

Dear PG Teachers of History,

Welcome, Herein this booklet, lessons are rearranged from easy to difficult stages just to enable the students to read and understand. Further, the answers for the questions are made simple so that students can easily answer. Guidelines are given to the students to score atleast 70 marks, 100 marks, 170 marks and 200 marks. Simplified answers for the previous year questions are given and that will give a boost to the students.

Answers are provided to all the one mark questions given at the end of each lesson to enable the students to answer them. So the History Teachers are expected to properly make use of this booklet. By giving proper coaching, the teachers can help the student to score more marks and produce cent percent result in History.

**WISH YOU A BEST OF LUCK !**

**THANK YOU**

# BLUE PRINT

**Class : XII**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Subject : History**

**Max.Marks : 200**

Division	Unit	Knowledge				Understanding				Application				Skill				Total	
		O	VSA	SA	E	O	VSA	SA	E	O	VSA	SA	E	O	VSA	SA	E	VSA	SA
Modern India History	I - V	20	15	12	-	15	15	12	10	-	9	12	10	-	-	-	10	-	140
	Les 1-20 Ques	20	5	2	-	15	5	2	1	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	57	-
World History	VI-X	5	3	12	-	5	3	-	10	-	-	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	60
	Les 21 - 35	5	1	2	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	18	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>200</b>

**Note :**

**O - Objective Type**

**Q - Question**

**VSA - Very Short Answer (3 Points)**

**M - Marks**

**SA - Short Answer (100 Words)**

**E - Essay (200 Words)**

# Minimum Level Learning

## Indian History

### Stage I

Lesson No.	Name of the Lesson	Marks
16	The Indian National Movement (1917-1947)	30
17	Role of Tamil Nadu in the Indian National Movement	20
18	The Justice Party Rule	10
11	The Great Revolt of 1857	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>

### Stage II

Lesson No.	Name of the Lesson	Marks
10	Vellore Mutiny	9
9	Palayakkarar Rebellion	10
13	Socio-Religious Reform Movements	9
8	Educational and Social Reforms	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>

**Note : Learn Stage I + Stage II to score 70 Marks**

### Stage III

Lesson No.	Name of the Lesson	Marks
1	Warren Hastings ( 1772-1785)	14
2	Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793)	10
3	The Marquess of Wellesley (1798-1805)	7
4	Lord Hastings (1813-1823)	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

**Note : Learn Stage I - Stage III to score 100 Marks**

### Stage IV

Lesson No.	Name of the Lesson	Marks
5	Lord William Bentinck (1828-1835)	13
6	Lord Dalhousie ( 1848-1856)	10
7	Revenue Administration and Economic Policy of the British	9
12	Educational and Social Reforms	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>

### Stage V

Lesson No.	Name of the Lesson	Marks
14	Indian National Movement ( 1885-1905)	10
15	Indian National Movement (1905-1916)	10
20	India After Independence	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

**Note : Learn Stage I - Stage V to score 170 Marks**

## World History

### Stage VI

Lesson No.	Name of the Lesson	Marks
21	Renaissance	10
22	Geographical Discoveries	9
23	The Reformation and Counter Reformation	4
24	The American War of Independence (1776-1783)	6
33	United Nations Organisation	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>

### Stage VII

Lesson No.	Name of the Lesson	Marks
27	First World War	13
31	Second World War	14
29	The League of Nations	6
28	Russian Revolution of 1917	9
25	French Revolution	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

**Note : Learn Stage I to Stage VII to score 200 Marks**

**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. The Battle of Plassey took place in the year  
(a) **1757** (b) 1764 (c) 1772 (d) 1777
  
2. The Second Mysore War came to an end by the Treaty of  
(a) Salbai (b) **Mangalore** (c) Purander (d) Mysore
  
3. Lord Cornwallis introduced  
(a) Mahalwari System (b) **Permanent Revenue Settlement**  
(c) Ryotwari System (d) Jagirdari System
  
4. The first state which was brought under Wellesley's Subsidiary System in 1798 was  
(a) Oudh (b) Tanjore (c) Surat (d) **Hyderabad**
  
5. Lord Hastings declared war on Nepal in the year  
(a) **1814** (b) 1815 (c) 1816 (d) 1817
  
6. English was adopted as the official language of British India in  
(a) 1833 (b) **1835** (c) 1837 (d) 1839
  
7. The practice of Sati was abolished during the administration of  
(a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Cornwallis (c) Lord Wellesley  
(d) **Lord William Bentinck**
  
8. Punjab was annexed by Dalhousie in the year  
(a) 1839 (b) **1849** (c) 1853 (d) 1856
  
9. Lawrence brothers lent their services in the administration of  
(a) Burma (b) **Punjab** (c) Bengal (d) Mysore
  
10. The Permanent Settlement was introduced by  
(a) **Lord Cornwallis** (b) Lord Wellesley (c) Lord William Bentinck  
(d) Lord Dalhousie

11. Jonathan Duncan established a Sanskrit college at  
(a) Madras (b) Bombay (c) Calcutta (d) **Banaras**
12. The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in the year  
(a) 1846 (b) **1856** (c) 1870 (d) 1891
13. Nerkattumseval was captured by  
(a) Col. Heron (b) **Col. Campbell** (c) Colin Jackson (d) Puli Thevar
14. Collector Jackson sent an order to Kattabomman to meet him at  
(a) Madurai (b) Panchalamkurichi (c) **Ramanathapuram** (d) Srivilliputtur
15. Which among the following was one of the causes for the Vellore Mutiny?  
(a) Doctrine of lapse (b) Collection of Tributes  
(c) **Introduction of new army regulations** (d) Economic exploitation of the British rule
16. Who among the following considered the Revolt of 1857 as the First War of Indian Independence?  
(a) Sir John Lawrence (b) **Vir Savarkar** (c) S.N. Sen (d) R.C. Majumdar
17. Which of the following incident sparked off the Revolt of 1857?  
(a) Exploitation of the Indian economy by the British.  
(b) The Doctrine of Lapse followed by Dalhousie.  
(c) Activities of the Christian Missionaries.  
(d) **The episode of greased cartridges.**
18. Name the first Viceroy of India.  
(a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Dalhousie (c) **Lord Canning** (d) Lord Ripon
19. In which year the Vernacular Press Act was passed?  
(a) **1878** (b) 1882 (c) 1898 (d) 1902
20. The Brahma Samaj was established in the year  
(a) 1827 (b) **1828** (c) 1829 (d) 1838

21. Who among the following started the Aligarh Movement?

- (a) **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan** (b) Salimullah Khan  
(c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (d) Muhammad al Hasan

22. Satya Gnana Sabai was started at

- (a) Madurai (b) Rameswaram (c) **Vadalur** (d) Chidambaram

23. The Indian National Congress was founded by

- (a) W.C. Banerjee (b) **A.O. Hume** (c) Mahatma Gandhi  
(d) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

24. Who among the following was the political Guru of Gandhiji ?

- (a) Surendra Nath Banerjee (b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale  
(c) **Bala Gangadhara Tilak** (d) Bipin Chandra Pal

25. Which among the following is not a cause for the rise of extremism?

- (a) **Ilbert Bill** (b) Calcutta Corporation Act (c) The Universities Act  
(d) Partition of Bengal

26. The Muslim League was founded in

- (a) **1906** (b) 1909 (c) 1916 (d) 1926

27. The Kheda Satyagraha was launched by Gandhi in support of

- (a) Indigo planters (b) Industrial labour (c) **Peasants** (d) Mill workers

28. The Chauri Chaura incident took place in the year

- (a) 1920 (b) 1921 (c) **1922** (d) 1923

29. Who among the following moved the first resolution in the first session of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) Srinivasa Pillai (b) Lakshminarasu Chetty (c) Rangaiya Naidu  
(d) **G. Subramanya Iyer**

30. The Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha was led by  
(a) Gandhi           **(b) Rajaji**           (c) V.O.C           (d) Kamaraj
31. The South Indian Liberal Foundation was formed in the year  
(a) 1912           (b) 1914           **(c) 1916**           (d) 1917
32. Which of the following journal was not founded by Periyar E.V.R?  
(a) Kudi Arasu   (b) Puratchi       (c) Viduthalai   **(d) Swarajya**
33. Which among the following was the provision of the Government of India Act of 1858?  
(a) Creation of Court of Directors and Board of Control  
(b) Extension of Company's rule for twenty years  
**(c) Establishment of India Council with fifteen members**  
(d) Cancellation of all previous treaties.
34. Which Act legally recognized the principle of election to the legislative councils?  
(a) Act of 1861   (b) Act of 1892   **(c) Act of 1909** (d) Act of 1919
35. Who among the following was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly?  
(a) Dr. Ambedkar           **(b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad**           (c) K.M. Panikkar  
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru
36. Which of the following Princely states refused to join the Indian Union?  
**(a) Hyderabad**   (b) Mysore       (c) Jaipur       (d) Travancore
37. For the first time in independent India, a non-Congress ministry was formed under the leadership of  
(a) V.P. Singh   (b) Narasimha Rao       **(c) Morarji Desai** (d) A.B. Vajpayee

38. The first Indian Institute of Technology was set up at  
(a) Kanpur (b) Bombay (c) Madras **(d) Kharagpur**
39. The Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople in  
**(a) 1453** (b) 1533 (c) 1543 (d) 1443
40. Who among the following is considered as the father of modern science?  
(a) Copernicus **(b) Francis Bacon** (c) Kepler (d) Newton
41. Madeira and Azores islands were discovered by  
**(a) Henry** (b) Bartholomew Diaz (c) Columbus (d) Magellan
42. Which among the following was not a reason for the Reformation?  
(a) The Spirit of enquiry created by the Renaissance  
(b) Emergence of nation-states in Europe  
**(c) The Geographical discoveries**  
(d) The luxurious life led by the Pope and the Clergy.
43. Who is considered as the 'morning star of the Reformation'?  
(a) Erasmus (b) Martin Luther (c) John Huss **(d) John Wycliffe**
44. 'No Taxation without representation' was the slogan of revolution in  
(a) France (b) China **(c) America** (d) Russia
45. The author of 'Common Sense'  
(a) Voltaire (b) Benjamin Franklin **(c) Thomas Paine** (d) Thomas Jefferson
46. The King of France at the time of 1789 Revolution was  
(a) Louis XII (b) Louis XIV (c) Louis XVIII **(d) Louis XVI**
47. Rotation of crops was introduced by  
(a) Harvey **(b) Townshend** (c) Mac Adam (d) Hargreaves
48. Which one of the following was grouped under the settler colonies?  
(a) British India (b) Indo-China **(c) 13 American colonies** (d) Indonesia

