

**HISTORY**  
**UNIT-1**  
**ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA**

**I complete the following blanks with suitable answers**

1. In 1453 Ottoman Turks occupied **Constantinople**
2. The sea route between India and Europe was discovered by **Vasco Da Gama**
3. The capital of French in India was **Pondichery**
4. In 1757 Robert Clive declared Plassey war over **Siraj-ud-Daula**
5. The Dewani right over Bengal were handed over to British by **Sha Alam-II**
6. The dual government policy was implemented by **Robert Clive** in Bengal

**II Discuss in group and answer the following questions**

1. How did trade take place between India and Europe during middle ages?  
The trade between India and the Europe during middle ages gone true Constantinople. The Arab Merchants carried the Asian Merchandise into Constantinople. The Italian merchants would buy these goods and then sell in European countries
2. Discuss the reasons that resulted in the discovery of new sea route to India
  - The Fall of Constantinople city
  - The invention of compass astrolabe and gunpowder
  - Demand for Indian spices in European market
3. Make a list of the Europeans who arrived at India to do business  
Portuguese. Dutch. English and French
4. Explain the second Carnatic War  
In the second Carnatic War the French made Salabat Jung as Nizam of Hyderabad and Chanda Sahib become Nawab of Carnatic. Robert Clive defeat the Chanda Sahib and killed him. Mohammed Ali become Nawab of Carnatic and the second Carnatic War ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry
5. State the reasons and results of Plassey war  
The reasons for Plassey war
  - Miss use of Dastakaths
  - Mending of the fort without permission
  - Black room tragedy

**Results**

- Siraj-ud-Duala was killed
  - Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal
  - The company gained exclusive rights to do business in Bengal
  - Mirc Jafer had to pay lot of amount to British
6. What were the results of Battle of Buxar?
    - Mir Qasim defeated by British
    - Sha Alam-II handed over the Diwani rights to British
    - With the death of Mir Jafar the company took over the entire administration of Bengal
    - Dual government was introduced by Robert Clive in Bengal

## UNIT-2

### THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE

#### I Fill in the blanks with suitable answers

1. At the end of first Anglo Maratha war **Salbai** agreement was entered between Marathas and British
2. The subsidiary Alliance was implemented by **Lord Wellesley**
3. The doctrine of Lapse policy was implemented in the year
4. The doctrine of lapse policy was implemented by **Lord Dalhousie**

#### 5. II Discuss in group and answer the following

1. Explain the reasons for first Anglo Maratha war
  - The murder of Narayana Rao by his uncle Raghunath Rao
  - The Maratha Federation installed Madhavrao in the post of Peshwa
  - Upsetting by this Raghunath Rao seeking the help by British and wage a war against Maratha Federation
2. What were the conditions under subsidiary Alliance explain
  - The Indian king had to keep the British army in his Kingdom
  - The concerned state had to bear the expenses of the Army
  - The king has to have a British resident in his Court
  - The King could not appoint any other European without the permission of the British
  - The king had the responsibility to pay the wages of soldiers
3. Explain the third Anglo Maratha war,  
In the third Anglo Maratha war Peshwa Bajirao attack the British Residency in Pune and also fight against British at Koregoan and Ashti and defeated by British. British abolished the Peshwa post and granted a pension to Bajirao. Pratap Simha become the traditional leader of Marathas
4. How did the doctrine of lapse support the expansion of British Empire in India  
According to the doctrine of lapse policy if any Indian ruler dies without children, their adopted children had no legal right over the Throne  
The princely like Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur came under the control of British. According to this policy landlords also lost their rights over their lands. British used this policy like a political weapon
5. Which were the states that came under the doctrine of lapse policy?  
Satara Nagpur Sambalpur Udaipur Jhansi Jaipur Dasara state came under the doctrine of lapse policy

## UNIT-3

### THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

#### I Fill in the following blanks with suitable answer

1. Diwani Adalat in Civil Court was introduced by **Lord Warren Hastings**
2. The post of Superintendent of Police was created by **Lord Cornwallis**
3. The permanent zamindari system was implemented in Bengal and Bihar provinces in **1793**

4. The land tax system was implemented by Alexander Reed is **Ryotwari system**
5. The British officer who supported the modern education in India is **Lord Warren Hastings**
6. The regulating Act was implemented in the year **1773**

