

## STD X HISTORY SHORT ANSWERS

### **UNIT -1 Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath**

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 (1894-95) surprised the world.
- The European powers did not like the Japanese victory in the war.
- Inspite of warning of Russia, Germany, and France - Japan annexed the Liaotung peninsula with Port Arthur.
- By this action, Japan proved that it was the strongest nation of the East Asia.

2.Name the countries in the Triple Entente.

Britain, France and Russia.

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

- England – Jingoism
- France -- Chauvinism
- Germany – Kultur

4. What do you know of trench warfare?

Trench Warfare:

- Trenches or ditches dug by troops enabled soldiers to safely stand and protect themselves from enemy fire.
- 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 played a remarkable role for Turkey's rebirth as a nation.
- Kemal Pasha modernised Turkey and changed it out of all recognition.

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

- The League appeared to be an organisation of those who were victorious in the First World War.
  - Since it lacked the military power of its own, it could not enforce its decisions.
  - The founders of this peace organisation underestimated the power of nationalism.
  - The principle of "collective security" could not be applied in actual practice.
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## UNIT -2 THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS

1. What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China?

- The Vietnam Nationalist Party was formed in 1927.
- It was composed of the wealthy and middle class sections of the population.
- In 1929 the Vietnamese soldiers mutinied, and there was a failed attempt to assassinate the French Governor-General.
- This was followed by a large scale peasant revolt led by the Communists.
- The revolt was crushed and called as "White Terror."

2. Discuss the importance of Ottawa Economic Summit.

- The Great Depression of 1929 had a disastrous impact on British trade and business.
- Britain transmitted the effect of depression to its colonies.
- Bilateral treaties between Britain and the member states of the British Empire were signed at an economic summit in Ottawa in 1932.
- The participants (including India) agreed to give preference to imperial (British) over non-imperial goods.

3.What was the result of Mussolini's march on Rome?

- In October 1922, Mussolini organised the Fascist March on Rome.
- Impressed by the show of force, the King invited Mussolini to form a government.
- The inability of the Democratic Party leaders to combine and act with resolution facilitated Mussolini's triumph.

4. Point out the essence of the Berlin Colonial Conference, 1884-85.

- The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884–85 resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influence of various colonial powers.
- The war between the British and Boers in South Africa, however, was in defiance of this resolution.

5. How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture?

- The 'Great Depression' gave a death blow to Indian agriculture and the indigenous manufacturing sector.
- The value of farm produce, declined by half while the land rent to be paid by the peasant remained unchanged.
- In terms of prices of agricultural commodities, the obligation of the farmers to the state doubled.
- The great fall in prices prompted Indian nationalists to demand protection for the internal economy.

6. Define "Dollar imperialism".

- Dollar Imperialism is the term used to describe the policy of the USA in maintaining and dominating over distant lands through economic aid.

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## UNIT – 3 WORLD WAR

1 . Who were the three prominent dictators of the post World War I ?

- Mussolini –Italy
- Hitler --Germany
- Franco --Spain

2. How did Hitler get the support from the people of Germany?

- Adolf Hitler gifted with great oratorical skills.
- He was able to sway the people by his impassioned speeches, promising a return to the glorious military past of Germany.
- He founded the National Socialist party, generally known as “the Nazis”.
- The fundamental platform on which Hitler built his support was the notion of the racial superiority of the Germans as a pure, ‘Aryan’ race and a deep-seated hatred of the Jews.

3. Describe the Pearl Harbour Incident.

- On December 1941, Japan attacked American naval installations in Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, without warning.
- The idea was to cripple America’s Pacific fleet so that Japan would not face any opposition in its offensive against South-east Asian countries.
- Many battleships and numerous fighter planes were destroyed.

4. What do you know of Beveridge Report?

- In 1942, the Beveridge Report was published in the United Kingdom .
- It proposed a series of measures which the government should adopt to provide citizens with adequate income, health care, education, housing and employment to overcome poverty and disease which were the major impediments to general welfare.

5. Name the Bretton Woods Twins.

- The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, referred to as the “Bretton Woods Twins”. Both were established in 1945 after the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944.

6. What are the objectives of IMF?

- The objectives of the IMF are: “to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty around the world.”

