



# **Victoria University Of Bangladesh**

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## **Answer To The Question No-1**

The Renaissance is a period in history and a cultural movement marking the transition from the Middle Ages to modernity, covering the 15th and 16th centuries and characterized by an effort to revive and surpass the ideas and achievements of classical antiquity. It occurred after the crisis of the Late Middle Ages and was associated with great social change in most fields and disciplines, including art, architecture, politics, literature, exploration and science. In addition to the standard periodization, proponents of a "long Renaissance" may put its beginning in the 14th century and its end in the 17th century. The traditional view focuses more on the Renaissance's early modern aspects and argues that it was a break from the past, but many historians today focus more on its medieval aspects and argue that it was an extension of the Middle Ages. The beginnings of the period—the early Renaissance of the 15th century and the Italian Proto-Renaissance from around 1250 or 1300—overlap considerably with the Late Middle Ages, conventionally dated to c. 1350–1500, and the Middle Ages themselves were a long period filled with gradual changes, like the modern age; as a transitional period between both, the Renaissance has close similarities to both, especially the late and early sub-periods of either. The Renaissance's intellectual basis was its version of humanism, derived from the concept of Roman *humanitas* and the rediscovery of classical Greek philosophy, such as that of Protagoras, who said that "man is the measure of all things". Early examples were the development of perspective in oil painting and the revived knowledge of how to make concrete. Although the invention of metal movable type sped the dissemination of ideas from the later 15th century, the changes of the Renaissance were not uniform across Europe: the first traces appear in Italy as early as the late 13th century, in particular with the writings of Dante and the paintings of Giotto. As a cultural movement, the Renaissance encompassed innovative flowering of Latin and vernacular literatures, beginning with the 14th-century resurgence of learning based on classical sources, which contemporaries credited to Petrarch; the development of linear perspective and other techniques of rendering a more natural reality in painting; and gradual but widespread educational reform. In politics, the Renaissance contributed to the development of the customs and conventions of diplomacy, and in science to an increased reliance on observation and inductive reasoning. Although the Renaissance saw revolutions in many intellectual and social scientific pursuits, as well as the introduction of

modern banking and the field of accounting, it is perhaps best known for its artistic developments and the contributions of such polymaths as Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo, who inspired the term "Renaissance man". The Renaissance began in Florence, one of the many states of Italy.[9] Various theories have been proposed to account for its origins and characteristics, focusing on a variety of factors, including Florence's social and civic peculiarities at the time: its political structure, the patronage of its dominant family, the Medici] and the migration of Greek scholars and their texts to Italy following the fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks. Other major centers were Venice, Genoa, Milan, Rome during the Renaissance Papacy, and Naples. From Italy, the Renaissance spread throughout Europe (Hungary, France, Spain, Portugal, Flanders, the German lands, Poland, Britain, Ireland and elsewhere) and also to American, African and Asian territories ruled by the European colonial powers of the time or where Christian missionaries were active. The Renaissance has a long and complex historiography, and in line with general skepticism of discrete periodizations, there has been much debate among historians reacting to the 19th-century glorification of the "Renaissance" and individual cultural heroes as "Renaissance men", questioning the usefulness of Renaissance as a term and as a historical delineation. Some observers have questioned whether the Renaissance was a cultural "advance" from the Middle Ages, instead seeing it as a period of pessimism and nostalgia for classical antiquity, while social and economic historians, especially of the *longue durée*, have instead focused on the continuity between the two eras, which are linked, as Panofsky observed, "by a thousand ties". The term *rinascita* ("rebirth") first appeared in Giorgio Vasari's *Lives of the Artists*, anglicized as the Renaissance in the 1830s. The word has also been extended to other historical and cultural movements, such as the Carolingian Renaissance (8th and 9th centuries), Ottonian Renaissance, and the Renaissance of the 12th century.