## II Discuss and answer the following questions

1. Illustrate the judicial system formulated through East India Company?
  - A) **Diwani Adalat** :- It is a Civil Court which Hindus were dispensed justice as per the Hindu scriptures and Muslims as per shariyat these courts came under the administration of European offices
  - B) **Fouzadaari Aadalat** :- It is a criminal court under the control of Qajis they were functioning under the supervision of European offices  
later British legal procedures were introduced in the criminal courts
2. What are the measures undertaken at the time of British in police system?
  - Every district divided into many stations
  - Every station under control of Kotwal
  - Every village are under the care of Chowkidhar
  - The police commission law was also introduced
3. In permanent Zamindari system the “Indian farmers were born in debt, lived in debt, and died in debt. How? prove
  - In this system farmers lost their ownership of lands
  - Zamindar collected excess taxes from farmers
  - Farmers have to work under Zamindars
  - Farmers are exploited and had to live a life of insecurity because we say the Indian farmers were born in Debt, lived in Debt and died Debt
4. What were the main aspects of Ryotwari system
  - The trailer of the land was recognised as the owner of the land
  - The owner had to pay 50% of produce as tax
  - The Land tax had 30 years tenure
  - The British officials took punitive actions to collect land taxes
5. What were the effects of British land taxes
  - This systems bring regular income to company
  - The company exploited Indian farmers
  - Farmers lost the ownership of the land
  - The British officials collect excess tax from farmers
6. Make a list of the effects of British Education in India
  - English education was introduced
  - Indians developed democracy and rationality and nationality
  - Impetus was received for the local literature and languages
  - Indian freedom struggle was influenced by English education
7. What were the restrictions imposed in regulating act
  - The Bengal Presidency gain control over the other presidencies
  - The governor general was authorised to direct exercise control and supervise other presidencies
  - Supreme Court of judicature was established in Calcutta
  - Lord Warren Hastings become the first governor general of Bengal

8. What are the important features of the Indian government act of 1858?
  - The licence of East India was cancelled
  - India was brought under the direct administration of the queen
  - The post of governor general was changed into Viceroy
  - Lord Canning became the first viceroy of India
9. How does the India government act of 1935 become the base of Indian Constitution
  - most of provisions in the Indian Constitution are based on this act
  - This act alone the formation of the fully responsible government by Indians
  - A federal system of Indian principalities British Governed regions and Dominion States was formed
  - The federal court was established
10. what are the important features of 1919 act
  - Lower house and Upper house were formed
  - Diarchy was allowed at regional governments
  - An high commissioner was appointed for India
  - separate electoral college was extended for Muslims Sikhs,Anglo-Indians Europeans

## UNIT-4 OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA

### I Fill in the blanks blanks with suitable answers

1. The first the first Anglo Mysore war took place between **Hyder Ali** and **British**
2. The second anglo-Mysore war ended with **Mangalore treaty**
3. Kittur chenamma adopted a boy named **Shiva Lingappa**
4. Rayanna of Kittur state belonged to **Sangoli** village
5. Surapura is in the present district of **Yadgir**
6. The Bedas of **Hulagali** Village of Belgaum District rebelled against the British
7. The Amara sulya rebellion was basically a **Farmer's** rebellion

### II Discuss in group and answer

1. How did Hyder Ali come to power?
  - Hyder Ali joined the Mysore army
  - Hyder Ali came into prominence during the siege of Devanahalli
  - He became success in military action against Nizam of Arcot
  - He won the hearts of soldiers and become famous as Nawab Hyder Ali
  - He was known for his innovations in arms usage with his Swift actions
  - He weakened the power of Dalawayee and sidelined the king krishnaraja Wadiyar and established control over the administration
2. What are the effects of second Anglo-Mysore war
  - Hyder Ali died due to illness during the war
  - Tippu Sultan defeated the British in Mangalore
  - Finally the Treaty of Mangalore have been signed by British and Tippu Sultan
  - Through this British and Tipu Sultan become friends
  - Mangalore has been given to Tippu Sultan
3. What were the conditions of Srirangapatnam treaty?

