

100

100

GOOD MARKS

CLASS - 10

SOCIAL SCIENCE

[As Per Latest Syllabus-2022]

CONTENT

1000+ ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

ACCURRATE ANSWERS FOR BOOK EXCERSISE

MORE TIMELINE CHARTS

PREPARED ACCORDING TO GOVT. ANSWER KEY

WITH SIMPLE SENTENCES

PUBLIC MARKS & PATTERN

S.NO	ROMAN	NO.QUESTIONS HAVE TO WRITTEN	MARK FOR EACH QUESTION	TOTAL MARKS
I	ONE MARK	14.Q (ALL QUESTIONS COMPULSORY)	1	14x1= 14
II	TWO MARKS	10.Q (Q.NO 28 IS COMPULSORY)	2	10x2= 20
III	FIVE MARKS	10.Q (Q.NO 42 COMPULSORY)	5	10x5= 50
IV	EIGHT MARKS	2.Q(EITHER OR CHOICE)	8	2x8= 16
TOTAL				100

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HISTORY

OUTBREAK OF FIRST WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

I.

UNIT-1

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

1. What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?

- a) Germany, Austria Hungary, and the Ottomans
- b) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia
- c) Spain, Portugal and Italy
- d) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy

Ans: a) Germany, Austria Hungary, and the Ottomans

2. Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?

- a) China
- b) Japan
- c) Korea
- d) Mongolia

Ans: b) Japan

3. Who said “imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism”?

- a) Lenin
- b) Marx
- c) Sun Yat-sen
- d) Mao Tsetung

Ans: a) Lenin

4. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?

- a) air warfare
- b) trench warfare

- c) submarine warfare d) ship warfare

Ans: b) trench warfare

5. To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?

- a) Britain b) France c) Dutch d) USA

Ans: a) Britain

6. Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland?

- a) Germany b) Russia c) Italy d) France

Ans: b) Russia

II FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Japan forced a war on China in the year **1984**
2. The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of **London** signed in May 1913
3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year **1902**
4. In the Balkans **Macedonia** had mixed population.
5. In the battle of Tannenberg **Russia** suffered heavy losses
6. **Clemenceau** as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.
7. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year **1925**

III CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

1. i) The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
ii) Turkey fought on the side of the central powers
iii) Britain attacked Turkey and captured Constantinople
iv) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.

a) i) and ii) are correct

b) i) and iii) are correct

c) iv) is correct

d) i), ii) and iv) are correct

Answer: d) i), ii) and iv) are correct

2. Assertion: Germany and the United States were producing cheaper manufactured goods and capturing England's markets.

Reason: Both the countries produced required raw material for their industries.

a) Both A and R are correct

b) A is right but R is not the correct reason

c) Both A and R are wrong

d) R is right but A is wrong.

Answer:

b) A is right but R is not the correct reason

3. Assertion: The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.

Reason: There was stiff resistance from the native population.

a) Both A and R are correct

b) A is right but R is not the correct reason

c) Both A and R are wrong

d) R is right but A is wrong.

Answer:

b) A is right but R is not correct reason

IV MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Treaty of Brest- Litovsk | - Versailles | - Russia with Germany |
| 2. Jingoism | - Turkey | - England |
| 3. Kemal Pasha | - Russia with Germany | - Turkey |
| 4. Emden | - England | - Madras |
| 5. Hall of Mirrors | - Madras | - Versailles |

V ANSWER BRIEFLY

1. How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?

With a modern army and navy, Japan had emerged as an advanced industrialised power.

In 1894 Japan forced a war on China .

The crushing defeat of China by little Japan in the Sino-Japanese War surprised the world.

Despite the warning of three great powers Russia, Germany and France-Japan annexed the Liaotung Peninsula with Port Arthur.

By this action Japan proved that it was the strongest nation in South Asia.

2. Name the three countries in the Triple Entente.

Britain , France , Russia.

3. What are the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?

The three militant forms of nationalism in Europe

England - Jingoism

France - Chauvinism

Germany - Kultur

4. What do you know of Trench Warfare?

Trench Warfare:

Trenches or ditches dug by troops enabled soldiers to safely stand and protect themselves from enemy fire.

The main lines of trenches were connected to each other and to the rear by a series of linking trenches through which food, ammunition, fresh troops, mail, and orders were delivered.

