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LESSON - 9

1. Give an account of the conditions of the Indian economy at the time of independence.

- ❖ The level of poverty was very high.
- ❖ many skilled artisans had lost their livelihood.
- ❖ The per capita income from agriculture was very low.

2. What were the immediate tasks before the new government headed by Jawaharlal Nehru?

- ❖ Developing the economy. Improving conditions in agriculture.
- ❖ Widening the manufacturing sector.
- ❖ Increasing employment and reducing poverty.

3. What do you understand by the Socialistic Pattern of Society?

- ❖ The reduction of inequalities. Elimination of exploitation.
- ❖ Prevention of concentration of wealth.
- ❖ All citizens would have an equal opportunity to education and employment.

4. Point out the two important considerations that determined the setting up of public sector enterprises in the wake of India's independence.

- ❖ 1.The ideological level. 2. The practical level
- ❖ In ideological level, To establish greater control over the economy in the development of a socialistic pattern .
- ❖ In practical level, The Government accepts responsibility for creating heavy industries.

5. Write about the Bhoodan movement.

- ❖ Bhoodan movement was started by VinobaBhave.
- ❖ Its aim was persuade large landowners to surrender their surplus land voluntarily.
- ❖ VinobaBhave 's Efforts attracted much public attention.

LESSON – 10

1. How did Erasmus pave the way for Reformation?

- ❖ Erasmus was a protester of many Church practices and teachings.
- ❖ His well known work, The Praise of Folly .
- ❖ He made fun of theologians and monks.

2. Write about the Medici family in Florence.

- ❖ A powerful merchant family in Florence called Medici.
- ❖ Cosimo de Medici who was engaged in banking with many branches across Italy.
- ❖ The Medici family patronised many artists.

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3. What do you know of the Papal Bull of 1493?

- ❖ The proclamation drew a north–south line from pole to pole, passing around 320 miles west of the Cape Verde islands.
- ❖ It declared that any new discoveries west of the line belonged to Spain.
- ❖ Portugal was not happy with the arrangement.

4. What was the significant outcome of Spanish Armada?

- ❖ King Philip II of Spain sent an armada to invade England.
- ❖ However, the English easily destroyed the Spanish Armada.
- ❖ This marked the rise of the British as an important power in modern world.

5. Point out the outcome of Diet of Worms.

- ❖ The peace talks with Luther and pope failed.
- ❖ Luther's books banned and burnt.
- ❖ Luther was declared outlaw by the emperor.

6. What purpose did the Star Chamber serve and why was it called so ?

- ❖ Henry VII decided to remove the threat of the nobles to his rule.
- ❖ So he created a special court in the Star Chamber to put the rebellious nobles on trial.
- ❖ In this court palace ceiling were stars painted. so it was called star chamber.

7. Why did feudalism fail in the later stage of the Middle Ages?

- ❖ The plague that struck Europe in medieval time weakened the nobility.
- ❖ As thousands of peasants died, the nobility lost their work force and their taxes too.
- ❖ Nobles died in large numbers during the course of Crusades.

8. Explain Holy Communion or Eucharist.

- ❖ It's a religious ceremony performed in church by Catholics.
- ❖ Catholic Christians partake of Holy Communion in remembrance of the sacrifices made by Jesus.
- ❖ They accept bread and wine which are believed to symbolise the body and blood of Jesus Christ.

9. What did the Inquisition do in Spain?

- ❖ This Inquisition was set up to deal with the Protestants.
- ❖ This Inquisition To give punishment to the heretics.
- ❖ They used many methods to make the heretics confess, which ranged from flogging to burning at the stake.

10. Why was the conflict between families of York and Lancastrian called War of Roses? How did the war come to an end?

- ❖ They wore badges of white rose and red rose respectively, hence the name
- ❖ In this civil war, Henry Tudor emerged victorious and he started a new line of monarchy in England.

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- ❖ He entered into matrimonial alliance with Elizabeth of York family.

11. Highlight the work of the Council of Trent.

- ❖ The Council of Trent emphasised faith in the Bible.
- ❖ The celibacy of the priests and the supremacy of the Pope were upheld.
- ❖ It supported the image worship of Jesus and Mary in all churches.

12. Why is Joan of Arc remembered in history?

- ❖ In Hundred Years war, the French king Charles VII was helped by Joan of Arc.
- ❖ She fought courageously and won the battle at Orleans.
- ❖ Joan of Arc got the title Maid of Orleans.

LESSON - 11

1. What impact did the European settlement in North America make on the indigenous population?

- ❖ The island's indigenous population, forced to mine for gold.
- ❖ They were devastated by European diseases and brutal working conditions.
- ❖ By the end of the sixteenth century it had virtually vanished.

2. What do you know about the Boston Tea Party?

- ❖ Following the Boston Massacre, about 100 activists dressed like Native Americans.
- ❖ They boarded the three ships carrying tea and threw 342 boxes into sea at Boston.
- ❖ This incident came to be called the Boston Tea Party.

3. What was the intellectual contribution of Thomas Paine to the American Revolution?

- ❖ Thomas Paine, wrote the pamphlet titled Common Sense (1776).
- ❖ In this pamphlet Paine sought to provide arguments to justify the demands of the colonists.
- ❖ The pamphlet had an astounding impact of people.

4. Point out the importance of the battle of Saratoga.

- ❖ At the Battle of Saratoga, the British General Burgoyne was forced to surrender.
- ❖ Finally, the British forces surrendered to the American forces at York Town.
- ❖ With this victory the northern colonies became free.

5. Discuss the three Estates of the ancien regime.

- ❖ Clergy, Nobility, and the commoners.
- ❖ The clergy and the nobility were exempted from various taxes.
- ❖ Only the third estate bore the brunt of taxation.

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6. Highlight the essence of The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.

- ❖ It defined individual and collective rights.
- ❖ It also insisted that taxation could only be raised by common consent.
- ❖ which declares that, 'Men are born and remain free and equal in rights'.

7. Outline the contribution of Simon Bolivar to Latin American independence.

- ❖ Bolivar emerged as a strong military and political force after the struggles.
- ❖ After leading his army up the face of the eastern Andes.
- ❖ Bolívar defeat to his enemies in the Battle of Boyaca.

8. Highlight the essential features of Industrial Revolution.

- ❖ The use of iron and steel.
- ❖ The use of new sources of energy or fuels such as coal, steam, and iron.
- ❖ The invention of new machines that increased production.
- ❖ Developments in transport and communication

9. Why is Samuel Slater considered the father of American Industrial Revolution?

- ❖ He, used the first water-powered roller spinning textile mill in the Americas.
- ❖ Slater's mill was duplicated by many other entrepreneurs.
- ❖ So the U.S. President hailed him as "Father of the American Industrial Revolution."

10. What was the background for the Peterloo Massacre?

- ❖ In England, industrial depression and high food prices.
- ❖ So a great demonstration was organised by the radical leader Henry Hunt.
- ❖ The magistrates, who were alarmed by the size and mood of the crowd, ordered the cavalry corps to attack the crowd.

LESSON - 12

1. Write about the six-point People's Charter of 1838.

- ❖ Universal suffrage.
- ❖ Voting by ballot, to prevent intimidation.
- ❖ No property qualification for candidates.
- ❖ Payment of members elected to the House of Commons,
- ❖ Equal electoral districts and equal representation.
- ❖ Annual parliaments.

2. What do you know about the Manifesto of Sixty?

- ❖ The manifesto declared that the French Revolution of 1789 only brought about political equality.
- ❖ It's also declared that it did not have economic equality.
- ❖ They wanted to represent the working class.

