**Block**

# 5

## DISCOVERY, URBANIZATION AND SEA-VOYAGES

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# BLOCK 5   DISCOVERY, URBANIZATION AND SEA-VOYAGES

In this block we have discussed different types of discovery and related forms of tourism. Block also covers urbanization of Roman Empire and Varanasi. Discovery is also associated with Sea-Voyages conducted by eminent explorers. The same is also covered.

**Unit 14:** Introduces you to the concept of discovery, its nature and process. The places (ancient) and city that has been discovered is also covered in the unit. Most of the discovered places and cities are now major tourist destinations.

**Unit 15:** Discussed the sense of urbanization and how Varanasi has been urbanized is elaborated. The urbanization of Varanasi during ancient, medieval and modern period has been covered. The contemporary components which are affecting urbanization of Varanasi are also mentioned.

**Unit 16:** Introduces you to yet another most important ancient empire which was urbanized i.e. Roman Empire. Its brief history, governance, urban establishment, means of entertainment and fall of Roman Empire has been discussed.

**Unit 17:** Discussed different trade routes and their importance from business tourism point of view. You will also know sea voyages conducted by Christopher Columbus and Vasco Da Gama.

# UNIT 14   CONCEPT OF DISCOVERY

**Structure**

## 14.0   OBJECTIVES

After reading this unit, you will be able to:

- know what is meant by the term Discovery;

- understand the difference between Discovery and Invention;

- identify different types of  Discovery and nature of Discovery;

- learn the process of Discovery; and

- appreciate the significance of Discovery.

## 14.1   INTRODUCTION

Discovery is finding (uncovering or detecting) something which has not been recently recognised, rather it already existed in the world. It is related to scrutiny of new phenomena, events, place, action etc. Discovery represents natural occurrences that involve exploration done purposely or happened accidently. Discovery is a psychological process. The obsession to do something new, the desperate need and above all intense desire is the mother of all discoveries. In English literature it has been rightly said that where there is a will there is a way. If there is a strong will then there will be strong motive to discover, explore, construct and create something new which will have some far reaching impacts. It has different meaning in different disciplines and domains. Just to define Discovery it can be said that the process of recognising something for the first

time before anyone could do it and that already existed in our surroundings. In a nutshell, discovery can be defined as the act of finding information, place, object or learning something for the first time. The concept also lies in this fact that discovery is an art of experiencing something for the first time or rediscovering something which is lost, forgotten, concealed or destroyed.

## 14.2   DISCOVERY AND INVENTION

There is a difference between discovery and invention because invention is related to a process or designing/creating an item (tool or device etc) which did not exist before. Invention is development of something which is original and advanced. Invention is a scientific or human-made article which is useful to society and is invented with experimentation or ideas. Invention is done for those which is non-existent and can be patented. Discovery cannot be patented. For example, Sir Isaac Newton's work on gravity is a Discovery, Columbus finding of America is a Discovery but Graham Bell's work for communication by telephone is an invention. Whatever changes we are experiencing in our day to day life is due to inventions and discoveries. Invention and discovery have transformed to a great extent the pattern of our life, food, work, transportation and communication etc.

This process of discovery may be accidental and unexpected and sometimes they emerge out of the careful planning and deliberate efforts intensified by wonder, need and curiosity, thus making discovery afresh in nature with the significance in many ways like emotions, creativity, intellectual, physical and spiritual. The tendency of discovery is that it connects us to a new world, ideas, findings, information and object which have a far-reaching impact in the future perspective. This art of discovery and discovering can change the thought process and perception of our selves as well as others too. A small child when he is stepping out for the first time, tries to discover the surroundings by smell, touch and taste. Thus, the art of discovery teaches him how to contact and interact with the outer surroundings. It puts stress on the natural learning of the child emerged as a result of curiosity. Its significance also relies in this fact that such direct contacts with the outer surroundings help the child/discoverer to create a recognisable pattern and thus making a sense of this newly discovered information. Therefore, discoveries either in the form of basic information, place, an object or learning, play a pivotal role in many ways and in many folds in the life of an individual as well as masses.

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**Check Your Progress-1**

1)   What do you understand by the term "Discovery"?

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2)    Is there any difference between Discovery and Invention?

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## 14.3    TYPES OF DISCOVERY

There are many types of discoveries that have been described below:

### 14.3.1    World Discovery

The enthusiasm to search new land and new place brought the concept of world discovery. Though it was a challengeable and risky job, but few adventurous voyagers proved to be the best and successful sailor and as a result in 15th Century, America was discovered by Columbus who called it a new world. Hence, it created the need of new world cartography. Adventure Tourism, Historical Tourism, Cultural Tourism, Educational Tourism, Heritage Tourism, Mass Tourism, Geo-Tourism, Extreme Tourism, Wild Life Tourism, Wilderness Tourism etc are related with World Discovery.

From travel and tourism point of view one major factor is related with discovery of ancient lost cities of the world. These cities were abandoned, drowned, destroyed or just lost in the wilderness.  These cities were forgotten and remained hidden in scattered historical records till some historian or wanderer discovered their ruins. Some examples of lost cities which are discovered are given below.

1)    **Mohenjo-daro:** Presently it is located in Sindh Pakistan. It was discovered by an officer of Archeological Survey of India (ASI), R.D. Banerji in the year 1922. It was one of the largest well planned cities of the Indus Valley Civilization and famous for Great Bath, Sanitation, Street pattern, Fire-burnt bricks etc.

2)    **Taxila:** Its present location is at Rawalpindi, Pakistan. It was discovered by Sir Alexander Cunningham. Its name is mentioned in many Indian and foreigners literary sources. Taxila was India's largest seat of learning during Kushan period.

3)    **Kalibangan:** Its present location is at Hunumangarh, Rajasthan. It is famous for findings such as fire altars and the world's earliest ploughed field.

4)    **Lothal:** Its present location is at Saragwala village in Ahmedabad, Gujarat. It is  famous mainly for port and organised city planning.

5)    **Dwarka:** Present location is at Gujarat (Arabian Sea). It is one of the ancient lost and submerged cities associated with lord Krishna. Marine archaeologist has discovered ruins of Dwarka city that dates back to 15th century BC.

6) **Bhimbetka Caves (Rock Shelters):** They are located in Madhya Pradesh, nearly 45 kms away from Bhopal. It consists of seven hills with nearly 750 rock shelters spread over 10 kilometers. It's a UNESCO World Heritage Site, having pre-historic paintings which provided evidences of human settlement, cultural evolution and expression of spirituality from hunter gatherers to agriculture phase. It was discovered by archaeolosist V.S. Wakankar in the year 1957.

7) **Sanchi:** British Gen. Henry Taylor came to Sanchi in the year 1818 and documented this site historical. Its restoration work was done under the supervision of Sir John Marshall, Director General of Indian Archaeological Survey. It's a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

It is one of the oldest Buddhist monuments situated in Madhya Pradesh. Its main stupa (Great Supa) was originally built by great King Asoka in 3$^{rd}$ century BCE (Mauryan Emperor). It is believed to house ashes of the Buddha. The site is famous for Mauryan stone polish, temple and museum.

8) **Ajanta:** Ajanta caves were discovered by a British officer named John Smith in the year 1819 (28$^{th}$ April) when he was on tigers hunting. He discovered the entrance of cave no. 10 under the guidance of local shepherd boy who was aware with the existence of cave door (locals were aware about cave's presence).

Ajanta caves are located in Maharashtra (Aurangabad district). These 30 rocks cut Buddhist caves date back from 2$^{nd}$ century BC to 480 CE, have paintings and rock cut sculptures. Ajanta caves are the finest surviving example of ancient Indian art and architecture, especially expressive paintings with emotion through form, gesture, pose, color and 3D effects. It's a World Heritage Site listed by UNESCO.

9) **Vidisha (Heliodorus Pillar):** The pillar is a stone column erected (113 BCE) by Heliodorus, an Indo – Greek Ambassador to the court of the Shunga King Bhagabhadra. Presently, the stone column is situated at Vidisha which is about 60 km away from Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. Local people recognise the same pillar with name of khamba Baba or khambaba.

The Heliodorus Pillar was discovered in the year 1877 by A. Cunningham at the mount of ancient city of Besnagar. Its inscription was discovered later by John Marshal.

10) **Khajuraho Temples:** The Khajuraho groups of temples are situated in Madhya Pradesh (175 km away from Jhansi). As per record nearly 84 temples were situated but when it was re-discovered by British India Army Captain T.S. Burt in year1838, only 22 temples were surviving. These 22 temples are divided into 3 groups like Western group of temples, Eastern Group of temples and Southern group of temples. Here, one can visit Hindu, and Jain temples. It's a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It was built during Chandela dynasty.

11) **Naini Lake and Mussoorie:** Many hill stations and scenic areas in the Himalayas and in Southern India were discovered by British Army officers, Engineers and traders. Naini Lake was discovered by a sugar trader and an

engineer in the year 1839. The sugar trader Mr. Barron was from nearby district of Shahajahanpur and they were on hunting party when they discovered Naini Lake. Similarly Mussoorie area was discovered and founded by Captain Young (Landour Cantonment Commander) and a Meerut English businessman. The businessman had opened a brewery in the year 1830 at Mussoorie.

12) **Vijayanagara:** It is located at Hampi, Karnataka. Hampi belongs to the empire of Vijayanagar. Ramayan mentions this place with the name Kishkinda that was the kingdom of the monkey kings.

Similarly, in the whole world there are so many places (lost cities) which have been discovered by the archaeologist, wanderers or army officers. A list is given below.

i)      Caral: Supe Valley, Peru (oldest urban center in the America)

ii)     Machu Picchu: Cusco Region, Peru ( Inca Civilisation)

iii)    Gobekli Tepe: Turkey (circular and oval structure, Temple)

iv)     Troy: Canakkale Province, Turkey (discussed in Greek Legends)

v)      Calakmul: Campeche, Mexico (Snake Kingdom, city of the two adjacent Pyramids)

vi)     Lagunita:  Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico (Maya Civilization)

vii)    Mesa Verde: Southwestern Colorado, USA (Cliff Palace and ancestral archaeological site).

viii)   Skara Brae:  Orkney, Scotland (Stone built Neolithic settlement)

ix)     Pompeii: Province of Naples, Campania district, Italy (Roman Empire destroyed and buried under volcanic ash)

x)      Leptin Magna: Khoms, Libya (Roman City)

xi)     Helike: Greece (Submerged due to tsunami)

xii)    Heracleian: Alexandria, Egypt (discovered by underwater archaeologist)

xiii)   Petra: Jordan (discovered by explorer, conquered by Arabs)

### 14.3.2    Spiritual Discovery

The discovery of one's inner self is called as Spiritual Discovery. The realisation of existence of one's self in true sense is spiritual discovery. It is experiencing the space or the sound within and works on the principles of removing ego i.e. the concept of 'I'. There are many ways to spiritual discovery like self-actualisation, take the help of a spiritual guru, do yoga and meditation etc. From travel and tourism point of view Spiritual Tourism, Religious Tourism, Pilgrimage, Experiential Tourism, Heritage and Cultural Tourism, Yoga Tourism, Meditation Tourism etc are the forms of tourism which are directly related to Spiritual Discovery.

### 14.3.3    Emotional Discovery

The discovery which is related to the identification of changes in physical and psychological thought and behaviour in oneself. Like when we discover anything, what is the state of our mind? How do we react with the happenings? It can be a

happy moment, sadness regarding analysing its negative impact, raging or envy. Visiting Friends and Relatives (VFR), Fair and Festivals, Social Tourism, Experiential Tourism, Ethnic Tourism, Heritage and Cultural Tourism and Historical Tourism are some of the forms of tourism which are helpful in Emotional Discovery.

### 14.3.4    Relationship Discovery

Man is a social animal who interacts with his internal and external environment in many aspects. This discovery gives an opportunity to identify various components which is directly or indirectly associated with us and analyses their contribution in our daily life. Be it an outer world in which we interact with the environment for our survival, our work place in which we perform certain duties and plays the roles, the family and relatives with which we communicate and share resources. So, relationship discovery in a broader term gives an opportunity to identify the component which is friendly, healthy, comfort and soothing and contributes into long term benefits. Visiting Friends and Relatives, Environmental Tourism, Ethnic Tourism, Heritage and Cultural Tourism, Social Tourism and Birth Tourism etc are directly associated with this kind of Discovery.

### 14.3.5    Scientific Discovery

The discovery related to the science and the steps like identification, observation, experimenting, investigation, theoretical development etc. are included. It is the art of successful scientific inquiry that starts with the development of new hypotheses, data collection and explanation and at the end it is being followed by the derivatives to be tested for final output. The theme of scientific discoveries may be anything like happenings, events, cause and effect, properties etc. Scientific Museums, Educational Tourism, Experiential Tourism, Space Tourism, Creative Tourism and Medical Tourism etc are some of the forms of tourism which are directly or indirectly related with Scientific Discovery.

### 14.3.6    Self-Discovery

As the name suggests, Self-Discovery is the exploration of one self. The meaning of self-discovery varies person to person. It primarily focuses on to peeping inside oneself regarding existing potential, type of character it possesses, type of motivation required etc. It also shares the purpose behind this human life, analysing the strength and weaknesses, confusion, misunderstanding, doubt, etc. Yoga Tourism, Health Tourism, Wellness Tourism, Spiritual Tourism, Experiential Tourism, Ayurvedic Tourism, Creative Tourism, Educational Tourism, Birth Tourism, Ethnic Tourism etc are the type of tourism helpful in executing Self-Discovery.

