

HISTORY VOL-1

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UNDER EACH CAPTIONS : I. OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTER MATH

1. Imperialism

a) What do you know of monopoly capitalism?

The principle of free trade without any control or regulation by the State.

b) How did Japan emerge as an imperial power?

Because of

(i) western education and industrial growth.

(ii) Modern army and navy.

c) Why did the industrial countries need colonies in the nineteenth century?

Need of market for surplus goods and to purchase raw materials.

d) What were the contrasts capitalism produced?

(i) Extreme poverty and extreme wealth,

(ii) Slum and skyscraper and

(iii) Empire state and dependent exploited colony.

2. German Emperor

a) What was the nature of Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany?

He was ruthlessly assertive and aggressive.

b) What was the violent form of Germany called?

Kultur was the violent form of Germany.

c) Why did Kaiser Wilhelm intervene in the Morocco affair?

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As per the Entente Cordiale (1904), The British gave permission a free hand to France over Morocco. So Kaiser Wilhelm intervened in the Morocco affair.

d) What happened to Germany's colonies in Africa?

*The German colonies in Africa were attacked by the Allies.

*The colonies were unable to get any help from Germany.

*Therefore, they were surrendered to the Allies.

3. Balkan Wars

a) Why was Balkan League formed?

There were rivalries among Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and later Montenegro for the control of Macedonia. To solve the problem, the Balkan League was formed

b) What was the outcome of the first Balkan War?

*The war came to an end with the Treaty of London in 1913. A new state of Albania was created.

*Other Balkan states divided up Macedonia between them.

*Turkey was reduced to the area around Constantinople.

c) Who were defeated in this war?

Turkey.

d) What was the name of the Treaty signed at the end of this second Balkan War?

Treaty of Bucharest (1913).

2. THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS

1. Anti-Colonial Struggle in Indo-China

a) Define the concept of decolonisation.

It is a process through which colonial powers transferred institutional

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and legal control over their colonies to the indigenous nationalist governments.

b) What were the three States that formed Indo-China?

Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

c) How did the Communist ideas help in developing the spirit of anti-colonialism?

* Spread of Communist ideas from China was the major cause in developing the spirit of anti-colonialism.

*They also convinced that the considerable wealth of India-China was benefiting the colonial power.

d) Which was the mainstream political party and what was the nature of its composition?

*The mainstream political party in Indo-China was the Vietnam National Party.

* It was composed of the wealthy and middle class sections of the population.

2. Ho Chi Minh.

a) Where was Ho Chi Minh born?

He was born in Tongking.

b) How did Ho Chi Minh become a popular Vietnam Nationalist?

In 1929, a large scale peasant revolt led by Ho Chi Minh. Even though it was a failure, he became very popular.

c) What do you know of Ho Chi Minh's Revolutionary Youth Movement?

* The Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League was a radical organization founded in 1925 by Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam.

* It was a forerunner of Vietnamese communist Party.

d) How was the League for Independence called in Indo-China?

Viet Minh.

3. Political development in South America.

a) By which year did the whole of South America become free from European domination?

By 1830, the whole of South America became free.

b) How many republics came into being from the Central America?

Five republics.

c) In which year was Cuba occupied by the USA?

In 1898.

d) What made oligarchic regimes unpopular in South America?

The Great Depression.

3. WORLD WAR 2

1. Battle of Stalingrad

a) When did Germany attack Stalingrad?

In August 1942.

b) What were the main manufactures of Stalingrad?

Armaments and tractors.

c) What was the name of the plan formulated by Hitler to attack Stalingrad?

Fall Blau (Operation Blue).

d) What is the significance of the Battle of Stalingrad?

i) Even though 10 million Russians died, the people remained loyal to the government.

ii) The Russians successfully defended the city.

iii) The battle marked the turning of the tide of war in favour of the Allies.

2. Japanese Aggression in South-east Asia

a) Name the South-east Asian countries which fell to the Japanese.

Guam, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia) and Burma.

b) Account for the setback of Allies in the Pacific region?

Inadequate preparation.

c) What is the significance of Battle of Midway?

i) The US navy defeated the Japanese navy.

ii) It turned the tide in favour of the Allies.

d) What happened to the Indians living in Burma?

Many Indian walked all the way from Burma to India facing many hardships. Many died of disease and exhaustion.

3. General Assembly and Security Council.

a) List the permanent member countries of the Security Council.

England, France, United States of America, China and Russia.

b) What is the Holocaust?

The word 'holocaust' is used to describe the genocide of nearly six million Jews by the Germans during World War II.

c) Who was the Chairperson of the UN Commission on Human Rights?

President Franklin Roosevelt.

d) What is meant by veto?

It is meant by negative vote. It is given to the five permanent members of the Security Council.

4. THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR 2

1. Cold War

a) Name the two military blocs that emerged in the Post-World War II.

Capitalist bloc under the USA and Communist Bloc under the USSR.

b) Who coined the term "Cold War" and who used it first?

George Orwell, the English writer.

c) What was the response of Soviet Russia to the formation of NATO?

To counter the formation of NATO, Russia formed Warsaw Pact.

d) What was the context in which Warsaw Pact was dissolved?

The Warsaw Pact was dissolved in 1991 following the break-up of USSR.

2. Korean War

a) Who was the President of North Korea during the Korean War?

Kim II.

b) Name the southern rival to the President of North Korea.

Syngman Rhee.

c) How long did the Korean War last?

Three years.

d) What was the human cost of the War?

The human cost was enormous.

3. Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

a) When and where was the first conference on Non-Aligned Movement held?

In 1955 – Bandung, a city in Indonesia.

b) Who were the prominent personalities present in the first conference?

Marshal Tito (Yugoslavia),

Muhammad Nasser (Egypt), Jawaharlal Nehru (India) and Sukarno (Indonesia).

c) What were the objectives of NAM?

*To abstain from allying with any of the two super powers.

*To fight all forms of colonialism and imperialism.

d) List out any two basic principles of Non-Alignment Movement enunciated in the Belgrade Conference.

* Peaceful co-existence,

*Commitment to peace and security.

5. SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19TH CENTURY

1. Aligarh Movement.

i) What is the main aim of this Movement?

To spread modern education to the Muslim community.

ii) Who is considered the soul of this Movement?

Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan.

iii) Why were English books translated into Urdu?

To accept Western science and take up government services.

iv) Name the college which was later raised to the status of a University?

Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College.

2. Ramalinga Adigal.

i) What is Jeevakarunya?

Comparison and mercy on all living beings including plants is Jeevakarunya.

ii) What are the Songs of Grace?

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Thiruvavur.

iii) Point out the major contribution of Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sathya Sangam?

He established a free feeding house for every one irrespective of caste.

iv) Where did he establish his free feeding house?

Vadalur.

3. Deoband Movement.

i) Who were the organizers of this Movement?

Orthodox Muslim Ulema.

ii) What were the two main objectives of the Movement?

(i) Propagating the pure teachings of the Quran and the Hadith.

(ii) Encouraging the spirit of Jihad against the foreign and un-Islamic elements.

iii) Who founded the school at Deoband?

Ulema under the leadership of

i) Muhammad Qasim Wanotavi and

ii) Rashid Ahmad Gangotri.

iv) Against whom the fatwa was issued by Deoband Ulema?

i) 'The United Patriotic Association'

ii) 'The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental Association.

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