49. The Bolshevik Party in Russia was headed by  
(a) Karl Marx (b) Tsar Nicholas II (c) **Lenin** (d) Engles
50. Name the person responsible for the founding of the League of Nations  
(a) George Washington (b) Harry Truman (c) F.D. Roosevelt (d) **Woodrow Wilson**
51. Which among the following journal was edited by Mussolini?  
(a) New Italy (b) Mein Kamph (c) **Avanti** (d) Risorgimento
52. The Nationalist Socialist Party was founded by  
(a) **Hitler** (b) Mussolini (c) Kaiser William II (d) Karl Marx
53. Japan attacked the Pearl Harbour in the year  
(a) 1940 (b) **1941** (c) 1942 (d) 1945
54. The sick man of Asia  
(a) Turkey (b) Japan (c) Korea (d) **China**
55. The First Opium War came to an end by the treaty of í í  
(a) **Nanking** (b) Peking (c) Tienstein (d) Shantung
56. The headquarters of the United Nations is located in  
(a) Geneva (b) The Hague (c) **New York** (d) San Francisco
57. The term Cold War was first used by  
(a) **Bernard Baruch** (b) F.D. Roosevelt (c) Stalin (d) Churchill
58. The proposal for an International Trade Organization was made at the  
(a) Washington Conference (b) Vienna Conference  
(c) U N Conference (d) **Breton Woods Conference**

## II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Dual System was introduced by í í .. **Robert Clive**
2. Haider Ali died in the year í í .. **1782**
3. Lord Cornwallis prepared the law code with the help of his colleague í í ..  
**George Barlow**
4. The fourth Anglo-Mysore war took place in the year í í **1799**
5. The Subsidiary treaty signed by Scindia with the British is known as í í ..  
**Surji –Arjungaon.**
6. In 1768 í í . emerged as a powerful Gurkha state. **Nepal**
7. The third Battle of Panipat took place in the year í .. **1761**
8. The Vellore Mutiny broke out in the year í í **1806**
9. In the military department Lord William Bentinck abolished the system of í í .  
**Double Batta**
10. The first railway line between Bombay and Thane was opened in the year í ..  
**1853**
11. The foundation of modern postal system was laid down by í í  
**Lord Dalhousie**
12. The basic unit of revenue settlement under the Mahalwari system was í í  
**Village**
13. The Sarada Act raised the minimum marriageable age for girls to í í years.  
**fourteen**
14. The Bahiskrit Hitkarini Sabha was formed by í .. **Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar**
15. The Macaulay's Minute was announced in the year í í **1835**
16. Virpandiya Kattabomman was the son of í .. **Jagavira Pandya**
17. Kattabomman was hanged to death at í . **Kayathar**
18. The expedition to Panchalamkurichi was commanded by í í **Major**

## **Bannerman**

19. The Commander-in-Chief of the Vellore Fort was **Sir John Cradock**

20. **Major Cootes** who was outside the fort dashed to Ranipet to seek Help.

21. The sepoy who refused to use the greased cartridge at Barrackpore was **Mangal Pandey**

## **Mangal Pandey**

22. The Queen's Proclamation was read by Lord Canning at **Alahabad**

23. **Wellesley** was a great imperialist and called himself 'a Bengal tiger'

24. The first Famine Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of **Sir Richard Strachey**

## **Sir Richard Strachey**

25. The Indian Universities Act was passed in the year **1904**

26. **Samvad Kaumudi** was the Bengali Weekly started by Raj Rammohan Roy.

## **Samvad Kaumudi**

27. Swami Dayanadha Saraswathi was the author of **Satyartha Prakash**

28. The Satya Shodak Samaj was founded by **Jothiba Govindapule**

29. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held at **Bombay**

30. **Dadhabai Naoroji** was the first Indian to become a member of the British House of Commons.

31. The 'Surat Split' in the Indian National Congress took place in the year **1907**

32. Mrs. Annie Besant established the Home Rule League at **Chennai**

33. Barathamatha Association was started by **Neelakanta Brammachari**

34. The Rowlat Act was passed in the year **1919**

35. The Poorna Swaraj Resolution was passed at **Lahore**

36. The Communal Award was announced by the British Prime Minister **Ramse MAC Donald**

## **Ramse MAC Donald**

37. The Madras Native Association was started in **1852**

38. The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company was launched by **V.O.C**

39. The Hindu Religious Act was passed in the year **1921**

40. The Government of India Act of 1919 was passed during the Viceroyalty of  
 í í **Chelmsford**
41. The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced í í in the provinces.  
**Autonomy**
42. The first Indian law member to the Governor General's Council was í ..  
**S.P. Sinha**
43. The Iron Man of India was í .. **Sardar Vallabai Patel**
44. Andhra State was created in the year í .. **1953**
45. í .. was considered as the architect of modern India. **Jawaharlal Nehru**
46. The New Education Policy was introduced by í . **Rajiv Gandhi**
47. With the aim of achieving self sufficiency in food production í . was  
 Launched. **Green Revolution**
48. The Bhaba Atomic Research Centre is situated at í í **Trombay**
49. The nation Bangladesh emerged in í í **1971**
50. Boccaccio was the disciple of í í . **Petrarch**
51. The Prince, a book on political science was written by í í **Machiavelli**
52. Telescope was invented by í í . **Galileo**
53. Vasodagama reached India in í .. **1498**
54. Canada was discovered by í í . **Jacus Cartier**
55. The Society of Jesus was founded by í í . **Ignatius Loyola**
56. The founder of the University of Geneva was í í **John Calvin**
57. The First Continental Congress in 1774 was held at í .. **Philadelphia**
58. The Seven Years War came to an end in í .. **1763**
59. The American War of Independence came to an end by the treaty of í .. **Parris**
60. í í was the author of the book "Social Contract". **Rousseau**
61. In the States General, the first Estate was represented by í í **Nobles**
62. Alexander Graham Bell invented í í . **Telephone**
63. The electric bulb was invented by í í **Edison**

64. The Three Emperors League was formed by í .. **Bismark**
65. The Congress of Berlin was convened in the year í .. **1878**
66. The Russian Socialist Democratic Party was formed by í í  
**George Plekhanov**
67. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic came into existence in the year í ..  
**1922**
68. The League of Nations was established in the year í .. **1920**
69. Fascism was the principle of í í **Benito Mussolini**
70. Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis was signed in the year í . **1937**
71. The U.S.A. dropped the first atom bomb on Hiroshima on í í .**1945 August 6**
72. The Supreme Commander of the Pacific region was í .. **General Mac Arther**
73. The Kuomintang Party was founded by í í . **Dr. Sun Yatsen**
74. The San Francisco Peace Treaty was signed in the year í .. **1951 September**
75. The United Nations was founded on í í **1945 October 24**
76. The judicial organ of the United Nations is í .. **International Court of Justice**
77. The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty was signed in the year í í **1972**
78. The New York Twin Towers of the World Trade Center was attacked by the terrorists in the year í . **2001 September 11**
79. The headquarters of the WTO is located in í í **Genev**

### **III. Match the following.**

- |                        |   |                   |
|------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Francis Day         | - | Fort St. George   |
| 2. Sadar Diwani Adalat | - | Civil Court       |
| 3. Hafiz Rahmat Khan   | - | Rohilkand         |
| 4. Board of Control    | - | Pittø's India Act |
| 5. Lord Macaulay       | - | Law Member        |
| 6. Vira Raja           | - | Coorg             |

7. William Sleeman	-	Thugs
8. Ranjit Singh	-	Punjab
9. Woodø Despatch	-	1854
10. Second Burmese War	-	1852
11. Annexation of Oudh	-	1856
12. Foundation of the University of Madras	-	1857
13. Harijan Sevak Sangh	-	Mahatma Gandhi
14. Satya Shodak Samaj	-	Jyotirao Phule
15. Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam	-	Narayana Guru
16. Self Respect Movement	-	Periyar E.V.R.
17. Ahila Bharatiya Dalit Varg Sabha	-	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
18. Atmiya Sabha	-	Atmaram Pandurang
19. Young Bengal Movement	-	Henry Vivian Derozio
20. Prarthana Samaj	-	Raja Rammohan Roy
21. Nirankari Movement	-	Baba Dayal
22. Theosophical Society	-	Olcott
23. Last Supper	-	Leonardo da Vinci
24. Last Judgement	-	Michael Angelo
25. Madonna	-	Raphael
26. Utopia	-	Sir Thomas Moore
27. The Ship of Fools	-	Sebastian Brant
28. Stamp Act	-	1765
29. Sugar Act	-	1764
30. Boston Tea Party	-	1773
31. Townshend laws	-	1767
32. Mussolini	-	Fascism
33. Manchuria	-	Japanese invasion

34. General MacArther - Supreme Commander of the Pacific Region
35. Hitler - Nazism

#### **IV. Find out the correct statement.**

1. Rohilla War took place during the administration of Warren Hastings.
2. The Third Anglo-Mysore War took place after the death of Haider Ali.
3. Peshwa Baji Rao II signed the Treaty of Bassein with the British in 1802.
4. Lord Hastings was the patron of the Hindu College at Calcutta.
5. The Charter Act of 1833 made Lord William Bentinck the first Governor General of India.
6. The doctrine of lapse was withdrawn after the Mutiny of 1857.
7. Orientalists advocated the promotion of oriental subjects through Indian languages.
8. Yusuf Khan was also known as Khan Sahib.
9. New army regulations were mainly responsible for the Vellore Mutiny.
10. Bahadur Shah II was proclaimed as the emperor of India during the revolt of 1857.
11. Lord Ripon earned popularity among the Indians by repealing the Vernacular Press Act.
12. The Prarthana Samaj was founded in 1867 in Bombay.
13. The Revolt of 1857 created a kind of permanent bitterness and suspicion between the British and the Indians.
14. The extremists had no faith in the British sense of justice.
15. According to the Rowlat Act, any person could be arrested on the basis of suspicion.
16. The Third Session of the Indian National Congress was held in Madras.