### 14.3.7    Reader Discovery

Generally, it has been observed that we read a book only when we seek information. The reader's discovery is also based on different needs like a student of literature reads the novel to understand the metaphors, a beginner searches the theme for his writings, the researcher tries to find out the research problem from the existing literature or tries to get a permanent solution for the problem and many more. Heritage and Cultural Tourism, Business Tourism, Culinary Tourism, Educational Tourism, Experiential Tourism, Creative Tourism etc are associated with Reader Discovery.

### 14.3.8   Childhood Discovery

Researchers have shown that childhood discovery has three prime phases like early childhood, middle childhood and adolescence. In general terms childhood discovery starts with the birth, growth with the play and innocence and ends with adolescence. Early childhood discovery focuses on exploration, gaining learning through observation, experimentation and communication with the surroundings. Middle childhood deals with the discoveries of establishing an emotional bondage between the child and the care taker. Adolescence discovery discusses on social and mental development along with new knowledge and skills. Birth Tourism, Ethnic Tourism, Educational Tourism, Creative Tourism, Experiential Tourism, Social Tourism, Heritage and Cultural Tourism etc. are helpful in Childhood Discovery.

### 14.3.9   Physical Discovery

Physical discovery is associated with both the inner self as well as external environment. The inner self discovery gives an opportunity to evaluate one's strength, stamina etc. while the external environment primarily deals with exploration of physical beauty of nature. Like the landscape, flora fauna, river, mountain, valley etc. All these physical discoveries may or may not be the part of familiar human activity. Adventure Tourism, Wilderness Tourism, Sports Tourism, Extreme Tourism, Space Tourism, Marine Tourism, Wild Life Tourism, Environmental Tourism, Creative Tourism etc are some of the tourism forms whose implementation depends on physical discovery.

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**Check Your Progress-2**

1)   Why world discovery is most relevant to travel and tourism industry?

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2)   How can you relate types of discovery with forms of tourism?

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3)   What is childhood discovery and physical discovery?

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## 14.4    NATURE OF DISCOVERY

The eminent nature of discovery is discussed below:

1)  **Discovered for the first time or rediscovered:** All the discoveries are discovered for the first time and hence they are considered to be a fresh one. Discovery takes place beyond its existence as well. Someone has already discovered something and possibilities exist for further development in that very discovery. Hence the speculation lies in future development.

2)  **Sudden and unexpected:** There are certain discoveries that are emerge out of sudden and unexpected habit, behaviour, happenings etc.

3)  **Careful and deliberate Planning:** Certain discoveries are the result of careful and deliberate planning because such discoveries fulfilling certain needs and wants.

4)  **Result of curiosity, wonder and creativity:** All the experimented discoveries are the result of curiosity, wonder and creativity.

5)  **Necessity Based Discovery:** The discoveries made out to fulfill certain necessity, may it be an individual or mass. Such discoveries are considered to be as meaningful discoveries.

6)  **Emotional and intellectual efforts:** Discoveries pertaining to society development and psychological aspects needs emotional touch followed by intellectual applications.

7)  **Lead us to new world:** The discoveries show us the path of development and bridge the gap between the old developments with the new one and hence it gives an opportunity to lead to new world.

8)  **Reassessment of the Discoveries:** All the discoveries need to be assessed and reassessed to check the impact of discoveries. The old discoveries should be taken place by the new one.

9)  **Vary according to personal, cultural, historical and social contexts and values:** The process of discovery is not a simple phenomenon but it is being affected by personal, cultural, historical and social factors. Unless or until these factors are not there the motivation to discovery cannot be taken place.

## 14.5    PROCESS OF DISCOVERY

The process of discovery follows the following steps:

1)  **Observing:** Observing means to pay attention by continuous watching, listening, smelling, tasting and touching. This source of information is a common source and every human being prefers it. The discoveries can develop their analytical skills when the observer employs observation procedure.

2)  **Classifying:** Next in order is classifying. It means making groups of the elements which were received during observation and are based on the pattern of the basic relationship. When a new component is discovered, after identifying their nature they are enlisted to the specific designed group.

3) **Measuring:** This is a scientific process which involves the process of hypothesis formation, data collection, its analysis and making predictions based on data interpretation. The utmost care required is that gathered information must be accurate and need based.

4) **Inferring:** The process of drawing inferences from the result part of data analysis i.e. knowledge and information part. There are two types of inferring inductive and deductive. Inductive focuses on moving from specific to general while deductive deals with the moving from general to specific.

## 14.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF DISCOVERY

The discovery has become an indispensable to human civilization. It gives a direction to human beings so that they may progress. It has contributed into many ways like technology to provide ease and comfort, means of communication to communicate, new world to generate more economic and commerce, new destinations so that many off beaten tourists can enjoy and recreate themselves and many more. Thus, we can say that discovery plays an important role not only in survival of human beings but also in smooth functioning of the world. However, discovery plays a wide role in manifolds whose description is given below:

1) **Encourages motivation:** The discovery motivates the discoverer to explore more areas because the process of discovery does not stand alone rather, it has interlinked steps. After reaching a conclusion next step is required to accomplish the result.

2) **Autonomy and independence:** The discovery gives freedom and autonomy to the explorer to explore the area according to him. If the discoverer is bounded by restrictions probably it may not be oriented towards the result.

3) **Something New:** The discoverer always contributes something new to the world. In due course of such discoveries, the discoverer always gives something new to this world for its betterment. It can be considered as when new worlds were discovered simultaneously new routes were identified for trade and commerce and hence it opened the path of connectivity between the countries.

4) **Confidence Development:** Discovery brings confidence into its discoverer because its opens the path of victory over the shortcomings and while pursuing discovery the discoverer come across many challenges like fear and despair. These challenges can only be overcome when there is confidence.

5) **Spiritualism:** It is a matter of self-discovery because it comes only when a person experiences his/her life span on the basis of valuable gains and losses. The life itself provides an opportunity to discover emotions, desires, strength, weakness, abilities, virtues etc. When such qualities of spiritualism are discovered in oneself the soul becomes refined and all the moments of pain, suffering and all worldly desires are removed.

**Check Your Progress-3**

1) Describe nature of discovery.

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2) What is discovery process?

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3) Elaborate the significance of discovery.

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## 14.7 LET US SUM UP

Discovery is an art of experiencing or uncovering something for the first time before anyone could do it and that already existed in our surroundings. Discovery connects us to a new world, idea, object, information and finding which have a far reaching impact in the future perspective. It represents natural occurrences involves exploration and that have been done purposely or happened accidently. There is a difference between invention and discovery as invention is scientific or human – made article which is useful to society and invented by an idea or with experimentation. Innovation can be patented but discovery cannot be patented. Whatever changes we are experiencing in our day to day life is due to inventions and discovery. They have transformed the patterns of life, food habits, work culture, transportation network and communication technology. There are different types of discovery which have direct association with different forms of tourism. Most important type of discovery is "World Discovery", related to discovery of ancient lost cities of the world. These cities were abandoned, drowned, destroyed or just lost in the wilderness till some historian; wanderer or army officer discovered their ruins.

All the discoveries are made for the first time and hence they are considered to be a fresh one and also discovery take place beyond its existence. Some discoveries are sudden and unexpected, some are planned and deliberate and some are results

of curiosity and necessity. The process of discovery is not a simple phenomenon, but it is being affected by personal, cultural, historical and social factors. Discovery involves a process of Observation, Classification, Measurement and Inference. Discovery has contributed into many ways like technology to provide ease and comfort, means of communication to communicate, new world to generate more economic and commerce, new destinations so that many off beaten tourists can enjoy and rejuvenate themselves.

Discovery motivates for exploring new areas and gives freedom and autonomy to the explorer for exploring as per his / her will. It always contributes something new to the world as when new worlds were discovered simultaneously new routes were discovered for trade and communication. In the process of discovery, discoverer faces many challenges and fear which can only be overcome when there is confidence and spiritual gain / fulfilment.

To conclude the whole, it can be said that discovery is a dynamic and continuous process and it should not be stopped at any cost. Today it is our turn, tomorrow it will the next generation; the only need is to provide support in every aspect and freedom of discovery to them so that they may excel.

## 14.8 KEY WORDS

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|---|---|---|
| **Discovery** | : | Finding something new which is not recognised but already existed in the world. |
| **Invention** | : | Designing or creating an item, tool or device in original, which was not existed before? |
| **Lost Cities** | : | The ancient cities which were abandoned, drowned, destroyed or just lost in the wilderness. |
| **VFR** | : | Visiting friends and relatives. It's a form of tourism where tourist visited friends and relates for different purposes. |
| **Observing** | : | Procedure of watching, listening, smelling, tasting and touching. |
| **Classifying** | : | Making groups of the elements which were received during observation. |
| **Measuring** | : | Scientific process of hypothesis formation, data collection, data analysis and data interpretation. |
| **Inferring** | : | Process of drawing knowledge and information from data analysis. |

## 14.9 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOU PROGRESS

**Check Your Progress-1**

1) Discovery is detecting or finding something new which is not recognised but already existing in the world. Discovery has different meaning to different discipline and domain. See Section 14.1

2) Invention is related with a process or designing an item or tool which was not existed before. Invention can be patented but discovery cannot be patented. See Section 14.2

**Check Your Progress-2**

1) World discovery has created new destinations and route. With the discovery of new routes and lost cites travel and tourism has increased manifold. See Sub-section 14.3.1

2) Travel and Tourism has many forms like heritage tourism, cultural tourism, historical tourism, environmental tourism, ethnic tourism, experiential tourism, educational tourism, wilderness tourism, geo-tourism, space tourism, educational tourism etc. These forms can be associated with types of discovery. See Section 14.3

3) See Sub-section 14.3.8 and 14.3.9

**Check Your Progress-3**

1) Discovery is done first time. It may be sudden, unexpected or done with planning. It is a result of curiosity and base is necessity. See Section 14.4

2) The process of discovery involves observation, classification, measuring and inferences. See Section 14.5

3) Discovery encourages motivation and increases autonomy and independence. It has forced human civilization to find something which is new and develop confidence. See Section 14.6

# UNIT 15 URBANIZATION OF VARANASI

**Structure**

## 15.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this unit, you will be able to:

- understand the meaning of Urbanization and its Characteristics;

- familiarize with urbanization of Varanasi during different phases;

- identify components responsible for urbanization of Varanasi; and

- discuss modern components affecting urbanization in Varanasi.

## 15.1 INTRODUCTION

The definition of urban varies from country to country. In general terms, urban means a large area with huge population. An urbanization is the process of human settlement (place) where large number of people (high density) are residing and the place is significantly developed in terms of employment opportunity, existence of commerce and trade, basic infrastructure for livelihood etc (Industrialisation) along with the basic amenities like residential buildings, bank, hospital, provision of electricity and drinking water, paved street, transport and sewerage etc

(Modernization). In other words it can be said that process through which people migrate from least developed (rural) to developed (urban) areas transforming such places into cities and towns and the temptation behind such migration is better education, health services, transportation, business opportunities, better residential places, hygiene and sanitation. Gradually such places achieve social, political and economic mileages in comparison to rural areas. Beyond such concepts and definitions of urbanization, we have come up with more definitions in pursuit of culture, politics, economics and demographic of urbanization. So far as cultural definition of the urban is concerned, it is a different state of mind where custom and tradition are being flourished because of migration. Political definition focuses on the population residing in the capital periphery of a nation. As per this definition all incorporated places are considered to be urban. Economic definition stresses over the adoption of the occupation by the people which a non-agricultural sector is i.e. living their traditional source of earning that is farming. Demographic focuses on the number of persons residing in a designated surrounding considered to be an urban area and also measured in the terms of density. As a matter of fact more than half population of this earth are claimed to be as urban population.

## 15.2   CHARACTERISTICS OF URBANIZATION

The main characteristics of urbanization are:

1)  **Increase in the concentration of number of population at a new place:** Urbanization attracts masses as inhabitants at a particular area. The area is being facilitated with some basic facilities fulfilling the needs and wants of its inhabitants. Gradually, a political periphery is determined declaring it as an urban town or city. The same place in an advance stage now faces the challenge of overpopulation keeping behind a large number of issues. Initially, the same place which was fit for residential use but due to the increase in the concentration of number of population, putting pressure for many adverse impacts.

2)  **Involves shifting of people from agriculture to non agriculture sector:** In present scenario, everyone needs some fixed source of income. The loss in productivity into agricultural sector, decrease in the land day by day, industrialization and globalization, opened the path of new opportunities and as a result, the majority of people moved from agriculture to non-agriculture sector.

3)  **Availability of multiple professional options other than agriculture and mobilization in these available occupations:** Because of industrialization and globalization, more opportunities are created in private sectors. A rise in the career aspects, more income opportunities due to commerce and trade laid the foundation of multiple professional options and as a result masses mobilized to these available occupations.

4)  **Way of life and work:** The life and work are complements to each other. We work because we are paid. The lives in urban cities are luxurious as well as pathetic depending on the job opportunities. However, people enjoy the life of an urban culture. The introduction of man machine skills created a factor of work and life combination. The life and work in cities and those compared with villages are quite different. One gets remuneration for every

single work while in villages some works are unpaid and done for the sake of brotherhood.