5 What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?

Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a remarkable role in Turkey's rebirth

He changed it out all recognition

6. List out any two causes of failure of League of Nations

The founders of this peace organization underestimated the power of nationalism. The principle of 'collective security' could not be applied in actual practice.

When Italy, Japan and Germany, headed by dictators, refused to be bound by the orders of the League, Britain and France were the only major powers to act decisively

VI ANSWER THE FOLLWING IN DETAIL

1 Discuss the main causes of First World War

European Alliances and Counter-Alliances:

In 1900 five of the European Great Powers were divided into two armed camps. One camp consisted of the Central Powers-Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.

Under the guidance of Bismarck, they had formed the Triple Alliance in 1882.

The other camp consisted of France and Russia. Their alliance was formed in 1894 with the promise of mutual help if Germany attacked either of them.

As Japan was increasingly hostile towards Russia, as France was the ally of Russia, it preferred to

ally with Britain (1902)

Thus, was formed the Triple Entente of Britain, France and Russia.

Violent Forms of Nationalism:

With the growth of nationalism, the attitude of “my country right or wrong I support it” developed.

The love for one country demanded hatred for another country. England’s jingoism, France’s chauvinism and Germany’s Kultur were militant forms of nationalism, contributing decisively to the outbreak of War

Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor:

Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany proclaimed that Germany would be the leader of the world.

The German navy was expanded. The sea being considered a preserve of England ever since Napoleon’s defeat at Trafalgar (1805),

Germany’s aggressive diplomacy and rapid building of naval bases convinced Britain that a German navy could be directed only against her.

Therefore, Britain embarked on a naval race, which heightened the tension between the two powers.

Hostility of France towards Germany:

France and Germany were old rivals. Bitter memories of the defeat of 1871 and loss of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany rankled in the minds of the French. German interference in Morocco added to the bitterness.

The British agreement with France over Morocco was not consented by Germany.

So Kaiser Wilhelm II intentionally recognised the independence of the Sultan and demanded an international conference to decide on the future of Morocco.

Imperial Power Politics in the Balkans:

The Young Turk Revolution of 1908, an attempt at creating a strong and modern government in Turkey, provided both Austria and Russia with the opportunity to resume their activities in the Balkans.

Austria and Russia met and agreed that Austria should annexe Bosnia and Herzegovina, while Russia should have freedom to move her warships, through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, to the Mediterranean.

Soon after this, Austria announced the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Austria’s action aroused intense opposition from Serbia. Germany gave Austria firm support.

The enmity between Austria and Serbia led to the outbreak of war in 1914.

The Balkan Wars:

Turkey was a powerful country in the south west of Europe in the first half of eighteenth century.

The Ottoman empire extended over the Balkans and across Hungary to Poland.

The Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.

Both the Turks and their subjects of different nationalities in the Balkans indulged in the most frightful massacres and atrocities. The Armenian genocide is a frightful example

Immediate Cause:

The climax to these events in the Balkans occurred in Sarajevo in Bosnia. On 28 June 1914 the Archduke Franz

Ferdinand, heir to Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria-Hungary, was assassinated by Princip, a Bosnian Serb.

Austria saw in this an opportunity to eliminate Serbia as an independent state. Germany thought that it should strike first. It declared war on Russia on 1 August.

Germany had no quarrel with France, but because of the Franco- Russian Alliance, the German army which was planning a war against both France and Russia wanted to use the occasion to its advantage.

The German violation of Belgian neutrality forced Britain to enter War.

2 Highlight the provisions of Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany?

1. Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered. All Central Powers were directed to pay war indemnity.
2. The German army was to be limited to 100,000 men. A small navy was allowed.
3. The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
4. All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
5. Germany was forced to revoke the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (with Russia) and Bucharest (Bulgaria).
6. Alsace–Lorraine was returned to France.
7. The former Russian territories of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be independent
8. Poland was recreated.

3 Explain the course of the Russian Revolution under the Leadership of Lenin**Introduction:**

The biggest outcome of the War, the Russian revolution, was unique in world history.

The sociopolitical and economic conditions prevailing in Russia were brought to a head by the vast losses and sufferings caused by the War.

There were really two revolutions in the year 1917, one in March and the other in November.

On the abdication of the Tsar the bourgeois government which followed, wanted to continue the war. But the people were against it. So there was a second great uprising under the guidance their leader Lenin, who seized power and established a communist government in Russia.

Takeover by the Bolshevik Party under Lenin's leadership:

In October Lenin persuaded the Bolshevik Central Committee to decide on immediate revolution. Trotsky Prepared a detailed plan.

