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Authors :

Mr. Ravi Shankar, M.A., M. Phil.

Mrs. Janaki Devi, M.A., M. Ed.

Edited by :

Mrs. Sarojini, M.A., B. Ed.

Reviewed by :

Dr. John Mathew, M.A., M. Phil., Ph.D.

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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** – Edition 2021-22. 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.

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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.

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HISTORY

Unit 1

Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath



Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ↪ The race for colonies leading to rivalry and clashes among the great powers of Europe
- ↪ Emergence of Japan as the strongest and most aggressive power in East Asia
- ↪ Colonialism's impact on Africa
- ↪ Causes, course and results of the First World War
- ↪ Treaty of Versailles and its provisions
- ↪ Causes, course and outcome of the Russian Revolution
- ↪ Foundation, functioning and failure of the League of Nations

EXERCISE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. 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]

2. Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?

- (a) China
- (b) Japan
- (c) Korea
- (d) Mongolia

[Ans. (b) Japan]

3. Who said "imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"?

[PTA-6]

- (a) Lenin
- (b) Marx
- (c) Sun Yat-sen
- (d) Mao Tsetung

[Ans. (a) Lenin]

4. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?
(a) air warfare (b) trench warfare
(c) submarine warfare (d) ship warfare

[Ans. (b) trench warfare]

5. To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belongs?
(a) Britain (b) France
(c) Dutch (d) USA

[Ans. (a) Britain]

6. Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland?
(a) Germany (b) Russia
(c) Italy (d) France

[Ans. (b) Russia]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. Japan forced a war on China in the year _____.
[Ans. 1894]

2. The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of _____ signed in May 1913.
[Ans. London]

3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year _____.
[Ans. 1902]

4. In the Balkans _____ had mixed population.
[Ans. Macedonia]

5. In the battle of Tannenberg _____ suffered heavy losses.
[Ans. Russia]

6. _____ as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference. [Ans. Clemenceau]

7. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____.
[PTA-1] [Ans. 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) Britain attacked Turkey and captured Constantinople
(iv) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.
(a) (i) and (ii) are correct
(b) (i) and (iii) are correct
(c) (iv) is correct
(d) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

[Ans. (d) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct]

2. Assertion (A) : Germany and the United States were producing cheaper manufactured goods and capturing England's markets.

Reason (R) : Both the countries produced required raw material for their industries.

- (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. (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason]

3. 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

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

Ans.

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

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY

1. How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?

Ans. (i) In 1894 Japan forced a war on China. The crushing defeat of China by little Japan in the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) surprised the world.

Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath

(ii) Despite the warning of the three great powers **Russia, Germany and France – Japan** annexed the Liaotung peninsula with **Port Arthur**.

(iii) By this action Japan proved that it was the strongest nation of the East Asia.

2. Name the countries in the Triple Entente. [QY-2019]

Ans. The countries in the Triple Entente were, Britain, France and Russia.

3. What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe? [HY-2019]

Ans. (i) England's jingoism
(ii) France's chauvinism and
(iii) Germany's Kultur were militant forms of nationalism.

4. What do you know of trench warfare? [PTA-3]

Ans. Trench Warfare :

(i) The **Battle of Marne** is a memorable for trench warfare.

(ii) **Trenches or ditches** dug by troops enabled soldiers to safely stand and protect themselves from enemy fire.

(iii) 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?

Ans. (i) Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a remarkable role for **Turkey's rebirth** as a nation.

(ii) Kemal Pasha **modernised** Turkey and **changed it** out of all recognition.

(iii) He put an end to the **Sultanate** and the **Caliphate**.

(iv) The support of the **Soviet Union** was of **great help** to him.

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

Ans. (i) The League appeared to be an organisation of those who were victorious in the First World War. Since it lacked the military power of its own, it could not enforce its decisions.

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(ii) 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

1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War. [PTA-1; HY-2019; Sep-2020]

Ans. European Alliances and Counter - Alliances :

(i) In 1900 five of the **European Great Powers** were divided into two armed camps.