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3. Why is the period between June 24 and 26, 1848 considered the bloody June days?
 - ❖ The workers dared to oppose the government to shut down the shops created by the efforts of Louis Banc.
 - ❖ so, between June 24 and 26, thousands of people were killed in France.
 - ❖ Eleven thousand revolutionaries were imprisoned or deported.
4. What role did Concert of Europe play in Metternich Era?
 - ❖ It worked for the preservation of European order and balance of power.
 - ❖ They intervened in the case of countries threatened by internal rebellion.
 - ❖ They Imposed their overall decision on the affected countries.
5. Why was Italy described as “a mere geographical expression” by Metternich?
 - ❖ Italy was divided into eight states by the Vienna Congress.
 - ❖ Northern Italy was handed over to the German-speaking Austrians.
 - ❖ Italy in the nineteenth century was a ‘patchwork of about a dozen large states and a number of smaller ones.
 - ❖ So ‘ Metternich described Italy as “a mere geographical expression.”
6. Explain Poor Laws.
 - ❖ In Britain the Poor Laws, as codified during Elizabethan period.
 - ❖ This act provided a relief for the aged, sick, and poor infants.
 - ❖ This act also provided a relief for the capable unemployed in workhouses.
7. Attempt an account of the first International Working Men’s Association of 1864.
 - ❖ Its purpose was to form an international working class alliance.
 - ❖ It worked hard to exclude the moderates from the International.
 - ❖ It also denounced other socialists such as Ferdinand Lassalle and Bakunin.
8. Highlight the contribution of Carbonari to the unification of Italy.
 - ❖ The Carbonari, advocating liberal and patriotic ideas.
 - ❖ They kept alive the ideas of liberalism and nationalism.
 - ❖ As a result Revolts broke out in Naples, Piedmont and Lombardy.
9. Who was Francois Babeuf?
 - ❖ Francois Babeuf, a political agitator of the French Revolutionary period.
 - ❖ He said, the Revolution in France did not address the needs of the peasants and workers.
 - ❖ He advocated the abolition of private property and the generalisation of the land.
10. What was the importance of Zollverein?
 - ❖ Prussia was successful in establishing the Zollverein (customs union).

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- ❖ It included most of the Germanic states except those under the control of Austria.
- ❖ It also provided economic unity to the Germanic states.

11. What do you know of the Gilded Age?

- ❖ The Gilded age was also an era of intense mass mobilisation of working classes.
- ❖ Socialist and labour movements emerged in many countries as a mass phenomenon.
- ❖ The expansion of industrialisation resulted in wage growth.

12. What is the importance of the year 1873 in the economic history of America?

- ❖ The global economic Depression occurred in 1873.
- ❖ This economic Depression also affected the United States very seriously.
- ❖ American railroads became bankrupt in this period.

LESSON - 13

1. Explain the concept of Imperialism as defined by John A. Hobson.

- ❖ Imperialism is the endeavour of the great controllers of industry to broaden the channel.
- ❖ They try to bring in the use of locally unsold goods and unmarketing capital.
- ❖ Foreign markets and foreign funds will be used for this purpose.

2. Why did Germany want to isolate France?

- ❖ The France wanted to recover Alsace and Lorraine which it lost in the Franco-Prussian War.
- ❖ Bismarck expected France to take revenge for this.
- ❖ So he was determined to isolate France.

3. What was the significance of Entente Cordiale signed between Britain and France in 1904?

- ❖ Morocco and Egypt related Quarrels were solved.
- ❖ France allowed to operate independently in Morocco.
- ❖ France agreed to recognize the British occupation of Egypt.

4. Highlight the outcome of the Balkan crisis.

- ❖ The Bulgarians felt injured and awaited an opportunity to take revenge on Serbia.
- ❖ The passions of the Serbians were inflamed by victory.
- ❖ Anti-Austrian struggle in Serbia and Bosnia became ever more militant.

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5. What was “Triple Intervention”?

- ❖ According to the Treaty of Shimonoseki signed at the end, Japan got Liaotung peninsula along with some regions.
- ❖ The European powers feared the sudden growth of Japan.
- ❖ So, France, England and Russia forced Japan to surrender the Liaotung peninsula to China.

6. Write about the role played by Von Hindenburg in the Eastern Front of the First World War.

- ❖ The Russian forces penetrated far into the Eastern Prussia.
- ❖ Russian troops confronted the German general von Hindenburg.
- ❖ In the battle of Tannenberg Russia suffered heavy losses on account of the decisive role played by Von Hindenburg.

7. Point out the importance of Battle of Jutland.

- ❖ A historical war took place at sea in Jutland peninsula, Denmark.
- ❖ The battle was inconclusive.
- ❖ The Battle of Jutland is remembered as the largest naval battle of the First World War.

8. What is Nihilism?

- ❖ Nihilism represented a revolt against the established social order.
- ❖ It rejected all authority exercised by the state, church and by the family.
- ❖ It based its belief only on scientific truth.

9. How did the League of Nations resolve the dispute between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925?

- ❖ In 1925, Greece invaded Bulgaria.
- ❖ The League ordered a ceasefire.
- ❖ After investigation it decided that Greece was to pay reparations.

10. How did the Lateran Treaty help Mussolini in legitimising his authority?

- ❖ Mussolini won over the Roman Catholic Church by recognising the Vatican City as an independent state.
- ❖ In return the Church recognised the Kingdom of Italy.
- ❖ The Roman Catholic faith was made the religion of Italy.

11. What was the Third Reich?

- ❖ The Nazi state of Hitler, known as the Third Reich.
- ❖ It brought an end to the parliamentary democracy.
- ❖ As a result Germany was converted into a highly centralised state.

12. What were the two underground movements which thrived in Germany after the French occupation of Ruhr?

- ❖ In Berlin under Ludendorff, who had organised the former soldiers against the Republican government.
- ❖ There was another in Munich, a former corporal.

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- ❖ He was Adolf Hitler, the leader of the National Socialist German Workers' Party.

LESSON - 14

1. Bring out the importance of Kellogg-Briand Pact.

- ❖ The Kellogg–Briand Pact was signed in the year of 1928.
- ❖ Though the US did not become a member of the League of Nations, it participated in this meet.
- ❖ The outcome of this pact was the pledge of all nations of the world to renounce war.

2. Why did Germany withdraw from the League of Nations in 1933?

- ❖ In Disarmament Conference, The issue was the German rearmament plan on a par with France.
- ❖ The French refused to agree to this proposal.
- ❖ As a result, Germany withdrew from the League of Nations.

3. What was the background for the formation of Rome-Berlin Axis?

- ❖ Britain and France condemned Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia.
- ❖ This helped Hitler to establish close relationship with Italy.
- ❖ This was the beginning of Rome–Berlin Axis.

4. What was the essence of the Munich agreement?

- ❖ In the Munich conference, the premiers of Britain, France, Germany and Italy joined the meeting.
- ❖ The German army should occupy the Sudetenland, as demanded by Hitler.
- ❖ Parts of Czechoslovakia should go to Poland and Hungary.

5. What do you know of Dunkirk Evacuation?

- ❖ During the Second World War, French troops were driven to the shores of the Dunkirk coast.
- ❖ From there, they were forced to leave the boats and the small ships.
- ❖ The French soldiers evacuated from Dunkirk formed the nucleus of the Free French army.

6. Highlight the importance of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbour.

- ❖ United States declared war on Japan.
- ❖ Thus making it an absolute second world war.
- ❖ Britain and China joined the US.