## **Answer To The Question No-2**

It has for some time been a commonsensical idea that the ascent of current science and the Modern Upheaval were firmly associated. It is challenging to show any immediate impact of logical revelations upon the ascent of the material or even the metallurgical business in Extraordinary England, the home of the Modern Upset, yet there unquestionably was a closeness in demeanor to be tracked down in

science and early industry. Close perception and cautious speculation prompting reasonable usage were normal for the two industrialists and experimentalists the same in the eighteenth 100 years. One place of direct contact is known: to be specific, James Watt's advantage in the productivity of the Newcomen steam motor, an interest that developed from his work as a logical instrument producer and that prompted his improvement of the different condenser that made the steam motor a successful modern power source. Yet, as a rule, the Modern Transformation continued absent a lot of direct logical assistance. However the expected impact of science was to demonstrate of basic significance. What science presented in the eighteenth century was the expectation that cautious perception and trial and error could further develop modern creation altogether. In certain areas, it did. The potter Josiah Wedgwood fabricated his effective business based on cautious investigation of dirt and coatings and by the innovation of instruments like the pyrometer with which to check and control the cycles he utilized. It was not, in any case, until the last part of the nineteenth century that science had the option to give genuinely huge assistance to industry. It was then that the study of metallurgy allowed the fitting of composite prepares to modern determinations, that the study of science allowed the making of new substances, similar to the aniline colors, of essential modern significance, and that power and attraction were outfit in the electric dynamo and engine. Until that period science most likely benefitted more from industry than the reverse way around. It was the steam motor that represented the issues that drove, via a quest for a hypothesis of steam power, to the making of thermodynamics. In particular, as industry required always convoluted and mind boggling apparatus, the machine device industry created to give it and, all the while, made conceivable the development of perpetually sensitive and refined instruments for science. As science abandoned the regular world to the universes of particles and atoms, electric flows and attractive fields, organisms and infections, and nebulae and cosmic systems, instruments progressively gave the sole contact peculiarities. An enormous refracting telescope driven by many-sided precision to notice nebulae was as much a result of nineteenth century weighty industry similar to the steam train and the steamship. The Modern Transformation meaningfully affected the improvement of current science. The possibility of applying science to the issues of industry effectively invigorated public help for science. The principal extraordinary logical school of the advanced world, the Ecole Polytechnique in Paris, was established in 1794 to

place the consequences of science in the assistance of France. The establishing of scores more specialized schools in the nineteenth and twentieth hundreds of years empowered the far and wide dispersion of logical information and gave further an open door to logical development. Legislatures, in changing degrees and at various rates, started supporting science significantly more straightforwardly, by making monetary awards to researchers, by establishing research foundations, and by offering praises and official presents on extraordinary researchers. Toward the finish of the nineteenth century the regular scholar following his confidential advantages had given way to the expert researcher with a public job.

### **The Heartfelt revolt**

Maybe unavoidably, the victory of Newtonian mechanics inspired a response, one that had significant ramifications for the further improvement of science. Its starting points are numerous and complex, and it is conceivable here to zero in on only one, that related with the German rationalist Immanuel Kant. Kant tested the Newtonian certainty that the researcher can manage subsensible substances like particles, the corpuscles of light, or power. All things considered, Kant demanded, everything that could be known is powers. This epistemological adage liberated Kantians from being required to imagine powers as encapsulated in unambiguous and unchanging particles. It additionally put new accentuation on the space between particles; without a doubt, in the event that one killed the particles totally, there stayed just space containing powers. From these two contemplations were to come strong contentions, first, for the changes and preservation of powers and, second, for field hypothesis as a portrayal of the real world. What makes this perspective Heartfelt is that the possibility of an organization of powers in space integrated the universe with a solidarity in which all powers were connected with all others, so the universe assumed the part of a vast organic entity. The entire was more prominent than the amount of every one of its parts, and the way to truth was examination of the entire, not investigation.

What Sentimental people, or nature rationalists, as they called themselves, could see that was stowed away from their Newtonian partners was shown by Hans Christian orsted. He tracked down it difficult to accept that there was no association between the powers of nature. Synthetic partiality, power, intensity, attraction, and light unquestionable necessity, he contended, essentially be various

signs of the fundamental powers of fascination and aversion. In 1820 he showed that power and attraction were connected, for the section of an electrical flow through a wire impacted a close by attractive needle. This key disclosure was investigated and taken advantage of by Michael Faraday, who went through his entire logical time on earth changing over one power into another. By focusing on the examples of powers delivered by electric flows and magnets, Faraday established the groundworks for field hypothesis, in which the energy of a framework was held to be spread all through the framework and not restricted in genuine or speculative particles.