5) **Impersonal Social Responsibility:** The urban culture faces the issue of non-personal social responsibilities because everyone is a stranger here as all are from the migrated population. The life in cities, town and metros are uncontrolled because of the dynamism in skills, jobs etc. Shifting from one job to another, one place to another has made people impersonal and ignorant.

6) **Time and Tempo Compulsion:** The life in metro is regulated by the time mechanism like community connectivity, office timings, signals etc. The hard and fast lives in urban cities are determined by time and to maintain the momentum, the people are very much particular about their watch.

7) **Family living and the Individual:** Due to stressed life and expenses carried out to sustain and impersonal relations, the inhabitants residing in towns and cities are forced to think for individuality giving more emphasis on "me" and ignoring social life. Likewise in villages, people think for society first and family resides together calling them joint families where liberty is high, privilege is given to the most senior member of the family.

8) **The Man Made Environment:** The urban life is deprived of natural resources. This man machine combination creates an aura of artificiality where everything is machine's play; surroundings have got the base of artificiality. The grass is green but not of natural, the fruits are lying on the tree but neither the tree is original nor the fruits are genuine, lights are there but they are not sun light. We are compelled to live in such surroundings which are declared as man-made surrounding.

9) **Cosmopolitan Culture:** The culture in an urban state is not a culture which is to be declared as an indigenous. When migration takes place the people from different cast, creed, color, religion, place, geographical background come reside together and hence a new culture called cosmopolitan culture is flourished.

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**Check Your Progress-1**

1) What do you understand by the term Urbanization?

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2) Describe the characteristics of Urbanization.

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## 15.3 URBANIZATION OF VARANASI

In the words of Mark Twain ,"*Benares is older than history, older than tradition, older even than legend, and looks twice as old as all of them together.*" Varanasi or Kashi or Benares is a synonym words and denote its glorified past history. Varanasi is a one of the oldest and living cities whose history is not so clear. As per Hindu Mythology the city was founded by Lord Shiva and is lying on his trident. The name of Kashi as a reference can be seen into the ancient Indian literatures like Puranas, Upanishads and Vedas. In Upanishad it has been mentioned as the holiest city of all. In some literature the city has been addressed as "RISHI PATTAN" i.e. Harbor of Saints because the city was flocked by the eminent part time, nomadic spiritual scholars, saints and students who used to visit this holy land to share the knowledge and engaged in the informative discourses on Hindu religion. The city's ambience and architecture attracts devotees of Shaiva cult throughout the world. However, the archaeological evidences prove that the history of this city goes back to some 1200 B.C. but the city might be into the existence even before that. This city has witnessed the flourishing of the human civilization since its existence and thus, proclaimed to be declared as the cultural capital of India. In 528 BC Gautam Buddha identified the educational significance of this place to deliver his first sermon and as a result Sarnath, a place in Varanasi, became world famous. Varanasi was the capital of Kashi, the most powerful among all the sixteen Mahajanapadas of India. Varanasi also witnessed the invasion of many Muslim rulers like Qutub ud din Aibak, Feroz Shah Tuglaq and Sikandar Lodi who destroyed the temples and ransacked whole city. It was Akbar who revived this city and reconstructed the temples. It was his reign only when Hinduism flourished again. But after Akbar's death the bad days for Varanasi again sprouted. It was Aurangzeb who destroyed the main temple, Kashi Vishwanath temple and constructed a mosque out of the deserted relics, creating a bone of contention between two religions Hindu and Muslim. After the death of Aurangzeb, the hold of Mughal over Varanasi was weakened and as a result the dynasty of rulers called "the Benares State" came into existence and lasted till the Independence under British rule. During British Rule Varanasi was no more a dynasty and it was forced to be remain as a princely state. After Independence the expectation were very high as far as its development was concerned but all in vain because of the negligence from the Government. As a result, the city saw a slow rate of development in comparison to other cities. The inhabitants started leaving Varanasi for some major adjoining cities in and around state in search of good opportunities while on the other hands the city also observed the immigrants in larger flocks from eastern UP and western part of Bihar state. In modern scenario Varanasi has become a role model for "Ganga Jamuna Tehjib" promoting cultural and religious brotherhood among Hindu and Muslim community. Currently, Varanasi has become an educational hub attracting students from all over India and abroad. Four Universities and many Government and private institutions are alluring students, thus making Varanasi notable center of education.

### 15.3.1 Factors Determining Urbanization in Varanasi

Just to understand, this topic can be segmented into three phases of Urbanization whose description is given below:

### 15.3.1.1 Urbanization during Ancient Period

It was the river confluences and river side's which attracted the primitive men to reside permanently. The main reason of establishing city nearby river was a perennial source of water, safety and security, food and controlling position became more dominant. As soon as all these motives became secondary, the religious quest became the primary reason for the establishment of city. The evidences tell us that when outsiders came to Ganga Valley for the first time, they found this place rich in culture, non-agrarian society having kings, ministers, military, priests and other secondary professionals. Also, researchers are of this opinion that Kashidia (former name of Kashi) was credited with the creation of this world which was full of gardens, market places and over all a premier center of learning. With the advent of the Aryans, this Ganga valley was divided into two parts urban and rural. Urban area was infested with the king and their family, military, warriors, priestly Brahmans, Vaishya as traders and supported by shudras as domestic help. While rural area was dominated by its aboriginals who were called as farmers or who were engaged with cultivation as a primary source of their livelihood. As a result, towns became a developed centers with administrative and military headquarters, socio cultural and religious centers, communication with trade and commerce activities. It was during Maurya period when the roads were constructed, and it brought revolution into the urban growth. Such roads attracted the development of road side markets. During Gupta period Hindu cultural centers were revived. During his visit to Kashi, Fahien (405-511 AD) a Chinese pilgrim also accounts that the roads were full of traffic, trade and commerce was carried out through these roads along with inns, sarais, dharamshalas, rest houses and hospitals as added services.

### 15.3.1.2 Urbanization during Medieval Period

During medieval period, the trend of urbanization continued. Varanasi was still a center of Hindu learning. The Muslim rulers introduced the concept of Sithaniya, a fortified town in almost every village. With the development of market towns new towns also came into existence. This was a revolutionary development in the field of urbanization which accelerated the growth of township in Varanasi and adjoining areas. With the advent of Muslim rulers in medieval period, all the administrative authorities along with management of Eastern U.P. including Varanasi were assigned to Rajputs. These Rajput clans proved to be instrumental in accelerating the growth of urbanization in the eastern Uttar Pradesh. The Mughal era opened the path of trade and commerce through river system in and around Varanasi. The need of arm and ammunition for the army was another milestone in the process of urbanization. However, other factors like need of dress materials, ships and boats, perfumes, embroidery also laid the foundation of urbanization. In view of the fulfilling demands, several villages mushroomed around the Varanasi city as centers of carpentry and jewelers and even today many villages have been given the status of international fame for their attractive and creative cotton and silk fabrics. Shershah Suri during his regime constructed Grand Trunk Road for military purposes but it excelled the spread of trade and commerce. He also proposed to open inns and sarais for opening trade possibilities throughout the kingdom. Another development took place in the field of urbanization when Banaras House was established in the territory of Varanasi by Mansa Ram. His son Raja Balwant Singh established the fortified city of Ramnagar along with some market place located in Chakia, foothills of Vindhya Range which used to serve the purpose of hunting and shooting (entertainment)

for king and their family. His wife is credited with the establishment of some market place at Phulpur. His officials established two market places namely Naubatpur and Mughal Sarai along with sarai. His son Sujan Singh established market places in Bhadohi. Establishment of market places in and around Varanasi territory continued as a routine work and not only the Rajputs were responsible but the credit also goes to Bhumihars rulers who founded the market places like Dandupur, Basani and Baragaon. Because of increasing traffic pressure on the existing market some new market places were also appeared over the strategic point locations like south of Ganga. Ahraura, Lalgang and Halia are the examples of such market places. All these markets were attracting local and regional specialised cloth manufacturers along with eateries. The Mulmul was produced in Jaunpur a place near to Varanasi. The famous eateries like Khasa or Khajha or Khaza, Garhashs, Imertees were prepared in adjoining areas of Varanasi but supplied and sold in the markets of Varanasi. All these market places were regulated by the intermediaries who used to arrange meetings between manufactures, purchasers and merchants and were paid for such services.

### 15.3.1.3 Urbanization during Modern Period

It was the intermediaries in the market who introduced Europeans in the domestic markets. By the end of 18th century, East India Company engulfed all the market places and destroyed the mode of self-sufficient village trade and commerce along with agriculture and industry as well. The policies regarding market regulations proved to be harmful for the Indian markets and were a setback in the process of urbanization. The colonial economy took over Indian economy and that hit hard the trading and commercial base of many markets. A different form of urban life was introduced by Britishers in the form of buildings and urban settlement and yes, it can be claimed to be a well-planned urban settlement. The introduction of cantonment area, railway colonies and the house patterns of civil servants of British Government brought a laurel to the new form of urbanization in Varanasi. The British supremacy in Eastern Uttar Pradesh shaped an atmosphere for progress and growth of urban functions and as a result Varanasi happens to be a large city of eastern India glorifying new avenues in urbanization. During the time of Independence, Varanasi became the part of North Provincial State and since then it started enjoying its urbanization in many folds.

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**Check Your Progress-2**

1) Discuss the history of Varanasi.

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2)    Describe the factors determining urbanization in Varanasi.

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## 15.4    COMPONENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR URBANIZATION IN VARANASI

In due course of its history Varanasi has gained popularity as a spiritual socio-religious center. It offers various forms of tourism services along with socio economic motive. The urbanization in Varanasi took place by an amalgamation of both manmade and natural features. The natural features include river Ganges along with some other wilderness resources which are in and around Varanasi. The man-made features that contribute in urbanization of Varanasi are its rich culture and heritage which have got its root since the existence of primitive men in this region. Previously, the city was urbanized by considering the residents but now the scenario is changed. Varanasi has been transformed into a hub of tourist centric activities along with some form of trade and commerce.

### 15.4.1    Socio-Cultural and Religious Attractions

Rituals and pilgrimage pattern of Hinduism is the prime reason for flourishing Varanasi as a socio religious center attracting millions of domestic and international tourists. The place is known for its Hindu pilgrim sites which are scattered throughout the periphery of Varanasi. It is one of the six ancient sacred cities of India This place is also called as an eternal city and it is believed that those who die, or last ritual of dead bodies are performed here attain moksha (Salvation) giving liberty to such soul from the cycle of birth and rebirth. It is believed that Lord Shiva along with Parvati resides here and protects the city from evils. Ganga also acts like a life giver (Jivandayi) to the people of Varanasi. People take a holy dip in river Ganges on certain religious occasions. It is believed that their sins are washed away by the ritual bath in the Ganges. The Ganga ghats (river fronts) are most popular attractions to watch Subah -e- Benares and Ganga Arti which is performed every day and this tradition is being practiced more than 250 years back and these ghats are the center of many cultural and religious celebrations organised occasionally.Varanasi also observes the practice of traditional yatras (pilgrimage route) and the famous one is "Panchakoshi Yatra" i.e. the fifty-mile path with a radius of five miles that covers 108 shrines on its way and the most significant shrine is Panchakoshi temple. Nagar Pradakshina is another popular yatra which encompasses seventy-two shrines on its way. Though Varanasi is known as a Hindu pilgrim site, the major constituents are temples. As an estimate, Varanasi represents approx. 23000 temples but all are not so famous. Major famous temples of Varanasi are Kashi Vishwanath Temple

which serves as a center of Dwadash Jyotirlinga (Twelve Jyotirlinga), Durga Temple, Sankat Mochan Temple, Tulasi Manas Temple, New Kasi Vishwanath Temple at BHU campus, Kal Bhairav Temple, Kedareshwar Temple, Til Bhandeshwar Temple, 56 forms of Vinayaka (Lord Ganesha) and many more whose significance lies when rituals are performed.

Sarnath, the place of Buddha's first sermon is another pilgrim site for Buddhist travellers who specially come to worship Mahatma Buddha. It is the place where Mahatma Buddha delivered his first maiden sermon to five students after achieving enlightenment. The mantra called "Buddham Sharanam Gachchami" has got its origin in Sarnath and because of only this reason Sarnath is being flocked by millions of travellers every day. Here the main attractions are Chaukhandi Stupa, Ashokan Pillar, Museum depicting Lion Capital, (National Emblem of India) along with Buddha statues, Tibetan Temple, Thai Temple along with a huge standing statue of Mahatma Buddha, Mulgandh Kuti Vihar temple which is the main center along with excavation site and Dhammek Stupa and many temples contributed and constructed by the countries like Japan, Srilanka and China.

Besides Hindu and Baudha shrines, Varanasi is also a pilgrim site for Jains. It is said that Parsvanatha, the twenty-third Tirthankara was born here. But Jain literature claims that four out of 24 Tirthankaras were born in Varanasi. Their names are Shri Suparshvanath, Shri Chandra Prabhu and Shri Shreyash Nath along with Shri Parsvanath. The famous Jain temples are located in Sarnath and Bhelupur.