7. Enumerate the essential principles of Atlantic Charter.

- ❖ No territorial changes without the consent of the people concerned.
- ❖ Freedom to travel across the sea without hindrance.
- ❖ Disarmament of all nations that threaten aggression.

8. Examine the importance of the Treaty of Nanking.

- ❖ The treaty of Nanking signed at the end of first Opium War.

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- ❖ This treaty opened the doors to Britain.
 - ❖ China ceded Hong Kong and paid an indemnity.
9. Write about the Boedi Oetomo and point out the reason for its failure.
- ❖ The first organisation that expressed clear nationalism in the East Indies was BoediOetomo.
 - ❖ It turned out to be a cultural body, consisting mainly of civil servants and students from Java.
 - ❖ Boedi Oetomo soon became defunct and a more popular political society Sarekat Islam emerged.
10. Explain the immediate outcome of American rule established in the Philippines in 1902.
- ❖ The primary colonial institutions were firmly established.
 - ❖ The system of civil services and judiciary was established on the basis of English education.
 - ❖ The municipal and provincial governments were established through the elections.
11. Discuss the developments that followed Dutch-Indonesian Agreement.
- ❖ Dutch recognised Java and Sumatra as independent republican states.
 - ❖ Other islands were united and thus the Indonesian United States was formed.
 - ❖ Subsequently, the Dutch attempted to twice to disrupt peace in Indonesia.
12. Assess the significance of the Cavite uprising.
- ❖ In Philippines, Cavite uprising, was crushed served to promote the nationalist cause.
 - ❖ A number of Filipino intellectuals were arrested.
 - ❖ After a brief trial, three priests were publicly executed.

LESSON - 15

1. Identify the espionage agencies of USA and USSR.
- ❖ In the United States the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was established in 1947.
 - ❖ The Soviet Union's KGB, or C N S was formed in 1954.
2. Explain the concept of containment of communism.
- ❖ The US wanted to control communism by restoring the economies of the European countries ravaged by the war.
 - ❖ For this, the US put forward the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan.
 - ❖ And 1948 the European Economic Cooperation Agency was formed.

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3. Point out the significance of the “Uniting for Peace” resolution passed by the UN General Assembly.

- ❖ The General Assembly took initiative in US to pass the ‘Uniting for Peace’ resolution.
- ❖ If the Security Council could not reach an agreement in a crisis, the General Assembly may make a recommendation to use the military.
- ❖ USSR regarded this resolution as illegal.

4. What do you know about Cominform?

- ❖ USSR set up The Cominform in 1947.
- ❖ This was an organisation in which all European communist parties were represented.
- ❖ It discouraged trade contact between the non-communist countries.

5. Provide examples of Surrogate Wars in the cold war era.

- ❖ The Korean War and the Vietnam Wars were classic examples of the Cold War period.
- ❖ In both cases Soviet Union supported the communist government in North Korea and in North Vietnam.
- ❖ The United States supported South Korea and South Vietnam.

6. What was the background to the Hungarian Crisis?

- ❖ The Russians agreed to Nagy becoming premier again in Hungary .
- ❖ He started introducing a multiparty system and set up a coalition government.
- ❖ Enraged by the development, Soviet Russia sent its army into Hungary and crushed the rebellion

7. What was Schuman Plan?

- ❖ Robert Schuman, the French foreign minister, realised that a reconciliation between France and Germany was good for both.
- ❖ He proposed the joint production of two countries ' coal and steel to be administered by the High Authority.
- ❖ This plan for sectoral economic integration created mutual interests and automatically linked the two countries.

8. Outline the concept of Perestroika.

- ❖ Gorbachev announced the Perestroika at the communist Partys Congress in Soviet Russia.
- ❖ Perestroika describes the necessity of a political and economic re-structuring.
- ❖ By Perestroika Gorbachev loosened centralised control of many institutions.

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3 – MARKS

LESSON - 9

1. What are the main objectives of the Tenancy reforms?

- ❖ To regulate the rent.
- ❖ To secure the rights of the tenant.
- ❖ Expropriating the land of the land owners.
- ❖ To confer ownership rights on the tenants.

2. What was the outcome of Green Revolution in India?

- ❖ India achieved self-sufficiency in food production.
- ❖ Productivity also increased.
- ❖ The government stored large quantity of food grains receiving from the farmers.
- ❖ To ensure food security for the people.

3. Describe the Integrated Rural Development Programme introduced by the Union Government in the 1980s.

- ❖ The purpose was to provide rural households with assets which would improve their economic position.
- ❖ In this plan, Govt supply of cows or goats for dairying.
- ❖ This plan also help to set up small shops or other trade-related businesses.
- ❖ The subsidy varied according to the economic situation of the family receiving assistance.

4. What were the reasons for agricultural backwardness in India?

- ❖ The backwardness of agriculture could be attributed to two factors: institutional and technological.
- ❖ Institutional factors refer to the social and economic relations between the land-owners and the cultivators.
- ❖ Technological factors relate to did not use of better seeds, use of chemical fertilizers, use of machinery.

5. What were the factors which contributed to the poor performance of the public sector enterprises?

- ❖ Delays in construction resulted in cost overrun.
- ❖ Administrative prices were not always under control.
- ❖ Public sector units were also overstaffed.
- ❖ The cost of operating companies increased by many workers.

LESSON - 10

1. Why did Italy become the birthplace of Renaissance?

- ❖ Italians preserved the belief that they were descendants of the ancient Romans.
- ❖ They looked back upon their ancestry with pride.
- ❖ Italy had a more secular culture than most other parts of Latin Christendom.
- ❖ They learnt to write Latin as the ancient Romans did.

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2. Highlight the literary accomplishments of England during the Renaissance.

- ❖ The Elizabethan Age produced many scholars during the English Renaissance.
- ❖ Notable among them were William Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe, and Francis Bacon.
- ❖ Christopher Marlowe wrote, *Dido, The Queen of Carthage*, and *Tamburlaine the Great*.
- ❖ William Shakespeare wrote, *the Othello*, *Hamlet*, *King Lear* and *Romeo and Juliet*.

3. What were the achievements of Italian and English explorers?

- ❖ John Cabot, an Italian explorer saw the Canada and made it an English colony.
- ❖ Giovanni da Verrazano, another Italian, explored the lands for the French.
- ❖ He annexed provinces for the French in eastern Canada.
- ❖ An English explorer named Henry Hudson wanted to find the passage from North America to the Pacific Ocean.

4. Bring out the negative outcome of Commercial Revolution.

- ❖ The most negative result of the Commercial Revolution was the revival of slavery.
- ❖ The Commercial Revolution developing mining and plantation farming in the Spanish, Portuguese and English colonies.
- ❖ This led to the recruitment of slaves as unskilled labourers.
- ❖ This slave trade that exported more than 11 million Africans to the Americas.

5. Assess the part played by John Calvin in organising the Protestant movement in Genoa.

- ❖ Calvin was a great organiser and for a while he controlled the city of Geneva.
- ❖ His book titled '*Institutes of the Christian Religion*' in Latin contains his core ideas.
- ❖ He strived hard to establish an organised society based on biblical teachings.
- ❖ Calvinism became popular even during his lifetime.

6. Discuss the contribution of Society of Jesus to the counter-reformation movement in Europe.

- ❖ It used education as a tool to teach the Catholic religion to the masses.
- ❖ They set up various educational institutions to promote the Catholic religion.
- ❖ Society of Jesus succeeded in producing efficient and faithful followers of the Church.
- ❖ The Jesuits, helped in raising the standard of the Church in Europe.