On 7 November the key government buildings, including the Winter Palace, the Prime Minister's headquarters, were seized by armed factory workers and revolutionary troops.

On 8 November 1917 a new Communist government was in office in Russia. Its head this time was Lenin. The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party.

Outcome of the Revolution:

The Russian Communist Party eliminated illiteracy and poverty in Russia within a record time. Russian industry and agriculture developed remarkably.

Women were given equal rights, including rights to vote. Industries and banks were nationalised.

Land was announced as social property. Land was distributed to poor peasants.

Lenin thought the most important factor for the fall of Provisional government was its failure to withdraw from World War.

So Lenin immediately appealed for peace. Unmindful of the harsh terms dictated by the Central Powers, Lenin opted for withdrawing from the War to concentrate on the formation of new government.

In March 1918 the Treaty of Brest– Litovsk was signed.

4 Estimate the workdone by League of Nations

The League was called in to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925.

The League was successful in three issues. In 1920 a dispute arose between Sweden and Finland over the

- a) Russia b) Belgium C) Japan d) Austria **b) Belgium**

8 In 1916, the naval battle _____ took place in North sea

- a) Battle of Verdun b) Battle of Somme
c) Battle of Jutland d) Battle of Marne **c) Battle of Jutland**

9 Germany surrendered in _____

- a) November 1918 b) September 1919
c) December 1919 d) November 1919 **a) November 1918**

10 _____ produced huge contrasts

- a) Colonialism b) Nationalism c) Imperlism d) Capitalism **d) Capitalism**

II MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Germany | - 1894-95 | -Central Power |
| 2 Zulus | - 1884 | -1879 |
| 3 Sudanese army | - 1896 | - 1884 |
| 4 Adowa | - Central Power | - 1896 |
| 5 Sino-Japanese War | - 1879 | - 1894-95 |

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1 Lenin | - Naval Battles | - Bolsheivks |
| 2 Battle of Jutland | - U.S.A | - Naval Battles |
| 3 Woodrow Wilson | - Bolsheivks | - U.S.A |
| 4 Llyod George | - 28 June 1919 | - England |
| 5 Hall of Mirrors | - England | - 28 June 1919 |

III FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1 In -----, Japan force a war on China. **1894**
- 2----- produced huge contrasts **Capitalism**
- 3 ----- was the imperlist prime minister of South Africa **Cecil Rhodes**
- 4 The Occupation, division, and colonisation of Africa took place from ----- to ----- **1881 to 1914**
- 5 Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy were the ----- **Central Powers**

- 6 The Treaty of London was signed in ----- **May 1913**
- 7 ----- defeated ----- in russo-Japanese War. **Japan, Russia**
- 8 ----- attacked Turkey in Iraq **Britain**
- 9 The Central Power formed ----- under the guidance of Bismark **Tripple Alliance**
- 10 The battle of ----- place in 1916 in North sea. **Jutland**
- 11 The British lost to ----- in 1879 **Zulus**
- 12 The Leauge consisted of ----- **Five Bodies**
- 13 The League of Nations was dissolved in ----- **1946**
- 14 Marxists declared themselves against act of ----- **terrorism**
- 15 Alsace and lorraine was returned to ----- **France**
- 16 The secretrait of League of Nations was located----- **Geneva**
- 17 The ----- was the executive of the League. **Council**

IV SHORT ANSWERS:

1. Define Capitalism?

Capitalism inevitably led to imperialism.

According to Lenin, imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism.

Besides being a market for surplus goods, colonies served another purpose.

2 Define Imperlism?

Imperialism was not just about colonies. It became a total system, the logic of which was total militarization and total war.

3 Define Trust.

A trust is an industrial organisation engaged in the production or distribution of any commodity. The trust would possess adequate control over the supply and price of that commodity to its own advantage.

4 What is alliles?

Nine states that opposed the Central powers were: Russia, France, Britain, Italy, the United States, Belgium, Serbia, Romania and Greece. Romania and Greece declared war on the Central Powers in 1916 and 1917 respectively but played little part in the war.

5 Describe Battle of Verdun?

Between February and July 1916, the Germans attacked Verdun, the famous fortress in the French line.

In the five-month Battle of Verdun two million men took part and half of them were killed.

The British offensive against Germans occurred near the River Somme.

However, decided the fortunes of the War in favour of the Allies

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