### **Answer To The Question No-4**

The nineteenth century started on 1 January 1801 (addressed by the Roman numerals MDCCCI), and finished on 31 December 1900 (MCM). The nineteenth century was portrayed by huge social commotion. Servitude was annulled in a lot of Europe and the Americas. The Principal Modern Upheaval, however it started in the late eighteenth 100 years, growing past its English country interestingly during this long period, especially revamping the economies and social orders of the Low Nations, the Rhineland, Northern Italy, and the Northeastern US. Years and years after the fact, the Second Modern Insurgency prompted always enormous urbanization and a lot more elevated levels of efficiency, benefit, and thriving, an example that went on into the twentieth hundred years. It was, in the Center East, a time of progress and change. The Islamic explosive realms fell into decline and European dominion brought quite a bit of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and practically all of Africa under pilgrim rule. Reformers were gone against every step of the way by traditionalists who endeavored to keep up with the extremely old Islamic regulations and social request. The century likewise saw the breakdown of the enormous Spanish and Mughal Domains. This prepared for the developing impact of the English, French, German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Japanese Domains alongside the US. The English bragged unchallenged worldwide predominance after 1815. After the loss of France in the Napoleonic Conflicts, the English and Russian Domains extended significantly, becoming two of the world driving powers. Russia extended its domain to Focal Asia and the Caucasus. The Ottoman Domain went through a time of Westernization and change known as the Tanzimat, immensely expanding its command over center

domains in the Center East. Nonetheless, it stayed in decline and became known as the debilitated man of Europe, losing region in the Balkans and North Africa. The excess powers in the Indian subcontinent, for example, the Maratha and Sikh Realms experienced a gigantic decline and their disappointment with the English East India Company rule prompted the Indian Insubordination of 1857, denoting its disintegration. India was subsequently controlled straight by the English Crown through the foundation of the English Raj. Britain& abroad belongings filled quickly in the primary portion of the hundred years, particularly with the development of immense domains in Canada, Australia, South Africa, India, and over the most recent twenty years of the hundred years in Africa. Before the century's over, the English controlled a fifth of the world's land and one-fourth of the world's populace. During the post-Napoleonic period, it authorized what became known as the Pax Britannica, which had introduced extraordinary globalization for a gigantic scope. The last man and lady checked to have been brought into the world during the century kicked the bucket in 2013 and 2018, separately. The primary hardware seemed the nineteenth hundred years, with the presentation of the electric transfer in 1835, the transmit and its Morse code convention in 1837, the main call in 1876, and the principal practical light bulb in 1878. The nineteenth century was a period of quickly speeding up logical revelation and development, with huge improvements in the fields of arithmetic, physical science, science, science, power, and metallurgy that laid the foundation for the mechanical advances of the twentieth century. The Modern Unrest started in Perfect England and spread to mainland Europe, North America, and Japan. The Victorian time was infamous for the work of small kids in production lines and mines, as well as severe normal practices with respect to humility and orientation roles. Japan set out on a program of fast modernization following the Meiji Reclamation, previously overcoming China, under the Qing tradition, in the Principal Sino-Japanese Conflict. Propels in medication and the comprehension of human life systems and illness anticipation occurred in the nineteenth hundred years, and were part of the way liable for quickly speeding up populace development in the Western world. Europe's populace multiplied during the nineteenth hundred years, from around 200 million to in excess of 400 million. The presentation of rail lines gave the primary significant progression in land transportation for a really long time, meaningfully having an impact on the way individuals lived and acquired merchandise, and fuelling significant urbanization

developments in nations across the globe. Various urban communities overall outperformed populaces of at least 1,000,000 during this really long period. London became the world & biggest city and capital of the English Realm. Its populace expanded from 1 million of every 1800 to 6.7 million a century after the fact. The final unseen bodies of land of Earth, including immense spreads of inside Africa and Asia, were investigated during this long time, and except for the outrageous zones of the Cold and Antarctic, exact and definite guides of the globe were accessible by the 1890s. Radicalism turned into the pre-prominent change development in Europe. Servitude was incredibly decreased all over the planet. Following a fruitful slave revolt in Haiti, England and France moved forward the fight against the Barbary privateers and prevailed with regards to halting their oppression of Europeans. The UK& Bondage Nullification Act charged the English Imperial Naval force with finishing the worldwide slave exchange. The first provincial domain in the 100 years to abrogate subjection was the English, who did as such in 1834. America& Thirteenth Revision following their Nationwide conflict canceled subjugation there in 1865, and in Brazil subjection was nullified in 1888 . Also, serfdom was canceled in Russia in 1861. The nineteenth century was momentous in the boundless arrangement of new settlement establishments which were especially predominant across North America and Australia, with a huge extent of the two continents biggest urban areas being established sooner or later in the hundred years. Chicago in the US and Melbourne in Australia were non-existent in the earliest many years however developed to turn into the second biggest urban areas in the Unified States and English Realm individually before the century's over. In the nineteenth hundred years, roughly 70 million individuals left Europe, with most relocating to the US. The nineteenth century additionally saw the quick creation, improvement, and codification of many games, especially in England and the US. Affiliation football, rugby association, baseball, and numerous different games were created during the nineteenth 100 years, while the English Domain worked with the fast spread of sports, for example, cricket to a wide range of regions of the planet. Likewise, women's style was an extremely touchy subject during this time, as ladies showing their lower legs was seen to be shocking. It additionally denotes the fall of the Ottoman rule of the Balkans which prompted the production of Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania because of the second Russo-Turkish Conflict, which in itself followed the extraordinary Crimean War.