7. Write about the voyage of Columbus in 1492.

- ❖ On 3 August 1492 Columbus sailed from the harbour of Palos, with three small ships .

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- ❖ After a voyage of two months, he came to a land which he believed to be India.
- ❖ But it was really a new continent, America.
- ❖ They were called Indians because, he believed that the land he had discovered was India.

8. Describe the voyage of Portuguese sailor Pedro Cabral in India.

- ❖ Cabral sailed to India, following the route of Vasco da Gama, and reached Kozhikode.
- ❖ The zamorin ruler allowed Cabral to build a fort and carry on trade.
- ❖ He then left for Cochin, further south, where he was warmly received.
- ❖ After establishing a port at Cannanore Cabral returned with six shiploads of spices to Portugal.

LESSON - 11

1. Discuss the important provisions of the Treaty of Paris signed in 1783.

- ❖ Britain recognised the freedom colonies and the formation of the United States of America.
- ❖ France gained certain British territories in West Indies, India and Africa.
- ❖ Spain obtained Florida from Great Britain
- ❖ Holland and England maintained the status quo that prevailed before the war.

2. Analyse the significance of American Revolution.

- ❖ The concepts of democracy and republic became widespread.
- ❖ The political and social changes were on the lines of democracy and equality.
- ❖ Education gained prominence.
- ❖ The principle of federalism became widespread.

3. Long before the revolution of 1789, there was a revolution in the realm of ideas. Explain.

- ❖ Intellectuals played a key role in preparing the soil for the outbreak of the French Revolution.
- ❖ The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau acted as an impetus to the revolution.
- ❖ Montesquieu, argued for the division of power among the legislative, executive and judiciary.
- ❖ Rousseau, argued that the relationship between the rulers and ruled should be bound by a contract.

4. What caused the “September Massacres”?

- ❖ The French people believed that political prisoners in the jails were planning to join a plot of the counter-revolutionaries.
- ❖ So the mob descended on the prisons.
- ❖ summarily executed those they believed to be royalists.
- ❖ In all about 1,200 prisoners were killed in what came to be known as the September Massacres.

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5. Trace the circumstances in which Brazil became the first constitutional monarchy in South America.

- ❖ When Napoleon invaded Portugal, the King of Portugal, Tom Jovo, fled to his colony, Brazil.
- ❖ But later, his power was challenged in Portugal.
- ❖ So he decided to go to Portugal leaving the colony of Brazil in the hands of his son Dom Pedro.
- ❖ In 1822, Brazil obtained independence from Portugal.
- ❖ It became the only constitutional monarchy in South America.

6. What happened in Germany during the second phase of Industrial Revolution?

- ❖ By the end of the nineteenth century Germany emerged as the most industrialised country.
- ❖ It surpassed the home of the Industrial Revolution, Britain, and proved to be a competitor of the United States.
- ❖ Daimler and Benz became the most popular brands of automobile in Germany and the world.
- ❖ Germany made its mark in iron and steel industry.

LESSON - 12

1. When France sneezes, Europe catches a cold – Elucidate.

- ❖ Europe in the nineteenth century was influenced by the developments in France.
- ❖ Metternich was the one who sought to suppress the spirit of democracy and nationalism that arose in Europe.
- ❖ He said, “When France sneezes, Europe catches a cold.”
- ❖ France sneezed not once, but thrice in 1789, 1830 and 1848, when revolutions broke out in France.

2. “The Industrial Revolution was the basis for emerging the ideas of Socialism” – Substantiate.

- ❖ The working classes were initially unorganised and therefore wholly at the mercy of their employers.
- ❖ Soon they began to feel that without organisation and unity, no permanent improvement was possible.
- ❖ So they strove to establish trade unions.
- ❖ This trade unions, was a form of socialism which to attack the states and the welfare of the workers.

3. Estimate the pioneering work done by Robert Owen in improving the condition of workers in his factories.

- ❖ He did not employ children below the age of 10 in his industries.
- ❖ Later he criticised private property and profit.
- ❖ He began to advocate the establishment of new cooperative communities that would combine industrial and agricultural production.
- ❖ Owen had developed a theory of Utopian Socialism.

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4. How did the 1830 July Revolution in France impact other parts of Europe?

- ❖ In other parts of Europe there arose a number of risings.
- ❖ The revolution was successful in the Netherlands, where Belgium was separated to form an independent state.
- ❖ The Greeks received the support of the great powers and attained independence from the Turks.
- ❖ But the revolt of Poles against the Russian Tsar was suppressed.

5. Enumerate the reasons for not Italy and Germany emerging as nation states along with England and France.

- ❖ The Holy Roman Empire was an empire only in name.
- ❖ Germany contained three of four hundred separate States.
- ❖ It was their kings who saved these countries from feudal anarchy and made them into nations.
- ❖ Conditions suitable for the rise of Italy and Germany as nation states developed only in the nineteenth century.

6. Trace the events that led to the formation of Paris Commune.

- ❖ The Parisians grew bitter when bigger numbers of monarchists were returned to the National Assembly.
- ❖ Then came the betrayal of the republic – the appointment of 71-year-old Thiers.
- ❖ Paris was once again armed.
- ❖ As the regular army had been disbanded under the terms of agreement with Prussia, the Parisian masses kept their arms.

7. Discuss the measures adopted by Paris Commune in the interests of the poor and the working class.

- ❖ Banning night work in bakeries.
- ❖ If the factories or industries were shut down by the owners, it was opened by the workers.
- ❖ Providing pensions for widows and free education for every child.
- ❖ Stopping the collection of debts incurred during the siege.

8. Attempt an account of Working class struggles during the period of Long Depression in Britain and America.

- ❖ The strike in the Homestead Steel workshop in Britain went up in a gun battle.
- ❖ The Pullman strike by the US Railway Union was suppressed by the administration.
- ❖ In Britain, the Match stick Girls Strike ended with their enormous victory.
- ❖ There was also a dock strike in the port of London.

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LESSON - 13

1. How did the first Moroccan crisis happen?

- ❖ Relying on their understanding with England (Entente Cordiale, 1904) the French decided to go ahead with their plan in Morocco.
- ❖ Early in 1905, a French mission arrived at Fez, a city in Morocco.
- ❖ French treating it as a part of French protectorate.
- ❖ Germany protested so French agreed to refer the dispute to a European conference.

2. How was Trench Warfare fought?

- ❖ First World War compelled soldiers to burrow into the soil to obtain shelter and survival.
- ❖ The Trench system is the two to four trenches that go parallel to each other.
- ❖ The trenches were dug in a zigzag manner.
- ❖ So that no enemy, could fire for more than a few yards down its length.

3. What do you know of the fearsome U-boats and Q-ships?

- ❖ During the First World War Germany's most fearsome weapon was the submarine or U-Boat.
- ❖ The Germans adopted a strategy to starve Britain by sinking every ship it could.
- ❖ The Q-ships were Britain's answer to the Germany.
- ❖ Britain provoked the attack on Germany through these ships and then resorted to retaliation.

4. Highlight the sequence of events after America's entry into the War.

- ❖ America's entry with its enormous resources made Allied victory a foregone conclusion.
- ❖ The first to surrender was Bulgaria.
- ❖ The Turks opted for an armistice.
- ❖ Germany was now left with the impossible task of carrying on the struggle alone.

5. Analyse the impact of Russian Revolution on the world outside Russia.

- ❖ The revolution fired people's imagination across the world.
- ❖ In many countries, communist parties were formed.
- ❖ Soviet Union encouraged the colonies to fight for their freedom and gave all out support to them.
- ❖ Debates over key issues, land reforms, social welfare, workers' rights, gender equality started taking place in a global context.

