

Social Science

Based on the Updated New Textbook

Simple point based Answers for all Questions
as per **Govt. Exam Key Pattern**
Slow-learner's answers also included.

Salient Features

- Complete Solutions to **Textbook Exercises**.
- Answers as per **Govt. Exam key pattern**.
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- Govt. Model Question Paper - 2019 (**Govt. MQP-'19**), Quarterly Exam - 2019, 2023 & 2024 (**QY-'19, 23 & '24**), Half Yearly Exam - 2019, 2023 & 2024 (**HY-'19, 23 & '24**), Govt. Supplementary Examination September-2020, 2021, August 2022, July -2023, 2024 & 2025 (**Sep-2020 , Sep-'21, Aug-'22, July-'23, '24 & '25**), First Revision Test 2022, 2024 & Second Revision Test 2022 (**FRT-'22, '24 & SRT-'22**) and Public Exam May - 2022, April - 2023, 2024 & 2025 (**May-'22, April-'23, '24 & '25**) questions are incorporated in the appropriate sections.
- Exhaustive **Additional Questions** and Answers for **all Units**.
- **Unit Test** Questions with Answers for all Units.
- Sura's Model Question Papers given (2 Nos.)
- Half Yearly Examination - December 2025 and Public Examination - April 2026 Question Papers are given with Answers.

Slow
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Preface

Education is not the learning of facts.

It is rather training of the mind to think.

- Albert Einstein

Respected Principals, Correspondents, Head Masters / Head Mistresses, Teachers,

From the bottom of our heart, we at SURA Publications sincerely thank you for the support and patronage that you have extended to us for more than a decade.

It is in our sincerest effort we take the pride of releasing **SURA's Social Science Guide for 10th Standard**. This guide has been authored and edited by qualified teachers having teaching experience for over a decade in their respective subject fields. This Guide has been reviewed by a reputed Professor who is currently serving as Head of the Department in an esteemed College.

With due respect to Teachers, I would like to mention that this guide will serve as a teaching companion to qualified teachers. Also, this guide will be an excellent learning companion to students with exhaustive exercises and in-text questions in addition to precise answers for textual questions.

In complete cognizance of the dedicated role of Teachers, I completely believe that our students will learn the subject effectively with this guide and prove their excellence in Board Examinations.

I once again sincerely thank the Teachers, Parents and Students for supporting and valuing our efforts. God Bless all.

Subash Raj, B.E., M.S.

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SYLLABUS

MONTH	HISTORY	GEOGRAPHY	CIVICS	ECONOMICS	TOTAL UNITS
June	1	1, 2	1	1	5
July	2, 3	3	2	2	5
I MID TERM TEST (10 Units)					
August	4 & 5	4, 5	3	3	5
September		0	0	0	1
QUARTERLY EXAM (16 Units)					
October	6, 7	6	4	4	5
November	8, 9, 10	7	5	5	5
II MID TERM TEST (10 Units)					
December	10	0	0	0	1
HALF YEARLY EXAM (Full Portion 27 Units)					
January	FIRST REVISION TEST				
February	SECOND REVISION TEST				
March	THIRD REVISION TEST				

HISTORY

UNIT - 1 : OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

TEXTBOOK EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer

- What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?
(a) Germany, Austria Hungary, and the Ottomans
(b) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia
(c) Spain, Portugal and Italy (d) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
Ans. (a) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottomans
- Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century? [July-'23; April-'25]
(a) China (b) Japan (c) Korea (d) Mongolia **Ans. (b) Japan**
- Who said "imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"? ⊗
[PTA-6; May-'22; HY-'24; July-'24 & '25]
(a) Lenin (b) Marx (c) Sun Yat-sen (d) Mao Tsetung
Ans. (a) Lenin
- What is the Battle of Marne remembered for? [BEQ; FRT-'22 & '24; HY-'23; April-'24]
(a) air warfare (b) trench warfare
(c) submarine warfare (d) ship warfare **Ans. (b) trench warfare**
- To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?
(a) Britain (b) France (c) Dutch (d) USA **Ans. (a) Britain**
- Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland? ⊗ [Sep-'21; QY-'24]
(a) Germany (b) Russia (c) Italy (d) France **Ans. (b) Russia**

II. Fill in the blanks

Answers

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Japan forced a war on China in the year ____. | 1894 |
| 2. The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of ____ signed in May 1913. [May-'22] | London |
| 3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year ____. | 1902 |
| 4. In the Balkans ____ had mixed population. | Macedonia |

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 5. In the battle of Tannenberg ____ suffered heavy losses. [BEQ; April-'23] | Russia |
| 6. _____ as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference. [FRT-'22] | Clemenceau |
| 7. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____.
[BEQ; PTA-1; FRT & Aug-'22; QY-'23 & '24] | 1925 |

III. Choose the correct statement

1. (i) The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
 (ii) Turkey fought on the side of the Central Powers. 
 (iii) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.
 (a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (i) and (iii) are correct
 (c) (ii) and (iii) are correct (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
Ans. (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
2. **Assertion (A) : The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.**
Reason (R) : There was stiff resistance from the native population.
 (a) Both A and R are correct (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
 (c) Both A and R are wrong (d) R is right but A is wrong.
Ans. (a) Both A and R are correct

IV. Match the following

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

V. Answer briefly

(Slow Learner's Answers given at the End of the Unit)

1. **How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?** [FRT-'22; April-'25]
 ➤ In **1894** Japan forced a war on **China**.
 ➤ In the 1894-95 **Sino-Japanese War** little Japan defeated China and surprised the world.
 ➤ Despite the warning of the three great powers **Russia, Germany and France – Japan** annexed the **Liaotung peninsula** with **Port Arthur**.
 ➤ By this action Japan proved that it was the **strongest nation** of the East Asia.

2. Name the countries in the Triple Entente. [QY-'19 & '24; Aug-'22; FRT & July-'24 & '25]

- Britain,
- France and Russia.

3. What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe? [HY-'19; FRT-'22]

- England's jingoism
- France's chauvinism and
- Germany's Kultur.

4. What do you know of trench warfare? [PTA-3; Sep-'21; April-'23]

Trench Warfare :

- **Trenches or ditches** dug by troops enabled soldiers to **safely stand** and **protect themselves** from enemy fire.
- The main lines of trenches were **connected to each other** and to the rear by a series of **linking trenches** through which **food, ammunition, fresh troops, mail, and orders** were delivered.

5. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha? [FRT-'22]

- Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a **remarkable role for Turkey's rebirth** as a nation.
- Kemal Pasha **modernised** Turkey and **changed it** out of all recognition.

6. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations. [PTA-5]

- The League of Nations **lacked the military power** of its own, it could not enforce its decisions.
- The founders of this peace organisation underestimated the **power of nationalism**.
- The principle of "**collective security**" could not be applied in actual practice.

VI. Answer the following in detail

(Slow Learner's Answers given at the End of the Unit)

1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War.

[PTA-1; HY-'19; Sep-2020 & '21; May-'22; QY-'23; April-'24]

European Alliances and Counter - Alliances :

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

Violent Forms of Nationalism :

- With the growth of nationalism, the attitude of "**my country right or wrong I support it**" developed.
- England's **jingoism**, France's **chauvinism** and Germany's **Kultur** were militant forms of nationalism which contributed to the outbreak of war.

Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor :

- Emperor **Kaiser Wilhelm II** of Germany proclaimed that Germany would be the leader of the world.
- The German navy was expanded.
- Therefore, Britain embarked on a **naval race**, which heightened the tension between the two powers.

Hostility of France towards Germany :

- **France and Germany** were old rivals. German interference in Morocco added to the **bitterness**.
- The Britain agreement with France over Morocco was not consented by Germany.

Imperial Power Politics in the Balkans :

- The **Young Turk Revolution** of 1908, Austria and Russia resumed their activities in the Balkans.
- Austria's action aroused intense opposition from Serbia.
- The enmity between **Austria** and **Serbia** led to the **outbreak of war in 1914**.

The Balkan Wars :

- Turkey was a powerful country in the south west of Europe in the first half of eighteenth century.
- Both the Turks and their subjects of different nationalities in the Balkans indulged in the most frightful massacres and atrocities.

Immediate Cause :

- On 28 June 1914 the **Archduke Francis Ferdinand**, heir to Francis Joseph, **Emperor of Austria-Hungary**, was assassinated by Princip, a **Bosnian Serb**.
- Austria saw in this an opportunity to eliminate Serbia as an independent state.
- Germany thought that it should strike first. It declared war on Russia on 1st August.

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

[PTA-2 & 6; FRT-'22 & '24; July-'23; April-'25]

- All Central Powers were directed to pay **war indemnity**.
- The German army was to be **limited to 100,000 men**. A **small navy** was allowed.
- The union of **Austria** and **Germany** was forbidden.
- All German colonies became **mandated territories** under the League of Nations.
- Germany was forced to revoke the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** (with Russia) and **Bucharest** (Bulgaria).
- **Alsace-Lorraine** was returned to France.
- Poland was recreated. The **Rhineland** was to be occupied by the Allies.

3. Explain the course of the Russian Revolution under the leadership of Lenin.

Influenced by the ideas of **Karl Marx**, Lenin believed that the way for freedom was through mass action.

Provisional Government :

- The Soviet was dominated by **Mensheviks** and the **minority Bolsheviks** were **timid** and **undecided**.
- The situation changed with the **arrival of Lenin**.

Failure of Provisional Government :

- Lenin was in Switzerland and he wanted **continued revolution**. His slogan of '**All power to the Soviets**' soon won over the workers' leaders.
- The people were attracted by the slogan of '**Bread, Peace and Land**.'
- The Provisional Government made two grave mistakes.
- First, it **postponed a decision** on the demand for the **redistribution of land** and the other was Government decided to continue with the war.
- The government **banned Pravda** and arrested all Bolsheviks. Trotsky was also arrested.

Takeover by the Bolshevik Party under Lenin's leadership :

- In October Lenin persuaded the **Bolshevik Central Committee** to decide on immediate revolution.
- **Trotsky prepared a detailed plan**. On 7 November, the key **government buildings**, were seized by armed factory workers and revolutionary troops.

New communist Government :

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

4. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations. [April & QY-'24; July-'25]

Activities of the League : The League of Nations was called in to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925. The League was successful in three issues.

- **Aaland Island Issue :** In 1920 a dispute arose between Sweden and Finland over the sovereignty of the Aaland Islands. The League ruled that the islands should go to Finland.
 - **Upper Silesia Issue :** In the following year the League was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia. It was successfully resolved by the League.
 - **Greece and Bulgaria Issue :**
 - The third dispute was between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925. Greece invaded Bulgaria, and the League ordered a ceasefire.
 - After investigation, it blamed Greece and decided that Greece was to pay reparations.
 - Thus the League had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925.
 - Thereafter, Germany joined the League and was given a permanent seat in the Council.
-

VII. Activity (For Students)

1. Students can be taught to mark the places of battles and the capital cities of the countries that were engaged in the War.