## UNIT – 4 THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II

1. Write any three causes for the Chinese Revolution of 1911.

- The disintegration of the Manchu dynasty began with the death of the Dowager-Empress in 1908.
- The new emperor was two-years old and the provincial governors began to assert their independence.
- In October 1911 the local army mutinied and the revolt spread.
- Provincial governors removed the Manchu garrisons and proclaimed their independence.

2. Write a note on Mao's Long March.

- Mao wanted to move out of Hunan for safer territory.
- By 1933 Mao had gained full control of the Chinese Communist party.
- In 1934, the Communist army of about 100,000 set out on the Long March.
- This march has become legendary.
- Of the 100000 who set out, only 20,000 finally reached northern Shensi late in 1935, after crossing nearly 6000 miles.
- They were soon joined by other communist armies.
- By 1937 Mao had become the leader of over 10 million people.

3. What do you know of Bagdad Pact?

- CENTO or the Baghdad Pact:
- In 1955 Turkey, Iraq, Great Britain, Pakistan and Iran signed a pact known as Baghdad Pact.
- In 1958 the United States joined the organisation and thereafter it came to be known as the Central Treaty Organization.
- This treaty was open to any Arab nation desiring peace and security in the region.
- CENTO was dissolved in 1979.

4. What was Marshall Plan?

- Marshall Plan :
- The US conceived the Marshall Plan to bring the countries in western Europe under its influence.
- The plan sought to help the countries of Europe with American dollars to facilitate their early recovery from the destruction caused by the Second World War.

5. Write a note on Third World Countries.

- Third World Countries:
- The capitalist countries led by the U.S. were politically designated as the First World.
- The Communist states led by the Soviet Union came to be known as the Second World .
- Outside these two states were called Third World countries.

6. How was the Cuban missile crisis defused?

- Cuban Missile Crisis :
- In April 1961, the US bombed Cuban airfields, Which landed on the Bay of Pigs, with the objective of overthrowing Castro's regime.
- US warships surrounded Cuba.
- The Kennedy government had received intelligence that the USSR was secretly installing nuclear missiles in Cuba.
- Finally, the Soviet President Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles .
- Thus the Missile Crisis was defused.

## UNIT – 5 SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

1. Mention the four articles of faith laid down by Maharishi Debendranath Tagore.

- 1. In the beginning there was nothing. The one Supreme Being alone existed who created the Universe.
- 2. He alone is the God of Truth, Infinite Wisdom, Goodness, and Power, eternal, omnipresent, the One without second.

- 3. Our salvation depends on belief in Him and in His worship in this world and the next.
- 4. Belief consists in loving Him and doing His will.

2. Discuss Mahadev Govind Ranade's contribution to social reform.

- Mahadev Govind Ranade devoted himself to activities such as intercaste dining, inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage and improvement of women and depressed classes.
- Ranade (1842–1901) was the founder of
  - the Widow Marriage Association (1861),
  - the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870) and
  - the Deccan Education Society (1884).

3. Write a note on Reforms of Ramalinga Adigal.

- Ramalinga emphasized the bonds of responsibility and compassion between living beings.
- He established the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam in 1865 .
- It was renamed as “Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Satya Sanga” which means “Society for Pure Truth in Universal self-hood”.
- Ramalinga also established a free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste at Vadalur.

4. List the social evils eradicated by Brahmo Samaj.

- Sati
- Child marriage
- Polygamy

5. Highlight the work done by Jyotiba Phule for the welfare of the poor and the marginalized.

- Jyotiba Phule opened the first school for “untouchables” in 1852 in Poona.
- He launched the Satyashodak Samaj in 1870 to stir the non-Brahman masses to self-respect.
- Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage.

- Jyotiba and his wife Savitribai Phule devoted their lives for the uplift of the depressed classes and women.
- Jotiba opened orphanages and homes for widows.

## UNIT - 6 Early Revolts against British Rule in Tamil Nadu

1. What were the duties of the Palayakkarars?

- The Palayakkarars were free to collect revenue, administer the territory, settle disputes and maintain law and order.
- Their police duties were known as Padikaval or Arasu Kaval.
- On many occasions the Palayakarars helped the Nayak rulers to restore the kingdom to them.

2. Identify the Palayams based on the division of east and west.

Eastern and Western Palayams :

- Among the 72 Palayakkarars, created by the Nayak rulers
- The eastern Palayams were Sattur, Nagalapuram, Ettayapuram, and Panchalamkurichi .
- The western palayams were Uthumalai, Thalavankottai, Naduvakurichi, Singampatti, Seithur.

