



SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Chief Educational Officer
Chennai District

LEARNING MATERIAL

12-th Std

HISTORY

2023–2024

Learning Material

We would like to convey our heartfelt thanks to the **Respected Chief Educational Officer, Chennai District** for bringing out this History Study Material for the Students of Standard 12.

The Material is framed in such a way, that the student can learn very easily. The objective of this Study Material is to enable the Slow Learners to easily understand and score more marks.

You Can ...



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+2 HISTORY

'1' MARK QUESTION - ANSWER

I. Choose the correct answer

1. In which year English Education was introduced in India?

(a) 1825

(b) 1835

(c) 1845

(d) 1855

2. Find the odd one.

(a) William Jones

(b) Charles Wilkins

(c) Max Muller

(d) Aurobindo Ghose

3. 'Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it' was said by

(a) Bala Gangadhar Tilak

(b) Dadabhai Naoroji

(c) Subhash Chandra Bose

(d) Bharathi

4. Match and choose the correct answer from the code given below.

(A) Bala Gangadhar Tilak – 1. Voice of India

(B) Dadabhai Naoroji – 2. Madras Time

(C) Macaulay – 3. Kesari

(D) William Digby – 4. Minute on Indian Education

(a) 2, 4, 1, 3

(b) 3, 1, 4, 2

(c) 1, 3, 2, 4

(d) 4, 2, 3, 1

5. The first President of the Indian National Congress was

(a) Surendranath Bannerjea

(b) Badruddin Tyabji

(c) A.O. Hume

(d) W.C. Bonnerjee

6. Who was called the 'Grand Old Man of India'?

(a) Bala Gangadhar Tilak

(b) M.K. Gandhi

(c) Dadabhai Naoroji

(d) Subhash Chandra Bose

7. Who wrote the book - 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'?

- (a) Bala Gangadhar Tilak (b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) M.G. Ranade

8. Which one of the following is correctly paired?

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee - Anandmath**
(b) G. Subramaniam – Dawn Society
(c) Lord Minto – The University Act of 1904
(d) Epicentre of militant nationalism – Madras

9. Assertion: V.O. Chidambaram established a Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company.

Reason: He wanted to oppose the monopoly of the British in navigation through the coast.

- (a) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**
(b) A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is correct and R is wrong
(d) A is wrong and R is correct

10. Which of the following statement is not true about Subramania Bharati?

- (a) Bharati was the sub-editor of Swadesamitran
(b) He translated Tilak's Tenets of the New Party into Tamil
(c) Bharati's Gurumani was Swami Vivekananda
(d) He was editor of a woman's magazine by name Chakravartini

11. The Home Rule Movement in south India was started by

- (a) Tilak **(b) Annie Besant**
(c) B.P. Wadia (d) Col. H.S. Olcott

12. The Ghadar Party was started by

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) A.C. Mazumdar
(c) Lala Hardayal (d) Sankarlal Banker

13. Who was the political guru of Gandhiji?

- (a) Tilak **(b) Gokhale**
(c) W.C. Bannerjee (d) M.G. Ranade

14. After returning from South Africa Gandhi launched his first successful Satyagraha in

- (a) Kheda (b) Dandi
(c) Champaran (d) Bardoli

15. Why was the Simon Commission boycotted by the Congress?

- (a) There was no recommendation for bestowing dominion status on India in its report.
(b) It did not provide any safeguards for minorities.
(c) It had excluded Indians from its fold
(d) It did not hold any promise for total independence

16. When was the tri-colour flag of freedom hoisted?

- (a) December 31, 1929** (b) March 12, 1930
(c) January 26, 1930 (d) January 26, 1931

17. Which of the following is not correctly paired?

- (a) Lt. Governor of Punjab - Reginad Dyer**
(b) Dalit–Bahujan Movement – Dr. Ambedkar
(c) Self Respect Movement – Periyar E.V.R.
(d) Satyagraha Sabha – Rowlatt Act

18. Arrange the launching of the following events in chronological order

- (i) The Kheda Satyagraha (ii) Champran Movement
(iii) Non–Brahman Movement (iv) Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha
(a) ii, iii, i, iv **(b) iii, ii, i, iv**
(c) ii, i, iv, iii (d) ii, i, iii, iv

19. Which of the following is/are not true?

- (i) Gandhiji established Sabarmathi Ashram at Ahmedabad.
(ii) Vallabhai Patel was a lawyer
(iii) Simon Commission was welcomed by the Muslim League
(iv) Gandhiji attended the Second Round Table Conference
(a) i (b) i and iv
(c) ii and iii **(d) only iii**

20. Which of the undermentioned personality is unrelated to Swaraj Party?

- (a) **Rajaji** (b) Chitaranjan Das
(c) Motilal Nehru (d) Sathyamurthi

21. Gandhi set out on the March and reached Dandi on _____

- (a) **6th April 1930** (b) 6th March 1930
(c) 4th April 1939 (d) 4th March 1930

22. Kalpana Dutt was associated with

- (a) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
(b) Bengal Association
(c) **Indian Republican Army**
(d) None of the above

23. Who died in jail after 64 days of hunger strike?

- (a) Pulin Das (b) Sachin Sanyal
(c) **Jatindra Nath Das** (d) Preet Waddadar

24. The First Cotton Mill in Bombay was started in

- (a) 1852 (b) **1854**
(c) 1861 (d) 1865

25. The first passenger train ran in 1853 between

- (a) Madras – Arakkonam
(b) Bombay – Pune
(c) **Bombay – Thane**
(d) Kolkata – Hoogly

26. The first Jute Mill in Calcutta was founded in

- (a) **1855** (b) 1866
(c) 1877 (d) 1888

27. Who among the following was arrested in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case?

- (a) M.N. Roy (b) Baghat Singh
(c) **S.A. Dange** (d) Ram Prasad Bismil

28. During the Mughal Period the Official and Court language was

- (a) Urdu (b) Hindi
(c) Marathi (d) **Persian**

29. The first Indian to find a place in London Privy Council

- (a) Rahmatullah Sayani (b) Sir Syed Ahmed
(c) **Syed Ameer Ali** (d) Badruddin Tyabji

30. The Muslim League celebrated the end of Congress rule as a Day of Deliverance on

- (a) 22 December 1940 (b) 5 February 1939
(c) 23 March 1937 (d) **22 December 1939**

31. Match List- I with List- II and select the correct answer using the codes given below

List - I

- (A) Annie Besant
(B) Syed Ahmed Khan
(C) Khilafat Movement
(D) Suddhi Movement

List- II

- (1) Aligarh Movement
– (2) Dayanand Saraswati
– (3) Theosophical Society
– (4) Ali Brothers

- (a) **3, 1, 4, 2** (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
(c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 2, 3, 4, 1

32. Direct Action Day organised by the Muslim League on

- (a) 25 December, 1942 (b) **16 August, 1946**
(c) 21 March, 1937 (d) 22 December, 1939

33. Wavell was succeeded by

- (a) Linlithgow (b) Pethic Lawrence
(c) **Mountbatten** (d) Chelmsford

34. When did 'Individual Satyagraha' begin?

- (a) March 23, 1940 (b) August 8, 1940
(c) **17 October 1940** (d) August 9, 1942

35. When was Subhash Chandra Bose removed from the congress?

- (a) 1938 (b) **1939**
(c) 1940 (d) 1942

36. Mahatma Gandhi gave the call 'Do or Die' during the

- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement
(b) Non-Cooperation Movement
(c) **Quit India Movement**
(d) All of the above

37. Who ran an illegal radio station at Bombay during the Quit India Movement?

- (a) **Usha Mehta** (b) Preeti Waddadar
(c) Asaf Ali (d) Captain Lakshmi

38. Who appeared in court in defense of the INA soldiers

- (a) **Jawaharlal Nehru** (b) Motilal Nehru
(c) Rajaji (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

39. Who was the Viceroy of India when the Quit India Movement started in 1942?

- (a) Lord Wavell (b) **Lord Linlithgow**
(c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Winston Churchill

40. INA was founded with the help of

- (a) Germany (b) **Japan**
(c) France (d) USA

41. Name the regiment of Indian National Army consisting of women soldiers.

- (a) Subhash regiment (b) Kasturba regiment
(c) Captain Lakshmi Regiment (d) **Rani of Jhansi regiment**

42. Where did Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose form the Provincial Government of Free India?

- (a) Rangoon (b) Malaya
(c) Imphal (d) **Singapore**

43. The INA trials took place in

- (a) **Red Fort, New Delhi** (b) Penang
(c) Viceregal Lodge, Simla (d) Singapore

44. Interim Government of 1946 was headed by

- (a) **Jawaharlal Nehru** (b) Moulana Abul Kalam Azad
(c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Vallabhai Patel

45. Name the British Prime Minister who announced the transfer of power to the Indian hands?

- (a) Winston Churchill (b) Lord Mountbatten
(c) **Clement Attlee** (d) F.D. Roosevelt

46. British had their intention to leave India by

- (a) August 15, 1947 (b) January 26, 1950
(c) **June, 1948** (d) December, 1949

47. Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated on

- (a) **January, 30, 1948** (b) August 15, 1947
(c) January, 30, 1949 (d) October, 2, 1948

48. Who was the first to raise the demand for Andhra province?

- (a) Potti Sriramulu (b) **Pattabhi Sitaramayya**
(c) K.M. Panikkar (d) T. Prakasam

49. The Objectives Resolution before the Constituent Assembly was placed by

- (a) Rajendra Prasad (b) **Jawaharlal Nehru**
(c) Vallabh bhai Patel (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

50. The Congress ensured the election of Dr B.R. Ambedkar from a seat in

- (a) Amethi (b) **Bombay**
(c) Nagpur (d) Mhow

51. The Constituent Assembly was convened for the first time on

- (a) March 22, 1949 (b) January 26, 1946
(c) **December 9, 1946** (d) December 13, 1946

52. The adoption of the Constitution was on

- (a) January 30, 1949 (b) August 15, 1947
(c) January 30, 1948 **(d) November 26, 1949**

53. The first State formed on linguistic basis was

- (a) Kashmir (b) Assam
(c) Andhra (d) Orissa

54. Government of India was committed to a pattern of development

- (a) Capitalistic **(b) Socialistic**
(c) Theocratic (d) Industrial

55. When was the first amendment to the constitution of India made?

- (a) 1951** (b) 1952
(c) 1976 (d) 1978

56. Land Ceiling Act in Tamilnadu was for the second time implemented in the year

- (a) 1961 **(b) 1972**
(c) 1976 (d) 1978

57. Bhoodan movement was started by

- (a) Ram Manohar Lohia (b) Jayaprakash Narayan
(c) Vinoba Bhave (d) Sundar Lal Bahuguna

58. The Industrial Development and Regulation Act was passed in the year

- (a) 1951** (b) 1961
(c) 1971 (d) 1972

59. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was passed in the year

- (a) 2005** (b) 2006
(c) 2007 (d) 2008

- 60. In which year did Indian public sector enterprises were faced severe problems**
- (a) 1961 (b) **1991**
(c) 2008 (d) 2005
- 61. How many public sector enterprises were functioning in India in 1951?**
- (a) **5** (b) 7
(c) 6 (d) 220
- 62. Whose success encouraged overseas enterprises enormously?**
- (a) Marco Polo (b) Roger Bacon
(c) **Columbus** (d) Bartholomew Diaz
- 63. Who is considered the father of modern experimental science?**
- (a) Aristotle (b) Plato
(c) **Roger Bacon** (d) Landsteiner
- 64. Who wanted humankind to be ruled not by dogma and authority but rather by reason?**
- (a) Dante (b) Machiavelli
(c) **Roger Bacon** (d) Petrarch
- 65. Which one of the following was not the work of Leonardo da Vinci?**
- (a) Virgin of the Rocks (b) Last Supper
(c) Mona Lisa (d) **Madonna and Child**
- 66. The Cathedral of St. Peters in Rome, built by the Popes, was fashioned by _____**
- (a) Donatello (b) Raphael
(c) Leonardo da Vinci (d) **Michelangelo**

67. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Marlowe – Dido
- (b) Shakespeare – King Lear
- (c) Francis Bacon – Novum Organum

