

Reading Selection 6.2

Lesson No. 17

The Renaissance

Grace Ciavvella and Angelo

Calandra

نشاة ثانیه تحریک احیائے علوم

The Renaissance period was a rebirth of the human desire to explore and to learn more about the world and what could be achieved. Its roots lay in the ancient worlds of Greece and Rome. From these roots grew the ideas _which challenged the thinking of the times and which branched off into inquiry into all aspects of the human world. This challenge to old ideas brought enormous change. The fruits of this inquiry and experimentation set the scene for our modern world.

نشاة ثانیہ کا دور اس انسانی خواہش کا احیاء تھا کہ دنیا سے متعلق تحقیق کی جائے اس کے بارے میں مزید معلومات حاصل کی جائیں اور جو کچھ حاصل کیا جا سکتا تھا اس کی جڑیں قدیم یونان اور روم میں موجود تھیں۔ ان جڑوں سے ایسے نظریات نے جنم لیا جنہوں نے زمانے کے افکار کو چیلنج کیا اور جنہوں نے انسانی دنیا کے تمام شعبوں میں تحقیقات کیں۔ یہ چیلنج پرانے نظریات میں بڑی تبدیلی کا باعث بنا۔ تحقیق و تجربات کے نتائج (اثرات) نے ہماری جدید دنیا کا منظر نامہ تیار کر لیا۔

Michelangelo, Shakespeare, Galileo, Columbus — have you heard of them? One was an artist, one a playwright, one a scientist and one an explorer. (Which was which?) Each, in his own way, represented the spirit of the Renaissance — the desire to question and develop human knowledge and achievement. These gifted men, and many more people like them, lived during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Their achievements helped bring about change.

مائیکل انجیلو، شیکسپیر، گلیلیو، کولمبس، کیا تم نے ان کے متعلق سنا ہے؟ ایک مصور تھا، ایک ڈرامہ نگار، ایک سائنسدان اور ایک سیاح تھا۔ ہر ایک نے اپنے طور پر نشاة ثانیہ کی روح کی نمائندگی کی۔ سوال کرنے کی خواہش

انسانی علم اور کامیابی کو ترقی دینا۔ یہ خاص صلاحیتوں کے مالک لوگ اور ان جیسے اور بہت سے لوگ پندرہویں اور سوہویں صدی میں رہتے تھے۔ ان کی کامیابیوں نے تبدیلی لانے میں بہت مدد دی۔

By the end of the thirteen century, the last of the crusades in the Middle East was over. The Christians had lost their Struggle against the Arab Muslims but they brought back to Europe many new ideas and luxury goods the kings, princes, nobles and their families wanted more of these luxury goods

تیرھویں صدی کے اختتام پر مشرق وسطیٰ میں آخری صلیبی جنگ ختم ہو گئی۔ عیسائی، عرب مسلمانوں کے خلاف جنگ بار چکے تھے۔ لیکن وہ بہت سے نظریات اور سامان تیش اپنے ساتھ یورپ لے کر آئے۔ بادشاہ، شہزادے، امراء اور ان کے خاندان ان چیزوں میں بہت سی چیزیں حاصل کرنا چاہتے تھے۔

(Ask yourself—why?) This demand led to a growth in trade. This trade needed bankers, merchants, shopkeepers, craftspeople, sailors, adventurers, warehouses, ports and labour. Ports flourished and towns on trade-routes grew. Merchants and traders were the entrepreneurs of the fourteenth century.

(خود سے پوچھو۔ کیوں؟) اس مطالبے سے تجارت میں اضافہ ہوا۔ اس تجارت کے لیے فنکار، تاجر، دکاندار اور دستکار، ملاح، سیاح، گوداموں، بندرگاہوں اور مزدوروں کی ضرورت تھی۔ بندرگاہوں نے ترقی کی اور تجارتی راستوں پر قصبے آباد ہونے لگے اور تاجر چودھویں صدی کے مالک تھے۔

Many people were attracted to the town by the opportunities to learn new skills and gain jobs. Peasants who had fought in the crusades were often given their freedom by their lords and went to the towns. Knights did not always return to their lands.