17. Madras Dravidian Association was started in November 1912.
18. Proclamation of Queen Victoria was announced by Lord Canning at Allahabad.
19. The President is the constitutional head of the state.
20. The first book published by John Gutenberg was *The Bible*.
21. Ferdinand Magellan while crossing the clam part of the ocean named it the Pacific Ocean.
22. The followers of Ignatius Loyola contributed for the spread of education.
23. The Quartering Act made it compulsory that the colonists should provide food and shelter to the English troops.
24. Bakewell introduced scientific breeding of farm animals.
25. Madame Roland was a prominent member of the Cordelier Club .
26. When Italy joined Dual Alliance it became Triple Alliance.
27. The Menshevik government was led by Kerensky.
28. The U.S.A did not join the League of Nations.
29. Mussolini was influenced by the socialist ideology.
30. In December 1941, Japan attacked the Pearl Harbour.
31. Japan was modernized after Meiji Restoration.
32. International Court of Justice has 15 Judges.
33. On 4th April 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty was signed.
34. The Permanent Settlement took away the judicial functions of zamindars.

**V. True or False. (Following statements are True)**

1. The English East India Company was established on 31 December 1600.
2. The Treaty of Mangalore exposed the weakness of the English.
3. Baji Rao signed the Treaty of Bassein in 1802.
4. After the fourth Anglo-Mysore War, Tipu's family was sent to the Fort of Vellore.

5. After the Gurkha war, the Gurkhas had agreed to keep a British Resident at Kathmandu.
6. Triambakji was the Chief Minister of Baji Rao II.
7. Lord William Bentinck laid the foundation for the Calcutta Medical College.
8. The first railway line connecting Bombay with Thane was opened in 1853.
9. Warren Hastings introduced the annual leasing system of auctioning the lands.
10. The Anglicists argued for the cause of western sciences and literature in the medium of English language.
11. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagara favoured the widow remarriage.
12. The Palayakkarar system had evolved with the extension of Vijayanagar rule into Tamil Nadu.
13. The Palayakkarar of Sivagiri was a tributary to the Company.
14. Mustapha Beg Indian sepoy forewarned about the Vellore Mutiny.
15. Emperor Bahadur Shah was arrested and deported to Rangoon.
16. The Vellore Mutiny of 1806 is considered as the precursor of the 1857 Revolt.
17. The British Prime Minister Disraeli appointed Lord Lytton as the Viceroy of India.
18. The Vernacular Press Act crushed the freedom of the Indian Press.
19. The motto of Swami Dayanand Saraswathi was -Back to the Vedasø
20. Saint Ramalinga composed Thiru Arutpa.
21. W.C. Banerjee was the first President of the Indian National Congress.
22. The immediate cause for the rise of extremism was the reactionary rule of Lord Curzon.
23. The extremists were the first to demand *Swaraj* as a matter of birth right.
24. The chief cause of the Khilafat Movement was the defeat of Turkey in the First World War.
25. The Bharathamatha Association was a revolutionary organization in Tamil Nadu.

- 26.The Vaikom Satyagraha was launched by Periyar E.V.R.
- 27.The Justice Party remained in power for a period of thirteen years.
- 28.Justice Party introduced Free and compulsory education.
- 29.The Act of 1858 made the Governor-General of India as the Viceroy of India.
- 30.The Act of 1919 appointed a High Commissioner for India at London.
- 31.The States Reorganization Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Fazal Ali.
- 32.Dr. Manmohan Singh served as Finance Minister under P.V. Narasimha Rao.
- 33.Amerigo Vespucci, an Italian navigator, with the support of the king of Spain explored the areas of South America.
- 34.The Anglican Church became really Protestant in the reign of Edward.
- 35.The victory at Saratoga marked a turning point in American War of Independence.
- 36.Marie Antoinette was the wife and queen of Louis XVI.
37. The idea of Separation of Powers was proposed byMontesquieu.
- 38.The Universal Postal Union was adopted in 1875 to aid international mail service.
- 39.The Triple Alliance was concluded between Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary.
- 40.William II was the emperor of Germany during the First World War.
- 41.Russian withdrew from the First World War in the middle.
- 42.The trusted associate of Lenin was Leon Trotsky.
- 43.The mandate system was set up by the League of Nations.
- 44.The League of Nations was replaced by the United Nations Organization.
- 45.The aggressive foreign policy of Hitler led to the Second World War.
- 46.Hitler was the author of Mein Kamph.
- 47.General Franco was the dictator of Spain.
- 48.The Battle of Stalingrad was fought between Germany and the Soviet Union.

49. China was controlled by queen Tzu hsi from 1860 to 1908.
50. Japan was the only country which was not colonized by the Europeans in Asia.
51. Japan imposed 21 demands on China during the First World War.
52. The Charter of the UNO was signed by 51 countries at San Francisco in 1945.
53. In 1991 Indian government introduced a series of reforms to liberalize and globalize the Indian economy.
54. The administration of Lord Lytton contributed to the growth of nationalism in India.
55. The immediate cause of the First World War was the assassination of Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand.

## **INDIAN HISTORY (3 MARKS)**

### **1. Rohilla War**

- Rohilkand was a small kingdom situated in between Oudh and the Marathas. Its ruler was Hafiz Rahmat Khan.
- He concluded a defensive treaty in 1772 with the Nawab of Oudh fearing an attack by the Marathas. But no such attack took place. But, the Nawab demanded money.
- When Rahmat Khan evaded, the Nawab with the help of the British invaded Rohilkand.

### **2. Second Anglo Mysore War**

- The second Anglo Mysore war between Haider Ali and British.
- Haider died of cancer at the age of sixty and his death was kept secret till his son Tipu Sultan assumed power.
- The Second Mysore War came to an end by the Treaty of Mangalore in 1784.

### **3. Treaty of Srirangapattinam (1792)**

- In 1792 Tipu Sultan concluded the Treaty of Srirangapattinam with the British.
- Tipu had to give up half his dominions.
- He had to pay a war indemnity of three crore rupees and surrender two of his sons as hostages to the English.

### **4. Police Reforms of Lord Cornwallis**

- The Police Department was under the control of the district Magistrate
- Each district was divided into thanas or police circles each of which was about 20 square miles.
- It was placed under an Indian officer called the daroga who was ably assisted by many constables.

### **5. Treaty of Bassein**

- Peshwa Baji Rao II signed the Treaty of Bassein with the British in 1802.
- The foreign policy of Marathas went under the control of British.
- The Marathas considered the treaty as a document of surrendering their independence.

### **6. Gurkha War.**

- In May 1814, the Gurkhas attacked the British police post and killed 18 policemen and their officer.
- Hastings declared war on Nepal.
- In March 1816, the Treaty of Sagauli was concluded.

### **7. Sati :**

- The practice of sati, the age old custom of burning of widows alive on the funeral pyre of their husbands was prevalent in India from ancient times.
- This inhuman social custom was very common in northern India more particularly in Bengal.

- Bentinck became a crusader against it and promulgated his Regulation XVII on 4 December 1829 prohibiting the practice of sati.

### **8. Lord Macaulay:**

- The Governor General appointed a committee headed by Lord Macaulay,(law member )to make recommendations for the promotion of education.
- In his report, Macaulay emphasized the promotion of European literature and science through English medium to the people of India.
- The Government Resolution in 1835 made English the official and literary language of India.

### **9. Sir Charles Wood's Despatch.**

- Dalhousie had also evinced in the development of education.
- The educational Despatch of Sir Charles Wood (1854) was considered the "Intellectual Charter of India".
- It provided an outline for the comprehensive scheme of Education at primary, secondary and collegiate levels.

### **10. Dalhousie's Postal Reforms**

- The foundation of modern postal system was laid down by Lord Dalhousie.
- A new Post Office Act was passed in 1854.
- Consequently, irrespective of the distance over which the letter was sent, a uniform rate of half an *anna* per post card was charged throughout India. Postage stamps were introduced for the first time.

### **11. Mahalwari Settlement**

- In 1833, the Mahalwari settlement was introduced in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and parts of North Western Provinces.
- Under this system the basic unit of revenue settlement was the village or the Mahal.

- As the village lands belonged jointly to the village community, the responsibility of paying the revenue rested with the entire Mahal or the village community.

## **12. Ryotwari Settlement**

- The Ryotwari settlement was introduced mainly in Madras, Berar, Bombay and Assam.
- Sir Thomas Munro introduced this system in the Madras Presidency.
- Under this settlement, the peasant was recognised as the proprietor of land. There was no intermediary like a Zamindar between the peasant and the government.

## **13. Female Infanticide**

- Female infanticide was another inhuman practice afflicting the 19th century Indian society. It was particularly in vogue in Rajputana, Punjab and the North Western Provinces.
- Factors such as family pride, the fear of not finding a suitable match for the girl child and the hesitation to bend before the prospective in-laws were some of the major reasons responsible for this practice.
- Gradually, this evil practice came to be done away through education and public opinion.

## **14. Purdah system**

- Voices were raised against the practice of Purdah during the 19th and 20th century.
- Purdah was not so much prevalent in Southern India. Through the large scale participation of women in the national freedom movement.
- The system disappeared without any specific legislative measure taken against it.

### **15. Puli Thevar**

- Puli Thevar was a ruler of Nerkkattumseval.
- He exhibited the bravery and patriotism of Maravar.
- He was defeated by Col. Cappel

### **16. Major Bannerman**

- Major Bannerman, armed with extensive powers, assumed the command of the expedition.
- On the 1 September, 1799 the Major served an ultimatum directing Kattabomman to surrender.
- On 5 September Kattabomman's fort was attacked and demolished. Bannerman announced death penalty.
- On the 17th of October Kattabomman was hanged to death at a conspicuous spot near the old fort of Kayattar.

### **17. Sir John Cradock**

- Sir John Cradock, the commander-in-chief.
- With the approval of Lord-William Bentinck, the Governor of Madras, introduced a new form of turban, resembling a European hat.
- Wearing ear rings and caste marks were also prohibited.

### **18. Col. Gillespie**

- Major Cootes who was outside the fort dashed to Ranipet, 14 miles away, and informed Colonel Gillespie at 7 am .
- 800 Indian soldiers were found dead in the fort alone.
- The uprising was swiftly crushed by Col. Gillespie.

### **19. Rani Lakshmi Bai**

- Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, the widowed queen of Gangadhar Rao played a heroic role in this revolt.
- Rani Lakshmi Bai was affected by Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse
- In 1857 she fought bravely and killed by the British.

## **20. The Vernacular Press Act**

- In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed.
- This Act empowered a Magistrate to secure an undertaking from the editor, publisher and printer of a vernacular newspaper that nothing would be published against the English Government.
- This Act crushed the freedom of the Indian press.

## **21. Ilbert Bill Controversy**

- C.P. Ilbert, Law Member, introduced a bill in 1884 to abolish this discrimination in judiciary.
- According to the system of law, a European could be tried only by a European Judge or a European Magistrate.
- Lord Ripon wanted to remove two kinds of law that had been prevalent in India.
- But Europeans opposed this Bill strongly.

