



**Don**

# SOCIAL SCIENCE

## VOLUME - 1 & 2

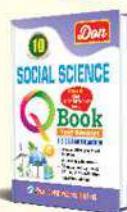
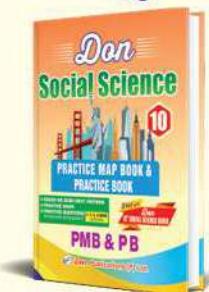


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**10<sup>th</sup> Standard**

**Social Science | Volume - I & II**

First Edition : 2019

Combined Second Edition : 2020

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## PREFACE

**Don** Social Science Workbook (Volume I & II combined) for 10<sup>th</sup> standard is updated based on the latest syllabus and question pattern released by the Tamilnadu Government.

In this book, 'Points to Remember' are given in every chapter to remember the important points pertaining to that unit. Mind maps are also given to all the chapters to understand particular chapter easily. All the textual questions are solved with pointed answers. Also there are plenty of additional questions and answers. Maps are given in colour for easy understanding. A Government model question paper is given at the end of this book.

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Wishing you all the best!

**S.A. Suresh Kumar MCA, MBA**

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# 1

## HISTORY \*\*\*

### OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

#### MIND MAP

First world peace organisation the League of Nations and its role in the preventing wars and promoting peace



Fallout of the First World War which focus on Russian Revolution

Paris Peace Conference and the provisions of Versailles Treaty

Americans entry into War in the context of launch of submarine battles by Germany

Conduct of Wars in western and eastern fronts and in the minor theatres of War

Capitalist countries' demand for market leads to scramble for colonies and clashes among the great powers in Europe

Division of Europe into two warring camps and the resultant alliances and counter alliances

Rise of Japan as an imperial power

Outbreak of World War I growth of violent forms of Nationalism, Aggressive attitude of Germany, France hostility towards Germany, Power politics in Balkans.





## POINTS TO REMEMBER

- The period between the years 1789 and 1914 is called as 'the long nineteenth century'.
- The biggest outcome of the World War I is the Russian Revolution.
- Three major empires (Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottomans) lay shattered by the end of World War I.
- Within Europe, England held a pre-eminent position as the world leader of capitalism.
- According to Lenin, imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism.
- Japan proved itself as a strongest nation in the East Asia, and entered charmed circle of the great powers after World War I.
- After 1905, Japan took control of Korean domestic and foreign policy.
- In 1900, five of the European Great Powers were divided into two armed camps, i.e. one camp called the Central Powers - Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (Triple Alliance) and another camp consists of France and Russia.
- The Treaty of Versailles is a peace treaty with Germany after Germany surrendered.
- Trenches or ditches dug by troops enabled soldiers to safely stand and protect themselves from enemy fire.

## I. Choose the correct answer:



## TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. What were the three major Empires shattered by the end of First World War?  
a) Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottomans      b) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia  
c) Spain, Portugal and Italy      d) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
2. Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian army?  
a) Delville      b) Orange State      c) Adowa      d) Algiers
3. Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?  
a) China      b) Japan      c) Korea      d) Mongolia
4. Who said "Imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"?  
a) Lenin      b) Marx      c) Dr. Sun Yat-sen      d) Mao Tsetung
5. What is the battle of Marne remembered for?  
a) Air Warfare      b) Trench Warfare      c) Submarine Warfare      d) Ship Warfare
6. Which country after the World War I took to a policy of isolation?  
a) Britain      b) France      c) Germany      d) USA
7. To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belongs?  
a) Britain      b) France      c) Dutch      d) USA
8. Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland?  
a) Germany      b) Russia      c) Italy      d) France



## OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

Dear



### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

9. In April 1915 Britain, France and Italy signed the secret
  - a) Treaty of Paris
  - b) Treaty of London
  - c) Locarno Treaty
  - d) Treaty of Rome
10. The Secretariat of the League of Nations was located at \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Geneva
  - b) The Hague
  - c) Netherland
  - d) Delhi
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ Party was renamed the Russian Communist party.
  - a) Mensheviks
  - b) Bolshevik
  - c) Socialist
  - d) Traditionalist
12. \_\_\_\_\_ was forced to grant a Constitution and Establish a parliament, the Duma.
  - a) Nicholas II
  - b) Kerensky
  - c) Trotsky
  - d) Lenin
13. In the Eastern front, Russian troops repeatedly defeated the \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Austrians
  - b) Germans
  - c) Bosnia
  - d) Lituvania
14. The Famous American Merchant ship sunk by Germany
  - a) Luftwaffe
  - b) Royal
  - c) Lusitania
  - d) Berlin

### ANSWER

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. a) Germany, Austria Hungary and the Ottomans | 2. c) Adowa          |
| 3. b) Japan                                     | 4. a) Lenin          |
| 6. d) USA                                       | 7. a) Britain        |
| 9. b) Treaty of London                          | 10. a) Geneva        |
| 12. a) Nicholas II                              | 13. a) Austrians     |
|   |                      |
|   | 5. b) Trench Warfare |
|   | 8. b) Russia         |
|   | 11. b) Bolshevik     |
|   | 14. c) Lusitania     |

## II. Fill in the Blanks:



### TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Japan forced a War on China in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The New State of Albania was created according to the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ signed in May 1913.
3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In the Balkans \_\_\_\_\_ had mixed population.
5. In the battle of Tannenberg \_\_\_\_\_ suffered heavy losses.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ became Prime Minister leading a new coalition of liberals and Moderate Socialists before Lenin established the Bolshevik government.
8. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.



### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

9. The Russo-Japanese war broke out in \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The Italian army suffered a devastating defeat at the hands of an Ethiopian army at \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The Second Balkan War ended with ended with Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ in August 1913.



12. \_\_\_\_\_ and Italy signed the secret Treaty of London in April 1915.
  13. Japan attacked Manchuria in \_\_\_\_\_.
  14. The International Court of Justice was set up in \_\_\_\_\_.

## ANSWER

- |                  |               |               |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. 1894          | 2. London     | 3. 1902       |
| 4. Macedonia     | 5. Russia     | 6. Clemenceau |
| 7. Kerensky      | 8. 1925       | 9. Jewish     |
| 10. Adowa (1896) | 11. Bucharest | 12. France    |
| 13. Devaluation  | 14. The Hague |               |

### **III. Choose the correct statement:**



## **TEXTUAL QUESTIONS**



#### **ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

5. Assertion: Capitalism inevitably led to Imperialism.  
Reason : Imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism.

  - a) Both A and R are correct
  - b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
  - c) Both A and R are wrong
  - d) A and R are correct R is reason for A



## OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

Don

6. Assertion: The biggest outcome of the War was the Russian Revolution.

Reason : The First World War left a deep impact on European society and polity.

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| a) Both A and R are correct | b) A is right but R is not the correct reason |
| c) Both A and R are wrong   | d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.   |

### ANSWER

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct            | 2. d) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct        |
| 3. b) A is right but R is not the correct reason |   |
| 4. b) A is right but R is not the correct reason | 5. d) A and R are correct R is reason for A |
| 6. a) Both A and R are correct                   |   |

## IV. Match the following:



### TEXTUAL QUESTION

A)

1. Treaty of Brest- Litovsk
2. Jingoism
3. Kemal Pasha
4. Emden
5. Hall of Mirrors

- a. Versailles
- b. Turkey
- c. Russia with Germany
- d. England
- e. Madras

**Ans:**  
1) c  
2) d  
3) b  
4) e  
5) a



### ADDITIONAL QUESTION

B)

1. German
2. France
3. Tsarina Alexandra
4. Lenin
5. Treaty of Sevres

- a. Tsar Nicholas II
- b. Kultur
- c. chauvinism
- d. Turkey
- e. Communist

**Ans:**  
1) b  
2) c  
3) a  
4) e  
5) d

## V. Answer the following in brief:



### TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

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

- In 1894 Japan forced a war on China.
- The crushing defeat of China by little Japan in the Sino-Japanese war surprised the whole world.
- Despite the warning of the three great powers Russia, Germany and France Japan annexed the Liaotung peninsula with Port Arthur.
- By this action Japan proved that it was the strongest nation in the East Asia.

2. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.

Britain, France and Russia are the three countries in the Triple Entente.



3. What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?

The three militant forms of nationalism in Europe:

- England's Jingoism
- France's Chauvinism and
- Germany's Kultur

4. What do you know about Trench Warfare?

- Trenches or ditches dug by troops enabled soldiers to safely stand and protect themselves from enemy fire.
- The typical trench system in World War consisted of two to four trench lines running parallel to each other.
- Each trench was dug in a type of zigzag so that no enemy, standing at one end, could fire for more than a few yards down its length.
- The main lines of trenches were connected to each other and to the rear by a series of linking trenches through which food, ammunition, fresh troops, mail, and orders were delivered.

5. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?

- Mustafa Kemal Pasha did a remarkable thing to Turkey's rebirth as a nation.
- Kemal Pasha modernised Turkey and changed it out of all recognition.
- He put an end to the Sultanate and Caliphate with the support of Soviet Union.

6. Highlight the global influence of Russian Revolution.

- The Russian revolution fired people's imagination across the world.
- In many countries, communist parties were formed.
- The Russian Communist Government encouraged the colonies to fight for their freedom.
- Debates over key issues, land reforms, social welfare, workers' rights, and gender equality started taking place in a global context.

7. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.

- 1) The unanimity of members was required for all its decisions on political issues. Since it lacked the military power of its own, it could not enforce its decisions.
- 2) The founders of League of Nations underestimated the power of nationalism. The principle of 'collective security' could not be applied in actual practice.



**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

8. What was the impact of First World War on India?

- India contributed huge cash towards war expenses and also sent war materials. It caused huge economic distress.
- There were grain riots as poor people looted shops.
- India suffered world-wide epidemic of influenza.
- The war conditions led to the rise of Home Rule movement.
- The Congress reunited during the war.
- Out of resentment, the Khilafat Movement was born.



## OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

**Don**

### 9. What do you mean by Cartel?

- The term Cartel refers to an association based upon a contractual agreement between enterprisers in the same field of business.
- The objective was to exercise a monopolistic influence on the market.

### 10. Name the nine states that opposed the Central powers.

Russia, France, Britain, Italy, the United States, Belgium, Serbia, Romania and Greece are the nine states that opposed the central powers.

### 11. What do you mean by Bourgeois?

- Bourgeois is a French term.
- It refers to the characteristic of the middle class, typically with reference to its perceived materialistic values or conventional attitudes.