بہت سے لوگ نئی مہارتیں سیکھنے اور روزگار پانے کے مواقع کی تلاش میں شہروں کی طرف متوجہ ہوئے، کسان جو کہ صلیبی جنگوں میں لڑے تھے، ان کے آقاؤں نے انہیں آزادی دی اور وہ شہروں کو چلے گئے۔ یہ منصب دار لوگ اکثر اپنے وطن واپس نہیں آتے تھے۔

After years of adventure, country life seemed dull. The plague of Black Death (1347-51) killed millions of people, causing a shortage of labour in the countryside. these factors helped caused the breakdown of the feudal system. People had to look for new opportunities.

ساہا سال کی مہم جوئی کے بعد دیہاتی زندگی بے کیف دکھائی دی۔ کالی موت (طاعون) نے 1347ء تا 1351ء میں لاکھوں انسانوں کی جان لے لی جس سے دیہاتوں میں مزدوروں کی کمی واقعی ہوئی۔ ان حقائق نے جاگیرداری نظام کے خاتمے میں مدد دی۔ لوگوں کو نئے مواقع تلاش کرنا پڑے۔

Look at the map of Europe. As you can see, Italy is central in the Mediterranean area. Most of the new luxuries came from the Middle East and Asia, so Italy's central location enabled its traders to distribute these goods to the rest of Europe.

یورپ کے نقشے کو دیکھو۔ تم دیکھ سکتے ہو کہ اٹلی بحیرہ روم کے علاقے کے وسط میں واقع ہے۔ زیادہ تر سامان تیش مشرق وسطیٰ اور ایشیا سے آتی تھی پس اٹلی کی مرکزی حیثیت نے اس کے تاجروں کو اس قابل بنایا کہ وہ اشیاء باقی یورپ میں تقسیم کریں۔

The location of its ports meant the journey to the Middle East was not too long.

Despite storms and pirates, the sea was the safest way to trade, as well as the quickest. Overland routes were dangerous, with their mountains, rivers and bandits. Such routes took months, or even years, to complete. This also made them costly in time and resources.

اس کے بندرگاہوں کے مقامات سے پتہ چلتا تھا کہ مشرق وسطیٰ تک کا سفر زیادہ طویل نہ تھا۔ طوفان اور بحری قزاقوں کے باوجود سمندر تجارت کے لیے محفوظ ترین اور تیز ترین راستہ تھا۔ زمینی راستے پہاڑوں، دریاؤں اور راہزنوں کی وجہ سے خطرناک تھے۔ ان راستوں پر چلنے میں مہینے اور بعض اوقات سال بھی لگتے تھے۔ ان وجوہات نے ان کو وقت اور وسائل کے لحاظ سے مہنگا بنا دیا تھا۔

The people of Italy were 'also the inheritors of the skills and knowledge of the old Roman Empire. The ports and towns had maintained their sea trade and knowledge when other parts of Europe had been taken over by the barbarians, such as the Saxons and Danes. As trade grew, people in Venice, Genoa and Florence took the lead. Along their trade routes, ideas and knowledge also travelled

اطلی کے لوگ قدیم رومی سلطنت کے علم اور مہارتوں کے وارث بھی تھے۔ ان بندرگاہوں اور قصبوں نے سمندری تجارت اور علم کو قائم رکھا تھا۔ جب یورپ کے دوسرے حصوں پر سیکسن (جرمن باشندے) اور ڈینز (اہل ڈنمارک) کے وحشیوں نے قبضہ کیا۔ جب تجارت میں ترقی کی تو وینس، جنیوا اور فلورنس کے لوگوں نے سبقت لی۔ ان کے تجارتی راستوں پر نظریات اور علم نے بھی سفر کیا۔

Florence: A Renaissance City (فلورنس: نشاۃ ثانیہ کا ایک شہر)

Florence in the fifteenth century was marvelous. Florentines believed they were living in a 'golden age'. It was a city that had everything - Successful banks, prosperous business, wealthy citizens, craftspeople, artists and thinkers or intellectuals. All flourished from the city's profits. Just as the gold rush of the 1850s made Melbourne the 'Queen of the South', the same economic vitality flowed through Florence.