- Tippu loss half of his Kingdom
  - He was force to pay three crore rupees as war damage fee
  - He had to pledge two of his children as a guarantee against the payment
  - He also forced to release the Prisoners of War
  - The British withdrew the combined force from Srirangapatnam
4. The fourth Anglo-Mysore war strengthen the position of British in Mysore. Discuss
- In this war British defeated and killed the Tippu Sultan
  - The Kingdom has been has shared by British Marathas and Hyderabad Nizam
  - Small kingdom handed over to Mysore Wadeyars
  - The British imposed subsidiary Alliance on Mysore state and finally become strong in Mysore state
5. Explain the method of resisting the British power by Dondiya Wagh
- Dondiya Wagh built private Army
  - He made an attempt to attack on fort of kudulur
  - He also made an attack on Shimoga and Chitradurga fort
  - He also encouraged by Palyegaras to fight against British
  - The French extended their support to Dondiya Wagh
6. Explain the method adopted by Rayanna to fight the British.
- Sangoli Rayanna organised an Army
  - He organize the secret meetings
  - He develop a sense of nationalism in army
  - He looted the treasury and Taluk offices of British
7. Explain the contribution of Puttabasappa of Kodagu in freedom struggle
- Puttabasappa was also known as Kalyana Swamy and Swamy Aparampura
  - Putta Basappa organised the Rebels
  - He declared that tax on tobacco and salt will be withdrawn
  - He captured the government office in Bellary
  - He killed an amaldhar and also looted the treasury and prison of Bantwal
8. Discuss the Surapura rebellion in brief
- The Rebel started in time of 1857 revolt by Venkatappa Nayaka
  - He was supported by representatives of Nana saheba
  - The British suspicious of Kings intentions
  - The British appointed and officer named campbell to report on the various activities of the king
  - The officer submitted a report to the resident of Hyderabad that the king is involved in misadministration
  - Finally Venkatappa Nayaka removed from throne by British

## UNIT-5

### SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMATION MOVEMENTS

#### I Fill in the blanks with suitable answers

1. The Nineteenth Century is called as **Reformation** period
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy started **Samvada Kaumudi** periodical

3. The founder of Prathana Samaj is **Dr Athma Ram Panduranga**
4. The young Bengali movements was started by **Henry Louis Vivian Derozio**
5. The guru of Swamy Vivekananda was **Ramakrishna Paramahansa**
6. The Anglo-Oriental College was established at **Aligarh**

II Answer the following questions

1. What are the preachings of Brahma Samaj?
  - Advocating monotheism
  - Opposed the meaningless rituals
  - Condemned the child marriage
  - It encourage womens education
2. Discuss the declaration of Dayanand Saraswati's "Back to Vedas"  
According to Swami Dayananda Saraswati Vedas were truth and Treasure of knowledge because he gave a call "Back to Vedas"
3. Discuss the reformation advocated by Sathyashodak Samaj
  - The Samaj opened schools for shudras and girls
  - The Samaj propagated equal right
  - The Samaj opposed the caste system
  - The Samaj also condemned the deniel of human rights
4. Discuss the aims of Aligarh Movement
  - Propagating women's education
  - Opposing the polygamy
  - Encouraging English education among Muslims society
  - Spreading western scientific and cultural ideas
5. Explain how Swami Vivekananda was a source of inspiration to the youngsters?
  - He give a call to youth 'awake, arise, stop until reach your goal'
  - He stressed the significance of the individual his presence and ability
  - The importance of loving life
  - The importance of social service
6. Explain the views of Ramakrishna mission
  - Spread the teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahansa
  - preaching the importance of Indian philosophy
  - encouraging to establish a casteless society
  - Eradicating exploitation, poverty, illiteracy and divisions in Indian society
7. What were the reformation activities of Annie Besant?
  - Providing education to all
  - She established Central Hindu Banaras College
  - She started periodicals 'New India' and 'Commonwealth' to initiate discussion on current problems
  - She started 'Home Rule League' movement to encourage Indian freedom struggle
8. Explain the contributions of Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam
  - Strengthening the backward and exploited communities
  - One God one caste one religion for human beings
  - Propagating education
  - They built temples for backward communities

- They started ‘Viacom Movement’
9. Make a list of main aspects of Periyar Movement
- The Movement rejected the racial Supremacy in the name Arya and Brahmin
  - They opposed Sanskrit language and literature
  - The movement championed equality and criticized caste and gender based discrimination
  - They condemned caste, religion and gender discrimination