3. What was the significance of the Battle of KALAKADU?

- Kalakadu Battle:
- The Nawab sent an additional contingent of sepoys to Mahfuzkhan and the reinforced army proceeded to Tirunelveli.
- Before Mahfuzkhan could station his troops near Kalakadu, 2000 soldiers from Travancore joined the forces of Puli Thevar.
- In the battle at Kalakadu, Mahfuzkhan's troops were routed.

4. What was the bone of contention between the company and Kattabomman?

- The Company had gained the right to collect taxes from Panchalamkurichi.
- The Company appointed its Collectors to collect taxes from all the palayams.

- The Collectors humiliated the palayakkars and adopted force to collect the taxes.
- This was the bone of contention between the English and Kattabomman.

5. Highlight the essence of the Tiruchirappalli Proclamation of 1801.

- Tiruchirappalli Proclamation of 1801:
- In June 1801 Marudhu Pandiyars issued a proclamation of Independence which is called Tiruchirappalli Proclamation.
- The Proclamation of 1801 was an early call to the Indians to unite against the British, cutting across region, caste, creed and religion.
- The proclamation was pasted on the walls of the Nawab's palace in Tiruchirappalli fort and on the walls of the Srirangam temple.
- Many palayakkars of Tamil country rallied together to fight against the English.
- Chinna Marudhu collected nearly 20,000 men to challenge the English army.

## UNIT – 7 ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE BIRTH OF NATIONALISM

1. How are the peasant uprisings in British India classified?

- The peasant uprisings were classified into the following categories:
- Restorative rebellions
- Religious Movements
- Social Banditry
- Mass Insurrection

2. Name the territories annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse.

- Satara, Sambalpur, parts of the Punjab, Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed by the British through the Doctrine of Lapse.

3. What do you mean by drain of wealth?

- During the British period India was transformed into a supplier of raw material to the British industries.

- India became a market for the finished products of Britain.
- So, there was a continuous transfer of resources from India to Britain without any profit to India.
- This is called drain of wealth.

4. Highlight the Objectives of Home Rule Movement.

- Objectives of the Home Rule Movement :
- To attain self-government within the British Empire by using constitutional means. ☐
- To obtain the status of dominion, a political position accorded later to Australia, Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand. ☐
- To use non-violent constitutional methods to achieve their goals.

5. Summarise the essence of Lucknow Pact.

- The Lucknow Pact was signed in 1916.
- Reunion of moderate and militant nationalists opened the possibility of fresh talks with the Muslims.
- The Congress and the Muslim League agreed that there should be self-government in India as soon as possible.
- In return, the Congress leadership accepted the concept of separate electorate for Muslims.

## UNIT – 8 NATIONALISM : GANDHIAN PHASE

1. Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

- The anti-Rowlatt protest was intense in Punjab, especially in Amritsar and Lahore.
- On 9 April two prominent leaders Dr.Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr.Satyapal were arrested in Amritsar.
- On 13 April 1919 a public meeting was arranged at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.
- The villagers had assembled there in thousands.
- General Reginald Dyer, on hearing of the assemblage, surrounded the place with his troops and an armoured vehicle.

- The only entrance to the park that was surrounded on all sides by high walls was blocked.
- The firing took place without any warning.
- The firing lasted for ten minutes till the troops ran out of ammunition.
- According to official report 379 were killed and more than thousand injured.

2. Write a note on the Khilafat movement.

- Khilafat Movement :
- The First World War came to an end in 1918.
- The Caliph of Turkey, who was considered the head of Muslims of the world, was given a harsh treatment.
- A movement was started called Khilafat Movement led by the Ali brothers, Maulana Mohamed Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali.
- Gandhi supported the movement and saw in it an opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims.

3. Why did Gandhi withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- On 5 February 1922 a procession of the nationalists in Chauri Chaura, a village near Gorakhpur in present-day Uttar Pradesh provoked by the police turned violent.
- The police finding themselves outnumbered shut themselves inside the police station.
- The mob burnt the police station 22 policemen lost their lives.
- Gandhi immediately withdrew the movement.