پندرہویں صدی میں فلورنس ایک حیرت انگیز شہر تھا۔ فلورنس کے رہنے والوں کا خیال تھا کہ وہ سنہرے دور میں رہ رہی ہیں۔ یہ ایک ایسا شہر تھا جس میں ہر چیز موجود تھی۔ کامیاب بینک خوشحال کاروبار، امیر شہری، دستکار، مصور اور منظریہ دانشور۔ ان سب نے شہر کے منافع سے ترقی حاصل کی جس طرح سونے کی بہتات نے 1850ء میں میلبورن کو "جنوب کی ملکہ" بنایا، یہی معاشی طاقت فلورنس میں بھی موجود تھی۔

Italy was a collection of fourteen states and kingdoms. Florence's geographic position made it a major avenue of trade between the north and the south of Europe.

اطلی جو چودہ ریاستوں اور سلطنتوں کا مجموعہ تھا، فلورنس کے جغرافیائی اہمیت نے اسے شمال اور جنوبی یورپ کے درمیان تجارت کا ایک بڑا راستہ بنا دیا تھا۔

To be successful in trade, people have to develop initiative, be creative, and take risks. They have to be resourceful, energetic and competitive. Florentines had these attributes. In the 1300s, the citizens had jumped at the trade in silk, wool and flax. They took a risk and invested money into building a textile industry.

تجارت میں کامیابی حاصل کرنے کے لیے لوگوں کو آگے بڑھنا، تخلیقی ہونا اور رسک لینا پڑتا تھا۔ ان کو باتدبیر، توانا اور مقابلے کے لئے تیار ہونا چاہیے۔ فلورنس کے باشندوں میں یہ اوصاف موجود تھے۔ 1300ء میں یہاں کے شہری ریشم، اون، اور پٹ سن کے تجارتی میدان میں کود پڑے تھے، انہوں نے خطرہ مول لے کر کپڑے کی صنعت قائم کرنے میں سرمایہ کاری کی۔

New ideas in dyeing and manufacturing made Florence the centre of the European textile industry. From these profits, they used their initiative and lent money to kings and princes - and to the Pope. Banking made further profit. Florence grew into a financial capital.

کپڑا بنانے اور رنگنے سے متعلق نئے نظریات نے فلورنس کو یورپ کی کپڑا سازی کی صنعت کا مرکز بنایا۔ ان منافعوں کی وجہ سے انہوں نے آگے بڑھتے ہوئے بادشاہوں اور شہزادوں اور پوپ کو ادھار رقم دی، بینکوں نے مزید منافع کمایا اور فلورنس ایک معاشی شہر میں تبدیل ہوا۔

By the fifteenth century, Florence was wealthy. As a republic, its citizens were used to self-government. It did not have a king making all the rules. The merchants became powerful and the leading families were not only made up of landowners; they were business people and bankers, people who were always ready for new ideas to make money and increase their wealth and power.

پندرہویں صدی میں فلورنس امیر شہر تھا۔ ان عوامی جمہوریت کے طور پر اس کے شہری خود مختار حکومت (خود حکومت چلانے) کے عادی تھے۔ اس کا بادشاہ نہیں تھا جو سارے قوانین بناتا تھا۔ تاجر طاقتور بن گئے اور ان کے

نمایاں خاندان سے زمینوں کے مالک نہ تھے۔ وہ کاروباری لوگ اور بنکر تھے۔ اور وہ لوگ جو ہمیشہ دولت کمانے والے اور نئے نظریات کے لئے اور طاقت حاصل کرنے کے لیے تیار رہتے تھے۔

They competed with each other, not just in business but in their lifestyle. They wanted to impress others and improve the quality of their lives. This was good news for architects, artists, sculptors and artisans such as masons, carvers, gold and silver craftspeople and leather workers. In turn, to impress their patrons, the craftspeople experimented in their work. Many talented people flocked to the city.