## UNIT-6

### FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857)

#### I. Fill in the blanks with suitable Answers

1. The mutiny of 1857 was called as **The Sepoy Mutiny** by the British historians
2. The policy implemented by Dalhousie Is **The Doctrine of Lapse**
3. During the mutiny of 1857 **Mangal Pandey** killed a British officer
4. Jhansi Rani took over **Gwalior** from the British during her war against them

#### II Answer the following questions

1. What were the results of ‘Doctrine of Lapse’? Discuss
  - Many kings had to lose their kingdoms
  - Satara, Jhansi, Jaipur become the part of British empire
  - The kingship of Tanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs were abolished
  - Many soldiers become unemployed
  - Become main reason for 1857 revolt
2. How did the economic policies result in the mutiny of 1857? Explain
  - Indian handicrafts and industries diminished
  - The Indian artisans become unemployed
  - British levied heavy tax on Indian goods
  - The farmers were exploited by Zamindars
  - Inam lands were withdrawn by Inam commission
  - England become a workshop of Industries
3. What were the issues that outraged the religious feelings of the soldiers
  - The soldiers forced to overseas service
  - They also forced to use the new ‘Royal Enfield’ guns which the bullet were smeared with fat of Pig and Cow
4. What were the immediate causes for the first war of Indian independence ?  
 A rumour spread among the soldiers that the bullets used in ‘Royal Enfield’ guns were smeared with fat of Cow and Pigs these were blasphemous for Muslims and Hindus.  
 Because of this cause the first war of Indian independence was started.
5. List out the reasons that led to the failure the mutiny  
 The reasons for the failure of 1857 mutiny are
  - The revolt did not spread to the whole country
  - There was no proper direction or proper leadership for revolt

- Many provincial kings an account of their loyalty to British they did not supported the struggle
- There was lack of strategy, expertise among soldiers
- Lack of discipline , arms among Indian soldiers
- The struggle was intended to Protect the interests of a few rather than getting freedom for the country
- Unity among British forces

6. Explain the Queen's declarations of 1858

In 1858 the Queen of England made an announcement. This is known as India's "Magna Carta". It includes

- The agreements made by East India company with the kings were accepted
- Ambitious expansion plan had to be given up
- A stable government had to be provided to India
- There would be equality under law
- The government would exhibit religious tolerance
- The doctrine of laps principle has been withdrawn by Queen

7. What are the effects of 1857 revolt?

- It put an end to administration of East India company in India
- Queen of England handed over the administration responsibilities to Secretary of Indian affairs
- The British realised that peaceful rule was not possible without support of Indians
- In 1858 Queen Victoria proclamations are came into force
- This revolt gives new route to upcoming Indian freedom struggle
- The doctrine of laps principle has been withdrawn by Queen

8. What were the causes for 1857 revolt?

- Political causes
- Economic causes
- Administrative causes
- Military causes
- Immediate causes

## UNIT-07 FREEDOM MOVEMENT

### I Fill in the blanks with suitable words

1. The Indian National Congress was established in the year **1885**
2. The person who talked about the 'Wealth Drain' was **Dadabhai Nooroji**
3. 'Swarajya is my birth right' was declared by **Balagangadhar Tilak**
4. Balagangadhar Tilak published **Kesari** newspaper in Marathi



5. A secret organization by name 'Abhinava Bharatha' belonged **Revolutionaries**

## II Fill in the blanks with given alternatives :

1. The Founder of the Indian National Congress was.....
  - a) Mahatma Gandhiji
  - b) **A.O.Hume**
  - c) Balagangadhara Tilak
  - d) Gopalkrishna Gokhale
2. The 'Maratha' Paper was published by.....
  - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - b) Ras Bihari Boss
  - c) **Balagangadhara Tilak**
  - d) V.D.Savarkar
3. Muslim league was founded in the .....
  - a) 1924
  - b) 1922
  - c) 1929
  - d) **1906**
4. The viceroy who implemented the Bengal division was .....
  - a) Lord Cornwallis
  - b) Robert clive
  - c) Dalhousie
  - d) **Lord curzan**