VIII. Map Work (Refer Sura Map Work Book)

Mark the following countries on the world map. ⊗

[PTA-1; QY-'19, '23 & '24; HY-'23; April-'25; July-'24 & '25]

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Great Britain | 2. Germany | 3. France | 4. Italy |
| 5. Morocco | 6. Turkey | 7. Serbia | 8. Bosnia |
| 9. Greece | 10. Austria-Hungary | 11. Bulgaria | 12. Rumania |

PTA & Government Questions & Answers

1 Mark Questions

1. (i) Italy remained a neutral country when the World War broke out. [PTA-4]
 (ii) Italy was much disappointed over the peace settlement at Versailles.
 (iii) The Treaty of Sevres was signed with Italy.
 (iv) Italy was denied even small places such as Trieste, Istria and the south Tyrol.
 (a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (iii) is correct
 (c) (iv) is correct (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
[Ans. (a) (i) and (ii) are correct]
2. The country which won the Battle of Jutland [QY-'19]
 (a) Germany (b) England (c) Russia (d) France
[Ans. (b) England]
3. Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian Army? [Sep-2020]
 (a) Delville (b) Orange State (c) Adowa (d) Algiers
[Ans. (c) Adowa]
4. The famous American Merchant ship sunk by Germany [QY-'23]
 (a) Luftwaffe (b) Royal (c) Lusitania (d) Berlin
[Ans. (c) Lusitania]
5. The Treaty of Versailles was signed in ____ [QY-'23]
 (a) July 1919 (b) June 1918 (c) July 1918 (d) June 1919
[Ans. (d) June 1919]

2 Mark Questions

1. Highlight the global influence of Russian Revolution. [Sep-2020]

- In many countries, **communist parties** were formed.
- The Russian communist government encouraged the colonies to **fight for their freedom**.
- Debates over **key issues**, land reforms, social welfare, workers' rights, and gender equality started taking place in a **global context**.

5 Mark Questions

1. What are the impact on India in the First World War? [FRT-'22]

- The First World War had a significant **impact on India**. The British recruited a vast contingent of Indians to serve in **Europe, Africa and West Asia**.
- After the War, the soldiers came back with new ideas which had an impact on the Indian society.
- India contributed **£ 230 million** in cash and over **£ 125 million** in loans towards war expenses.
- India also sent war materials to the value **£ 250 million**. This caused enormous economic distress.
- The War conditions led to the rise of **Home Rule Movement** in India. The Congress was reunited during the war.
- Thus the War had multiple effects on **Indian society, economy and polity**.

2. What were the objectives of the League of Nations? [FRT-'22]

- The **two-fold objective** of the League of Nations was to **avoid war** and **maintain peace** in the world and to promote international cooperation in economic and social affairs.

- The League intended to act as **conciliator and arbitrator** and thereby resolve a dispute in its early stages.
- If wars should break out **despite arbitration**, the members should apply sanctions to the aggressor—first economic and then military.
- The difficulty in achieving the objectives was increased from the beginning by the absence of three Great Powers namely USA (did not become a member), Germany (a defeated nation) and Russia.
- The latter two joined in 1926 and 1934. While Germany resigned in 1933, Russia was expelled in 1939.

8 Mark Questions

1. Write short note on : (i) Trust (ii) Battle of Marne (iii) Battle of Verdun (iv) Peace Conference in Paris [FRT-'22]

- i. **Trust** : A trust is an industrial organisation engaged in the production or distribution of any commodity. The trust would possess adequate control over the supply and price of that commodity to its own advantage.
- ii. **Battle of Marne** : Meanwhile Russian forces invaded East Prussia. In the battle of Tannenberg Russia suffered heavy losses. Germany defeated them decisively. At the Battle of the Marne (early September 1914), the French succeeded in pushing back the Germans. Paris was thus saved. The battle of Marne is memorable for trench warfare.
- iii. **Battle of Verdun** : Between February and July 1916, the Germans attacked Verdun, the famous fortress in the French line. In the five-month Battle of Verdun two million men took part and half of them were killed. The British offensive against Germans occurred near the River Somme. In this four-month Battle of Somme Britain lost 20,000 men

on the first day. The battle of Verdun, however, decided the fortunes of the War in favour of the Allies.

iv. Peace Conference in Paris : The Peace Conference opened in Paris in January 1919, two months after the signing of the armistice. Woodrow Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau played a very important part in the deliberations. Faced with a threat of a renewed war, the German government was forced to agree to the terms. On 28 June, 1919 the peace treaty was signed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

2. What are the fallout of the First World War? [FRT-'22]

- The First World War left a deep impact on European society and polity. Through conscription, and through air raids, the War had involved and affected far more of the population than in the past.
- 8 million had died in four years, while more than twice as many were wounded, and many crippled for life. Millions more had succumbed to the worldwide influenza of 1918. The outcome, in all countries, was imbalance between the sexes - a shortage of men. Soldiers came to be placed above civilians.
- The War and its aftermath turned out to be a stirring period of history. The most striking of all was the rise and consolidation of the Soviet Union, the U.S.S.R or the Union of Socialist and Soviet Republics, as it was called.
- America entered the War as a debtor country but it emerged as the money-lender to the world in the aftermath of the War.
- Another outstanding event of this period was the awakening of the colonies and their inspired attempts to gain freedom.

- Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a remarkable role for Turkey's rebirth as a nation. Kemal Pasha modernised Turkey and changed it out of all recognition.

3. Explain about structure and composition of League of nations. [May-'22]

Structure and composition of League of Nations :

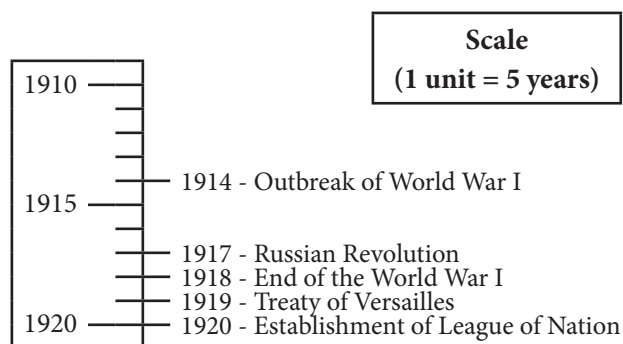
- The Covenant of the League was worked out at the Paris Peace Conference and included in each of the treaties that were signed after the First World War.
- It was largely due to the pressure from President Wilson that this task was accomplished. In drawing up the constitution of this organization, the ideas of Britain and America prevailed.
- The League which was formed in 1920 consisted of five bodies: the Assembly, the Council, the Secretariat, the Permanent Court of Justice, and the International Labour Organisation.
- Each member-country was represented in the Assembly. The Council was the executive of the League. Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States were originally declared permanent members of the Council.
- Each member had one vote and since all decisions had to be unanimous, even the small nations possessed the right of veto.
- The secretariat of the League of Nations was located at Geneva. Its first Secretary General was Sir Eric Drummond from Britain.
- The staff of the secretariat was appointed by the Secretary General in consultation with the Council.

The International Court of Justice was set up in The Hague.

- The court was made of fifteen judges. The International Labour Organisation comprised a secretariat and general conference which included four representatives from each country.

Time Line Chart

[QY-'19]



ADDITIONAL ONE MARK QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Choose the correct answer

- The biggest outcome of the I world war was the _____.
(a) Green Revolution
(b) French Revolution
(c) **Russian Revolution**
(d) American Revolution
- A striking feature of nineteenth century was that ____ emerged as the dominant power.
(a) Asia
(b) **Europe**
(c) Africa
(d) Australia
- In 1902, Japan entered into an alliance with England and demanded that Russia should withdraw its troops from _____.
(a) France
(b) Spain
(c) **Manchuria**
(d) India

- _____ of Russia suggested to the powers that they meet together to bring about an era of universal peace.
(a) **Tsar Nicholas II**
(b) Michael
(c) Peter the Great
(d) Alexander I
- At the battle of _____ in 1914, the French succeeded in pushing back the Germans.
(a) Tannenberg
(b) **Marne**
(c) Danzig
(d) Balkan
- _____ emerged as the money-lender to the world in the aftermath of the World War I.
(a) Japan
(b) Germany
(c) Russia
(d) **America**
- In the eastern front, Russian troops repeatedly defeated the _____.
(a) French
(b) Indians
(c) **Austrians**
(d) Germans
- _____ Was the American President when USA declared war against Germany in 1917.
(a) **Wilson**
(b) Abraham Lincoln
(c) F.D Roosevelt
(d) John F. Kennedy
- Lenin was influenced by the ideas of _____.
(a) Confucius
(b) Plato
(c) Mao-Tse-Tung
(d) **Karl Marx**
- In 1861, Tsar _____ abolished serfdom and emancipated the serfs
(a) Fredrick
(b) Peter
(c) **Alexander II**
(d) Nicholas
- _____ was the official newspaper of the communist party of the Soviet Union from 1918 - 1991.
(a) **Pravda**
(b) Moscow times
(c) Trud
(d) Vedomosti

12. In March 1918, the Treaty of _____ was signed.
 (a) Versailles (b) Sevres
(c) Brest-Litovsk (d) London
13. In December 1939 Russia was expelled from the League of Nations for her attack on _____.
 (a) Germany (b) Italy
 (c) Austria **(d) Finland**
14. Within Europe _____ held a pre-eminent position as the world leader of capitalism.
 (a) France (b) Japan
(c) England (d) Germany
15. In the Russo-Japanese war, Japan defeated Russia and got back _____.
 (a) Dausig **(b) Port Arthur**
 (c) Sakata (d) Miyako
16. In Imperialistic aggressions also _____ followed the Europe.
 (a) China **(b) Japan**
 (c) India (d) Germany
17. After 1905 _____ took control of Korean domestic and Foreign policy.
 (a) China **(b) Japan**
 (c) Italy (d) England
18. _____ was a powerful country in the south west of Europe in the first half of the eighteenth Century.
(a) Turkey (b) Albania
 (c) Croatia (d) Cyprus
19. The German violation of Belgian neutrality forced _____ to enter World War I.
 (a) Japan (b) America
 (c) China **(d) Britain**
20. _____ watched the course of the War and in August 1916 joined the Allies.
 (a) Montenegro (b) Bulgaria
(c) Rumania (d) Albania
21. Germany ultimately surrendered in _____.
(a) Nov. 1918 (b) Dec. 1918
 (c) Jan. 1919 (d) Oct. 1918
22. On 8 November 1917, a new _____ government was in office in Russia.
 (a) Socialist **(b) Communist**
 (c) Tsarist (d) Democratic
23. _____ was not a member of the league of Nations.
(a) USA (b) Germany
 (c) Russia (d) Italy
24. The League of Nations was dissolved in _____.
 (a) 1943 (b) 1947
 (c) 1945 **(d) 1946**
25. The Balkan League was formed in the year _____.
 (a) 1911 (b) 1914
(c) 1912 (d) 1915
26. As per the Peace Treaty of 1919 _____ was returned to France.
 (a) Austria
 (b) Italy
(c) Alsace-Lorraine
 (d) Bucharest

Fill in the Blanks	Answers
1. Capitalism inevitably led to _____	Imperialism
2. The industrial achievements of _____ gave her a dominating position in Europe in the latter half of the 19 th century.	Germany
3. The period from 1867 to 1912 is known as _____.	Meiji Era