### 15.4.2    Ancient Educational Centre

Being oldest in all, Varanasi has flourished as a center of learning, knowledge, culture, art and craft since centuries back. The scholars used to get benefit of the learned gurus and pandits through their sermons, congregation, discourses and speeches. This city has promoted spiritualism, mysticism, Sanskrit, Yoga and meditation and Hindi language along with Vaishnavism and Shaivism. Tulsi Das composed Ram Charita Manas here in Varanasi. This soil has produced the eminent novelist like Prem Chand. Smt. Annie Besant chose this place as an abode for her "Theosophical Society". Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya supported by the Maharaja of Kashi continued the tradition of knowledge disposition in ancient Kashi by establishing Banaras Hindu University with modern education system which is claimed to be the biggest university in Asia. It is also said that Ayurveda, the mother of modern medical sciences like plastic surgery, cataract, calculus, operations etc. got its home in Varanasi and was spread throughout world because saint Patanjali, the preceptor of Ayurveda and Yoga was associated with Varanasi. Varanasi has not only contributed with the literature and literate but it has also produced the leading exponents in dance and music as well. The names like Pandit Ravishankar the famous Sitar maestro hails from Varanasi, the world famous Shehnai Player Ustad Bismillah Khan resided in a house with a narrow gallery of one of the paths leading to ghats of Ganges. The living legend Pandit Birju Maharaj and Late Pandit Kishan Maharaj were also born on this pious soil of Varanasi. The famous Hindustani Classical singer Pandit Chhannulal Mishra also belongs to Varanasi. The contribution of great saints like Chaitanya and Vallabhacharya cannot be ignored because they developed and popularised music in Varanasi.  The devotional music and bhajans contributed by the saints like Surdas, Raidas, Kabir Das, Tulsi Das and Meera also propagated Varanasi

as a popular center for music. Banaras also became a popular center for Dhrupad style of singing. Maharaja of Varanasi is also credited with the patronising music and musicians. Thus, Varanasi became a popular center of music that played important role in growth of popular ragas like Thumri, Tarana, Dadra, Chaiti, Kajri, Hori, Bhairavi, Ghato and many more.

### 15.4.3 Trade and Commerce

Varanasi was a part of silk route, so it attracted traders especially for its fine quality of silks, gold and silver brocades in its initial days. So far as trade and commerce is concerned, it is the handloom industry who is giving a name and fame to Varanasi beyond religious tourism. The Banarasi sarees, a dream of every married woman in India are key component of trade and commerce in Varanasi. A special sect called "Julaha" are the main architect of this typical saree which was earlier woven with the help of handlooms but now it has been replaced by power looms. The tourism in Varanasi plays an important role in promoting trade and commerce for its indigenous items. In modern times Varanasi has emerged as a center for many items like pile carpets of Mirzapur and Bhadohi, Glaze pottery work from Chunar, wooden toys of different colors and designs, religious items like rudraksha, mettle ware and images made up of brass and stones.

## 15.5 MODERN COMPONENTS AFFECTING URBANIZATION IN VARANASI

There are so many components that act as a catalyst to promote urbanization in Varanasi. The details of such components have been discussed below:

### 15.5.1 Tourist Center

As a tourist center Varanasi has been given the facility of airport, bus terminals, railway station, hotels and restaurants, cleanliness in posh and designated areas electricity supply, water, housing, widened roads in forms of state highways and national highways, maritime transportation, sever disposal and many more. Recently Varanasi has been given the status of Smart City planning project and is also the part of HRIDAY planning project launched by Central Government. The flights connect domestic as well as international destination of business importance. The trains also connect major cities in India. The buses comply for all nearby places on regular intervals. People in search of source of income are relying on such cities where some part time or full time, skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled jobs are available. More or less people are inclined towards such jobs which are directly or indirectly associated with tourism. As a result, Varanasi has become over populated and the expansion area of the township has already widened.

### 15.5.2 Medical Hub

Varanasi as a prominent city in comparison to nearby places also enjoys good medical facilities. AIIMS and similar hospitals are contributing into the urbanization and attracting masses to seek some form of employment.

### 15.5.3 Education Centre

Varanasi has been promoted as an education hub for different disciplines since its emergence. The trend is still going on and the institutes have mushroomed

like anything. The parents or the families in expectation to provide a better education system to their child/children prefer to stay in adjoining areas of the city which is putting lot of pressure on resources. The competitiveness between them also leads towards urbanization.

### 15.5.4 Migration

Varanasi city is also observing a lot of pressure due to migration of people. Everyone is dreaming of getting some kind of job opportunities and plan to reside in the city making their life easy going. In this context it can be said that more population generate many options of livelihood.

### 15.5.5 Industrial Establishment

The Industries running in Varanasi can be categorised into three categories like micro, small and medium. The handloom and power looms installed to manufacture brocades, sarees and other silk products, carpets, stone carvings etc. are also important to mention. The industrial establishments located in the different corner of Varanasi are also alluring nearby population to be employed. The Diesel Locomotive Works and Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited are two units of government which are running successfully and opening unfold path of urbanization.

### 15.5.6 Population Growth

It is the population who compels the policy makers to think for urbanization. The migration leads to increase of population and as a result the periphery of the city gets extended.

### 15.5.7 Rural Urban Transformation

The transformation of rural into urban also affects urbanization. The rural areas because of expansion are given the facility of urban civilization and as a result all the adjoining areas of Varanasi are easily accessible now. The place for development is no more in the central location, as a result there is a need of rural urban transformation.

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**Check Your Progress-3**

1) Elaborate the socio-cultural and religious importance of Varanasi.

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2) What is the significance of Varanasi from travel and tourism point?

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## 15.6    LET US SUM UP

Urbanization is the process through which people migrate from least developed (rural) to developed (urban) areas transforming such places into cities and towns and the temptation behind such migration is better education, health services, transportation, business opportunities, better residential places, hygiene and sanitation. Gradually such places achieve social, political and economic mileages in comparison to rural areas and became major centre of travel and tourism related activities.

No doubt tourism has contributed to urbanization and has brought developments to the remote areas. The distance between rural areas and urban areas are shrinking and the policy planner must consider the need of tourists as well as residents while devising strategies for urban planning. Tourists are given opportunity to enjoy facilities of urban hospitality for a shorter period hence maximum emphasis should be given that the services and facilities should be availed in equal opportunity by both tourists as well as residents. The responsible factor for urbanization is tourism because it is the fastest growing industry based on man to man movement. However, it should be made clear that the facilities are made available by considering tourist but simultaneously it is also open for the residents' use too.

## 15.7    KEY WORDS

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| **Urban** | : | Large area with huge population |
| **Urbanization** | : | Process of human settlement (place) where large numbers of people (high density) are residing and the place is significantly developed. |
| **Cosmopolitan Culture** | : | When migration takes place from rural to urban, the people from different cast, creed, colour, religion, place, geographical backgrounds come reside together and hence a new culture called cosmopolitan culture is flourished. |

## 15.8    ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

**Check Your Progress-1**

1)   See Section 15.1

2)   See Section 15.2

**Check Your Progress-2**

1)   See Section 15.3

2)   See Sub-section 15.3.1

**Check Your Progress-3**

1)   See Sub-section 15.4.1

2)   See Section 15.5

# UNIT 16 THE ROMAN EMPIRE AND URBANIZATION

**Structure**

## 16.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this unit, you will be able to:

- know the brief history of Italy and emergence of Rome;

- understand governance in Roman Republic;

- appreciate urban establishment and means of entertainment; and

- identify reasons of fall of Roman Empire.

## 16.1 INTRODUCTION

In the previous unit we have already discussed the meaning of urbanization, its characteristics and components. The same has been discussed in relation to Varanasi (India). Now in the present unit, we will discuss how Roman Empire emerged and developed. We will discuss political system, society, governing methods, family, slavery and urban establishment. We will also cover means of entertainment, rise of Christianity, late empires and fall of the Roman Empire.

## 16.2 BRIEF HISTORY OF ITALY

The history of Italy starts with the Stone Age and it is in the 5th Century B.C. when literature was made available revealing the history of Italy. Pre-Roman

Italy was full of tribal communities with variations in language and culture. During 400 BC, Italy was divided into many monarchs like Celtic Gauls who controlled over Po Valley (North South part), the Etruscans lied over the south of the territory occupied by Celtic Gauls. Initially Romans occupied central Italy but later Latins, Oscans and Samnites occupied it wholly along with a small part of Campania while Greeks were available in South. The Greek colonies were centered into coastal areas with Naples and Tarentum as their cities. The Greeks and Etruscans were the only tribes which were having urbanized culture. The source of the Etruscans is not known but it is said that they migrated from the east Mediterranean and were influenced by Italian culture and became civilized due to the contacts with the Greeks. The Etruscans were in a possession of League of twelve cities which were unified by their language and religion. Later, these cities were declared as oligarchies and were ruled by the councils of leading families. With the development by 3rd century BC, the Etruscans merged into the Roman Empire influencing Roman culture especially in religion, architecture and craft in a big way.

The Italian Peninsula has a perennial source of water and has abundance of natural resources too. The two mountains that stretch the Alps, situated in north and another one the Apennine range that lies in the center of Italy, are the main sources of emergence of rivers, springs and stream which provide drinking water to its inhabitants. Po and Arno are the two prime rivers of Italy which flows in the north while the Tiber River flows in central Italy. Due to the hilly terrain, the country is blessed with plenty of wood and minerals along with grassland for their reared animals like sheep and goats. The Roman's peninsula is fertile and it has three bifurcations in Italy. The first one is Po River Valley situated in the north, second one is the plain of Latium which is spread around Rome, and the last one is Campania which is spread around Naples. Campania, because of its volcanic soils, hot springs, pleasant weather and climates was transformed into a popular tourist destination that attracted the Roman elite class travellers. The plain of Latium which is a fertile in nature is the originating point of the Tiber River and it shelters a range of low hills called the Alban Hills. When Romans entered Italy, they found the aboriginals were indulged into agriculture practices. When the Greeks moved towards Roman region, they found the tribes groups were not urbanized.

## 16.3 EMERGENCE OF ROME

The emergence of Rome and Romans has been mentioned in their folk tales. They have created a story that how Romulus and Remus as infants escaped from death and founded Rome. However, the credit to establish the city of Rome goes to Romulus and Remus. Through archaeological evidences it has been presumed that the settlement pattern in Rome began by 1500 BC but due to non-availability of concrete resources still the researchers are having some contradictions. But the excavation of a grave yard shows the elementary sign of permanent establishment which dates back to 1000 BC. All the sources unanimously indicated that there was a kingship pattern in Rome in its early days and seven kings ruled the region from a period of 753 to 509 BC. It is also registered in the history of Rome as Regal period and the government system prevailing in this period was called as regal system of Government. As per this, the kings were not inherited but were selected through election process done from and among the council of nobles (Senate) and approved by the adult male citizens through meeting. The

people while going for voting to confer the king they were united in units called curiae and the assembly was called as Curate Assembly. The main objective of the Curate assembly was to approve the choice of the new selection by Senate. The functioning of the government was regulated by the aristocrats more in comparison to the kings. The king was the supreme authority over three prime areas of major concern i.e. Government, Military and Religion. The society was divided into citizen and non-citizen patterns. The citizen's unit was called Tribes and during initial phase of development, there were only three tribes, but by the end of the century their number increased up to 35. The society was based on favor and obligation and compulsory military service in Roman army was a compulsion part of this society. There was bondage between the prominent families and common families through a system called cliental ship. In this system a patron grants favours and often helps a client, and in contrary he receives sustenance, faithfulness and respect.

By 509 BC the king's power was replaced by two magistrates called as consuls and hence the budding Republic started its government development. Initially these consuls shared their power with their colleagues for a limited period. The government was started operating with two of their popular assemblies called as comitia curiata and comitia centuriata. A special position called as dictator was also created to deal with the emergency situation of any only for a period of six months. A dictator often used to nominate Master of horse as a second in command. The duty of the former king was assigned to the position of magistrate along with priestly works.

### 16.3.1    Political Turmoil

The period between, 451 BC to 494 BC witnessed a political turmoil in Rome. The major reason of struggle was the leverage from the old bondage system i.e. cliental ship along with the subjective handling at the hands of nobles. The plebs wanted liberty from debt and debt bondage system along with judicial reforms. They also demanded for the newly conquered areas to be distributed among the poor. In the initial stage of Roman Republic, the Patricians dominated its political system and as a result of their dominance, by 494 BC plebs left Rome as their demand was not fulfilled to a place called Janiculum, a nearby hill and created a parallel state. Now they were enjoying patrician dominated republic. They had their own council, elected officers and their own resolutions called plebiscite. Due to the pressure of demands from plebs, the first code of law into written format was introduced in Rome and hence by seeing its Republican significance plebian state was merged into Rome assigning new magistrate who was suitable to both plebs as well as patrician. A new conflict also started by 450 BC when wealthy non-patricians joined hands with plebs. This assimilation brought another form of reformation with different goals. The rich plebs now demanded for entry into political system while the poorer asked for socio economic reforms. After 287 BC the result of patrician plebeian distinctions opened the path of Roman majestic extension. Romans expanded by winning over the Latin in the Battle of Lake Regillus in 493 BC and were followed by a treaty called "The Treaty of Cassius". With this treaty a new establishment was established called Latin League defining a new relationship between Romans and Latin. The three Samnites wars which took place in the periods 343–341 BC, 326–304 BC and 298–290 BC respectively provided the dominance of Romans over central Italy. By the end of 275 BC Romans territory was expanded up to the south peninsula south of the

Po Valley. The expansion of Romans in Italy paved the path for several developments in the field of culture, society and politics. Like Senate became more powerful, the era watched a great reformation in economics gain, population was increased, new architecture in house patterns along with luxury household were also introduced, more slaves were introduced to the Italy and cultural exchanges also took place with the Greeks.