(d) Roger Bacon – Decameron

68. Which one of the following ships was returned after the death of Magellan?

- (a) Santa Maria
- (b) Pinta
- (c) Nina

(d) Vittoria

69. The Europeans who settled first in North America were

- (a) Portuguese
- (b) Spanish
- (c) Danish

(d) English

70. New Amsterdam was renamed as _____

- (a) Washington
- (b) New York
- (c) Chicago
- (d) Amsterdam

71. Boston Tea Party incident took place in the year _____

- (a) 1775
- (b) 1773
- (c) 1784
- (d) 1799

72. In the American War of Independence the British army was led by

- (a) Richard Lee
- (b) George Washington
- (c) William Howe
- (d) Rockingham

73. The storming of the Bastille happened on _____

- (a) June 5, 1789
- (b) July 14, 1789
- (c) November 11, 1789
- (d) May 1, 1789

74. The revolution in Mexico was led by _____

- (a) Simon Bolivar
- (b) Jose Maria Morelos
- (c) Ferdinand de Lesseps
- (d) Miguel Hidalgo

75. _____ city acquired the nickname “Cottonopolis”.
- (a) **Manchester** (b) Lancashire
(c) Liverpool (d) Glasgow
76. The Chartist’s principal newspaper was _____
- (a) The Poor Man’s Guardian (b) The Charter
(c) **The Northern Star** (d) Il Risorgimento
77. The Second International was founded in _____
- (a) **Paris** (b) Berlin
(c) London (d) Rome
78. _____ was called the “Hero of Two Worlds”.
- (a) Charles Albert (b) Bismarck
(c) Napoleon III (d) **Garibaldi**
79. The Franco-Prussian War was triggered by _____
- (a) Convention of Gastein (b) **Ems telegram**
(c) The treaty of Prague (d) Dispute over the control of
Alsace–Lorraine
80. What was the battle in which the French succeeded in pushing back the advancing army of Germans?
- (a) **Battle of Marne** (b) Battle of Tannenberg
(c) Battle of Verdun (d) Battle of Somme
81. Which country presented 21 demands to the President of the newly established Chinese Republic?
- (a) France (b) Russia
(c) **Japan** (d) Britain
82. What was the name of journal Mussolini edited?
- (a) **Avanti** (b) Pravda
(c) Marxist (d) Mein Kampf

83. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour was planned by _____
 (a) Yamamoto (b) Schuschnigg
 (c) Kaiser William II (d) Hirohito
84. In August 1942, US forces in the Pacific was commanded by _____
 (a) MacArthur (b) Eisenhower
 (c) General de Gaulle (d) George Marshall
85. German forces suffered their first reverses at _____
 (a) Potsdam (b) El Alamein
 (c) Stalingrad (d) Midway
86. The term “Cold War” was coined by _____
 (a) Bernard Baruch (b) George Orwell
 (c) George Kennan (d) Churchill
87. The term “Third World” was coined by _____
 (a) Alfred Sauvy (b) Marshall
 (c) Molotov (d) Harry Truman
88. The first Summit of NAM was held at _____
 (a) Belgrade (b) Beijing
 (c) Bandung (d) Pali
89. On 24 October 1945, the UNO came into existence with _____
 (a) 100 members (b) 72 members
 (c) 51 members (d) 126 members
90. Glasnost denotes _____
 (a) Transparency and openness
 (b) Democratisation of Communist Party of Soviet Union
 (c) Restructuring of the Soviet Federal Assembly
 (d) Reinventing communism



+2 HISTORY

'2' MARKS QUESTION AND ANSWER

1. What is Nationalism?

- ❖ *“Nationalism”* means *“Loyalty and devotion to a Nation”*
- ❖ It is a *Consciousness or tendency* to exalt and place *one Nation*.
- ❖ Above all others.
- ❖ Emphasizing *promotion of its culture* and interests as *opposed to those of other nations*.

2. Describe the implications of the new land tenures?

- ❖ There were *two major implications* of the *new land settlements*.
- ❖ The *“Commodification”* of land and
- ❖ *“commercialization of Agriculture”* in India.

3. Discuss the importance of “Illbert Bill”.

- ❖ *The Indian Judges were empowered through the “Illbert Bill” to try Europeans.*
- ❖ It aimed to remove *Racial discrimination* among the **Indian European jurists**.
- ❖ But the bill was *amended to suit* the European Interests.

4. Highlight the contribution of Missionaries to Modern education

- ❖ Modern Education among Indians was taken up by *the “Christian Missionaries”*.
- ❖ They provided *opportunities to acquire education* to the *under privileged* and the marginalized sections.
- ❖ They provided *education to those who were denied learning opportunities* in the traditional education system.

5. What were the grievances represented by the Madras Native Association in their petition to the British Parliament?

- ❖ They expressed their grievances against the company’s administration in the *revenue, education, and judicial spheres*.
- ❖ The *“Ryotwari”* and *“Zamindari”* systems had thrown *agricultural classes into deep distress*.

- ❖ The “**Judicial system**” was **slow, complicated and imperfect**.
- ❖ The diversion of **state funds to missionary schools** was also objected in the petition.

6. What was called the Mendicant Policy of the Moderates?

- ❖ *The moderates* followed a **cautious approach**.
- ❖ The “**Mendicant policy**” was appealing to the British by way of **prayers and petitions**.

7. Identify the leaders of the epicenters of militant nationalism in British India

- ❖ *Bal Gangadhar Tilak*
- ❖ *Bipin Chandra Pal*
- ❖ *Lala Lajpat Rai*
- ❖ *Aurobindo Ghose*

8. Why was Militant nationalism on the decline by 1908?

- ❖ *The Patriotism* glued with assertion of **Hindu beliefs** was **not acceptable to the Muslims**.
- ❖ “**The Swadeshi movement**” failed to penetrate to the **larger section of the society**.
- ❖ *The Surat Split of 1907* was another **contributing factor** to this decline.

9. Name the book and weekly published by Annie Besant.

- ❖ Annie Besant started a weekly “**The Commonwealth**” in 1914.
- ❖ She published a book “**How India Wrought for Freedom**” in 1915
- ❖ She started a daily Newspaper “**New India**”

10. Describe the Defence of India Act, 1915

- ❖ It was an **Emergency Criminal law** during “**The First World War**”, with the intention of **curtailing nationalist and revolutionary activities**.
- ❖ *The Act empowered* the tribunal to **inflict sentences of death, transportation for life and imprisonment of up to 10 years** for violation of **rules or orders**.
- ❖ The trial was to be in **camera**.

11. How was the visit of Prince of Wales to India received?

- ❖ The visit of *“Prince of Wales”* in India was *boycotted*.
- ❖ *Workers* and *peasants* had gone *on strike across the country*.
- ❖ But *the government* calculated that *the visit of Prince* would evoke *loyal sentiments of the Indian people* was proved wrong.

12. Who were the local leaders to accompany Gandhiji to Champran?

- ❖ *Rajendra Prasad*
- ❖ *Mahadeva Desai*
- ❖ *Acharya Kripalani*
- ❖ *Mazharul Hug*.

13. Why was servants of India society founded?

- ❖ *“Servants of India Society”* was founded by *Gopal Krishna Gokhale* in 1905.
- ❖ To unite and train Indians of *different Castes, regions & religions* in *welfare work*.
- ❖ The members involved themselves in *relief work, promotion of literacy and other social causes*.

14. What do you know of the “Mahad Satyagraha” launched by Dr. Ambedkar?

- ❖ *Dr. Ambedkar* launched the *“Mahad Satyagraha”*.
- ❖ To establish the *civic right of the untouchables* to *public “tanks and wells”*.
- ❖ *Dr. Ambedkar* worked to secure removal of *disabilities imposed on untouchables*.

15. What was agreed upon according to Gandhi-Irwin pact?

- ❖ It marked *the “end of civil disobedience”* in India
- ❖ *Irwin* agreed to *release tens of thousands of Indians* who had been *jailed during the movement*.
- ❖ The government agreed to allow people *to make salt for their consumption*.

16. What do you know of the notorious sessions Judge of Gorakhpur H.E.Homes?

- ❖ The *“Kanpur Conspiracy case”* came before the sessions Judge *Homes* of Gorakhpur.
- ❖ He awarded *death sentence to “172 peasants”* for their involvement in the *“Chauri Chaura Case”*.

17. Write a short note on Separate Electorate.

- ❖ *Minto – Morely Reforms in 1909* was introduced *Separate Electorate (or) Communal Electorate*.
- ❖ Under this arrangement only *Muslims could vote for his Muslim candidates*.
- ❖ The announcement of *separate electorates and the incorporation of the principle* of “*Divide and rule*” between *Hindus and Muslims*.

18. What is the importance of Lahore resolution?

- ❖ It demanded for a *separate nation for Muslims*.
- ❖ The resolution, then *gave the colonial rulers* a certain sense of courage to refuse *negotiating with the INC*.

19. Why was the Cripps Mission rejected by the Congress?

- ❖ The offer of “*Dominion Status*” was *too little*.
- ❖ *The Congress rejected* the idea of nominated members to *the constitution – making body*.
- ❖ It sought elections in *the Princely States* as in the provinces.
- ❖ There was *the possibility of partition*.

20. How did captain Mohan Singh organize the INA?

- ❖ *Mohan Singh* was, an officer of the *British Indian Army in Malaya*.
- ❖ *The Indian Prisoners of wars* with the *Japanese* were left under *Mohan Singh’s* Command.
- ❖ Mohan Singh had *drafted about 40,000 men* in the “*Indian National Army*” in 1942.

21. Describe the composition of constituent Assembly.

- ❖ *The Constituent Assembly* consisted of *224 members*.
- ❖ The Assembly was convened for *the first time on December 9, 1946*.
- ❖ *Rajendra Prasad* was elected “*chairman of the House*”.
- ❖ *Dr.B.R.Ambedkar* was the chairman of the drafting committee.

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

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

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

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

24. Write about the Medici family in Florence.

- ❖ The “*Medici*” family was a *powerful merchant* family in *Florence*.
- ❖ *Cosimo de Medici* was engaged in *banking with many branches* across Italy.
- ❖ The *Medici family* patronised many artists including *Michel Angelo* and *Leonardo da Vinci*.

25. Why is Joan of Arc remembered in history?

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

26. What do you know about the “Boston Tea party”?

- ❖ In the wake of the *Boston Massacre* around *100 activists* dressed like *Native Americans*, boarded the *three ships* carrying *tea* and threw *342 boxes* into the *sea at Boston*.
- ❖ *This incident* came to be called the *Boston Tea party*.

27. Point out the importance of the “Battle of Saratoga”

- ❖ During the *American war of Independence* the “*Battle of Saratoga*” was *turning point*,
- ❖ because in 1777, at the *Battle of Saratoga* the British General *Burgoyne* was forced to *surrender*.
- ❖ Finally the *Northern Colonies* became free.

28. Highlight the essential features of Industrial Revolution

- ❖ The use of *Iron and Steel*,
- ❖ The use of *new sources of energy* or fuel such as *coal, steam* and *Iron*.
- ❖ The *invention of new machines* that increased *production*.
- ❖ *Developments in transport* and *communication*.

29. Explain poor laws.

- ❖ *Poor Laws* was codified in *Britain* during the *Elizabethan period*.
- ❖ It provided *relief for the aged, sick and infant poor*, as well as for the *able bodied unemployed* in work house.

30. What do you know of the Gilded Age?

- ❖ After the end of *Civil war*, the *United States* too underwent an *economic transformation*.
- ❖ The *period from the 1870 to 1900* in the USA came to be called the *Gilded Age*.
- ❖ The *rapid expansion of industrialization* led to a *real wages growth to 60%*.
- ❖ The *Gilded Age* was also an *era of abject poverty and inequality*, as *millions of immigrants* poured into the USA.

31. What is Nihilism?

- ❖ “*Nihilism*” represented *a revolt* against the established *social order*.
- ❖ It rejected *all authority exercised* by the State, by the *Church and family*.
- ❖ It based its *belief on nothing* but *scientific truth*.