### 12. What are the two fold objectives of the League of Nation?

- The two-fold objective of the League of Nations was to avoid war and maintain peace in the world and to promote international cooperation in economic and social affairs.
- The League intended to act as conciliator and arbitrator and thereby resolve a dispute in its early stages.
- If Wars should break out despite arbitration, the members should apply sanctions to the aggressor-first economic and then military.

### 13. What are the five bodies of the League of Nations?

- The Assembly
- The Secretariat
- The International Labour Organisation.
- The Council
- The Permanent Court of Justice

### 14. What was the immediate cause for the First World War?

- On 28<sup>th</sup> June 1914, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was assassinated by Princip, a Bosnian Serb.
- Austria saw in this an opportunity to eliminate Serbia as an independent state.
- Germany thought that it should strike first. It declared War on Russia on 1 August.

### 15. When did Japan enter the ‘charmed circle of the great powers’?

- In the Russo-Japanese War Japan defeated Russia and got back the Port Arthur.
- After this War, Japan entered the ‘charmed circle of the great powers’.

### 16. What is Pravda?

- Pravda is a Russian word meaning ‘Truth’.
- Pravda was the official newspaper of the communist party of Soviet Union from 1918 to 1991.
- After the collapse of Soviet Union, numerous publications and websites continued under the Pravda name.

### 17. Why did America enter the First World War?

- In January 1917 the Germans announced that they would sink even neutral ships in certain waters.
- Lusitania, an American ship was torpedoed by a German submarine.
- There was lot of resentment in the USA and President Wilson declared war against Germany.

**VI. Answer all the questions given under each caption:****TEXTUAL QUESTIONS****1. IMPERIALISM****a) What do you know of monopoly capitalism?**

Monopoly capitalism is free trade without any control or regulation by the state.

**b) How did Japan emerge as an imperial power?**

Japan took to Western education and machinery with a modern army and navy Japan emerged as an imperial power.

**c) Why did the Industrial countries need colonies in the nineteenth century?**

The industrial countries needed colonies to supply them raw materials. They also needed markets for their finished products.

**d) What were the contrasts capitalism produced?**

The contrasts produced by capitalism were: extreme poverty and extreme wealth, slum and skyscraper, empire-state and dependent exploited colony.

**2. GERMAN EMPEROR****a) What was the nature of Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany?**

Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm was ruthlessly assertive and aggressive.

**b) What was the violent form of Germany called?**

Violent form of Germany was called 'Kultur'.

**c) Why did Kaiser Wilhelm intervene in Morocco affair?**

Kaiser Wilhelm recognised the independence of the Sultan and intervened in the Morocco affair.

**d) What happened to Germany's colonies in Africa?**

German colonies surrendered to allies as they could not receive immediate help in Africa.

**3. BALKAN WARS****a) Why was Balkan League formed?**

Macedonia had a mixed population. In order to bring Macedonia under their control the Balkan countries formed the Balkan League.

**b) What was the outcome of the first Balkan War?**

The war ended with the Treaty of London. The Turkish forces were defeated. A new state of Albania was created.

**c) Who were defeated in this War?**

Turkish forces were defeated in this war.

**d) What was the name of the Treaty signed at the end of this Second Balkan War?**

Treaty of Bucharest was signed at the end of this Second Balkan War.

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS****4. JAPAN ENTERING THE CIRCLE OF GREAT POWER****a) Which country demanded Russia to withdraw troops from Manchuria?**

Japan demanded Russia to withdraw troops from Manchuria.



## OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

Don

### b) In Russo-Japanese war, who was defeated by whom?

In Russo-Japanese war Japan defeated Russia.

### c) Name the country that allied with Japan.

England allied with Japan.

### d) Which country entered into 'the charmed circle of Great powers'?

Japan entered into 'the charmed circle of Great powers'.

## 5. PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

### a) When was the Peace Conference opened?

In January 1919, the Peace Conference was opened.

### b) Where was the Peace Treaty signed?

The Peace Treaty was signed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

### c) Who played a very important role in the deliberation?

Woodrow Wilson (USA), Lloyd George (Prime Minister of England), Clemenceau (Prime Minister of France) played important role in the deliberation.

### d) Did the German government agree to the terms in an easy manner?

No, it faced threat of renewed war and it was forced to agree.

## 6. LEAGUE OF NATIONS SECRETARIAT

### a) Where was the League of Nations located?

The League of Nations was located at Geneva.

### b) How were the staff of the secretariat appointed?

The Secretary General in consultation with the Council, appointed the staff of the secretariat.

### c) How many judges were there in the court?

Fifteen Judges were there in the court.

### d) Who was appointed as the first General Secretary?

Sir Eric Drummond was appointed as the first General Secretary.

## 7. ACTIVITIES OF THE LEAGUE

### a) Why was the League formed?

The League was formed to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925.

### b) What was the outcome of Locarno Treaty?

By the Locarno Treaty Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in western Europe.

### c) What was the dispute between Finland and Sweden?

The dispute between Finland and Sweden was over the sovereignty of the Aaland island.

### d) What was the third dispute?

The third dispute was the dispute between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925.

## 8. THE ARMISTICE AND TREATY OF VERSAILLES

### a) When did Germany surrender?

Germany surrendered in November 1918.



**b) When did the armistice take effect?**

It took effect from 11 November 1918.

**c) Who was the Prime Minister of England during the signing of armistice?**

Lloyd George was the Prime Minister of England during the signing of armistice.

