

SOCIAL STUDIES

10th CLASS



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Part - 2

7. What are the food grain crops?

A. Food grain crops:

The crops which are used for food called food grain crops.

They are 3 types.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Cereals | : Paddy, Wheat, Barley. |
| 2. Millets | : Jowar, Bajra, Maize. |
| 3. Pulses and grams | : Redgram, Black gram, Green gram. |

8. What are the commercial crops?

A. Commercial Crops: The commercial crops are grown particularly for earning more profits. They are four types

1. Fibre crops.
2. Plantation crops.
3. Oil seed crops.
4. Narcotics.

I. Fibre crops

: Cotton, Jute.

II. Plantation crops

: Tea, Coffee, Sugar-cane, Rubber.

III. Oil seed crops

: Ground nut, Palmolin, sunflower.

IV. Narcotics

: Tobacco.

9. What is live stock?

A. Live stock means cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, camels and other animals.

10. What is meant by White Revolution?

A. White Revolution refers to increase of milk production through many developmental programmes.

11. What is meant by Blue Revolution?

A. Blue Revolution refers to increase of fish production through many developmental programmes.

12. Why do marine fishing is very predominant on West Coast?

A. The west coast is highly attributed to fish production, because:

1. The broad continental shelf.
2. There are more phosphate and nitrogen contents in the water.
3. In this water plankton is heavy.
4. Plankton is the food for fish.
5. All these factors helped the higher fish production on west coast.



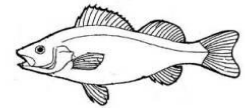
Barley



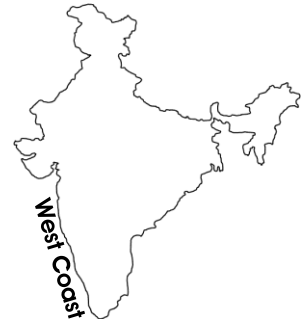
Jowar



Bajra



Blue Revolution



Maize



Redgram



Black gram



Green gram



Jute



Rubber



Coffee



Palmolin

9. MINERAL RESOURCES

25

BITS

1. Minerals are four types: they are **Metallic, non-Metallic, Fuel, Atomic minerals**.
2. **Metallic** Minerals are Iron, Manganese, Bauxite, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Chromite, Gold, Silver, Tungsten, Tin.
3. **Non- Metallic** Minerals are Mica, Lime Stone, Gypsum, Apatite, Barytes, Asbestos, Graphite, Kyanite, Magnesite, Sillimanite, Steatite, Dolomite, Diamond, Salt.
4. **Fuel Minerals** are Petroleum, coal, Lignite, Natural Gas.
5. **Atomic Minerals** are Uranium, Thorium, Monazite.
6. The maximum energy producing mineral in India is **Coal**.
7. Monopoly in Gypsum production is **Rajasthan**.
8. One of the important mineral belts in India is **Himalayan** region.
9. The producer of Manganese in the world India as **Third place**.
10. India is Deficient in **copper** production.
11. Most of the Iron ore deposits are located in the **Archaean rocks**.
12. **Mica** is an indispensable mineral in Electrical and Electronics industry.
13. In Mica production India had **first** place in the world.
14. The important iron ores of India are **Hematite and Magnetite**.
15. The important lignite coal field is **Neyveli**.
16. Thorium and uranium are richly found in **monazite sand** deposits.
17. Lead and Zinc occur in association among **crystalline schist**.
18. The mineral **Manganese** is used for photography.



Mineral Resources



Uranium



Thorium



Monazite

Mineral	First Place	Uses	Special Note
Iron	Jharkhand	Machinery, Weapons, Transport	Mayurbhanj
Manganese	Odisha	Bleaching powder	India 3rd place
Bauxite	Jharkhand	Manufacture of Alluminium	Ore for Alluminium - use in automobiles
Copper	Jharkhand		
Lead & Zink	Rajasthan	Storage batteries	
Chromite	Odisha	Stainless steel	
Gold	Karnataka	ornaments	Kolar
Silver	Rajasthan	ornaments	
Tungsten	Rajasthan	bulb filaments	
Tin	Bihar	Electrical goods	Deficient in tin
Mica	Bihar	Electrical & electronics	India is the largest producer
Lime stone	A. P.	cement, sugar, fertilizers	
Gypsum	Rajasthan	cement, fertilizers	Rajasthan is monopoly
Apatite	Jharkhand	Fertilizers	importing from Jordan
Barytes	A. P.	paint, paper, textiles	leather industry
Asbestos	Jharkhand	pipes, sheets	
Graphite	A. P.	atomic reactors, pencils	
Kayanite	Jharkhand	ceramic , electrical	
Magnesite	Tamilnadu		
Sillimanite	Meghalaya	Electric porcelains, sparking plugs	
Steatite	Rajasthan		
Dolomite	Odisha		
Diamond	M. P.	ornaments	
Salt	Gujarat	use in food	
Coal	Jharkhand	railways, iron&steel, power	Jharia
Lignite	Tamilnadu	low grade coal	Naively
Petroleum	Assom		
Natural Gas	Gujarat	Power, fertilizers	Combay and Ankaleswar, Bombay high
Uranium	Jharkhand	nuclear power	
Thorium	Tamilnadu	nuclear power	
Monazite	Kerala		

Question and Answers

1. Into How many groups our Indian Minerals classified?

- A. Minerals are four types: they are Metallic, non-Metallic, Fuel, Atomic minerals.
 2. Metallic Minerals are Iron, Manganese, Bauxite, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Chromite, Gold, Silver, Tungsten, Tin.
 3. Non- Metallic Minerals are Mica, Lime Stone, Gypsum, Apatite, Barytes, Asbestos, Graphite, Kyanite, Magnesite, Sillimanite, Steatite, Dolomite, Diamond, Salt.
 4. Fuel Minerals are Petroleum, coal, Lignite, Natural Gas.
 5. Atomic Minerals are Uranium, Thorium, Monazite.



Iron

2. Name any four Metallic minerals.

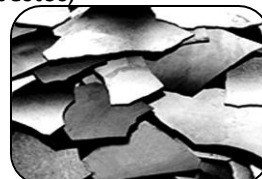
1. Iron.
2. Manganese
3. Bauxite
4. Copper
5. Lead
6. Zinc
7. Chromite
8. Gold
9. Silver
10. Tungsten.



Silver



Gold



Manganese



Bauxite

3. What are the fuel minerals? What is their use?

The minerals which are burnt as fuels to generate power are known as fuel minerals.

1. Coal
2. Lignite
3. Petroleum
4. Natural Gas



Coal



Natural Gas



Copper

Uses of Fuel minerals

1. Used as fuel for steam engines.
2. Used as to generate thermal power.

4. Name the four atomic minerals. What is their use?

Atomic Minerals:-

1. Uranium
2. Thorium
3. Monazite
4. Titanium

Titanium



Lead

Uses of atomic Minerals :- These are used in the generation of Nuclear power.

5. Classify the minerals of India on the basis of their availability?

India's mineral resources can be classified into three groups on the basis of their availability.

I. Minerals in which India is exportable surplus:

Iron ore, mica, manganese, Chromite, titanium, bauxite, granite, silica, Steatite, monazite, thorium.

II. Minerals in which India is considered self-sufficient:

Coal, Aluminium, limestone, gypsum, Barytes.

III. Minerals in which India is deficit in Production:

Petroleum, copper, lead zinc, tin, silver, nickel, graphite, tungsten, mercury.



Zinc



Chromite

6. Mention the Important mineral belts identified in the country?

The Important mineral belts in India:

1. Damodar valley area or the Bihar – Orissa – West Bengal belt.
2. Central India or Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra belt.
3. The Deccan part of Andhra Pradesh.
4. Karnataka area.
5. Tamilnadu area.
6. Kerala Belt.
7. Central Rajasthan – Gujarat.
8. The Himalayan region.



Mica



Lignite



Tungsten

10. INDUSTRIES

27

1. **Agro based** industries are Textiles, tobacco, leather, sugar, vegetable oils, Rubber, spices and Milk Industry.
2. **Mineral based** industries are Iron & steel, Cement, Ship building, oil refining industry.
3. **Forest based** industries are Paper, Matchstick, plywood, lac, timber, gum and honey industry.
4. The first cotton textile industry constructed in **Kolkata**.
5. The cotton textile industry is concentrated around **Mumbai** and **Ahmedabad**.
6. The few important centers for woolen industry are **Dhariwal, Mumbai, Kanpur, Bangalore**.
7. The few important centers for silk industry are **Mysore, Kanchi, Varanasi, Amritsar, Srinagar**.
8. Karnataka state holds the monopoly in **silk** products.
9. **Asom, Maharashtra, Gujarat** and **Andhra Pradesh** are the places producing petroleum in India.
10. The biggest oil Refinery in India is located at **Madhura**.
11. The important oil refinery in the west coast is **Trombay**.
12. Nunmathi is an **oil refinery**.
13. **Paper industry** is largely located in West Bengal, Maharashtra, A.P. And Madhya Pradesh.
14. A Paper mill situated in A.P. is **Rajahmundry**.
15. **Limestone, dolomite, China clay, gypsum and coal** are the raw materials for cement industry.
16. The first cement factory in India was built in 1904 in **Chennai**.
17. **Limestone** is the chief raw material for Cement industry.
18. Raw materials required for iron and steel industry are **Iron-ore, Manganese, Chromite, Cooking coal, Limestone, Dolomite**.
19. First Iron industry established in the year 1907 in **Jamshedpur**.
20. The Rourkela steel plant was built with the collaboration of **Germany**.
21. The Durgapur steel plant was setup with the assistance of **Britain**.
22. Bhilai steel plant was setup with the assistance of **Russia**.
23. Bhilai steel plant was constructed in **Madhya Pradesh**. (Now in Chhattisgarh)
24. Bokaro Steel plant was setup with the assistance of **Russia**.
25. Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai steel plants are established in the year **1959**.
26. Bokaro steel plant established in the year **1964**.
27. Most of the steel plants were established under **public sector**.
28. **TISCO** means Tata Iron and Steel Company.
29. **IISCO** means Indian Iron and Steel Company.
30. Jute textiles are famous in **West Bengal**.
31. The **Jute industry** is largely concentrated along the Hooghly river near Kolkata.
32. Sugar Industry is famous in **Uttar Pradesh**.
33. Hindustan shipyard is situated in **Visakhapatnam**.
34. Garden Reach ship builders Ltd. Situated in **Kolkata**.
35. Cochin shipyard is situated in **Kerala** state in Cochin.
36. Mazagon dock shipyard is situated in **Mumbai**.
37. The facilities like **electricity, Transport, water supply** etc., called as infrastructural facilities.
38. Chota Nagapur region is often compared to **Rhur** region of West Germany.



