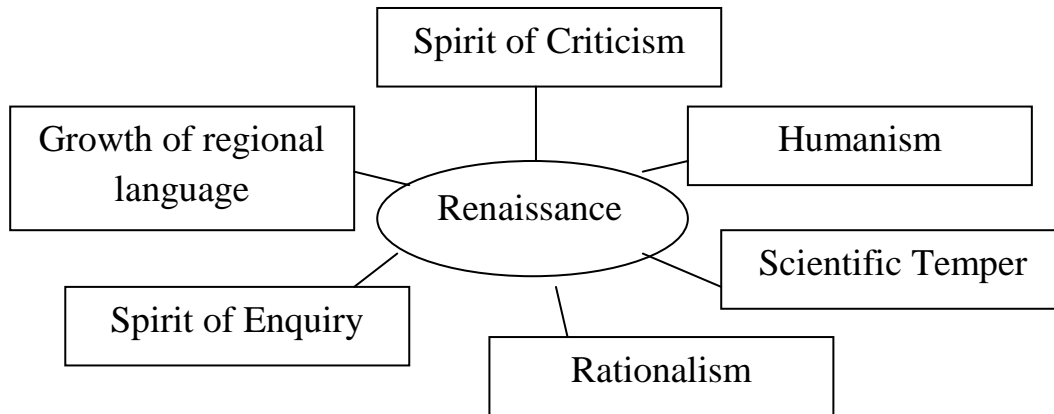


HISTORY – LESSON – I

REVOLUTIONS THAT INFLUENCED THE WORLD

Features of Renaissance



American war Independence (1776)

Migration – The people were migrated from England to America

- The Severe religious Policy
- Established 13 colonies
- The British treated these colonies as centers for collecting raw materials.
- Mercantilist laws implemented by the British.
- Boston Tea party.

The thinkers who supported the American was of Independence

1) John Locke, Thomas Paine

- The first continental congress established in 1774.
- The second continental congress held at Philadelphia.

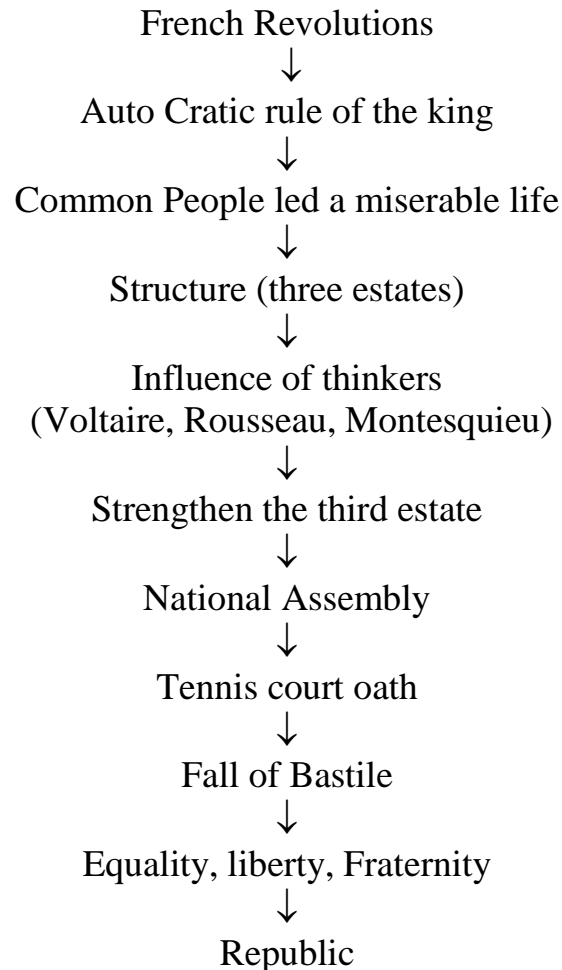
George Washington as the commander in chief of the continental Army.

- 1776 – Declaration of Independence
- 1783 – Treaty of Paris

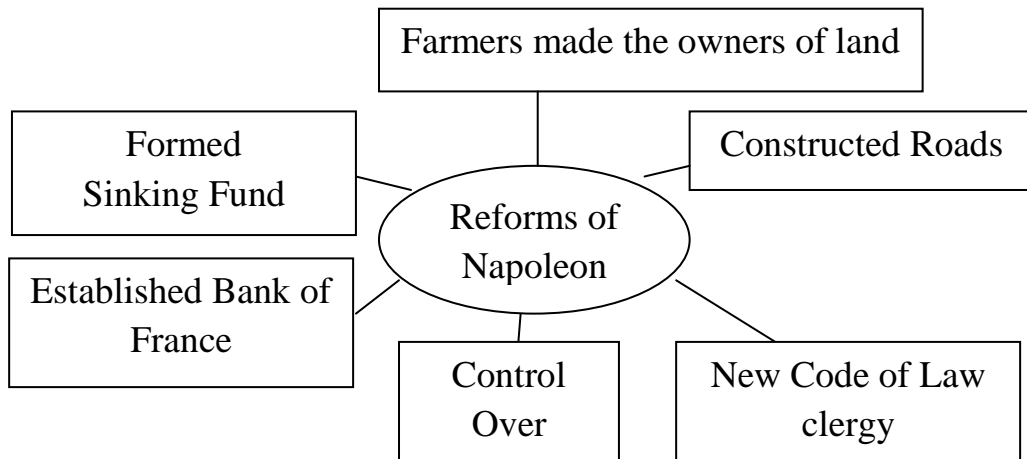
- Thirteen colonies liberated
- George Washington became the 1st president of USA.