## **22. Swami Vivekananda**

- The original name of Swami Vivekananda was Narendranath Dutta.
- He became the most famous disciple of Shri Ramkrishna Paramahansa.
- Swami Vivekananda participated at the Parliament of Religions held in Chicago (USA) in September 1893 and raised the prestige of India and Hinduism very high.

## **23. Indian National Congress**

- Allan Octavian Hume, a retired civil servant in the British Government took the initiative to form an all-India organization.
- The Indian National Congress was founded and its first session was held at Bombay in 1885.
- W.C. Banerjee was its first president. It was attended by 72 delegates from all over India. Indian National Congress from the start was an all-India secular movement

## **24. Partition of Bengal**

- Curzon divided Bengal in 1905.
- To divide the Hindus and Muslims in Bengal.
- The partition of Bengal in 1905 provided a spark for the rise of extremism in the Indian National Movement.

## **25. Dadhabai Naoroji**

- Dadabhai Naoroji was known as the Grand Old Man of India.
- He is one of the Leaders of Moderates.
- He was the first Indian to become a Member of the British House of Commons.

## **26. Greased Cartridges**

- The 1857 Revolt was sparked off by the episode of the greased cartridges. The new Enfield rifle had been introduced for the first time in the Indian army.
- Its cartridges had a greased paper cover whose end had to be bitten off before the cartridge was loaded into the rifle.
- The grease was composed of fat taken from beef and pig.
- The religious feelings of the Hindu and Muslim sepoys were terribly wounded.

## **27. Indian National Army**

- In 1943, Subhas Chandra Bose became the supreme commander of the Indian National Army.
- He gave the rousing war cry of 'Dilli Chalo'.
- He gave the country the slogan of Jai Hind.

## **28. Vedaranyam March**

- In 1930 Salt Satyagraha in Tamil Nadu Rajaji undertook the famous Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha March.
- He selected the route from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam in Thanjavur district.
- Rajagopalachari was arrested for breaking the salt laws.

### **29. Queen's Proclamation**

- In 1858 the Proclamation of Queen Victoria was announced by Lord Canning at Allahabad.
- It announced the end of Company's rule in India and the Queen's assumption of the Government of India.
- It endorsed the treaty made by the Company with Indian princes and promised to respect their rights, dignity and honour.

### **30. Panch Sheel**

- It was designed by the first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
- He developed the basic principles of India's foreign policy.
- Nehru outlined the five principles of coexistence or Panch Sheel for conducting relations among countries.

### **31. Green Revolution**

- The term Green Revolution was coined by Dr William Gadd.
- Green Revolution was launched in India with the aim of achieving self-sufficiency in food production.
- India attained food self-sufficiency by the 1980s.

### **32. ISRO**

- The ISRO [Indian Space Research Organization] looks after the activities in space science, technology and applications.
- The Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Trivandrum, the largest of the ISRO centres, is primarily responsible for indigenous launch vehicle technology.
- The ISRO Satellite Centre, Bangalore is the satellite technology base of the Indian space programme.

## WORLD HISTORY (3 MARKS)

### 33. Meaning of Renaissance

- The term Renaissance literally means òrebirthö or òrevivalö.
- The birth place of Renaissance was Italy.
- There was a revival of literature and art on the intellectual side.

### 34. Leonardo da Vinci

- Leonardo da Vinci, one of the most versatile men of his time, was an artist, poet, musician, and engineer.
- Born in Florence, he visited several countries. He was patronized by the Duke of Milan.
- His famous paintings were the *Mona Lisa* and the *Last Supper*.
- He is known as the òRenaissance Manö.

### 35. Henry the Navigator

- The first great wave of expeditions was launched by Portugal. Its ruler was Henry generally known as òthe Navigatorö.
- As a result of his efforts, the Madeira and Azores Islands were discovered.
- The main project of Henry the Navigator was the exploration of the West Coast of Africa.

### 36. Ferdinand Magellan

- Spain planned to reach the east by sailing westwards.
- It was the first voyage undertaken round the world.
- He reached the Philippines, where Magellan was killed by the natives.

### 37. Society of Jesus

- Loyola founded the Society of Jesus.
- Members of the society were known as Jesuits.
- They established schools and colleges in several parts of the world.

### **38. Boston Tea Party**

- In 1773, a new Tea Act was passed imposing a tax on import of tea.
- A group of Americans dressed as Red Indians, climbed on the ships.
- And threw away the tea bundles into the sea at the Boston harbour.

### **39. Rousseau**

- Rousseau was the author of the famous book, *Social Contract*.
- He said that the real sovereignty rests with the people.
- His famous statement, "Man is born free and is everywhere in chains"

### **40. John McAdam**

- In the second half of the 18th century, John McAdam built a type of hard-surfaced road in England.
- The only important change made in this method was the substitution of a tar composition for mud as a binder.
- With the help of the Government many roads were constructed.

### **41. Treaty of Versailles**

- The First World War was concluded by the Treaty of Versailles.
- In 1919 the Treaty was signed.
- Germany and her allies suffered most since they had to pay heavy sums to the victorious allies as reparation debts.

### **42. Bloody Sunday**

- The striking workers went on a procession to Tsar's place to present a petition to redress their grievances.
- They were led by father Gapon.
- When the workers reached Tsar's palace the guards fired on the unarmed crowd. This event is known as "Bloody Sunday".

### **43. Long March**

- Mao Tse was the Communist Leader of China.
- He carried out the Long March to northern China.
- He controlled communist party strictly.

### **44. Meiji Restoration**

- Japan followed a policy of isolation for more than 200 years. It was broken by Commodore Perry of the U.S.A.
- During this period the Tokugawa Shoguns controlled Japan.
- Perry's mission led to the restoration of the Japanese Emperor to full authority. This is known as the Meiji Restoration.

### **45. Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis**

- Italy, Germany and Japan signed in the Treaty.
- The Treaty was made against England, France and Russia.
- It paved the way for the Second World War.

### **46. Cold War**

- The strained relationship between U.S.A and U.S.S.R till the collapse of the U.S.S.R is known as the Cold War.
- The term 'Cold War' was used for the first time by Bernard Baruch.
- The Cold War was otherwise an ideological war or a propaganda war or a diplomatic war

### **47. World Trade Organization**

- It was formed in 1995.
- The head quarter is Geneva.
- To establish rules and regulations for trade between countries.
- Now, 187 countries are the members of WTO.

## 48. Curfu Incident

- An Italian general and two officers were murdered on Greek soil.
- The Italians demanded apologies and reparations too for the crime.
- Greece refused to accept the demands of Italy.
- Hence Italy occupied the island of Curfu.

# INDIAN HISTORY (6 Marks )

## 1. The Regulating Act of 1773

### Provisions of the Act

The Regulating Act reformed the Company's Government at Home and in India. The important provisions of the Act were:

- The term of office of the members of the Court of Directors was extended from one year to four years. One-fourth of them were to retire every year and the retiring Directors were not eligible for re-election.
- The Governor of Bengal was styled the Governor-General of Fort William whose tenure of office was for a period of five years.
- A council of four members was appointed to assist the Governor-General. The government was to be conducted in accordance with the decision of the majority. The Governor-General had a casting vote in case of a tie.
- The Governor-General in Council was made supreme over the other Presidencies in matters of war and peace.
- Provision was made in the Act for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta consisting of a Chief Justice and three junior judges. It was to be independent of the Governor-General in Council. In 1774, the Supreme Court was established by a Royal Charter.
- This Act prevented the servants of the Company including the Governor-General, members of his council and the judges of the Supreme Court from receiving directly or indirectly any gifts in kind or cash.

## **2. The chief causes for the Third Mysore War were:**

- Tipu Sultan strengthened his position by undertaking various internal reforms. This created worries to the British, the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas.
- Moreover, Tipu made attempts to seek the help of France and Turkey by sending envoys to those countries.
- He also expanded his territories at the cost of his neighbours, particularly the Raja of Travancore, who was an ally of the British.
- In 1789, the British concluded a tripartite alliance with the Nizam and the Marathas against Tipu.

## **3. Cornwallis Judicial Reforms**

- In the work of judicial reorganization, Cornwallis secured the services of Sir William Jones, who was a judge and a great scholar. Civil and criminal courts were completely reorganized.
- At the top of the judicial system, the highest civil and criminal courts of appeal, namely Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat were functioning at Calcutta. Both of them were presided over by the Governor-General and his Council.
- There were four provincial courts of appeal at Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad and Patna, each under three European judges assisted by Indian advisers.
- District and City courts functioned each under a European judge. Every district was provided with a court.
- As already stated Cornwallis had taken away from the collectors of their judicial powers and made them solely responsible for the collection of revenue. As a result, District Judges were appointed.
- Indian judges or Munsiffs were appointed to all the courts at the bottom of the judicial system.

#### **4. Main Features of Subsidiary Alliance**

- Any Indian ruler who entered into the subsidiary alliance with the British had to maintain a contingent of British troops in his territory. It was commanded by a British officer.
- The Indian state was called 'the protected state' and the British hereinafter were referred to as 'the paramount power'.
- It was the duty of the British to safeguard that state from external aggression and to help its ruler maintain internal peace.
- The protected state should give some money or give part of its territory to the British to support the subsidiary force. The protected state should cut off its connection with European powers other than the English and with the French in particular. The state was also forbidden to have any political contact even with other Indian powers without the permission of the British.
- The ruler of the protected state should keep a British Resident at his court and disband his own army. He should not employ Europeans in his service without the sanction of the paramount power.
- The paramount power should not interfere in the internal affairs of the protected state.

#### **5. Doctrine of Lapse**

- The principle of Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie.
- According to the Hindu Law, one can adopt a son in case of no male heir to inherit the property.
- It was customary for a ruler without a natural heir to ask the British Government whether he could adopt a son to succeed him.
- According to Dalhousie, if such permission was refused by the British, the state would 'lapse' and thereby become part of the British India.

- Dalhousie maintained that there was a difference in principle between the right to inherit private property and the right to govern.
- The Doctrine of Lapse was applied by Dalhousie to Satara and it was annexed in 1848. Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed in 1854.

## **6. The Permanent Settlement**

The main features of the Permanent Settlement were as follows:

- The zamindars of Bengal were recognised as the owners of land as long as they paid the revenue to the East India Company regularly.
- The amount of revenue that the zamindars had to pay to the Company was firmly fixed and would not be raised under any circumstances. In other words the Government of the East India Company got 89% leaving the rest to the zamindars.
- The ryots became tenants since they were considered the tillers of the soil.
- This settlement took away the administrative and judicial functions of the zamindars.

