

Answer the following questions.**1) Name the forces of change that characterised the Modern Age.**

Ans. Following are the forces of change that characterised the Modern Age –

- a) The Renaissance,
- b) The Mercantilism,
- c) The Industrial Revolution, and
- d) The American and French Revolutions.

2) What was the Industrial Revolution? How did it lead to urbanisation?

Ans. Industrial Revolution was a sweeping change in methods of production brought about by mechanisation in the 18th century.

The Industrial Revolution had a significant impact on urbanization because of the following reasons –

- a) The shift from agrarian economies to industrialized ones led to increased migration from rural areas to urban centres in search of employment in factories and industries.
- b) The influx (arrival) of people into cities led to rapid urbanization, resulting in the growth of urban populations and the development of urban infrastructure to accommodate the increasing numbers of residents.
- c) The concentration of industries in urban areas also contributed to the growth of cities and the expansion of urban landscapes.
- d) Additionally, advancements in transportation and communication during the Industrial Revolution further facilitated the movement of people to urban centres.

3) What was mercantilism? Examine its consequences.

Ans. Mercantilism was an economic policy that sought to increase the prosperity and power of a nation by producing and exporting more goods than it imported and by making a profit on the goods it produced.

The consequences of mercantilism are given below –

- a) Mercantilism was the driving force behind Europeans desire to establish colonies worldwide.
- b) Mercantilism leads to the discovery of new lands and sea routes.
- c) This led to an expansion in trade between Europe and the rest of the world.
- d) Its inflexible ideas of a favourable trade balance have sparked international rivalries and conflicts.

4) What are the ideals that became popular because of the French Revolution?

Ans. Following are the ideals that became popular because of the French Revolution –

- a) **Liberty:** Liberty means freedom to individual to do whatever he/she wants to do without harming others Liberty.

- b) **Equality**: Equality means an equal opportunity to all the citizens irrespective of their caste, religion, race, gender.
- c) **Fraternity**: Fraternity means an environment of brotherhood among the citizens of a nation.

5) What is the meaning of 'nationalism'?

Ans. Nationalism is a strong feeling of patriotism and a strong feeling of love, pride, and loyalty for an individual towards his/her country.

6) Differentiate, with the help of examples, between primary and secondary sources of information. Which do you think would be a more reliable source of information? Justify your answer

Ans. Following are the differences between primary and secondary sources of information –

Primary sources of information	Secondary sources of information
1. Primary sources of information are original and first hand information.	1. Secondary sources of information are second hand information.
2. They are created at the time of the event by the people who witnessed the event.	2. They are collected and put together by people who study the primary sources of information.
3. Artefacts, coins, monuments, travelogues, autobiographies, govt. reports, letters, photographs, etc are the examples of primary sources of information.	3. Books, biographies, magazines, newspapers, movies, etc about historical events are the examples of secondary sources of information.

Primary sources of information are more reliable source of information because, Primary sources of information are original and first hand information. They are created at the time of the event by the people who witnessed the event.