(ii) One camp consisted of the **Central Powers** **Germany, Austria-Hungary** and **Italy**.

(iii) Under the guidance of Bismarck, they had formed the **Triple Alliance in 1882**.

(iv) The other camp consisted of **France and Russia**.

(v) The **Anglo-Japanese Alliance** prompted France to seek an alliance with Britain. Which resulted in the **Entente Cordiale (1904)**.

(vi) Britain subsequently reached an agreement with Russia and formed the **Triple Entente** of Britain, France and Russia.

Violent Forms of Nationalism :

(i) With the growth of nationalism, the attitude of "**my country right or wrong I support it**" developed.

(ii) England's **jingoism**, France's **chauvinism** and Germany's **Kultur** were militant forms of nationalism, contributing decisively to the outbreak of War.

Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor :

(i) Emperor **Kaiser Wilhelm II** of Germany was **ruthlessly assertive and aggressive**.

(ii) Napoleon's defeat at **Trafalgar (1805)**, Germany's **aggressive diplomacy** and rapid building of naval bases convinced Britain that a German navy could be directed only against her.

(iii) Therefore, Britain embarked on a **naval race**, which heightened the tension between the two powers.

Hostility of France towards Germany :

(i) **France and Germany** were old rivals. Bitter memories of the defeat of 1871 and loss of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany rankled in the minds of the French.

(ii) German interference in Morocco added to the **bitterness**.

Imperial Power Politics in the Balkans :

- (i) The **Young Turk Revolution** of 1908, Austria and Russia resumed their activities in the Balkans.
- (ii) Austria announced the annexation of **Bosnia and Herzegovina**.
- (iii) Austria's action aroused intense opposition from Serbia. Germany firmly supported Austria.
- (iv) The enmity between **Austria and Serbia** led to the **outbreak of war in 1914**.

The Balkan Wars :

- (i) Turkey was a powerful country in the south west of Europe in the first half of eighteenth century.
- (ii) Both the Turks and their subjects of different nationalities in the Balkans
- (iii) There were rivalries among Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and later Montenegro for the control of it. In March **1912** they formed the Balkan League.
- (iv) The **Second Balkan War** ended with the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest in **August 1913**.

Immediate Cause :

- (i) The climax to these events in the Balkans occurred in **Sarajevo in Bosnia**.
- (ii) On 28 June 1914 the **Archduke Franz Ferdinand**, heir to Franz Joseph, **Emperor of Austria-Hungary**, was assassinated by Princip, a **Bosnian Serb**.
- (iii) Austria saw in this an opportunity to eliminate Serbia as an independent state.
- (iv) The German violation of **Belgian neutrality** forced Britain to enter war.

2. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany. [PTA-2 & PTA-6]

- Ans. (i)** Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered. All Central Powers were directed to pay war indemnity.
- (ii) The German army was to be limited to **100,000 men**. A small navy was allowed.
 - (iii) The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
 - (iv) All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.

- (v) Germany was forced to revoke the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** (with Russia) and **Bucharest** (Bulgaria).
- (vi) **Alsace-Lorraine** was returned to France.
- (vii) The former Russian territories of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be independent.
- (viii) Poland was recreated.

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

- Ans. (i)** Influenced by the ideas of **Karl Marx**, Lenin believed that the way for freedom was through mass action.
- (ii) Lenin gained the support of a small majority (bolshinstvo), known as **Bolsheviks**, which became the Bolshevik Party. His opponents, in minority (menshinstvo), were called **Mensheviks**.

Provisional Government :

- (i) There were two parallel bodies to take on government functions.
- (ii) One was of the bourgeois politicians of the old state Duma, comprising propertied classes.
- (iii) On the other there were workers' delegates drawn together in a workers' council, or Soviet.
- (iv) The Soviet was dominated by Mensheviks and the minority Bolsheviks were timid and undecided.
- (v) The situation changed with the arrival of Lenin.