French Revolutions 1789

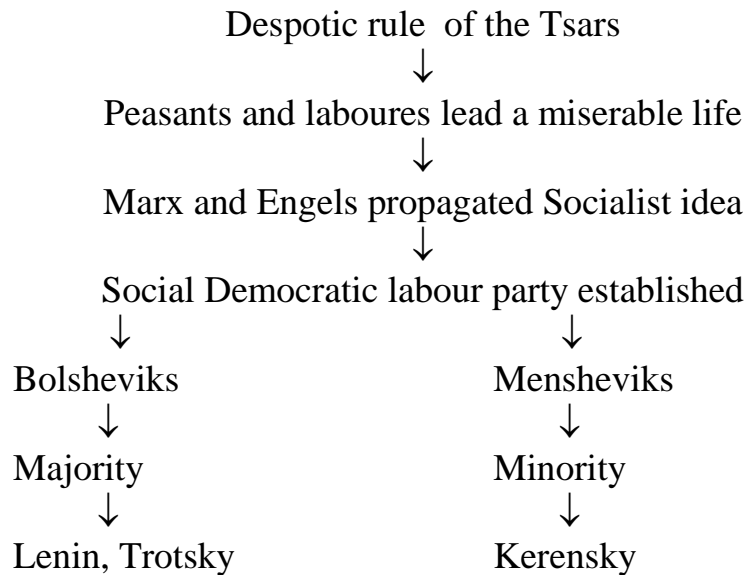
1st Estate	IInd Estate	IIIrd Estate
Clergy	Nobles	Middle class traders law years officials teachers and bankers
They enjoy all privilages	Tax concessions Luxurious life	No right in administration lowest social status



Reforms of Napoleon

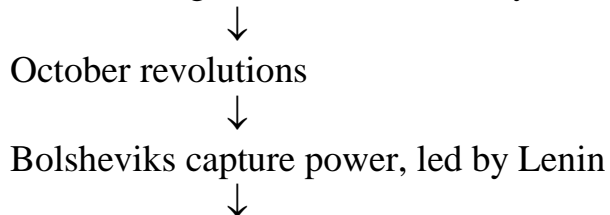


Russian Revolutions



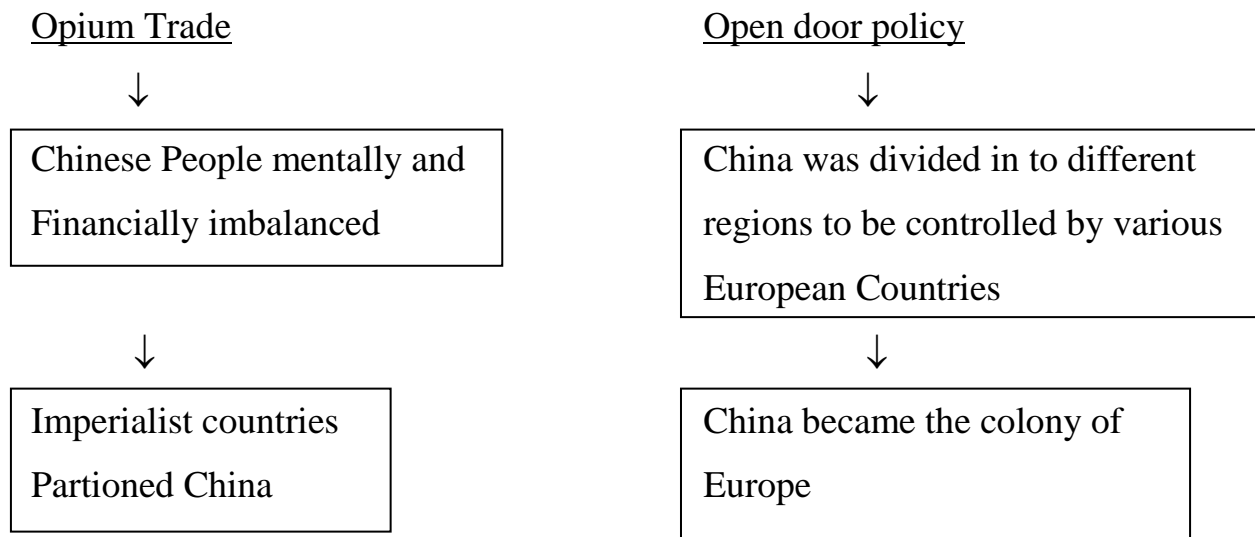
- Bloody Sunday
- Society – Labour organization
- February Revolutions

2) Provisional government formed by Kerensky



Land distributed among the farmers
 ↓
 Withdraw from the 1st world war
 ↓
 Factories, banks foreign trade under public ownership

CHINESE REVOLUTION



CHINESE REVOLUTION

↓
 Manchu dynasty in China
 ↓
 Opium Trade and open door policy
 ↓
 China became under foreign domination
 ↓
 Boxer rebellion against foreign domination
 ↓
 Revolution started under the leadership of sunyat-sen
 ↓
 Kuomintang established power
 ↓
 Formed Chinese communist party
 ↓
 Mao Zedong was the leader
 ↓
 Long March
 ↓

Red Army



1949 – October I – China became Peoples Republic

A	B	C
1. Declaration of Independence in America	1776	Thomas Jefferson
2. Latin America	Liberator	Simon Bolivar
3. October Revolution	Lenin	Bolsheriks
4. Long March	1934	Mao Zedong

Time Line

1. Declaration of American Independence	1776
2. French Revolutions	1789
3. Russian Revolution	1917
4. China became peoples Republic	1949

Table

Revolutions	Thinkers	Leaders
American War of Independence	John Locke, Thomas Paine	George Washington
French Revolutions	Voltaire, Rousseau Montesquieu	-
Latin American Revolutions	-	Simon Bolivar, Jose De san Martin, Francisco Miranda
Russian Revolutions	Frederick Engles Marx	Lenin, Trotsky, Kerensky
Chinese Revolution	-	Sun Yat Sen, Mao Zedong