## **Answer To The Question No-5**

The ID of the reasons for The Second Great War stays a discussed issue. The Second Great War started in the Balkans on July 28, 1914, and threats finished on November 11, 1918, leaving 17 million dead and 25 million injured. In addition, the Russian Nationwide conflict could in numerous ways at any point be viewed as a continuation of The Second Great War, as can different struggles in the immediate result of 1918. Researchers taking a gander at the drawn out try to make sense of why two opponent arrangements of abilities (the German Realm and Austria-Hungary against the Russian Domain, France, the English Realm and later the US) came into struggle by 1915. They view at such factors as political, regional and financial contest; militarism, a complex snare of collusions and arrangements; colonialism, the development of patriotism; and the power vacuum made by the decay of the Ottoman Domain. Other significant long haul or underlying variables that are frequently considered incorporate unsettled regional debates, the apparent breakdown of the European equilibrium of power, tangled and divided administration, arms races and security dilemmas, a religion of the hostile furthermore, military planning. Scholars looking for transient examination center around the late spring of 1914 and find out if the struggle might have been halted, or rather whether more profound causes made it unavoidable. Among the prompt causes were the choices made by legislators and officers during the July Emergency, which was set off by the death of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria by the Bosnian Serb patriot Gavrilo Princip, who had been upheld by a patriot association in Serbia. [7] The emergency heightened as the contention between Austria-Hungary and Serbia was joined by their partners Russia, Germany, France, and eventually Belgium and the Unified Realm. Different variables that became an integral factor during the strategic emergency paving the way to the conflict included misperceptions of goal, (for example, the German conviction that England would stay unbiased), the fatalistic conviction that war was inescapable, and the speed with which the emergency heightened, somewhat because of postponements what's more, false impressions in discretionary correspondences. The emergency followed a progression of discretionary conflicts among the Incomparable Powers (Italy, France, Germany, Joined together Realm, Austria-Hungary and Russia) over European and provincial issues long before 1914 that had left pressures intense. Also, the reason for the public conflicts can be

followed to changes yet to be determined of force in Europe that had been occurring beginning around 1867. Agreement on the beginnings of the conflict stays tricky, since antiquarians differ on key factors and spot varying accentuation on various elements. That is intensified by verifiable contentions changing over the long run, especially as characterized verifiable documents become accessible, and as points of view and belief systems of history specialists have changed. The most profound division among antiquarians is between the individuals who see Germany and Austria- Hungary as having driven occasions and the individuals who center around power elements among a more extensive arrangement of entertainers and conditions. Optional separation points exist between the individuals who accept that Germany purposely arranged a European conflict, the individuals who accept that the conflict was generally spontaneous yet was as yet caused primarily by Germany and Austria-Hungary facing challenges, and the individuals who trust that some or different powers in general (Russia, France, Serbia, Joined Realm) assumed a more huge part in causing the conflict than has been generally recommended. Death of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by Serbian patriots, 28 June 1914 On 28 June 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the beneficiary possible to the Austro-Hungarian privileged position, and his spouse, Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg, were fired dead by two firearm shots in Sarajevo by Gavrilo Princip, one of athering of six professional killers (five Serbs and one Bosniak) co-ordinated by Danilo Ilić, a Bosnian Serb and a part of the Dark Hand secret society. The death was critical in light of the fact that it was seen by Austria-Hungary as an existential test and so was seen as furnishing a casus belli with Serbia. Head Franz Josef was 84 thus the death of his successor, so soon before he was probably going to give up the crown, was viewed as an immediate test to the realm. Many pastors in Austria, particularly Berchtold, contended that the demonstration should be retaliated for. July Emergency Following the death, Austria tried to cause a tactical blow for Serbia, to exhibit its own strength and to hose Serbian help for Yugoslav patriotism, seeing it as a danger to the solidarity of its worldwide realm. Nonetheless, Vienna, careful about the response of the Russian Realm (a significant ally of Serbia), looked for an assurance from its partner Germany that Berlin would uphold Austria in any contention. Germany reliable its help through what came to be known as the &quot;blank cheque,&quot; ahowever encouraged Austria to assault rapidly to confine the conflict and try not to attract Russia. Nonetheless, Austrian pioneers would think into mid- July prior