6. Examine the causes and consequences of the 1905 Revolution in Russia.

Causes :

- ❖ Nicholas encouraged Russian expansion in Manchuria, provoking a war with Japan in 1904.

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- ❖ The resulting Russian defeat led to strikes and riots.
- ❖ Opposition to the Tsar grew.

Consequences

- ❖ Nicholas was forced to grant a constitution and establish a parliament, the Duma.
 - ❖ The left-wing parties that formed a soviet of workers' delegates in St Petersburg.
7. Highlight the successful accomplishments of League of Nations.
- ❖ A dispute arose between Sweden and Finland over the sovereignty of the Aaland Islands.
 - ❖ The League ruled that the islands should go to Finland.
 - ❖ The frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia, which was successfully resolved.
 - ❖ Greece invaded Bulgaria, and the League ordered a ceasefire.
8. How did the impact of Great Depression reflect in politics?
- ❖ In England, the Labour Party was defeated in the general elections of 1931.
 - ❖ In USA, the Republican Party was rejected by the people in successive elections for about twenty years after the Depression.
 - ❖ The Fascist Parties seized government in Italy and Germany.
 - ❖ Argentina, Brazil and Chile saw a change of government.

LESSON - 14

- 1 Why was Hitler keen on capturing Stalingrad? Point out how his plan turned out to be his "Waterloo".
- ❖ Hitler thought Stalingrad would be a prize catch, as it was a large industrial city.
 - ❖ He was also aiming for the rich oil fields of the Caucasus.
 - ❖ In addition, seizing the city that bore the name of the Soviet leader Joseph Stalin would add further glory to the image of Hitler.
 - ❖ It became clear that the German Army could not hold Stalingrad.
 - ❖ Yet Hitler refused to allow a strategic withdrawal.
- 2 Allied bombing of Germany became a symbol of terror bombing campaign. Elucidate.
- ❖ The Allied bombing of Germany almost completely destroyed the German city of Dresden.
 - ❖ The raids became a symbol of the "terror bombing" campaign against Germany.
 - ❖ During this period, 600,000 German citizens were killed.
 - ❖ Slowly, the German army was forced back.
- 3 What were the ambitions of Japan as an imperial power?
- ❖ The German approach was emulated in East Asia by Japan.

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- ❖ It had already taken Taiwan and Korea as colonies, and controlled Manchuria.
- ❖ It's began to cast its covetous eye over Dutch East Indies, the British colonies in Malaya and Singapore.
- ❖ In this way the French colonies in Indochina and the US-controlled Philippines.

4 Bring out the significance of Huk Rebellion.

- ❖ The Philippine Communist peasants were called Huk.
- ❖ Huk areas were bombarded by government forces and, as a result, the huk resorted to guerrilla warfare.
- ❖ At first they adopted it as a defensive posture.
- ❖ The “Huk rebellion” had been crushed by the Philippine government, assisted by the U.S.

5 Highlight the important results of the Second World War.

- ❖ Germany ceased to be a great power.
- ❖ Europe lost its status and prestige.
- ❖ The economy was in a shambles.
- ❖ It was clear that the two dominating powers in the world were the United States and Soviet Russia.
- ❖ The most significant outcome of the War was the transformation that had taken place in colonies.

6 Attempt an account of Boxer Rebellion in China.

- ❖ The Boxers came from peasants, particularly from Shandong province.
- ❖ The original aim of the Boxers was the destruction of the Manchu dynasty.
- ❖ And also destruction of the Westerners who enjoyed a privileged position in China.
- ❖ The Boxers burned churches and foreign residences.

7 Discuss the role of Kuomintang Party in China's nationalist politics.

- ❖ Sun Yat-sen founded a political party in Tokyo, which became the Kuomintang Party.
- ❖ Sun Yat-sen, the inspirer of the organisation, wanted a republic china.
- ❖ After the death of Sun Yat-sen , the Kuomintang did not adopt Communist policies.
- ❖ The Kuomintang represented the interests of the landlords and capitalists.

8 Estimate the contribution of Sukarno to the independence of Indonesia.

- ❖ Sukarno organised the Indonesian Nationalist Party.
- ❖ This party in the country was supported by the westernised secular middle class.
- ❖ In 1931 Sukarno was imprisoned and the party he founded was dissolved.
- ❖ With Japans support, he got indonesia's independence by Eviction the Dutch.

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LESSON - 15

1. Warsaw Pact was a response of the Soviet Union to the US controlled NATO- Explain.

- ❖ When West Germany became a member of NATO, USSR decided to make a counter arrangement.
- ❖ In May 1955, a “treaty of mutual friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance” was signed by Soviet Union and its European allies.
- ❖ It was named as The Warsaw Pact, as the treaty was signed in Warsaw, the capital of Poland.
- ❖ The treaty called upon member states to come to the defence of any member if it was attacked by an outside force.

2. Write about the different stages in the final adoption of UN Charter.

- ❖ At Dumbarton Oaks, representatives of China, the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom met and formulated proposals for a world organisation.
- ❖ The Moscow declaration recognised the need for an international organisation to replace the League of Nations.
- ❖ Decisions on the voting system in security council and a few other issues were raised in Yalta Conference.
- ❖ After holding deliberations and negotiations at the San Francisco Conference, the Charter of the United Nations was finalised.

3. Trace the background of the formation of NATO.

- ❖ Despite the friendship of the United States, Western European countries felt insecure.
- ❖ Communist victory in Czechoslovakia added to their fears.
- ❖ The Western European countries were now willing to consider a collective security solution.
- ❖ In this context that the NATO organization was formed.

4. Give a brief account of Suez Canal Crisis.

- ❖ In July 1956, the Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalised the Suez Canal.
- ❖ Which was until then privately owned by the Anglo-French Suez Canal Corporation.
- ❖ So the Israeli, French and British forces invaded the Sinai Peninsula.
- ❖ UN forces expelled Israeli, British and French troops in march 1957 .

5. Why SEATO was not so popular as NATO?

- ❖ SEATO is seen as an Asian-Pacific version of NATO.
- ❖ Interestingly only two south-east Asian countries, the Philippines and Thailand, had taken up membership.
- ❖ The rest of the countries refused to be part of it.
- ❖ SEATO only for consultation.
- ❖ Leaving each individual nation to react individually to internal threats.

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LESSON - 9

1. Highlight the measures adopted by the Government of India towards rural reconstruction.

- ❖ Integrated Rural Development restructured as a programme to promote self-employment of the rural poor.
- ❖ This was to be achieved by giving at least 100 days of wage employment each year to adult members of every household.
- ❖ In the absence of agricultural services for three months every year, other jobs were provided.
- ❖ Accordingly, roads, canals, small irrigation works and construction work were provided in rural areas.
- ❖ No contractors are to be involved.
- ❖ One-third of the workers would be women.
- ❖ Men and women would be paid the same wage.
- ❖ Studies have been conducted to implement the systematic implementation of public welfare schemes.
- ❖ This has also reduced the migration of agricultural workers to urban areas.