32. What was the Third Reich?

- ❖ *Industrialists, bankers and junkers* prevailed upon president *Von Hindenburg* to designate *Hitler as chancellor*.
- ❖ *The Nazi state of Hitler* was known as the *Third Reich*.
- ❖ It brought an *end to the Parliamentary democracy in Germany*.

33. Enumerate the essential principles of Atlantic Charter

- ❖ *No territorial changes* without the *Consent of the people concerned*.
- ❖ The *right of the people* to choose the form of *their government*.
- ❖ *Freedom to travel* across the sea *without hindrance*.
- ❖ *All states to enjoy on equal terms* access to the *trade and raw materials of the world*.

34. Identify the espionage agencies of USA and USSR

- ❖ In the *United States* the *Central Intelligence Agency* was established.
- ❖ The *Soviet Union’s KGB* or *Committee for National Security* was formed.

35. What do you know about Cominform?

- ❖ In response to *Marshall plan*, USSR set up *The Cominform*.
- ❖ This was an *organization* in which all *European Communist parties* were *represented*.
- ❖ It *discouraged trade contact* between the *non-communist countries*.

36. Provide examples of Surrogate Wars in the Cold war era?

- ❖ The Korean War
- ❖ The Vietnam Wars were *classic examples* of the *Cold war* period.

37. What was the background to the Hungarian Crisis?

- ❖ The *Hungarian leader Rakosi*, appointed as premier during the *regime of Stalin*, was *dismissed*.
- ❖ It resulted in the *election of Imre Nagy as premier*.
- ❖ But *Rakosi* continued to control the *Communist party*.
- ❖ *Writers and intellectuals* led the *protest, demanding the resignation of Rakosi*.
- ❖ Though *Rakosi was removed* from power and *Russia agreed* to *Nagy becoming premier again*.

38. What was Schuman Plan

- ❖ *Robert Schuman*, the *French foreign Minister*,
- ❖ He proposed that the *joint output of coal and steel* in the two countries of *France and Germany* within the frame work of the high Authority.
- ❖ This plan for *sectoral economic integration* and automatically *linked the two countries*.

39. Outline the Concept of Perestroika

- ❖ *By Perestroika* Gorbachev loosened *centralized control* of many institutions,
- ❖ Allowing *business, farmers manufacturers* to decide for themselves, which products to make, *how much to produce*, and *what to charge for them*.



+2 HISTORY

'3' MARKS QUESTION AND ANSWER

1. Analyse Macaulay's 'Minute on Indian Education'.
 - ❖ "*English education system*" was introduced in India drafted by *T.B. Macaulay*.
 - ❖ *Macaulay* wrote his famous '*Minute on Indian Education*' in 1835.
 - ❖ He argued for "*Western education*" in the "*English language*" in this Minute.
 - ❖ Consequently, the colonial administration started *schools, colleges* and *universities*, imparting *English and modern education*, in India.
2. Name the prominent participants in the inaugural meeting of Madras Mahajana Sabha held in May 1884?
 - ❖ *G. Subramaniam*
 - ❖ *Viraraghavachari*
 - ❖ *Ananda Charlu,*
 - ❖ *Rangiah*
 - ❖ *Balaji Rao*
 - ❖ *Salem Ramaswamy.*
3. What do you know of Coral Mill Strike of 1908?
 - ❖ The working and living conditions of *the Coral Mill workers* attracted the attention of *V.O.C and Siva*.
 - ❖ The workers, who were inspired by the address of *V.O.C* and *Siva*, went *on strike in 1908*.
 - ❖ *Both leaders* addressed the mill workers.
 - ❖ *The mill owners* and *government* decided to suppress the strike.
 - ❖ Finally, the *mill owners* decided to *negotiate with the workers* and concede *their demands*.
4. Outline the essence of the "Alipore Bomb Case".
 - ❖ *A conspiracy* was hatched there to kill "*Douglas kings ford*"
 - ❖ Notorious for *his cruel ways of dealing* with the "*swadeshi*"

- ❖ On 30 April 1908 **Khudiram Bose** and **Prafulla Chaki** mistakenly threw a bomb on a carriage, that instead of killing **kings ford**, killed **two English women**.
- ❖ **Prafulla Chaki** committed **suicide**.
- ❖ **Khudiram Bose** was arrested and **hanged for the murder**.
- ❖ The year-long hearing of “**Alipore Bomb case**” **made a great impact**.
- ❖ This case portrayed the nationalist **revolutionaries** as “**heroes**” to the **general public**.

5. Write about the Swadeshi venture of V.O.C.

- ❖ **V.O.C.** opposed the monopoly of the British in **navigation through the coast**.
- ❖ So he registered a joint stock company called “**The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company**”.
- ❖ **V.O.C.** purchased two steamships, “**S.S. Gallia**” and “**S.S. Lawoe**” which was a spectacular event.
- ❖ **VOC** invoked the **rich history of the region and the maritime glory of India’s past** to get the support of the people.
- ❖ It was used as a reference point to **galvanize the public opinion** in favour of a **Swadeshi venture** in the sea.

6. Write a note on the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

- ❖ The “**Jallianwala Bagh Massacre**” took place on 13 April 1919 in **Amritsar**.
- ❖ More than **2000 people** had assembled at Jallianwala Bagh **to peacefully protest against the “Rowlatt Act” and arrest** of their leaders **Satyapal** and **Kitchelew**.
- ❖ **General Reginald Dyer ordered firing on the trapped crowd** with “**machine guns and rifles**”.
- ❖ **According to official figures** of the dead was about **379**.
- ❖ **Rabindranath Tagore** renounced his “**knight hood**” as a protest.
- ❖ The “**Jallianwala Bagh massacre**” gave a tremendous **impetus to the freedom struggle**.

7. Point out the difference between pro changers and no changers.

Pro-Changers

- ❖ “**Chittaranjan Das**” and **Motilal Nehru** proposed a **new line of activities**.
- ❖ They wanted to return to **active politics** which included **entry into electoral politics**.

- ❖ They wanted to obstruct the working of the *reformed legislature by capturing them* and *arousing Nationalist Spirit*.
- ❖ *This group* came to be called the “*Swarajists*” and “*Pro-changers*”.
- ❖ *Satyamurti* joined this group.

No Changers

- ❖ This group opposed *council entry*.
- ❖ They wanted to continue *the Gandhian line by mobilizing the masses*.
- ❖ This team led by *Rajagopalachari, Vallabhaipatel* and *Rajendra Prasad*.
- ❖ They came to be called as “*No-Changers*”.
- ❖ They favoured to follow Gandhian Constructive Programme of *Spinning, Temperance, Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability* and *mobilise rural masses* and prepare them for new mass movement.

8 . Explain how Surya Sen organised the “Chitagong Armoury Raid”.

- ❖ *Surya Sen* belonged to the “*Indian Republican Army*” revolutionary group.
- ❖ They Planned rebellion to occupy *Chitagong* in a “*Guerrilla Style*” operation.
- ❖ They raided the *Chitagong armouries* on 18 April 1930.
- ❖ They also launched simultaneous attack on *telegraph offices, the armoury* and *the police barracks* to cut off all communication networks including *the railways to isolate the region*.
- ❖ It *challenged the colonial administration* directly.
- ❖ The revolutionaries hoisted *the “National Flag”* and shouted slogans such as “*Vande Matram*” and “*Inquilab Zindabad*”.

9. Write about the contribution of Singaravelu to the promotion of Trade unionism in south India

- ❖ *Singaravelu* organised *many trade unions in South India* along with *Thiru. V.Kalyanasundaram*.
- ❖ *On 1 May 1923*, he organised the first ever celebration of “*May Day*” in *the country*.
- ❖ He was one of the main organizers of the “*strike in South Indian Railways*” in 1928 and was *prosecuted for that*.
- ❖ *Singaravelu* took part in the “*Communist Conference*” in 1925.

10. State the importance of Minto –Morley reforms of 1909

- ❖ This Act gave *separate Electorates for Muslims*.
- ❖ It provided for *eight seats to Muslims* in the Imperial *legislative council*.
- ❖ The announcement of *separate electorates* and the principle of “*divide and rule*” made the estrangement between *Hindus and Muslims* total.
- ❖ The people were *split into separate constituencies* so they voted communally.
- ❖ This principle ultimately led to *the partition of India* in 1947.

11. Name the organizations which didn't participate in “Quit India movement”

- ❖ The Muslim League
- ❖ The Hindu Mahasabha
- ❖ Shiromani Akali Dal

12. What was the context in which Gandhi thought of Quit India Movement?

- ❖ In 1942, *Gandhi* took it upon himself to steer *the Indian National Congress into action*.
- ❖ *Gandhi's* decided *to launch a “mass struggle”* this time.
- ❖ It was in this context that the *Congress working committee* met at *Wardha* and resolved to launch a mass “*Civil disobedience movement*”.
- ❖ The futility that marked the “*Cripps mission*” had turned both *Gandhi and Nehru* sour with the British.
- ❖ *Gandhi* said “*Leave India to God*”.
- ❖ *Gandhi* called upon the people to “*Do or Die*”.

13. How was the Raja of Kashmir made to sign the Instrument of Accession?

- ❖ *Maharaja Hari Singh*, declared that *Kashmir would remain Independent*.
- ❖ He was *opposed to accession*.
- ❖ *Patel had been negotiating with Hari Singh*, the *Maharaja of Kashmir* since 1946.
- ❖ But in October 1947 when *Pakistanis raided Kashmir Hari Singh* couldn't resist it on his own.

- ❖ Before *India went to his rescue Patel* was certain that it should sign the *“Instrument of Accession”*.
- ❖ Thus Kashmir became an *integral part of Indian union*.

14. What are the hallmarks of our Indian Constitution.

- ❖ It guaranteed a set of *Fundamental rights to Indian citizens*.
- ❖ It guaranteed a set of *Directive principles of State policy*.
- ❖ It also committed the nation *the principle of Universal Adult Franchise* and an *autonomous Election Commission*.
- ❖ It established *sovereignty of India to make laws*.
- ❖ It assured the *freedom of Judiciary*.

15. Explain the five principles of “Panchsheel”

- ❖ The five principles of *“Panchsheel”* are
 - (i) Mutual respect for each *other’s territorial integrity and sovereignty*.
- ❖ Mutual *non-aggression*.
- ❖ Mutual *non-interference in each other’s internal affairs*.
- ❖ Equality and *co-operation for mutual benefit*.
- ❖ Peaceful *co-existence*.

16. What are the main objective of the Tenancy reforms?

- ❖ *Tenancy reform* legislation was aimed at achieving *three ends*.
 - (i) To regulate *the rent*.
 - (ii) To secure *the rights of the tenant*.
 - (iii) To confer *ownership rights* on *the tenants* by expropriating *the land* of the *land owners*.

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

- ❖ India achieved *self-sufficiency* in *food production*.
- ❖ The sustained *increase* in the production of *Milk and Eggs*.
- ❖ It ensured *food security* for the people.
- ❖ This also created an enormous demand for *chemical fertilizers* and *pesticides*, and these industries grew as well.
- ❖ It increased *the disparities* between the *well-endowed* and the *less well-endowed* regions.

18. What were the reasons for agricultural backwardness in India

❖ *The backwardness of agriculture* could be attributed to *two factors*.

(i) Institutional

❖ The *social and economic* relations that prevailed particularly between the *land-owning classes* and *the cultivating classes*.

(ii) Technological

❖ *Use of better seeds*, improved *methods of cultivation*, use of *chemical fertilizers*, use of machinery like *tractors* and *harvester combines*, and *provisions of irrigation*.

19. Why did Italy become the birthplace of Renaissance?

❖ *Italians* presented the belief that they were *descendants of the ancient Romans*.

❖ They looked back upon their *ancestry with pride*.

❖ Italy had a *more secular culture*.

❖ They learnt to *write Latin* as the *ancient Romans* did.

❖ *Florence* had produced "*Dante and Petrarch*".

20. Analyse the significance of American Revolution

❖ The concepts of *Democracy* and *Republic* became widespread.

❖ The political and social changes were on the *lines of democracy and equality*.

❖ USA became a *land of opportunities* and *freedom for all settlers*.

❖ *Education* gained prominence.

❖ The *Principles of Federalism* became widespread.