Bombay high



Industries



Textile industry



Textile industry

Question and Answers

1. What are the favourable factors for the development of cotton textiles in and around Mumbai and Ahmedabad centres?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. 1. Availability of raw cotton | -: Raw cotton is available in Maharashtra and Gujarat. |
| 2. Vast cotton growing areas | -: There are vast cotton growing areas in Maharashtra |
| 3. Humid climate | -: The humid climate of the states is suitable for getting cotton. |
| 4. Cheap and skilled labour | -: Adequate supply of cheap and skilled labour in around these areas. |
| 5. Banking facility | -: Good financial and credit facilities are there in both the cities. |
| 6. Port facility | -: There are excellent port facilities in Mumbai. |
| 7. Hydro Power | -: There is adequate hydro power supply. |
| 8. Market facilities | -: A good market from middle east and western countries |
| 9. Good climate | -: Availability of humid climate and supply of water for cotton crop |

2. Why the location of sugar industry is strictly confine to very close vicinity of sugarcane growing area?

A. Reasons :

1. Sugar industry is the second most important Agro - based industry.
2. This industry is based upon the cash crop sugarcane.
3. After the harvest the sugarcane, it is to be immediately processed.
4. Otherwise the sucrose content declines with the lapse of time.
5. The production of sugar depends upon the sucrose content.
6. So, the sugar industry is to be located near the place of sugarcane cultivation.



Sugar cane

3. Name the raw materials required for iron and steel industry.

A. Raw materials required for iron and steel industry:

1. Iron – ore.
2. Manganese.
3. Chromite.
4. Cooking coal.
5. Limestone.
6. Dolomite.



Dolomite



Limestone



Tobacco



Silk worm

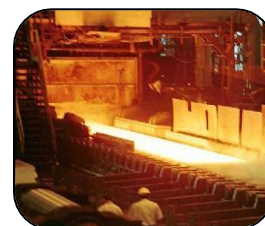
4. Name the oil refineries located in India.

A. Oil refineries in India: India has 12 oil refineries. They are

1. Assam oil company at Digboi in Assam.
2. Two refineries in Trombay in Maharashtra.
3. Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.
4. Nunmati near Gauhati in Assam.
5. Barauni in Bihar.
6. Koyali in Gujarat.
7. Chennai in Tamil Nadu.
8. Cochin in Kerala.
9. Haldia near Kolkata.
10. Bongaigaon in Assam.
11. Mathura in Uttar Pradesh.



Oil refineries



Steel Industry

5. What are the facilities required for ship building industry and name the major ship building units?

A. Required facilities for ship building Industry:

1. Deep navigable water.
2. A large area of level land.
3. Nearness to raw materials.
4. Cheap and highly skill technical labour.

The Important Ship yards:

1. The Hindustan ship yard at Visakhapatnam.
2. The Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited at Kolkata.
3. The Cochin ship yard at Cochin.
4. The Mazagon Dock Limited at Mumbai.



Cement Industry



Nunmati oil refinery

6. What is an industrial region?

Industrial region:

- A. The region which has a large concentration of one or different types of Industries is called an industrial region.

7. What are the major industrial regions in India?

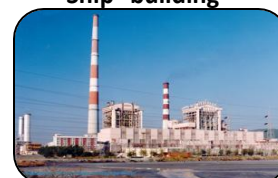
A. The major industrial Regions in India:

1. The Hooghly belt.
2. The Mumbai – Poona belt.
3. The Ahmedabad -Baroda belt.
4. The Madurai- Coimbatore – Bangalore belt.
5. The Chota Nagapur belt.
6. The Mathura – Delhi – Shaharanpur – Ambala belt.

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Ship building



Industrial region

11. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

- Four types of transports are there. They are **Railways, Roadways, Airways, Waterways.**
- Railways are three types. They are **Narrow gauge, Metre gauge, Broad gauge.**
- The Broad gauge Railway line width is **1.69 Metres or 169 cm.**
- Metre gauge railway line width is **1 Mt. or 100 cm.**
- The narrow gauge railway line width is **0.77 Mt. or 77 cm.**
- The first railway line of **34 km.** Length was laid by Dalhousie between **Thane and Mumbai** in **1853.**
- Challenges of Indian Railways are **Electrification and Gauge conversion.**



Railways



Dalhousie



RAILWAY ZONES AND ITS HEAD QUARTERS

Railway zone	Headquarter	State
1. Eastern Railway	Kolkata	West Bengal
2. Western Railway	Mumbai	Maharashtra
3. Northern Railway	New Delhi	New Delhi
4. Southern Railway	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
5. Central Railway	Mumbai	Maharashtra
6. North - Eastern Railway	Ghorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh
7. North - Western Railway	Jaipur	Rajasthan
8. South - Eastern Railway	Kolkata	West Bengal
9. South - Western Railway	Bangalore	Karnataka
10. East central Railway	Hazipur	Bihar
11. West central Railway	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
12. North central Railway	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
13. South central Railway	Secunderabad	Andhra Pradesh
14. North – East frontier Railway	Maligoan (Gauhati)	Assam
15. East coast railway	Bhubaneswar	Odesa
16. South – Eastern central railway	Bilaspur	Chattisgarh



Broad gauge



Meter gauge



Narrow gauge

Roadways



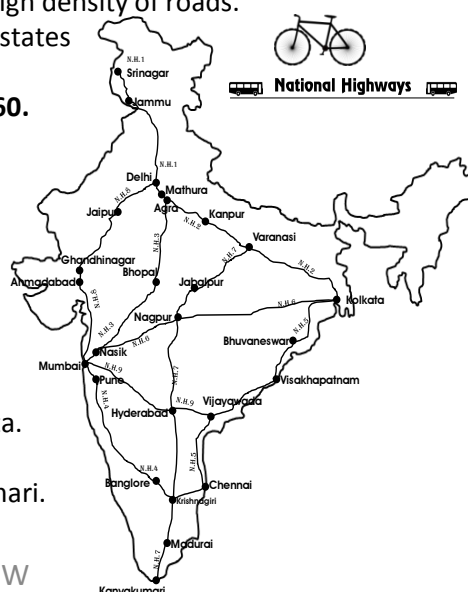
- Roadways are four types. 1. National, 2. State highways, 3. District roads, 4. Village roads, 5. Border roads.
- The Longest national highway in India is **N.H.7 (2325 km).**
- Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra** are the states with high density of roads.
- Jammu Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur** are the states very badly served by roads.
- The border roads development board was set up in **1960.**
- World's highest road is **Manali to Leh.**
- Maharashtra** state has the highest density of roads.



National Highways

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

- NH1 – Srinagar – Delhi.
- NH2 – Delhi – Madhura – Agra – Varanasi – Kolkata.
- NH3 – New Delhi – Mumbai.
- NH4 – Mumbai – Pune – Bangalore – Chennai.
- NH5 – Chennai – Vijayawada – Bhubaneswar – Kolkata.
- NH6 – Kolkata – Nagapur – Mumbai.
- NH7 – Varanasi –Hyderabad – Bangalore – Kanya kumari.
- NH8 – New Delhi – Jaipur – Mumbai.
- NH9 – Mumbai – Pune – Hyderabad – Vijayawada.



Airways:

1. In India international airports are **1. Mumbai, 2. Kolkata, 3. Delhi, 4. Chennai, 5. Tiruvananthapuram, 6. Hyderabad.**
2. Airways are two types. They are **Air India, Indian Airlines.**
3. Domestic air services are run by **Indian Airlines Limited.**
4. **Air India authority** provides international air services from India.
5. International air services are run by **Air India.**
6. **IAAI** means International Airport Authority of India.

**Waterways:**

1. Waterways are two types. They are Inland waterways, Oceanic transport.
2. The Buckingham navigation canal connects the two states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
3. We can see the back waters, Lagoons in Kerala.

**MEANS OF COMMUNICATION**

1. The posts, the telegraph, the telephone and the wireless, fax and electronic mail, web and internet are the different **means of communication.**
2. **India** has the largest network of post offices in the world.
3. The modern communication facility is **Electronic mail.**
4. **The Metro channel** is meant for to connect six metros.
5. **The satellite channel** meant for sending Money orders quickly.
6. **The green channel** meant for giving priority to local mail.
7. **The Rajdhani channel** meant for connects New Delhi to other capital cities of the states.
8. **The Business channel** meant for business correspondence.



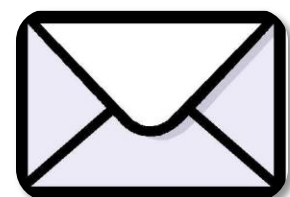
Telephone



Wireless



Fax



Electronic Mail



Internet

Question and Answers**1. What are the different means of transport?**

A. The different means of transport are:

1. Railways.
2. Roadways.
3. Airways.
4. Waterways.

2. What are the different gauges of the Indian railways?

A. The Indian railways have three gauges. They are

1. Broad gauge Railway line : width is 1.69 Mts.
2. Meter gauge railway line : width is 1- 00 Mts.
3. Narrow gauge railway line : width is 0.77 Mts.

3. Why are the means of transport and communication called the “life lines” of a country? / What are the advantages of transport system?

1. A well developed transport system leads to cultural integration.
2. It provides an interaction among the people of various places.
3. It helps for the development of agricultural sector.
4. Transport helps the development of mining and industry.
5. It promotes compatible marketing system.
6. Transport encourages good volume of national trade and commerce.
7. Good transport system increases the urbanisation process.
8. It reduces the isolation between villages, regions.
9. It helps daily commuters to move freely to take up their jobs.
10. In times of national emergencies like wars, famines, cyclones transport plays a very important role.
11. Transport solves unemployment.
12. Transport helps the supply of new ideas and knowledge.