Failure of Provisional Government :

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

Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath

Takeover by the Bolshevik Party under Lenin's leadership :

- (i) In October Lenin persuaded the **Bolshevik Central Committee** to decide on immediate revolution.
- (ii) Trotsky prepared a detailed plan. On 7 November the key **government buildings**, were seized by armed factory workers and revolutionary troops.
- (iii) On 8 November 1917 a new Communist government was in office in Russia. Its head this time was Lenin. The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party.

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

Ans. Activities of the League :

- (i) The League was called in to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925.
- (ii) The League was successful in three issues.
- (iii) In 1920 a dispute arose between **Sweden** and **Finland** over the sovereignty of the Aaland Islands.

- (iv) The League ruled that the islands should go to Finland.
- (v) In the following year the League was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia, which was successfully resolved by the League.
- (vi) The third dispute was between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925.
- (vii) Greece invaded Bulgaria, and the League ordered a ceasefire.
- (viii) After investigation it blamed Greece and decided that Greece was to pay reparations.
- (ix) Thus the League had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925.
- (x) By this treaty, Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.
- (xi) Thereafter Germany joined the League and was given a permanent seat on the Council.

VII. ACTIVITY

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

Mark the following countries on the world map.

[PTA-1]

- Ans. 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



* [QY-2019]

GOVT. EXAM QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1 MARK

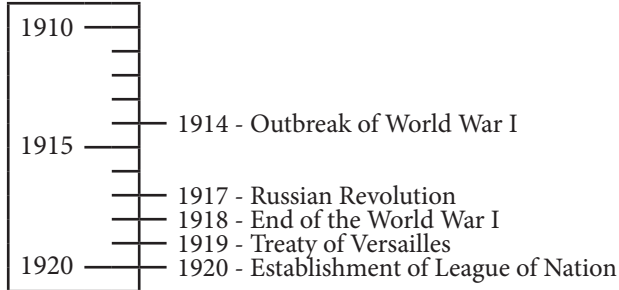
1. The country which won the Battle of Jutland [QY-2019]
(a) Germany (b) England (c) Russia (d) France [Ans. (b) England]
2. Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian Army? [Sep-2020]
(a) Delville (b) Orange State (c) Adowa (d) Algiers [Ans. (c) Adowa]

2 MARKS

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

TIME LINE CHART

[QY-2019]



SCALE
(1 unit = 5 years)

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER: 1 MARK

1. The biggest outcome of the I world war was the _____.

- (a) Green Revolution
- (b) French Revolution
- (c) Russian Revolution
- (d) American Revolution

[Ans. (c) Russian Revolution]

2. A striking feature of nineteenth century was that _____ emerged as the dominant power.

- (a) Asia
- (b) Europe
- (c) Africa
- (d) Australia

[Ans. (b) Europe]

3. 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

[Ans. (c) Manchuria]

4. _____ 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

[Ans. (a) Tsar Nicholas II]

5. At the battle of _____ in 1914, the French succeeded in pushing back the Germans.

- (a) Tannenberg
- (b) Marne
- (c) Danzig
- (d) Balkan

[Ans. (b) Marne]

6. In the eastern front, Russian troops repeatedly defeated the _____.

- (a) French
- (b) Indians
- (c) Austrians
- (d) Germans

[Ans. (c) Austrians]

7. _____ 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

[Ans. (a) Wilson]

8. Lenin was influenced by the ideas of _____.

- (a) Confucius
- (b) Plato
- (c) Mao-Tse-Tung
- (d) Karl Marx

[Ans. (d) Karl Marx]

9. In 1861, Tsar _____ abolished serfdom and emancipated the serfs

- (a) Fredrick
- (b) Peter
- (c) Alexander II
- (d) Nicholas

[Ans. (c) Alexander II]

10. On 23 February 1917, the socialists celebrated _____.

- (a) Mother's day
- (b) International working women's day
- (c) Oceans day
- (d) Environment day

[Ans. (b) International working women's day]

11. _____ was the official newspaper of the communist party of the Soviet Union from 1918 - 1991.