2. Land reforms failed in their intended objectives. Explain why.

- ❖ Until 1972, there was a ceiling on the extent of land that a 'landholder' could own.
- ❖ After 1972, the unit was changed to a 'family'.
- ❖ This meant that the landowners could claim that each member of the family owned a part of the land.
- ❖ Which would be much less than the prescribed limit under the ceiling.
- ❖ Deciding the extent of land under land ceiling was a complex exercise, since land was not of uniform quality.
- ❖ Distinctions had to be made between irrigated and unirrigated dry land, and single crop and double crop producing land.
- ❖ When tenancy reform laws were announced many landowners claimed to have taken back their land for 'personal cultivation'.
- ❖ That tenants were only being employed as labour to work the land.
- ❖ Tenancy reform was bound to be ineffectual in the absence of a comprehensive and enforceable land ceiling programme.

3. Assess the educational progress made in independent India.

- ❖ Literacy levels have increased in India from 18.3% in 1951 to 74% in 2011.
- ❖ Female literacy still lags behind the male literacy rate at 65% as compared to 82% among men.
- ❖ There has been a great increase in the number of schools from the primary to senior high school.
- ❖ In 2014 - 15 there were 12.72 lakh primary and upper primary schools, 2.45 lakh secondary and higher secondary schools, 38,498 colleges in the country.

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- ❖ 43 Central Universities, 316 State Universities, 122 Deemed Universities and 181 State Private Universities in the country.
- ❖ Children dropping out of school mostly belonged to the poorer families in rural and urban areas.
- ❖ The backward states and regions have the poorest record on school education.
- ❖ So Government started SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA), RashtriyaMadhyamAbhiyan (RMSA) and the SamagraShikshaAbhiyan to redress the issue of dropouts.

4. Assess the achievements of the first two Five- Year plans.

- ❖ The First Plan (1951–56) focused on developing agriculture, especially increasing agricultural production.
- ❖ The allocation for Agriculture and Irrigation accounted for 31% of the total outlay.
- ❖ After this, the emphasis shifted to industry, and the share of agriculture in total outlay hovered between 20 and 24%.
- ❖ The Second Plan (1956–61), stressed the development of heavy industry for achieving economic growth.
- ❖ The share of industry in Plan outlay was only 6% in the First Plan, and increased to about 24% after the Second Plan.
- ❖ The first two Plans had set fairly modest targets of growth at about 4%.
- ❖ Which economists described as the “Hindu rate of growth”.
- ❖ These growth rates were achieved, so that the first two Plans were considered to have been successful.

5. Examine the development of institutions of scientific research and technology after India's independence.

- ❖ The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) was set up in 1945 on the initiative of HomiJ.Bhabha,
- ❖ It was intended to promote research in mathematics and pure sciences.
- ❖ The National Chemical Laboratory, Pune and the National Physics Laboratory, New Delhi were set up in India .
- ❖ The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is the umbrella organisation, under which most of the scientific research institutions function.
- ❖ The CSIR also advances research in applied fields like machinery, drugs, planes etc.
- ❖ The Atomic Energy Commission is the nodal agency for the development of nuclear science.
- ❖ The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is the coordinating agency for the research in basic agriculture.
- ❖ Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) were set up as centres of excellence in different fields of engineering.
- ❖ The first IIT was located in Kharagpur, followed by Delhi, Bombay, Kanpur and Madras.

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LESSON - 10

1. Analyse the contributions of Florentines to Italian Renaissance.

- ❖ Even in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Florence had produced Dante and Petrarch, the two great poets of the Italian language.
- ❖ Dante's Divine Comedy is a summation of medieval culture.
- ❖ Its dominant theme is the salvation of mankind through reason and divine grace.
- ❖ It abounds with many other themes such as human love, love of country, interest in natural phenomena.
- ❖ Petrarch produced works both in Latin and Italian.
- ❖ An early humanist, he is considered to be the father of Italian Renaissance literature.
- ❖ Boccaccio, also a Florentine, produced Decameron, a collection of 100 stories.
- ❖ Niccolò Machiavelli's The Prince became famous because of its relevance as a political guide for the rulers.
- ❖ In his view, the supreme obligation of the ruler was to maintain the power and safety of the country over which he ruled.

2. Attempt a comprehensive account of the evolution of England, France and Spain as nation-states.

Spain emerged as nation-states.

- ❖ Major parts of Spain like Aragon and Castile were under the control of the Moors.
- ❖ Together King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella worked hard to drive away the Moors and unite Spain.
- ❖ The king and queen took power in their hands and controlled the nobles by eliminating them from the royal councils. This made Spain to emerge as a nation-state.

England emerged as nation-states.

- ❖ There was conflict between two royal houses in England namely the House of York and House of Lancaster for the throne.
- ❖ In this civil war, Henry Tudor emerged victorious and he started a new line of monarchy in England.
- ❖ He entered into matrimonial alliance with Elizabeth of York family. This made England to emerge as a nation-state.

France emerged as nation-states.

- ❖ Burgundy and western parts of France was for long in English possession.
- ❖ At the end of the hundred years war, Louis XI Burgundy returned, after he had driven the English out of the country.
- ❖ Finally brought under control and Burgundy became part of France in about 1483. This made France to emerge as a nation-state.

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3. Explain the initiatives of Portugal and Spain in the discovery of new sea routes to the East and point out why it is considered as an important event in the economic history of modern world.

- ❖ Portugal led the way first in exploration, discovering the Canaries, Madeira and the Azores.
- ❖ Sailors sent out by Prince Henry, the Navigator reached Guinea Coast of Africa.
- ❖ Later Bartholomew Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope.
- ❖ In 1492 Columbus came to a land of America.
- ❖ Vasco da Gama reached the island of Mozambique.
- ❖ Later, he reached part of India and opened avenues for direct trade.
- ❖ Cabral sailed to India, following the route of Vasco da Gama, and reached Kozhikode.
- ❖ These new maritime discoveries, led to the direct trade of Europeans to the countries of the East.

4. What are the causes of Protestant Reformation? How did Martin Luther organise the movement in Germany?

Causes of Protestant Reformation

- ❖ The practice of sale of indulgence, nepotism, and simony came under attack.
- ❖ Inexperienced youths were appointed to lucrative bishoprics.
- ❖ Clergymen received incomes from several churches but never appeared in any of them.
- ❖ The peasantry saw the Church as an oppressive landowner.

Martin Luther organise the Protestant Reformation

- ❖ After a visit to Rome Martin Luther became disgusted with the corruption and luxury of the Church.
- ❖ He wrote ninety-five complaints against the Roman Church known as '95 Theses'.
- ❖ He argued that Bible alone is supreme and not the Pope and Bishops.
- ❖ He believed that only two main rituals, namely, baptism and Holy Communion are accepted by the Bible. In this way the Protestant revolt began.

LESSON - 11

1. Discuss the causes, course and results of the American War of Independence

Causes :

- ❖ The UK imposed its US settlements on the Navigation Acts, the Sugar Tax Stamp Act, the Townshend Act, the tea tax, and The Intolerable Acts.
- ❖ So representatives of the colonies appealed for the intolerated laws to be removed.
- ❖ They sent a request to the King of England, George III, with an olive branch. But the demand was rejected.

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Course :

- ❖ The British army was led by William Howe while the American forces were led by George Washington.
- ❖ The Battle of Saratoga, the British General Burgoyne was forced to surrender.
- ❖ Finally, the British forces surrendered to the American forces at York Town.

Results :

- ❖ In England Lord North resigned as Prime Minister.
- ❖ A peace treaty was signed between the Great Britain and America at Paris.
- ❖ George Washington became the first president of the United States of America.