4. How are the Roadways better than Railways? / What are the advantages of road transport, when compared to railway transport?

1. Flexibility:-

Roads are more convenient and more flexible.

2. Low investment:-

The investment is also much less than railways.

3. Easy to construct:-

Roads are more easy to construct and maintain.

4. Ideal for short distances:-

Road transport is ideal for short distance and movement of goods.

5. Advantage to agriculture:-

Roads are useful to farmers to transport goods and develop markets.

6. Connect several places:-

In a vast country like India it is possible to connect villages.

7. General Employment:-

It creates employment for many people.

8. More Useful :-

Roads are more useful than railways for moving tanks, machines.

9. Must in mountain regions:-

Roads are must in mountainous regions. It is impossible to construct railways.

10. Quicker and convenient:-

Road transport is quicker, more convenient.



National Highways



State Highways



District Roads



Village roads

5. Name the different types of roads.

A. Types of roads:

1. **National Highways** :- The roads which are connecting state capitals.
2. **State Highways** :- The roads which are connecting State capitals with District headquarters.
3. **District Roads** :- The roads which are connecting District headquarters with all towns.
4. **Village roads** :- The roads which are connecting different villages.

6. What are the challenges of Indian railways?

A. The challenges of Indian Railways:

1. Electrification.
2. Track conversion.

7. Name the International Airports in India?

A. International Airports:

1. Kolkata - Netaji Subash Chandra Bose International Airport.
2. Hyderabad - Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad.
3. Chennai - Annadurai International Airport.
4. Mumbai - Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport.
5. Delhi - Indira Gandhi International Airport.
6. Tiruvananthapuram - Trivandrum International airport.



8. Name the different means of communications.

A. Means of communications:

1. The post.
2. The telegraph.
3. The telephone.
4. The wireless.
5. The fax.
6. E – Mail.



Telephone



Wireless



Fax



Electronic Mail



Internet

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KS BOOKS



Hyderabad:

1. **Hyderabad** is one of the most important historical cities.
2. The Golkonda fort marks the glory of the **Qutub Shahis**.
3. There are many interesting places like **Salarjung Museum, Tank Bund, Birla Mandir, Assembly Bhavan**.
4. **Hyderabad** is the capital city of Andhra Pradesh.
5. **ICRISAT, BHEL, HMT, ECIL, ALLWYN** are located in Hyderabad.
6. **Musi** river is flowing in the midst of Hyderabad.

Tirupati:

1. **Tirupati** is one of the most famous pilgrim centres in South India.
2. It is located in Chittoor district.
3. Tirupati is located in the mountain ranges of Sheshachalam hills.
4. In Tirumala there is a famous temple of Lord Venkateswara.
5. Tirupati is also a center for educational institutions.

Bangalore:

1. **Bangalore** is the capital city of Karnataka.
2. **Bangalore** is famous for silk industry.
3. **Bangalore** is located at about 900 mts, above the sea level.
4. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) was setup in **Bangalore**.

Delhi:

1. **Delhi** is the capital city of India.
2. Delhi is a cosmopolitan city.
3. Delhi is situated on the right bank of the river Yamuna.
4. Places of interest in Delhi are Parliament, Rashtrapati Bhavan, Red Fort and India Gate.
5. Delhi city comprises of Old Delhi and New Delhi.
6. IIT, UGC, NCERT and IGNOU are situated in Delhi.

Ooty:

1. Ooty is situated in Nilgiri hills.
2. Ooty is also called as udagamandalam.

Srinagar:

1. Srinagar is the summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir state.
2. Srinagar is situated in the beautiful valley of Kashmir.
3. It is in the lesser Himalayas range.
4. Many canals run through the city.
5. The curious grouping of the houses and luxurious cottages, increase the beauty.
6. The town has facilities for skating.
7. Srinagar is a paradise among the tourist centres of the world.
8. The city is famous for mosques like Jami Masjid and Hazrat Bal Mosque.
9. There is beautiful Dal Lake with house boating.

Varanasi:

1. Varanasi is famous for Viswanath Temple.
2. It is in Uttar Pradesh.

Mount Abu:

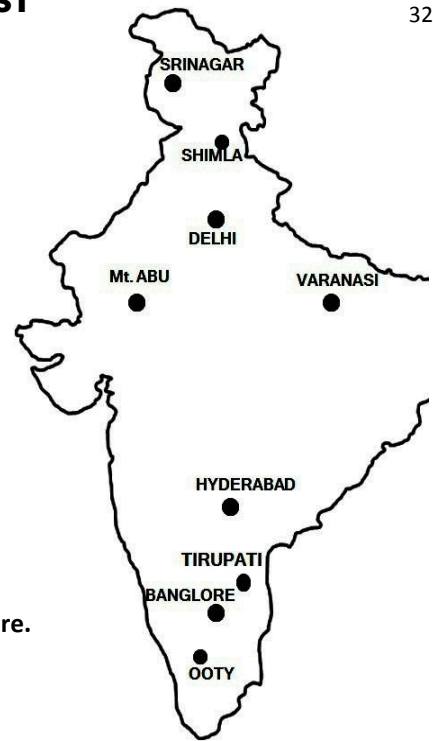
1. Abu hills are the part of Aravali ranges.
2. Aravali mountains are one of the world's oldest fold mountains.
3. Dilwara Jain Temple is in Mount Abu.
4. Mount Abu is the important hill station in Rajasthan.

Simla:

1. Simla is the capital city of Himachal Pradesh.
2. Apple gardens are famous in Himachal Pradesh.
3. Simla is one of the hill stations.

Bits:

1. **BHEL** means Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.
2. **HMT** means Hindustan Machine Tools.
3. **NRSA** means National Remote Sensing Agency.
4. **ICRISAT** means International Crop Research Institute of Semi Arid Tropics.
5. **ECIL** means Electronics Corporation of India Limited.
6. **NCERT** means National Council of Educational Research and Training.
7. **IIT** means Indian Institute of Technology.
8. **ISRO** means Indian Space Research Organisation.

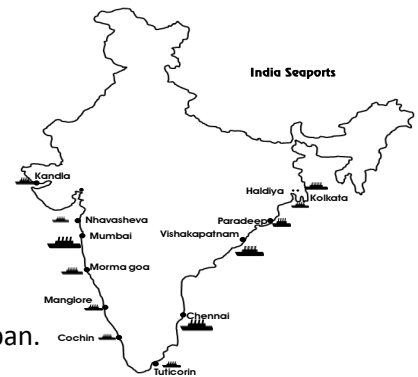


Beauty of Srinagar

13. SEA PORTS AND TOWNS

BITS

1. In India **12** major seaports are there. They are under control of central government.
2. East coast sea ports are **1. Kolkata, 2. Haldia, 3. Paradeep, 4. Visakhapatnam, 5. Chennai, 6. Tuticorin.**
3. West coast sea ports are **1. Kandla, 2. Nava Sheva 3. Mumbai, 4. Marma Goa, 5. New Mangalore, 6. Cochin.**
4. In India **139** small seaports are there.
5. **Harbour** is not useful for Imports and Exports.
6. A **port** has the facilities of loading and unloading cargo. A **harbour** does not have those facilities.
7. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the India's trade done by the **Mumbai** Seaport. The biggest port in terms of sea-borne trade.
8. The largest and centrally located port in the west coast is **Mumbai** Seaport.
9. Chennai port was built in the year of **1859**.
10. The second biggest port in India is **Chennai**.
11. **Chennai** port is the man made port.
12. **Chennai** port is the port of Coromandel Coast.
13. **Cochin Seaport** is also known as Queen of Arabian Sea.
14. The major sea port of Malabar Coast is **Cochin**.
15. **Cochin** port is located on the cross roads of East – West.
16. **Paradeep** port belongs to the state of Odisha.
17. **Visakhapatnam** Seaport is a natural harbour.
18. **Iron ore** is the important export from Visakhapatnam to Japan.
19. **Kolkata** port is located on the bank of river Hooghly.
20. The port located on the bank of the river in India is **Kolkata** seaport.
21. Kandla seaport is situated in **Gujarat**. It was completed in 1957.
22. Marma Goa is in the state of **Goa**.
23. Natural harbours are found along a fairly **Indented** coastline.

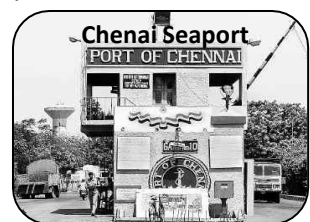


Mumbai Seaport:

1. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the India's trade done by the Mumbai Seaport.
2. The largest and centrally located port in the west coast is Mumbai Seaport.

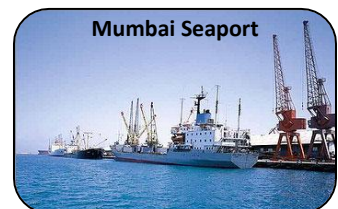
Chennai Seaport:

1. 15% of the India's trade done by the Chennai Seaport.
2. Chennai port was built in the year of 1859.
3. The second biggest port in India is Chennai.
4. Chennai port is the man made port.
5. Chennai port is the port of Coromandel coast.
6. Chennai port is the oldest port in India.



Visakhapatnam Seaport:

1. 12.5% of the India's trade done by the Visakhapatnam Seaport.
2. Visakhapatnam Seaport is a land locked natural harbour.
3. Visakhapatnam Seaport is the port of Coromandel coast.
4. Iron ore is the important export from Visakhapatnam to Japan.



Kolkata Seaport:

1. 11% of the India's trade done by the Kolkata Seaport.
2. Kolkata port is located on the bank of river Hooghly.

Cochin Seaport:

1. It is a strategic location of the South – West Coast.
2. It is also known as Queen of Arabian Sea.
3. The major sea port of Malabar coast is Cochin.
4. Cochin port is located on the cross roads of East – West.



Question and Answers

34

1. Distinguish between a harbour and a port.

A. Harbour :

1. A harbour does not have facilities of loading and unloading cargo.
2. It provides shelter to the sailing vessels.
3. For example Visakhapatnam Harbour.