CHAPTER – II

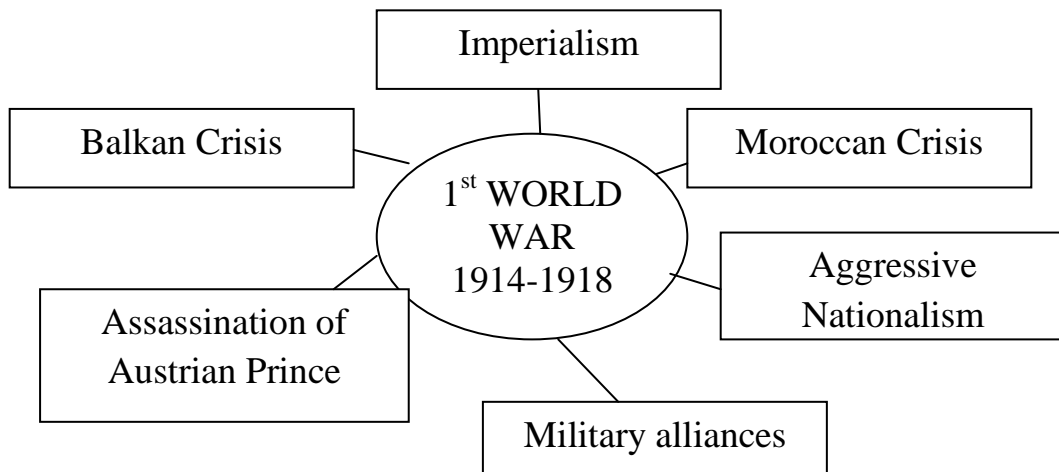
WORLD IN THE TWENTETH CENTURY

1.

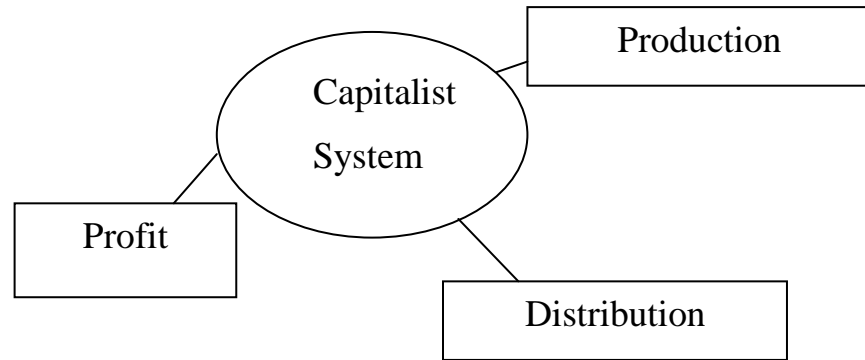
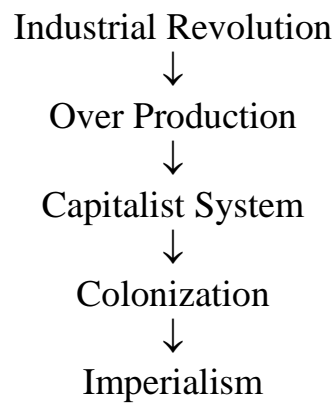
Colonization	Imperialism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheap Labour • Availability of raw materials • Market • Low cost of production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political, economical, cultural dominance on another nation • Legal system • Administrative measure • Military Force

2. Match the Following

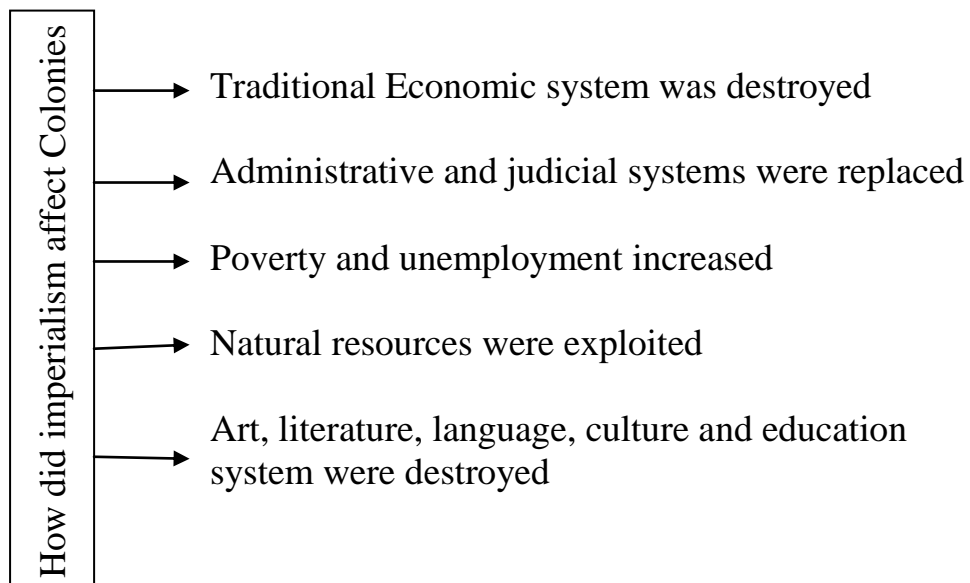
A	B	C
Hitler	Brown Shirt	Germany
Mussolini	Black Shirt	Italy
Gorbachev	Perestroika	USSR
Sukarno	Non-Aligned Movement	Indonesia

3. Word Sun

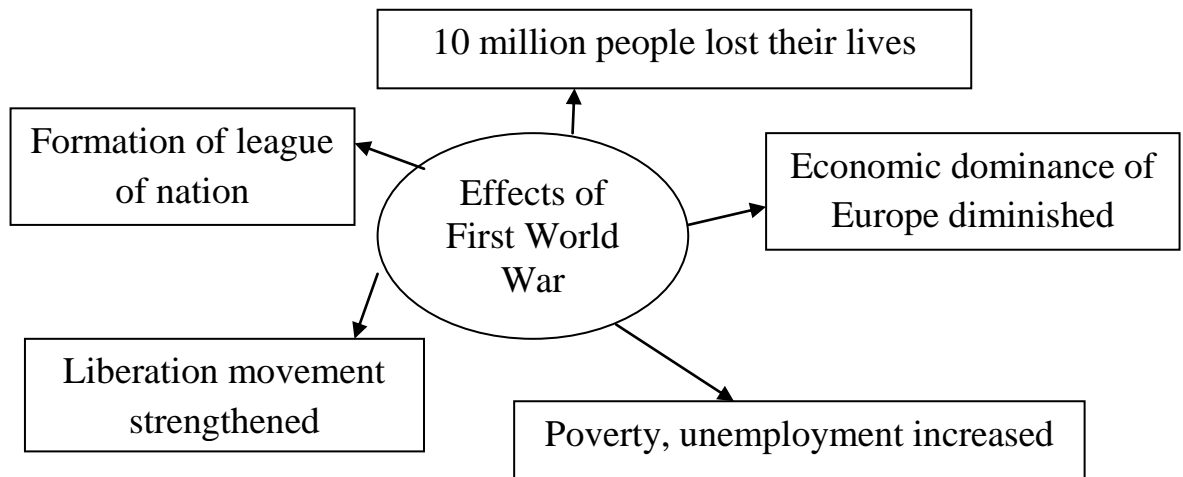
4. Word Sun

5. Flow chart

6.