to choosing to give Serbia a brutal final proposal, and wouldn't go after without a full preparation of the armed force. Meanwhile, France met with Russia, reaffirmed their collusion, and concurred they would uphold Serbia against Austria in case of a conflict. Austria made its final offer to Serbia on 23 July; before Serbia answered, Russia requested confidential, yet took note, fractional activation of its military. However Russia's tactical authority realized they were not areas of strength for yet enough for a general conflict, they accepted that the Austrian complaint against Serbia was a guise organized by Germany, and believed a powerful reaction to be the best strategy. Russia's fractional preparation — the principal significant military activity not embraced by an immediate member in the contention between Austria-Hungary and Serbia — expanded the ability of Serbia to oppose the danger of an Austrian assault; it likewise frightened the German authority, having not expected expecting to battle Russia previously France. While the Assembled Realm was semi-officially lined up with Russia and France, numerous English chiefs saw no convincing motivation to get involved militarily; the UK made rehashed offers to intervene, and Germany made different vows to attempt to guarantee English nonpartisanship. Be that as it may, dreading the chance of Germany overwhelming France, England entered the conflict against them on 4 August, and utilized the German intrusion of Belgium to electrify well known help. By early August, the apparent justification behind outfitted struggle — the death of an Austrian archduke — had previously turned into a side-note to a bigger European conflict. Polarization of Europe, 1887-1914 In August 1914 The Free magazine portrayed the death of Franz Ferdinand and his better half in June as a &quot;deplorable yet moderately insignificant&quot; justification for which the monetary arrangement of the world is in disorder, that global trade is suspended, that ventures are wherever dispirited and families destroyed, and that large number of men in Europe have waged war with the aim to butcher one another. might be questioned whether the Archduke worth this carnage&quot; the magazine added. It examined and excused identity, race, religion, and public interests as inspirations for war. The Free finished up that &quot;such is what is happening coming about because of the endurance of the obsolete notion of the & balance of power,that is, the hypothesis that the thriving of one country was a physical issue to others&quot; The majority of individuals worried in the current struggle have neither racial enmity nor financial interests as a reason for ill will. They are no a greater number of foes than the Reds and the Blues into which a military corps is partitioned for

training moves. Be that as it may, presently the firearms are stacked and the individuals who bear them don't have anything to say about whom they will shoot. The just unforeseen thing about the current European conflict is the date of it&quot;, the magazine added later that month No conflict in history has been for such a long time expected, so painstakingly ready for thus completely examined, not just in the privy boards, however in the press, everything being equal. Each European trooper knew where his uniform and rifle were put away; he assumed he knew also where he was to battle, with whom he was to battle and when. To comprehend the drawn out beginnings of the conflict in 1914, it is fundamental to comprehend how the powers shaped into two contending sets that common normal points and foes. The two sets became, by August 1914, Germany and Austria-Hungary on one side and Russia, France, and England on the opposite side. German realignment to Austria-Hungary and Russian realignment to France, 1887-1892 Notwithstanding, in 1890, Bismarck tumbled from power, and the arrangement was permitted to slip by for the Double Collusion (1879) among Germany and Austria-Hungary. That improvement was ascribed to Count Leo von Caprivi, the Prussian general who supplanted Bismarck as chancellor. The fact that Caprivi perceived an individual makes it ensured powerlessness to deal with the European framework as his ancestor had as was guided by contemporary figures, for example, Friedrich von Holstein to understand a more sensible methodology, as gone against Bismarck& complex and indeed, even misleading strategy. Thus, the settlement with Austria-Hungary was closed notwithstanding the Russian eagerness to change the Reinsurance Deal and to forfeit an arrangement alluded to as the &quot;very secret additions&quot;that concerned the Turkish Waterways. Caprivi& choice was likewise determined by the conviction that the Reinsurance Settlement was not generally expected to guarantee Russian nonpartisanship assuming that France went after Germany, and the deal would try and block a hostile against France. Lacking the limit with respect to Bismarck& key uncertainty, Caprivi sought after a strategy that was situated towards &quot; getting Russia to acknowledge Berlin&