**d) Which country was found guilty for starting the World War I?**

Germany was found guilty for starting the World War I.

**VII. Answer in detail:**

 **TEXTUAL QUESTIONS**

**1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War.**

**European Alliances and Counter-Alliances**

- In 1900 five of the European Great Powers were divided into two armed camps.
  - i) One camp consisted of the Central Powers namely Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. They formed the Triple Alliance in 1882.
  - ii) The other camp consisted of France and Russia. Their alliance was formed in 1894 with the promise of mutual help if Germany attacked either of them.
- The Anglo-Japanese alliance was signed in 1902.
- In 1904 Entente Cordiale was signed between France and Britain.
- Finally it led to the formation of Triple Entente of Britain, France and Russia.

**Violent Forms of Nationalism:**

- England's Jingoism, France's Chauvinism and Germany's Kultur were militant forms of nationalism, contributing decisively to the outbreak of war.

**Aggressive attitude of Germany**

- Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany was ruthlessly assertive and aggressive.
- Germany's aggressive diplomacy and rapid building of naval bases convinced Britain that a German navy could be directed only against her.

**Imperial power politics in the Balkans:**

- The Young Turk Revolution of 1908, provided both Austria and Russia with the opportunity to resume their activities in the Balkans.
- Austria and Russia met and agreed that Austria should annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. This aroused intense opposition from Serbia. Germany gave Austria firm support.
- The enmity between Austria and Serbia led to the outbreak of war in 1914.

**The Balkan wars:**

- Balkans is a region in South - Eastern Europe between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.
- The problem of the exact distribution of the conquered territories arose.
- According to the Treaty of London signed in May 1913 the new state of Albania was created and the other Balkan states divided up Macedonia between them.
- The division of Macedonia, however, did not satisfy Bulgaria. Bulgaria attacked Serbia and Greece. But Bulgaria was easily defeated. The second Balkan War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest in August 1913.



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**Immediate cause:**

- The climax to these events in the Balkans occurred in Serajevo in Bosnia. On 28 June 1914 the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary, was assassinated by Princip, a Bosnian Serb.
- The German army which was planning a war against both France and Russia wanted to use the occasion to its advantage.
- The German violation of Belgian neutrality forced Britain to enter war.

**2. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.**

- Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was to pay the reparations for the losses suffered. The Reparation Commission set up for deciding the compensation decided on 6,600 million pounds to be paid in instalments. All Central Powers were directed to pay War indemnity.
- The German army was to be limited to 100,000 men. A small navy was allowed, but there were to be no Submarines and no Air force.
- The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden and Germany was to acknowledge and respect the independence of Austria.
- Germany was forced to give up all the rights and titles over her overseas possessions to the allies. All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
- Germany was forced to revoke the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Russia and Bucharest with Bulgaria.
- Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France.
- The former Russian territories of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be independent.
- Poland was recreated with a corridor to the Baltic containing the German port of Danzig which was to be a free city under the auspices of League of Nations.

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

- The Soviet was dominated by Mensheviks and the minority Bolsheviks were timid and undecided. The situation changed with the arrival of Lenin.
- When the revolution broke out Lenin was in Switzerland and he wanted continued revolution. His slogan of "All power to the Soviets" soon won over the workers' leaders. The people were attracted by the slogan of "Bread, Peace and Land".
- The provisional government made two grave mistakes.
- It postponed a decision on the demand for the redistribution of land.
- Government decided to continue with the war.
- Frustrated peasant soldiers deserted their posts and joined those who had restored to land grabbing. This intensified the rising in Petrograd led by Bolsheviks.
- The government banned Pravda and arrested all Bolsheviks.
- Trotsky was also arrested.
- Kerensky became Prime Minister leading a new coalition of liberals and moderate socialists.
- Faced with an attempted coup Kerensky tried in September to dismiss both the government and Soviet. His attempt was frustrated by the soviet and by the Bolsheviks.



### Take over by the Bolshevik party under Lenin's leadership

- In October Lenin persuaded the Bolshevik Central Committee to decide on immediate revolution.
- Trotsky prepared a detailed plan. On 7 November the key government buildings, including the Winter Palace, the Prime Minister's head quarters were seized by armed factory workers and revolutionary troops.
- On 8 November 1917 a new communist government was in office in Russia. Its head this time was Lenin.
- The Bolshevik party was renamed the Russian Communist party.
- Lenin thought that the most important factor for the fall of provisional government was its failure to withdraw from world war.
- So Lenin immediately withdrew from world war.
- Lenin concentrated on the formation of new government.

### 4. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations, pointing out the reasons for its failure.

- The League was called in to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925.
- The League was successful in three issues.
  - i) In 1920 a dispute arose between Sweden and Finland over the sovereignty of the Aaland Islands situated between Finland's west coast and Sweden's east coast. The League ruled that the islands should go to Finland.
  - ii) In the following year the League was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia. It was successfully resolved by the League.
- The Third dispute was between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925. Greece invaded Bulgaria, and the League ordered a ceasefire. After investigation it blamed Greece and decided that Greece was to pay reparations.
- Thus the League had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925.
- By this treaty, Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.
- Thereafter Germany joined the League and was given a permanent seat on the Council.