## **7. Significance and Effects of the 1857 Mutiny**

- The Revolt brought about fundamental changes in the character of Indian administration.
- The rule of East India Company came to an end.
- Administration came under the direct control of British by Queen's Proclamation of 1 November, 1858.
- At the same time the Governor-General received the new title of Viceroy.
- Lord Canning had the unique opportunity to become the Governor-General as well as the first Viceroy according to the Act of 1858.

- It disclaimed any extension of territory.
- It promised religious toleration.
- Queen's Proclamation is called as called the Magna Carta of the Indian people.

## **7. Causes for the decline of Indian handicrafts industry**

- The policies followed by the English East India Company proved to be highly detrimental to the Indian handicrafts industry.
- The Indian market was flooded with the cheap finished goods from Britain.
- With the rise of British paramountcy in India, the process of decline in the power and status of Indian rulers had set in.
- With the disappearance of the traditional dynasties, their nobility also passed into oblivion. This led to a sharp decline in the demand for traditional luxury goods.
- The Industrial revolution led to the invention of new machinery in Europe. In India also the advent of machines led to the decline of handicraft.
- Finally, the new communication and transport facilities brought about a revolution in public life.

## **8. Main Demands of Moderates**

1. Expansion and reform of legislative councils.
2. Greater opportunities for Indians in higher posts by holding the ICS examination simultaneously in England and in India.
3. Separation of the judiciary from the executive.
4. More powers for the local bodies.
5. Reduction of land revenue and protection of peasants from unjust landlords.

6. Abolition of salt tax and sugar duty.
7. Reduction of spending on army.
8. Freedom of speech and expression and freedom to form associations.

## **9. Participation of VOC in Indian National Movement**

- He was a follower of Bal Ganghadar Tilak.
- He led the Coral Mill Strike in February 1908 in Tuticorin.
- In 1906 he launched the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in Tuticorin.
- He was called Kappalottiya Tamilan.
- VOC and Subramania Siva were arrested and imprisoned for six years.
- He is known as Chekkilutta Chemmal.

## **10. Introduction of Local Self-Government (1882)**

- Ripon helped the growth of local bodies like the Municipal Committees in towns and the local boards in taluks and villages.
- The powers of municipalities were increased.
- Their chairmen were to be non-officials.
- They were entrusted the care of local amenities, sanitation, drainage and water-supply and also primary education.
- District and taluk boards were created.
- It was insisted that the majority of the members of these boards should be elected non-officials.

- Ripon diffused the administration and brought the government closer to the people. This was his most important achievement.
- The Indians by and large hailed him as 'Ripon the Good'.

### 11. Saint Ramalinga

- Saint Ramalinga was one of the foremost saints of Tamil Nadu in the nineteenth century.
- He was the last son of his father, Ramayya Pillai and mother, Chinnammayar at Marudhur, near Chidambaram.
- In 1865 he founded the **Samarasa Suddha Sanmargha Sangha** for the promotion of his ideals of establishing a casteless society.
- He started the **Satya Gnana Sabai** in 1872.
- His other literary works include *Manu Murai Kanda Vasagam* and *Jeeva Karunyam*.
- He introduced the principle that God could be worshipped in the form of Light.

### 12. Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922)

- Surrender of titles and honorary positions.
- Boycott of government functions.
- Boycott of courts, government schools and colleges.
- Boycott of foreign goods.
- Boycott of national schools, colleges and private panchayat courts.
- Popularizing swadeshi goods and khadi.

### **13. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (13 April, 1919)**

- In Punjab, there was an unprecedented support to the Rowlatt Satyagraha.
- A public meeting was organized at the Jallianwala Bagh (garden) against Rowlatt Satyagraha.
- Facing a violent situation, the Government of Punjab handed over the administration to the military authorities under General Dyer.
- Dyer marched in and without any warning opened fire on the crowd.
- The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on 13 April 1919.
- According to official report 379 people were killed and 1137 wounded in the incident.
- Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood as a protest.
- The Jallianwala Bagh massacre gave a tremendous impetus to the freedom struggle.

### **14. Achievements of the Justice Party (Any 6 Points)**

- Free and compulsory education was introduced for the first time in Madras.
- Nearly 3000 fisher boys and fisher girls were offered free special instruction by the Department of Fisheries.
- Midday Meals was given at selected corporation schools in Madras.
- The Madras Elementary Education Act was amended in 1934 and in 1935 to improve elementary education.
- The Education of girls received encouragement during the Justice rule in Madras.
- Education of the Depressed Classes was entrusted with Labour Department.
- Encouragement was given to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medical education.

## WORLD HISTORY (6 MARKS)

### 15. Discuss the causes for the birth of Renaissance in Italy.

Italy is considered the birth place of the Renaissance for several reasons. Some of them were:

- Italy was the seat of ancient civilization and the Latin language.
- The rich city states in Italy like Florence and Venice patronized art and literature.
- The publication of the *Divine Comedy* by the greatest Italian poet Dante (1265-1321) triggered the Renaissance movement in the city of Florence.
- Renaissance spread to other parts of Europe.
- It reached its peak in the sixteenth century.

### 16. Causes for the Geographical Discoveries

- In 1453, the Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople.
- The Europeans were forced to find an alternative route to the East.
- Other factors such as the spirit of adventure, desire for new lands and competition for exploration between European nations had also stimulated the explorers venturing into the seas.
- The astronomical and other scientific discoveries raised the hope of the adventurers to explore new sea routes.
- The art of ship-building developed along with the invention of Mariner's Compass.
- A Merchants Handbook described all known trade routes between Europe and the Far East. Similarly, the Secrets of the Faithful Crusader told about Asiatic cities.

- The travel accounts of Marco Polo and Nicolo Polo about China and India kindled great enthusiasm among the Europeans about the fabulous wealth of the Eastern countries.

### **17. Causes for the Industrial Revolution**

- England's advantageous geographical location.
- The precedence of agricultural revolution.
- New inventions and the introduction of machinery.
- The enterprising spirit of British entrepreneurs.
- Growth of capital in England.
- Colonial possessions of England, which supplied raw materials and served as markets

### **18. Role of Lenin in the Russian Revolution :**

- The leader of the Bolsheviks was Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, popularly known as **Lenin**.
- He is regarded as one of the greatest leaders of the socialist movement.
- Lenin, who was in exile in Switzerland at the time of the February Revolution, returned to Russia in April.
- Under his leadership the Bolshevik Party put forward clear policies to end the war.
- The slogan "All power to the Soviets" by peasants.
- Lenin and his trusted associate Leon Trotsky led the October Revolution.

## 19. Results of the Second World War

- In this war, about 15 Million soldiers and 10 million civilians lost their lives.
- An important result of the Second World War was that it brought to an end the colonial Empire of the European countries in Asia and Africa.
- Multi-polar world became bi-polar world.
- The USA and USSR emerged as Super Powers.
- Cold War started as an ideological war between USA and USSR

## INDIAN HISTORY (10 Marks)

### 1. Reforms of Warren Hastings

#### a) Political Reforms

- The Dual System introduced by Robert Clive was abolished.
- As a measure to improve the finances of the Company, Warren Hastings reduced the Nawab's allowance of 32 lakhs of rupees to half that amount.
- He also stopped the annual payment of 26 lakhs given to the Mughal Emperor.

#### b) Revenue Reforms

- A **Board of Revenue** was established at Calcutta to supervise the collection of revenue.
- English Collectors were appointed in each district.
- The treasury was removed from Murshidabad to Calcutta and an Accountant General was appointed.

#### c) Reorganisation of the Judicial System

- Each district was provided with a civil court under the Collector and a criminal court under an Indian Judge.
- The highest civil court of appeal was called Sadar Diwani Adalat, which was to be presided over by the Governor and two judges recruited from among the members of his council. The highest appellate criminal court was known as Sadar Nizamat Adalat which was to function under an Indian judge appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

#### **d) Trade Regulations and other Reforms**

- Warren Hastings abolished the system of dastaks.
- He reduced the number of custom houses.
- He also introduced a uniform system of pre-paid postage system.
- A bank was started in Calcutta.

## **2. Reforms of Cornwallis**

#### **a) Administrative Reforms**

- The greatest work of Cornwallis was the purification of the civil service by the employment.
- Cornwallis inaugurated the policy of making appointments mainly on the basis of merit thereby laying the foundation of the Indian Civil Service.
- Cornwallis introduced the separation of the three branches of service, namely commercial, judicial and revenue.

#### **b) Revenue reforms**

- Lord Cornwallis's most conspicuous administrative measure was the Permanent Land Revenue Settlement of Bengal, which was extended to the provinces of Bihar and Orissa.
- He decided to abolish the annual lease system and introduce a decennial (Ten years) settlement which was subsequently declared to be continuous.
- Lands were given to Farmers for lease through Zamindars.

#### **c) Judicial Reforms**

- In the work of judicial reorganization, Cornwallis secured the services of Sir William Jones.
- Every district was provided with a court.
- Cornwallis had taken away from the collectors of their judicial powers and made them solely responsible for the collection of revenue.
- George Barlow, Cornwallis prepared a comprehensive code, covering the whole field of administration, judicial, police, commercial and fiscal.

#### **d) Police Reforms**

- Each district was divided into *thanas* or police circles each of which was about 20 square miles.
- It was placed under an Indian officer called the *daroga*.
- He was ably assisted by many constables.

### **3. Social Reforms of Lord William Bentinck**

#### **a) Abolition of Sati**

- The practice of *sati*, the age old custom of burning of widows alive on the funeral pyre of their husbands was prevalent in India from ancient times.
- This inhuman social custom was very common in northern India more particularly in Bengal.
- He became a crusader against it and promulgated his Regulation XVII on 4 December 1829 prohibiting the practice of *sati*.

#### **b) Female Infanticide**

- The practice killing female infants was very much prevalent in places like Rajputana, Punjab, Malwa and Cutch.
- Researches were conducted by British Rulers.
- He took several steps to abolish this practice.

#### **c) Suppression of Thugs**

- Thugs went about in small groups of fifty to hundred posing as commercial gangs or pilgrims –strangling and robbing peaceful travellers.
- A campaign was systematically organised by Colonel Sleeman from 1830 against the thugs.
- For his role in the suppression of thugs, Sir William Sleeman was known as “**Thuggee Sleeman**”.

#### **d) Educational Reforms**

- He appointed a committee headed by **Lord Macaulay**.
- To make recommendations for the promotion of education this committee was formed.
- The Government Resolution in 1835 made English the official and literary language of India.