وہ ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ مقابلہ کرتے تھے نہ صرف کاروبار میں بلکہ طرز زندگی میں بھی۔ وہ ایک دوسرے کو متاثر کرنا چاہتے تھے اور اپنا معیار زندگی بلند کرنا چاہتے تھے۔ یہ ماہرین تعمیرات، مصوروں، مجسمہ سازوں، معماروں، سنگتراشوں، سنار اور چمڑے کے کام کرنے والوں کے لیے ایک اچھی خبر تھی۔ اپنے سرپرستوں کو متاثر کرنے کے لیے دستکاروں نے اپنے کام میں بہت سے تجربات کیے۔ بہت قابل لوگوں نے اس شہر کا رخ کیا۔

In the fourteenth and most of the fifteenth centuries, the Medici family (pronounced 'med-ee-chee') was the leading family in Florence.

چودھویں اور زیادہ تر پندرہویں صدی میں فلورنس میں میڈیچی (تلفظ: میڈ-ای-چی) خاندان ایک بڑا اور نمایاں خاندان تھا۔

The Medicis were bankers. The most famous was Lorenzo de Medici, or Lorenzo the Magnificent. He was wealthy and lived in opulent style. Lorenzo represented the spirit of the times. He was interested not just in money but also in government, literature, art, music, science and philosophy. He conducted

business, wrote poetry and songs and was also a patron of Michelangelo and other artists. Like Florence, he was full of life.

میڈیچی خاندان کے لوگ بینکرز تھے۔ سب سے مشہور لورینز میڈیچی یا عالی شان میڈیچی تھے۔ وہ امیر آدمی تھا اور شاہانہ زندگی گزارتا تھا، لورینزو اس دور کی روح کی نمائندگی کرتا تھا۔ وہ صرف دولت میں دلچسپی نہیں لیتا تھا بلکہ وہ حکومت، ادب، فن، موسیقی، سائنس اور فلسفے میں بھی دلچسپی رکھتا تھا۔ وہ کاروبار کرتا تھا شاعری اور نغمے لکھتا تھا اور وہ مائیکل انجیلو اور دوسرے مصوروں کا سرپرست بھی تھا۔ فلورنس کی طرح وہ بھی زندگی سے بھرپور تھا۔

انسانیت دوست فن اور فن تعمیر Humanism, Art and Architecture.

After the collapse of the Roman Empire, life was hard. Very few people could read or write and few knew about the world beyond their own village. However, in the late thirteenth century, Marco Polo, an explorer, brought back to Italy tales of his adventures in China. His travels stirred people's interest in what lay beyond their own lands.

رومن سلطنت کے زوال کے بعد زندگی مشکل تھی۔ بہت کم لوگ لکھ پڑھ سکتے تھے بہت کم لوگ اپنے گاؤں سے باہر دنیا کے بارے میں جانتے تھے۔ تاہم تیرہویں صدی میں مارکو پولو جو کہ مہم جو تھا۔ چین میں اپنے مہمات کی کہانیاں اٹلی لے کر آیا۔ اس کی سیاحت نے لوگوں کو اپنے ممالک سے باہر کی جگہوں میں دلچسپی کا جذبہ پیدا کیا۔

As trade grew, other explorers brought back tales of Spice Islands, fantastic animals and plants, precious metals and gems. Trade and exploration opened up the world and encouraged learning. Wealth from trade meant people with leisure and money to spend, could become educated.

جب تجارت میں ترقی کی تو دوسرے سیاحوں نے اپنے ساتھ مل مصالحہ جات کے جزائر، بہترین جانوروں اور پودوں، قیمتی دھات اور جواہرات سے متعلق کہانیاں لے کر آئے۔ تجارت اور سیاحت میں دنیا کے دروازے کھول دیے اور علم کی حوصلہ افزائی کی۔ تجارت سے حاصل شدہ رقم کا مطلب کہ لوگوں کے پاس دولت اور فرصت ہے اور وہ اس سے تعلیم یافتہ بن سکتے تھے۔

Scholars began translating the manuscripts from the ancient world, opening up new areas of thought about politics, religion, science and art. This was considered the beginning of humanism in Europe — an interest in the world and people, the desire to know more.

دانشوروں نے قدیم زمانے سے تعلق رکھنے والے مسودوں کا ترجمہ کرنا شروع کر دیا۔ جس نے سیاست، مذہب، سائنس اور فنون کے بارے میں نئے نئے خیالات کے لئے راہ کھولی۔ اسے یورپ میں انسانی دوستی کا آغاز سمجھا گیا، دنیا اور اس کے لوگوں میں دلچسپی اور مزید جاننے، علم حاصل کرنے کی خواہش۔

One invention which helped spread the tales of adventure and ideas from the classical world was Johann Gutenberg's printing press. He used movable metal type for printing, a process which had been developed in China four centuries earlier.