❖ The *American Revolution* was a setback for *Colonialism*.

❖ The demand of the colonies for *Independence became widespread* in *many parts of the world*.

❖ It paved the way for a free society, where, every *individual* was given the *freedom of speech, freedom of religion* and *equal opportunities*

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

- ❖ *Public intellectuals*, who were inspired by the *Enlightenment ideal of applying reason* to all spheres of knowledge played a key role.

(i) Montesquieu

- ❖ In his book *The Spirit of Laws* he argued for the division of power between the *Legislative, Executive and Judiciary*.
- ❖ He opposed the *concentration of power* in a single hand.

(ii) Voltaire

- ❖ In his *The Age of Louis XIV* opposed the religious *superstitions of the French* and criticized the *French administration* under the rule of the *monarchs*.

(iii) Rousseau

- ❖ In his *Social Contract*, argued that the relationship between *the rulers and ruled* should be *bound by a contract*.
- ❖ In his famous beginning lines of the Social Contract *Man is born free, but everywhere he is chains*, inspired the people.

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

- ❖ Banning *night work in bakeries*
- ❖ Providing *pensions for widows*.
- ❖ *Free Education* for every child.
- ❖ Handing over to *associations of workers* any *workshop factories shut down* by their owners.
- ❖ Stopping the *collection of debts*, incurred during *the siege*.

23. How was Trench warfare fought?

- ❖ During the *First world war* the battle conditions compelled soldiers to burrow into the *soil to obtain shelter and survive*.
- ❖ *Trenches or ditches dug* by troops enabled them to *protect themselves* from the effects of *shell-fire*.
- ❖ *The Germans* supplied their *infantry with deep, well-constructed dug-outs, lit by electric light, and furnished with beds*.
- ❖ Each trench was dug in a *zig zag manner* so that no enemy, standing at *one end could fire* for more than a *few yards down its length*.

- ❖ 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.

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

(i) U-Boats:

- ❖ During the *First world war Germany's most fearsome weapon* was the *submarine* or *U-Boat*.
- ❖ *The Germans* adopted a strategy to starve *Britain by sinking every ship* it could.
- ❖ *880,000 tons of shipping* went to the bottom of the seas in *one month alone*.

(ii) Q-Ships:

- ❖ The *Q-Ships* were *Britain's answer* to the *Germany*.
- ❖ The British sent more than *200 steamers, trawlers, and Cargo vessels* in a disguised form of a *Cargo ship* and pressed into action against the *U-boat* menace.
- ❖ The idea was to *lure the U-boats* into attacking these *decoy ships* which would unleash its hidden armed *force and weaponry*.

25. Estimate the contribution of Sukarno to the Independence of Indonesia.

- ❖ *Sukarno* organized the *Indonesian Nationalist party*.
- ❖ *Sukarno and Hatta* believed that the best method of *achieving Indonesia Independence* would be to support the *Japanese*.
- ❖ Islands except *Java and Sumatra* were ruled by *Sukarno*.
- ❖ *The Dutch* refused to recognize the *rule of Sukarno*.
- ❖ Yet he refused to *relinquish his office as president*.
- ❖ So the *British – occupying force* arranged negotiations which led to *Dutch-Indonesian Agreement*.
- ❖ This resulted in *Dutch recognition of Java and Sumatra* as an *Independent republic*.

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

- ❖ At *Dumbarton Oaks*, representatives of *China, the Soviet Union, The U.S.* and *U.K.* met and formulated proposals for a *World organization*.

- ❖ The *Moscow declaration* of 1943 recognised the need for an *International organization* to replace the *League of Nations*.
- ❖ Subsequently, at the *Yalta Conference* held in 1945, decisions on the *voting system* in security council and a few other issues were raised.
- ❖ At the *San Francisco conference*, the *Charter of United Nations* was finalized in 1945.

27. Trace the back ground of the formation of NATO?

- ❖ Despite the *friendship of the United States*, Western European countries felt “*nsecure*”.
- ❖ *Communist* victory in *Czechoslovakia* added to their *fears*.
- ❖ The *western European countries* were now *willing to consider* a collective *security solution*.
- ❖ The representatives of *Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands* and *Luxembourg* met in *Brussels* and signed a “*Treaty*” in 1948.
- ❖ It provided for *military, political, economic* and *cultural collaboration*.
- ❖ After some time *USA, Italy, Canada, Iceland, Denmark* and other countries joined it, and resulted in the formation of “*NATO*.”

28. Why SEATO was not so popular as NATO?

- ❖ SEATO is seen as an *Asian-Pacific version* of NATO.
- ❖ Interestingly only two *South-east Asian countries* the *Philippines* and *Thailand* had taken up membership.
- ❖ The rest of the *countries refused* to be part of it.
- ❖ *SEATO* existed only for *consultation, leaving each individual nation* to react individually to *internal threats*.
- ❖ Hence *SEATO* was not as popular as *NATO*.



+2 HISTORY

'5' MARKS QUESTION AND ANSWER

1. Attempt an account of "Swadeshi movement" in Tamilnadu

(i) Development of vernacular oratory

- ❖ "Swadeshi meetings" at "Marina Beach" in Madras were a regular sight.
- ❖ Bipin Chandra Pal came to Madras and his speeches on the Marina Beach electrified the audience.

(ii) V.O.C and Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company

- ❖ The "Swadeshi Movement" in Tamil Nadu came to National attention in 1906.
- ❖ V.O. Chidambaram mooted the idea of launching a "Swadeshi shipping venture" in opposition to the British.
- ❖ V.O.C. started "The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company" in 1906.
- ❖ V.O.C. purchased two steamships "S.S. Gallia" and "S.S. Lawoe".

(iii) The Coral Mill Strike

- ❖ V.O.C. and Subramania Siva, both the leaders addressed meetings almost on a daily basis at the beach in Tuticorin.
- ❖ Educating the people about "Swadeshi" and the "boycott campaign".
- ❖ The abject working and living conditions of the Coral Mill workers attracted the attention of V.O.C. and Subramania Siva.
- ❖ In 1908, the workers of the "Coral Mill", were inspired by the Address went on strike.
- ❖ It was one of the earliest organized labour agitations in India.

(iv) Subramania Bharati

- ❖ Tilak's "Tenets of the New Party" was translated to Tamil by Bharati.
- ❖ And a booklet on the Madras militants trip to the Surat Congress in 1907.
- ❖ Bharati edited a Tamil weekly "India" which became the voice of the radicals

(v) “Swarajya Day”

- ❖ The “*Swadeshi leaders*” in Tamil Nadu planned to celebrate the *day of Bipin Chandra Pal’s* release as “*Swarajya Day*” in *Tirunelveli*.
- ❖ The local administration refused permission.
- ❖ *V.O.C., Subramania Siva* and *Padmanabha Iyengar* defied the ban and *went ahead*.
- ❖ They were arrested in 1908 on *charges of sedition*.

(vi) Ashe Murder

- ❖ *Repression of Swadeshi efforts* in Tuticorin and the *subsequent arrest* and *humiliation of the Swadeshi* leaders generated anger among the youth.
- ❖ In 1911, the collector of *Tirunelveli Robert Ashe* was shot *dead* at *Maniyachi Railway Station* by *Vanchinathan*.

2. Write about the role played by V.O.Chidambaram in Indian National Movement?

(i) V.O. Chidambaram

- ❖ The Swadeshi movement in Tamil Nadu came to national attention in 1906.
- ❖ *V.O. Chidambaram* mooted the idea of launching a *Swadeshi shipping venture* in opposition to the monopoly of the *British in navigation*.

(ii) The Swadeshi steam Navigation Company (SSNC)

- ❖ In 1906, *V.O.C.* registered a joint stock company called *the Swadeshi steam Navigation Company* with a capital of Rs. 10 Lakhs.
- ❖ *V.O.C.* purchased two steam ships “*S.S. Gallia* and *S.S. Lawoe*”.

(iii) The Maritime glory of India’s Past

- ❖ The idea of forging a *Swadeshi steam Navigation Company* was really spectacular.
- ❖ *V.O.C.* Invoked *the rich history of the region and the maritime glory of India’s past*.
- ❖ It was used as a reference point to galvanize the public opinion in favour of a *Swadeshi venture in the sea*.

(iv) Swadeshi and the boycott Campaign

- ❖ In 1907, *V.O.C. and Subramania Siva* addressed meetings almost on a *daily basis at the beach in Tuticorin*.

- ❖ They educated the people about *Swadeshi and the boycott Campaign*.
- ❖ The meetings were attended by *thousands of people*.

(v) The Coral Mill Strike

- ❖ In 1908 the abject working and living conditions of the *coral Mill workers attracted the attention of V.O.C. and Siva*.
- ❖ In the next few days, both *the leaders addressed the mill workers*.
- ❖ In March 1908, the workers of *the Coral cotton Mill, inspired by the address went on strike*.
- ❖ It was one of *the earliest organized Labour agitations in India*.
- ❖ Finally, the mill owners decided to *negotiate with the workers* and concede their demands.

(vi) “Swarajya Day” Celebration

- ❖ The Swadeshi leaders in Tamilnadu planned to celebrate the day of *Bipin Chandra Pal’s release as “Swarajya Day” in Tirunelveli*.
- ❖ The local administration refused permission.
- ❖ *V.O.C., Siva and Padmanabha Iyengar* defied the ban and went ahead.
- ❖ They were arrested on March 12, 1908 on charges of sedition.

(vii) V.O.C. and Siva is imprisonment

- ❖ In 1908, V.O.C. and Siva were found guilty and imprisoned on charges of sedition.
- ❖ Siva was awarded *sentence of 10 years*.
- ❖ *V.O.C.* got *life term (20 years) for abetting him*.
- ❖ *V.O.C.* was given another *life sentence for his own seditious speech*.

3. Narrate the work done by two Home Rule Movements one under Tilak and another under Annie Besant.

(i) Home Rule Movement under Tilak

- ❖ Tilak *“Home Rule League”* was set up at the *Bombay* Provincial conference held at Belgaum in April 1916.
- ❖ *Tilak’s League* was organised as *six branches*.
- ❖ *Tilak* popularised the demand for *Home Rule through his lectures*.
- ❖ On 23 July 1916 *Tilak was arrested* for propagating the idea of *“Home Rule”*.

(ii) Home Rule Movement under Annie Besant

- ❖ **Annie Besant** inaugurated the “**Home Rule League**” at **Madras** in September 1916.
- ❖ She made an **extensive tour and spread** the idea of “**Home Rule**”.
- ❖ She declared that “**the price of India’s loyalty is India’s Freedom**”.
- ❖ As **Besant’s Home Rule Movement** became very popular in **Madras**, the Government of Madras decided **to suppress it**.

4. Discuss the context of launching of the Non-cooperation movement and its outcome

(i) Launch of Non-Cooperation Movement

- ❖ The two immediate causes **responsible for launching** the “**Non-Cooperation movement**” were **the Khilafat** and the **Punjab wrongs**.
- ❖ “**Jallianwala massacre**” was tall- abled as **Punjab tragedy**.
- ❖ **The Khilafat conference** of the instance of **Gandhi**, decided to launch the **Non-cooperation** movement from 31 August 1920.
- ❖ The Congress met in a **special session at Calcutta** in September 1920 and resolved to accept Gandhi’s proposal on “**Non-cooperation**”.
- ❖ Earlier an **all-party meet at Allahabad** had decided on a programme of **boycott of government** and **their law courts**.
- ❖ A regular **congress Session** held at **Nagpur** in 1920 endorsed the **earlier resolutions**.

(ii) Non-cooperation movement’s out come

- ❖ Non-cooperation movement included **boycott of schools, colleges, courts, government offices, legislatures, foreign goods**.
- ❖ Return of government **conferred “titles” and “awards”**.
- ❖ Alternatively **national schools & panchayats** were setup.
- ❖ **Swadeshi goods** were manufactured and used.
- ❖ The struggle at a later stage included **no tax campaign** and **mass “civil dis-obedience.”**
- ❖ Thus the congress under **Gandhi** was shedding its **elitist character**, becoming a mass organization and in real sense “**National**”.