Port:

1. A port has the facilities of loading and unloading cargo.
2. It is a gateway between land and sea.
3. For example Chennai port.



Harbour



Port

2. What are the problems faced by the Kolkata port?

What is its consequence?

A. The problems faced by the Kolkata port:

1. Kolkata port is located on the bank of river Hooghly.
2. The port has the problem of silt accumulation in the Hooghly river.
3. During dry season the port faces the lack of depth of water.
4. It has less number of berths.
5. Paradeep and Visakhapatnam ports reduced the importance of Kolkata port.



Light house in port

3. Give the important advantages of Mumbai to become the largest port in the country.

A. Advantages of Mumbai port

1. The length, width and depth are suitable for the transport.
2. ¼ of the India's trade done by the Mumbai Seaport.
3. The largest and centrally located port in the west coast is Mumbai Seaport.
4. It has natural deep water harbour. The ships coming through the Suez canal first touch Mumbai port.
5. Mumbai is the largest city in India.
6. Mumbai is the largest industrial centre with exports and imports through this port.
7. Mumbai has well connected roadways, railways, and airways.
8. It has all the necessary facilities to repair big ships.
9. It has own oil terminal.
10. It has four docks.
11. Mumbai seaport exports raw cotton, yarn, textiles, mica, machinery and cars.
12. It imports petroleum fertilisers, chemicals, medicines and newsprint.



Paradeep seaport



conveyor belt

4. Why all the natural harbours are not becoming major ports?

1. Natural harbours are found along a fairly Indented coastline.
2. All the natural harbours will not be developed as major ports.
3. Some natural harbours do not have a productive and a well connected hinterland.
4. The exports of the harbours may not be profitable.
5. The imports of these harbours may not be of much significance.
6. So all the natural harbours are not becoming major ports.



Kochin seaport



Marma Goa seaport



Tuticorin seaport



Kandla seaport



Haldia

14. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

35

BITS

- Exports and imports of goods and services to other countries are called **international trade**.
- India's exports can be classified into 5 categories.
They are **1. Agriculture and allied goods. 2. Ores and minerals. 3. Manufactured goods. 4. Crude and petroleum products. 5. Others.**
- India's imports can be classified into 7 categories. They are: **1. Food & allied. 2. Fuel. 3. Fertilisers. 4. Capital goods. 5. Paper and News print.**
- The largest group of imports is **Petroleum (24.7%)**.
- The largest group of exports is **Manufactured goods (75.5%)**.
- OPEC** means Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
- The largest buyer of Indian goods is **United States of America**.
- Japan** is the most important country In Asia for the destination of exports.
- The most important buyer for Indian Iron Ore is **Japan**.
- The single largest item of import in our country is **Petroleum**.
- The **foreign trade** of a country consists of both Imports and Exports.
- The destination of exports and the origin of imports is called **Direction of Foreign trade**.
- The volume of imports in agricultural products is **considerably reduced**.
- The country has maximum imports from India is **USA**.



International Trade



Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries



Foreign trade



Foreign trade



Manufactured goods



Fuel

Question and Answers

1. What is foreign trade and why is it a must?

A. Foreign trade:

- Exports and imports of goods and services to other countries are called foreign trade.

Foreign trade is must because:

- The distribution of natural resources are not equal.
- No country is self-sufficient in all raw materials.
- The surplus resources must be exported.
- The deficient must be imported.
- International trade raises the purchasing power and standard of people.
- Foreign trade helps a country to become a developed country.
- A country can gain by both exporting and importing.
- So, International Trade is a must.

2. What do you understand by the direction of foreign trade?

- The destination of exports and the origin of imports is called Direction of Foreign trade.
- Direction of foreign trade consists of exports and imports.

3. What is the composition of exports of India?

- India's exports can be classified into 5 categories. They are:

- Agriculture and allied goods.
- Ores and minerals.
- Manufactured goods.
- Crude and petroleum products.
- Others.

4. What is the composition of imports of India?

- India's imports can be classified into 7 categories. They are:

- Food and allied.
- Fuel.
- Fertilisers.
- Capital goods.
- Paper and News print.
- Unclassified items.
- Others.

5. What will happen if there is imbalance between exports and Imports?

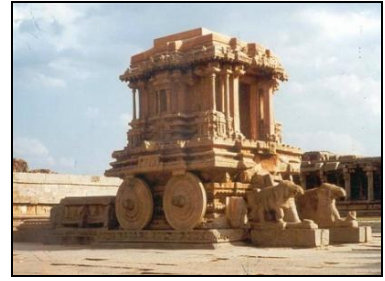
- If exports are more than imports, there will be economic development in the country.
- If imports are more than exports, that country will be called as under developed country.



Jantar Mantar, New Delhi



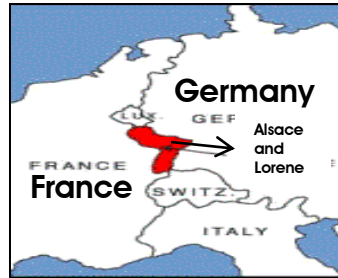
Hazara Rama Swamy Temple



Vithala Swamy Temple



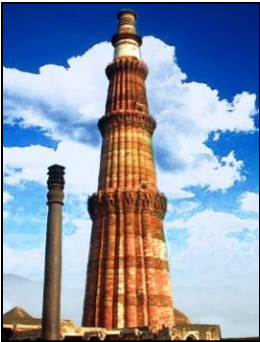
Battle of nations (Leipzig war) 1813



Alsace and Lorene in Germany

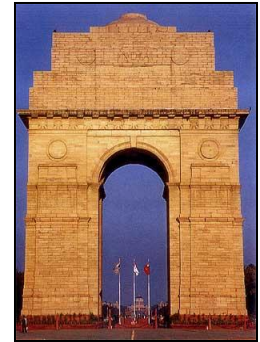


Nalanda Buddhist Monastery



Qutub Minar

HISTORY



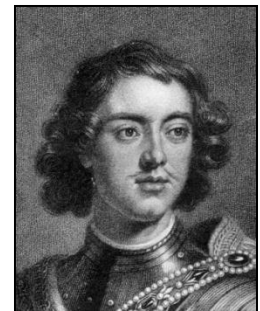
India gate

The British Naval
Commander Nelson

Leopold



Napoleon 3



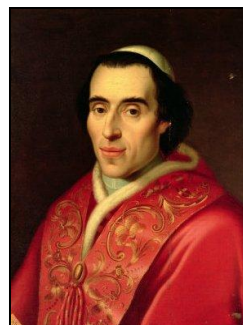
Peter the great Russia



Louis Blanc



Kossuth



Pope Pious VII

Victor Emmanuel-3
King of Italy

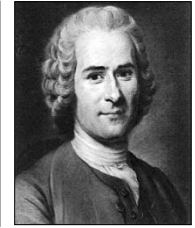
1. Nationalist Movements

Bits:

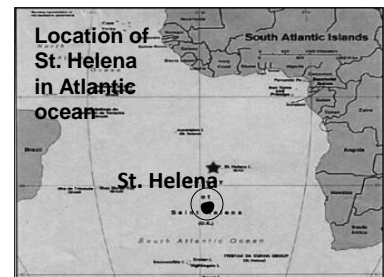
1. Napoleon was born at **Ajaccio in Corsica** on **August 15, 1769**.
2. '**Confederation of Rhine**' was formed by **Napoleon 1**.
3. **Metternich (Austria)** led the allied forces against **Napoleon 1**.
4. To defeat England indirectly, Napoleon introduced the **Continental System**.
5. Napoleon was influenced by **Rousseau**.
6. **The Battle of nations or Leipzig** war was fought in October 1813 between the fourth coalition and Napoleon 1.
7. Napoleon 1 was finally defeated on **18th June 1815** in **Waterloo War** and sent to **rocky island, in St. Helena**. He died in **1821**.
8. The Congress of Vienna was convened in 1815. It was presided over by Austria's chancellor **Metternich**.
9. The unification of Italy was carried out by **Count Cavour, Joseph Mazzini and Joseph Garibaldi**.
10. **Joseph Mazzini** established the "**Young Italy**", a revolutionary society with educational intellectuals.
11. To universalize the Socialism, **Karl Marx** organized three Communist Internationals.
12. The first international was held in **London. 1864**, the second international-**London 1889**.
13. The third international was held in **Moscow 1919**.
14. **Carbonary** was a secret revolutionary organization in Italy. Its main objective was to free Italy from Foreign political control.
15. **Count Cavour** expressed his views through the News Paper **Risorgimento**.
16. In 1863, the Spanish throne was offered to **Leopold**.
17. Paris Commune was established in the year **1871** in Paris by socialists in France.
18. **Garibaldi** formed an army of **1000 soldiers** known as **Red Shirts**.
19. **Das Kapital, Communist Manifesto** were written by **Karl Marx**.
20. Bismarck was the Prime Minister of **Prussia**. Assumed charge in 1862.
21. Capital City of Austria is **Vienna**.
22. **1830** Revolution occurred in France, during the period of **Charles-X**.
23. **Karl Marx** said that "History was nothing but a record of class struggle".
24. The policy of **blood and iron** was followed by **Bismarck**.
25. The first emperor of united Germany was **William-I. 1871**.
26. The first emperor of united Italy was **Victor Emmanuel-2 1870**.
27. **Frederick William** belongs to **Germany**.
28. **The Franco Prussian war (1870)** ended with the **Frankfurt treaty**.
29. **1848** Revolt occurred in France, during the period of **Louis Phillip**.
30. Louis Phillip called himself as "**Peoples' King**".
31. **Louis Blanc** advocated the principle of "**Right to work**".
32. **The great French Revolution** occurred in the year **1789**.
33. Charles Albert was the king of **Sardinia. (Father of Victor Immanuel II)**.
34. The leader of Hungarians who revolted against Austria was **Kossuth**.
35. In December 1804, Napoleon was coronated as the emperor of France in the presence of **Pope Pious VII**.
36. The year in which the Paris Commune was established **1871**.
37. The King of France after the fall of Napoleon 1 was **LOUIS XVIII**.
38. The British Naval Commander **Nelson** defeated Napoleon 1 in 1798 in Egypt.
39. An intellectual and spiritual force behind Italian resurrection was **Mazzini**.