ایک ایجاد جس نے قدیم زمانے کی مہمات اور نظریات کی کہانیوں کو عام کرنے میں مدد دی وہ یوہانس گوٹن برگ (ایک جرمن ناشر) کی پرنٹنگ مشین تھی۔ اس نے پرنٹنگ کے لیے متحرک دھاتی ٹائپ استعمال کیا۔ یہ ایک ایسا عمل تھا جسے چار صدی پہلے چین میں ترقی دی گئی تھی۔

Before this, all writings in Europe had to be copied by hand, so books were very expensive and time-consuming to produce. Printing was revolutionary, just like computers in the 20th Century.

اس سے پہلے یورپ میں تمام تحریریں ہاتھ سے نقل کی جاتی تھیں، اس لیے کتابیں مہنگی تھیں اور لکھنے میں زیادہ وقت لیتی تھیں، پرنٹنگ۔یسویں صدی میں کمپیوٹر کی طرح ایک انقلاب تھا۔

Books were printed in people's own languages instead of Latin and this encouraged more people to learn to read and write. Books were cheaper, too, so many people were able to buy them. Ideas could be spread quickly. The world was opening up.

کتابیں اطالوی زبان کے بجائے لوگوں کی اپنی زبان میں لکھی گئیں۔ اور اس نے بہت سے لوگوں میں پڑھنے اور لکھنے کی حوصلہ افزائی کی۔ کتابیں، سستی بھی تھیں اور بہت سے لوگ انہیں خریدنے کے قابل تھے۔ نظریات تیزی سے پھیل سکتے تھے اور دنیا کے دروازے کھل رہے تھے۔

Humanism had a huge impact on art and architecture. Before this time, castles and manors were built for protection, not comfort or beauty. The Church lavished money on its building and decorations but the masons and craftspeople were told what to create. The wealth brought from trade coupled with the teachings of humanism meant more people became interested in spending money on comfort and luxury to enrich their lives.

انسانیت دوستی کا فن اور فن تعمیر پر بہت اثر تھا، اس سے پہلے قلعے اور جاگیریں آرام اور خوبصورتی کے لیے نہیں اس کے لیے نہیں بلکہ تحفظ کے لیے بنائے جاتے تھے۔ چرچ اپنی عمارتوں اور آرائش پر بہت پیسہ خرچ کرتا تھا لیکن

میں معماروں اور دستکاروں کو بتایا جاتا تھا کہ کیا کرنا ہے۔ تجارت سے کمائی ہوئی دولت اور انسانیت دوستی کی تعلیمات کے ملاپ کا مقصد یہ تھا کہ زیادہ سے زیادہ لوگ آرام اور عیش و عشرت پر روپے خرچ کرنے لگیں اپنی زندگیوں کو بہتر بنائیں۔

Craftspeople, artists, sculptors and architects were hired by the rich and encouraged to use their own ideas. Patrons, like the Medici family, wanted buildings with domes, column and rounded arches, in the classical Roman style. Brunelleschi was an architect who achieved this in Florence.

دستکار، فنکار، مجسمہ ساز اور فن تعمیر کے ماہرین کو امیر لوگ اجرت پر لیتے تھے اور اپنے نظریات استعمال کرنے کے لیے ان کی حوصلہ افزائی کرتے تھے۔ سرپرست (میڈیچی خاندان کی طرح) قدیم رومن انداز کے گنبد، ستون اور گل محرابوں والی عمارات پسند کرتے تھے۔ برنلیسکی ایک فن تعمیر کا ماہر تھا جس نے فلورنس میں یہ سب کچھ حاصل کیا۔

Artists experimented and began to paint in three-dimensional style. As the paintings and sculptures from Italy indicate, artists began to paint and sculpt from life and not just on religious themes, investigating the way the body moved and how it was made. Artists like Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Donatello, Botticelli, Giotto and Raphael wanted.