2. Sketch the course of French Revolution from the storming of Bastille to the execution of Robespierre.

- ❖ The National Assembly abolished feudalism in the country.
- ❖ In 1789 the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen was adopted.
- ❖ In 1791, the National Assembly drafted the constitution by which the powers of the king were limited.
- ❖ People started forming political clubs to discuss the problems they faced.
- ❖ One such club which attained popularity was the Jacobin Club in Paris.
- ❖ on 2 September 1792, the mob descended on the prisons and summarily executed those they believed to be royalists.
- ❖ In 1792 the new Convention abolished monarchy and declared France a republic.
- ❖ King Louis XVI was brought before the People's tribunal and executed by guillotine on 21 January 1793.
- ❖ As the government and the base of society were radicalised, so the Jacobian group leader Robespierre also hanged.

3. American Revolution and French Revolution inspired the revolution in Haiti. Substantiate.

- ❖ Haiti, earlier known as Saint-Domingue was the richest French colony in the Caribbean Sea.
- ❖ The storming of the Bastille was followed by armed defiance of the royal governor.
- ❖ Vincent Ogé, who had lobbied with the Parisian assembly for colonial reforms.
- ❖ He was led to revolt at the end of 1790. But the rebellion was suppressed and he was hanged.
- ❖ In the late 1790s, Toussaint L'Ouverture, gained control of several areas.
- ❖ Napoleon sent a fleet of 12,000 troops to seize control from Toussaint L'Ouverture's forces.
- ❖ Napoleons forces were defeated by the Dessalines, even though Toussaint was killed.
- ❖ Saint Domingue became the independent black state of Haiti in 1804.

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4. Why did Industrial revolution start in England first? What impact did it make on modern society?

Causes of Industrial Revolution in England:

- ❖ Provided the capital necessary for investment in industries.
- ❖ Political stability also provided objective conditions for industrial development.
- ❖ The availability of coal and iron deposits in large quantities.
- ❖ The British had well established ports all across the coast which enabled easy internal and external trade.

Impact of Industrial Revolution :

- ❖ The mechanisation of industry resulted in much greater production and therefore it produced greater wealth.
- ❖ The handicrafts and rendered tens of thousands of artisans and weavers jobless.
- ❖ Men's were thrown out of employment by the cheap labour of women and children.
- ❖ An important outcome of the Industrial Revolution was the creation of two new classes: an industrial bourgeoisie and a proletariat.

LESSON - 12

1. Identify the important collectivist thinkers of nineteenth century and highlight their contributions to Socialism.

- ❖ Étienne-Gabriel Morally, the Utopian thinker, proposed a communistic organisation of society.
- ❖ The term “Utopian Socialism” was first used by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.
- ❖ Utopian Socialists recommended the establishment of model communities.
- ❖ Saint-Simon suggested that scientists take the place of priests in the social order.
- ❖ Fourier believed that social conditions were the primary cause of human misery.
- ❖ Robert Owen had developed a theory of Utopian Socialism based on social equality and cooperation.
- ❖ Proudhon wanted to replace nation-state with federations of autonomous communes.
- ❖ Louis Blanc argued that socialism cannot be achieved without state power.

2. Discuss the political fallout of French Revolutions of 1848 in other parts of Europe.

- ❖ Metternich, the arbiter of Europe and enemy of nationality, was forced to leave Vienna in disguise.
- ❖ Hungary and Bohemia both claimed national independence.
- ❖ Milan expelled the Austrians.
- ❖ Venice became an independent republic.
- ❖ Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, declared war against Austria.
- ❖ Absolutism seemed dead for a while. But it was not to be.
- ❖ By the summer, the monarchs had begun their attacks on the revolutionaries.

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- ❖ They succeeded in crushing the democratic movements in important centres like Berlin, Vienna and Milan.
3. How was the unification of Italy achieved?
- ❖ The Napoleonic rule, for the first time, provided Italy with a sense of unity through uniform administration.
 - ❖ The several secret societies such as the like the Corporanari, who were insisting on free and patriotic ideas, became more spread.
 - ❖ Mazzini, Cavour, and Garibaldi were the three central figures of the unification of Italy.
 - ❖ Parma, Modena and Tuscany were merged with the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia through plebiscites.
 - ❖ Plebiscites held in Sicily, Naples and Papal States led to their merger with Piedmont- Sardinia.
 - ❖ At the end of the war with Austria, Italy acquired Lombardy under the Zurich pact.
 - ❖ During the Austro-Prussian War in 1866, Italy had allied itself with Prussia and was rewarded with Venetia.
 - ❖ In 1871, Italy took advantage of the Franco- Prussian War to annex Rome as the French forces withdrew.
4. Why is Bismarck considered the true architect of a unified Germany?
- ❖ Bismarck, transformed it into a powerful state with the objective of uniting the Germanic states under its leadership.
 - ❖ He adopted a 'blood and iron' policy to achieve the unification.
 - ❖ He realised that the unification of Germany was not possible without an armed conflict with Austria and France.
 - ❖ He sparked conflict with Austria and France through diplomatic moves.
 - ❖ He also got the support of Piedmont-Sardinia which wanted to drive Austria out of Venetia.
 - ❖ With the victory of the Austrian-Prussian War, he formed the Northern German Federation under the leadership of Prussia.
 - ❖ Bismarck his attention to create a rift between Prussia and France to unite the southern German states.
 - ❖ At the end of the Franck-Prussian War, Germany combined the unification of Northern and southern Germany.

LESSON - 13

1. Enumerate the causes and the consequences of the First World War.

Causes :

- ❖ The great powers of Europe had come to be arrayed in two opposing camps.
- ❖ They are called the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) and the Triple Entente (Britain, France and Russia).

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- ❖ The UK supported France in a Moroccan dispute between Germany and France.
- ❖ Austria–Hungary suddenly announced the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which it's protectorate.
- ❖ The two wars that took part in the Balkans led the countries to the First World War.
- ❖ Austria-Hungary Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by Princip , a Serbian country.

Results :

- ❖ The Peace Conference opened in Paris.
- ❖ The peace treaty was signed with Germany in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.
- ❖ Separate treaties were drawn up and signed by the Allies with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey
- ❖ The League of nations was formed for world peace.

2. “Marx supplied sparks and Lenin lit the fire”- Elucidate.

- ❖ Marx and Engels held the firm view that the existence of the bourgeoisie was as necessary.
- ❖ Influenced by the ideas of Karl Marx, Lenin believed that the way for freedom was through mass action.
- ❖ The failure of the Tsar's regime, the defeat by Japan, the Sunday massacre ,and the defeat of the First World War, led to the revolution in Russia.
- ❖ The Menshevik government was established in Russia through the revolution. Lenin schemed to overthrow it.
- ❖ His slogan of ‘All power to the Soviets’ soon won over the workers’ leaders.
- ❖ The slogan ' Bread, peace and land ' attracted the victims of the war.
- ❖ Devastated by war time shortages, the people were attracted by the slogan of ‘Bread, Peace and Land.’
- ❖ Lenin persuaded the Bolshevik Central Committee to decide on an immediate revolution.
- ❖ Accordingly, key government buildings, including the Winter Palace and the Prime Minister’s headquarters, were seized.

3. The Treaty of Versailles was harsh and humiliating for Germany. Substantiate the statement.

- ❖ Germany handed over Alsace and Lorraine to France.
- ❖ The coal mines in the Saar Valley were to be ceded to France.
- ❖ All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
- ❖ Germany was disarmed and was forced to give up practically all of its submarines and battleships.
- ❖ Germany was forbidden to have any airplanes, either military or naval.
- ❖ Its army was to be limited to 100,000 .
- ❖ The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden .

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- ❖ Germany was to acknowledge and respect the Independence of Austria.
- ❖ Germany and its allies were held responsible for the loss and damage suffered during the war.