### 16.3.2    Colonization

With the expansion of Romans throughout Italy, the major challenge in front of them was to establish control over the territory of Italy and as a result they introduced new scheme called colonization. They established such colonies over the newly conquered areas and the places of strategic locations comprising of Romans and Latin. By 381 BC they established "Municipium" whose status was below the colony. In the south of Italy, Roman developed treaty states. Thus, this developed confederation brought the colonies of Roman on top followed by municipia and the last one was treaty states. With the establishment of these schemes Romans were in a position to promote or demote any community by virtue of their voting rights. Bilateral agreement between Rome and concerned communities gave the liberty to the locals to take care of Rome for their own welfare. By practicing such a system, Romans were provided with a large pool of military personnel. As a result, half of the total Roman army was recruited from the subjected states of Roman Confederation of Italy. This form of administration brought far reaching reformation for Romans. Due to their military power Romans expanded overseas and it provided security and safety to them in crisis.

By the first Punic War (264 BC to 241 BC) Rome conquered the fertile island of Sicily with the support of their largest naval fleet and by this they established their first overseas province. With the second Punic War (219 BC to 196 BC) Romans established two more new provinces in Spain which made them masters of the western Mediterranean opening new land routes to control new Spanish possessions.

### 16.3.3    Hellenization of Rome

The process of Hellenization began by 3rd century BC, when Romans came into the exposure of Greek culture. There was a loss into the Roman education system because it was fully influenced by Latin literature. Special mentors were deputed to teach Latin to the children of senators. The books were started getting translated into Latin language. Homer's Odyssey is one of them. Latin authors started showing their interest in Greek genre and mode of expression. Early Roman writers composed in Greek, many tutors and teachers were from Greek, Greek embassies used to visit Rome and delivered lectures and hence Roman literature was Hellenized by Greek. It was not only literature and language that got affected by Greek, but also Roman art and architecture became Hellenized. Romans started praising their art by prizes, previously introduced woods, mud bricks and stones as a key resource for their building but now replacing it with marble and more emphasis was given on its grand look and lavish design. Roman adopted the dress patterns of Greeks along with their language and social habits.

**Check Your Progress-1**

1) Write in brief about the history of Italy.

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2) What do you mean by Hellenization of Rome?

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## 16.4 GOVERNANCE IN ROMAN REPUBLIC

The shape of the governance in Rome was the result of their expansion along with their innovations and social conservatism. The government was operated by two wings i.e. meetings of citizens and executive officers called as Magistrates. The meetings of citizens are further divided into Senate and Assemblies. The officers attached to Senates were called as Magistrates. These Magistrates were elected by voting with tenure of one year. Two sets of officers were attached to the assemblies called Tribunes and Aediles of the plebs. The major role of a magistrate was to organise ritualistic activities and in some cases he also participated in religious functions. The Senate was the supreme body with no legal rights. The simple function of Senate was to give advisory. The magistrates attached to the Senate were the prominent officers of the state. Limited tenure and collegiality were the two weapons that ensured power sharing. By the end of 150 BC, a hierarchical administration was implemented highlighting more responsibility and authority in a sequential order. Quaestors were supposed to be the most junior magistrates with extended financial powers and whose eligibility criterion was fixed and the candidate should not be less than 25 years old, ten were selected annually. Aediles were given responsibility of games and sports along with the fabrication of the city. Maximum age criterion was 36 years, and four members were elected annually. Praetors were charged with the responsibility of judicial, political and military functions. The concerned should be at least 39 years of age. Six of Praetors were elected every year. Consuls were supposed to be the leading magistrates with political, judicial, and military powers. The minimum age to fulfill this position was at least 42 year and two were elected every year. Other than these officials, there were two censors who were elected and whose prime duty was to collect the census of Roman citizens. Apart from this they were also responsible for collecting information regarding tax, public construction etc. There was also a provision of appointing dictator in some special case nominated by magistrate to handle some specific situation. His tenure was

fixed till his assignment was over. Thus, it can be said that in a true sense this Roman governance was a face to face and physical type of governance. The assembly system was introduced to ensure the smooth functioning of the states. These assemblies were the regulatory body in the Roman state. There were four assemblies prevailing in Rome. The oldest one was "Curiate" assembly giving power to magistrates, the "Centuriate" assembly specifically dealing with the military focused meetings and whose main activity was to pass laws relating to war and peace. The "Tribal Assembly of the Plebs" or "the Council of Plabes" body was dealing with the Plebeian state which was recognised as a state in Republic. This body was given the status of the chief legislative body in the Republic while "Tribal Assembly of the People" was created by considering patricians as well as plebs as the prime components of this tribal assembly. The officers of every assembly were supposed to be selected by the voting power of its citizen which gave the opportunity of rational selection of the officers.

The growth of empire put a lot of pressure on social and economic affairs. By the period 133BC, one of the noble men called Gracchus opened the path of land reformation. He proposed that the citizen possessing surplus government land should be returned to the state and that land should further be distributed to the landless people. Though in this effort he had to lose his life but any way he was succeeded in his motive to raise this land reform agenda into the domestic politics of Rome for the first time. The efforts of Gracchi brothers brought revolution in Rome and the old practice of consensus had been replaced completely i.e. there was a complete destruction of the Republic. After this event Roman politics was polarized into two parts "populares" followed tribune, the tribal assembly while another was "optimates" who followed the traditional pattern i.e. Senate based activities.

The reforms of Marius brought several changes in Rome army. Marius enrolled every unused soldier on the cost of state and these soldiers were granted with land benefits in return to their services. The result of such deeds opened the path of politicization of Roman military. The next few decades witnessed the growth and decline of many generals and political instability, leading the state in a series of civil combats and turbulence. A period of relative radical peace followed the creation of regal rule under Augustus in 31BC. Augustus initially focused on checking civil wars prevailing in Rome along with bringing stability to the Roman state through his Principate. His one of the major achievements was the creation of imperium through which he got a lot of rights and privileges. He became the member of priestly college of Rome, he was also declared as chief priest. Augustus was also declared as Father of Rome thus becoming the head of the family. After the death of Augustus, his five successors took the charge of the throne and ruled up to AD 14. After the down fall of Augustus Dynasty, it was Julio Claudian Dynasty that ruled from AD 14 to 68. Julio-Claudians's era came to an end and by AD 69 they watched so many civil wars. This turmoil situation invited the Flavians (A.D. 69–96), as a new dynasty who received the power by force of arms. The down fall of the Julio-Claudian dynasty also saw the civil wars which continued the pattern of the Principate i.e. the issue of succession problem remained there throughout the history. Successive dynasties tried to bring stability but failed in their achievement because of the civil wars. A series of emperors who ruled Rome was Flavian dynasty from A.D. 69 to 96, followed by the Antonine, or Adoptive, dynasty who ruled from A.D. 98 to 180. The Antonines were replaced by the Severans who ruled between AD 193 to 235.

Due to lack of a stable government, the border areas of Rome were witnessing pressure from the westward region. New tribes like the Goths from Poland began to appear. By AD 265 Goths captured Athens, Olympia along with Corinth. The Roman saw a crisis in 3rd Century AD and a result of it the empire was divided into three units and each unit was running under the supervision of localised regime that were competent enough to deal with the outside threats. The western province was separated from the Roman Empire and formed their own state with their own senate, military, emperors, foreign policy up to 12 years. In the east it was Palmyra who was responsible for the detachment from the central authorities.

### 16.4.1 The Roman Society

Roman society was influenced by rigid hierarchies and was determined by the state law. The society was divided between slaves and freeborn. By A.D. 212, the next division in the society was between the citizen and the non citizen in which the citizenship laid the foundation of judicial empire. Senators were considered to be the richest and most honoured. Though Equestrians were from the same socio economic class but in comparison to senators they were put below them. In townships management the Decurion's were introduced. The commoners were categorised in the category of plebs.

The status of every rank was determined by law. The qualification to become the member of senate, equestrian, and Decurion were based on minimum property. The rights of freeborn, privileged and non-privileged were protected by the judicial system. Public appearance was essential for every senate, equestrian and Decurion. The status of each member was marked by status symbol. Senators were supposed to wear a toga with a purple strip along with occupying a seat in front as a spectator during public events while Equestrians used to wear a narrow purple striped with a gold ring and used to take a seat behind senators. It was the tradition and clientel that fixed the relations between the classes and orders. However, this practice of patron client relationship was not open to everyone, but such relations were noticeable by habits of esteem and preference. The question arises here that how few families succeeded in maintaining such relations besides there was a provision of an independent voting system. Though there have been divisions among classes but the system which Romans introduced it worked for a quite long period. The central figure was a person with prestige and it was surrounded by the extended families and deponents whose status was fluctuating. The topography itself proves that the township plan in Rome was in such a way that the houses of importance were scattered throughout instead of clustering high class society and slums. It is a matter of fact that Romans never thought of providing equality in their society.

### 16.4.2 The Family

The base of every Roman family was ownership of land because without land the family had to be a slave or tenant on other's land. The shape of the family was extended and beyond the imagination of modern nuclear family. In upper class families the patrimonial concept was there which ensured the transfer of properties from one generation to another within the family itself. The eldest member of the family was the supreme. The father (eldest member) used to get the fatherly power (paterfamilias) and acted as a guiding hand over the other family members sharing the same roof. The eldest living member (paterfamilias) has the full authority (potestas) to beat, kill, and send in the slavery to any member

of his family. He was also the owner of all the properties associated with the family members. In case such families that has no sons or children to succeed the property, such families were given the option of appointing any male member as a guardian from their extended family. He was given virtue to name all the young ones born in the family. There was also a provision of punishment to the family members, but it was processed through only consulting a statute body "family council" whose decision were socially binding. The ancestors were given more regards. They maintained the dignity of patrimony. The families used to keep the portrait busts of their dead ancestors along with waxen death masks and were worshiped during funerals to glorify the past services of the family towards the state. The love marriages concept seems to be absent in Roman civilization and they preferred arrange marriages. After marriage, brides used to join the husband's family where she was staying with her father in law and other members of the family.

### 16.4.3    The Condition of Women

The condition of women in Roman Empire was protected by the laws. All freeborn women essentially were under some legal guardianship for their whole life. Roman women were educated and were capable of inheriting properties. The women controlled all her dowry which was brought and received by her at the time of her marriage, though, the condition of the women in comparison to men was prone to proximity. Women were viewed weak, but few instances show that they were also enjoying high public profiles. She steered all domestic affairs. The Roman gave so much freedom to their women considering them ideal like pudicitia, education, agreeableness, but within a limit and there was a provision of punishment by the society if they found guilty of crossing their limits. Women also enjoyed high profile public life in Roman Empire. The constructions of some famous public buildings like "Eumachia" were contributed by women. Some sources reveal that the lower class women enjoyed more liberty in comparison to upper class women. Evidences further revealed that women used to work with men step by step at public sites. The evidences further exposed that slave women faced toughed time as on many occasions they were sexually abused, besides they shared servitude with male slaves.

### 16.4.4    Roman's Slavery

Slavery has been considered as a low-grade profile throughout world and even in Rome it was practiced without any norm. The slaves in Rome were not determined by colour or caste but based on their status. As per Roman's law, slaves were recognised as property. There was no legal protection to slaves and master's authority was absolute on them. Slaves were like commodity and they were sold and bought like the cattle. Through literature sources it has been revealed that there existed five categories of slaves in Rome. War prisoners used to be the first category of slaves. The children born to those in-house slaves were termed as "vernae". There were certain restrictions over slaves like they were not allowed for legal marriage but were free to create partnership and their young ones were given the status of slave only. The unwanted children were also put into the practice of slavery. Another category of slaves was those who crossed the border of Rome for getting good quality of products. As the trade practice crossed beyond frontiers, the luxury goods were available out site the empire which resulted in slavery in Rome. The living conditions of the slaves were based on the will of the owner. The trusted and trained were enjoying some freedom movement along

with some comfort. The slaves involved in unskilled or tedious tasks had a tough time. The glamour for slaves was not allowed; in any case all were purely based at the discrete of their owners. The punishment in the form of ferocious behaviour was there in the practice. Slave society was divided into status as the slaves who worked in town considered themselves better in comparison to those who were working in estates. Skilled slaves had given priority over unskilled slaves. There were few slaves who were appointed as in charges for other slaves. The wealthy Romans could own thousands of slaves. However, slaves struggled for on a daily basis and considered as lazy, unreliable, and deceitful and so on by their owners.

In the later period, slaves were allowed to settle on the property of landlords and small plots were given to look after themselves. The slave's property was called peculium. Slaves were also employed for mining, construction, domestic work and at the lowest levels of the state and society.

It is remarkable in the history that the freed slaves have joined the ranks of some prestigious citizen body in Roman society but contrary they were also debarred from certain rights. The liberty of such slaves was purely on the will of his owner and such deeds often showed his generosity and wealth. The freedom of slaves shows less the humanity more in the opportunity as they can be hired as a loyal slave whenever required. In some case they acted as a client for their owners and ready to continue to carry out the past tasks. The freedom of slaves was determined by a ritual called "manumission" performed under the supervision of law.

The state machinery was totally dependent on slave's hard work. The crisis in slave mode of production created crisis in Roman Empire. The supply of slaves was related to wars and when expansion of the Roman Empire came to a halt, the cost of slaves became too high.