### 3. Reforms of Lord Dalhousie :

#### a) Railways Reforms

- The introduction of railways in India inaugurated a new economic era.
- In 1853, he penned his Railway Minute formulating the future policy of railways in India.
- The first railway line connecting Bombay with Thane was opened in 1853.
- Railway lines connecting from Calcutta to the Raniganj coal-fields were opened in 1854 and from Madras to Arakkonam in 1856.

#### b) Postal Reforms

- The foundation of the modern postal system was laid down by Lord Dalhousie.
- A new Post Office Act was passed in 1854.
- A uniform rate of half an *anna* per post card was charged throughout India.

#### c) Telegraph Reforms

- In 1852, O'Shaughnessy was appointed the Superintendent of the Telegraph Department.
- Main cities of the country viz., Calcutta, Peshawar, Bombay and Madras were telegraphically connected.

#### d) Educational Reforms

- The educational Despatch of Sir Charles Wood (1854) was considered the 'Intellectual Charter of India'.
- It provided an outline for the comprehensive scheme of education at primary, secondary and collegiate levels.

#### e) Public Works Department

- Dalhousie created a separate Public Works Department and allotted more funds for cutting canals and roads.
- The Upper Ganges Canal was completed in 1854.
- He introduced the process of modernization of India. Hence, he is hailed as 'the maker of modern India'.

#### **4. Factors Promoting the Growth of Nationalism in India**

##### **a) Political Unity**

- For the first time, most of the regions in India were united politically and administratively under a single power (the British rule).
- It introduced a uniform system of law and government.

##### **b) Development of Communication and Transport**

- The introduction of railways, telegraphs and postal services and the construction of roads and canals facilitated communication among the people.
- All these brought Indians nearer to each other
- Provided the facility to organise the national movement on an all India basis.

##### **c) English Language and Western Education**

- The English educated Indians, who led the national movement, developed Indian nationalism and organised it.
- Western education facilitated the spread of the concepts of liberty, equality, freedom and nationalism and sowed the seeds of nationalism.

##### **d) The Role of the Press**

- The Indian Press, both English and vernacular, had also aroused the national consciousness.

##### **e) Social and Religious Movements of the Nineteenth Century**

- The leaders of various organisations like the Brahmo Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission, Arya Samaj, and Theosophical Society generated a feeling of regard for and pride in the motherland.

##### **f) Economic Exploitation by the British**

- A good deal of anti-British feeling was created by the economic policy pursued by the British government in India. The English systematically ruined the Indian trade and native industries.
- Therefore, economic exploitation by the British was one of the most important causes for the rise of Indian nationalism.

**g) Racial Discrimination**

- The Revolt of 1857 created a kind of permanent bitterness and suspicion between the British and the Indians.
- The English feeling of racial superiority grew.
- India as a nation and Indians as individuals were subjected to insults, humiliation and contemptuous treatment.

**h) Administration of Lytton**

- Lord Lytton arranged the Delhi Durbar at a time when the larger part of India was in the grip of famine.
- He passed the Vernacular Press Act and Indian Arms Act which created widespread discontent among the Indians.

**i) The Ilbert Bill controversy**

- The Bill tried to remove racial inequality between Indian and European judges in courts.
- This Bill was opposed by the British residents in India. Ultimately the Bill was modified.

**5. Role Of Tamil Nadu In The Indian National Movement**

**a) G. Subramania Iyer**

- G. Subramania Iyer performed the remarriage of his widowed daughter in December 1889.
- He moved the first resolution in the first session of the Indian National Congress in 1885.
- He started the nationalist papers like The Hindu in English and Swadeshamitran in Tamil

**b) Subramania Bharathi**

- Subramania Bharathi was a non-conformist, unorthodox and a revolutionary in social and political ideas.
- He edited the Tamil Weekly India.
- He wrote nationalist songs called the Swadesa Geethangal.

**c) V.O.C.**

- He was a follower of Bal Ganghadar Tilak.
- In 1906 he launched the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in Tuticorin.
- He was called Kappalottiya Tamilan.

- V.O.C. advocated the boycott of the British India Steam Navigation Company and this had resulted in the Tirunelveli uprising in March 1908. He was ably assisted by Subramania Siva.
- Both were arrested and imprisoned. V.O.C. was asked to draw an oil press and hence he is known as Chekkilutta Chemmal.

**d) Vanchi Nathan**

- Member of Bharathamatha Association
- He shot dead the notorious British official Robert William Ashe at Maniyatchi junction in June 1911.
- Hence, Maniyatchi Railway Station is called as Vanchi Maniyatchi Railway Station.

**e) K. Kamaraj**

- The other important nationalist leader was K. Kamaraj from Virudhunagar.
- He had a sound common sense and practical wisdom.
- Kamaraj was the man of the masses
- He really brought the Congress movement to the villages in Tamil Nadu.

**f) Tiruppur Kumaran**

- Tiruppur Kumaran who led the flag march was fatally beaten. Since he guarded the national flag in his hands he was called Kodi Kaththa Kumaran.
- Commemorating his sacrifice the Government of India issued a postal stamp in his honour.

**7. Role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian Freedom Struggle.**

**a) Beginning of Struggle**

- Mahatma Gandhi began his experiments with Satyagraha against the oppressive European indigo planters at Champaran in Bihar in 1917.
- In the next year he launched another Satyagraha at Kheda in Gujarat in support of the peasants who were not able to pay the land tax due to failure of crops.
- In 1918, Gandhi undertook a fast unto death for the cause of Ahmedabad Mill Workers and finally the mill owners conceded the just demands of the workers.

**b) Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922)**

- Mahatma Gandhi announced his plan to begin Non-Cooperation with the government as a sequel to the Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the Khilafat Movement.
- It was approved by the Indian National Congress at the Nagpur session in December, 1920.
- Boycott of government functions, courts, government schools, colleges, foreign goods. Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders were arrested.

**c) Churi Chaura incident**

- An angry mob set fire to the police station at Churi Chaura, Gorakpur district of U.P. and twenty two police men were burnt to death.
- Due to this, Gandhiji suddenly suspended the Non-Cooperation Movement.

**d) Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934)**

- The annual session of the Congress was held at Lahore in December 1929.
- During this session presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru the Congress passed the Poorna Swaraj resolution.
- Moreover, as the government failed to accept the Nehru Report, the Congress gave a call to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement.

**e) Dandi March**

- On 12th March 1930, Gandhi began his famous March to Dandi with his chosen 79 followers to break the salt laws.
- On 8 March 1931 the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed. As per this pact, Mahatma Gandhi agreed to suspend the Civil-Disobedience Movement and participate in the Second- Round Table Conference.

**f) Poona Pact (1932)**

- Mahatma Gandhi protested against the Communal Award and went on a fast unto death in the Yeravada jail on 20 September 1932.
- Finally, an agreement was reached between Dr Ambedkar and Gandhi.

**g) Quit India Movement (1942-1944)**

- The failure of the Cripps Mission and the fear of an impending Japanese invasion of India led Mahatma Gandhi to begin his campaign for the British to quit India. Gandhi gave his call of ‘do or die’.

#### **h) Indian Independence Act 1947**

- The British Government accorded formal approval to the Mountbatten Plan by enacting the Indian Independence Act on 18 July 1947.

#### **i) Death of gandhiji**

- The most tragic incident occurred on 30 January 1948, when Mahatma Gandhi - the father of the nation on his way to a prayer meeting was assassinated by Nathuram Godse.

### **8. Causes of Vellore Mutiny**

- Sir John Cradock, the commander-in-chief, with the approval of Lord-William Bentinck, the Governor of Madras, introduced a new form of turban, resembling a European hat.
- Wearing ear rings and caste marks were also prohibited.
- The sepoys were asked to shave the chin and to trim the moustache.
- The sepoys felt that these were designed to insult them and their religious and social traditions.
- The English treated the Indian sepoys as their inferior.
- On the eve of the Mutiny at Vellore Fattah Hyder, the first son of Tipu, tried to form an alliance against the English and sought the help of the Marathas and the French.
- Thus, there was the desire to revive the old Muslim rule in this region.
- The sepoys were aware of the tragic end of Puli Thevar, Khan Sahib, Kattabomman, Marudu Brothers, Tipu Sultan and others. Hence there were ill-feelings about the British in the minds of the sepoys.

### **9. Causes of The Great Revolt Of 1857**

#### **a) Political Causes**

- Anti-British feelings were particularly strong in those regions like Burma, Assam, Coorg, Sind, and the Punjab which were unjustly annexed to the British Empire.
- The Doctrine of Lapse, particularly its practical application by Lord Dalhousie, produced grave discontent and alarm among the native princes, who were directly affected.

### **b) Economic Causes**

- The huge drain of wealth, the destruction of its industry and increasing land revenue had become the common features of the latter half of the eighteenth century.
- The British damaged the Indian trade and manufacture by imposing a high tariff in Britain against Indian goods, and by encouraging all means the import of British goods to India.
- In England the ruin of the old handloom weavers was accompanied by the growth of the machine industry.
- But in India the ruin of the millions of artisans and craftsmen was not accompanied by any alternative growth of new industrial forms.

### **c) Social Causes**

- A general alarm was raised among the Hindus and Muslims by the activities of the Christian missionaries
- The educational institutions established by the missionaries inculcated western education and culture in the place of oriental learning.
- The native population felt that they were losing their social identity.

### **d) Military causes**

- The Indian sepoys in the British Indian army nursed a sense of strong resentment at their low salary and poor prospects of promotion.
- The British military officers at times showed least respect to the social values and religious sentiments of Indian sepoys in the army.
- Another important cause of the sepoys' dissatisfaction was the order that abolished the foreign allowance or *batta* when they served in foreign territories.

### **e) Immediate Causes**

- The new Enfield rifle had been introduced for the first time in the Indian army.
- Its cartridges had a greased paper cover whose end had to be bitten off before the cartridge was loaded into the rifle. The grease was composed of fat taken from beef and pig.
- The religious feelings of the Hindu and Muslim sepoys were terribly wounded.
- The sepoys believed that the government was deliberately trying to destroy their religious and cultural identity. Hence they raised the banner of revolt.

## **10. Causes for the decline of Indian handicrafts industry**

### **a) Industrial Revolution**

- The policies followed by the English East India Company proved to be highly detrimental to the Indian handicrafts industry. The Indian market was flooded with the cheap finished goods from Britain.
- It resulted in a steep decline in the sale of Indian products both within and outside of the country.
- Moreover, goods from England could only be brought by the English cargo ships.
- As a result of all these policies, the Indian textiles could not enter the British market, whereas the Indian market was flooded with British goods.