Napoleon 1



Rousseau



News Paper Risorgimento



William-I



Frederick William - Germany



Charles Albert - Sardinia

1. Write about Napoleon.

A. Rise of Napoleon - 1

1. Napoleon was born on 15th August 1769 in Corsica island at Ajaccio.
2. He was greatly influenced by Rousseau. He said that "had there been no Rousseau, there would have been no Napoleon".
3. Napoleon joined in army in 1785, later he was promoted as Brigadier General.
4. He led the France Consulate from 1799 to 1804.
5. In December 1804 he announced himself as Emperor of France.



Napoleon I

Fall of Napoleon - 1

6. Napoleon waged several wars of aggression and had redrawn the map of Europe.
7. He made several attempts to crush England. He introduced Continental system to defeat England.
9. In 1813 fourth coalition formed to defeat Napoleon.
10. He was successively defeated at Leipzig (The Battle of Nations, 1813) and finally at Waterloo in 1815.
11. Thereafter Napoleon was sent as prisoner to St. Helen where he died in 1821.



Metternich (Austria)

2. Write about Vienna congress.

1. After the fall of Napoleon, European Nations held a conference at Vienna in the year 1815.
2. This is called the congress of Vienna.
3. Vienna is the capital of Austria.



Principles of Vienna Congress:

I. Restoration and legitimacy:

1. The Rulers who lost their thrones by Napoleon should be re-established.

II. Balance of power:

The power of different countries should be balanced.

III. Rewards and punishments:

1. Those that who helped to allies were to be rewarded
2. Those that who helped to Napoleon were to be punished.

IV. Compensation:

The kingdoms destroyed by the Napoleon should be compensated.

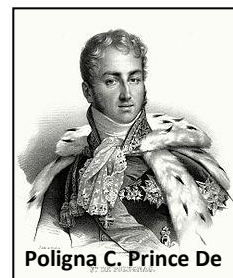


Charles-X

3. Write about Charles-X's responsibility for 1830 Revolution.

A. Causes of 1830 revolution

1. After Louis XVIII, Charles-X came to power in France.
2. He was highly reactionary and strong supporter of old regime.
3. Charles-X passed four decrees on 26th July, 1830.
4. He completely took away the freedom of the press.
5. He reduced the span of the elected legislature.
5. He restored the properties of all lords and nobles.
6. He abolished the National Guards.
7. In order to suppress the revolutionary forces, he appointed Poligna C. Prince De, an ardent royalist as his Prime Minister, without the approval of French Parliament.
8. All these measures gave rise to the outbreak of 1830 Revolt in France.



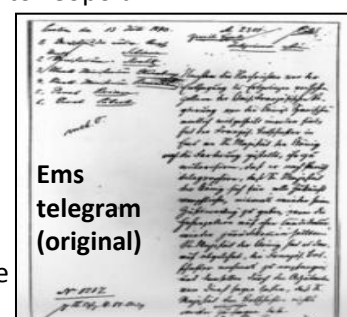
Poligna C. Prince De

4. Explain about Ems telegram.

1. In 1863 Isabella was the ruler of Spain.
2. People of Spain removed Isabella from the throne and offered to Leopold.
3. But France objected this.
4. Napoleon-3 wanted a promise from William-I, not to interfere in the Spanish throne issue.
5. Prussian king rejected the wish of Napoleon-3.
6. From Ems, William-1 sent a telegram to Bismarck who was in Berlin mentioning about Napoleon's wish.
7. This was known as Ems Telegram.
8. Bismarck manipulated the message causing hatred between the people of Prussia and France. This led to Fraco-Prussian War.



Isabella



Ems telegram (original)

5. Write about 1848 revolution- Louis Phillip.

A. Causes of 1848 revolution:

I. Louis Phillip's Responsibility:

1. Louis Phillip was placed himself under the influence of Constitutionalists.
This made the Royalists, Republicans and Bonapartists to dislike him.
2. He gave importance to the upper class people. Therefore he earned opposition from all other sections of the society.

II. Dissatisfaction among Republicans:

1. Republicans were responsible for the revolt in 1830.
2. Their aim is to set up a republic in France.

III. Reform Party:

1. Theirs was the leader of the Reform Party.
2. This party demands the limited powers to the king.

IV. Guizot's Responsibility:

1. Guizot was Louis Phillip's Minister.
2. He made the French Government reactionary.

V. Growth of Trade Union and Working Class:

1. Louis Phillip failed to implement welfare measures.

VI. Birth of Socialist Party:

1. A new party formed in the period of Louis Phillip.
2. That party demanded to provide work to everyone.

VII. The Immediate cause:

1. Reform Banquets were organised by the Theirs.
2. Louis Phillip sent army to disrupt the Banquets.
3. Army fired at them. So many were killed.
4. With the dead bodies a procession was taken in the Paris streets.
5. The national army joined with the people.
6. Thus the 1848 Revolt broke out. Louis phillip fled away to England.

6. Write about Unification of Germany.

A. I. BISMARCK ROLE:

1. Bismarck became the Prime minister of Prussia in 1862.
2. He wanted to achieve the unification of Germany.
3. He followed "Blood and Iron" policy.
4. In a span of six years (1864-1870) he achieved the unification of Germany by waging three wars.

II. WAR WITH DENMARK: 1864. Schleswig

1. In this war Bismarck defeated Denmark with the help of Austria and annexed Schleswig.
2. Holstein was given to Austria.

III. WAR WITH AUSTRIA: 1866 . Holstein

1. In the war with Austria (1866) Bismarck won the support of Napoleon-3 of France.
2. Bismarck requested Napoleon-3 for his neutrality in case of war with Austria.
3. Bismarck also got the Italian support by promising Venetia to Italians.
4. The combined forces of Italy and Prussia defeated Austria .
5. Bismarck got Holstein and formed north German confederation.

IV. WAR WITH FRANCE: 1871. Alsace and Lorene

1. The problem of Spanish succession caused a war between France and Prussia.
2. Bismarck created hatred between the French and The Prussians by manipulating Ems telegram.
3. France was defeated by Prussia and Southern state, Alsace and Lorene were annexed.
4. Thus the unification of Germany was completed.

7. Write about First international.

1. 1st international was organized in 1864 in England.
2. It was conducted by the Karl Marx
3. Karl Marx conducted this to unite the workers all over the world.
4. A pledge was taken to propagate the Marxian socialism in the world.

8. Write about Karl Marx.

1. Karl Marx is the Father of Communism.
2. He gave a new direction to the philosophy of socialism.
3. He wrote two great books.
 - i. "Das Capital" is the base of modern communism.
 - ii. "Communist Manifesto" was the birth cry of modern society.
4. He convened 1st international in England in 1864.
5. He believed that "History is nothing but a record of class struggle between the rich and the poor."



Louis Phillip
1848 Revolt (France)

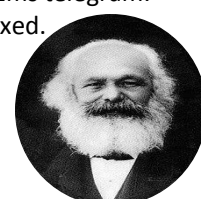


Guizot

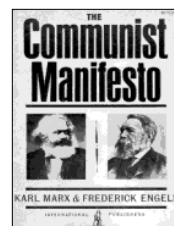
Unification of Germany



Bismarck



Karl Marx



9. Write about Unification of Italy.

- A. The unification of Italy was achieved by 4 persons.
- Mazzini.
 - Cavour.
 - Garibaldi.
 - Victor Emmanuel -2.



Mazzini



Cavour



Victor Emmanuel - 2

I. First Stage:- Lombardy

- In the first stage Cavour defeated Austria with the help of France.
- Lombardy was occupied by the Sardinia.

II. Second Stage:- Parma, Modena and Tuscany

- Cavour conducted plebiscite in Parma, Modena and Tuscany.
- According to the peoples' opinion Parma, Modena and Tuscany were merged with Sardinia.

III. Third Stage:- Sicily and Naples

- Garibaldi went to Sicily and Naples with his Red Shirts.
- He brought Sicily and Naples under his control.
- Sicily and Naples were annexed to Sardinia.
- Except Venetia and Rome the Unification of Italy was completed.

IV. Fourth Stage:- Venetia

- In 1866 Bismarck Invaded Venetia and annexed it to Sardinia.
- Only Rome was left to join Italy.

V. Fifth Stage:- Rome

- In the year 1870 Franco – Prussian war occurred.
 - During the war France king Napoleon-III withdraw his army from Rome.
 - Victor Emmanuel invaded Rome and annexed it to Sardinia.
- Thus the Unification of Italy was completed.



Garibaldi

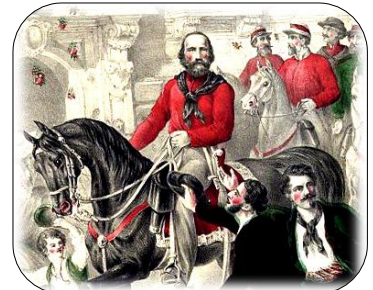


10. Write about Red shirts.

- Red shirts was formed by the Garibaldi.
- He organised an army with 1000 revolutionaries.
- Red Shirts played an important role in the unification of Italy.
- With his army, he brought Naples under his control.

11. Write about Young Italy.

- Young Italy was a revolutionary society formed by Joseph Mazzini.
- The membership was given to youth below 40 years of age.
- Thousands of young men joined in Young Italy with patriotism.
- It's main objective was to unite Italy.



Garibaldi Red shirts

12. What is “Carbonary”?

- Carbonary was a secret revolutionary organization.
- It was started in Naples and it soon spread throughout Italy.
- In Italy the coal – furnace workers were called Carbonaries.
- Many of them joined the organisation.
- So it was called Carbonary.
- It's main objective was to free Italy from Foreign political control.



13. Write about Communist Internationals.

- Three communist Internationals were organized.
- 1st international was organized in 1864 in England.
- 2nd international was organized in 1889 in England.
- 3rd international was organized in 1919 in Moscow.