4. By 1900, practically the whole of _____ was colonised.	Africa
5. Britain, France, Russia and Germany also established _____ in China.	Spheres of influence
6. _____ Genocide is a frightful example of the massacre of the Balkan Wars.	Armenian
7. _____ and _____ declared war on the Central Powers in 1916 and 1917 respectively.	Romania and Greece
8. Two peace Conferences were held at in Holland in 1899 and 1907 _____.	The Hague
9. Between February and July 1916, the Germans attacked _____, the famous fortress in the French line.	Verdun
10. In the far east, Japan was able to capture the province of _____ given by the Germans to China in Shantung.	Kiauchau
11. In 1916, a naval battle _____ had taken place in the North Sea.	Battle of Jutland
12. _____ was the famous cruiser which bombarded Madras in 1914.	Emden
13. _____, an American ship, was torpedoed by a German submarine in 1917.	Lusitania
14. In Russia _____ and _____ attempted Westernisation without changing the social conditions	Peter the Great, Catherine II
15. Lenin gained the support of a small majority, known as _____.	Bolsheviks
16. Opponents of Lenin in minority were called _____.	Mensheviks
17. Tsar _____ of Romanov Dynasty had little experience of Government.	Nicholas II
18. On 22 January 1905 Father _____, a priest organised a march of men, women and children in St. Petersburg.	Gapon
19. The parliament established by Nicholas was called the _____.	Duma
20. In 1916 _____ who had a domineering influence over the Tsar and the Tsarina was murdered.	Rasputin
21. During the popular uprisings in 1917, _____ was the capital of the Russian Empire.	Petrograd
22. The Russian Communist Party could eliminate _____ and _____ in Russia within a record time.	poverty, illiteracy
23. Pravda is a Russian word meaning _____.	Truth
24. The secretariat of the League of Nations was located at _____.	Geneva

25. The International Court of Justice was set up at ____ .	The Hague
26. In October 1932, _____ withdrew Germany from the Conference and the League.	Hitler
27. _____ led to frequent clashes between these great powers in Asia, Africa and Europe.	National rivalry
28. Under the guidance of _____, they had formed the Triple Alliance in 1882.	Bismarck
29. The Anglo-Japanese alliance resulted in the _____ in 1904.	Entente Cordiale
30. _____ and _____ were old rivals.	France, Germany
31. _____ intentionally recognised the independence of the Sultan of Morocco.	Kaiser Wilhelm II
32. The _____ empire extended over the Balkans and across Hungary to Poland	Ottoman
33. The _____ is a frightful example of the atrocity of the Balkan Wars.	Armenian genocide
34. Turkey was reduced to the area around _____.	Constantinople
35. The climax to these events in the Balkans occurred in _____ in Bosnia.	Sarajevo
36. _____ and _____ signed the secret Treaty of London in April 1915.	France, Italy
37. In the war in Western Front, within a month _____ seemed almost doomed.	Paris
38. In 1917, the _____ in Russia was overthrown in a revolution.	Tsarist Regime
39. In the War in the middle east, Turks tried to attack _____, but were repulsed.	Suez Canal
40. All _____ colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.	German
41. The War conditions led to the rise of _____ movement in India.	Home Rule
42. 22 January 1905 is known as _____ in Russian Revolution.	Bloody Sunday
43. The Principle of _____ could not be applied in actual practice.	Collective Security

Choose the correct statement

1. i) **The British recruited a vast contingent of Indians to serve in Europe, Africa and West Asia.**
- ii) **After the First World War, the soldiers came back with new ideas but they had no impact on the Indian society.**
- iii) **India sent war materials to the value of £ 250 Million.**

iv) This caused enormous economic distress.

- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
(b) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
(c) (ii) and (iv) are correct
(d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

2. i) Imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism.

ii) The need to control the sources of raw materials inevitably led to imperialism.

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

iv) Imperialism was only about colonies

- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
(b) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
(c) (iv) is correct
(d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

3. Assertion (A) : Militant forms of nationalism contributed to the outbreak of World War I.

Reason (R) : The love for one country demanded hatred for another country.

- (a) A is right but R is not the correct reason
(b) Both A and R are correct
(c) Both A and R are wrong
(d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

Match the following

1.	(1)	River Somme	(a)	1,00,000 men
	(2)	Lloyd George	(b)	France
	(3)	Woodrow Wilson	(c)	Four month Battle
	(4)	Clemenceau	(d)	England
	(5)	German Army	(e)	USA

[Ans. 1 - c, 2 - d, 3 - e, 4- b, 5 - a]

Answer briefly

1. Why is 20th century called 'the long nineteenth century' by historians?

- The year **1914** was a major turning point in world history.
- Political and social changes that started in **1789** reached their peak in **World War I**.
- This war **decisively shaped** the entire twentieth century.
- Therefore, historians call this period 'the long nineteenth century'.

2. How was the surplus wealth produced by capitalist industry used?

- Capitalist industry aimed to produce more and more goods.
- The extra wealth was used to build more **factories, railways, steamships**.
- This wealth helped create other important projects.

3. Why did Japan annex Korea in 1910?

- After 1905, Japan controlled Korea's domestic and foreign policies.
- A Japanese diplomat was assassinated.
- This gave Japan an excuse to take over Korea completely in **1910**.

4. What heightened the tension between Germany and Britain?

- **Kaiser** declared that Germany would be the **leader of the world**.
- Germany expanded its navy rapidly.
- Germany's aggressive diplomacy and naval bases worried Britain.
- Britain thought German navy was aimed against them.
- This led to a **naval race** between the two countries.

5. Name the nine states that opposed the Central Powers.

- Russia, France, Britain, Italy, United States
- Belgium, Serbia, Romania, Greece

6. Write a note on the Tsar's abortive attempts for peace.

- **Tsar Nicholas II** of Russia wanted **universal peace**.
- He suggested that world powers should meet together.
- Two Peace Conferences were held at The Hague in Holland.
- First conference in 1899, second in 1907.
- Both conferences failed to bring peace.

7. Why did America enter the First World War?

- In January 1917, **Lusitania** (American ship) was destroyed by German submarine.
- Many Americans were angry about this attack.
- President Wilson declared war against Germany in April 1917.
- America's huge resources helped the Allies win the war.

Answer the following in detail

1. Give an account of popular uprisings in Russia.

- **The Bread shortages** affected **women textile workers** whose husbands were in the army.
- These women went on strike and marched through factory areas of **Petrograd**.
- Women workers demanded "**Bread for workers**" and shouted "**Come out!**" "**Stop work!**".

- The city's **400,000 workers** joined the movement the next day (**24 February**).

2. What was the outcome of the Russian Revolution?

- The **Russian Communist Party** removed **illiteracy and poverty** quickly.
- Russian **industry and agriculture** developed greatly.
- **Women** were given **equal rights**, including voting rights.
- **Industries and banks** were taken over by the government.
- **Land** was declared as **social property**.
- Land was given to **poor peasants**.
- **Lenin** believed the main reason for government's fall was staying in **World War**.
- Lenin immediately asked for **peace**.
- In **March 1918**, the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** was signed.

3. What were the issues and incidents of violations of the league of nations?

- One major problem was achieving **disarmament**.
- In **1925**, the Council of the League set up a commission for Disarmament Conference.
- The conference finally happened in February 1932.
- Germany wanted equal weapons with France, but this was rejected.
- Hitler withdrew Germany from the Conference and the League in **October**.
- **Japan** attacked Manchuria in September 1931.
- The League condemned Japan, so Japan also left the League.

- Italy attacked Ethiopia, and the League applied sanctions.
- Italy resigned from the League in 1937.
- The League became weak and could not handle crises in Rhineland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland.
- In December 1939, Russia was expelled for attacking **Finland**.
- The Assembly never met again and the League was dissolved in **1946**.

Answer all the questions given under each caption.

1. Balkan Wars

[GMQP & QY-'19]

(a) Why was Balkan League formed?

- The Balkan League was formed by Russia to expel the Turks from the Balkans.
- Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro formed the Balkan League in March 1912 and defeated the Turkish forces in the first Balkan War.

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

- The Turkish forces were **defeated**.
- The Treaty of London was signed in **May 1913** and a new state of **Albania** was created.
- Turkey was reduced to the area around Constantinople.

(c) Who were defeated in this war?

The Turkish forces.

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

The Second Balkan War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest in August 1913.

2. Answer the following questions given below the heading:

[July-'23]

First World War :

(i) When did the First World War begin?

The First World War began on 28th July 1914.

(ii) Which countries are called Central Powers?

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria are called Central Powers.

(iii) When was America entered in the World War-I?

April 1917.

(iv) Write the name of the treaty relating to Germany.

Treaty of Versailles.



Slow Learner's Material - Textbook Evaluation (As per Exam Key Pattern)

Answer Briefly

1. **How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?** [FRT-'22; April-'25]
 - Japan defeated **China** in the **Sino-Japanese War** (1894-95).
 - Japan annexed the **Liaotung peninsula** with **Port Arthur**.
2. **Name the countries in the Triple Entente.** [QY-'19 & '24; Aug-'22; FRT & July-'24 & '25]
 - Britain , France, Russia.
3. **What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?** [HY-'19; FRT-'22]
 - England- Jingoism, France - Chauvinism, Germany- Kultur.
4. **What do you know of trench warfare?** [PTA-3; Sep-'21; April-'23]

Trench Warfare :

 - **Trenches** dug by soldiers to **protect** from **enemy fire**.
 - The main lines of trenches were **connected to each other**.
 - Used it for **delivering** food, **ammunition**, **mail**, **fresh troops**, and **orders**.
5. **What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?** [FRT-'22]
 - Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a **remarkable role** for **Turkey's rebirth** as a nation.
 - He **modernised** Turkey and **changed it** out of all **recognition**.
6. **List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.** [PTA-5]
 - The League of Nations **lacked the military** power of its own.
 - The principle of "**collective security**" could not be applied.

Answer in Detail

1. **Discuss the main causes of the First World War.** [PTA-1; HY-'19; Sep-2020 & '21; May-'22; QY-'23; April-'24]

European Great Powers were divided into two groups :

 - **Central Powers** - Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
 - **Allied Powers** - England, France and Russia.
 - Violent Forms of Nationalism.
 - Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor.
 - Hostility of France towards Germany.
 - Imperial Power Politics in the Balkans.
 - The Balkan Wars.
 - Immediate Cause - Assassination of Austrian Prince.

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

[PTA-2 & 6; FRT-'22 & '24; July-'23; April-'25]

- Germany had to pay war **indemnity**.
 - The German army was to be limited to **1,00,000** men.
 - A **small navy** was allowed.
 - The union of **Austria** and **Germany** was forbidden.
 - **Alsace-Lorraine** was returned to France.
 - Poland was **recreated**.
-

3. Explain the course of the Russian Revolution under the leadership of Lenin.

- Lenin was influenced by the ideas of **Karl Marx**.
 - The Soviet was dominated by **Mensheviks**.
 - The **minority Bolsheviks** were **timid** and **undecided**.
 - The situation changed with the **arrival of Lenin**.
 - Lenin's slogan was '**Bread, Peace and Land**.'
 - **Pravda** was **banned**.
 - **Bolsheviks** and **Trotsky** were arrested.
 - Takeover by the **Bolshevik Party** under Lenin's leadership
 - The Bolshevik Party was renamed as the **Russian Communist Party**.
-

4. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations.

[April & QY-'24; July-'25]

- The League was called in to settle a number of disputes between **1920** and **1925**.
- The League was successful in **three issues**.
- In 1920, a dispute arose between Sweden and Finland.
- In 1921, it settled the **frontier** between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia.
- The third dispute was between **Greece and Bulgaria** in **1925**.
- Greece invaded Bulgaria, and the League ordered a ceasefire.
- Thus the League had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925.