5. In what way was the Civil Disobedient Movement different from Non-cooperation Movement?

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Non-Cooperation Movement</i>	<i>Civil Disobedient Movement</i>
1.	This movement was <i>started in 1920</i> , against <i>"the Rowlatt Act"</i> and <i>"JallianwalaBagh Massacre"</i> .	This movement was <i>started in 1930</i> against the unjust <i>"tax on salt"</i> .
2.	This movement was <i>spread all over India</i> and <i>all sections of people</i> participated.	The <i>"Dandi March"</i> was to cover 375 kms from <i>"Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi"</i> .
3.	It gave important to <i>"Swadeshi goods</i> and boycotted <i>Schools, Colleges, Courts and Offices.</i>	It showed its opposition only against <i>"salt tax"</i>
4.	The visit of <i>Prince of wales</i> was <i>boycotted</i> and many celebrities Returned their <i>govt. titles and awards.</i>	<i>Gandhi</i> broke <i>the salt law</i> by picking up <i>a fist full of salt.</i>
5.	Thousands of <i>National schools and colleges</i> were established.	<i>No such organisations</i> were started.
6.	<i>Gandhi</i> promised <i>"Swaraj"</i> , if Indians participated in this movement within a year.	It had got the attention of the <i>entire world</i> and <i>worldwide publicity.</i>
7.	<i>The Muslims participated in it.</i>	But the <i>"Muslim League"</i> not participated in it.
8.	The movement was <i>withdrawn</i> because of <i>"Chauri-Chaura" incident.</i>	This movement ended by Signing the <i>"Gandhi-Irwin pact"</i> .

6. Discuss Bhagat Singh's radical strand of nationalism, and his revolutionary activism that led to his hanging

(i) Bhagat Singh

- ❖ *Bhagat Singh* was born in *Punjab.*
- ❖ The *"Jallianwala Bagh massacre"* happened when *Bhagat Singh* was *14 years old.*
- ❖ Early in his youth ,he was associated with *"the Naujawan Bharat Shaba"* and the *"Hindustan Republican Association"*.

(ii) Bhagat Singh's attempt of throwing bomb

- ❖ **Bhagat Singh** attempted to throw bomb in the central legislative assembly on April 8, 1929.
- ❖ But it did not kill anybody.

(iii) Lahore conspiracy case

- ❖ Bhagat Singh and **21** others were arrested for *the "murder of Saunders"* the British police general.
- ❖ This was known as *"Second Lahore conspiracy case"*.
- ❖ 'The verdict in the *bomb throwing* case had been suspended until the trial of *Lahore conspiracy*.
- ❖ **Bhagat Singh, Raj guru** and **Sukhdev** were sentenced to death on 7th October 1930 at Lahore.
- ❖ They *faced the gallows with courage* shouting *"Inquilab zindabad"* until *their last breath*.

7. Discuss the course of the Quit India Movement.

- ❖ All the leaders of the *Indian National Congress* including Gandhi were arrested on August 9, 1942 *due to "Quit India Movement"*.
- ❖ There were *hartals, lockouts and Violent clashes*.
- ❖ *Industrial Workers of India* also *went on strike*.
- ❖ The colonial government *resorted to firing in many places*.
- ❖ The rebels tried to *destroy telegraph lines, railway stations and tracks and setting fire* to government offices.
- ❖ The number *of persons arrested across India stood at 91,836*.
- ❖ The police shot dead *1060 persons* during the same period.
- ❖ *208 police outposts, 332 railway stations and 948 post offices were destroyed*.

8. Write a paragraph about the Rajaji Formula.

- ❖ In April, 1944, **C.Rajagopalachari** put out *the proposal to resolve* the issue of *separate state for Muslim League*.
- ❖ *A post-war commission* was to be formed to *demarcate the districts* where the *Muslims were in absolute majority*.
- ❖ *A plebiscite of the adult population* was setup to ascertain whether they would *prefer Pakistan*.
- ❖ In case of partition there would be a *mutual agreement to run* certain *essential services like defence or communication*.

- ❖ *The border districts* could choose to join either of *the two sovereign states*.
- ❖ *The implementation of the scheme* would wait till after the *full transfer of power*.
- ❖ After his release from prison, *Gandhi proposed talks with Jinnah* based on *Rajaji formula*.
- ❖ *The talks did not achieve anything*.

9. What are the problems in the merger of princely states with the Indian Union and how they were ably handled by Patel and Nehru?

- ❖ The task of *integrating the princely states into the Indian union* was achieved by *August 15, 1947*.
- ❖ Except *Kashmir, Junagadh* and *Hyderabad* all agreed *to sign an Instrument of Accession* with India.
- ❖ The *unification was achieved* by *Sardar Vallabhai Patel*, the Home Minister of the Interim cabinet.

(i) Accession of Hyderabad

- ❖ The *“police action”* was executed in *Hyderabad* within *48 hours* after the *Nizam’s declaration* of his intentions.
- ❖ It was the popular anger against the *Nizam and his Militia*, known as the *“Razakkars”* that was manifest in the *Telengana people* movement led by *the communists* there which provided the legitimacy to the *police action*.

(ii) Accession of Kashmir

- ❖ Though *Patel had been negotiating* with the *Maharaja of Kashmir* since 1946, *Hari Singh* was opposed to accession.
- ❖ Maharaja *Hari Singh* could not resist his attack when the *Marauders from Pakistan raided Kashmir*.
- ❖ Patel insisted that *Maharaja Hari Singh should sign the Instrument of Accession* before India went to his rescue.
- ❖ Thus *Kashmir too became an integral part* of the Indian union.

(iii) The struggles in the unification of princely states

- ❖ *The long militant struggle* that went on in the *Travancore* state for a responsible Government culminated in the *Punnapra Vayalar* armed struggle against the *Diwan*.

- ❖ *The Praja Mandal* and the *tribal movement* in Orissa region also took place.
- ❖ The movement against the *Maharaja of Mysore* conducted by the Indian National Congress all played a major role in *the integration of princely states*.

10. Assess the achievement of the first two five-year plans

I. First Five years plan (1951-1956)

- ❖ The *First Five year plans* focused on developing *agriculture*, especially increasing *agricultural production*.
- ❖ The *allocation for agriculture and Irrigation* accounted for 31% of the total outlay.
- ❖ The Share of agriculture in total *outlay hovered between 20 and 24%*.

II. Second Five years plan (1956-1961)

- ❖ The *Second plan commonly referred* to as “*Mahalanobis plan.*”
- ❖ It stressed the development of *heavy industry for achieving economic growth*.
- ❖ The *share of industry* in plan outlay was *increased from 6% to 24%*

III. Achievements

- ❖ The first two plans had set *fairly modest targets of growth at about 4%*, which *economists described* as the “*Hindu rate of growth*”.
- ❖ These *growth rates were achieved* so that the *first two plans* were considered to have been *successful*.

11. Discuss the Causes of the American war of Independence

- | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|
| (i) | <i>Navigation Acts</i> |
| (ii) | <i>The Seven Year’s War</i> |
| (iii) | <i>Taxes on Sugar and Molasses</i> |
| (iv) | <i>Stamp Act</i> |
| (v) | <i>Townshend Act</i> |
| (vi) | <i>Boston Massacre</i> |
| (vii) | <i>Boston Tea party</i> |

(i) Navigation Acts

- ❖ *England* passed laws known as “*Navigation Acts*” which mandated that *colonial produce* should be exported only in *British ships*.

(ii) The Seven Year's War

- ❖ The *English conquest of Canada* and removal of all danger from *the French* made *the British government feel secure*.
- ❖ This in turn made the colonies *jittery and less disposed* than ever to submit to the *dictates England*.

(iii) Taxes on Sugar

- ❖ The British imposed *new taxes on sugar* and *molasses, a by-product of sugar*.
- ❖ All the *colonies settlers protested* against this by raising the slogan *“No Taxation without Representation”*.

(iv) Stamp Act

- ❖ In 1765, a *new tax* was introduced on the *stamps*.
- ❖ The settlers were *forced to use stamps* on *all legal documents* and *pay the tax* for the use of stamps.

(v) Townshend Act

- ❖ Townshend, was the *“Chancellor of Exchequer”* in Britain.
- ❖ He introduced an Act that *imposed taxes* on certain goods imported from Britain.

(vi) Boston Massacre

- ❖ When the *British forces* marched on the *streets of Boston*. *Americans criticized* the British.
- ❖ This *angered the British forces* who *“fired” against the people*.
- ❖ This *“Boston Massacre”* brought to *light the aggressive* and autocratic nature of the *British government*.

(vii) Boston Tea party

- ❖ In the wake of the *“Boston Massacre”* around *100 activists* dressed like *native Americans*, boarded the *three ships* carrying *Tea* and threw *342 boxes* into the sea at *Boston*.
- ❖ *This incident* came to be called the *“Boston Tea party”*.

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

(i) Impact of “Commercial Revolution”

- ❖ *Revolution in trade and commerce* brought into existence a class of capitalists, *who were constantly* seeking *new opportunities* to invest their *surplus wealth*.

(ii) Establishing Colonies

- ❖ *Britain* gained *supremacy* to the race in *establishing colonies* overseas.
- ❖ Britain had *colonies in “one fourth” of the world.*

(iii) Expanding of Markets

- ❖ *The markets at home* were also expanding as the *population grew.*
- ❖ In *England*, population rose from *6 million to 9 million.*

(iv) The Capital

- ❖ The *drain of wealth to England* from *various colonies* notably from *India*, provided the *Capital necessary* for *investment in industries.*

(v) Political stability

- ❖ *Britain* was more *liberal*,
- ❖ *Political stability* also provided *objective conditions* for industrial development.

(vi) Coal and Iron deposits

- ❖ The *availability of coal* and *iron deposits* in large quantities in *England.*

(vii) Agricultural growth

- ❖ Britain registered *rapid agricultural growth*
- ❖ The method of *crop rotation* along with the *new farming techniques* yielded more produce.

(viii) Ports

- ❖ The British had *well established ports* all across the coast, which enabled easy *internal and external trade.*

(ix) Geographical location

- ❖ *England was slightly away from the main land* and relatively *safe from foreign invasions.*

(x) Temperate climate

- ❖ The temperate climate of the British isles was *favourable for the manufacturing* of *“cotton cloth.”*

(xi) Impact of Industrial Revolution

- ❖ The *Mechanisation of industry* resulted in much *greater production* and therefore it *produced greater wealth.*
- ❖ The *Industrial Revolution* solved the *problem of production.*

- ❖ **Machine-made manufacturers** ruined the **handicrafts** and **rendered tens of thousands** of **artisans** and **weavers jobless**.
- ❖ The **introduction of Machines** meant that **able-bodied men** were thrown out of employment by the **cheap labour** of **women and children**.
- ❖ The creation of **two new classes**, an industrial **“bourgeoisie”** and a **“proletariat.”**

13. How was the Unification of Italy achieved?

- (i) **The Carbonari**
- (ii) **The Revolutions in France**
- (iii) **Mazzini**
- (iv) **Count Cavour**
- (v) **War with Austria**
- (vi) **Garibaldi**
- (vii) **Italian Unification**

(i) **The Carbonari**

- ❖ The mushrooming of **several secret societies** such as the **“Carbonari,”** advocated **Liberal** and **Patriotic ideas** in **Italy**.

(ii) **The Revolutions in France**

- ❖ In the **wake of the 1830 and 1848** Revolutions in **France** the **people rose** in revolt in **several Italian states**.
- ❖ **Charles Albert** himself took the blame for the war and abdicated in favour of his son **Victor Emmanuel II**.

(iii) **Mazzini**

- ❖ **Mazzini** laid the foundation of the **Italian Unification**.
- ❖ He involved himself in the in **surrectionary activities** of the **“Carbonari”** for which he was **arrested**.
- ❖ He started the **“Young Italy movement”** in 1831

(iv) **Count Cavour**

- ❖ He started a newspaper as **“IL Risorgimento”**.
- ❖ It helped to arouse the **national consciousness** of the **Italian people**.
- ❖ **Cavour** rose to become the **Prime Minister of Sardinia** and played a **crucial role** in the **Unification of Italy**.