7. Word Sun



8. **Versailles Treaty 1919**
- All war guilt was imposed on Germany
 - Germany was disarmed
 - Forced to pay a huge amount as war indemnity
 - German colonies were divided among victorious powers.

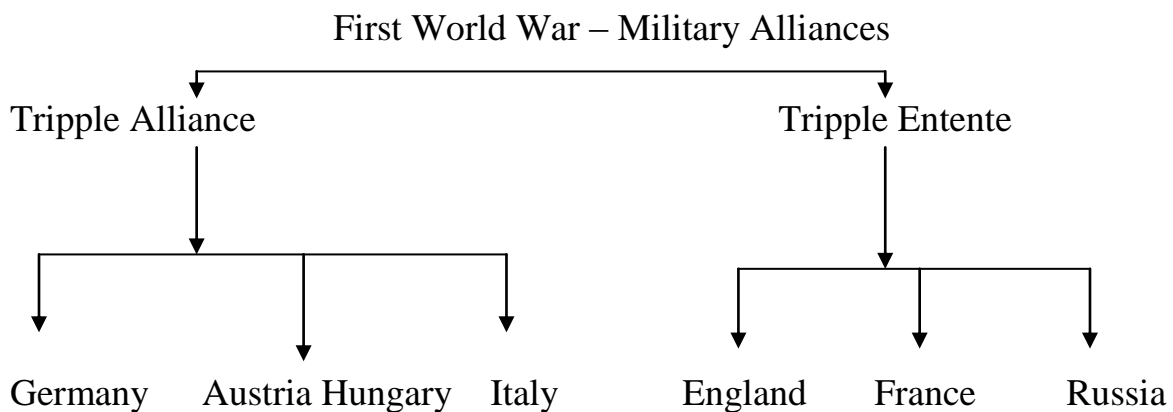
9. Time Line

First world war	-	1914
Versailles Treaty	-	1919
League of Nations	-	1920
Economic Depression	-	1929
Germany attacked Poland	-	1939
United National Organisation	-	1945
Non-Aligned Movement	-	1955
Disintegration of Soviet Union	-	1991
Oslo Pact	-	1993

10. Features of Fascism

- Antagonism to democracy
- Opposition to Socialism
- Deifying the past
- Justifying the war
- Aggressive nationalism

11. Flow Chart



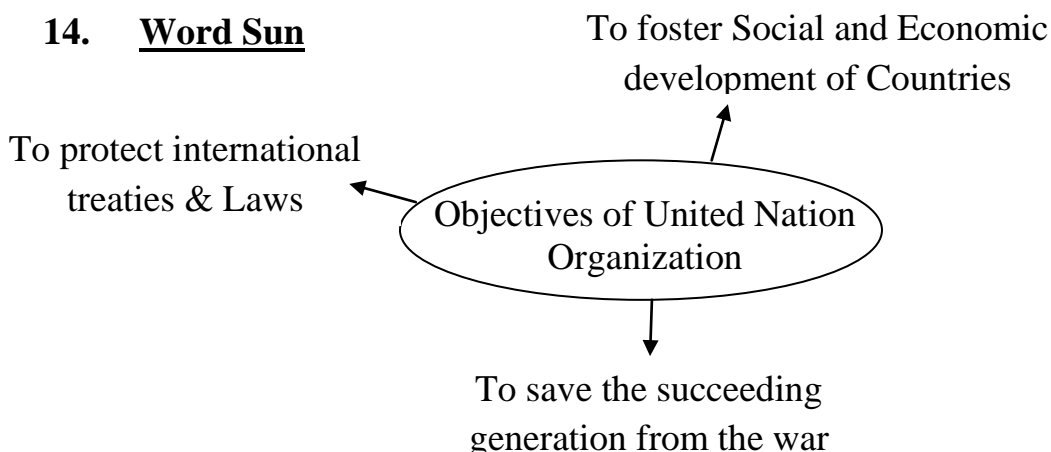
12. How the treaty of versailles was a reason of second world war. Substantiate?

- German colonies were divided among the victorious powers
- Germany was forced to pay a huge amount was indemnity
- All war guilt was imposed on Germany.

13. Cold War – Definition

The enmity based on ideological conflict and diplomatic confrontations was called the cold war.

14. Word Sun



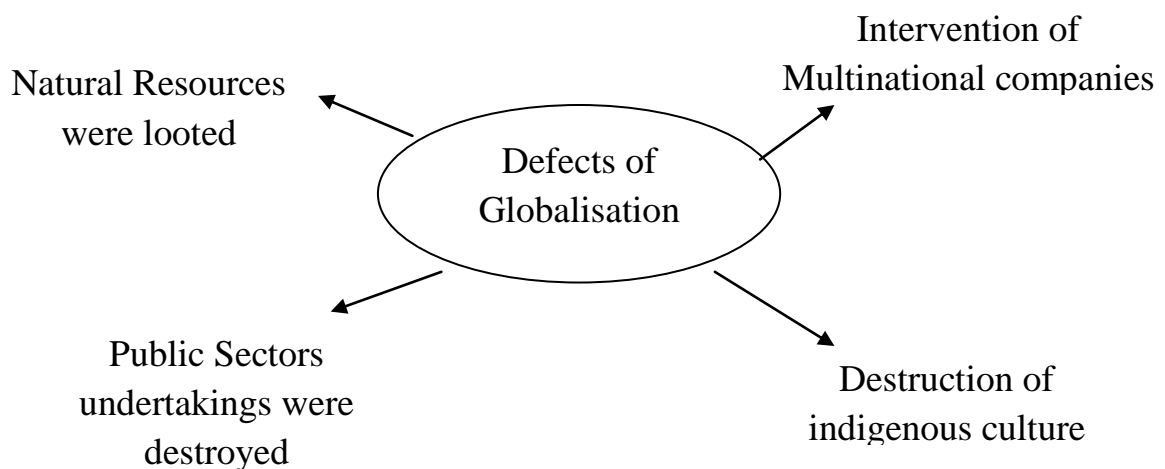
Q. What were the reasons which led to the disintegration of Soviet Union?