UNIT TEST**Time : 60 minutes****Marks : 25****I. Choose the correct answer.****(3 × 1 = 3)**

1. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?
(a) air warfare (b) trench warfare
(c) submarine warfare (d) ship warfare
2. Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?
(a) China (b) Japan (c) Korea (d) Mongolia
3. Lenin was influenced by the ideas of ____
(a) Confucius (b) Plato (c) Mao-Tse-Tung (d) Karl Marx

II. Fill in the blanks.**(3 × 1 = 3)**

1. In the battle of Tannenberg _____ suffered heavy losses.
2. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____.
3. _____ was the famous cruiser which bombarded Madras in 1914.

III. Choose the correct statement.**(2 × 1 = 2)**

1. i) The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
ii) Turkey fought on the side of the Central Powers
iii) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.
(a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (i) and (iii) are correct
(c) (ii) and (iii) are correct (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
2. **Assertion :** The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.
Reason : There was stiff resistance from the native population.
(a) Both A and R are correct (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
(c) Both A and R are wrong (d) R is right but A is wrong.

IV. Answer the questions briefly.**(6 × 2 = 12)**

1. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?
2. Why did Japan annex Korea in 1910?
3. What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?
4. How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?
5. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.
6. What do you know of trench warfare?

V. Write in detail answer.**(1 × 5 = 5)**

1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War.



UNIT - 2 : THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS

TEXTBOOK EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer

- With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy?
[GMQP & QY & HY-'19; April-'25]
(a) Germany (b) Russia (c) Pope (d) Spain **Ans. (c) Pope**
- With whose conquest did the Mexican civilization collapse?
(a) Hernan Cortes (b) Francisco Pizarro
(c) Toussaint Louverture (d) Pedro I **Ans. (a) Hernan Cortes**
- Who made Peru as part of their dominions?
(a) English (b) Spaniards (c) Russians (d) French
Ans. (b) Spaniards
- Which President of the USA pursued "Good Neighbour" policy towards Latin America?
[FRT & QY-'24; July-'25]
(a) Franklin D. Roosevelt (b) Truman
(c) Woodrow Wilson (d) Eisenhower **Ans. (a) Franklin D. Roosevelt**
- Which part of the world disliked dollar imperialism?
[PTA-2; April & QY-'23]
(a) Europe (b) Latin America
(c) India (d) China **Ans. (b) Latin America**

II. Fill in the blanks

Answers

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. The founder of the Social Democratic Party was _____. | Ferdinand Lassalle |
| 2. The Nazi Party's propaganda was led by _____. | Josef Goebbels |
| 3. The Vietnam Nationalist Party was formed in _____. | 1927 |
| 4. The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as _____.
[QY-'19 & '23; April-'24] | Gestapo |
| 5. The Union of South Africa came into being in May _____.
[HY-'19] | 1910 |
| 6. The ANC leader Nelson Mandela was put behind the bars for _____ years. | 27 |
| 7. Boers were also known as _____. | Afrikaners |

III. Choose the correct statement

1. (i) During World War I, the primary task of Italy was to keep the Austrians occupied on the Southern Front. [PTA-1]
 (ii) The first huge market crash in the US occurred on 24 October 1929.
 (iii) The ban on African National Congress was lifted in 1966.
 (a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (iii) is correct
 (c) (ii) and (iii) are correct (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

Ans. (a) (i) and (ii) are correct

2. **Assertion (A) :** The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884–85 had resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influence of various colonial powers.

Reason (R) : The war between the British and Boers in South Africa, however, was in defiance of this resolution.

- (a) Both A and R are right (b) A is right but R is not the right reason
 (c) Both A and R are wrong (d) A is wrong and R has no relevance to A

Ans. (a) Both A and R are right

IV. Match the following

			Answers
1	Transvaal	President of Germany	gold
2	Hindenburg	Hitler	President of Germany
3	Third Reich	Italy	Hitler
4	Matteotti	gold	Italy

V. Answer briefly

(Slow Learner's Answers given at the End of the Unit)

1. **What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China?** [PTA-6; Aug-'22]
 - In 1929 the **Vietnamese soldiers** mutinied, and there was a failed attempt to assassinate the **French Governor-General**.
 - This was followed by a **large scale peasant revolt** led by the Communists.
 - The revolt was **crushed** and **thousands of rebels** were **killed**. This is known as "**White Terror**" in Indo-China.
2. **What was the result of Mussolini's march on Rome?** [April-'23]
 - In October 1922, in the context of a long ministerial crisis, Mussolini organised the **Fascist March on Rome**.
 - Impressed by the show of force, the King invited Mussolini to **form a government**.

3. How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture?

[Sep-'21; FRT & May-'22; April-'25]

- The '**Great Depression**' (1929) also dealt a **death blow** to **Indian agriculture** and the **indigenous manufacturing sector**.
- The value of farm produce, **declined by half** while the land rent to be paid by the peasant remained **unchanged**.
- The great fall in prices prompted Indian nationalists to demand protection for the internal economy.

4. Define "Dollar Imperialism."

[PTA-2; QY & HY-'23; April-'24; July-'25]

Dollar Imperialism is the term used to describe the policy of the USA in **maintaining and dominating** over distant lands through **economic aid**.

VI. Answer in detail*(Slow Learner's Answers given at the End of the Unit)***1. Trace the circumstances that led to the rise of Hitler in Germany.****Evolution of German Fascism :**

- Adolf Hitler, with a group of seven men met in Munich and founded the **National Socialist German Workers' Party** in 1919.
- During World War I, Hitler served in the **Bavarian army**. In 1923 Hitler attempted to capture power in Bavaria. His launch of the **National Revolution** on the outskirts of Munich landed him in prison.
- During his time in prison, he wrote **Mein Kampf (My Struggle)**.
- In the presidential election of 1932, the Communist party polled about **6,000,000 votes**.
- Alarmed capitalists and property owners tilted towards supporting fascism. Hitler exploited this opportunity to usurp powers.

The Nazi state of Hitler:

- As the Republican government fell, the industrialists, bankers and junkers prevailed upon President Von Hindenburg to designate Hitler as Chancellor in 1933. The Nazi state of Hitler, known as **Third Reich**.
- Hitler declared all the **political parties** except the Nazi Party as **illegal**.
- The Nazi Party's **propaganda manipulated** public opinion through planned propaganda.
- In August 1934 **Hindenburg** died and **Hitler**, apart from being Chancellor, became both **President** and **Commander-in-Chief** of the armed forces.

2. Attempt a narrative account of how the process of decolonization happened in India during the inter-war period (1919-39).**Dyarchy in Provinces :**

- The decolonization process started in India with the launch of the **Swadeshi Movement** in 1905.

- In 1919, the Government of India Act introduced **Dyarchy**. It provided for elected provincial assemblies as well as for **Indian ministers** to hold certain portfolios under **Transferred Subjects**.
- The **Indian National Congress** rejected Dyarchy and decided to boycott the legislature.

Lack of Measures to Industrialise India :

- Despite the discriminating protection given to certain select industries such as sugar, cement, and chemicals, there was no change in the **colonial economic policy**.
- But in the case of indigenous industries, support was only in the form of providing **“technical advice and education**.

Impact of Depression on Indian Agriculture :

- The value of **farm produce**, **declined** by half while the **land rent** to be paid by the peasant **remained unchanged**.
- The obligation of the farmers to the state doubled.
- The great fall in prices prompted Indian nationalists to demand protection for the **internal economy**.

Government of India Act, 1935 :

- This Act provided for greater power of the **local governments** and the introduction of **direct elections**.
- However the decision of Britain to involve India in the **Second World War**, without consulting the popular Congress ministries, forced the latter to resign from office.

3. Describe the rise and growth of nationalist politics in South Africa. [PTA-1]

- There were **two main political parties in South Africa**.
- The **Unionist Party** which was mainly British, and the **South Africa Party** which had largely Afrikaners (Boers).
- The first Prime Minister, **Botha** belonged to the South Africa Party ruled in **cooperation** with the British.
- A militant section of the South Africa Party formed the **National Party under Herzog**.
- In the 1920 elections the National Party **gained forty-four seats**.
- The South Africa Party, now led by Smuts, secured **forty-one seats**.
- At this juncture, the British-dominated **Unionist Party merged** with the **South Africa Party**.
- This gave Smuts a majority over the militant Afrikaner controlled National Party.

VII. Activity (For Students)

- 1. Each student may be asked to write an assignment on how each sector and each section of population in the USA came to be affected by the Stock Market Crash in 1929.**

2. A group project work on Vietnam War is desirable. An album or pictures, portraying the air attacks of the US on Vietnam and the brave resistance put up by the Vietnamese may be prepared.

PTA & Government Questions & Answers

1 Mark Questions

1. Which quickened the process of liberation in South America? [PTA-3]
 (a) Support of US (b) Napoleonic Invasion
 (c) Simon Bolivar's involvement (d) French Revolution **Ans. (b) Napoleonic Invasion**
2. Assertion (A) : A new wave of economic nationalism which expressed itself in protectionism affected the world trade.
 Reason (R) : This was because the USA was not willing to provide economic aid to the debtor countries. [PTA-5; FRT-'22]
 (a) Both A and R are correct (b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation
 (c) Both A and R are wrong (d) R is right but it has no relevance to A
Ans. (b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation
3. Latin America protested the _____ of U.S.A. [Sep-2020]
Ans. American intervention and dollar imperialism
4. In America, the first huge Stock Market Crash occurred on : [Sep-'21; FRT-'22]
 (a) 24 October 1929 (b) 14 October 1929
 (c) 24 November 1925 (d) 24 November 1928 **Ans. (a) 24 October 1929**
5. Match the following: [FRT-'22]
 (1) White Terror (i) Chennai
 (2) Government of India Act (ii) Indo-China
 (3) Hall of Mirrors (iii) 1935
 (4) Emden (iv) Versailles
 (a) (1)-(iii), (2)-(iv), (3)-(ii), (4)-(i) (b) (1)-(ii), (2)-(iv), (3)-(iii), (4)-(i)
 (c) (1)-(ii), (2)-(iii), (3)-(iv), (4)-(i) (d) (1)-(iv), (2)-(ii), (3)-(iii), (4)-(i)
Ans. (c) (1)-(ii), (2)-(iii), (3)-(iv), (4)-(i)

2 Mark Questions

1. What were the provisions incorporated in the Lateran Treaty? [PTA-5]
 ➤ In order to give respectability to the Fascist Party, 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 and compulsory religious teaching in school was ordered.
 ➤ The Lateran Treaty incorporating the said provisions was signed in 1929.

2. Explain the Monroe Doctrine.

[GMQP & QY-'19]

- Monroe, the President of the USA, came up with his famous Monroe doctrine.
- It declared that if Europeans interfered anywhere in America, north or south, it would amount to waging a war against the United States. This threat frightened the European powers.

3. What is Gold standard? [FRT-'22; QY-'24]

Gold Standard is a **monetary system** where a country's currency or paper money carried a value directly linked to gold.

5 Mark Questions**1. How did the decisions of the Paris peace conference cause for the rise of Fascism in Italy?** [PTA-4]

- The financial cost of the participation in the War was huge.
- After the War, in the sharing of the spoils, Italy got less than she expected.
- The country suffered heavy losses in a war that was unpopular with both socialists and pro-Austrian Catholics.
- The nationalists were equally unhappy with the marginal gain in territory from the Treaty of Versailles.
- The War resulted in inflation.
- There were frequent protests and strikes.
- People held the rulers responsible for the humiliation at Versailles.
- These events led to the rise of Fascism in Italy.