# 16.5   URBAN ESTABLISHMENT

The administration governing cities were under the municipal authorities. The excess land of the Roman people was donated to cities to govern. The Roman Empire segregated the empire into different municipal territories like urban territory, agriculture territory, estates and villages. Every city had its own governance scheme and every citizen was free to participate in local politics. The populations in these cities were small and every city was under the scanner of grading system implemented by Romans after conquering Italy. Annual magistrates were appointed along with local dictators. The main duties to these local authorities were to collect taxes, eradication of disputes, ensure the smooth running of the city and its territory. The local authorities were also responsible for the construction and maintenance of public buildings. The Roman cities were having forums and divided into religious, social, political and judicial center. The forum used to host nine days markets. All elections were held in the city. Important religious festivals were celebrated in the temple located in the forum. The celebration in the form of entertainment, theatre events etc were organised in the cities. Basilica was constructed for fulfilling such purposes. The city witnessed amenities like taverns, snack shops, public toilets, places of entertainment and relaxation. The facilities like shops, bars, public facilities etc. were distributed throughout Roman cities. The city was well planned in terms of aqueducts. In this system Romans used to receive water from the nearby spring and send it through channels for the urban use. The house pattern in Roman

cities was in the form of apartments and depicted the economic condition of its residents. The public private partnership (PPP) model was prevailing in the Roman cities as many buildings were constructed and taken care by the local authorities. The system of utilization of private fund for public benefit has been recorded as "euergetism" in Roman literature. The upper classes provided basic public amenities and entertainment for the locals on the cost of image, prestige and status received from the residents.

## 16.6 MEANS OF ENTERTAINMENT IN ROMAN EMPIRE

An essential job which has been mentioned in Roman literature under the provision of "Euergetism" was to provide entertainment and convenience to its residents. The facility of entertainment and leisure was introduced during the era of late Republican and early Imperial periods. The main objective to organise such leisure events by emperors was to gain popularity. Besides gladiators, public baths and chariot races were the two most popular forms of public leisure. Public bath was a symbol of Roman civilization and it was the need of the daily life. The availability of such bathing places with several facilities in Roman buildings throw light on its significance as it was one of the prime components of every Roman buildings whether it was a country villa or fort. There used to be a sequence of heated rooms through which every bather was proceeding in a queue. These bathers used to share communal bathing in these heated pools. The bathing exercise (ritual) used to be time consuming activity to complete whole circuit if someone wanted to recreate himself. It is the place where Romans used to meet, gossip, relax, drink, celebrate parties, mingle and it was a center of many fun-loving activities. All around the empire there existed baths, either in the form of locally operated large baths which were constructed with the support of emperor's fund or private operated baths run as business. The Chariot race was another means of mass entertainment for Romans. It was a most popular event staged by the Romans. Though chariot racing was an ancient phenomenon, but its glory has been achieved by Romans when they promoted it as a means of mass entertainment. Through the available literature it has been mentioned that this chariot race was organised in circuses which were four stories high and used to attract 200,000 spectator majorities of them considered to be fanatical followers. When such chariot races were conducted, the whole city was almost deserted. The chariot races were divided into four teams or factions white, blue, green and red. The regular race attracted three participants from each faction. The chariots were supposed to be two, four, six horse pulled vehicles. Sometimes the chariot race proved to be violent in nature when due course of racing the chariot got crashed. Betting was the main attraction while racing was going on. The graveyards depicting the images of chariot drivers prove the complexity and temptation of the sports.

Gladiator was another means of most watched popular entertainment in the Roman Empire which was organised on the occasion of funerals. Such organised games were held in an area purposely built stadium called arena. The term gladiator comes from Latin word "*gladiators" which was used to denote their small sword, principal weapon.* Colosseum was one of the biggest arenas which used to host more than 50,000 spectators together. Gladiators were professional fighters skilled with specific arm and weapons and martial art whose contest was really a matter of life and death, kill or to be killed. The gladiators used to be either slaves or

prisoners of wars with very short life expectancy as the fight used to be fatal leading to death. These Gladiators games were the platform for rulers and rich aristocrats to show off their wealth, remember their military victories, mark of visits of important dignitaries, birthday celebration or divert people from the political and economic issues. Besides gladiator, other popular events which were organised are hunting of wild and exotic animals, execution of prisoners, throwing of religious martyrs in front of lions. The Roman literature also reveals that there were special gladiator schools throughout Roman Empire to train and produce good quality of gladiators. There seems to be some interesting happening in this gladiator fight too. Like the losing gladiator who asked for mercy by surrendering his weapon and shield along with raising his finger. If the fight was in front of emperor, then he was the decision maker. Sometimes crowd also shouted by showing their hand gestures. If they show their thumbs up it means the gladiator can go and if the thumbs are down it means he should be executed. There was also a provision of awards and rewards for the gladiators with outstanding performances. They were offered crown and silver dish with cash prize or sometimes freedom from the slavery. Gladiator contests however came to an end by 404 CE when Emperor Honorius ordered to shut down the gladiator schools.

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**Check Your Progress-2**

1) Describe the condition of women and slaves in Roman Republic.

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2) Write a note on entertainment facilities in Roman Empire.

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## 16.7    CHRISTIANITY IN ROMAN EMPIRE

Due to lack of solid moral components in Roman religion, they preferred to opt philosophy as a guide line for their survival. Earlier, when Christianity was new, the Christians were hunted like anything. Those who neglected the supremacy of Gods were the biggest enemy to the government as it was against the law. The culprits were identified, searched and thrown to the lions. Even the meetings in this regard were banned and there are evidences that the Christians were beaten and attacked by the mob. The rise of Christianity in Rome saw its golden period in 2nd and 3rd Century A.D. It was the emperor Constantine who was converted to Christianity in 313 CE and imposed Christianity legal in Rome. He favoured

Christianity over other religion. Under his emperorship no Christian was arrested and as a result Christianity became a dominant and official religion in Rome. Later, it was a compulsion to be a Christian if anyone wanted to be in Rome. He is also credited with providing land and finance to build church and place of worship.

## 16.8    THE CONSTANTINE AND LATE EMPIRES

No doubt, the tenure of Emperor Constantine was one of the most important periods of all the Roman emperors. His regime has been notable for reformations particularly the introduction of Christianity in Roman Empire along with following the tradition of recruiting Germans into his army. Constantine set up his own guidelines for rule, prolonged civil war against three of his rivals, finally succeeded in joining his rule in A.D. 326. Constantine also established a new capital at the site of Greek Byzantium between A.D. 324 and 330. The succeeding rulers faced snowballing difficulties and numerous efforts were taken to remove them. The Great Theodosius considering the risk of empire's security officially split the Roman Empire into two halves eastern and western assigning separate rulers to each one. Due to Barbarization and their frequent attacks the Roman armies became weaker and as a result they hired Goths and other similar barbarians to fight against them inside their empire. The pressure from German migrants in the territory also held responsible for downfall of Roman Empire. Germans settled in the state on their own terms and conditions completely ignoring Roman customs and traditions. German leaders became equally powerful at court. By the end of 5th Century, few emperors were declared as puppets into the hands of German military advisors. During later stage of declination, cities lost their importance and aristocrats moved to big villas in the countryside. Religious disputes continued up to 5th Century A.D and in fact Christian authorities succeeded in demolishing the traditional pagan cult of Roman Empire. However, the last pagan emperor Julian put an effort to bring reformations against Christianity. After him all the emperors followed Christianity and Theodosius violently attacked over pagan cults and delivered laws of intolerance against them.

## 16.9    THE FALL OF ROMAN EMPIRE

The major factor that contributed into the downfall of Roman Empire was the division of the Empire that took place in 395 CE. The expectation to divide was for fruitful results but the fate of the two halves begins to deviate. These two states started quarreling over the border issues. The east became powerful while west became weaker and weaker day by day. The east survived because it was surrounded by defensible borders, more in population in comparison to west, fewer taxes and relied less over German troops.

The barbarian tribes started invading Roman Empire (3rd century CE) and till 4th and 5th centuries AD, they became inhabitants of those invaded territories. These inhabited barbarians were familiar with the Roman's society, law, mode of life and internal problems.

Besides these internal factors the external factor like their main enemy Persia was facing with its own internal problems, hardly it concentrated to attack. The era of child emperors of west who ruled under the supervision of German Military Advisors came to an end by CE. 476 as the last emperor, Romulus Augustus was

over thrown by German chief Odoacer. The consequences lead towards the migration of Germanic tribes towards imperial territory and made a permanent residence with the permission of the emperor.

The barbaric tribes started introducing new ideas about social and political institutions among local residents of Roman Empire. This was also responsible for break-up, crisis and decline of Roman Empire. The roads, cities, trade and commerce everything was ransacked leaving it on its fate, pirates and bandits made the travel risky, all these circumstances proved to be responsible for the decline of Western Rome. Ultimately it was the eastern Rome which survived as Byzantine Empire and ruled up to another thousand years preserving ancient Roman culture.

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**Check Your Progress-3**

1) Why was spread of Christianity not allowed initially In Roman Empire?

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2) Elaborate the reasons of fall of Roman Empire.

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## 16.10 LET US SUM UP

In the present unit we have discussed brief history of Italy, emergence of Rome and some specific happenings. Roman's political, social and governance system are also discussed. We have also touched urban establishment, means of entertainment, Christianity and its spread, late empire and its fall in brief. It is very difficult to provide all details of Roman Empire in a single unit, so we have confined our discussion to select specific features and landmarks.

## 16.11 KEY WORDS

| | | |
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| **Senate** | : | Council of nobles |
| **Oligarchy** | : | State governed by small group of person with all powers |
| **Phoenician** | : | Inhabitants of Phoenicia (part of Syria) |
| **Hellenization of Rome** | : | Cultural loss of Rome due to exposure of Greek culture |

## 16.12   ANSWER TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

**Check Your Progress-1**

1)   See Section 16.2

2)   See Sub-section 16.3.3

**Check Your Progress-2**

1)   See Sub-section 16.4.3 and 16.4.4

2)   See Section 16.6

**Check Your Progress-3**

1)   See Section 16.7

2)   See Section 16.9

# UNIT 17    TRADE ROUTES AND SEA-VOYAGES

## 17.0    OBJECTIVES

After reading this unit, you will be able to:

- understand different trade routes and their importance;

- familiarise yourself with spice Route and Silk Route;

- identify other trading routes and their role;

- know sea-voyages done by Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama; and

- Learn route strategy of China and India in present scenario.

## 17.1    INTRODUCTION

In the Unit 14 related to concept of discovery, we have already discussed discovery, its type, nature, and characteristics. In the section of the World Discovery, you have understood the importance of discovery of lost cities and civilizations. In this unit we will discuss discovery of trade routes, mainly Spice

Route and Silk Route, and other important routes. We will also discuss sea-voyages done by Vasco Da Gama and Christopher Columbus and present route politics with their consequences.

## 17.2  AGE OF DISCOVERY

Age of Discovery, also known as the "Age of Exploration", is the time period when Europeans (mostly) explored new places, destination etc located in Africa, Americas, Asia and Oceania (Australia, New Zealand, South Pacific Islands) started from 15th century to 17th century.

Such discoveries resulted in new routes, oceanic trade, commercial practices, and exchange of culture, ideas, technology and above all colonization of countries/region by Portuguese, Dutch, French, Spanish, British and Japanese (From 1511 to 1984). Most prominent effect of discovery was finding of America (by chance) by Columbus (instead of India) and discovery of new route to India through Indian Ocean via the Cape of Good Hope by Portuguese explorer navigator Vasco da Gama in 1498. This discovery created a new route for Spice trade and affected whole world's political and social framework.

## 17.3  TRADE ROUTES

Since time immemorial, the transportation of goods from center of production to center of consumption was by trade routes. Rare commodities like spices and salt were available only in some regions were the biggest driver for development of trade route, but once developed and established these routes also exchanged culture, religion, tradition, language, knowledge, ideas and sometimes even virus and bacteria.

During middle age, transportation of commodities was made through land and water routes. Arab merchants played major role in the spread of business through trading routes. Central Asian's trade was mainly through land routes. Mediterranean region was linked with Iran, India and China through caravan routes. Muslim traders had established trading posts in Gujarat, Sind and Saymur (near Mumbai).

Major ports of that time were Jor, Jidda (Red Sea Ports), Ubullah (Persian Gulf), Siraf, Basra, Yemen, Muscat, and Oman etc.

In history of human civilization, silk route and spice route are the two most famous trade routes.

### 17.3.1  Spice Route

The sea route from west coast of Japan to Indonesian islands to India (around) to Middle East to Mediterranean area (across) to Europe is called Spice Route. Some author also mentioned this Spice Route with the name "Maritime Silk Roads". This was the sea route network for connecting the East with the West. Such dangerous sea routes were travelled by enthusiastic and brave sailors and explorers for trading (business tourism) and adventure (part of tourism). In those days demand of spices from India and South East Asian countries to European countries was the main reason for development of spice route. The articles traded were cinnamon, cassia, cardamom, ginger, peeper, turmeric, opium, ivory, silk,

cloth, porcelain, metals and precious/semi precious gemstones. The trading of articles brought heavy profits to traders who were prepared to take risk by voyaging on dangerous oceanic routes. Through this route only articles were not exchanged but there was exchange of people, thoughts philosophy, life style, foods, habits, cloth, knowledge, technology, religion, beliefs, culture, expertise, scientific and artistic skills. The word 'spice' comes from 'species' (Latin word) which means "item of special value." In those days spices were most valuable because of reasons mentioned below.