- Deviation from the basic principles of socialism
- Over importance to defence
- Corruption of the bureaucracy
- The administrative measures of Mikhail Gorbachev

Q. What were the results of II world war?

- Many were killed
- The economic condition of European countries deteriorated.
- America and Soviet Union gained power.
- UNO was formed
- Freedom movements gained strength in Asian and African Countries

Q.

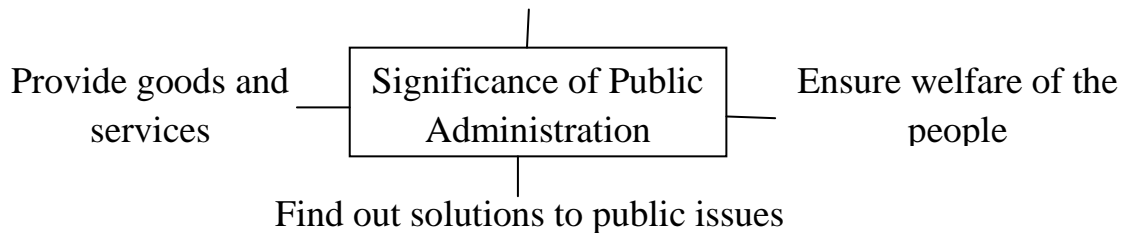


UNIT – III

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Public Administration – concerned with the administration of the Government

2. Formulate governmental policies



3. Bureaucracy – The employees who work under public administrative system and administer of the country are together called bureaucracy.

4. Features of Bureaucracy

- Hierarchical Organisation
- Permanence
- Appointment on the basis of Qualification
- Political Neutrality
- Professionalism

5. System of recruitment of bureaucracy



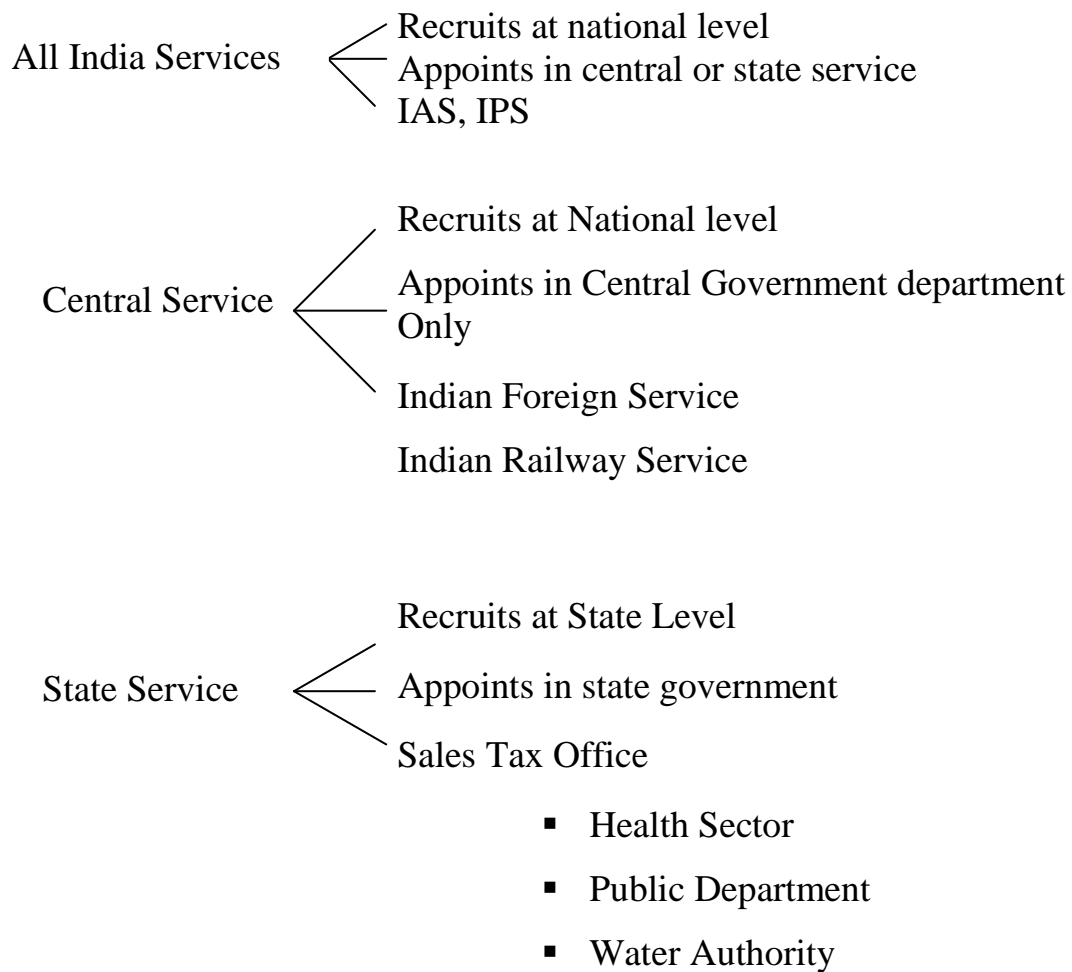
All India Service
&
Central Service

State Service

(The chairman and the Members are appointed by the President of India)

(The chairman and members are appointed by the Governor)

6. Indian civil service - Classification



7. Aims of Administrative Reforms

- Increasing the efficiency of the services
- Provide service to people in a time bound manner.