2. Explain about the breakdown of the International System of Exchange.

[FRT-'22]

- Breakdown of the International System of Exchange :
- Despite emergency measures such as cutbacks in expenditure and increased taxation, the situation did not improve in England. So England decided to leave the Gold Standard.
- Immediately a great number of countries left the Gold Standard.
- Each nation adopted a policy of protectionism and devaluation of currency.
- Devaluation forced creditors to stop lending, which led to a worldwide credit contraction.
- Thus the defensive measures adopted by various nations to safeguard their economic interests led to an unprecedented decline in world economic activity.
- As its effect was deep and prolonged economists and historians call it the Great Depression.

3. Explain about The Great Depression in the World. [FRT-'22]

- **Developments in the post-World War I:** The First World War led to the expansion of certain industries in the hope that the war-time boom would continue. However, when the War came to an end, the industries that grew to meet war-time requirements had to be abandoned or modified. The situation was made worse by the political complications caused by the Treaty of Versailles.

- **Stock Market Crash in the US :** The first huge crash occurred on 24 October 1929. This discouraged investors and consumers to such an extent that more and more people began to sell their shares and dispose of their stocks. But there were no buyers. This was followed by the failure of American banks.
- **Breakdown of the International System of Exchange :** Despite emergency measures such as cutbacks in expenditure and increased taxation, the situation did not improve in England. So England decided to leave the Gold Standard. Immediately a great number of countries left the gold standard.
- **Repercussion in Politics :** The Depression changed the political conditions in several countries. In the USA, the Republican Party was rejected by the people in successive elections for about twenty years after the Depression.

8 Mark Questions

1. Write about the rise of Mussolini in Italy. [PTA-3]

- Mussolini was qualified as an elementary school master, in the end became a journalist with socialist views.
- A forceful speaker, Mussolini began to support the use of violence and broke with the socialists when they opposed Italy's entry into the War.
- When the Fascist Party was founded in 1919 Mussolini immediately joined it.

- In October 1922, in the context of a long ministerial crisis, Mussolini organised the Fascist March on Rome.
- Impressed by the show of force, the King invited Mussolini to form a government.
- The inability of the Democratic Party leaders to combine and act with resolution facilitated Mussolini's triumph.

2. Write short notes on Ho Chi Minh and the emergence of Viet Minh. [Sep-2020]

Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969) was born in Tongking. When Ho Chi Minh was twenty one, he went to Europe.

After working as a cook in a London hotel, he went to Paris. In the Paris peace conference, he lobbied for the independence for Vietnam. His articles in newspapers and especially the pamphlet, French Colonialism on Trial, made him well known as a Vietnam nationalist.

The emergence of Viet Minh

- The mainstream political party in Indo-China was the Vietnam Nationalist Party. Formed in 1927, it was composed of the wealthy and middle class sections of the population. In 1929 the Vietnamese soldiers mutinied, and there was a failed attempt to assassinate the French Governor-General. This was followed by a large scale peasant revolt led by the Communists. The revolt was crushed followed by what is called "White Terror." Thousands of rebels were killed.
- After the White Terror, Ho Chi Minh left for Moscow and spent the 1930s in Moscow and China.

- Crossing over the border into Vietnam in January 1941, they organized the League for the independence of Vietnam, or Viet Minh. This gave renewed emphasis to a distinct Vietnamese nationalism.

ADDITIONAL ONE MARK QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Choose the correct answer

- The _____ powers were gravely weakened by the war, financially and politically.
(a) Asian (b) **European**
(c) African (d) Australian
- After the I World war, the situation was made worse by the political complication caused by the _____.
(a) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
(b) Treaty of Bucharest
(c) **Treaty of Versailles**
(d) Treaty of London
- Devaluation led to a world-wide credit _____.
(a) expansion (b) upheaval
(c) growth (d) **contraction**
- In England, the _____ party was defeated in the general elections of 1931.
(a) **Labour** (b) Republican
(c) Socialist (d) Communist
- The first nation of Western Europe to turn against the ruling regime was _____.
(a) France (b) **Italy**
(c) Germany (d) Spain
- The Fascist Party was founded in the year _____.
(a) 1918 (b) 1920
(c) **1919** (d) 1921
- Between 1871 and 1914, _____ had risen to dizzy heights of economic, political and cultural accomplishments.
(a) India (b) **Germany**
(c) Italy (d) Britain
- Ho Chi Minh was inspired by _____.
(a) **Mao-Tse-Tung** (b) Lenin
(c) Mortgage (d) Hitler
- _____ became the first Caribbean country to throw off slavery and French colonial control
(a) Cuba (b) Jamaica
(c) Guyana (d) **Haiti**
- At the dawn of the 20th Century _____ had occupied Cuba and Puerto Rico
(a) The United Kingdom
(b) **The United States**
(c) Germany
(d) Italy
- _____ Was the American President in 1904.
(a) Abraham Lincoln
(b) Franklin Roosevelt
(c) **Theodore Roosevelt**
(d) George Washington
- The monarch of Brazil fell in _____.
(a) 1885 (b) 1888
(c) **1889** (d) 1890

13. The reparations and other clauses in the _____ caused acute discontent and hardship.
 (a) Treaty of London (b) Treaty of Versailles
 (c) Lateran Treaty (d) Munich Pact
14. The mainstream political party in Indo-China was the _____ party.
 (a) Democratic (b) Socialist
 (c) Vietnam Nationalist (d) Congress
15. The decolonization process started in India with the launch of the _____ Movement in 1905.
 (a) Home rule (b) Khilafat (c) Quit India (d) Swadeshi
16. In the 1924 elections, _____ of the votes were cast for the Fascists in Italy.
 (a) 75% (b) 80% (c) 60% (d) 65%
17. In the 1937 elections, the _____ won a resounding victory in most of the provinces.
 (a) Congress (b) Communist (c) Socialist (d) Democratic
18. The union of South Africa came into being in _____.
 (a) May 1911 (b) May 1910 (c) March 1912 (d) April 1913
19. The first huge stock market crash occurred in _____.
 (a) 1927 (b) 1929 (c) 1928 (d) 1926

Fill in the Blanks	Answers
1. The stock market crash in the US was followed by the failure of ____.	American banks
2. _____ forced creditors to stop lending.	Devaluation
3. _____ was the son of a blacksmith.	Mussolini
4. In 1935, Mussolini invaded _____.	Ethiopia
5. In the USA, the _____ party was rejected by the people in successive elections for about twenty years, after the Depression.	Republican
6. Mussolini assumed the title of _____ meaning 'the leader'.	Duce
7. The Social Democratic Party was outlawed soon after the _____ came to power.	Nazis
8. The Boers hated the people whom they referred to as _____.	Uitlanders
9. The South Africa Act passed by the British parliament in 1909 provided for a Union Parliament at _____.	Cape Town
10. In the 1930s the emergence of the _____ was seen as a militant mass movement in India.	Indian National Congress

11. In 1924, elections were won by the ____ with the support of the Labour movement in South Africa.	National Party
12. In spite of misunderstandings and disagreements ____ alliance lasted until 1939 in South Africa.	Smuts - Herzog
13. Around the 11th century, large cities formed into a league of ____ of Native Americans.	Mayapan
14. A Spaniard named ____ led the conquest of the Incan Empire.	Francisco Pizarro
15. The American and French Revolutions provided inspiration to the ____.	Latin Americans
16. The ____ invasion of Spain and Portugal in 1808 quickened the process of liberation struggle in South America.	Napoleonic
17. ____ was also called El. Liberator.	Simon Bolivar
18. ____ renouncing the claim to the Portuguese throne declared the independence of Brazil.	Pedro I
19. From 1898 to 1902 ____ was under US military rule.	Cuba
20. Latin America disliked ____.	Dollar Imperialism
21. In 1821, Central America seceded from ____.	Mexico
22. The ____ had barred European interference in the affairs of the American continent.	Monroe Doctrine
23. The withdrawal of American capital was aggravated by the ____ in 1929.	US market crash
24. England decided to leave the ____ as the situation did not improve after the stock market crash.	Gold standard
25. ____ was the socialist leader, who questioned the fairness of elections in Italy.	Matteotti
26. Between 1871 and 1914 ____ had risen to remarkable heights of economic, political and cultural accomplishments.	Germany
27. The National Socialist German Workers Party was abbreviated as ____.	Nazi Party
28. The Nazi state of Hitler, known as ____ brought an end to the parliamentary democracy.	Third Reich
29. Hitler replaced the flag of the Weimar republic by the ____ banners of National Socialism.	Swastika
30. The Gestapo was formed and run by ____.	Himmler
31. The Nazi termed the killing of 6 million Jews in Europe as ____.	The Final Solution

32. Social Democratic Party was founded on 23 May 1863 in _____.	Leipzig
33. The mainstream political party in Indo-China was the ____ party.	Vietnam Nationalist
34. The peasant revolt in Indo China was crushed by _____.	White Terror
35. The pamphlet, _____ made Ho Chi Minh well known as a Vietnam Nationalist.	French Colonialism on Trial
36. The _____ of 1929, had a disastrous impact on British trade and business.	Great Depression
37. The language of the Boers was _____.	Afrikaans
38. The ban on African National Congress was lifted in _____.	1990
39. _____ was the first black president of South Africa.	Nelson Mandela
40. Even though apartheid was dismantled, the _____ completely dominate the economic sphere.	Whites

Choose the correct statement

- (i) The financial cost of the participation in war was huge for the Italians.
(ii) After the war, in the sharing of the spoils, Italy got less than she expected.
(iii) The war resulted in the economic as well as the industrial growth in Italy
(iv) People welcomed the rulers of Italy for the appreciation at Versailles.

(a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
(c) (iv) is correct (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- (i) People held the rulers of Italy responsible for the humiliation at Versailles.
(ii) Mussolini was qualified as an elementary school master.
(iii) Mussolini was a forceful speaker.
(iv) Matteotti was a socialist leader

(a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
(c) All the four are correct (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- Assertion (A) : Mussolini won over the Roman Catholic Church by recognizing the Vatican city as an independent state.**
Reason (R) : He wanted to give respectability to the Fascist party.

(a) Both A and R are correct (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
(c) Both A and R are wrong (d) R is right but A is wrong.

Match the following

1.	(1)	Social Democratic party	(a)	Killing of Jews
	(2)	Tenochtitlan	(b)	Leipzig
	(3)	The final solution	(c)	German President
	(4)	Fall of Hitler	(d)	Mexico
	(5)	Von Hindenburg	(e)	1945

[Ans. 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - e, 5 - c]

Answer briefly

1. Write a note on Fascism.

- **Fascism** is a form of **radical authoritarian** ultra-nationalism.
- It has **dictatorial power** and **forcible suppression** of opposition.
- It involves strong control of **society and economy**.
- It became prominent in early **20th century Europe**.

2. Write a note on Nazi policy towards Jews.

- Hitler's government followed a policy of oppressing **Jewish people**.
- Jews were removed from **government positions**.
- They were excluded from **universities** and **lost citizenship**.
- **Jewish businesses** were attacked and closed down.
- Later, Jews were sent to **extermination camps**.
- **Gas chambers** were used to kill Jews.

3. Name the countries that were accorded Dominion Status prior to 1939.

Canada, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Ireland.

4. Why did British miners settle in large numbers in and around Johannesburg?

- **Discovery of gold** in Transvaal in **1886**.
- This led to many **British miners** settling in and around **Johannesburg**.

5. What is Apartheid?

- **Apartheid** means **separateness**.
- It became the **racial policy** of the **Nationalist Party** in **1947**.