- Flavouring of food (cooking)

- As a preservative

- Medicinal and Spiritual values

- Ritual value/significance

- Used in religious ceremony

- Purifier of air ( aroma )

- Prestige and Royalty

- Spices were small, dried and could be transported easily.

Spices were so valuable that Arab traders spread strange and unbelievable stories related to harvesting and collection of spices. Spices were linked to giant eagles, phoenix, dragons and serpents. Such myths and legends were woven in order to protect profit, trade secret and hide the sources of the spices. The mark of spice trades beginning in 3000 BC can be traced at port Muziris (Kerala-India) that was referred to as the "land of Spices" or "Spice Garden of India". Kerala (India) was the place for that, tracing the route was so important that Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus and other explorers invested their whole life.

The Sea routes to India and Srilanka were first controlled by Indians and Ethiopians and later with rise of Islam, Arab traders started dominating sea trade routes. The pattern of trade was changed in medieval period due to zeal of "Discovery of new lands and routes" by Europeans. Discovery Age created favorable circumstances for Portuguese, Dutch, British and Spanish to control part of Spice Trade Route.

### 17.3.1.1  Diffusion of Culture

Spice Trade was responsible for spread of Indian cuisine to Malaysia and Indonesia (South East Asia) where mixture of spices and curries became very popular. Europeans intermarried with the Indians and popularised baking skill, vinegar making and adopted Indian food and its taste. Spice Trade was most importantly responsible for the spread of Hinduism and Buddhism religion in the South East Asian Countries. Buddhism specially spread with maritime trade promoted art, literacy and coinage. Muslim merchants played crucial role in the spread of Islam religion and trade. Saint Francis Xavier (Christian Missionaries) spread Christianity in the East. Traders such as Arabs from Aden, Chinese from Fujian province, South Indian Chettis, Gujarati Banias and Syrian Christians etc were involved in Spice Trade. Culture, tradition, language, lifestyle, costumes etc were all affected by intermingling of two different geographical zones.

South East Asian food is a mixed form of Middle Eastern, Chinese, Indian, Portuguese, French, Polynesian and other European influences. Indonesian and

Malaysian cuisines share a common use of coconut milk. Fish sauce has strongly influenced Vietnamese and Thai cuisines.

Some records prove that spice trade began in the Middle East over 4000 years ago. It was controlled by Arab merchants who spread mythical and strange stories only to protect their spice trade right and profit. Europeans were forced to pay inflated price of spices as it was considered rare and hard to obtain. Initially, spice trade was conducted by camels over land routes (Silk Road) via India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Turkey. Europe, North Africa, Mediterranean area and Asia was connected by Silk Road. Silk Road trade was one of the significant factor in the development of the great civilizations of Rome, Arabia, Persia (Iran), Egypt, India and China. In the year 1453, the fall of the Constantinople (Istanbul–Turkey) to the Ottoman Empire (Muslims) ended Roman Empire. Rise of Ottoman Empire cut off the land connection between Asia and Europe. Ottoman Empire controls the trade route of that time and charged heavy taxes on the articles moving towards west. The activities of Ottoman Empire forced Western Europe to start the age of discovery and exploration by finding an alternative route to Asia. Western Europeans were not ready to be dependent on Ottoman Empire for lucrative spice trade. Spice trade was the world's biggest industry that established and destroyed empires and motivated Europeans to map the world by conducting comparatively dangerous sea-voyages. It also changed culinary world forever.

### 17.3.1.2 Spices vs Globalization

The value and quest for spices were the earliest drivers of globalization. Spices were responsible for creation of global economic network in middle age. The spices were the global commodity with complex chain of relation in between consumers and cultivators. Consumers were ignorant about the process and methods of cultivation of spices due to myth, stories, danger involved and mysterious origins. Spices were highly priced with limited supply. The desire of controlling spice trade was the major factor for colonial empires to create military, political and commercial network under a single rule.

The global demand of spices motivated Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama to initiate dangerous sea-voyages which finally culminated into waves of European Colonialism. All the ancient survived cookery books have emphasised use of spices in different forms. Spices were extensively used for taste combination, flavour, health, colour, medicinal benefits, fragrance (like present day aromatherapy), elite status and preservation. A spice growing region like India was very exotic and alluring to the Europeans. Europeans geographical maps placed India close to Bible's Garden of Eden (Earthly Paradise). Early Europeans thought that Indian pepper grew on trees, guarded by poisonous serpents that would bite who dare to come close for collecting the fruit.

The availability and prices of spices in Europe were affected by global factors like India's relation with neighbouring powers (Muslim and Christian) and weather condition in the region (mausam and mansoon). Portuguese, Dutch, British etc fought with each other only to control spice trade. Even in the 17th century Dutch and English were fighting to control spice region and as a settlement New York or Dutch New Amsterdam was exchanged by English (British) for one of the nutmeg growing region (Moluccan Islands). It's a fact that spices were the main cause of large scale global economic network, large empires and motivation for European's to expand and colonized the whole world.

## 17.3.2 Silk Route

This was one of the most famous trade routes of ancient times that connected China to Rome. Through Silk trade route, silk was traded to Rome from China in exchange of gold, silver and wool. It was originated from Xi'an in China, travelled alongside the Great Wall of China to Pamir Mountains (Afghanistan) to Levant. At Levant articles were shipped to Mediterranean ports. This trade route not only transported goods but also became a major channel of knowledge, technology, religion and arts. In between, some centers became important melting pots for intellectual amalgamation like Samarkand (Uzbekistan). The distance between China to Rome was nearly 4000 miles, so it was not possible for one trader to cross whole length. One trader was specialised to transport goods on a particular section of silk trade route, handed over to another trader for onward journey. In the fourth century CE, the Silk Trade Route became unsafe due to crumbling of Roman Empire. In 13th century it was revived by the Mongols. Through Silk Road, the explorer Marco Polo visited China and became first European to do so. Some researcher says that even spread of bacteria caused plague was through silk trade route.

According to, historical records sericulture developed as early as 4000–3000 BCE. Southern China was one of the ancient, most famous centres of Sericulture. In earlier days silk was so valuable that acted as currency. Until the 5th century, the process of silk making was secretly guarded by Chinese. Silk making was backbone of many Chinese rural economies. In the Han dynasty, silk making became a major industry and one of the chief exports. Later India and Japan also became major center of silk producing areas.

The caravan route across Central Asia (Silk Road) traded silk from China to Syria and then to Rome. India was shipping raw silk and cloth to Persia. Persia became one of the major trading centers between East and West. Rome, Greece, Egypt and Syria developed silk weaving and dyeing as a craft. It is said that the two Persian monks who were living in China, smuggled silkworms in bamboo canes to Istanbul (Constantinople) which started European Sericulture business.

The silk road traded goods like silk, satin and other fine fabrics, slaves, spices, medicines, perfumes, musk, porcelain, glassware and jewel. This route passes from ancient China, India, Persia, Asia Minor and Mediterranean countries and created favourable condition for technological, cultural and commercial exchange between nomads, rulers, soldiers, missionaries, pilgrims, merchants and traders.

The trading activity on the Silk Road was a significant factor in the development of great civilizations like China, Rome, Arabia, Persia, Egypt and India.

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**Check Your Progress-1**

1) What do you mean by trade routes?

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2) Elaborate the route of Spice and Silk trade route.

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3) What is the role of spices in globalization and cultural diffusion?

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# 17.4 OTHER TRADING ROUTES

"Age of Discovery" (exploration) created important commercial links between America, Europe, Africa and Asia. International trade was executed through Baltic, Atlantic, Mediterranean, Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean. One research has listed four major routes for crossing Mediterranean. Two trading routes were from Indian Ocean and other two were land routes. One trading route was started from China to steppes of Southern Siberia and culminated at Black Sea. The second trading route was from China to desert of Turkistan to Iran and connected to Persian Gulf. In this trading route land and Sea routes were interconnected. Other routes were from Indian Ocean like from India to Malacca and then to East Indies, converged at the Persian Gulf. There were so many other trading routes that connected England, France, Troyes and Compiegne etc. Holland emerged as the main centre of trade due to network of canals and rivers.

## 17.4.1 Incense Route

Romans, Greeks and Egyptians were very fond of Frankincense and myrrh which was found in Yemen and Oman (Southern end of Arabian Peninsula). Frankincense and myrrh was burned as incense or used as perfumes. It was also used during burial rituals to aid embalming. The Incense Route was developed to transport valuable incense to the Mediterranean by Arabs through camel. This incense were derived from tree sap and dried in the sun. Even Pliny the Elder (Roman historian) had mentioned trading of Frankincense and myrrh in his writings. With the improvement in boat design and development of sea routes, this ancient overland route became redundant by the first century CE.

## 17.4.2 Amber Road (Trading Beads)

Romans have developed Amber Road for transporting amber beads from the Baltic to the rest of Europe. Amber beads were used as decorative item and valued for medicinal purposes. Baltic Sea is famous for good quality amber beads which were formed millions of years ago when covered forest submerged. Traces

of old Amber Road can be found at Poland where one of the routes is known as "Amber Highway".

### 17.4.3    Tea Route (Tea-Horse Road)

Tea route was developed for transporting Chinese tea and Tibetan warhorses from Hengduan Mountains of China through Tibet to India. This route was most dangerous due to terrain of crossing areas and numerous rivers. During Song dynasty (960–1279) maximum trading was done through this dangerous route. With increase of sea routes, the importance of Tea route was marginalised.

### 17.4.4    Salt Route

Since time immemorial, salt has been used as a preservative, antiseptic and for adding flavour to the food. It was a scarce mineral in antiquity, so areas rich in salt became important trading center like Roman via Salaria. This route passed from Ostia (near Rome) to Italy to Adriatic coast. The importance of salt can be recognised from the word "Salary" (Roman soldier's pay). Another important salt route was from Luneburg (north Germany) to Lubeck (German Coast). North Germany region was one of the major salt sources for Northern Europe.

### 17.4.5    Trading across the Desert (Trans Saharan Trade Route)

The Saharan desert was having many criss-cross trading links in between North Africa to West Africa. In this route camel was used to transport gold, slaves, salt, cloth, ostrich feathers, European guns etc. Through this route spread of Islam, Arabic knowledge, education and language took place. This route also encouraged state building and development of monetary system. With the advent of trans-Atlantic trade by the Europeans, this inland route was marginalised as commodities and wealth started moving from inland to coastal areas.

### 17.4.6    Bronze Age Business (Tin Route)

For creating stronger and useful metal like bronze, copper must be alloyed with tin. This technology created demand of tin which was not found in many places. One tin route flourished from Cornwall tin mines (SW of Britain) to France to Greece and beyond (first millennium BCE). Written record is not available but location of many hill forts as trading posts revealed existence of such trading route. Archaeological records also corroborated existence of Tin Route between northern Europe to Mediterranean.

### 17.4.7    Uttarpath and Dakshinpath

The two major trade routes of Indian subcontinent were Uttarpath of the north and north-west and Dakshinpath of the central India and the southern peninsula. Uttarpath is also referred as "Northern High Road". This trade route included the whole of North Western India, Northern India, Eastern India and also Himalaya in the north to Vindhya in the south.  The route connected Bengal, Bihar, Gorakhpur, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Jallunder, Lahore, Taxila etc. Its Southern sector connected Lahore, Delhi, Hastinapur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Patliputra and Rajgir etc. The Manibhadra yaksha was the presiding deity of the Uttarapath traders. This trade route was famous for its fine breed of horses and horse dealers.

Dakshinpath, is often referred as "Southern High Road" connected Varanasi, Ujjain, Narmada Valley and Pratisthana (Paithan – Maharashtra) and then to

western coast of India, running in southern direction. Manimekalai was the presiding deity of Dakshinpath traders.

Lapis Lazuli, silver, semiprecious stones, sea shells, gold, lead, copper, iron, sandalwood, conch-shells, diamonds, rubies, pearls, cloth and rain proof cloth were the trading articles.

These trade routes were used by merchants, tourists, pilgrims, students, actors, acrobats, kings, army, horse traders, peddlers, monks etc for their respective purposes.

These trade routes were connected to sea ports like Uttarpath which was further connected to Odisha coasts, Sind and Rajasthan. The Dakshinpath was connected to Virampattinam (Arikamedu) through Pratisthan.

## 17.5 MARKETS AND FAIRS

Trade routes were responsible for establishment of markets and fairs. It is said that India was having nearly 3200 towns in 16th century. All towns were having markets and in some cases more than one market. A merchant reports revealed that Jaunpur's (Eastern U.P.) fifty two paragons had mandi and bazaars. Dindigul, Cambay, Broach, Masuli- patnam, Bijapur, Delhi, Dacca, Patna, Multan, Lahore, Agra, Surat etc were centers of International trade. In medieval time Agra was bigger than London. The Cambridge Economic History of India, vol. 1 has reported exchange of commodities in India. As per that during 14th century Delhi was getting

Horses from Khurasan via Multan

Grain from different parts of country

Wines from Kol (Aligarh) and Meerut

Betel Leaf from Dhar (Malwa)

Cloth from Awadh (Ayodhya)

Muslin from Devagiri

Striped cloth from Bengal

Brocade from Tabriz (Iran)etc.

Arab region was having big markets in almost all towns like Basra, Baghdad, Mecca, Harmuz, Aden, Istanbul, Jeddah etc. China's market centers were attracting traders from India, Africa and Central Asia. Cairo (Egypt) was having more than thirty markets. Mexico, Brazil, Argentina were also had big markets for trading activities. In most of the cases these markets were also associated with either religious or ritual festivals. These fairs were held in a particular season or time of year. Some fairs were specialised in a particular commodity and became centre of trade.

