Change in economic powers in making of Global World

- Until well into the eighteenth century, China and India were among the world's richest countries.
- They were also pre-eminent in Asian trade.
- However, from the fifteenth century, China is said to have restricted overseas contacts and retreated into isolation.
    - China's reduced role and the rising importance of the Americas gradually moved the centre of world trade westwards.
- Europe now emerged as the centre of world trade.

CHAPTER 4 THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

DAWN OF THE CENTURY (Paint)

As you can see from the illustration, at the Centre Of the picture is a goddess-like future, the angel of progress, bearing the flag of the new century. She is gently perched on a wheel with wings, time. Her flight is taking her into the future. behind her, are the signs of railway, camera, machines, printing press and factory.

TWO MAGICIANS

It shows two magicians one at the top is Aladdin from the Orient who built A beautiful palace with his magic lamp. The one at the bottom is the modern mechanic, who with his modern tools weaves a new magic: builds bridges, ships, towers and high-rise buildings.

Aladdin is shown as representing the East and the past, the mechanic stands for the West and modernity.

Proto — Industrialisation

-The pre-industrial system was thus part of a network of commercial exchanges before the coming up of factories.

- It was controlled by merchants and the goods were produced by a vast numbers of producers working within their family farms, not in factories].
    - Merchants moved to countryside ---- > Advances ----- > Production Sell in International Market

Reasons why poor peasants and artisans worked for merchants?

- Disappearing open field Merchants provided an alternative source of income.
- Supplemented their shrinking Income

The first symbol of the new era was cotton.

Cotton production Boomed

- [2.5 Million pound of raw cotton was imported in 1760 by 1787, its import expanded to 22 Million pound
- Series of invention in production process.---- **Firsts Cotton mill –Richard Arkwright**
  -Production shifted from countryside to town.
  -Manual to Machine
- Whole production process came under one roof ---→ Factories

THE PACE OF INDUSTRIAL CHANGE

1. The most dynamic industries were clearly cotton and metals.
2. Displacement of traditional industrial was not easy
3. Traditional Industries too had development. They were not stagnant.
4. Technological changes occurred slowly

    Reason –   - Expensive

- Industrialists were cautions about using it[effectiveness?]

Example :   Steam Engine ---- James Watt [1781]

Matthew Boulton manufactured new model

Industrialist prefer hand labour our steam power. (Reasons)
- Plenty of Labour
- Seasonal nature of Industry(People look for odd jobs)
- Machines requires large capital investment
- Machine produces uniform products only

    For instance 500 varieties of hammers were produced and 45 kinds of axes

Countries with labour shortage [America] ---- > Keen on using Machines

LIFE OF WORKERS

Migration from countryside ----- > Towns ----- > Possibility of Jobs ?

But getting job was not easy
- Network of friendship and kin relations was very important
- Seasonality work (workers did odd jobs)
- Wages v/s Real wages
- Population -> Unemployment -> Proportion of unemployed and poor(Increased)
- Machines further increased the problems

People became Hostile towards technology

--- > Attacks on **Spinning Jenny**

The Spinning Jenny, invented by James Hargreaves around 1764, was a key Industrial Revolution invention *that allowed one worker to spin multiple threads (initially eight, later many more) simultaneously by turning one wheel, significantly speeding up yarn production for textiles like wool and cotton*

Industrialisation in the Colonies

The Age of Indian Textiles

• Before the age of machine industries, silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles.

• A vibrant sea trade operated through the main pre-colonial ports.

What Happened to Weavers?

• After the East India Company established political power, they tried to eliminate the existing traders and brokers and establish a more direct control over the weaver.

• It appointed a paid servant called the gomastha to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth.

→ Loans were provided for purchasing raw material for production.

→ The produced cloth was to be handed over to the gomastha.

• In many weaving villages there were reports of clashes between weavers and gomasthas because:

→ The new gomasthas were outsiders, with no long-term social link with the village.

→ The price weavers received from the Company was miserably low.

Manchester Comes to India

• As cotton industries developed in England, industrial groups pressurised the government to impose import duties on cotton textiles so that Manchester goods could sell in Britain without competition.

• Also, they persuaded the East India Company to sell British manufactures in Indian markets as well.

• Thus, cotton weavers in India faced two problems at the same time:

→ Their export market collapsed as market overloaded with Manchester imports.