6. What are the five republics that split from Central America?

Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua.

7. How was president Theodore Roosevelt's attitude to Latin American countries summed up?

"Speak softly and carry a big stick".

8. Write a note on Good Neighbour Policy.

- **Franklin Roosevelt** created the **"Good Neighbour"** policy.
- The US agreed not to interfere in internal affairs of any state.
- The US would give **economic and technical assistance** to **Latin America**.

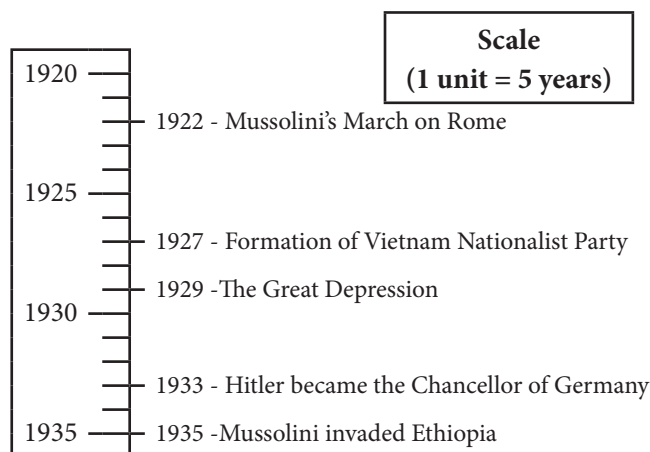
Answer the following in detail

1. Give an account of Boer Wars.

- Relations between **British colonies** (**Natal** and **Cape Colony**) and **Boer states** (**Transvaal** and **Orange Free State**) were unfriendly.
- **Discovery of gold** in **Transvaal** (**1886**) brought many **British miners** to **Johannesburg**.

- **Boers** hated these people and called them **Uitlanders** (foreigners).
- Boers **taxed** them heavily and denied **political rights**.
- Fearing **British attacks**, Boers armed themselves and decided to attack first.
- The **Boer War** lasted **three years** (1899 to 1902).
- Initially, **Boers** were successful.
- British destroyed **farms and crops** in retaliation.
- The British set up **internment camps** for **Boer women and children**.
- Shortage of **food, medical and sanitary facilities** caused **26,000** deaths
- In **1907**, full responsible government was given to **Transvaal** and **Orange Free State**.
- The **four states** formed a union through the **South Africa Act** (1909).
- **Union of South Africa** came into being in **May 1910**.

Time Line Chart



Answer the questions given under each caption

1. Ho Chi Minh [QY & HY-2019]

(a) Where was Ho Chi Minh born?

Ho Chi Minh was born in Tongking in 1890.

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

His articles in newspapers and especially the pamphlet, French Colonialism on Trial, made him well known as a Vietnam nationalist.

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

- In 1923, Ho Chi Minh went to Moscow and learnt Russian and revolutionary techniques.
- In 1925, he founded the Revolutionary Youth Movement.

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

Viet Minh.



Slow Learner's Material - Textbook Evaluation (As per Exam Key Pattern)

Answer briefly

1. What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China? [PTA-6; Aug-'22]

- In 1929 the **Vietnamese soldiers** and communists mutinied against the French Governor General.
- The revolt was **crushed**.
- In this revolt **thousands of rebels** were **killed**.
- It is called **White Terror**.

2. What was the result of Mussolini's march on Rome?

[April-'23]

- In October 1922, Mussolini organised the **Fascist March on Rome**.
 - Impressed by this, the King invited Mussolini to **form a government**.
-

3. How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture?

[Sep-'21; FRT & May-'22; April-'25]

- The '**Great depression**' gave a **death blow** to **Indian agriculture** and the **manufacturing sector**.
 - The value of farm produce **declined by half**.
 - The obligation of the farmers to the state doubled.
-

4. Define "Dollar Imperialism."

[PTA-2; QY & HY-'23; April-'24; July-'25]

- The term used to describe the policy of the USA in **maintaining**.
 - It dominated distant lands through **economic aid**.
-

Answer in Detail

1. Trace the circumstances that led to the rise of Hitler in Germany.

- Hitler with seven men founded the **National Socialist German Workers' Party**.
 - During World War I, Hitler served in the **Bavarian army**.
 - As a good speaker he won the hearts of people.
 - In 1923, Hitler attempted to capture power. But he failed.
 - During his time in prison, he wrote Mein Kampf.
 - Presidential election in 1932.
 - Hitler usurped power.
 - In 1933, Hitler became **Chancellor**.
 - In 1934, **Hindenburg** died, **Hitler** became the centre of all powers.
-

2. Attempt a narrative account of how the process of decolonization happened in India during the inter-war period (1919-39).

- Introduction of Dyarchy in the Government of India Act of **1919**.
 - Lack of measures to Industrialise India.
 - India in the days of Great depression.
 - Impact of depression on Indian agriculture.
 - Production declined but land tax remained unchanged.
 - Indian nationalists demand protection for internal economy.
 - The Government of India Act, 1935 provided greater power to local governments.
 - In the elections in 1937 the Congress won in most of the provinces.
-

3. Describe the rise and growth of nationalist politics in South Africa. [PTA-1]

- **There were two main political parties : The Unionist Party and the South Africa Party** of Afrikaners / Boers.
- The first Prime Minister, **Botha** belonged to the South Africa Party.
- The South Africa Party formed the National Party under **Herzog**.
- Herzog wanted a **twin policy** of supremacy.
- In the 1920 elections the National Party gained **forty-four seats**.
- The South Africa Party, now led by Smuts, secured **forty-one seats**.
- This gave Smuts a majority over the militant Afrikaner controlled National Party.

**UNIT TEST****Time : 60 minutes****Marks : 25****I. Choose the correct answer.****(3 × 1 = 3)**

1. Who made Peru as part of their dominions?
(a) English (b) Spaniards (c) Russians (d) French
2. Which President of the USA pursued "Good Neighbour" policy towards Latin America?
(a) Franklin D. Roosevelt (b) Truman
(c) Woodrow Wilson (d) Eisenhower
3. The first nation of Western Europe to turn against the ruling regime was _____.
(a) France (b) Italy (c) Germany (d) Spain

II. Fill in the blanks.**(3 × 1 = 3)**

1. The Nazi Party's propaganda was led by _____.
2. Boers were also known as _____.
3. The Social Democratic Party was outlawed soon after the _____ came to power.

III. Choose the correct statement.**(2 × 1 = 2)**

1. (i) During World War I, the primary task of Italy was to keep the Austrians occupied on the Southern Front
(ii) The first huge market crash in the US occurred on 24 October 1929.
(iii) The ban on African National Congress was lifted in 1966.
(a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (iii) is correct
(c) (ii) and (iii) are correct (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

2. Assertion : The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884–85 had resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influence of various colonial powers.

Reason : The war between the British and Boers in South Africa, however, was in defiance of this resolution.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| (a) Both A and R are right | (b) A is right but R is not the right reason |
| (c) Both A and R are wrong | (d) A is wrong and R has no relevance to A |

IV. Answer the brief questions.

(6 × 2 = 12)

1. What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China?
2. What is gold standard?
3. What was the result of Mussolini's march on Rome?
4. Define "Dollar Imperialism."
5. How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture?
6. Explain the Monroe Doctrine.

V. Write in detail answer.

(1 × 5 = 5)

1. Trace the circumstances that led to the rise of Hitler in Germany.



UNIT - 3 : WORLD WAR II

TEXTBOOK EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer

1. When did the Japanese formally sign of their surrender?

- (a) 2 September, 1945 (b) 2 October, 1945
(c) 15 August, 1945 (d) 12 October, 1945

Ans. (a) 2 September, 1945

2. Who initiated the formation of League of Nations? [SRT & Aug-'22; April & July-'23]

- (a) Roosevelt (b) Chamberlain
(c) Woodrow Wilson (d) Baldwin

Ans. (c) Woodrow Wilson

3. Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy? [April-'24]

- (a) Battle of Guadalcanal (b) Battle of Midway
(c) Battle of Leningrad (d) Battle of El Alamein

Ans. (b) Battle of Midway

4. Where did the US drop its first atomic bomb? [QY. & July-'24]

- (a) Kawasaki (b) Tokyo (c) Hiroshima (d) Nagasaki

Ans. (c) Hiroshima

5. Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler?

- (a) Russians (b) Arabs (c) Turks (d) Jews

Ans. (d) Jews

6. Which Prime Minister of England signed the Munich Pact with Germany?

[April-'24]

- (a) Chamberlain (b) Winston Churchill
(c) Lloyd George (d) Stanley Baldwin

Ans. (a) Chamberlain

7. When was the Charter of the UN signed?

[Sep-2020]

- (a) June 26, 1942 (b) June 26, 1945
(c) January 1, 1942 (d) January 1, 1945

Ans. (b) June 26, 1945

II. Fill in the blanks

Answers

1. Hitler attacked _____ which was a demilitarised zone.

Rhineland

2. The alliance between Italy, Germany and Japan is known as _____.

**Rome - Berlin -
Tokyo Axis**

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 3. Britain Prime Minister _____ resigned in 1940. | Chamberlain |
| 4. _____ is a device used to find out the enemy aircraft from a distance.
[FRT-'24] | Radar |

III. Choose the correct statement

1. **Assertion (A) : President Roosevelt realised that the United States had to change its policy of isolation.**

Reason (R) : He started a programme of Lend Lease in 1941. [QY-'19]

- (a) Both A and R are correct (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
(c) Both A and R are wrong (d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

Ans. (a) Both A and R are correct

IV. Match the following

			Answers
1	Blitzkrieg	Stalingrad	Lightning strike
2	Royal Navy	Solomon Island	Britain
3	Volga	Britain	Stalingrad
4	Guadalcanal	lightning strike	Solomon Island

V. Answer the questions briefly

(Slow Learner's Answers given at the End of the Unit)

1. **Who were the three prominent dictators of the post World War I ?** [PTA-1; SRT-'22; QY & HY-'23]
- Italy – Mussolini
 - Germany – Adolf Hitler
 - Spain – Franco
2. **How did Hitler get the support from the people of Germany?** [April-'23; QY-'24]
- Gifted with great Oratorical skills, Adolf Hitler was able to sway the people by his **impassioned speeches, promising a return** to the **glorious military** past of Germany.
 - Hitler built his support was the notion of the **racial superiority** of the Germans as a pure, **'Aryan'** race and a deep-seated hatred of the Jews.
3. **Describe the Pearl Harbour incident.** [PTA - 3; HY-'19; Sep-2020; SRT & May-'22; April-'24]
- On December 1941, **Japan** attacked **American naval installations** in Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, without warning.
 - The idea was to cripple **America's Pacific fleet** so that Japan would not face any opposition.
 - Many battleships and numerous fighter planes were destroyed. So, U.S.A declared war on Japan.

4. What do you know of Beveridge Report?

- In 1942, the **Beveridge Report** was published in the **United Kingdom**.
- It proposed a series of measures which the government should adopt to provide citizens with, adequate income, healthcare, education, housing and employment to overcome poverty and disease.
- These were the major impediments to **general welfare**.

5. Name the Bretton Woods Twins.

[QY-'19]

- The **World Bank** and the **International Monetary Fund**, referred to as the "**Bretton Woods Twins**".
- They were both established in 1945 after the **Bretton Woods Conference** in 1944.