- (a) Pravda
- (b) Moscow times
- (c) Trud
- (d) Vedomosti

[Ans. (a) Pravda]

12. In March 1918, the Treaty of _____ was signed.

- (a) Versailles
- (b) Sevres
- (c) Brest - Litovsk
- (d) London

[Ans. (c) Brest - Litovsk]

- 13.** In 1931 Japan attacked _____
(a) China (b) Manchuria
(c) France (d) Russia
[Ans. (b) Manchuria]
- 14.** In December 1939 Russia was expelled from the league of Nations for her attack on _____
(a) Germany (b) Italy
(c) Austria (d) Finland
[Ans. (d) Finland]
- 15.** In the Russo-Japanese war, Japan defeated Russia and got back _____.
(a) Dauzig (b) Port Arthur
(c) Sakata (d) Miyako
[Ans. (b) Port Arthur]
- 16.** Within Europe _____ held a per-eminent position as the world leader of capitalism.
(a) France (b) Japan
(c) England (d) Germany
[Ans. (c) England]
- 17.** By 1880, most of the _____ countries had been colonised.
(a) Asian (b) African
(c) American (d) Gulf
[Ans. (a) Asian]
- 18.** In Imperialistic aggressions also _____ followed the Europe.
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) India (d) Germany
[Ans. (b) Japan]
- 19.** The Crushing defeat of _____ in the Sino-Japanese War surprised the world.
(a) Japan (b) Italy
(c) India (d) China
[Ans. (d) China]
- 20.** After 1905 _____ took control of Korean domestic and Foreign policy.
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) Italy (d) England
[Ans. (b) Japan]
- 21.** _____ 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) Crypts
[Ans. (a) Turkey]
- 22.** The Balkan League was formed in the year _____.
(a) 1911 (b) 1914
(c) 1912 (d) 1915
[Ans. (c) 1912]
- 23.** The Second Balkan War ended with the signing of the _____.
(a) Locarno Treaty
(b) Treaty of Versailles
(c) Treaty of Bucharest
(d) Treaty of London
[Ans. (c) Treaty of Bucharest]
- 24.** The German violation of Belgian neutrality forced _____ to enter World War I.
(a) Japan (b) America
(c) China (d) Britain
[Ans. (d) Britain]
- 25.** _____ watched the course of the War and in August 1916 joined the Allies.
(a) Montenegro (b) Bulgaria
(c) Rumania (d) Albania
[Ans. (c) Rumania]
- 26.** Germany ultimately surrendered in _____.
(a) Nov. 1918 (b) Dec. 1918
(c) Jan. 1919 (d) Oct. 1918
[Ans. (a) Nov. 1918]
- 27.** As per the Peace Treaty of 1919 _____ was returned to France.
(a) Austria (b) Italy
(c) Alsace-Lorraine (d) Bucharest
[Ans. (c) Alsace-Lorraine]
- 28.** _____ emerged as the money-lender to the world in the aftermath of the World War I.
(a) Japan (b) Germany
(c) Russia (d) America
[Ans. (d) America]
- 29.** On 8 November 1917, a new _____ government was in office in Russia.
(a) Socialist (b) Communist
(c) Tsarist (d) Democratic
[Ans. (b) Communist]
- 30.** _____ was not a member of the league of Nations.
(a) USA (b) Germany
(c) Russia (d) Italy
[Ans. (a) USA]
- 31.** The League of Nations was dissolved in _____.
(a) 1943 (b) 1947
(c) 1945 (d) 1946
[Ans. (d) 1946]

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II. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