## II Discuss the following in groups and answer them:

1. Which were the organizations in India before the establishment of the Indian National Congress?  
The Hindu Mela', The East India Association', 'Poona Sarvajanic Sabha' and 'The Indian Association' were the organizations in India before the establishment of the Indian National Congress
2. What were the demands put forward by moderates to the British?
  - The first 20 years of the beginning of Congress are called the 'Moderate Age'.
  - Among the moderates, M.G.Ranade, Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji and Gopalakrishna Gokhale were prominent.
  - The moderates trusted the British administration and their impartiality.
  - They used to place their requests and appeals before the government within the constitutional framework.
  - The moderates taught people about political situations.
  - They conducted meetings, discussed problems and placed before the government
  - Various requests related to development of industries, reduction of military expenses, improvement in education are submitted.
  - Dadabhai Naoroji explained the 'Drain theory'
3. Analyse the theory of wealth drain.  
The theory which explains the transfer of Indian wealth to England is known as theory of wealth drain
4. Name the revolutionaries in the freedom movement?  
V.D.Savarkar, Aurobindo Ghosh, Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekar Azad were prominent revolutionary leaders.
5. Explain the role of Balagangadhar Tilak in the freedom struggle.
  - Tilak is a famous Radicals leader
  - Tilak declared: "Swaraj is my birthright and I will get it at any cost".
  - He started preparing the common people for freedom struggle through Ganesha chaturti and Shivaji jayanthi
  - Tilak utilized his 'Kesari' and 'Maratha' newspaper s for spreading awareness among people
  - He started Home rule movement

- He also led the 'Swadeshi movement'
  - He joined hand with Lala-Lajpath Roy and Bipin Chandra pal (Lal-Bal-Pal)
  - Sacrifice his life for Indian freedom
6. What were the reasons for withdrawal of partition of Bengal?
- Explosive Protest from Indians
  - Swadeshi movement
  - Ban of European goods from Indians

## UNIT-8

### ERA OF GANDHI AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

#### I Fill in the blanks with suitable words

1. Gandhi was born in **02<sup>nd</sup> October 1869**
2. Jallianwala Bhag massacre took place while protesting against **Rowlat** Act
3. The movement led by Ali brothers was **Khilafut movement**
4. A Separate nation for Muslims was put forward by **M.A. Jinnah**
5. The president of Indian National Congress session of 1929 was **J.N. Nehru**
6. 'Mahad' and 'Kalaram' movements was formed by **Dr.B.R. Ambedkar**
7. The leadership of Indian National Army's Jhansi regiment was led by **captain Lakshmi**
8. Gandhiji held Salt Satyagraha in **Dandi**
9. Quit India movement took place **1942**

#### II Fill in the blanks with given alternatives :

1. The first Round table conference was held in .....  
 a) **1930**                      b) 1931                      c) 1932                      d) 1942
2. Swaraj Party was established in the year.....  
 a) 1924                      b) **1922**                      c) 1929                      d) 1906
3. The President of the Haripura Session of the Indian National Congress was.....  
 a) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel                      b) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar  
 c) Lal Lajpath Roy                      d) **Subhashchandra Bose**
4. .... is known as the Iron man of India  
 a) Bhagat Sing                      b) Chandrashekar Azad  
 c) Abdul Kalam Azad                      d) **Sardar Valabh bhai Patel**

#### II Answer the following questions

1. What were the internal tools of Gandhiji's struggles
  - Satyagraha
  - Ahimsa
  - Unity of Hindu and Muslim
  - Non-violence
2. List out the programmes of Non-Cooperation movement
  - Boycotting schools, colleges and courts
  - Boycotting elections to regional legislative bodies held according of 1919 act

- Returning all honours and metals given by the British
- Nominated members to the local bodies resigning from their membership
- Boycotting all the government functions
- Boycotting all foreign goods

3. Explain the Chowri-Chowra incident

In the year 1922 thousands of people jumped into the freedom struggle at Chowri-Chowra in Uttar Pradesh. Police used their force against peaceful protestors. Enraged by this, the people tried to enter the police stations. Police resorted to firing. When their ammunition got exhausted, the police ran into the station. The angry protestors set the police station on fire. About 22 police were burnt alive inside the station. This incident is termed Chowri-Chowra incident in history.