### **b) Politicians**

- With the rise of British paramountcy in India, the process of decline in the power and status of Indian rulers had set in. Thus, the demands for the domestic luxury goods like royal attires, armory and objects of art by the Indian royalty also reduced drastically.

### **c) Royal People**

- So, with the disappearance of the traditional dynasties, their nobility also passed into oblivion. This led to a sharp decline in the demand for traditional luxury goods.

### **d) Powerlooms**

- Power looms replaced handlooms.
- In India also the advent of machines led to the decline of handicraft as now the machine-made products were available at cheaper rate and more goods could be produced in much lesser time.

### **e) Communication**

- The new communication and transport facilities brought about a revolution in public life.
- Railways and steamer services were introduced convenient to carry on with the normal transportation.
- Indian artisans and craftsman who lost their only means to livelihood.

## 11. Achievements of the Justice Party

### a) Educational Reforms

- Free and compulsory education was introduced for the first time in Madras.
- Nearly 3000 fisher boys and fisher girls were offered free special instruction by the Department of Fisheries.
- Midday Meals was given at selected corporation schools in Madras.
- The Madras Elementary Education Act was amended in 1934 and in 1935 to improve elementary education.
- The Education of girls received encouragement during the Justice rule in Madras.
- Education of the Depressed Classes was entrusted with Labour Department.
- Encouragement was given to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medical education.

### b) Other Achievements

- The Communal G. O.s (Government Orders) of 1921 and 1922 provided for the reservation of appointments in local bodies and educational institutions for non-Brahmin communities in increased proportion.
- The Public Service Commission was established in 1929.
- The Hindu Religious Endowment Act of 1921, enacted by the Panagal Ministry, tried to eliminate corruption in the management of temples.
- To assist the growth of industries State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 was passed.
- Justice Party Government introduced schemes for rural development to help agrarian population.
- Public health schemes to prevent diseases.
- To improve village economy village road scheme was introduced.
- As a social welfare measures the Justice Party Government gave waste lands in village to Depressed Classes.
- The *devadasi* system, a disgrace to women, was abolished.
- The Andhra University was established in 1926 and Annamalai University in 1929.

## 12. Jawaharlal Nehru is the architect of modern India

### a) Principles of Panch Sheel

- After 1947, India began to follow an independent foreign policy. It was designed by the first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and is called as **Panch Sheel**.
- mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
- non-aggression
- non-interference in each other's internal affairs
- equality and mutual benefit and
- peaceful coexistence.

### b) National Planning Commission

- The National Planning Commission was established on 15 March 1950 with the Prime Minister Nehru as its chairperson.
- To achieve higher level of national and per capita income.
- To achieve full employment.
- To reduce inequalities of income and wealth.
- To setup a society based on equality and justice and absence of exploitation.

### c) Growth of Science and Technology

- In 1952, the first Indian Institute of Technology was set up at Kharagpur. Subsequently, IITs were set up at Madras, Bombay, Kanpur and Delhi.
- There are about 200 research laboratories in India carrying out research in different areas.

### d) Atomic Energy

- Atomic Energy Commission was set up in August 1948 under the chairmanship of Homi J. Baba.
- The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) was set up 1954 as executive agency for implementing the atomic energy programmes.
- In 1956, India's first nuclear reactor was set up in Trombay near Bombay and then at Calcutta.

### e) World Peace

- Nehru followed the principles of Non-aligned Movement.
- India plays an active role in international bodies such as the Common Wealth and the United Nations Organization.

### **13. Examine the circumstances leading to the American War of Independence.**

#### **a) Seven Year's War**

- The end of the Seven Years War in 1763 and the transfer of Canada from France to England removed the French fear from the minds of the Americans. There was no need to depend on their mother country against any possible attack by the French. Therefore, the American colonies decided to face the colonial attitude of the British.

#### **b) Granville Measures**

- When Granville was the Prime Minister of England a series of Acts were passed affecting the interests of the American colonies. The Sugar Act of 1764 increased the duties on the sugar which affected the interests of the colonies. The Stamp Act of 1765 insisted on the use of British stamps in commercial and legal documents of the colonies. They raised the slogan "No Taxation without Representation" thus insisting American representation in the English Parliament.

#### **c) Boston Massacre**

- On 5th March 1770, five Americans were killed by the British soldiers at Boston during the protest. It was known as the Boston Massacre.

#### **d) Boston Tea Party**

- In 1773, a new Tea Act was passed imposing a tax on import of tea. It was a symbol to show that the British Parliament had the right to tax the colonies. But Americans showed their protest. A group of Americans dressed as Red Indians, climbed on the ships and threw away the tea bundles into the sea at the Boston harbour.

#### **e) Philadelphia Congress**

- The American colonists decided to unite in their fight against the British. In September 1774, the first Continental Congress was held at Philadelphia. It was attended by the representatives of the twelve colonies except Georgia. The second Continental Congress met in May

1775 at Philadelphia. Delegates from all the thirteen colonies attended this Congress.

- As a last attempt, an Olive Branch Petition was sent to the British king George III, who rejected it. The king proclaimed that the American colonies were in a state of rebellion.

#### **14. Enumerate the various causes of the First World War.**

##### **a) System of Alliances**

- Before 1914 Europe was divided into two camps. It was Germany which created the division in European politics before World War I.
- Bismarck formed the three Emperors League by making alliance with Russia. Later Germany did not care for Russia. Hence Russia left. But Germany continued its alliance with Austria alone. This was known as Dual alliance. After Italy joined in this alliance, it became a Triple alliance.
- In 1904 she made alliance with France. In 1907 Russia joined this alliance. This had resulted in Triple Entente. Thus Europe was divided into two camps. The secret nature of these alliances brought about the war of 1914.

##### **b) Alsace-Lorraine**

- The desire for the people of France to get back Alsace-Lorraine was also a cause for the outbreak of First World War.
- It was Bismarck who had taken away Alsace-Lorraine from France and annexed them with Germany in 1871.
- The result was that there grew animosities between these two countries. It was this reason that forced Germany to take steps to isolate France by making alliances with other countries.

##### **c) Militarism**

- The countries in Europe had been increasing their armies and navies.
- This was the main reason for universal fear, hatred and suspicions among the countries of Europe.

- In Europe, England and Germany were superior in Navy. There were competitions between these two countries in naval armaments.
- For every ship built by Germany, two ships were built by England.

**d) Narrow Nationalism**

- Narrow Nationalism was also a cause for the war. The love of the country demanded the hatred of another.
- For instance, love of Germany demanded the hatred of France. Likewise the French people hated the German people.
- In Eastern Europe narrow nationalism played a greater role.

**e) The desire of Italy to recover the Trentino**

- The desire of Italy to recover the Trentino and the area around the port of Trieste was also a cause for war.
- The Italians considered that these areas were inhabited by Italians. But they were still part and parcel of Austria-Hungary.
- They cried for the redemption of these territories. Italy also entered into a competition with Austria to control the Adriatic Sea.

**f) Immediate Cause**

- The immediate cause was the assassination of Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand who was heir to the Austrian throne. Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated by Serbians in the Bosnian capital Sarajevo when they paid a visit to this city on 28th June 1914. The murder of their crown prince and his wife resulted in an ultimatum being sent to Serbia for immediate compliance of certain terms. Serbia's reply did not pacify Austria-Hungary. Hence, Austria-Hungary backed by Germany declared war on Serbia.

**15. Give an account of the causes of the Second World War.**

**a) Treaty of Versailles**

- Germany was defeated in the First World War. She was not invited to the Paris Peace Conference. Germany was forced to sign a harsh and humiliating treaty. German territories were taken away from her. She was

deprived of her colonies. Her navy was completely disbanded. Her army was reduced considerably. The Weimar Republic was not in a position to solve the post-war problems. The German people decided to take revenge for their humiliation.

**b) Rise of Dictatorships**

- The inter-war period witnessed the rise of dictatorships in Europe. The inter-war period is otherwise called the period of dictators. Germany, Italy, Spain and Japan witnessed the rise of dictators.
- Japan became a partner of Hitler and Mussolini by signing the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis. This alliance disturbed world peace and the Second World War started.

**c) Militarism**

- Germany under the dictatorship of Hitler increased its military strength. Owing to the immense increase in armaments and the development of militarism, the Second World War became inevitable.

**d) Imperialism**

- The policy of imperialism was one of the causes for the Second World War. It was this same feeling of imperialism which played a dominant role during the First World War. Germany and Japan, who were more imperialistic than the Allied powers, simply ignored the decisions of the Paris Peace Conference. They made their efforts to expand their respective territories. Japan attacked Manchuria and captured it from China. Mussolini occupied Abyssinia and launched a series of aggressive activities.

**e) Failure of the League of Nations**

- The League could not contain the Japanese annexation of Manchuria and Italian invasion of Abyssinia. Hitler's activities posed a challenge to the League. Thus, the failure of the League of Nations to control aggressive countries was a major cause for World War II.

**f) Colonialism**

- There was also a race for colonies among the European countries in order to obtain raw materials and markets for their industrial growth. This trend continued among these powers even after the First World War.

**16. Estimate the role of U.N.O. in maintaining the world peace.**

**a) The Problem of Iran**

- On 1st January 1946, Iran presented a complaint against Russia before the U.N.O. The root cause of the conflict was stationing of Russian troops in Iran.
- U.N.O. took a very strong line as a consequence of this, the Russian troops were withdrawn from Iran, which had been stationed there for many years.
- This was the first and the most important achievement of the U.N.O.

**b) Syria and Lebanon**

- Similar complaint was also made by Syria and Lebanon before the U.N.O. Both of them requested the U.N.O. that British and French troops should be immediately removed from their respective states.
- The Security Council, therefore, made its efforts and at last it succeeded in securing the withdrawal of British and French troops from those states.

**c) Indonesia**

- After the end of the Second World War, the nationalists living in Indonesia established a republican government.
- But the Dutch living in the colonies of Java and Sumatra rose in rebellion against the nationalists.
- The Security Council issued a cease-fire order to both sides. The Dutch agreed to grant full independence to Indonesia.

**d) The Palestine Problem**

- After the end of the First World War, Palestine had been handed over to Great Britain under the mandate system.

- But the struggle arose between the Arabs and the Jews which created disturbance and tension in Palestine.
- After the Second World War U.N.O. appointed a special committee to study the problem of Palestine.
- The Committee recommended immediate partition of Palestine into three parts - an Arab State, a Jewish State and the City of Jerusalem which was to be governed by the Trusteeship Council of the U.N.O.
- Thus, an independent state of Israel was established for the Jews in 1948.

