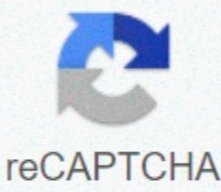




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Why renaissance began in italy upsc

As a result of the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). We do not allow internet traffic to the Byju website from countries within the EU at this time. Tracking cookies or measuring performance are not provided with this page. Renaissance literally means rebirth. It is the revival of anything that has long been in decay or going through a state of non-use. The word in history refers in particular to the movement in Europe from the 15th to the 18th century AD, during which the transition from the Middle Ages to the modern period of life was made. The Middle Ages were followed by a transitional period that led to the modern era. . Renaissance is a French term meaning rebirth or revival. In general, the term refers to changes in almost every area of human interest, such as art, literature, science, society, law, government, philosophy, religion, etc. It is a change in the way of life, in thinking and culture. The study of ancient Roman and Greek literature is considered classical learning. It was an era of renaissance learning that meant revival. In the European Renaissance, it was the revival of the Last Knowledge Fund. According to G. R. Elton, the term Renaissance indicates a certain complex of ideas and civilization that can be defined. He describes it as a period in which the conscious self-recovery of the achievements of the ancient world produced new intellectual and artistic attitudes and results1, and historians recognized the 15th and 16th centuries in the history of the West as a renaissance period. During this age of awakening, the spirit of questioning tradition sits in an important place. This method was adopted much earlier to know the truth and beauty in all that matter to man. During the European Renaissance, this kind of questioning and rational thinking resurfaced. Background: The history of the world can be divided into two specific parts to study this period - the pre-Renaissance world and the post-Renaissance world. Old age, early mid-life and post-middle age may be included until the fall of Constantinople in 1453, under the first part. The second part begins from the fall of Constantinople to the present. 2. The Roman Empire was divided into the eastern and western parts. Constantinople was the capital of the Eastern Empire. Many Greek and Roman scholars settled in Constantinople. When the Oatman Turks captured Constantinople in 1453, educated men fled with their treasure of precious works to the West, fearing the Turks. In the West, in places such as Italy, Spain, Germany and England, the treasure of Greek and Roman scientists created an interesting new learning. Thus Renaissance refers to the time, spirit and activity of the revival of classical learning. Renaissance Features: 1.Rebirth Although historians discuss the exact origins of the Renaissance, most agree that - or a single version of it - began in Italy sometime in the late 19th century, with the influence of Roman Catholic Christianity declining and interest in Greek and Latin texts awakened by philosophers such as Aristotle, Cicero and Seneca, and historians including Plutarch and poets such as Ovid and Virgil. One of the triggers was the fall of Constantinople (Istanbul) in 1453, which encouraged many scholars to flee to Italy, bringing with them books and printed manuscripts. The extraordinary flowering of visual art occurred in the great Italian states of Florence and Venice in the early 16th century, including artists such as Botticelli, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and Rafael, another. Another is Johann Gutenberg's invention of the printing press around 1440, which enabled books to be widely produced in the Western world for the first time. 2.Humanism as already suggested, education was a driving force, and encouraged it to increase the number of universities and schools - another movement that began in Italy. Gradually, the concept of the humanistic approach began to be entrenched: the focus was not on Christian theological texts, which were important in medieval learning seats, but on classical humanities subjects such as philosophy, history, drama and poetry. Schoolchildren — a few girls — have been drilled for education at this stage in Latin and Greek, which means that texts from the ancient world can be taught in native languages. Shakespeare, Marlowe, Spencer, Johnson, Bacon: Almost every great British Renaissance intellectual one can name received human education. Renaissance Influence: 1.Philosophy: In the field of philosophy and literature I studied the works of Aristotle, Socrates, Plato, Xenophon of Greece, Cicero, Cesar, Virgil Rome and others and translated. Almost all European languages owe a great debt to the Renaissance, which revealed that all of them had their roots in Greco Roman literature. Changes have emerged in almost all European languages and literature. In Italy, the first developments in literature appeared in the works of Dante, Petrarch, Bocacio, humanists and early artists in the 14th century. Italy was home to the Renaissance. In England Spencer, most, Milton, Chaucer was renaissance writers. Shakespeare was the product of the Renaissance. Montaigne in France, Descartes and Sir Vants were renaissance writers. There was a remarkable artistic as well as literary development throughout Europe at the time. Humanity has been one of the most important characteristics of the Renaissance and since then, man has taken an important place in art and literature. Scientists began studying man and his various activities with interest. The myths that had the upper hand as a matter of study gave way to man and his activities. 