(v) War with Austria

- ❖ Cavour then provoked *war with Austria by mobilizing troops*.
- ❖ *Austria* attacked *Piedmont-Sardinia* in 1859.
- ❖ The combined armies of *Piedmont- Sardinia* and *France* defeated the *Austrian Armies*.

(vi) Garibaldi

- ❖ *Garibaldi* played a *key role* in the “*Unification of Italy*” by waging “*guerilla warfare*.”
- ❖ He started the “*Italian Legion*”. This force of volunteers came to be known as the “*Red Shirts*”
- ❖ *Garibaldi* accepted the *invitation of the people of Sicily* in their *revolt* against their *monarch*.
- ❖ *Landing unnoticed* on the *coast of Sicily* he and his volunteers defeated the *20,000 strong Naples troops* without any *loss of life*.
- ❖ *Garibaldi* submitted *his conquest to king victor Emmanuel II* and retreated to lead the rest of his life in his home at the *island of Caprera*

(vii) Italian Unification

- ❖ In 1871, Italy took advantage of the “*Franco-Prussian war*” to annex *Rome as the French forces* withdrew.
- ❖ Thus the “*Italian Unification*” was completed.

14. Why is Bismarck considered the true architect of Unified Germany

- | | |
|-------|----------------------------------------|
| (i) | <i>Bismarck</i> |
| (ii) | <i>Schleswig and Holstein Question</i> |
| (iii) | <i>Austro – Prussian war</i> |
| (iv) | <i>Franco – Prussian war</i> |
| (v) | <i>Treaty of FrankFurt</i> |

(i) Bismarck

- ❖ *Bismarck*, the “*Chancellor of transformed Prussia*” into a powerful state with the objective of *uniting the Germanic states* under its leadership.

(ii) Schleswig - Holstein Question

- ❖ *Schleswig and Holstein* were *Germanic States* under the control of *Denmark*.
- ❖ *Bismarck* proposed to *Austria* a *joint action* against *Denmark*.
- ❖ The joint forces of *Prussia and Austria* defeated *Denmark*.
- ❖ By the "*Treaty of Vienna*", Denmark surrendered the duchies.

(iii) Austro – Prussian war

- ❖ *Holstein* made it difficult for *Austria* to administer it.
- ❖ *Bismarck* forced *Austria* to attack *Prussia*,
- ❖ The "*Austro-Prussian war*" is also known as the "*Seven weeks' war*".
- ❖ *Prussia* defeated *Austria* and the "*Treaty of Prague*" was signed.
- ❖ *Austria* withdrew from the *German Confederation*.

(iv) Franco – Prussian war

- ❖ The *French Foreign Minister* met the *King of Prussia* in "*Ems*."
- ❖ The *Prussian king* sent a "*telegram*" about the discussion to *Bismarck*.
- ❖ The "*Ems telegram*" triggered the *Franco-Prussian war*.
- ❖ In the "*Battle of Sedan*", *France* was defeated.
- ❖ The war ended by the "*Treaty of Frankfurt*."

(v) Treaty of Frankfurt

- ❖ *King William I of Prussia* was declared the "*Emperor of Germany*", which combined both the *North and Southern States of Germany*.
- ❖ Thus, the "*Unification of Germany*" was achieved.

15. Enumerate the causes and the consequences of the First World War?

- | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) <i>The Evolution of the system of Alliances</i>(ii) <i>Morocco disputes</i>(iii) <i>Bosnian crisis</i>(iv) <i>The Balkan Wars</i>(v) <i>Immediate Cause</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

(i) The Evolution of the system of Alliances

- ❖ *Bismarck* was the original architect for the *system of Alliances*, .
- ❖ The *Great powers of Europe* had come to be arrayed in *two opposing camps*.
- ❖ The "*Triple Alliance*" – *Germany, Austria-Hungary* and *Italy*
- ❖ The "*Triple Entente*" *Britain, France* and *Russia*

(ii) Morocco disputes

- ❖ A **French mission** arrived at “**Fez**”, a city in **Morocco**. Treating it as a **part of French protectorate**
- ❖ **Germany** protested.
- ❖ French agreed to **refer the dispute** to an “**European Conference**.”
- ❖ However, **France** had to make **considerable concessions** to Germany in **West Africa** to balance the **French gains** in **Morocco**.

(iii) Bosnian crisis

- ❖ Austria-Hungary suddenly announced the **annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina**.
- ❖ **Serbia** was furious and appealed to **Russia for help**.
- ❖ But **Russia** had **not fully recovered** from the war with **Japan**.
- ❖ So **Russia and Serbia** had to wait until a more **favourable time**.

(iv) The Balkan Wars

- ❖ **Turkish Empire** extended over **Balkans** and across **Hungary to Poland**.
- ❖ With **encouragement** from **Russia, Greece, and Serbia**, the **Balkan League** was formed to take over **Macedonia**.
- ❖ Two things emerged out of the **Balkan Crisis**, First the **Bulgarians felt injured** and awaited an opportunity to take **revenge on Serbia**.
- ❖ Secondly, the passions of the **Serbians were inflamed by victory**.

(v) Immediate Cause

- ❖ **The climax** to these events in the Balkans occurred in **Sarajevo in Bosnia**.
- ❖ On 28 June 1914, the **Archduke “Franz Ferdinand”** was **assassinated** by a **Bosnian student “Princip”, a Serb**.
- ❖ **Austria** asserted that the assassin had acted at the **instigation of Serbia**
- ❖ On 28 July **Austria declared** war on **Serbia**.

16. The Treaty of Versailles was harsh and humiliating for Germany-substantiate the statement.

(i) The Treaty of Versailles

- ❖ The “**Peace Conference**” **opened in Paris** in 1919 after the “**First World war**”.
- ❖ The **German government** was forced to agree to the terms in the “**Treaty of Versailles**.”

(ii) Provisions of the Treaty of Versailles

- ❖ *Germany* was required to **surrender “Alsace-Lorraine to France.”**
- ❖ The *coal mines* in the “*Saar Valley*” was to be **ceded to France.**
- ❖ **All German colonies** became mandate territories **under the League of Nations.**
- ❖ *Germany* was forbidden to keep **soldiers or maintain fortifications** in the “*Rhine Valley*”.
- ❖ Germany was **disarmed** and was forced to give up practically all of its **submarines and battle ships.**
- ❖ *Germany* was **forbidden** to have any airplanes and its army was to be **limited to 100,000 officers and men.**
- ❖ The exact amount of **war reparations** was decided in 1921 as “**33 billion dollars.**”
- ❖ *William II*, the *German Emperor* was charged with the “**Supreme offence.**”

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

(i) The Treaty of Versailles

- ❖ End of the *First World War*, the “*Peace Conference*” took place in *Paris (1919)*.
- ❖ The *German government* was **forced to agree** to the terms of the “*Treaty of Versailles.*”

(ii) The Unjust Nature of the Peace Treaty

- ❖ The **terms imposed** upon *Germany* at the end of *First World War* were harsh.
- ❖ **Stripped off its colonies**, the **size of the German army was drastically reduced.**
- ❖ *Germany* was required to surrender “*Alsace and Lorraine*” to *France*.
- ❖ The *Coal mines* in the “*Saar Valley*” were to be ceded to *France*.
- ❖ *Germany* was **forbidden** to have any **airplane, either military or naval** and its army was to be limited to **100,000 officers and men.**
- ❖ The exact **amount of war reparations** was decided as “**33 billion dollars.**”
- ❖ *William II*, the *German emperor* was charged with the **supreme offence.**
- ❖ The reparations and other clauses in the Treaty of *Versailles* **caused acute discontent and hardship.**

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

(i) *The Partition of Palestine*

- ❖ The *United Nations* voted to *partition Palestine* into a *Jewish* state and an *Arab State* in 1947.

(ii) *Israel declared Independence*

- ❖ On the eve of the *British forces* withdrawal *Israel declared Independence*.
- ❖ “*Israel*” joined the *UN* in the following year.

(iii) *The Involvement of the UN*

- ❖ When the *Israel* was created, there was *little involvement of the UN* in making *political decisions*.
- ❖ UN peace keepers were stationed on the “*Israeli-Egyptian border*”

(iv) *US providing planes and missiles*

- ❖ The U.S. began providing to *Israel* with advanced *planes and missiles*.
- ❖ The *cold war* had come to the *Middle East*.

(v) *Israel – Palestine conflict*

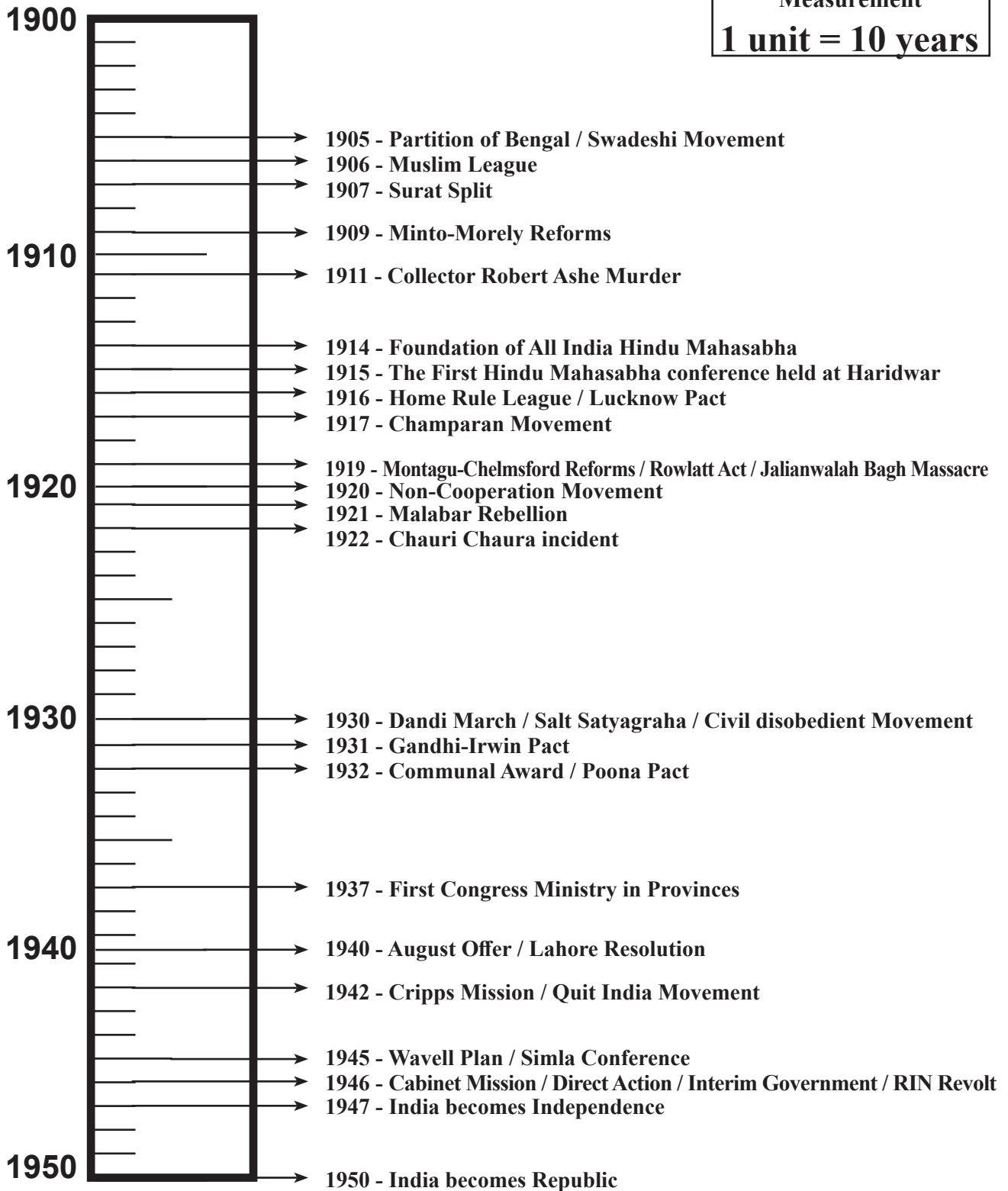
- ❖ In 1967, *Egypt* closed the *straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping*.
- ❖ In early June *Israel attacked Egypt*.
- ❖ At the end of the “*Six Day War*” *Israel* occupied the remaining parts of *Palestine*, the *Gaza strip*, and *East Jerusalem*
- ❖ The year following the *1967 war*, the UN voted *repeatedly* in *favour of International peace*.