→ Availability of lower cost cotton goods produced by machines.

Factories Come Up

• In 1854, the first cotton mill in Bombay came up.

• In 1855, first jute mill in Bengal came up.

• By 1862, four cotton mills came up.

• In 1862, another jute mill came up.

• In the 1860s, the Elgin mill was started in Kanpur

• In 1861, the first cotton mill of Ahmadabad was set up.

• In 1874, the first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production.

Where did the workers came from?

• Districts around industrial regions, peasants and artisans who were unemployed. E.g. in Bombay from Ratnagiri district

Jobs with the help of jobber

• Jobber - Helps in getting new recruits - An old trusted workers - A person with authority and power

The Early Entrepreneurs

• In Bengal, Dwarkanath Tagore made his fortune in the China trade.

• In Bombay, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata who built huge industrial empires in India.

• After colonial power came in power, Indian businessmen were barred from trading with Europe in manufactured goods.

The Peculiarities of Industrial Growth

• European Managing Agencies established tea and coffee plantations, acquiring land at cheap rates from the colonial government.
• By the first decade of the twentieth century, the swadeshi movement promoted Indian industries.
• From 1906, moreover, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market.
• During the First World War, British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined.
• After the war, Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market.

Small scale industries predominate
- How did the handicraft and hand loom production expanded and weavers survived, despite problem?
- Technological changes was one reason
- Huge employment, Handicraft and Hand loom production was exported
    - Mills could not imitate specialised weaves.
    - Certain groups of weavers were in a better position than others to survive the competition with mill industries.

MARKET FOR GOODS
People are persuaded to buy new product. How was this done?
    - Advertisement was one way.
      Through newspaper, magazines, Hoardings on street walls, television.
    - Use of label as a mark of quality.
      E.g. Made in Manchester.
    - Use of images and illustrations.
      Imprinted image of Krishna and Saraswati by foreign manufacturers.
    - Printing of calendars to advertise.
      Used even by those who could not read.
    - Figures of Emperor and Nawabs.
    - Nationalist message through product

CHAPTER 5 – THE PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

Print in China
• The earliest print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea.
• By the seventeenth century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the uses of print diversified. Bookshelves
• In the late nineteenth century, western printing techniques and mechanical presses were imported as Western powers established their outposts in China.
• Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture.

In China --- System of hand printing was there --- [Rubbing the paper against the inked surface of woodblocks]

In Japan
- Buddhist missionaries introduced hand printing technology in Japan.
- Oldest Japanese book Diamond Sutra.
- Printing on textiles, playing cards and paper money.
- Printing of visual material grew.
- Ukiyo by Kitagawa Utamaro

Print Comes to Europe
• In the 11th century, Chinese paper reached Europe via the silk route.
• In 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy from China and brought printing knowledge back with him.
• Italians began producing books with woodblocks, and soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe.
→ As the demand for books increased, booksellers all over Europe began exporting books to many different countries.

• But the production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books because: (limitations)
→ Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business.
→ Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle.

• In the 1430s, Johann Gutenberg invented new printing technology by developing first-known printing press at Strasbourg, Germany.

Gutenberg and the Printing Press
• Gutenberg learned the art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith, and also acquired the expertise to create lead moulds used for making trinkets.

• Based on this knowledge, Gutenberg adapted existing technology to design his innovation.

• By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system.

→ The first book he printed was the Bible.

• Between 1450 and 1550, printing presses were set up in most countries of Europe.

The Print Revolution and Its Impact

A New Reading Public

• Access to books created a new culture of reading.

• However, the rates of literacy in most European countries were very low till the twentieth century which was a major hurdle in spreading of this culture.

• So printers began publishing popular ballads and folk tales, and such books would be profusely illustrated with pictures.

Religious Debates and the Fear of Print

• People believed can lead to the fear of the spread of rebellious and irreligious thoughts.

• In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote 'Ninety Five Theses' criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.

→ This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation

* Denominations —Sub groups within a religion

The Reading Mania

• By the end of the eighteenth century, in some parts of Europe literacy rates were as high as 60 to 80 percent.

• In England, Penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as chapmen and sold for a penny.

• In France were the 'Biliotheque Bleue' - low priced small books printed on poor quality paper and bound in cheap blue covers.

• Newspapers and journals carried information about wars and trade, as well as news of developments in other places.