مصوروں نے تین جہتی انداز میں مصوری کرنا شروع کی۔ جیسا کہ اٹلی کی تصاویر اور مجسمے ظاہر کرتے ہیں تو مصوروں نے زندگی سے متعلق (ہنی بر حقیقت) مجسمہ بنانا اور پونٹ کرنا شروع کیا۔ صرف مذہبی موضوعات پر نہیں۔ بلکہ اس

تحقیق کے ساتھ کے جسم کس طرح حرکت کرتا ہے اسے کس طرح بنایا گیا۔ لیونارڈو ڈاؤنچی، مائیکل انجیلو،
 ڈونائیلو، بوٹی سیلی، گیانو اور رافیل جیسے فنکار انسان علوم کو وسعت دینا چاہتے تھے، نہ کہ اسے بند کرنا چاہتے تھے۔

New Vocabulary

Words	Meanings
Artisan (n)	A skilled workman; craftsman
Attribute (n)	A property, quality or feature
Bandits (n)	Armed robbers belonging to a group
Barbarian (n)	A primitive or an uncivilized person, vicious and wild
Carver (n)	Someone who carves in wood or stone or metal
Entrepreneur (n)	The owner or manager of a business enterprise
Famine (n)	A severe shortage of food due to crop failure or Overpopulation
Feudal (adj)	Relating to the institution of land, landlords
Flax (n)	Fibre made into thread and woven into linen fabrics
Initiative (n)	The first step or action of a matter
Invasions (n)	The act of invading with armed forces
Manor (n)	The house of a lord and the lands attached to it; a landed estate
Manuscript (n)	The original handwritten or typed version of a book article
Opulent	Having or indicating wealth; abundant; plentiful

Pestilence (n)	Any epidemic outbreak of a deadly and highly infectious disease
Resourceful (adj)	Ingenious, capable, and full of initiative
Sculptor (n)	A person who makes figures by carving wood or stone, moulding plaster or casting metal
To flock (v)	To go together in large number as if in a flock
To lavish (v)	To give, spend, or apply abundantly or generously
To stir (v)	To rouse or awaken

STUDY QUESTIONS

1. Which civilization provided the inspiration for change?

Ans: Three main glorious civilizations - the Greek, the Roman, and the Arab provided the inspiration for change. During the middle Ages, Europe was passing through darkness. The mind of man was locked by the clergy. It was after almost one thousand years that the people revived the spirit of the Greek and Roman Art and Literature. This change or rebirth of glory, called the Renaissance, provided man the inspiration to explore, to find, to create and discover new horizons of knowledge. Also, at the end of the unsuccessful crusades, the Christians brought back to Europe many new ideas and luxury goods because they were inspired by the Islamic civilization.

2. When new ideas were discussed, what was challenged?

Ans: The Renaissance brought a big change in the European culture. It inculcated the spirit of exploring new things and new ideas among the Europeans. It gave

much honour to hardworking and creative people like farmers, artists, craftsmen and explorers. The main new ideas which were discussed are given as under:

- i. How to make life more comfortable and luxurious?
- ii. How to develop trade and commerce for generating money?
- iii. How to make life more-beautiful and purposeful?

After the last of the crusades in the Middle East was over, the old life style, social system, religion and economic trends were challenged. The Renaissance put an end to the exploitation of the poor classes. As a result, the feudal system broke down. Trade flourished; many people attracted to the towns to avail new opportunities.

(OR)

The new ideas were discussed after the last crusade was over in Middle East. The religion, economic trend and fashions were challenged. As a result, the feudal system broke down. Trade flourished. Many people came to the towns to look for new opportunities.

3. What was the basis for the success of Florence?

Ans: The basis of the success of Florence was its geographic and commercial importance. It was the hub of trade between the north and the south of the Europe. Due to very high business activity, the people of Florence became wealthy. Besides, the most skillful and talented people from all over the World rushed to Florence which also brought prosperity for the people of Florence.

(OR)

The basis of success of Florence was its location which helped its traders and industrialist to distribute goods to the rest of Europe. The people of Florence were

resourceful and creative. They invested in trade and industry. Florence became the centre of European textile industry.