2.Reformation: Earlier to renaissance, education consists mostly of learning scriptures and bibles. Nothing was allowed against this, and even the overall information about these scriptures was not passed on to the ordinary man. The Church was holding on to all power and the spirit of inquiry caused many fundamental changes in Christianity. The Bible has been translated into English and other European languages. People can now easily know the Word of God without the intervention of the Church. There is no doubt that this has caused a lot of revolution. People like Wycliffe and Hoss had to sacrifice their lives and the church's activities were questioned. Martin Luther, for example, questioned the validity of leniency. He was a monk and preached and wrote against certain Catholic practices and beliefs. Erasmus – a Dutch scholar, Thomas Moore – for some time as The Minister of Justice of England and the author of Utopia – like many others at the time were faithful believers in Christianity, but also were aware of the shortcomings of the Church. These people and these people were responsible for reviving the thinking 3.Art: in art, artists such as Llanardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Ravel and others not only revive classical painting and art, but also introduce modern techniques. It was an era of enthusiasm, new spirit and research. Man wanted to do new things and learn. Before - Greek Christianity and Roman traditions of scholarships and artistic achievements that were of high culture and fear speculation have now been revived. 4.Education: Humanity has stimulated academic interests and attention to academic freedom. This has led to educational reforms. The new way of life and thinking also give greater importance to man, his activities, his life and his interests. He has shown faith in his strength and achievements. It attacked every province's knowledge and in few years it is all. Experimental sciences, philosophy, political science, the critical realization of religious truth, all of which have taken their origins from this renaissance - this rebirth of the world. . Science: As the classics revived the way to think and new techniques, scientific discoveries were made. Copernicus discovered the movement of the Earth and the solar system, Galileo Telescope, and William Harvey – Blood Circulation. 5.Paper and printing at the same time learning is easier because paper and printing have been invented. These were actually gifts from China as they were the compass of sailors. It helped to spread knowledge widely more quickly. Books were widely produced. It was readily available to the average man and this in turn led to widespread learning. 6.Gunpowder which was also used by the Chinese earlier for fireworks, has now been taken over by Europeans to use as a weapon. 7.The ideal of civilization was also a gift of ancient Greek and Roman thinking. They considered it important to live in cities, to make one civilized. Discipline and education can be made available to people in cities. Thus, the movement away from the urban countryside has become a major feature of the renaissance. These countries have also developed trade and trade. 8.Nation: Until the Renaissance the idea of the nation was non-existent. People belonged to different races, places and religions. The idea of nations only occurred after the revival of learning, which in turn changed everything — the way of life, thinking, ideas and everything. 9.Renaissance in Europe led to religious reform and they together way for the French and industrial revolutions. The French Revolution began in 1789 with democratic feelings with the slogan of freedom, equality and fraternity. The modern democratic ideas expressed in the works of Bacon, Locke, Smith, Voltaire and Rousseau were unleashed. England's poets such as Wordsworth, Shelley, Byron and Burns were influenced by its spirit. 10.Industrial Revolution: The Industrial Revolution is causing more changes in human life. The industrial revolution means resilience and the huge and cheap production of consumer goods. Industrially developed countries such as England, Germany, France and others have produced more than they require. They had to get rid of excess production in other industrialized countries. So they began to invade and colonize many countries of Asia, Africa, Australia and America. 11.new worlds as much as the rediscovery of ancient culture was important, it is impossible to understand the European Renaissance without reference to the way in which its horizons have increased - both scientifically and geographically. In 1492, Italian explorer Christopher Columbus landed in the Bahamas as he sought to cross west into Asia, prompting a reckless european power rush to acquire resources and land in this so-called new world. Throughout the 16th century, naval powers such as Spain, Portugal and , later, England struggled to control what became America and the West Indies, while adventurers and merchants also pushed eastward, around Africa, towards East Asia. 12.Colonisation:.. As a result of the fall of Constantinople, the European trade route to India and other Eastern countries was cut off. The Turks, who occupied Constantinople, blocked Europe's trade route to India. The Turks were Muslims who did not want to interact with the Christians of the West. This naturally prompted European traders to find different ways to reach India. It was easier to find a sea route. After a number of experiments and mistakes by different sailors to find a sea route, eventually, Vasco – da – Gamma Portugal succeeded in reaching India in Thus the colonial era gave birth to the Indian Renaissance

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