- Capitalism inevitably led to _____.
[Ans. Imperialism]
- The industrial achievements of _____ gave her a dominating position in Europe in a latter half of the 19th century.
[Ans. Germany]
- The period from 1867 to 1912 is known as _____.
[Ans. Meiji Era]
- By 1900, practically the whole of _____ was colonised.
[Ans. Africa]
- Britain, France, Russia and Germany also established _____ in china.
[Ans. Spheres of influence]
- _____ Genocide is a frightful example of the massacre of the Balkan wars.
[Ans. Armenian]
- _____ and _____ declared war on the central powers in 1916 and 1917 respectively.
[Ans. Romania and Greece]
- Two peace Conferences were held at in Holland in 1899 and 1907 _____.
[Ans. The Hague]
- In 1914, Russia suffered heavy losses in the _____.
[Ans. battle of Tannenberg]
- The battle of Marne is a memorable one for _____.
[Ans. Trench warfare]
- Between February and July 1916, the Germans attacked _____, the famous fortress in the French line.
[Ans. Verdun]
- The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed on 3rd March _____.
[Ans. 1918]
- German _____ were extremely effective.
[Ans. Submarines]
- In the far east, Japan was able to capture the province of _____ given by the Germans to China in Shantung.
[Ans. Kiauchau]
- In 1916, a naval battle _____ had taken place in the North sea.
[Ans. Battle of Jutland]
- _____ was the famous cruiser which bombarded Madras in 1914.
[Ans. Emden]
- _____, an American ship, was torpedoed by a German submarine in 1917.
[Ans. Lusitania]
- On _____, the peace treaty was signed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. [Ans. 28 June, 1919]
- The I World war gave a great fillip to the _____ in the West and the East.
[Ans. women's movement]
- In Russia _____ and _____ attempted Westernisation without changing the social conditions
[Ans. Peter the great, Catherine II]
- Lenin gained the support of a small majority, known as _____.
[Ans. Bolsheviks]
- Opponents of Lenin in minority were called _____.
[Ans. Mensheviks]
- Tsar _____ of Romanov Dynasty had little experience of Government.
[Ans. Nicholas II]
- On 23 January 1902 Father _____, a priest organised a march of men, women and children in St. Petersburg.
[Ans. Gapon]
- The parliament established by Nicholas was called the _____.
[Ans. Duma]
- In 1916 _____ who had a domineering influence over the Tsar and the Tsarina was murdered.
[Ans. Rasputin]
- During the popular uprisings in 1917, _____ was the capital of the Russian empire.
[Ans. Petrograd]
- The Russian Communist Party could eliminated _____ and _____ in Russia within a record time.
[Ans. poverty, illiteracy]
- Pravda is a Russian word meaning _____.
[Ans. Truth]
- The secretariat of the League of Nations was located at _____.
[Ans. Geneva]
- The International court of Justice was set up in _____.
[Ans. The Hague]
- In October 1932, _____ withdrew Germany from the Conference and the League.
[Ans. Hitler]
- _____ led to frequent clashes between these great powers in Asia, Africa and Europe.
[Ans. National rivalry]
- _____ was the Imperialist Prime Minister of South Africa.
[Ans. Cecil Rhodes]
- Japan entered into an alliance with _____ in 1902.
[Ans. England]
- After the Russo-Japanese War, Japan entered the _____.
[Ans. "Charmed circle of the great Powers"]

37. Under the guidance of _____, they had formed the Triple Alliance in 1882. [Ans. Bismarck]
38. The Anglo-Japanese alliance resulted in the _____ in 1904. [Ans. Entente Cordiale]
39. _____ and _____ were old rivals. [Ans. France, Germany]
40. _____ intentionally recognised the independence of the Sultan of Morocco. [Ans. Kaiser Wilhelm II]
41. The _____ empire extended over the Balkans and across Hungary to Poland [Ans. Ottoman]
42. The _____ is a frightful example of the atrocity of the Balkan wars. [Ans. Armenian Genocide]
43. Turkey was reduced to the area around _____. [Ans. Constantinople]
44. The climax to these events in the Balkans occurred in _____ in Bosnia [Ans. Sarajevo]
45. _____ was the heir to Franz Joseph Emperor of Austria - Hungary [Ans. Franz Ferdinand]
46. _____ and _____ signed the secret Treaty of London in April 1915. [Ans. France, Italy]
47. In the war in Western Front, within a month _____ seemed almost doomed. [Ans. Paris]
48. In 1917, the _____ in Russia was overthrown in a revolution. [Ans. Tsarist Regime]
49. In the War in the middle east, Turks tried to attack _____, but were repulsed. [Ans. Suez Canal]
50. President _____ declared war against Germany in April 1917. [Ans. Wilson]
51. All _____ colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations. [Ans. German]
52. The War conditions led to the rise of _____ movement in India. [Ans. Home Rule]
53. On the abdication of the Tsar, the _____ government which followed, wanted to continue the war. [Ans. bourgeois]
54. Nicholas II encouraged Russian expansion in _____. [Ans. Manchuria]
55. 22 January 1905 is known as _____ in Russian Revolution. [Ans. Bloody Sunday]
56. The Tamil Poet _____ welcomed the Russian Revolution by his poem. [Ans. Bharathiyar]
57. _____ became Prime Minister leading a new coalition of liberals and moderate Socialists. [Ans. Kerensky]
58. The Bolshevik Party was renamed the _____ Party. [Ans. Russian Communist]
59. The First Secretary General of the League of Nations was _____. [Ans. Sir Eric Drummond]
60. The Principle of _____ could not be applied in actual practice. [Ans. Collective Security]
- ### III. 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
[Ans. (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
[Ans. (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct]
3. (i) The Covenant of the League was worked out at the Paris Peace Conference.
(ii) The secretariat was the executive of the League.