4. Give some examples of why you think traders needed to be resourceful and creative.

Ans: I think that traders needed to be resourceful and creative because there was too much competition among the businessmen, both in business as well as in lifestyle. Besides, people were mostly rich and they liked novelty in art, architecture and entertainment which was not possible unless the traders had the power of creating new ideas and putting them into practice. Also, traders had to undertake long journeys in search of new markets, for which they needed money. For example, Marco Polo travelled from Italy to China and discovered new plants, animals, metals and gems, and introduced them to the Italians.

(OR)

The traders should be resourceful and creative for the development of trade and industry. They should be ready to take risk. The traders of Florence were resourceful and creative. They jumped at the trade of silk, wool and flax. They invested money in Textile industry and made Florence wealthy.

5. Why did artists flourish in Florence?

Ans: Artists flourished in Florence because Florence was the main hub of the business activity. The Florentines competed with each other not just in business but also in their life style. They were too much status-conscious. They wanted to impress others and improve the quality of their houses. Life in Florence became more stylish and sophisticated. The demand for duty, creativity and innovation in

lifestyle increased. Especially the Medici patronized and encouraged the artists. This trend helped the artists like Michelangelo to flourish.

(OR)

Florence was wealthy in the 15th century. People of Florence were always ready for new ideas to make money and increase their wealth. They competed with each other not only in business but also in their lifestyle. They wanted to impress each other and improve the quality of their lives. This was the good news for artists. In this way artists flourished in Florence.

6. What stirred people's interest in the world beyond their own lands?

Ans: The humanistic discovery of new lands and new ideas by the great explorers, the scientists, the artists and the dramatist like Marco Polo, Galileo, Shakespeare and Michelangelo brought much beauty and fascination for the Europeans. In particular, Marco Polo brought back to Italy tales of his adventures in China. His travels stirred people's interest in what lay beyond their own lands and they visited other countries for trading and learning other skills. They started spending money on education and travels. This opened up new areas of thought.

(OR)

The travels of Marco-Polo stirred the people's interest in the world beyond their own land. They came to know the beautiful lands, animals, precious stones, timbers and spices. They visited different countries for trade and learning skills.

7. How did humanism begin in Europe and what was its impact on art and architecture?

Ans: Humanism - an offshoot of the Renaissance based on the belief in knowing more about mankind and the world first began in Europe with the discovery of Marco Polo and other explorers and traders, and the publication of the translations of the manuscripts from the ancient world, opening up new areas of thoughts about politics, religion, science and arts. Humanism had a huge impact on art and architecture. Humanism made man homocentric, i.e. world-oriented as against theocentric, i.e. God-oriented. It made man realize his importance in this universe. It led him to know more. As a result, man applied his mind for the first time to make his life more beautiful and more purposeful. The reflection of this trend was clear in architecture. Now resources and money were not invested for building castles and manors. Now too much was not lavished on building and decorating the glorious church. Now the houses were not made for the protection nor for religious purposes, but for comfort and luxury. In art, life was reflected now instead of religious themes. The artist, sculptors and architects were highly honored by the rich people.

(OR)

Humanism was a movement which began in Europe with the publications of manuscripts from the ancient world. The trade and exploration encouraged learning. Scholars began to translate manuscripts of ancient world and this was the beginning of humanism in Europe. It had huge impact on art and architecture. People started spending money on comfort and luxuries.

8. What made the world open up for the people of Florence?

Ans: Craftsman, artists, sculptors and architects were hired by the rich like the Medici, the leading family of bankers in Florence in the fourteenth, and most of the fifteenth centuries, and were, thus, encouraged to use new ideas. The people of Florence were rich. They explored foreign lands and traded with different countries. They wanted to keep and develop friendly relations with

people of other countries. They always welcomed the foreigners. Feudal system was abolished. People acquired education. This made the world open up for the people of Florence.

(OR)

Florence geographic position made it major venue for trade between the north and the south of Europe. People of Florence benefited from trade as most of the trade was done through Florence. People took risks and invested money. Education increases. People became educated and free. All these things opened up the world for the people of Florence.