14. Write about 1871 Paris commune.

- A. 1. After the Franco-Prussian War, Prussians established the first communist government in France, it was known as Paris Commune.
2. Paris Commune was established in the year 1871 in Paris.
3. This is established by the communists.

KOMINTERN/ML

Communist International



2. IMPERIALISM

41

BITS

1. The rivalry in colonial expansion was called **Imperialism**.
2. The highest stage of 'Capitalism' is **Imperialism**.
3. The main Source of Imperialism was **Industrial Revolution**.
4. Industrial revolution was started in **England**.
5. The country predominant in colonization was **England**.
6. **Lenin** said, 'Imperialism is the highest stage of Capitalism'.
7. The "Scottish Missionary" the first person who explored Africa in 1840 was **Livingston**.
8. **Livingston** discovered Tanganyika and Nyasa regions.
9. Congo was discovered by **Cameroon**.
10. The continent which was regarded as the "Dark Continent" was Africa.
11. The sovereign of Congo was **Leopold-2**.
12. **Leopold-2** was convened a conference of all European states in 1879 to discuss the issue exploration of Africa.
13. British Conquered Transvaal in **1879**.
14. In South Africa, the Dutch people were known as **Boers**.
15. Boers means **The Dutch**.
16. In the Boers revolt against England, the other European who showed sympathy with Boers was **Germany**.
17. **Indonesia** was the world's biggest Archipelago/ Island group. With about 15,000 islands
18. The European power to gain the final control over Indonesia was **Netherlands/ Holland/ Dutch**.
19. Indonesia was the colony of **Netherlands/ Holland/ Dutch**.
20. The English who settled in Transvaal were called **out landers**.
21. The leader of out landers was '**Cecil Rhodes**'.
22. Southern Rhodesia is called as **Zimbabwe**.
23. Northern Rhodesia is called as **Zambia**.
24. The European power to gain the final control over Indonesia was **Dutch**.
25. **Imperialism** is a form of exploitation of one nation by another.
26. Offering civilization to backward people of Asia and Africa by Europeans was called **White Man's Burden**.
27. **Ismail Pasha** was the ruler of Egypt sold his shares of **Suez Canal** to England.
28. The Battle of Plassey took place in the year **1757**.
29. The Battle of Buxar took place in the year **1764**.
30. After the Battle of Buxar in 1764 **Bengal, Bihar and Odisha** had come under the control of East India Company.
31. Abyssinia was called as **Ethiopia**.
32. The opium wars were fought between **China and England**.
33. The First opium war held in the years **1839-1842**.
34. The Second opium war held in the years **1857-1858**.
35. The first European nation that came first to India to make trade was **The Portuguese**.
36. The important trade center of the French in India was **Pondicherry**.
37. **Chinese** emperor was regarded as the son of Heaven.
38. Period of imperialism **1870-1940**.



Lenin



Livingston



Cameroon



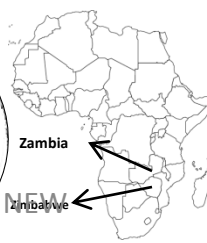
Leopold-2



Ismail Pasha



Cecil Rhodes



1. What is Imperialism?

A. Imperialism(1870-1940):

1. It was the rivalry among the European Imperialist Nations for Colonial expansion.
2. Imperialism is a form of exploitation of one nation by another.
3. Lenin said, 'Imperialism is the highest stage of Capitalism'.
4. The period after 1870 in the world history has come to be known as the age of Imperialism.



Imperialism

2. What were the factors responsible for the rise of Imperialism?

/ Why did Imperialism emerge?/ What were the reasons led to establish colonies in Asia and Africa?

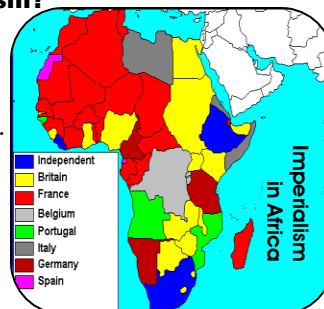
Imperialism: -

The rivalry among the European Imperialist Nations for Colonial expansion.

factors responsible for the rise of Imperialism :

I. Search for Raw materials:

1. Industrially developed European nations did not have enough of raw materials.
2. They need raw materials to run industries.
3. Asia and Africa offered many of the raw materials such as cotton, rubber.

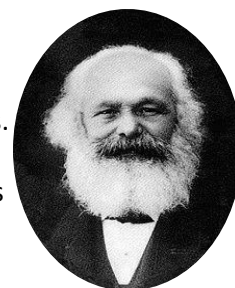


II. Search for Markets:

1. Because of Industries they began to produce surplus products.
2. The European Nations were in need of vast markets to sell their products.

III. Political factors:

1. There was a feeling among the Europeans that the acquisition of colonies reflect the glory of their country.
2. Some of the European nations needed naval bases and coaling stations.



Karl Marx

IV. National Pride:

1. Countries such as Italy and Germany had the spirit and hunger for national pride.

V. Expanding Population:

1. Economic distress and unemployment led millions of Europeans to migrate to find homes and careers abroad.

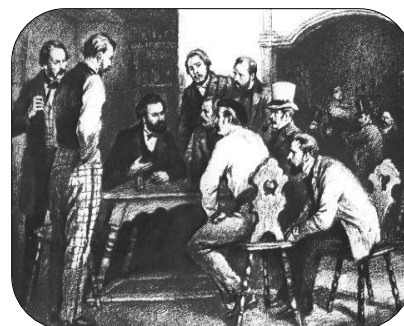
VI. Desire to Spread Christianity:

1. There was a desire for all the Christian nations to spread their faith in all parts of the World.



VII. Investments:

1. Surplus production is the main cause of investments.
2. The Europeans thought that the colonial nations were the best places to invest.



First international

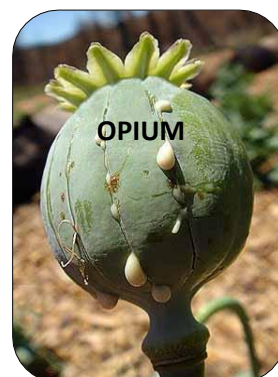
3. Write about the Opium War.

Causes:

1. Opium was an extremely harmful drug .
2. Opium was grown in India well.
3. It was smuggled into China by the East India Company.
4. Chinese government prohibited its import into the country.
5. Opium was illegally imported into China by the British merchants.
6. The Chinese Government destroyed the Opium boxes.
7. England could not tolerate it and waged "Opium Wars" against China between 1839-42 and 1857-58.

Results:

1. China was defeated.
2. China allowed Opium trade.



4. What are the forms and methods of Imperialism?

A. There are three forms of Imperialism. They are

I. Economic exploitation:

1. Plundering the colonies in the form of extracting material and human resources was the first form.

II. Racial domination:

1. Another form of imperialism was the ideological one.
2. They spread an ideology in Asia and Africa as the White man's burden for offering civilization.

III. Cultural domination:

1. The culturally developed European Nations, wanted to introduce their culture in the backward colonies.

There are three Methods of Imperialism. They are

I. Peaceful practices:

They were financial and economic transactions, cultural activities and diplomatic agreements.

II. Forceful measures:

Forceful measures of violence, bribery, military actions and acts of intimidation.

III. Violent methods:

They were varying from temporary show of arms to actual conquest and permanent regression.



Racial domination



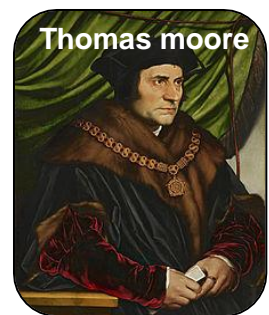
Violent methods



Forceful measures

5. Write about white man's burden.

1. Offering civilization to backward peoples of Asia and Africa by Europeans was called White Man's Burden.
2. The Europeans thought that they were civilians and the people of Asia and Africa were barbarians.
3. So, they felt it was their duty to civilize the people of Africa and Asia.
4. This is called White man's burden.



6. What are the group of Islands in Indonesia?

1. Sumatra.
2. Java.
3. Bali.
4. Celebes and
5. Borneo
6. Sulawesi are the important islands in Indonesia.



7. What were the resources in Indonesian Islands that attracted Europeans?

A. Resources of Indonesia that attracted Europeans:

1. Bauxite.
2. Cane-Sugar.
3. Coffee.
4. Oil.
5. Palm-oil.
6. Quinine.
7. Rope-fiber.
8. Rubber.
9. Spices.
10. Tin.



3. CONTEMPORARY WORLD

BITS:

1. The emperor of Germany at the time of first world war was **Kaizar William 2**.
2. Responsible for World war 1 was **Kaiser William 2**.
3. The country which was totally responsible for World war 1 was **Germany**.
4. Dual Alliance made by **Germany** with **Austria – Hungary** in 1879.
5. The treaty made by **Germany, Austria-Hungary** and **Italy** was called **Triple alliance**
6. **Triple entente** states were **England, France, Russia**.
7. The treaty of Brest Litovsk occurred between **Russia and Germany**.
8. Axis or Central powers were **Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey** etc.
9. Allied powers were **Russia, England, France, USA**.
10. **Bosnia, Serbia, Rumania, Albania, Montenegro** were called Balkan countries.
11. Sultan of **Turkey** was the ruler of Balkan States.
12. Ferdinand was murdered by a Bosnian Serb on **1914, June 28th** at Sarajevo of Bosnia.
13. The immediate cause of the first world war was the **murder of Ferdinand**, The prince of Austria.
14. The first world war began in **1914, July 28th** and ended in **1918 November 11th**.
15. In the World War I **Holland, Switzerland, Spain and Scandinavia** countries were not participated
16. Paris peace conference took place in the year **1919**.
17. Treaty of Versailles took place in the year **1919**
18. The treaty of Versailles was signed between allied powers and **Germany**.
19. The Treaty of '**Severs**' took place in the year **1920** between Turkey and Victors (Allied Powers)
20. League of Nations came into force in the year **1920 January 10**.
21. The architect of League of Nations was **Woodrow Wilson** (USA).
22. The head quarter of the League of Nations was situated at **Geneva** in Switzerland.
23. The Russian Kings were called as **Czar or Tsars**.
24. The Czar who was assassinated by Nihilists in 1894 was **Alexander 3**
25. In Russia serfdom was abolished by **Alexander 2**.
26. The last of the Czars who was made to abdicate the throne was **Nicholas II**.
27. **Kerensky** advocated for the continuation of war by Russia to a speedy and honorable conclusion.
28. Last ruler of Russia was **Nicholas II**.
29. The Czar of Russia at the time of the great revolution was **Nicholas 2**.
30. The National Assembly (Parliament) of Russia was called **Duma**.
31. First revolution in Russia occurred in the year **1905**.
32. The country that won the war against Russia in 1905 was **Japan**.
33. Bloody Sunday occurred on **9th January 1905**.
34. In the year 1917 **Bolshevik Revolution** took place In Russia.
35. The leader (founder) of **Bolshevik** party was **Lenin** in the year 1903.
36. The leader (founder) of **Menshevik** party was **Kerensky**.
37. Lenin was the editor of **Iskra** News paper.
38. The original name of Lenin was **Vladimir illich Ulyanov**.
39. The country withdrew from world war I was **Russia**.
40. **Stalin** introduced planning in Russia.
41. **Rasputin** was also known as a vile monk.
42. The Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics was formed in **1922** and disintegrated in December, 1991.
43. The sun never set empire was **England** (British).
44. The president of Russia at present.....