### Reason for its failure:

- The league appeared to be an organisation of the victorious in the First World War.
- Though it had a worldwide membership, it became very much the centre of European diplomacy.
- The unanimity of members was required for all its decisions on political issues.
- Since it lacked the military power of its own, it could not enforce its decisions.
- The founders of this peace organization underestimated the potential of nationalism.
- The principle of "collective security" could not be applied in actual practice.
- Italy, Japan and Germany, headed by dictators, refused to be bound by the orders of the League.
- But Britain and France were not enthusiastic supporters of the League.
- The league was the brainchild of Wilson. But he could not even convince his country to join the League.

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS****5. Discuss the criticism of the Peace settlement.**

- The defeated powers were absent from negotiations. The peace settlement, a dictated one, was based on the principle, 'to the victor belongs the spoils and the allies are the victors'.
- Self-determination was the principle, which was one of the fourteen points of Woodrow Wilson for restoring peace, applied to all the peoples except the German.
- The reparation of 6,600 million pounds was beyond Germany's capacity to pay.
- Germany was weakened, politically and economically. But instead of having the large Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires on her Eastern frontier, she was now bordered by small weak and new states.
- Wilson betrayed the Germans and Austrians to whom he had made promises. In 1920 the United States took to a policy of isolation, when the Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles. Only a greatly weakened France, with the support of Britain, was left to face Germany's potential strength.
- Italy was much disappointed at the peace settlement. Despite suffering heavily, she was given merely small places such as Trieste, Istria and the south Tyrol.
- The population of Europe was so mixed that it was impossible to draw up clear national frontiers with ethnic homogeneity. Finally, the settlement created many national minorities within states. Countries gave promises to respect the rights of minorities. But often relations turned bitter.

**VIII. Time Line:**

1805	- Napoleons's defeat at Trafalgar
1867	- Meiji era begins
1879	- British lost to Zulus
1881 - 1914	- Colonisation of Africa
1882	- Triple Alliance formed
1884	- British lost to Sudanese Army
1894 - 1895	- Sino - Japanese War
1894	- France - Russia Alliance formed
1896	- Italy lost to Ethiopian army at Adowa
1900	- Colonisation of Africa
1902	- Anglo - Japanese Alliance
1904	- 1. Russo Japanese War 2. Entente Cordiale
1905	- Japan controls Korea
1908	- Young Turk Revolution
1910	- Japanese Annexation of Korea



1912

- 1. Downfall of Manchu Dynasty
- 2. Balkan League formed
- 3. First Balkan war

1913

- Treaty of Bucharest

1914

- 1. Outbreak of World War I
- 2. Outbreak of Balkan War
- 3. Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- 4. Battle of Marne
- 5. Meiji Era ends

1915

- 1. Treaty of Jutland
- 2. Treaty of London

1916 - 1917

- War against central powers

1916

- 1. Battle of Verdun
- 2. Italy joined the Allies
- 3. Battle of Jutland

1917

- 1. Tsarist Regime in Russia overthrown
- 2. US declared War against Germany
- 3. Russian Revolution
- 4. Fourth Duma ended