6. What are the objectives of IMF?

[July-'23]

- The primary objective of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is to ensure **financial stability** and **development** across the world.
- **The objectives of the IMF are:** "to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty around the world."

VI. Answer in detail

(Slow Learner's Answers given at the End of the Unit)

1. Analyse the effects of the World War II.

[PTA-2; Sep-'21; SRT & Aug-'22; April, QY-'23 & '24; HY-'23 & '24; April-'25]

Effects of the War:

New geo-political power alignment :

- World War II changed the world in **fundamental ways**.
- The world was polarized into two main blocs led by **superpowers**. One was led by the **United States** with a pronounced **anti-Communist** ideology, and the other was led by **Soviet Russia**.
- Europe was divided into two: **Communist** and **non-Communist**.

Nuclear proliferation :

- The United States and the Soviet Union entered into a race to have more **nuclear powered weapons**.
- They built a large stockpile of such weapons. Defense spending sky-rocketed in many countries.

International agencies :

- The **United Nations**, the **World Bank** and the **International Monetary Fund** came into existence providing a forum for countries large and small.

Decolonization :

- Colonial powers were forced to give independence to former colonies in a process of **decolonization**.
- India was the first to achieve **independence**.

2. Assess the structure and the activities of the UN.

[PTA-6; GMQP & QY-'19; Sep-2020; FRT-'24; July-'25]

The United Nations has 193 member states and each one big or small has an equal vote in the United Nations.

General Assembly :

- Its organs are the **Legislative, Executive and Judicial wings**.
- The General Assembly is the body in which **each member state** is represented. It meets once a year.

Security Council:

- It has **5 permanent** and **10 temporary members**.
- Each of the permanent members has the right to veto. Major issues and conflicts are discussed.

Administrative Structure :

- The executive wing of the United Nations is the **UN Secretariat**. It is headed by the **Secretary General**, who is elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the **Security Council**.
- The **International Court of Justice**, headquartered at **The Hague** in Holland, is the judicial wing of the United Nations.
- The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the **fifth organ of the United Nations**, is responsible for coordinating all the economic and social work of the United Nations.
- The regional Economic Commissions functioning for **regional development** across the various regions of the world are organs of ECOSOC.

Activities of the UN :

- The United Nations has expanded its activities in response to the changing problems facing the world.
- In the 1960s, **decolonization** was an important issue.
- Human rights, the problems of refugees, climate change, gender equality are all now within the ambit of the activities of the United Nations.
- The UN Peacekeeping force, which has acted in many areas of conflict all over the world.
- The Indian army has been an important part of the peacekeeping force and has been deployed in many parts of the world.

VII. Activity (For Students)

1. Marking the Allies and Axis countries, as well as important battlefields of World War II in a world map.

VIII. Map Work (Refer Sura Map Work Book)

Mark the following on the world map.

1. Axis Power Countries
2. Allied Power Countries
3. Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Hawaii Islands, Moscow, San Francisco.

PTA & Government Questions & Answers

1 Mark Questions

1. The two wars fought from 1914 to 1918 and 1939 to 1945 are referred to as World wars because of the

[PTA-5]

- (a) extended areas of the conflict
- (b) very high death toll of civilians and armed combatants
- (c) fought on several fronts across Europe, Asia and Africa
- (d) All these

Ans. (d) All these

2. ____ is observed globally as Human Right Day.

[QY-'23]

Ans. 10th December

3. Bretton woods Conference in ____

[HY-'23]

- (a) 1944
- (b) 1945
- (c) 1946
- (d) 1947

Ans. (a) 1944

2 Mark Questions

1. What military equipments were used in the Second World War? [PTA-4]

World War II was a modern war fought with heavy military equipment such as tanks, submarines, battleships, aircraft carriers, fighter planes and bomber planes.

8 Mark Questions

1. Specify the reasons for the failure of the League of Nations. [PTA-4]

- The Treaty also set up the League of Nations, on the initiative of President **Woodrow Wilson** of the United States.

- The League was expected to **mediate between countries** and take action against countries which indulged in **military aggression**.

- The popular mood favoured the **traditional isolationist approach**, and therefore the United States did not become a member of the League.

- The other Allied nations were also determined to maintain a non-interventionist attitude and, in consequence, the League remained an **ineffectual international body**.

2. Attempt an essay on the rise and fall of Adolf Hitler. [PTA-5]

The Rise of Adolf Hitler :

- Adolf Hitler was able to exploit the general discontent among the Germans.

- Gifted with great **oratorical skills**, he was able to sway the people by his **impassioned speeches**. He promised a return to the **glorious military past** of Germany. He founded the **National Socialist party**, generally known as "**the Nazis**".

- The fundamental platform on which Hitler built his support was the notion of the **racial superiority** of the Germans as a pure, '**Aryan**' race and a deep-seated **hatred of the Jews**. Hitler came to power in **1933** and ruled Germany till **1945**.

- The recruitment for the armed forces and the manufacture of armaments and machinery resulted in an **economic revival** and solved the problem of **unemployment** in Germany.

- Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia resulted in better relationship between **Italy and Germany**.
- In 1936, before Germany invaded the Rhineland, which was supposed to be a demilitarised zone, **Rome - Berlin** Axis had come into being. Later, with Japan joining this alliance, it became Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.
- In 1938, Hitler invaded **Austria** and **Czechoslovakia**.

Fall of Hitler :

- The Allied forces under the command of General **Eisenhower** invaded Normandy in France.
- The German army was forced back.
- But the Germans fought back and the War continued for nearly another year, and finally ended in **May 1945**.
- Hitler committed suicide in **April 1945**.
- Later, Germany was divided into two sections after the war.

ADDITIONAL ONE MARK QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Choose the correct answer

1. In 1937, Japan invaded _____ and seized Beijing.
(a) Turkey (b) Russia
(c) Germany (d) China
2. In 1938, Prime Minister Chamberlain concluded the _____ with Germany.
(a) Munich Pact (b) Tripartite Pact
(c) German- Soviet Pact
(d) Molotov - Ribbentrop Pact

3. In 1939, Hitler invaded _____.
(a) Austria (b) France
(c) India (d) Czechoslovakia
4. In September 1940, _____ also joined the Axis powers.
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) Russia (d) Spain
5. In September 1940, _____ was bombed mercilessly.
(a) London (b) New York
(c) Tokyo (d) Washington
6. German forces under General _____ were remarkably successful in occupying North Africa rapidly.
(a) Montgomery (b) Rommel
(c) Omar Bradley (d) Dwight
7. The _____ mainly functions with private enterprises in developing countries.
(a) IDA (b) IBRD
(c) IFC (d) ILO
8. The Chinese army, under _____ retreated to the west to the hilly country from where they continued to fight the Japanese.
(a) Su Yu
(b) Chiang Kai-shek
(c) Chen Yi
(d) Lin Biao
9. Shakespeare's play _____ clearly depicts the dislike and distrust of Jews among the people.
(a) The Tempest
(b) King Lear
(c) The Merchant of Venice
(d) Hamlet

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>10. The U.N. adopted the historic charter on _____ which is globally observed as Human Rights Day.
 (a) 10 December 1948
 (b) 5 December 1948
 (c) 10 October 1945
 (d) 6 October 1945</p> <hr/> <p>11. A Major outcome of the Holocaust was the creation of the state of _____ as a homeland for the jews.
 (a) Rome (b) Israel
 (c) Britain (d) Turkey</p> <hr/> <p>12. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is located at _____.
 (a) New York (b) The Hague
 (c) Paris (d) Geneva</p> <hr/> <p>13. Hitler came to power in _____.
 (a) 1930 (b) 1934
 (c) 1931 (d) 1933</p> <hr/> <p>14. The first years of the World War II were a time of spectacular successes for the _____ army.
 (a) American (b) Germany
 (c) Russian (d) French</p> <hr/> <p>15. The Declaration of the United nations was accepted by all the _____ countries which fought against the Axis power.
 (a) 20 (b) 22
 (c) 26 (d) 25</p> <hr/> <p>16. The _____ party promised to undertake steps to look after the people "from the cradle to the grave" in Britain.
 (a) Labour (b) Democratic
 (c) Communist (d) Congress</p> <hr/> | <p>17. The League of Nations was set up on the initiative of President _____ of the United States.
 (a) Woodrow Wilson
 (b) F.D. Roosevelt
 (c) Theodore Roosevelt
 (d) Herbert Hoover</p> <hr/> <p>18. The currency of _____ became practically worthless after World War I
 (a) Italy (b) Germany
 (c) India (d) France</p> <hr/> <p>19. _____ was able to exploit the general discontent among the Germans
 (a) Mussolini
 (b) Kaiser Wilhelm II
 (c) Adolf Hitler (d) Clemenceau</p> <hr/> <p>20. Hitler wanted to force _____ to accept his proposals for peace.
 (a) Spain (b) Italy
 (c) Britain (d) Turkey</p> <hr/> <p>21. President Roosevelt started the 'Lend Lease' programme in _____
 (a) 1940 (b) 1932
 (c) 1938 (d) 1941</p> <hr/> <p>22. German army wanted to exploit the _____ resource of Russia.
 (a) Oil (b) Coal
 (c) Gold (d) Diamond</p> <hr/> <p>23. _____ was a large industrial city producing armaments and tractors.
 (a) Moscow
 (b) Stalingrad
 (c) Volgograd
 (d) Sarajevo</p> <hr/> |
|--|---|

24. Japan attacked American naval installations in _____ without warning.
 (a) Yokohama Port (b) Tokyo Harbour
 (c) Port of Osaka (d) **Pearl Harbour**
25. As a top secret project, the _____ developed an atomic bomb more powerful than conventional explosives
 (a) Germany (b) Japan (c) Italy (d) **US**
26. Major issues and conflicts are discussed in the _____.
 (a) **Security Council** (b) General Assembly
 (c) Court of Justice (d) International Labour Organisation
27. Soft loans are given at very low rates of interest for a period of ____ years.
 (a) 40 (b) **50** (c) 10 (d) 20
28. The International Court of Justice is the _____ wing of the United Nations.
 (a) Executive (b) Legislative (c) **Judicial** (d) Special
29. In the 1960's _____ was an important issue of the world.
 (a) **Decolonization** (b) Population
 (c) Famine (d) Unemployment
30. International Monetary Fund now has a membership of _____ countries.
 (a) 100 (b) 60 (c) 156 (d) **189**

Fill in the Blanks	Answers
1. World War I was fought from ____.	1914 - 1918
2. World War II was fought from ____.	1939 - 1945
3. Germany's allies were ____ and ____ in World War II.	Italy, Japan
4. The World War I was also referred to as the ____ or ____.	The Great War, The war to End All Wars
5. When Italy invaded Ethiopia, Emperor ____ of Ethiopia, appealed to the League of Nations.	Haile Selassie
6. Britain and France declared war on Germany in ____.	September 1939
7. By 1941, all of mainland Europe till the Russian frontier was under the ____.	Axis Powers
8. Russians consider the ____ to be one of the greatest battles of their Great Patriotic War.	Battle of Stalingrad
9. The Allied Forces under General ____ counter-attacked and defeated the German and Italian forces.	Montgomery
10. Mussolini was thrown out and the new Government of Italy surrendered to the Allies in ____.	1943