- Almanac — An annual publication giving astronomical data, information about the movements of the sun and moon, timing of full and eclipses, and much else thar was of importance in the everyday life of people

-Chapbook — A term used to describe pocket- size books are sold by travelling pedlars called chapmen.

Print Culture and the French Revolution

• Print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred.

• Print popularized the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers.

• Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate.

• By the 1780s, literature mocked the royalty and criticized their morality were large in number.

* *Louis-Sebastien Mercier - 'The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress, and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away*

The Nineteenth Century

Children, Women and Workers

• In 1857, in France, a children's press, devoted to literature for children alone was set up.

- Grimm brothers in Germany spent years compiling traditional folktales gathered from peasants.

• Women became important as readers as well as writers.

• Penny Magazines were especially meant for women, manuals teaching proper behaviors and housekeeping.

• In the nineteenth century, lending libraries in England became a medium for educating white-collar workers, artisans and lower-middle-class people.

Further Innovations

• By mid 19th Century, Richard M. Hoe perfected the power driven cylindrical press.

• In the late 19th century, offset press was developed that can print up to six colours at a time.

• By the 20th century, electrically operated presses accelerated printing operations.

-    Periodical serialised important novels.

-    Dust cover or the jacket were invented.

-    Changes during great depression= Cheap paperback edition.

India and the World of Print

Manuscripts Before the Age of Print

• In India, manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper.

Print Comes to India

• In the mid-sixteenth century, the printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries.

• By 1674: About 50 books had been printed in Konkani and in Karana languages.

• Cochin, 1579, Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book

• In 1713, Catholic priests printed the first Malayalam book

• From 1780: **James Augustus Hickey** began editing the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine.

-    Indians who published Indian Newspaper- Bengal Gazette by Gangadhar Bhattacharya

Religious Reform and Public Debates

• From the early nineteenth century, there were intense debates around religious issues.

• Different groups offered a variety of new interpretations of the beliefs of different religions.

• In 1821, **Rammohun Roy** published the Sambad Kaumudi.

• In 1810, the first printed edition of the **Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas**, a 16th century text published in Calcutta.

-Samachar Chandrika ---Hindu orthodox

-From 1822, two Persian newspaper Jam-I-Jahan Nama and Shamsul Akbar.

-A Gujarati newspaper Bombay Samachar appeared in the same year.

New Forms of Publication

Novels
- Europe to India [Acquired distinctively in Indian form].
- People could now read what they wanted to see in their own lives ---experiences, emotions and relationship.

New Literary forms
- Other new literacy material also entered the world of reading - lyrics, short stories, essays about social and political matters.

Painting

- Publishing of visual material. Ex. Paintings of Raja Ravi Varma.

- diversified use of paintings.

- Shaped ideas about modernity and traditions, religion and politics and society and culture.

Caricatures and Cartoons

Commenting on social and political issues.

Women and Print

• Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home.

• Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed.

• Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances.

Print and the Poor People

• In the 19th century, very cheap and small books were brought to markets.

• From the late nineteenth century, issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays.

• Rashsundari Debi ---Amar Jiban [1876] Full length autobiography in Bengali language.

• Kailashbashini Debi and her experiences.

• Tarabai shinde and Pandita ramabai wrote with passionate about the miserable live caste Hindu women

-Ram Chaddha --- Istri Dharam Vichar

-The khalsa tract society published cheap booklets with message to teach women how to be obedient wife

-The Battala - Known for publishing cheap editions of religious tracts and script as well as literature that was considered obscene and scandalous.

Issues of caste discrimination began to be written.

• Jyotiba Phule ---Gulamigiri [18711

• B.R. Ambedkar, E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker also wrote on these issues.

Involvement of people from working class in writing.

Kashibaba [Mill workers from Kanpur] Published chote or bade ka Sawal

• Poems of Kanpur millworker under the name sudarshan chakra

PRINT AND THE CENSORSHIP
- Earlier censorship was restricted to Englishmen.

-By 1820's - Calcutta supreme court passed certain regulation to control press freedom.

-In 1835, Governor-General Bentinck revised press law on request of editors of English and Vernacular newspaper.

-But after the revolt of 1857, censorship became strict. --'Native' press were clamp down.

-Vernacular press act, 1878 was passed. (passed by Lord Lytton, then Viceroy of India)

Despite all this, Nationalist print grew in numbers.
- Kesari - **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**