8. Steps taken for administrative reforms

- E-Governance
- Right to Information – Information Commission
- Right to service
- Lokpal and Lokayuktha
- Central and State Vigilance Commission
- Ombudsman

9. Compare the following

Lokpal

*Prevent Corruption
In national level

*Follows Judicial
Procedures

Lokayuktha

* Prevent Corruption
in state level

* Follows Judicial
Procedures

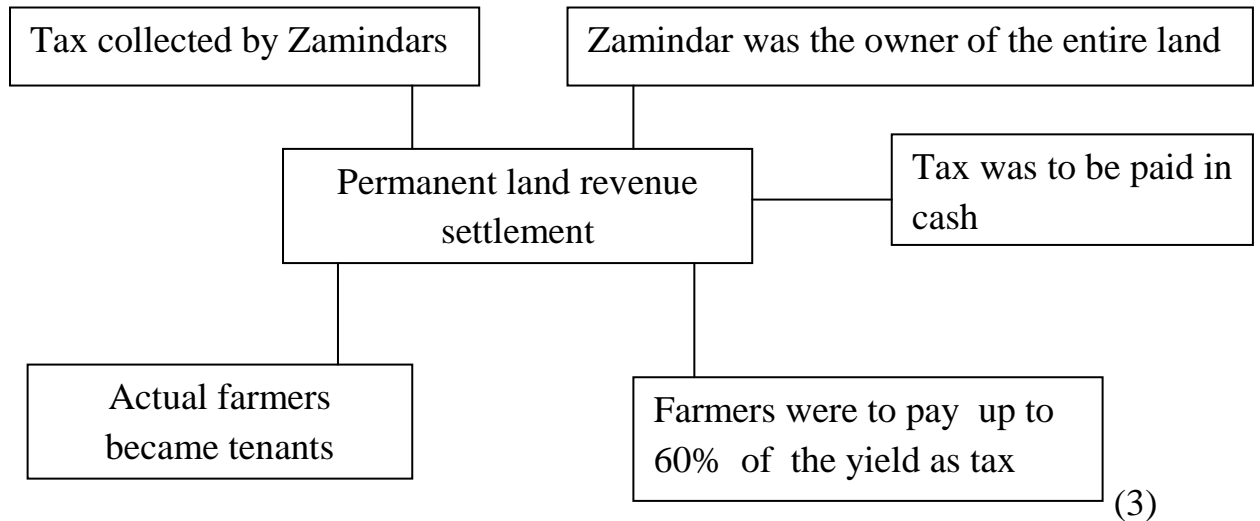
10.E-Governance – Use of electronic technology in administration

11.Match the following

A	B	C
Gandhiji Information Commission	Gramaswaraj 2005	Public Administration Mazdoor Kisanshakti Samghathan
Central vigilance commission	1964	Corruption in the central government office
Lokpal	National Level	Prevent corruption of employees and public workers
Ombudsman	Retired Judge of High court	Prevent corruption of elected representatives and bureaucrats

UNIT – IV**BRITISH EXPLOITATION AND RESISTANCE**

I. Word Sun



II.

A	B	C
Permanent Land revenue settlement	Zamindars collected the tax	Bengal Bihar and Orissa
Ryotwari System	Farmers directly paid taxes	South Indian region
Mahalwari System	Village headman collected tax	North West regions

III. Write a short note about. (3)

Commercialization of agriculture

- Compelled to cultivate crops according to the market needs.
- Commercial Crops were largely cultivated instead of food crops.(3)

IV. Table

Revolts	Reasons/Causes	
Indigo Revolt	Artificial colours were invented the farmers received only a lower price for indigo (Artificial colours were invented)	Bengal 1859
Revolt in Malabar- (Mappila Rebellions)	Unfair land revenue system of the British. Exploitation and suppression of the landlords and British	Malabar 1921
Santhal Revolt	Forest Acts imposed by the British. Exploitation of the land lords and British	Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar 1855

(3)

V. Analyse the reasons for the decline of the Indian textile industry.

- Machine made textiles imported.
- Low price for the imported textiles.
- Expansion of railway.
- High tax imposed on exported textiles from India.
- Export of raw materials. (5)

VI. Write any three problems faced by Indian Industrial workers.

- Prolonged working hours
- Meagre wages
- Unhealthy accommodation (3)

VII. Explain causes of the First War of Indian Independence 1857?

- Miseries of farmers

- Poverty of the Craftsmen
- Dissatisfaction of Kings
- Miseries of the sepoy (4)

VIII. How did the Indian wealth flow to Britain?

- Export of Indian raw materials.
- Salary and pension to the British officers in India.
- Tax from India.
- Profit gained through the sale of the British products in India (4)

IX. Write any 2 features of Swadeshi Movement.

- Boycott of foreign goods and consumption of indigenous products(2)
- Massive participation of women, labourers and students.

X. Time line

Battle of plassey	1757	
First War of Independence	1857	
Indigo Revolt	1859	
Formation of Indian national Congress	1885	
Swadeshi Movement	1905	(5)

UNIT – V

CULTURE AND NATIONALISM

1. Identify the factors to the emergence of Indian Nationalism



2. Write the objectives of English Education

- To strengthen their rule
- To prepare a generation that favours English life style

3. Match the following

Movements	Reformers	Ideologies
Brahma Samaj	RajaRam MohanRoy	To remove Sati
Arya Samaj	Swami Dayanand Saraswati	Agaisnt Idol Worship and Child Marriage
RamaKrishna Mission	Swami Vivekananda	Opposed Caste system
Sree Naraya Dharma Paripalana Yogam	Sree Narayana Guru	Social and Economic Progress of the back ward classes

4. British were forced to abolished some social evils.

- Child marriage and polygamy
- Slavery
- Sati
- Permitted widow marriage

5. How did Indian news papers Promote the Indian National Movement

- Popularise movements against social evils
- Awareness on economic exploitation
- Motivate the people to protest against British rule

6. Fill in the blanks

Kesari, Maratha	Bal Gangadhar Thilak
Young India, Harijan	Mahatma Gandhi
Al Hilal	Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
Voice of India	Dadabhai Naoroji