11. In 1944, the combined British and Indian armies, pushed Japanese out of Burma and liberated ____ and ____.	Malaya, Singapore
12. As the Japanese still refused to surrender, another atom bomb was dropped on ____.	Nagasaki
13. During the Nazi rule, nearly six million jews were killed in ____ camps.	Extermination
14. The UN efforts to protect human rights on a global basis resulted in the constitution of ____.	UN commission on Human Rights
15. The joint declaration issued by the US and Britain in 1941 is known as the ____.	Atlantic Charter
16. The Charter of the United Nations was signed on June 26, 1945 by ____ nations.	51
17. The ____ is the body of UN in which each member state is represented.	General Assembly
18. The UN Security Council has ____ members.	15
19. The ____ also lends money to Governments for developmental activities.	International Development Agency
20. The International Monetary Fund was primarily the brainchild of ____ and ____.	Harry Dexter White, John Maynard Keynes
21. All the countries in ____ are now welfare states.	Western Europe
22. Due to the non-interventionist attitude of the Allied nations, the ____ remained an ineffectual international body.	League
23. ____ was facing massive unemployment by the General Strike of 1926.	Britain
24. The German army followed a tactic of ____ to storm into various countries.	Lightning Strike (Blitzkrieg)
25. German war Planners hoped to achieve that end with ____.	Fall Blau or Operation Blue
26. The Allies faced many reverses in the ____ because of their inadequate preparation.	Pacific region
27. After World War II, World was polarized into two main blocs led by the ____ and ____.	United States, Soviet Russia
28. The UN Secretariat is headed by the ____.	Secretary General
29. The ____ is the fifth organ of the UN.	ECOSOC / Economic and Social Council
30. In 1942, the Report known as the ____ was published in the United Kingdom which proposed a series of welfare resources.	Beveridge Report

Choose the correct statement

1. I. The devastation caused by World War I was of such magnitude that it was referred to as 'The Great War'.
- II. The immediate and primary cause of World War II was the aggressive military policy of Germany and Japan.
- III. The treaty of Versailles ending World War I was signed in June 1920.
- IV. War reparations were calculated at \$10 billion dollars by Britain.
- (a) I, II and III are correct
 (b) II, III and IV are correct
 (c) III and IV are correct
 (d) I, II and IV are correct
2. **Assertion (A)** : In 1939, Britain and France declared war on Germany.
Reason (R) : Hitler broke the Munich Pact, attacked Czechoslovakia followed by Poland.
(a) Both A and R are correct
 (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
 (c) Both A and R are wrong
 (d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

Match the following

- 1.
- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----|------------------------|
| (1) | General De Gaulle | (a) | Spitfires & Hurricanes |
| (2) | Blitz | (b) | \$46.5 billion |
| (3) | Royal Air Force | (c) | Dunkirk |
| (4) | Lend Lease | (d) | North Africa |
| (5) | El Alamein | (e) | Battle of Britain |

[Ans. 1 - c, 2 - e, 3 - a, 4 - b, 5 - d]

Answer briefly

1. **Why are the 'World Wars' called so?**
- These wars are called "**World**" wars because of the large areas of conflict.
 - They had very **high death toll** of both **civilians** and **soldiers**.
 - Both wars were fought on **several fronts** across **Europe, Asia and Africa**.
2. **How was the social and economic condition in Germany after the World War I?**
- Germany had **high unemployment** and **severe inflation**.
 - German **currency** became almost **worthless**.
 - In the **1920s**, people had to carry **money** in **wheelbarrows** to buy bread.
3. **What were the manifestations of military activity by Germany, Italy and Japan?**
- **Britain and France** remained **non-interventionist**.
 - The mood in **Britain** was not in favor of starting another war.
 - Prime Ministers **Baldwin and Chamberlain** did not want to intervene.
 - The **United States** was totally indifferent to the outside world.
 - The US was focused on recovering from the **Great Depression**.
4. **How is World War II described?**
- **World War II** was a **modern war** fought with heavy military equipment.
 - Equipment included **tanks, submarines, battleships, aircraft carriers, fighter planes, bomber planes**.
 - This required a very **large resource base**, as all equipment needed to be **manufactured**.
 - **Raw materials, factories, and technical skills** were needed to improve military hardware.

5. Why did Germany develop a fleet of submarines?

- Britain depended on large imports of **food, raw materials, industrial goods** by sea.
- These came from **British Empire** and the **US**.
- Germany developed **submarines** to attack these supply ships.
- German submarines caused havoc in the **Atlantic Ocean**.
- They sank many **civilian ships** carrying supplies to Britain.

6. Write a note on the 'Battle of Britain'.

- **Battle of Britain** - By **July 1940**, Germans were planning to invade Britain.
- Hitler wanted to force Britain to accept peace through **prolonged air-borne bombing**.
- German air force attacked **ports, airfields, industrial installations**.
- In **September 1940**, **London** was bombed mercilessly - called **The Blitz**.
- By **October 1940**, **night bombing raids** on London and other cities began.

7. What do you mean by 'Lend Lease'? Explain.

- **President Roosevelt** realized the US had to change its **policy of isolation**.
- But the US could not directly intervene in the **War in Europe**.
- So he started "**Lend Lease**" programme in **March 1941**.
- **Arms, food, military equipment** were sent to **Britain**.
- These were disguised as a "**loan**" which would be returned after use.

8. Why was Germany army unable to resist the Soviet force completely?

- German strategy of **lightning strikes** was initially successful.

- German army moved **1000 miles** into **Russian territory** quickly.
- German army then **marched on Moscow**.
- But **Soviet army resistance** and **fierce Russian winter** defeated the Germans.

9. Why did the US drop bombs in Japan?

- **Japanese generals** refused to **surrender**.
- The US dropped an **atomic bomb** on **Hiroshima**.
- Japanese still refused to surrender.
- Another **atom bomb** was dropped on **Nagasaki**.
- **Japan** finally announced **surrender** on **15 August 1945**.
- Formal signing on **2 September 1945** ended **World War II**.

10. What was the end of Mussolini?

- **Mussolini** was thrown out and new Italian government **surrendered** to **Allies** in **1943**.
- Germans set up **Mussolini** in a **puppet regime** in the north.
- **Mussolini** was killed in **April 1945** by **Italian partisans**.

11. Write a note on Nuclear Proliferation.

- **United States** and **Soviet Union** entered a race for more **nuclear weapons**.
- They built large stockpiles of such weapons.
- **Defence spending** increased greatly in many countries.

12. What are soft loans?

- The **International Development Agency (IDA)** lends money to governments.
- These loans are for **developmental activities**. These are "**soft**" loans given at very **low interest rates**.
- Loan period is **50 years**.

13. Name the Associated Organisations of the UN.

- Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). **World Health Organisation (WHO).**
- **UNESCO** (UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) .
- **UNICEF** (United Nations Children's Fund) - promotes child health and welfare.
- **UNDP** (United Nations Development Programme) - focuses on development.

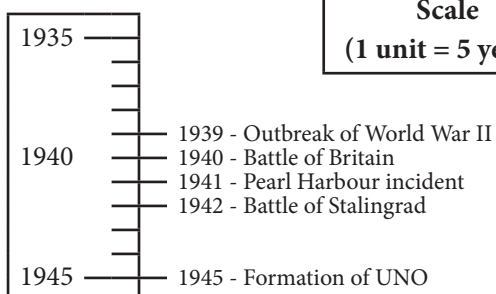
14. State the responsibilities of the IBRD.

- To promote **economic development** in poorer countries.
- The Bank **lends money** to various countries for **developmental projects**.
- Focus on **poverty alleviation**, especially in **rural areas** of developing countries.

15. What does the term 'Welfare State' refer to?

The term **Welfare State** refers to the concept that the government is responsible for the **social and economic welfare** of the people, thus expanding the role of the state beyond providing defence and maintaining law and order.

Time Line Chart



Scale
(1 unit = 5 years)

Slow Learner's Material - Textbook Evaluation (As per Exam Key Pattern)

Answer briefly

2. How did Hitler get the support from the people of Germany?

[April-'23; QY-'24]

- By his **impassioned speeches**
- By **promising a return** to the **glorious military** past of Germany.

3. Describe the Pearl Harbour incident. [PTA - 3; HY-'19; Sep-2020; SRT

& May-'22; April-'24]

- On December 1941, **Japan** attacked **American naval installations** in Pearl Harbour, without warning.
- Many battleships and planes were destroyed.
- The United States declared war on Japan.

4. What do you know of Beveridge Report?

- In 1942, the Beveridge Report was published in the **United Kingdom**.
- The government should adopt to provide citizens with adequate income, healthcare, education, housing and employment to overcome poverty.

5. Name the Bretton Woods Twins.

[QY-'19]

- The **World Bank**.
- The **International Monetary Fund**.

6. What are the objectives of IMF?

[July-'23]

- To secure **financial stability**.
- To promote high employment.
- To facilitate International trade.
- To reduce poverty.

Answer in Detail

1. Analyse the effects of the World War II.

[PTA-2; Sep-'21; SRT & Aug-'22; April, QY-'23 & '24; HY-'23 & '24; April-'25]

New geo-political power alignment :

- The world was polarized into two main blocs led by **America** and **Soviet Russia**.
 - Europe was divided into two: Communist and non-Communist.
 - **Nuclear proliferation** : The two blocs **developed weapons** including **nuclear weapons**.
 - **International agencies** : **International** agencies like the **United Nations**, the **World Bank** and the **IMF** came into existence.
 - **Decolonization** : India was the first to achieve **independence**.
-

2. Assess the structure and the activities of the UN.

[PTA-6; GMQP & QY-'19; Sep-2020; FRT-'24; July-'25]

- **The United Nations has 193 member states.**
- The organs of the United States are similar to a government's legislative, executive, and judicial wings.
- The executive wing is the Secretariat.
- It is headed by the Secretary General.
- The **International Court of Justice**, is the Judicial Wing.
- The Economic and Social Council is the **fifth organ**
- FAO, WHO, UNESCO are some of the special organisations of the UNO.

Activities of the UN :

- It solves the problems of the world.
- Human rights, the problems of refugees, climate change, are the activities of the UNO.
- The UN Peacekeeping force has acted to solve problems of the world.



UNIT TEST**Time : 60 minutes****Marks : 25****I. Choose the correct answer.****(4 × 1 = 4)****1. When did the Japanese formally sign their surrender?**

- (a) 2 September, 1945 (b) 2 October, 1945
(c) 15 August, 1945 (d) 12 October, 1945

2. Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler?

- (a) Russians (b) Arabs (c) Turks (d) Jews

3. In 1939, Hitler invaded ____.

- (a) Austria (b) France (c) India (d) Czechoslovakia

4. Where did the US drop its first atomic bomb?

- (a) Kawasaki (b) Tokyo (c) Hiroshima (d) Nagasaki

II. Fill in the blanks.**(3 × 1 = 3)**

- _____ is a device used to find out the enemy aircraft from a distance.
- The alliance between Italy, Germany and Japan is known as _____.
- World War II was fought from _____.

III. Choose the correct statement.**(1 × 1 = 1)**

- 1. Assertion (A) :** President Roosevelt realised that the United States had to change its policy of isolation.

Reason (R) : He started a programme of Lend Lease in 1941.

- (a) Both A and R are correct (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
(c) Both A and R are wrong (d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

IV. Answer the brief questions.**(6 × 2 = 12)**

- Describe the Pearl Harbour incident.
- Why did Germany develop a fleet of submarines?
- Who were the three prominent dictators of the post World War I ?
- What was the end of Mussolini?
- What are the objectives of IMF?
- What do you know of Beveridge Report?

V. Write in detail answer.**(1 × 5 = 5)**

- Assess the structure and the activities of the UN.