1918

- 1. Treaty of Brest Litovsk
- 2. End of World War I
- 3. The Armistice

1919

- Treaty of Versailles
- The peace treaty, Hall of mirrors - Versailles

1920

- U.S.A's policy of isolation

1925

- Locarno Treaty

1926

- Germany joined the League

1931

- Japan attack manchuria

1933

- Germany resigned from the League

1934

- Russia joined the League

1937

- Italy resigned from the League

1939

- 1. Russia expelled from the League
- 2. Last decisive action of the League

1946

- League of Nations - dissolved



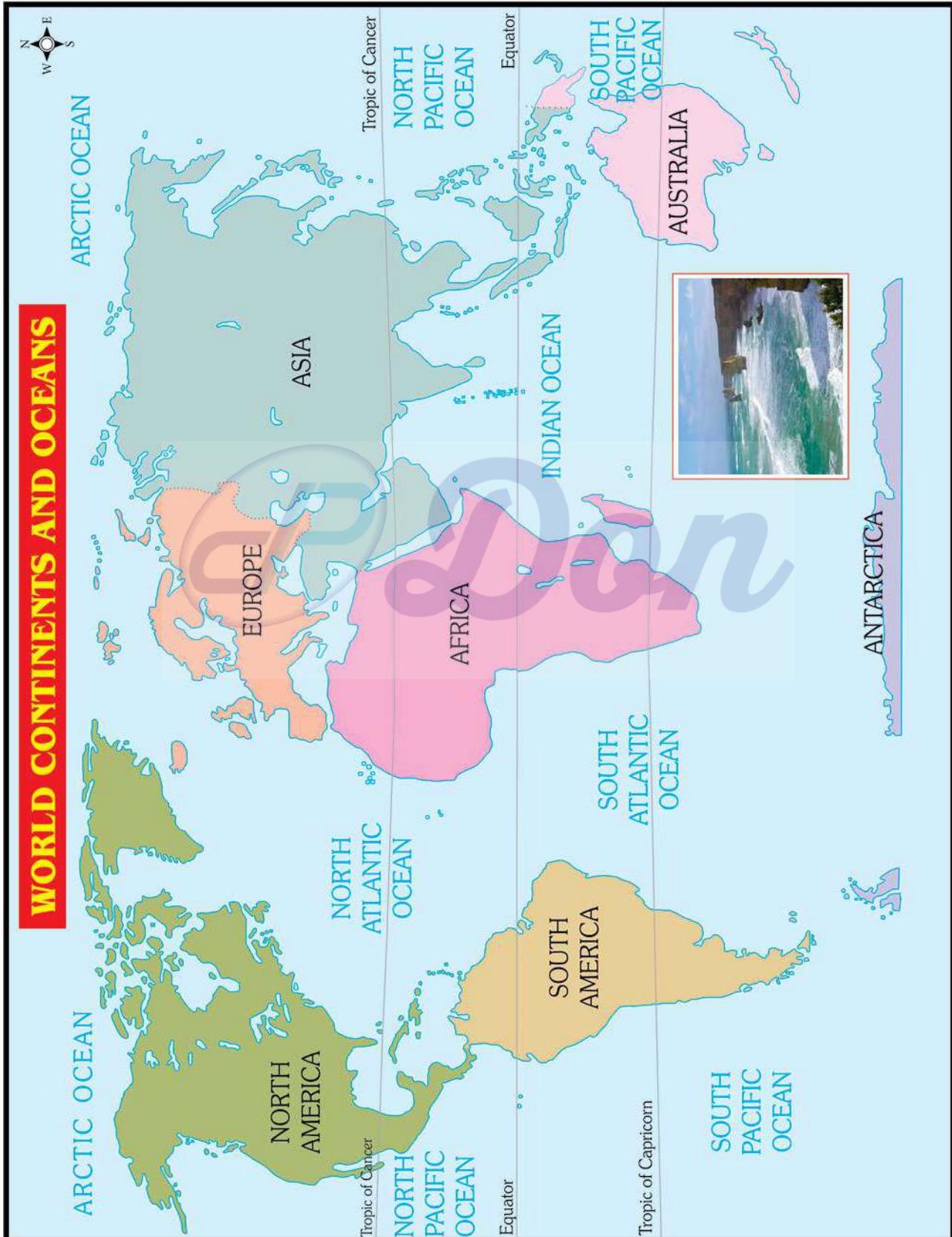


## OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

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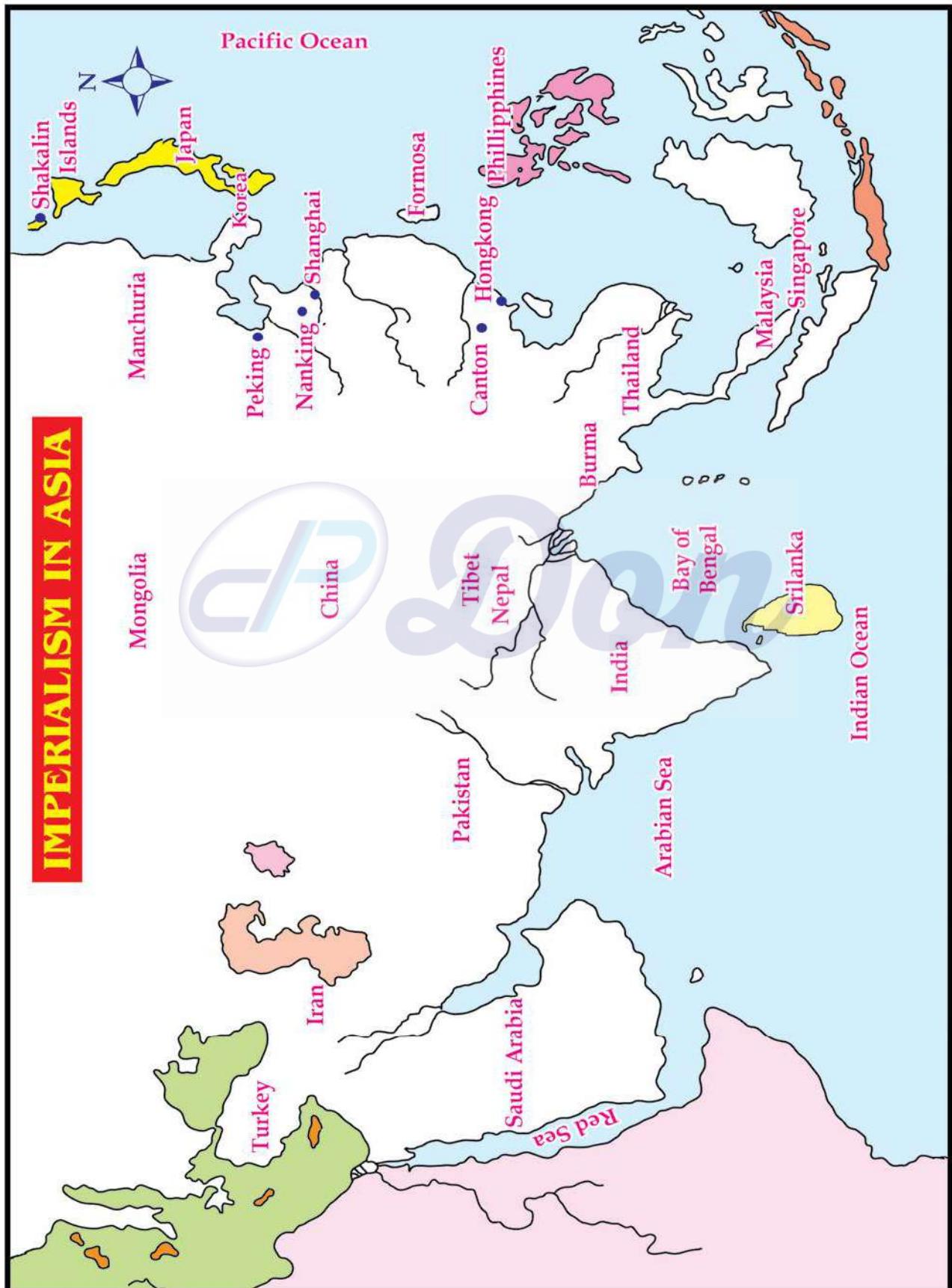
### MAP WORK