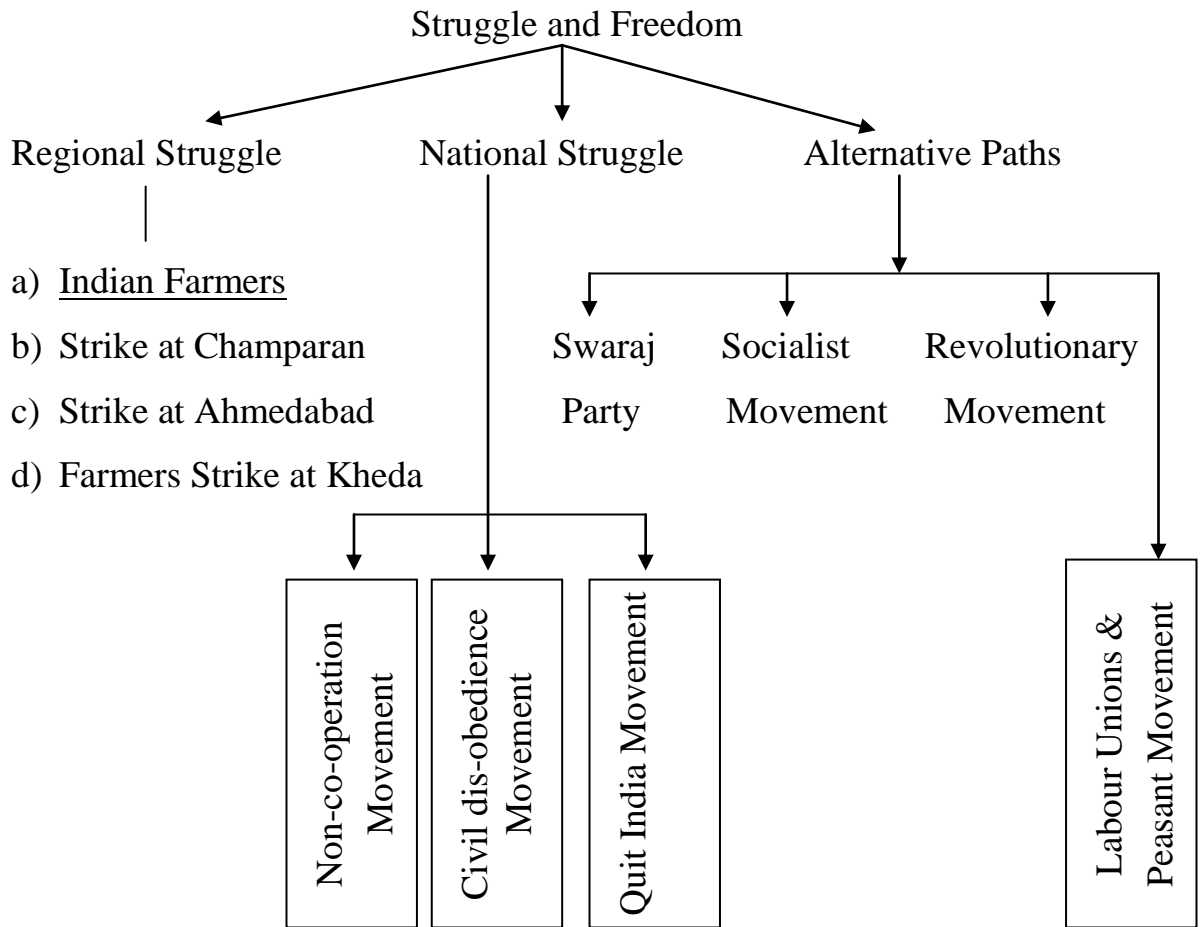
7. Define Nationalism

Nationalism is the sense of unity among the people of nation irrespective of caste, creed, region and religion.

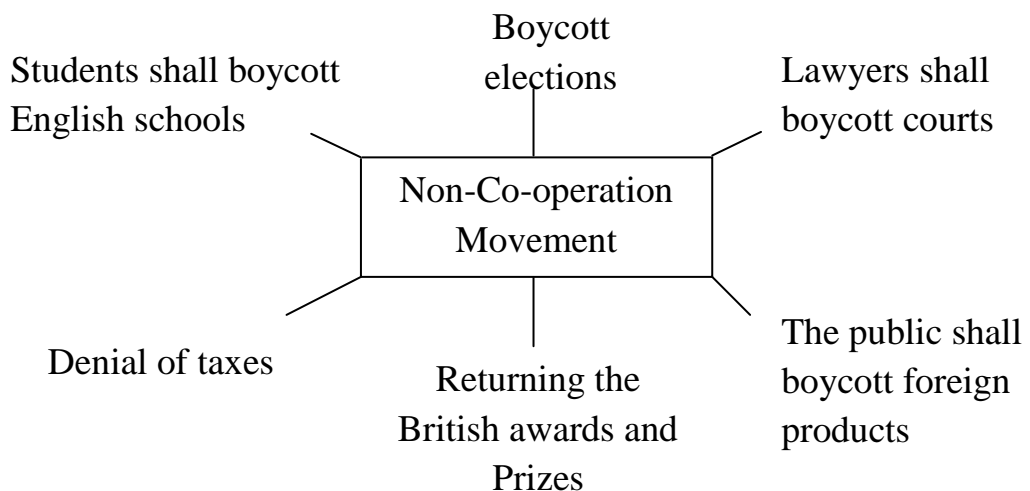
UNIT – VI

STRUGGLE AND FREEDOM

1. Prepare a flow chart:-



2. Complete the sun word:-



3. Re arrange according to Time period

Chambaran Struggle	-	1917
Peasants Struggle in Kheda	-	1918
Jallian Wala Bagh Massacre	-	1919
All India Trade Union congress	-	1920
Congress Socialist Party	-	1934
Quit India Movement	-	1942