4. Why was Simon Commission boycotted?

- Boycott of Simon Commission
- Simon Commission was an all-white commission with no Indian member.
- Indians were angered that they had been denied the right to decide their own constitution.
- All sections of India including the Congress and the Muslim League decided to boycott the commission.

5. What is Poorna Swaraj?

- In the Congress session held in Lahore in December 1929 with Jawaharlal Nehru as the President, Poorna Swaraj was declared as the goal.
- . 26 January 1930 was declared as Independence Day .
- A pledge was taken all over the country to attain Poorna Swaraj non-violently through civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes.

6. Write a note on Bhagat Singh.

- Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and their comrades reorganized the HRA in Punjab.
- Influenced by socialist ideas they renamed it as Hindustan Socialist Republican Association in 1928.
- Bhagat Singh along with B.K. Dutt threw a smoke bomb inside the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929.
- They shouted 'Inquilab Zindabad' and 'Long Live the Proletariat'.
- He along with Rajguru was arrested and sentenced to death.
- Bhagat Singh's daring and courage fired the imagination of the youth across India, and he became popular across India.

7. What are the terms of the Poona Pact?

- Terms of Poona Pact are:
- The principle of separate electorates was abandoned.
- Instead, the principle of joint electorate was accepted with reservation of seats for the depressed classes. ☐
- Reserved seats for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 148.
- In the Central Legislature 18 percent of the seats were reserved.

UNIT -9 FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU

1. List out the contribution of the moderates.

- The moderates communicated their views through prayers, petitions and memoranda.
- They exposed the liberal claims of the British.
- They conducted hall meetings.

- They exposed how the British exploited India and
- Imposed an unrepresentative government in the colonies.

2. Write a note on Tirunelveli uprising.

- Tirunelveli Uprising :
- V.O.C joined with Subramania Siva in organising the mill workers in Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli.
- In 1908, he led a strike in the European-owned Coral Mills.
- V.O.C and Subramania Siva, organised a public meeting to celebrate the release of Bipin,
- But the two leaders were arrested.
- The two leaders were charged with sedition and imprisoned.
- The news of the arrest sparked riots in Tirunelveli leading to the burning down of the police station, court building and municipal office.
- It led to the death of four people in police firing.

3. What is the contribution of Annie Besant to India's freedom struggle?

- Annie Besant, an Irish lady and leader of the Theosophical Society, proposed the Home Rule Movement on the model of Irish Home Rule League.
- She started Home Rule League in 1916 and carried forward the demand for home rule all over India.
- She started the newspapers New India and Commonweal to carry forward her agenda.

## UNIT -10 SOCIAL TRANSFROMATION IN TAMIL NADU

1. Write a note on Tamil Renaissance:

- The introduction of printing press, linguistic research on Dravidian languages, etc., underpinned the process of Tamil Renaissance.
- Tamil was the first non-European language that went into print.

- The publication of the ancient literary texts created an awareness among the Tamil people about their historical tradition, language, literature and religion.
- Modern Tamils founded their social and cultural identity on the ancient Tamil classics, collectively called the Sangam literature.

2. Highlight the contributions of Caldwell for the cause of South Indian Languages:

Robert Caldwell (1814–1891) expanded this argument in a book titled, A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages, in 1856.

He established the close affinity between the Dravidian languages in contrast with Sanskrit and also established the antiquity of Tamil.

3. List out the personalities who contributed to the revival of Tamil literature through their writings

- C.W. Damotharanar,
- U.V. Swaminathar,
- Thiru Vi. Kaliyanasundaram ,
- Parithimar Kalaignar,
- Maraimalai Adigal
- Subramania Bharathi S. Vaiyapuri and
- the poet Bharatidasan were the personalities contributed to the revival of Tamil literature.

4. Discuss the importance of Hindu Religious Endowment Act passed by the Justice Ministry:

- The Justice Party introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment (HRE) Act in 1926 and enabled any individual, irrespective of their caste affiliation, to become a member of the temple committee and govern the resources of the religious institutions.

5. Name the newspapers published by the South Indian Liberal Federation:

- Dravidian in Tamil
- Justice in English
- Andhra Prakasika in Telugu

6. Estimate Periyar as a Feminist:

- Periyar condemned Child marriage and Devadasi system.
  - He had a concern over the plight of Women.
  - He emphasized women's right to divorce and property.
  - He believed that property rights for women would provide them a social status and protection.
-