4. Describe the Salt Satyagraha.

The salt satyagraha is also known as **Dandi march**. This movement was started by Gandhiji in 1930, when viceroy lord Irwin refused to fulfil the Gandhiji's 11 demands. Gandhiji travelled from Sabaramathi Ashram to Dandi on foot with his followers to produce salt in seashore of Dandi. By distributing salt to people Gandhiji broke the British law on salt and started the Civil disobedience movement

5. What were the reasons for the failure of Quit India Movement.?

- On the 8<sup>th</sup> August 1942 Congress started the movement
- Gandhiji gave a call to Indians 'Do or Die'
- In this contest Gandhiji, Nehru and all leaders were imprisoned
- There is a lack of leadership to movement
- By utilising transport and telecommunication British suppressed the movement
- Muslim League did not participate in struggle
- There is a lack of proper directions to movement

6. Write the names of important Radicals who took part in Indian national Movement

Lala Lajpath Roy, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Arundhati Ghosh

7. What was the outcome of the second Round Table Conference?

The outcome of the second Round Table Conference are

- British declared that they would recognize the depressed classes request for separate constituency
- Gandhiji began up a Fast-unto death agitation

8. Explain the achievements of Subhash Chandra Bose in the independence struggle.

The most prominent among the revolutionary fighters of India was Subhash Chandra Bose.

- He was popularly called Netaji.
- He participated in non-co-operation movement along with Gandhiji
- Bose established the Congress Socialist Party in 1934 along with Nehru
- Bose became the President at the Haripur Session of the Indian National Congress.
- Netaji left the Congress and established a separate party called Forward Block.
- He gained the support of the German dictator Hitler to make India free.
- He became leader to Indian national army
- Subhash Chandra Bose gave the call "Delhi Chalo!"

- He urged the Indians "Give me blood, I will give you freedom!"
  - Subhash had planned a military strategy through Rangoon to capture Delhi
  - Subhash died in a plane accident.
9. Describe the various tribal revolts in the history of Independence struggle.  
The Tax and Forest Act implemented by the British East India Company provoked the tribal revolt. Of the tribal rebellions, the Santala's revolt and Munda movement are prominent. In this regard, the Halagali Hunters rebellion in Karnataka is noteworthy.
10. Explain the major achievements of Nehru as the Prime Minister of India.
- He is the first prime minister of independent India
  - He is the architect of industrialization and modern India.
  - He successfully brought together all the princely states
  - He laid the foundation for Indian democracy
  - He fulfilled task of reorganizing all the states on the basis of language.
  - He also introduced the mixed economic system
  - He laid the foundation for five-year plans.
  - He is the architect of Indian foreign policy
  - He advocated the Non-alignment policy
  - He introduced the Panchasheel principles,
11. What are the contributions of Dr B.R. Ambedkar?
- Dr.B.R.Ambedkar strongly believed that political independence was meaningless without social independence.
  - He carried out a study of the caste system and came up with a plan to eradicate it.
  - He started 'Mahad' and 'Kalaram' temple movements.
  - He attended the three Round Table Conferences and gave valuable suggestions.
  - Ambedkar was a Diwan in the court of the Maharaja of Baroda.
  - He established an organization 'Bahishkruta Hitakarini Sabha'
  - He is founder of parties named 'Swatantra Karmika Party' and 'Republican Party of India'.
  - He published various newspapers like 'Prabuddha Bharata','Janata', 'Mukanayaka' and 'Bahishkruta Bharata'.
  - He worked towards the progress of agricultural labourers.
  - Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was unanimously chosen as the Chairman of the drafting committee of Indian constitution

## UNIT-09

### INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

#### I Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The British government's last Governor General was **Lord Mount batten**
2. India's first Home Minister was **Sardar vallabhai patel**
3. India's first President was **Dr Babu Rajendra Prasad**
4. Pondichary became a Union Territory in the year **1963**

5. The reorganization law was implemented in **1956**

## II Answer the following questions in one sentence

1. Why is Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel called as the 'Iron man of India'  
He brought about a successful integration of provinces
2. Which is the first state formed on the basis of language in India  
Andhra Pradesh
3. Who started fast-unto-death satyagraha for formation of Andhra Pradesh  
Potty Sriramulu
4. Who is the chairman of state reorganization commission?  
Justice Fazal Ali
5. Which organization lead the movement for integration of kannada speaking areas?  
All Karnataka state formation parishat
6. When was Mysore state formed?  
1<sup>st</sup> November 1956
7. When was Mysore state renamed as 'Karnataka'?  
1<sup>st</sup> November 1973