4. Describe the circumstances that favoured Mussolini and Hitler to establish fascist governments in Italy and Germany respectively.

Circumstances for the establishment of a fascist state in Italy:

- ❖ The breakdown of the parliamentary government which had proved unable to cope with the disorders following the end of the First World War.
- ❖ The inability of the Democratic Party leaders to combine and act decisively facilitated Mussolini's triumph.
- ❖ The dispute between the communist and their opponents led to the conditions for civil war.
- ❖ It ended with the march of the Fascists on Rome.
- ❖ Impressed by the show of force, the King Immanuel III invited Mussolini to form a government.

Circumstances for the establishment of a fascist state in Germany:

- ❖ Republican government in Germany fell, as the Communists refused to collaborate with the Social Democrats.
- ❖ In the wake of this, industrialists, bankers and the people of the royal family, who had the background, wanted to subordinate Hitler to their control.
- ❖ They approached President von Hindenburg and appointed Hitler as Prime Minister.
- ❖ The Nazi regime then put an end to parliamentary democracy in Germany.

LESSON - 14

1 The seeds for the Second World War were sowed in the treaty of Versailles. Discuss with reasons.

- ❖ The terms imposed upon Germany at the end of First World War were harsh.
- ❖ Stripped off its colonies, the size of the German army was drastically reduced.
- ❖ Germany was forced to cede Alsace and Lorraine to France.
- ❖ Germany agree to the temporary occupation by French troops of the Saar valley.
- ❖ Germany was also compelled to hand over to Poland large parts of the industrial area of Silesia.
- ❖ Further Germany was to pay an impossible sum in reparation.
- ❖ Austria was not allowed to unite with Germany.
- ❖ Such bad Features later led to the political success of the Nazi Party in Germany.

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2 Examine to what extent Germany and Hitler were responsible for the outbreak of Second World War.

- ❖ According to the Treaty of Versailles, in 1935, Hitler held a general referendum in the SAR area and annexed it with Germany.
- ❖ In 1936 Hitler flouted the Treaty of Versailles by sending troops to occupy Rhineland.
- ❖ The Nazi state was established in Austria by the pressure of Hitler.
- ❖ Then the German forces entered Vienna and began to establish control over the country.
- ❖ Before the referendum was held in the Sudetenland, Hitler occupied it with his army.
- ❖ In the Munich conference, the Prime ministers of Britain, France, Germany and Italy issued the approval.
- ❖ Using the conflict in Czechoslovakia, Hitler sent German forces to occupy the conflict zone.
- ❖ Hitler, who was aiming to occupy the whole of Europe, On September 1, 1939, the attack on Poland was held.
- ❖ The reason for the Second World War was the rejection of Britain's ultimatum to leave Germany in Poland.

3 Describe Mao Tse Tung's contribution to the establishment of Communist government in China.

- ❖ In 1918 a Society for the Study of Marxism was formed in Peking University.
- ❖ Among the students who attended was a young assistant librarian by the name of Mao Tse-tung.
- ❖ In China, Kuomintang government became notorious for its corruption and gangsterism.
- ❖ Mao knew that the Kuomintang grip on the towns was too strong. So concentrated his energies on organizing the peasantry.
- ❖ He retreated into the wild mountains on the border between the provinces of Kiangsi and Hunan.
- ❖ Later, Mao wanted to move out of Hunan for safer territory.
- ❖ Therefore, the Communist army set out on what came to be known as the Long March in 1934.
- ❖ As a result of the Long March, Mao became the ruler of the people in China.

4 Make a comparative analysis of common and varying features in the liberation struggles of Indonesia and Philippines.

Common features :

- ❖ Both countries were a colony of European countries.
- ❖ In both countries, the communists gave voice against the domination of colonialism.
- ❖ During World War II, both countries were under Japanese occupation.
- ❖ Both countries got Independence, after the second War.

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Varying features :

The Philippines went to the U.S. control after being a colony of the Spanish state.	Indonesia is the colonial country of the Dutch state.
Nationalism developed among the Filipinos earlier than elsewhere.	The nationalist movement became the most belated in Indonesia.
The barbaric handling of the Cavite rebellion in the Philippines helped to develop nationalism.	The first event, which expressed nationalism in Indonesia, begins with the formation of the Boedi Oetomo .
The Philippines got independence in 1946 with the support of the United States.	Indonesia got independence in 1949 due to pressure from the U.N Security Council.

LESSON - 15

1. Highlight the goals and objectives of the Non- Aligned Movement.

- ❖ **Respect of fundamental human rights and of the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.**
- ❖ **Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.**
- ❖ **Recognition of the equality among all races and of the equality among all nations.**
- ❖ **Non-intervention or non-interference in the internal affairs of another country.**
- ❖ **Non-use of collective defence pacts to benefit the specific interests of any of the great powers.**
- ❖ **Non-use of pressures by any country against other countries.**
- ❖ **Settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means.**
- ❖ **Promotion of mutual interest and cooperation.**
- ❖ **Respect for justice and international obligations.**

2. Discuss the origin of Arab-Israeli conflict and show how subsequent developments caused a major war between the two in 1967.

- ❖ **As the United Nations voted to partition Palestine into a Jewish state And an Arab state in November 1947.**
- ❖ **So conflict broke out almost immediately between Jews and Arabs in Palestine.**
- ❖ **On the eve of the British forces' withdrawal , Israel declared independence.**
- ❖ **From the start, when Israel was created, there was little involvement of the UN in making political decisions.**
- ❖ **By 1966 the U.S. providing began to Israel with advanced planes and missiles.**
- ❖ **In April 1967 there were artillery exchanges between Israel and Syria.**
- ❖ **The U.S. Sixth Fleet remained off the Syrian coast.**
- ❖ **Egypt closed the Straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping. In early June Israel attacked Egypt.**

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3. In disputes involving the permanent members of the Security Council, the UNO was a mute spectator. Elucidate this statement from the cold war period experiences.

- ❖ On 5 November 1956, British and French troops landed at the Egyptian town of Port Said.
- ❖ The General Assembly, at the initiative of the US, called for an emergency session and condemned the invasion.
- ❖ So Israel, Great Britain and France stopped fighting and decided to withdraw their forces from Egypt.
- ❖ ImriNegi introduced a multiparty system and established a coalition in Hungary.
- ❖ Enraged by the development, Soviet Russia sent its army into Hungary and crushed the rebellion.
- ❖ The UN has repeatedly tried to hold the International Peace Conference in its support to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict completely.
- ❖ On the above issues, the Security Council's permanent states have used their veto power and extend the issue.
- ❖ Moreover, the UN was a silent observer, as the permanent members of the Security Council were involved in the issues.

4. Sketch the political career of Boris Yeltsin, focusing on his role in the collapse of Soviet Union.

- ❖ Boris Yeltsin Joining the Communist Party in 1961, Later he became a full-time worker in the party.
- ❖ He emerged as a popular figure and began to occupy in key positions in the Party.
- ❖ He chose to eliminate corruption in the Moscow party organisation.
- ❖ In 1986 Yeltsin was elevated to the Politburo.
- ❖ Soon he was made the mayor of Moscow.
- ❖ Yeltsin antagonised Gorbachev when he began criticising the slow pace of reform at party meetings.
- ❖ He advocated democratic governance and economic reforms.
- ❖ He succeeded in winning a seat in the USSR Congress of People's Deputies.
- ❖ The Soviet parliament elected him president of the Russian republic against Gorbachev's wishes.
- ❖ He became the first popularly elected leader in 1991, after the collapse of Soviet Union.