#### 1. World Continents and Oceans





2. Imperialism in Asia

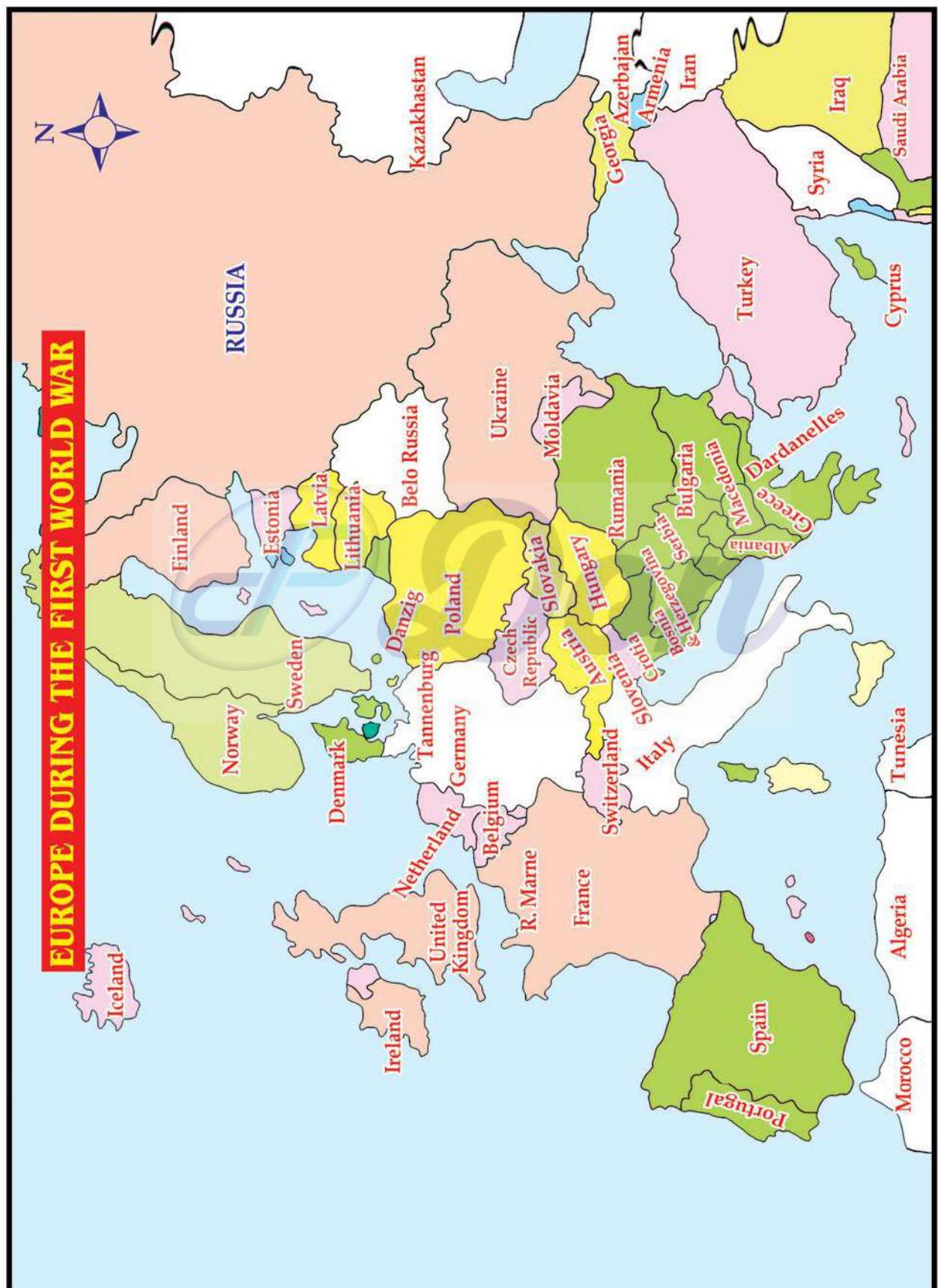




## OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

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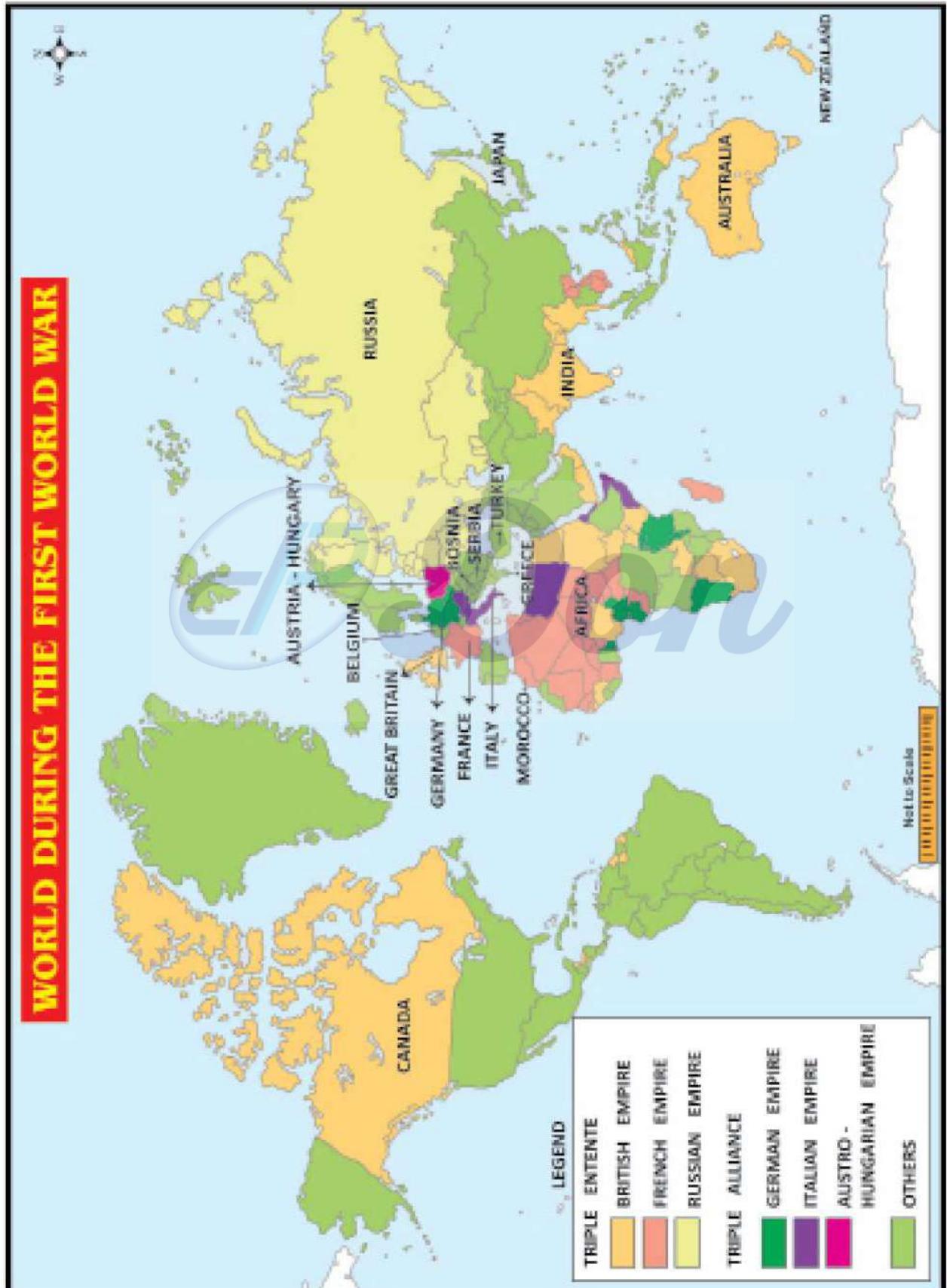
### 3. Europe during the First World War





## **4. World during the First World War**

WORLD DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR



**10****Unit Test****UNIT - I – The Outbreak of World War I and its Aftermath**

Time : 1.00 hr.

Marks : 30

**I. Choose the correct answer:** $5 \times 1 = 5$ 

1. Who said "imperialism is the highest stage of Capitalism"?  
a) Lenin      b) Marx      c) Sun Yat-Sen      d) Mao Tsetung
2. What is the battle of Marne is remembered for?  
a) Air Warfare      b) Trench Warfare      c) Submarine Warfare      d) Guerrilla Warfare
3. Which country after the World War I took to policy of isolation?  
a) Britain      b) France      c) Germany      d) USA
4. To which country the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?  
a) Britain      b) France      c) Dutch      d) USA
5. **Assertion:** The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.  
**Reason:** There was stiff resistance from the native population.  
a) Both A and R are correct      b) A is right but R is not the correct reason  
c) Both A and R are wrong      d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

**II. Fill in the blanks:** $4 \times 1 = 4$ 

6. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.
8. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The New State of Albania was created according to the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ signed in 1913.

**III. Match the following:** $4 \times 1 = 4$ 

- |                             |   |                        |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 10. Treaty with Turkey      | - | a. Tsar Nicholas II    |
| 11. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk | - | b. Treaty of Sevres    |
| 12. Lenin                   | - | c. Russia with Germany |
| 13. Tsarina Alexandra       | - | d. Communist           |

**V. Answer all the questions given under the caption:** $1 \times 4 = 4$ **14. Imperialism**

- a) What do you know of monopoly capitalism?
- b) How did Japan emerge as an imperial power?
- c) Why did the industrial countries need colonies in the nineteenth century?
- d) What were the contrasts capitalism produced?

**VI. Answer briefly:** $3 \times 2 = 6$ 

15. What were the three Militant forms of nationalism in Europe?
16. List out the two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.
17. How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?

**VII. Answer in detail :** $1 \times 5 = 5$ 

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

**VIII. Mark the following countries on the world map (any two)** $2 \times 1 = 2$ 

19. 1. Great Britain 2. Germany 3. Greece 4. Austria-Hungary