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- (iii) Even the small nations in the league possessed the right of veto.
(iv) Germany resigned from the league in 1930.
(a) (i) and (ii) are correct
(b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
(c) (i) and (iii) are correct
(d) (ii) and (iv) are correct

[Ans. (c) (i) and (iii) are correct]

4. **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.

[Ans. (b) Both A and R are correct]

5. **Assertion (A) :** 1914 is a turning point in world history.

Reason (R) : The political and social processes that began in 1789 culminated in the I world war that year (1914) and shaped the course of the twentieth century.

- (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]

6. **Assertion (A) :** During the first three years of the I World War, the united states gave only moral support and valuable material aid to Britain and France.

Reason (R) : They had a very Poor leadership

- (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. (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason]

IV. 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]

2.	(1) Napoleon's defeat	(a)	London
	(2) Princip	(b)	Trotsky
	(3) German Bomb attack	(c)	Trafalgar
	(4) Rhineland	(d)	Bosnian serb
	(5) Soviet of worker's delegates	(e)	Allies

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

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY 2 MARKS

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

- Ans. (i)** 1914 is a turning point in world history.
(ii) The political and social processes that began in 1789 culminated in the First World War that broke out in that year and decisively shaped the course of the twentieth century.
(iii) Historians therefore call this as 'the long nineteenth century'.

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

Ans. The aim of capitalistic industry was to produce more and more. The surplus wealth thus produced was used to build more factories, railways, steamships or other such undertakings.

3. What is a Trust?

Ans. 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.

4. Why did Japan annexe Korea in 1910?

Ans. After 1905 Japan took control of Korean domestic and foreign policy. The assassination of a prominent Japanese diplomat provided the excuse in 1910 for Japan's annexation of Korea.

5. What heightened the tension between Germany and Britain?

- Ans. (i)** Kaiser proclaimed that Germany would be the leader of the world. The German navy was expanded.
(ii) Germany's aggressive diplomacy and rapid building of naval bases convinced Britain that a German navy could be directed only against her. Therefore, Britain embarked on a naval race, which heightened the tension between the two powers.

6. Name the nine states that opposed the central powers.

Ans. Nine states that opposed the Central powers were: Russia, France, Britain, Italy, the United States, Belgium, Serbia, Romania and Greece.

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

Ans. (i) Tsar Nicholas II of Russia suggested to the Powers that they meet together to bring about an era of **universal peace**.

(ii) In response two Peace Conferences were held at **The Hague in Holland in 1899 and 1907**, but in vain.

8. Give an account of the supremacy of Allies in seas

Ans. (i) The epicenter of the struggle was the western front and the seas.

(ii) As the Allies controlled the sea-routes, they cut off the supply of food and other material reaching the Central Powers.

(iii) In **Germany and Austria women and children** suffered from **hunger** and **privation**. Germany attacked England by air.