4. Prepare short note on civil disobedience Movement:-

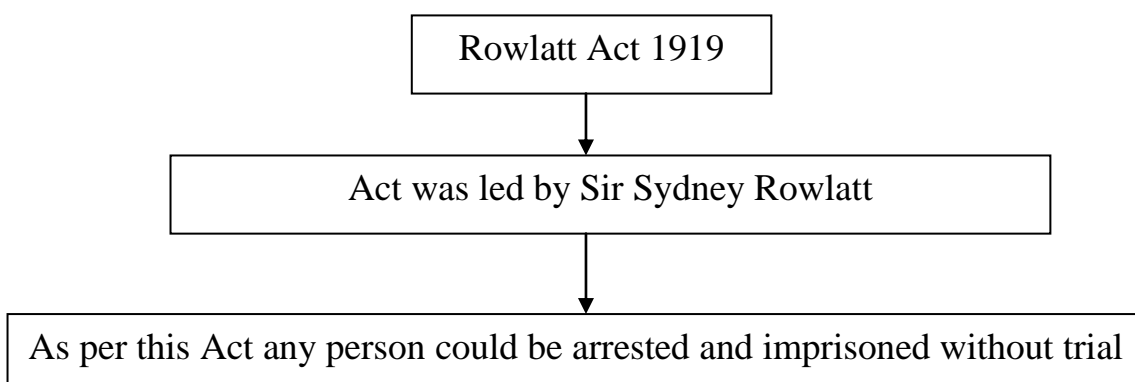
Under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi the civil disobedience movement was started. The civil disobedience movement, Gandhiji meant to disobey all anti-popular and anti-democratic civil laws made by the British government. To lift salt tax, to declare 50% tax relaxation for farmers, to release political prisoners – these are the main proposals put forward by Gandhiji.

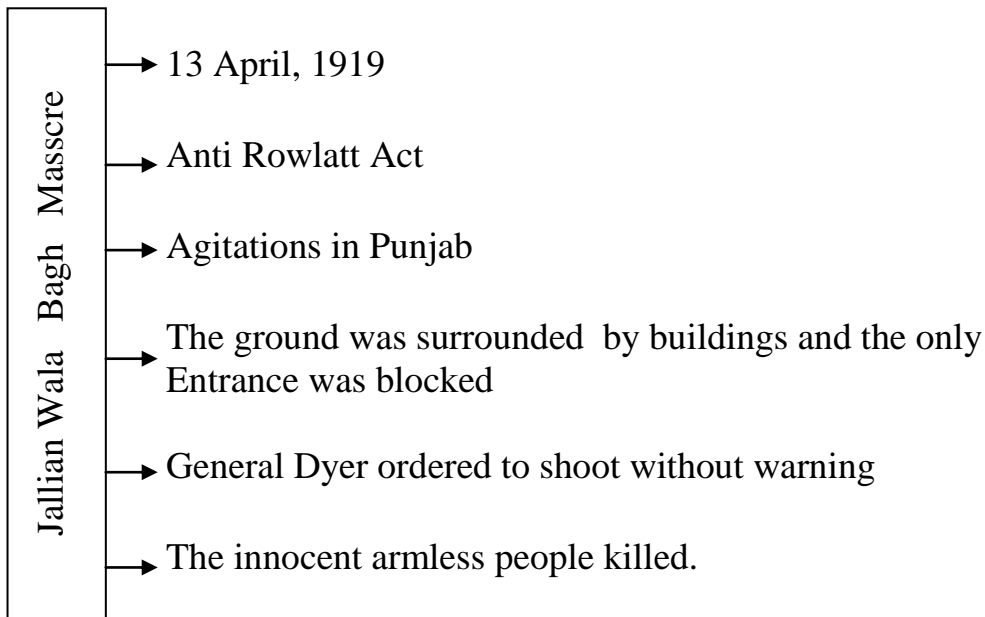
5. Match the following:-

A	B
Abhinav Bharat Society	V.D. Savarkar
Ghadar Party	Lala Hardayal
Anuseelan Samithi	Pulin Bihari Das
Indian Republican Army	Surya Sen

6. Name the law made by the British in the pretext of preventing extremist activities

- Rowlatt Act in 1919.





Khilafat Movement

- * Maulana Mohamad Ali * Maulana Shoukath Ali
- * Active Participation of Muslims in the freedom struggle
- * Hindu – Muslim unity was intensified

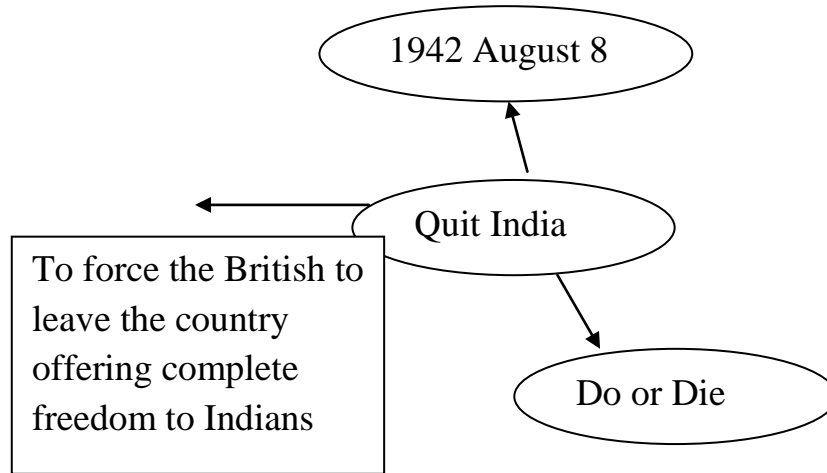
Chauri Chaura Incident

- Chauri Chaura Village in Uttar Pradesh
- Non-co-operation movement had a major role in making the national movement.
- In response to the police firing at a mob.
- The village's set a blaze the police station and 22 police men died.
- Gandhiji called for stopping the non-co-operation movement.

Salt Sathyagraha 1930

- As a part of civil disobedience movement
- Reducing salt tax

- Succeeded in securing support of the society at large
- To know the public in very simple way to the exploitation of The British



Organisation	Leaders
1. Swaraj Party 1923	C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
2. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association 1928	Bhagat Singh, Chandra Sekhar Azad, Raj Guru and Sukh Dev
3. Forward Bloc	Subhash Chandra Bose
4. Indian National Army (INA)	Rash Bihari Bose