

Semester-IV

Core VIII

Rise of the Modern West– II

Course Objectives

- The paper is oriented to make students understand the making of modern Europe and growth of institutions in Western Europe in its march towards modernity.
- This paper offers an in-depth historical analysis of economic, political and social transformations in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries. Scientific and secular trends in history, important political shifts, modern scientific views, and intellectual developments of the 17th and 18th centuries will be analysed closely.
- The paper will trace the development of socio-economic and technological forces which went into the making of the Industrial Revolution in late 18th century Britain.
- The role of trade and empire, colonial networks, and slavery will be examined to emphasize their contribution to industrial capitalism.
- The course paper deals with the divergence debate will further help draw parallels and subsequent differences between Europe and Asia, and broaden our understanding of early modern Europe.

Course Outcome

- Upon completion of this course the student shall be able to: Explain major economic, social, political and intellectual developments in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries.
- Contextualize elements of modernity in these realms.
- Discuss the features of Europe's economy and origins of the Industrial Revolution.
- Analyse the relationship between trade, empire, and slavery and industrial capitalism.
- Examine the divergence debate i.e the trajectory of History of western Europe and Asia and Africa

Unit-I: The English Revolution and European Politics in the 18th century:

1. Background: Socio-Economic and Political Crisis in 17th Century Europe.
2. Major Issues-Political and Intellectual Currents;
3. Parliamentary Monarchy;
4. Patterns of Absolutism in Europe

Unit-II: Rise of Modern Science

1. Development of Science from Renaissance to the 17th century
2. Impact of Modern Science on European society

Unit-III: Mercantilism and European Economy

1. Origin and spread of Mercantilism
2. Impact of Mercantilism on European economy
3. Agricultural and Scientific Background to the Industrial Revolution

Unit-IV: The American Revolution

1. Political currents
2. Socio-Economic Issues
3. Significance of the American Revolution

Unit I:

The Unit seeks to engage students about the shift in political power from privileged landowning and clergy class to bourgeoisie class in 17th and 18th century England. The composition of Parliament before the Glorious Revolution was dominated by old political elite whereas there had been tectonic shifts in economy and society. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 was the outcome. However, in many states of Europe, absolute monarchy was the norm.

Unit II:

The unit deals with the emergence of new world view call scientific outlook. This world view of science, based on Newtonian revolution of gravity, mechanics and calculus, created philosophical anxiety in Europe as it challenged the notion of Authority of God. The unit deals with major scientific discoveries, its impact, its philosophical basis and debates around the issue of reason and new Method of Francis Bacon

Unit III:

This unit deals with the history of chartered share holding company anchored in the principle of mercantilism. This led to monopoly mercantilism. The unit also deals with the agricultural evolution which inaugurated scientific animal husbandry and agriculture in England leading to the Industrial revolution.

Unit IV:

Student will also learn about American Revolution, its nature and limits in the backdrop of colonisation of America and its diverse demography.

Suggested Reading

- ✓ *Meenakshi Phukan, Rise of the Modern West: Social and Economic History of Early Modern Europe, Trinity Press*
- ✓ *Arvind Sinha, Europe in transition: From Feudalism to Industrialisation, Delhi Manohar, 2016.*
- ✓ *Marcus Hellyer, (Ed.) The Scientific Revolution. The Essential Readings. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers Limited, 2003.*
- ✓ *Henry, John. (2008). The Scientific Revolution and the Origin of Modern Science. London: Palgrave.*
- ✓ *Immanuel Wallerstein, The Modern World System, Vol. II, Mercantilism and the Consolidation of the European World Economy, 1600-1750. New York: Academic Press, 1980.*
- ✓ *G. Parker, and L.M. Smith, (Eds.). The General Crisis of the Seventeenth Century. London: Routledge, 1997. (Introduction, Chapters: 2, 4, 5 & 7). For political, climate and other crisis,*
- ✓ *E. Foner, Give Me Liberty! An American History. Vol. I. New York: W.W. Norton & Co. 2nd ed. , 2007.*

Reference Reading:

- ✓ *Harry Miskimin, The Economy of Later Renaissance Europe: 1460 - 1600.*
- ✓ *C.A Fisher, History of Modern Europe.*
- ✓ *F. Rice, The Foundation of Early Modern Europe*
- ✓ *David Thomson, Europe since Napoleon, Pelican Books, 1985*
- ✓ *Swain, J.E., A History of World Civilization, Eurasia Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1994*

Internet Resources

1. Newton and Locke: Foundations of the Enlightenment (The Philosophers: Thinkers of the Enlightenment) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eqZ69I6l-I4>
2. *Glorius Revolution*: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eqZ69I6l-I4>

Activities to do

1. Go to the website of Parliament of UK. <https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/evolutionofparliament/>. Prepare a report on the evolution of Parliament.