IMPORTANT EVENTS OF INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT (1900-1950)

TIME LINE

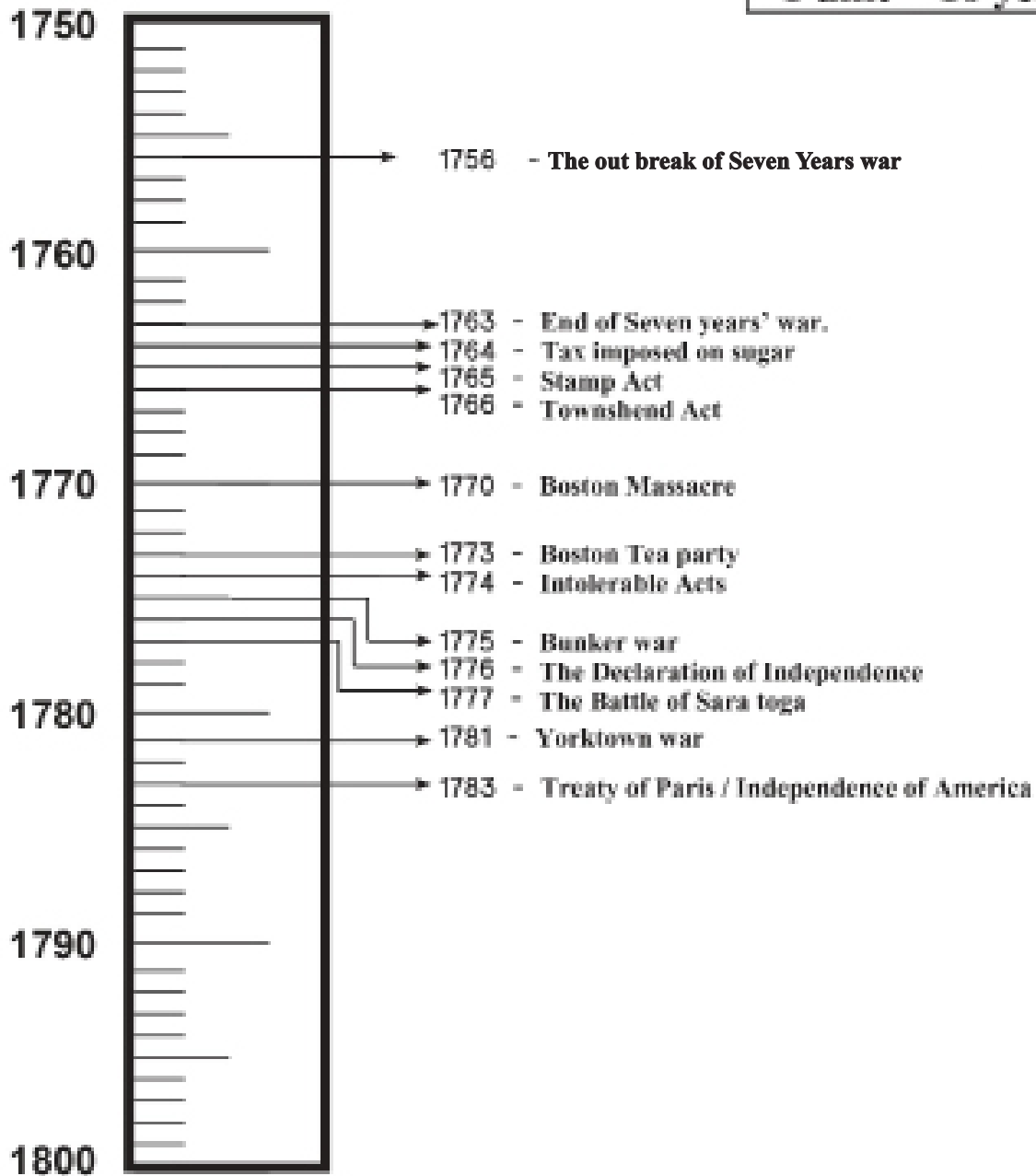
Measurement
1 unit = 10 years



IMPORTANT EVENTS IN AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

TIME LINE

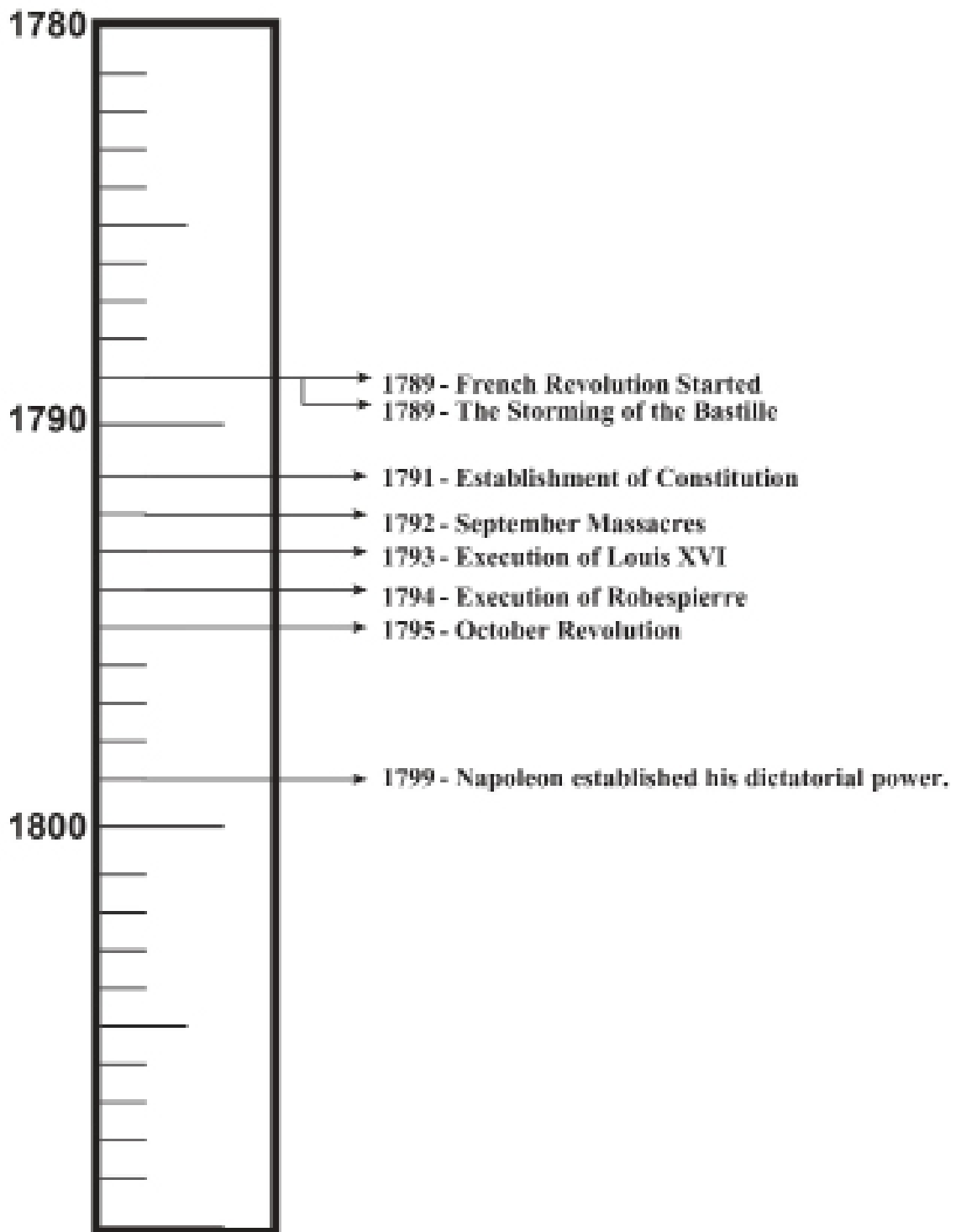
Measurement
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IMPORTANT EVENTS OF FRENCH REVOLUTION