## III Discuss the following in groups and answer them:

1. What were the problems faced in Independent India?
  - Refugees crises
  - Communal violence
  - Formation of government,
  - Integration of princely states
2. How did the country deal with the problem of refugees?  
The country started the refugees camp in West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and kerela states and provides the shelter, employment, land, education and health care to refugees
3. Describe the manner in which Pondichary was liberated from the French.
  - Congress started an agitation
  - The communist and other organization also urged for the liberation of Pandichary
  - Finally France government leave the Pondichary
4. How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese?
  - In 1955 satyagrahis started liberation movement of Goa
  - In 1961 Indian army entered and took Goa under its control
5. Describe the process of linguistic organization of states.
  - In 1953 government formed the Justice Fazal Ali commission
  - In 1953 committee recommend the creation of Andhra Pradesh
  - Final report has been came into force in 1956
  - 14 states and 6 union territories were formed

## UNIT -10

### THE POLITICAL DIMENSIONS OF THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

#### I Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The Communist government in Russia was founded by **V.I. Lenin**

2. The first World War ended in the year **1918**
3. The Fascist dictator was **Mussolini**
4. The second World War started in **1939**
5. Japan attacked **Pearl harbour** which was the Naval base of USA

## II Answer the following questions

1. What was the immediate cause for First World war?  
Assassination of Austrian prince Archduke Franz Ferdinand
2. Who given the populist slogans of 'peace, Food and Land' in Russian revolution?  
Lenin gives the populist slogans of 'peace, Food and Land' in Russian revolution
3. Who introduced the Five years plans in Russia?  
Joseph Stalin introduced the Five years plans in Russia
4. Who brought the Glasnost and Perestroika reforms in Russia?  
Gorbachev brought the Glasnost and Perestroika reforms in Russia
5. Who organized the army called 'brown shirts' in Germany?  
Hitler organized the army called 'brown shirts' in Germany
6. What was the immediate cause for Second World war?  
Germany's attack on Poland in 1939 was the cause for Second World war
7. Why did America entered the second world war?  
Japan attacked the American Naval Centre at Pearl harbour because for that America entered the Second World war
8. Who leads the 'Long march' in China?  
Mao-tse-Tung leads the 'Long march' in China
9. Which was the party established by Hitler?  
Nazi party was established by Hitler
10. When was Russian revolution started ?  
1917
11. Which administration was called as 'A prison of nationalism in Russia?  
Czar administration was called as 'A prison of nationalism in Russia

## III Discuss the following in groups and answer them:

1. Describe Lenin's role in the Russian revolution.  
Lenin who was in exile, came back to Russia and gave the simple, populist slogans of 'Peace, Food and Land'. Workers and poor villagers responded wholeheartedly to this. In October 1917, a revolution took place under the leadership of Bolsheviks of the Labour party. Lenin joined the revolutionary forces and declared Russia a Socialist Republic on 7th November. This is called the October Revolution of Russia. Lenin became the President of the Russian Government.
2. What were the reforms adopted by Stalin in Russia?
  - He introduced the Five year plans
  - Russia sent a manned satellite into space
  - He established the industries in Russia
  - He modernised the Russian agriculture
3. Explain the immediate cause for World War I.  
The assassination of the Austrian prince Archduke Franz Ferdinand on 28<sup>th</sup> July 1914
4. How did Nazism destroyed Germany? explain  
The Nazi ideology seized powers in Germany and causes for many activities. They are
  - Appointment of Goebels

- Establishment of Brown-shirt army
- Holocaust massacre
- Enacting the Nuremberg laws
- Developing extreme nationalism among Germans
- Become a main cause and victim of second world war

Through these activities Germany become destroyed

5. What were the reasons for Second World War?

- Development of extreme nationalism in European countries
- Rise of dictators in Germany and Italy
- Expansion policies of European countries
- Race of armaments in Europe
- Germany's attack on Poland in 1939

6. What is cold war?

The undeclared war between the capitalist's group of USA and socialist's group of Russia

7. What were the effects of the Chinese Revolution?

- Leap forward policy was adopted
- Community farming was adopted
- Importance was given to science and technology
- Every one enjoyed the free education and health facilities
- Cultural revolution
- China become a communist country

8. How did USA come out of its Great Economic Depression.

- New deal project was adopted by USA
- Less work and more salaries were offered to labours