**e) The Kashmir Problem**

- This problem arose between India and Pakistan. Both of them fell into a state of great rivalry on this issue.
- This problem was brought to the notice of the U.N.O. It made its best efforts to remove hostility and differences between them.

**17. Examine the causes of the French Revolution of 1789.**

**a) Political Causes**

- Louis XIV was a strong and powerful ruler of the Bourbon dynasty. His wars ruined the economy of France. His successors Louis XV and Louis XVI were weak administrators. Louis XIV's wife and queen, Marie Antoinette interfered too much into the administration.

**b) Social Causes**

- The French society was based on inequality. The society consisted of three major divisions, the nobles, clergy and the common people. It was said : "the nobles fight, the clergy pray and the people pay".

**c) Economic Causes**

- The king appointed financial experts Turgot and Jacques Necker as Director-General of Finances. They tried to curtail royal expenditure and improve the income to the government. But their measures did not receive the support of the nobles.

**d) Impact of the American War of Independence**

- The independence of the thirteen American colonies from England provided a boost to the French people.

**e) Immediate Cause**

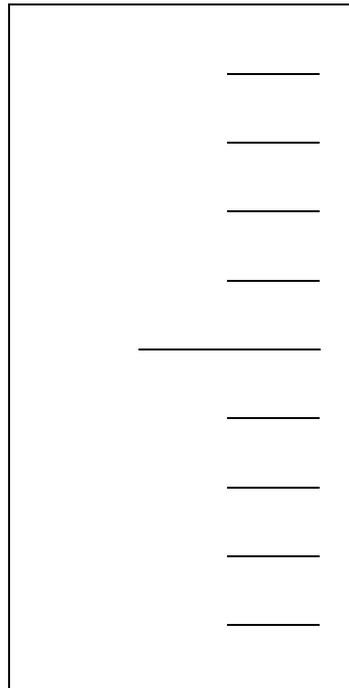
- The bankruptcy of French treasury was the starting point of the French Revolution. Louis XVI was faced with a serious financial situation. There was also no alternative but to propose new taxes. So, Louis XVI summoned the States General on 5th May 1789.

# 1900-1950 NATIONAL MOVEMENT

## TIME LINE

I UNIT- 10 YEARS

1900



1905-Partition of Bengal / Swadeshi Movement

1906-Establishment of the Muslim League

1907-Surat Split

1909- Minto- Morley Reform

1910

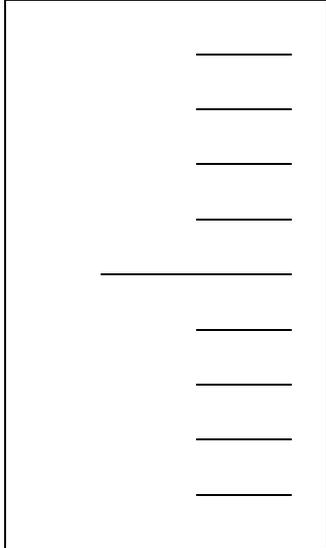
1916-Home Rule Movement and Lucknow pact

1920

1919-Jallianwalabagh Massacre and Rowlet Act

1920-Non-co-operation Movement

1920

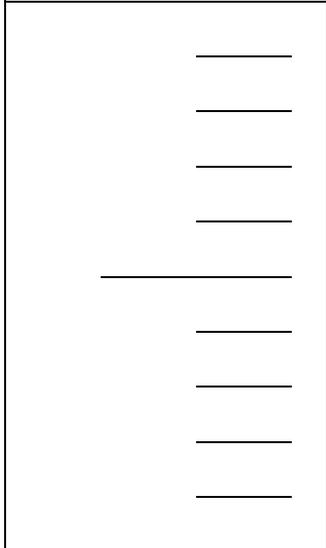


1920- Non-co-operation Movement

1922-Chourie Choura

1927-Simon Commission

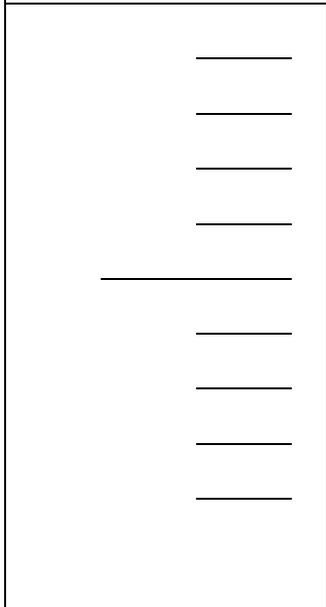
1930



1930-Civil Disobedience Movement / Dandi March

1935-The Government of India Act

1940



1940- Individual Satyagraha

1942-Cripps Mission / Quit India Movement

1947-Indian Independence Act

1950 - India Republic

1950

## Important Questions

### 3Mark questions

1. Rohilla war
2. Pitts India Act
3. Treaty of srirangapattinam
4. Police Reforms of Lord CornWallis
5. Subsidiary alliance
6. Treaty of Bassein
7. Gurkha War
8. Reforms of Hastings
9. Sati
10. Lord Macaulay
11. Wood's Despatch
12. Dalhousie's postal Reforms
13. Mahalwari settlement
14. Ryotwari settlement
15. Female Infanticide
16. Purdah system
17. Puli Thevar
18. Major Bannerman
19. Sir John Cradock
20. col. Gillespie
21. Greased cartridges
22. Rani Lakshmi Bai
23. The Vernacular press Act
24. Hunter Commission
25. Illbert Bill Controversy
26. Aryasamaj
27. Swami Vivekananda
28. Indian National Congress
29. Dadhabai Naroji
30. Partition of Bengal
31. Muslim League
32. Surat Split
33. Lucknow Pack

- 34. Kilaphat**
- 35. swaraja party**
- 36. Dandi march**
- 37. Indian National Army**
- 38. Lord Mount patten plan**
- 39. G. Subramaniya Iyer**
- 40. Subraniya Barathi**
- 41. Government Order of Reservation Policy**
- 42. Queen Revolution**
- 43. Dyarchy**
- 44. Green Revolution**
- 45. panel sheet**
- 46. ISRO**
- 47. Leonardo da vinci**
- 48. Henry the Navigator**
- 49. Society of Jesus**
- 50. Boston Tea party**
- 51. Rousseau**
- 52. Treaty of versailles**
- 53. Bloody sunday**
- 54. Cufu Incident**
- 55. John Mc Adam**
- 56. Renaissance**

**6 Marks Questions:**

**Note:**

- 1. Students need to write only six points for 6 Marks questions.**
- 2. Team of teachers prepared 18 Questions given below.**

### **6 Marks Questions:**

- 1. Discuss the main provisions of the Regulating Act.**
- 2. Write the Judicial Reforms of Lord Cornwallis.**
- 3. Point out the Main features of subsidiary Alliance**
- 4. Discuss the efforts taken by Lord Hastings to eliminate the pindaris.**
- 5. Explain the principle and application of the Doctrine of Lapse.**
- 6. Salient Features of the permanent land Revenue settlement.**
- 7. Explain Vellore Mutiny**
- 8. Write a Note on the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre**
- 9. Discuss the principles of Saint Ramalinga.**
- 10. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.**
- 11. Bring out the significance of the Non cooperation movement**
- 12. Discuss the role of Tamil Nadu in the Indian Freedom struggle.**
- 13. Explain the Educational Reforms of Justice party.**
- 14. Mention the important features of India's foreign policy.**
- 15. Analyse the fundamental causes for the American war of Independence.**
- 16. Write a Note on the result of French Revolution.**
- 17. Discuss the Role of Lenin in the Russian Revolution**
- 18. Aims and objectives of UNO.**

## **10 Marks Questions:**

### **Note:**

- 1. Students write five titles and explain each subtitles for all answers and also given explanation.**
- 2. The Student should practice well the Time Line to score 10 out of 10 marks.**
- 3. Prepare the Time Line of events from 1900 to 1950 in addition prepare time line of important events of First World War and Second World War.**

## **10 Marks Questions:**

- 1. Reforms (Warren Hastings, Cornwallis, William Bentinck, Dalhousie, Curzon)**
- 2. 1801, 1806, 1857 – Revolt Causes and Results.**
- 3. 1885-1905 Extremists  
1906-1916 Moderates  
1917-1947 Gandhian Era**
- 4. From 18, 19, 20 – Lessons, India After Independence.**
- 5. First World War, Second World War – Causes and Results.**
- 6. Achievements of League of Nations and United Nations Organisation.**
- 7. 1900-1950 – Important events of Time Line.**
- 8. First World War, Second World War important events – Time Line.**

### **For Time Line - Years and Events**

#### **a) From 1900 to 1919 – Any Five Events of War of Indian Independence**

- 1. 1905 – Partition of Bengal**
- 2. 1906 – Establishment Muslim League**
- 3. 1907 – Surat Split**
- 4. 1908 – Tirunelveli Mutiny**
- 5. 1909 – Minto Marley Reforms**
- 6. 1916 – The Home rule Movement.**
- 7. 1919 – Jalian Walla Bagh Massacre**

**b) From 1922 – 1935 Any Five Events of Indian War of Independence**

- 1. 1920 – Non Cooperation Movement**
- 2. 1922 – Chauri Chowra Incident**
- 3. 1927 – Simon Commission**
- 4. 1930 – Dandi March / First Round Table Conference**
- 5. 1931 – Second Round Table Conference/ Gandhi Irwin pact**
- 6. 1932 – Third Round Table Conference**
- 7. 1935 – Government of India Act.**

**c) From 1935 – 1950 Any five Events of Indian War of Independence**

- 1. 1935 – Government of India Act.**
- 2. 1942 – Quit India Movement**
- 3. 1946 – Cabinet Mission Plan**
- 4. 1947 – India Independence**
- 5. 1948 – Gandhi Massacre**
- 6. 1950 – Republic of India**

**d) First World War (1910-1920)**

- 1. 1914 – Beginning of First World War**
- 2. 1917 – Russian Revolution**
- 3. 1918 – End of First World War came**
- 4. 1919 – Treaty of Versailles**
- 5. 1920 – Treaty of Sevres**

**e) Second World War (1935-1945)**

- 1. 1939 – Beginning of Second World War**
- 2. 1940 – Germany captured Denmark and Norway**
- 3. 1941 – Japan attacked Pearl Harbour**
- 4. 1943 – Italy surrender**
- 5. 1945 – End of Second World War**