Kaiser William 2



Ferdinand



Woodrow Wilson



Czar Alexander 3



Nicholas II (Russia)



Alexander 2 (Russia)



Iskra News paper

1. What is meant by “Aggressive Nationalism”?

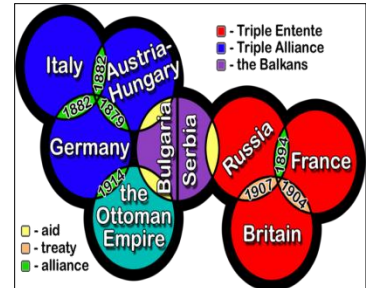
1. Before World War 1 newly independent countries became proud of their race.
2. They increased their army and naval powers.
3. They wanted to establish their supremacy over the world.
4. This was called “Aggressive Nationalism”.



Kerensky

2. Write a Short notes on “Secret Alliances”.

1. The Franco-Prussian war paved the way to form secret alliances in Europe.
- 2 to 6 points write 3&4 answers also.



3. What was the Triple Alliance?

1. Germany formed an alliance with Austria, Hungary and Italy.
2. Their aim was to safeguard freedom and for commercial and economic interests.
3. This treaty was referred to as the Triple Alliance.

Triple Alliance - Triple Entente

4. What was the Triple Entente?

1. In 1894 Russia made an alliance with France and England which was known as Triple Entente.
2. Their aim was to safeguard commercial and economic interests.



World War 1

5. What was the Balkan issue and how was it responsible for the World War 1?

1. Bosnia, Serbia, Rumania, Albania, Montenegro (ABMSR) were called Balkan countries. They were in Balkan peninsula.
2. These countries were under control of the Sultan of Turkey.
3. The Sultan of Turkey was Muslim.
4. But the Balkan people were Christians.
5. The Balkan people suffered a lot under the regime of the Sultan.
6. The Balkan countries wanted to liberate themselves.
7. They sought the help of neighboring countries.
8. This was called Balkan issue.
9. In this issue Russia supported Serbia.
10. Austria and Hungary opposed Serbia.
11. It resulted tensions between Austria and Serbia.
12. The Balkan issue was one of the causes of World War 1.



6. What was the immediate cause of World War 1?

1. Ferdinand was the heir to the throne of Austria.
2. He visited Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, along with his wife Sophia.
3. There he was murdered by a Bosnian Serb along with his wife.
4. Austria served an ultimatum to the Serbian Government.
5. The reply of Serbia was not satisfactory to Austria.
6. So Austria declared war on Serbia on 28th July 1914.
7. With the involvement of all European nations one after another, it transformed into World War-1.
8. Thus The murder of Ferdinand was the immediate cause of World War-1.



Ferdinand



Sophia

7. What were the causes for the World War-1?

The causes for the World War 1

I. The feeling of Nationalism:-

1. Newly independent nations like Germany and Italy promoted Aggressive nationalism and racial feelings in their countries.
2. They wanted Supremacy over the world.
3. The national feelings of French were hurt as they had lost Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

II. Secret Alliances:-

1. The European countries formed alliances.
2. They were Triple Alliance and The Triple Entente.
3. Their aim was to safeguard freedom and for commercial and economic interests.

III. Militarism:-

1. Germany and France improved their military power like England.
2. The growth of naval power of Germany made the English restless.

IV. Germany's responsibility:-

1. The arrogant behavior of Germany was very much responsible for the world war 1.

V. Economic Rivalry:-

1. Germany was made competitor to the England in industrialisation.
2. Germany and France got conflicts over Foreign markets.
3. This economic rivalry gave rise to political tensions and conflicts.

VI. Balkan politics:-

1. The European Nations like Austria, Russia and Serbia wanted to gain influence over Balkan politics.
2. This created tension among them.

VII. Propaganda by the News papers:-

1. The news papers of European countries which had spread false and prejudicial news caused friction among the European nations.

VIII. Immediate cause:-

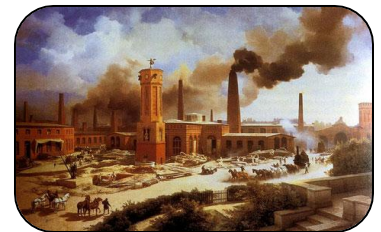
1. Ferdinand was the heir to the throne of Austria.
2. He visited Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, along with his wife Sophia.
3. There he was murdered by a Serb along with his wife.
4. So Austria declared war on Serbia on 28th July 1914.

8. What were the results of the World War – 1 ?

The first World War started in 1914 and ended in 1918.

Results of the World War – 1

1. Kaiser William 2, who was mainly responsible for the World War -1 fled away to Holland.
2. Socialist republic was set up in Germany.
3. Holland, Denmark, Belgium and Hungary formed in to independent countries.
4. Germany was disarmed.
5. More than 10,000,000 people were killed.
6. More than 6,500,000 people were wounded.
7. Most of the people got diseased.
8. The war created a lot of loss to property.
9. Many European industries were ruined.
10. The economic losses were beyond calculations.
11. Unemployment rose to the peak.
12. Treaty of Versailles was signed between the victors and Germany.
13. League of Nations was set up to prevent wars.



industrialisation



Gavrillo Princip

Murderer of Ferdinand and Sophia



Kaiser William 2



World War – 1 deaths



World War – 1 deaths



World War – 1 deaths

9. What were the terms of Treaty of Versailles?

Treaty of Versailles:

1. A treaty was signed between allied powers and Germany in the mirrored palace of Versailles in France.
2. It was known as Treaty of Versailles.

Conditions or terms of Treaty of Versailles:

I. Territorial Arrangements:

1. Germany surrendered Alsace – Lorraine to France.
2. Germany agreed to give Saar Valley, a rich coal field to France for a period of 15 years.
3. Germany surrendered Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium.
4. Germany lost Schiswig to Denmark.
5. Danzing port in the Baltic sea was kept under the control of League of Nations.

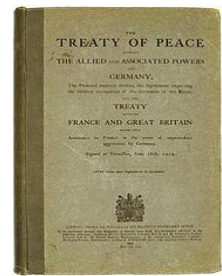
II. Military Clauses:

1. Compulsory military training in Germany was abolished.
2. Germany was made to restrict the production of war material.
3. Germany was permitted to maintain only a small navy without submarines.

III. Economic Clauses:

1. Germany had to pay 660 crores as war indemnity.
2. The allied armies were allowed to occupy the left bank of the Rhine valley.

Treaty of Versailles



Treaty of Versailles



Germany - Treaty of Versailles

10. What were the aims of League of Nations?

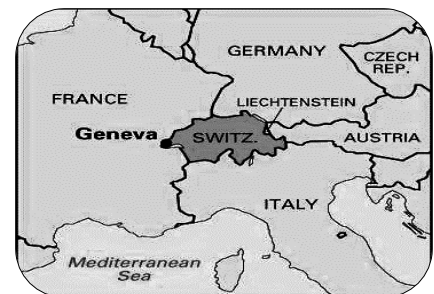
1. League of Nations came into force in the year 1920 January 10.
2. The architect of League of Nations was Woodrow Wilson (USA).
3. The head quarter of the League of Nations is situated at Geneva in Switzerland.
4. League of Nations had the 5 organs. Those are 1. Assembly, 2. Council, 3. Secretariat, 4. International court of Justice, 5. International Labour Organisation.



League of Nations

Aims of League of Nations:

1. To achieve international peace and security.
2. To promote international co-operation.
3. To provide equal justice.
4. To achieve the ideal of disarmament.
5. To settle the international disputes in a peaceful manner.



Geneva in Switzerland

11. Write a short note on ILO?

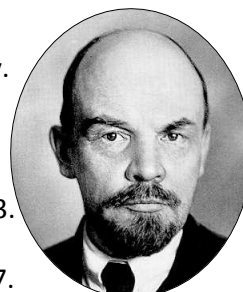
1. ILO means International Labour Organisation.
2. This was one of the organs of League of Nations.
3. The headquarters of ILO located at Geneva in Switzerland.
4. It struggled against slavery and forced labour.



International Labour Organisation

12. Write about Lenin.

1. The original name of Lenin was Vladimir Illich Ulyanov.
2. Lenin developed Marxist ideas.
3. He joined in Socialist Revolutionary Party.
4. He edited 'Iskra' the party newspaper.
5. He formed a new party namely Bolshevik party in 1903.
6. He led the Bolshevik revolution of 1917.
7. He overthrew the Kerensky's Government in Nov, 1917.
8. Lenin established proletariat government in Russia.



Lenin



Bolshevik Party Symbol

13. Discuss the success and failures of League of Nations.

Success of the League of Nations.