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**Check Your Progress-2**

1)  What is Incense Route and Trans-Saharan Trade Route?

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2) Describe Uttarapath and Dakshinpath trade routes.

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3) What is the role of markets and fairs in trade?

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## 17.6 CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS – SEA VOYAGES

Christopher Colombus was born in the year 1451 at Genoa (Italy). His father (Domenico Columbo) was a wool merchant. After completing his formal education, he started sailing on trading trips. In the year 1476, he went to Portugal and set up a mapmaking business with his brother. In 1479 Christopher Columbus married a noblewoman called Felipa Perestrello Moniz (daughter of explorer Bartolomeu Perestrello, involved in discovery of Madeira Islands). Christopher's wife provided charts of the currents and winds in the Atlantic. Christopher Columbus tried to gain patronage of the Portugal king for starting sea-voyage to find new trade route to the Indies, but his proposal was not accepted.

In the year 1485, after death of his wife he moved to Spain and started a shop of maps and charts.

In the 1450s, northern Africa was controlled by Turkish Empire who blocked Europe's easiest access to spices. Many countries started finding alternative route to get spices via sea. Portugal in practical tried hard to find a route around the Southern tip of Africa (Cape of Good Hope). At that time earth's actual size was not known and proved but Columbus argued that whatever earth size is presumed is too large. Columbus calculation of earth size set the world at 66 percent smaller than previous estimates. For finding new route to spices, he first presented his plan to Portugal in 1483, but it was rejected. In 1487, Columbus submitted his plan to King Henry VII of England and King Charles VIII of France but was not able to convince. Columbus petitioned his plan of voyage to Spanish court in the years 1486 and 1491. First it was refused but in the year 1492 King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella (Spain) finally agreed to patronise and provided money and ship to Christopher Columbus.

September 1492: Columbus started his journey from Palos, Spain in the Santa Maria Ship

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Two more ships named Pinta and Nina also accompanied

⇩

Reached Canaries under favourable condition

⇩

Weather condition changed at Sargasso Sea

⇩

Crew becomes disgruntled

⇩

False landfall spotted

⇩

October 12, 1492 landed on witling's Island (Bahamas)
(They named discovered island as San Salvador and believed that as passage to India and China).

⇩

Reached Cuba

⇩

Santa Maria ship sinks (cost of Hispaniola). Columbus established the first Spanish settlement in the New world.

⇩

Started return journey to Palos in Spain

⇩

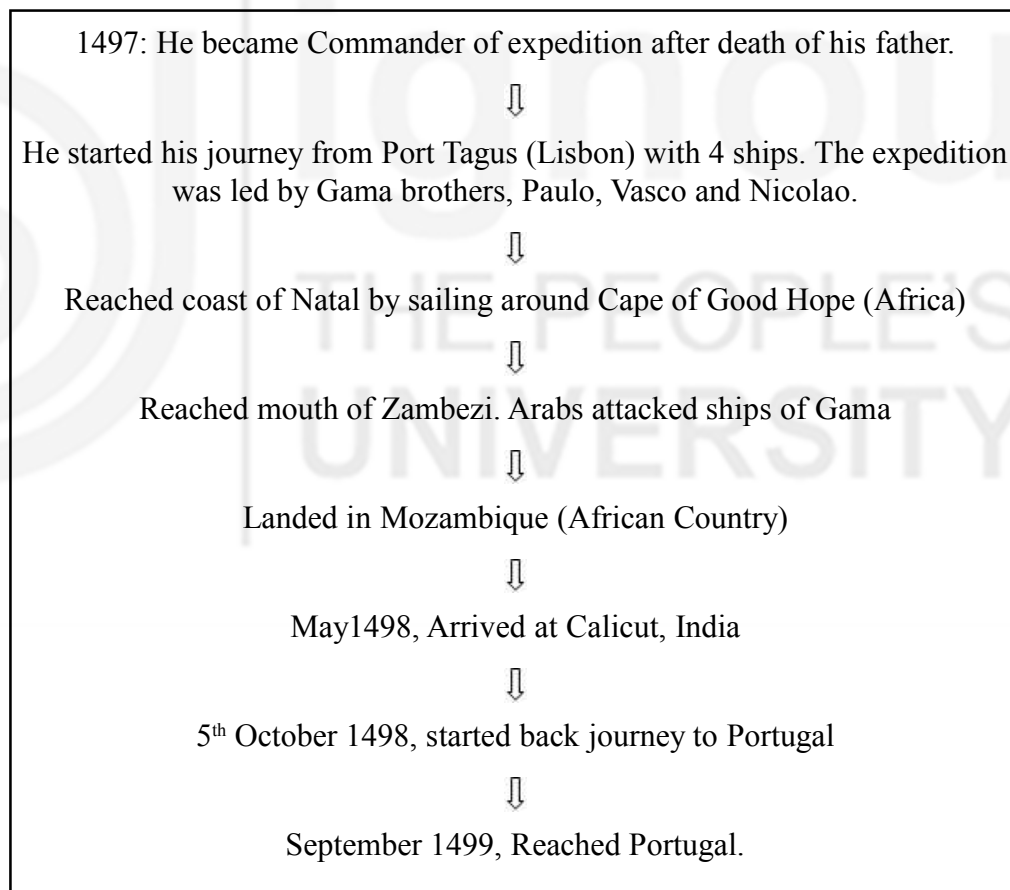5th March 1493, Columbus arrived at Palos in Spain with news of new world discovery.

On October12, 1492, Christopher Columbus landed on a small island situated in the Caribbean Sea. They named it as San Salvador. This day is celebrated as Columbus Day in America. Columbus was sure that he had come to India so he dubbed the natives of that island as Indians. The crew further travelled along the coast of Cuba and Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) but Santa Maria ship crashed into a reef of Haiti. Columbus started his return Journey to Spain with several captive natives to prove his achievements. Historical records tell that Columbus was not the first European to land there but Vikings had reached there several hundred years back. In later period Columbus made three more journeys to the new world. Columbus explored Jamaica and established Spanish settlement in Haiti. At Haiti, the native people (Taino) were forced to search for Gold. Christopher Columbus was criticized for condition of Spanish settlement at South America and an inquiry was conducted. During further voyages, he explored coast of Venezuela, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama etc. He died in the year 1506.

## 17.7    VASCO DA GAMA –  SEA VOYAGES

Vasco da Gama was born to a noble family in Sines at Portugal in the year 1460. He was one of the most successful explorers of the age of geographical discovery. He was the first European to discover water trade route between India and Europe. In the said voyage, Gama sailed around Cape of Good Hope (Africa). Gama's voyage breaks the monopoly of the Arab and created a new route to India for trade of spices and other commodities.

Not much information is available about his early life, but it has been proved that he was living in maritime environment and learned desired skills of sailing, fishing and swimming. He studied navigation, astronomy, mathematics, geometry, physics and various languages. He became a naval officer at the age of 23. He played an important role in defending Portuguese interest related to West African coast and other areas against the French incursions. Gama's father was selected to lead a voyage to open new sea trading route to Asia. His father's selection created favorable environment for Vasco da Gama to become an Explorer. The chronological development of Vasco da Gama's voyage is given below.

**Voyage of Vasco da Gama**

1497: He became Commander of expedition after death of his father.

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He started his journey from Port Tagus (Lisbon) with 4 ships. The expedition was led by Gama brothers, Paulo, Vasco and Nicolao.

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Reached coast of Natal by sailing around Cape of Good Hope (Africa)

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Reached mouth of Zambezi. Arabs attacked ships of Gama

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Landed in Mozambique (African Country)

⇩

May1498, Arrived at Calicut, India

⇩

5th October 1498, started back journey to Portugal

⇩

September 1499, Reached Portugal.

When Vasco da Gama reached Portugal after discovering India's route, he was declared "Admiral of the Indian Ocean". In the year 1502, he re-visited India on the order of King Manuel I of Portugal. After returning to Portugal, Gama became the Advisor to King on Indian matters.

In the year 1519, the title of "Count" was conferred on Gama and he became Portuguese Viceroy to India. In 1524 he died on the Malabar Coast at Cochin in India.

## 17.8 INDIA, CHINA AND TRADE ROUTES

Recent reports have pointed out that China wants to expand its military influence in Indian Ocean region by reviving historical trade route areas (Silk Route). As per records, during second century BC, China was using sea route to trade in silk with India, Persia, Arabia and Europe. China wants to revive that route through its new silk route plan by establishing an economic cooperation block with Europe, Middle East, Central Asia, South Asia and South East Asia.

China wants to develop a parallel trading network by encircling the whole of Asia and running into Europe. Through this maritime Silk Road, China wants to dominate in Asia-Pacific region. China wants to invest in infrastructure so that Peoples Liberation Army Navy (PLAN) base can be developed in the Indian Ocean and beyond. China wants to create a reliable supply of armaments, food and fuel in South Asia and South East Asia. Even China's "one belt and one road" (OBOR) strategy is for the same purpose.

India has strategised to start a Spice Project. India has initiated "Mausam (Spice Route)" project in which more than 50 countries have been identified. India is creating high level diplomatic engagement with Surinam, Trinidad, Tobago, Mauritius and other African countries, Fiji and 12 other Pacific region countries and South East Asian nations. India wants to revive its historical, religious and ethnic linkages as was with spice trade. Historical and archaeological research is going to be conducted for documenting cultural diversity, commercial and religious interactions in Indian Ocean (East Africa, Arabian Peninsula, Indian Subcontinent, Sri Lanka and South East Asian archipelago). Through these projects and activities India wants to deepen a cultural bonding, ensure maritime security and broaden economic connectivity. India's "Spice Route Project" is diplomatic answer to Chinese "Silk Route Project".

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**Check Your Progress-3**

1) What is the role of Christopher Columbus as an explorer?

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2) Describe the route travelled by Vasco da Gama.

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## 17.9   LET US SUM UP

The transportation of goods from centre of production to centre of consumption was done by trade routes. In the history of human civilization, Silk Route and Spice Route were the most famous trade routes. These trade routes not only transported goods but also became a major channel of knowledge, technology, religion and arts. Age of discovery (Exploration) created more trading links between America, Europe, Africa and Asia. Such exploration had affected whole world's political and social framework. Portuguese, Dutch, British etc fought with each other only to control trade routes and their established colonies Trade routes were responsible for the establishment of markets and fairs. The phenomena of business tourism, cultural tourism, historical tourism, heritage tourism, adventure tourism etc are due to development of trade routes.

Spice trade was responsible for spread of Indian cuisine to the rest of the world. The value and quest for spices were the earliest drivers of Globalization. Spices were responsible for creation of global economic network in middle age. The spices were the global commodity with complex chain of relation in between consumers and cultivators. The global demand of spices motivated Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama to initiate dangerous sea-voyages which finally culminated into waves of European Colonialism. During second century BC, China was using sea route to trade in silk with India, Persia, Arabia and Europe. Now China wants to revive that route through its new silk route plan by establishing an economic cooperation block with Europe, Middle East, Central Asia, South Asia and South East Asia. India is countering Chinese silk route strategy with spice project. India has initiated "Mausam (Spice Route)" Project in which more than 50 countries have been identified and incorporated.

## 17.10   KEY WORDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Age of Discovery** | : | Known as Age of exploration is the time period when Europeans explored new places, destinations etc |
| **Trade Route** | : | The route used for transportation of goods from centre of production to centre of consumption. |
| **Spice Route** | : | Also called "Maritime Silk Road" is the sea route network for connecting the East with the West. |
| **Silk Road** | : | The most famous trade route of ancient times connecting China to Rome for trade of silk, gold, silver wool and other articles. |
| **Christopher Columbus** | : | The explorer wants to discover India but discovered America (by mistake). |
| **Vasco da Gama** | : | The explorer who discovered route to India by sailing around Cape of Good Hope (Africa). |

# 17.11   ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

**Check Your Progress-1**

1)   See Section 17.3

2)   See Sub-section 17.3.1 and 17.3.2

3)   See Sub-section 17.3.1.1 and 17.3.1.2

**Check Your Progress Exercise-2**

1)   See Sub-section 17.4.1 and 17.4.5

2)   See Sub-section 17.4.7

3)   See Section 17.5

**Check Your Progress-3**

1)   See Section 17.6

2)   See Section 17.7

# SOME USEFUL BOOKS AND RESEARCH PAPERS FOR THIS BLOCK

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Goeldner, C. R., & Ritchie, J. R. B. (2006). *Tourism, principles, practices and philosophies* (10th ed). New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons.

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# ACTIVITIES FOR THIS BLOCK

**Note:** Discuss the results of Activities with your Counsellor.

### Activity-1

Take a tour of your city/town and prepare a list of the following structures dating at least one hundred years or more:

a)  Temples

b)  Mosques

c)  Buildings of the following category:

    i)  Sarai

    ii)  Step-well

    iii)  Bridge

### Activity-2

Keep reading the discovery and inventions related to technology and instruments in newspaper and magazines. Try to understand its impacts.

### Activity-3

Visit local area office to find literature related to development plan of your region. Find the process of urbanization of your area and its implications.

### Activity-4

Visit some museums in order to find displayed material related to trade routes and sea-voyages.

### Activity-5

Along with your friends make a visit to the local market. Describe the spices available in the market and their origin.

### Activity-6

Deliver a 15 minutes lecture on the Roman Empire, its contribution and fall to your friends or colleagues.