(iv) Bombs were thrown on London and places where there were major factories.

(v) The Germans introduced **poison gas** and soon both sides resorted to it use.

9. Why did America enter the first World war?

Ans. In January 1917, **Lusitania**, an American ship, was torpedoed by a German submarine. There was a lot of resentment in the USA and President Wilson declared war against Germany in April 1917. America's entry with its enormous resources made Allied victory a foregone conclusion.

10. What were the objectives of the League of Nations?

Ans. (i) 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.

(ii) The League intended to act as **conciliator and arbitrator** and thereby resolve a dispute in its early stages.

(iii) If wars should break out **despite arbitration**, the members should apply sanctions to the aggressor-first economic and then military.

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL:

5 MARKS

1. Write a note on the fall out of the First World war.

Ans. (i) The First World War left a deep impact on European **society and polity**.

(ii) The outcome, in all countries, was imbalance between the sexes-a **shortage of men**.

(iii) Soldiers came to be placed above civilians.

(iv) The War and its aftermath turned out to be a stirring period of history.

(v) 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.

(vi) America entered the War as a debtor country but it emerged as the money-lender to the world in the aftermath of the War.

(vii) Another outstanding event of this period was the awakening of the colonies and their inspired attempts to **gain freedom**.

2. Give an account of popular uprisings in Russia.

Ans. (i) Even on 23 February 1917, when the socialists celebrated **International Working Women's Day** on that day, the Tsar seemed unchallengeable. But he had to abdicate on the morning of 2 March.

(ii) Though none called for strikes fearing that the time was not ripe for **militant action**. The bread shortages among **women textile workers**, many with husbands in the army, forced them to go on strike anyway and march through the factory areas of Petrograd, the capital of the Russian Empire.

(iii) Masses of women workers demanding "**Bread for workers**" waved their arms towards **factory workers** and shouted "**Come out!**" "Stop work!"

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

3. What was the outcome of the Russian Revolution?

Ans. (i) The Russian Communist Party eliminated **illiteracy and poverty** in Russia within a record time.

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- (ii) Russian **industry and agriculture** had developed remarkably.
- (iii) Women were given **equal rights**, including rights to vote.
- (iv) Industries and banks were nationalised. Land was announced as **social property**.
- (v) Land was distributed to poor peasants.
- (vi) Lenin thought the most important factor for the fall of Provisional government was its failure to withdraw from World War.
- (vii) So Lenin immediately appealed for peace.
- (viii) **Unmindful** of the harsh terms dictated by the Central Powers, Lenin opted for withdrawing from the War to concentrate on the formation of new government.
- (ix) In March 1918 the Treaty of Brest–Litovsk was signed.

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

- Ans. (i)** One of the major problems confronting the European powers was how to achieve **disarmament**.
- (ii) In **1925 the Council of the League** set up a commission to hold a Disarmament Conference to sort out the problem.
 - (iii) But the proposed conference materialised only in **February 1932**. In this Conference, Germany's demand of equality of arms with France was rejected. In October Hitler withdrew Germany from the Conference and the League.
 - (iv) Japan attacked Manchuria in **September 1931** and the League condemned Japan.
 - (v) So Japan also followed the example of Germany and resigned from the League.
 - (vi) In the context of Italy's attack on Ethiopia, the League applied sanctions.
 - (vii) As the sanctions came into effect, Italy resigned from the League in 1937.

- (viii) Thereafter the League was a passive witness to events, taking no part in the crises over the Rhineland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.
- (ix) The last decisive action it took was in December 1939 when Russia was expelled for her attack on Finland.
- (x) The Assembly did not meet again and the League of Nations was finally dissolved in 1946.

VII. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS GIVEN UNDER EACH CAPTION.

1. Balkan Wars [GMQP-2019; QY-2019]

(a) Why was Balkan League formed?

- Ans. (i)** The Balkan League was formed by Russia to expel the Turks from the Balkans.
- (ii) 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?

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

(c) Who were defeated in this war?

Ans. The Turkish forces.

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

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