Political Achievements:

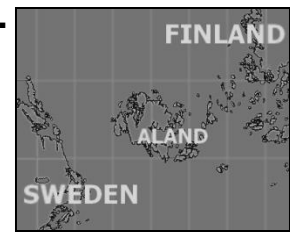
1. When Finland and Sweden quarreled over the ownership of Aland island, the League settled the dispute in favour of Finland.
2. The boundary dispute between Poland and Germany was settled peacefully.
3. It settled the dispute the Anglo-Turkish dispute over Iraq in 1923.
4. It settled the of boundary between Greece and Bulgaria.
5. It protected Albania against the aggression of Yugoslavia.

Humanitarian Achievements

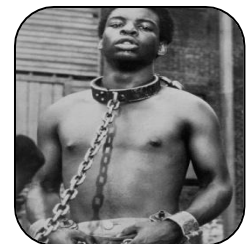
5. It struggled against slavery and forced labour.
6. It struggled against Traffic of women, children and Opium trade.
7. It successfully solved the problem of prisoners of war and minorities.

Failures of the League of Nations.

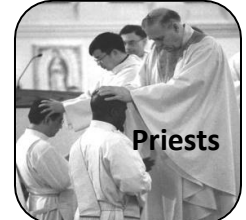
1. The league failed to make Lithuania to vacate the Mammel port.
2. It could not succeed in setting the Greece – Italian dispute over Corfu Island.
3. It failed to check the aggression of Japan on Manchuria.
4. It could not prevent Mussolini's occupation of Abyssinia.
5. The League failed to stop Hitler's invasions.
6. The League failed to achieve disarmament.



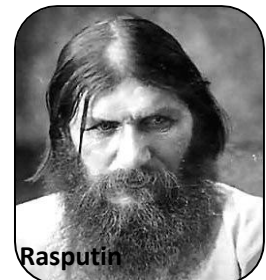
Aland island between Finland and Sweden



forced labour



Priests



Rasputin

14. What were the causes for the Russian Revolution?

The causes of Russian Revolution:

I. The Corrupt Government:

1. The Government run by the Czars was failed.
2. Czar fell into the hands of flatterers.
3. The Government officials were corrupt, selfish and inefficient.

II. Social discontent:

1. The nobles and priests enjoyed some special privileges.
2. The people did not like it.

III. Whims of the Czars:

1. The Russian soldiers were slaves to the whims of the Czars.
2. The army crushed the common man ruthlessly.

IV. Rasputin influence:

1. Rasputin was a vile monk.
2. Rasputin demoralised the entire government by his immoral acts.

V. The declaration of Nicholas II:

1. Czar Nicholas 2 declared that his intention was to protect autocracy.

VI. Common aim of political parties:

1. All the political parties in Russia wanted to get rid of the rule of Nicholas 2.

VII. Declaration of Russian as state Language:

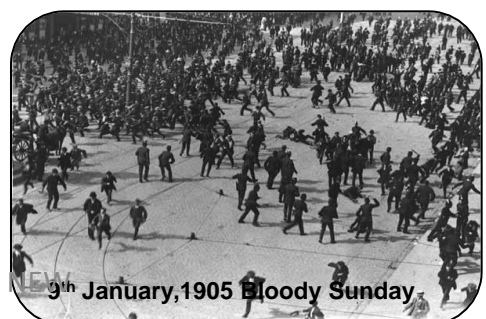
1. Nicholas 2 made Russian language compulsory for all the races.
2. This was very much resented by non Russian races living in Russia.

VIII. Defeat of Russia by Japan:

1. A small country Japan defeated Russia in 1905.
2. The people felt shame and turned very angry.

IX. Bloody Sunday:

1. When people went to the Royal palace guards opened fire on the mob.
2. This happened on Sunday, the 9th January, 1905.
3. Many people died and many more were wounded.
4. This incident was known as "Bloody Sunday in the History of Russia."



9th January, 1905 Bloody Sunday

4. World up to the World War - 2

BITS

1. The American president F.D. Roosevelt introduced the 'New Deal Policy'.
2. Open door policy was introduced by **America**.
3. The World wide depression occurred in **1929**.
4. **Stalin** introduced five year plans in Russia.
5. Architect of League of Nations was **Woodrow Wilson**.
6. Dan Pedro won independence to **Brazil**.
7. Brazil was the colony of the **Portuguese**.
8. The Paris Peace Conference was held in **1919**.
9. Latin America had **26** republics in the 16th century.
10. **Mussolini** established the **Fascist** Party in Italy. (Architect of Fascist Party).
11. The word Fascism derived from the Roman word Facio means **Bundle of rods**.
12. Uniform of Fascist **Black Shirts**.
13. The name of the newspaper edited by Mussolini was **Il Popolo 'd'Italia**.
14. "War is to nation what maternity is to woman" was the principle advocated by **Mussolini**.
15. Founder of the **Nazi** party was **Hitler** (Architect of Nazi Party).
16. Hitler was attracted by the teachings of a philosopher **Nietzsche**.
17. The Bible of Nazism was **Mein Kampf**.
18. The author of the Mein Kampf was **Hitler**.
19. The lower house of German Parliament was **Reichstag**.
20. **Spanish civil war** was also known as a dress rehearsal for the World War 2.
21. Immediate cause for the World War 2 was **Hitler's attack on Poland**.
22. The second world war began in **1st September, 1939**.
23. Axis powers were **Japan, Italy, Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria**.
24. Allies powers were **England, Russia, France, Poland, Greece, Belgium and U.S.A.**
25. Through **Lend-Lease** bill, America agreed to give all-out assistance to England.
26. Pearl Harbor is the **American** port.
27. America joined in the World War 2 on the side allies as per **Atlantic Charter**.
28. The name **Zambia** had before independence was Northern Rhodesia.
29. The name **Zimbabwe** had before independence was Southern Rhodesia.
30. **Robert Mugabe** became the first president of Zimbabwe in 1980.
31. The present name of south-west Africa is **Namibia**.
32. Pan – Asianism was expressed by **Japan**.
33. Mustafa Kemal Pasha (Turkey) was also known as **Ata Turk**.
34. Japanese emperor was restored to power was called **Meiji restoration**.
35. A study of physical culture was written by **Mao- Tse – Tung**.
36. In 1949, **peoples Republic of China** emerged under the leadership of **Mao- Tse - Tung**.
37. SWAPO means **South West African Peoples Organisation**.
38. USSR means **Union of Socialist Soviet Republic**.
39. USA means **United States of America**.
40. NATO means **North Atlantic Treaty Organisation**.
41. EEC means **European Economic Co-operation**.
42. The Russo-Japanese war was fought over the conflict of interests in the region of **Manchuria**.
43. Simon Bolivar belonged to **Latin America**.
44. Kuomintang party was established by **Sun-yet-sen**.
45. Father Hidalgo and Mari lees belonged to **Mexico independence**.
46. Treaty of Severs occurred between England and **Turkey**.
47. King of Italy - **Victor Emmanuel - 3**.
48. Indonesia joined the U.N.O. in the year **1950**.



F.D. Roosevelt



Stalin



Woodrow Wilson



Dan Pedro



Robert Mugabe



President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs the Lend-Lease bill to give aid to Britain and China (1941)



Reichstag (building)



Latin America

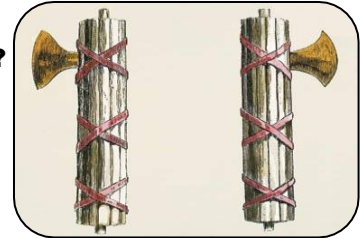
1. Write about Mussolini.

Mussolini:

1. Mussolini was born in 1883.
2. Mussolini established the Fascist Party in Italy.
3. The newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia was edited by Mussolini.
4. Mussolini joined hands with Hitler during Second World War.
5. "War is to nation what maternity is to woman" was the principle advocated by Mussolini.
6. He was killed by his own people on 2nd April 1945.



Mussolini



Symbol of Fascism Bundle of rods

2. What is Fascism? What were the principles of Fascism?

Fascism:

1. The word Fascism derived from the Roman word "Fascio".
2. Fascio means 'Bundle of rods'.
3. Mussolini established the Fascist Party in Italy.

Principles of Fascism:

1. Fascism opposed the Democracy.
2. Fascism opposed individualism.
3. Fascism opposed the Socialism and liberalism.
4. Fascism believed that single party only useful to the country.
5. Fascism believe in the racial superiority.
6. Fascists believed that their race was the most superior race in the world.
7. "War is to nation what maternity is to woman" was the principle advocated by Mussolini.
8. To keep the interests of the country above one's own interests.



Il Popolo d'Italia

3. Write about Hitler.

Hitler:

1. Adolf Hitler was born in Austria in 1889.
2. He got attracted to the teachings of philosopher 'Nietzsche'.
3. Hitler was the Architect of Nazi Party.
4. He attracted the Germans with his speeches.
5. He became dictator of Germany in 1934.
6. The Bible of Nazism was Mein Kampf.



Hitler



Nietzsche

4. What is Nazism? What were the principles of Nazism?

Nazism

1. Hitler was the Founder of the Nazi party.
2. Hitler wrote a book 'Mein Kampf'.
3. Mein Kampf was the Bible for the Nazi party.

Principles of Nazism:

1. Nazism decided to take revenge for the Treaty of Versailles.
2. They believed in the racial superiority.
3. Nazi party believed that their race was the most superior race in the world.
4. They kept interest always at war.



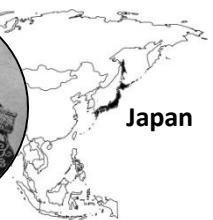
**Nazi party symbol
Swastik**

5. Write a note on Meiji Restoration.

1. In Japan the feudal government was abolished in the year 1868.
2. The Japanese emperor was restored to power.
3. This is called Meiji Restoration.



Emperor Meiji



Japan

6. Write about Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

1. Mustafa Kemal Pasha born in 1880 to Albanian parents.
2. For his proficiency in mathematics he obtained the name Kemal which means perfection.
3. He joined the party of 'Young Turks.'
4. He announced as 'Turkey for the Turks.'
5. He participated in the World War 1.
6. He resisted of British attack at Gallipoli in 1915.
7. Mustafa Kemal Pasha was also known as Ata Turk.
8. He was elected as the President of Turkey in 1923.



Turkey



Mustafa Kemal Pasha

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