TIME LINE

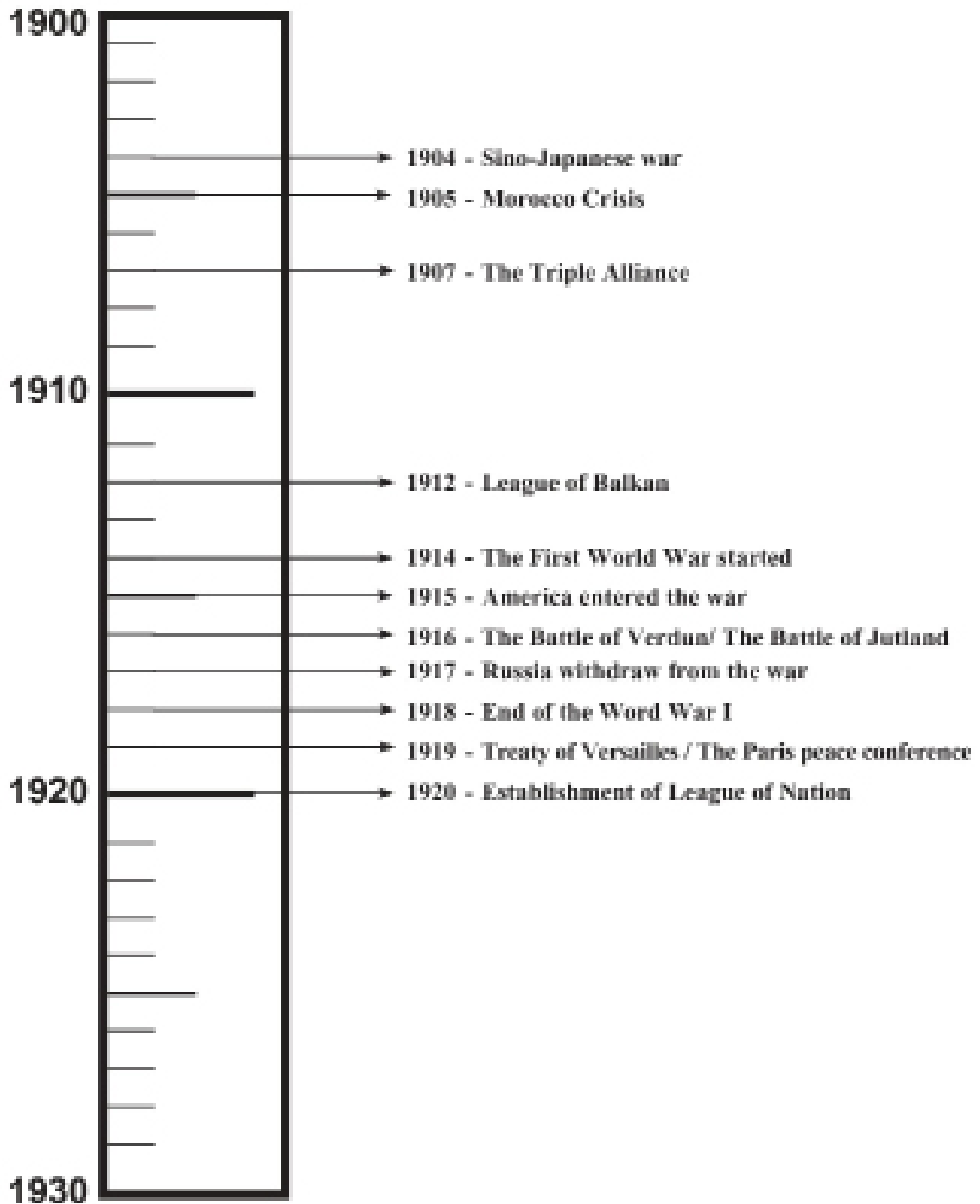
Measurement
1 unit = 10 years



IMPORTANT EVENTS IN FIRST WORLD WAR 1914-1918

TIME LINE

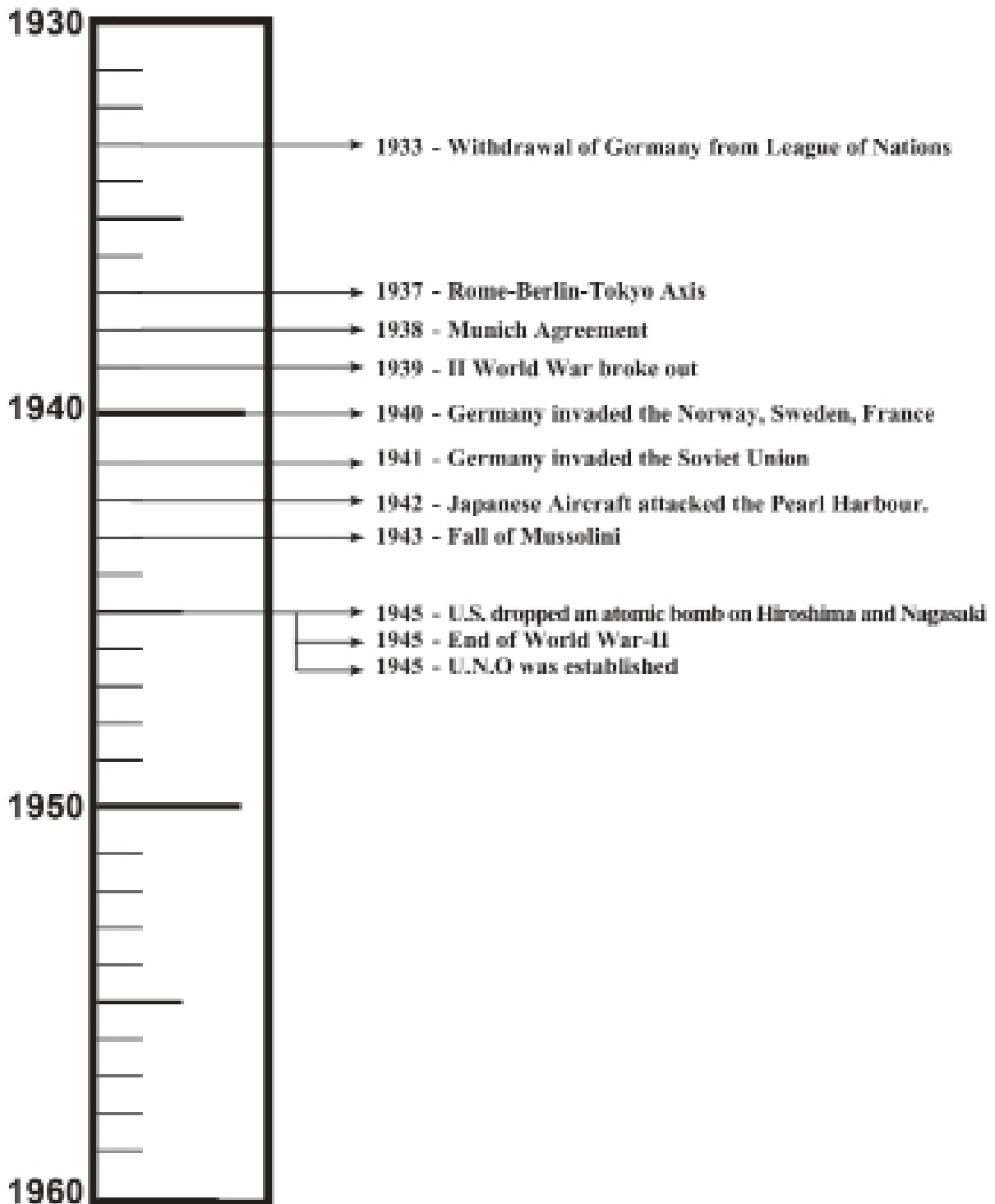
Measurement
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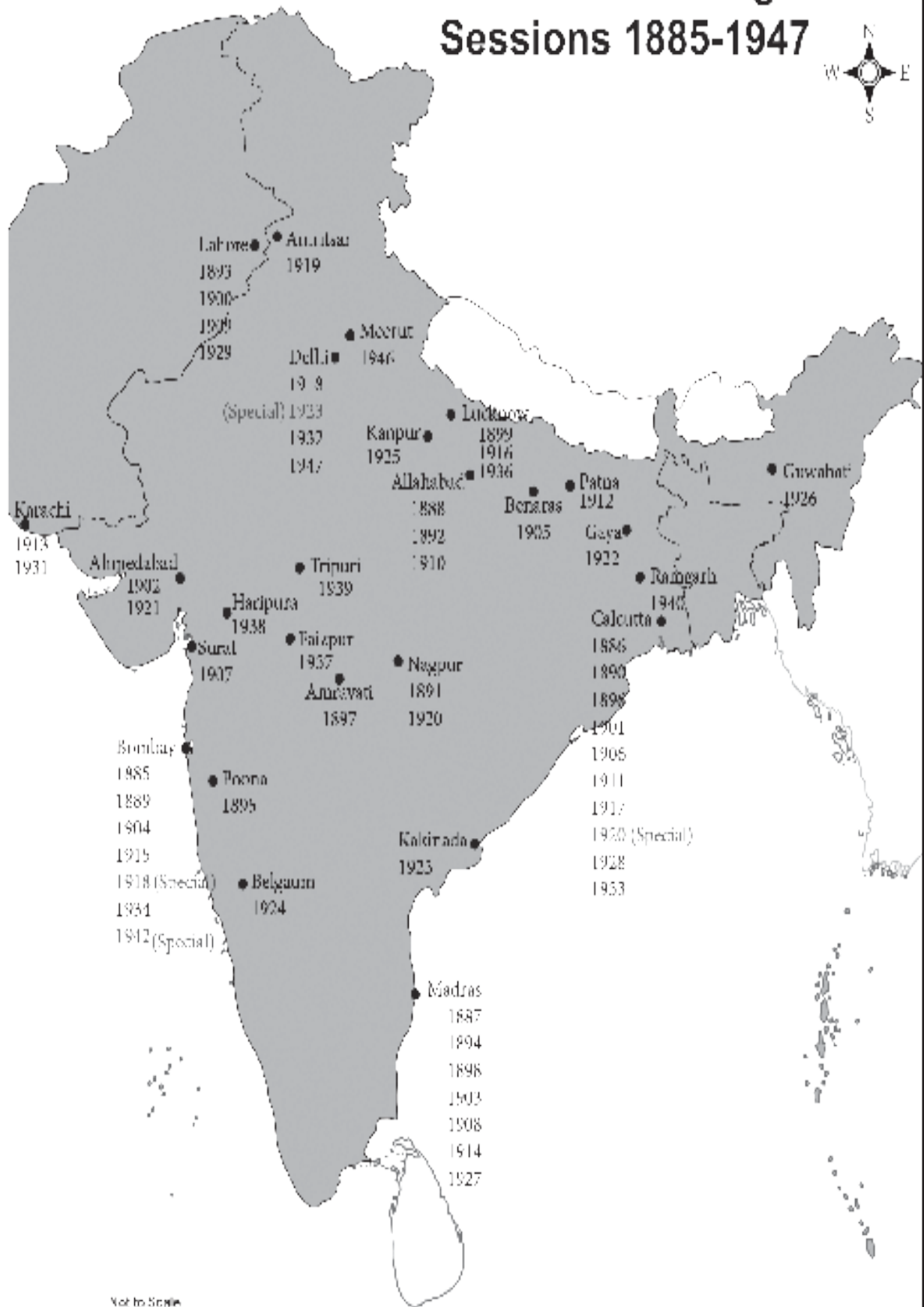
IMPORTANT EVENTS IN WORLD WAR – II 1939-1945

TIME LINE

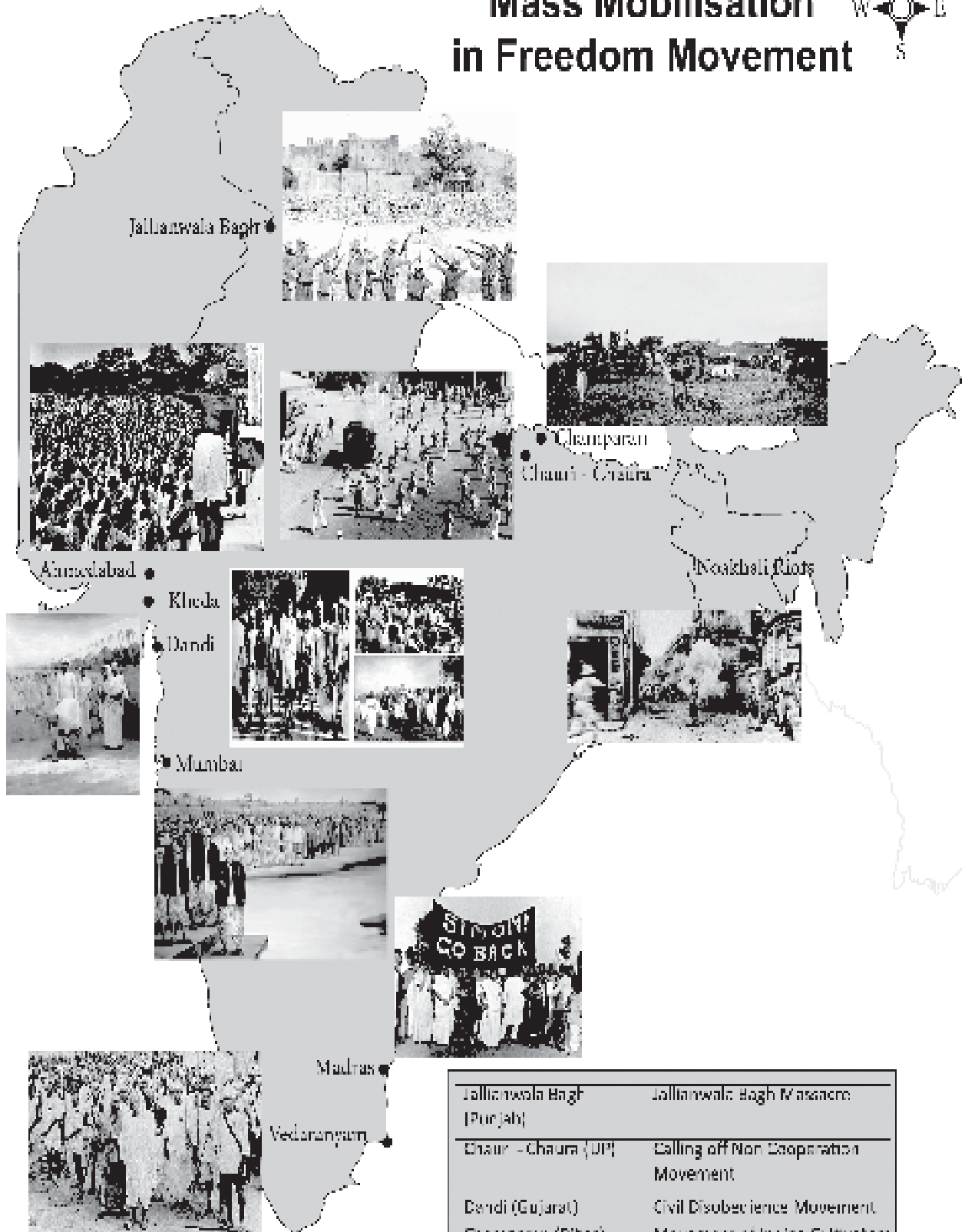
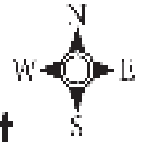
Measurement
1 unit = 10 years



Indian National Congress Sessions 1885-1947



Mass Mobilisation in Freedom Movement



Not to Scale

Jallianwala Bagh (Punjab)	Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
Chauri - Chaura (UP)	Calling off Non-Cooperation Movement
Dandi (Gujarat)	Civil Disobedience Movement
Champaran (Bihar)	Movement of Indigo Cultivators
Kheda (Gujarat)	Peasant Satyagraha
Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Cotton Mill Workers' Satyagraha
Mahas (Maharashtra)	Mahas Satyagraha