Group Discussion

- 1. Think of an example from the 20th century or in today's society where an old idea has been challenged and it has resulted in change (e.g., women's rights and child labour).**
- 2. The printing press was a more important invention than the computer.**

Language Study

Direct and Reported Speech

You can answer the question 'What did he/she say?' in two ways.

- by repeating the words spoken (direct speech)
- by reporting the words spoken (indirect or reported speech).

Direct Speech

Direct speech repeats or quotes the exact words spoken. When we use direct speech in writing, we place the words spoken between inverted commas ("...") and there is no change in these words. We may be reporting something that's being said NOW (for example a telephone conversation), or telling someone later about a previous conversation

Examples:

She says 'What time will you be home?'

She said 'What time will you be home?' and I said 'I don't know!' 'There's a fly in my soup!' screamed Simone.

John said, 'There's an elephant outside the window.'

Reported Speech

Reported speech is usually used to talk about the past, so we normally change the tense of the words spoken. We use reporting verbs like 'say', 'tell', 'ask', and we may use the word 'that' to introduce the reported words. Inverted commas are not used.

She said, 'I saw him.' She said that she had seen him

- 'That' may be omitted:

She told him that she was happy. She told him she was happy.

- 'Say' and 'tell':

Use 'say' when there is no indirect object:

He said that he was tired.

Always use 'tell' when you say who was being spoken to (i.e. with an indirect object): He told me that he was tired.

'Talk' and 'speak' are used: to describe the action of communicating: He talked to us.

She was speaking on the telephone.

— with 'about' to refer to what was said: He talked (to us) about his parents.

Reported Speech

Tense Changes

Normally, the tense in reported speech is one tense back in time from the tense in direct speech:

She said, "I am tired." She said that she was tired.

The changes are shown below:

Simple present	Simple past
"I always drink coffee", she said	She said that she always drank coffee.
Present continuous	Past continuous
"I am reading a book", he said.	He explained that he was reading a book
Simple past	Past perfect
"Bill arrived on Saturday", he said.	He said that Bill had arrived on Saturday.
Present perfect	Past perfect
"I have been to Spain", he told me.	He told me that he had been to Spain.
Past perfect	Past perfect

"I had just turned out the light," he explained.	He explained that he had just turned out the light.
Present perfect continuous	Past perfect continuous
They complained, "We have been waiting for hours".	They complained that they had been waiting for hours.

Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
"We were living in Paris", they told me	They told me that they had been living in Paris.
Future	Present conditional
"I will be in Geneva on Monday" said	He said that he would be in Geneva on Monday.
Future continuous	Conditional continuous
She said, "I'll be using the car next Friday"	She said that she would be using the car next Friday

NOTE:

You do not need to change the tense if the reporting verb is in the present, or if the original statement was about something that is still true, e.g.

He says he has missed the train but he'll catch the next one We explained that It is very difficult to find our house.

These modal verbs do not change in reported speech: might, could, would, should, ought to, e.g.

We explained that it could be difficult to find our house. She said that she might bring a friend to the party

CHANGE OF TIME AND PLACE REFERENCE

Time/place references are also changed in reported speech

Examples:

"I will see you here tomorrow", she said. She said that she would see me there the next day.

The most common of these changes are shown below:

Today	that day
"I saw him today", she said.	She said that she had seen him that day.
Yesterday	the day before
I saw him yesterday, she said.	She said that she had seen him the day before.
The day before yesterday	two days before
"I met her the day before yesterday" he said.	He said that he had met her two days before.
Tomorrow	the next/following day
"I'll see you tomorrow", he said	He said that he would see me the next day.
The day after tomorrow	in two days-time/two days latter

"We'll come the day after tomorrow", they said.	They said that they would come in two-day time/ two days later.
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Next week/month/year	The following week/month/year
"I have an appointment next week", she said.	She said that she had an appointment the following week.
Last week/month/year	the previous week/month/ ear
"I was on holiday last week", he told us.	He told us that he had been holiday the previous week.
Ago	Before
"I saw her a week ago," he said.	He said he had seen her a week before.
this (for time)	That
"I'm getting a new car this week", she said.	She said she was getting a m that week.
this that (adjectives)	The
"Do you like this shirt?" he asked	He asked if I liked the shirt.
Here	There
He said, "I live here".	He told me he lived there.

