

RAVI MATHS TUITION & TEST PAPERS , WHATSAPP 8056206308

10TH CBSE HISTORY PREVIOUSLY ASKED

10th Standard

Social Science

2 Marks

- 1) When did Napoleon invade Italy?
- 2) Who implemented the Civil Code of 1804 in France?
- 3) Explain the aim to form Zollverein, a Customs Union, in 1834 in Germany
- 4) Name the French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a new world.
- 5) Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers?
- 6) What was the reason for calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement?
- 7) How many miles were covered in Gandhiji's Salt March?
- 8) The resolution of Purna Swaraj was adopted at which Congress Session?
- 9) Who announced a vague offer of 'Dominion status' for India in 1929?
- 10) Chauri Chaura-whose name derives from that of two villages-is a town in Gorakhpur district, about halfway between Gorakhpur and Deoria. It has a small railway station, which initially put Chauri Chaura on the map. The town was the scene of a violent incident with far-reaching consequences during the freedom struggle a century ago. Source: The Indian Express
 - (i) When and where did the Chauri Chaura incident occur?
 - (ii) What was the main cause of the incident?
- 11) Name a Noble Prize winning writer who is a descendant of indentured labour from India.
- 12) Explain the word El Dorado.
- 13) Why did smallpox kill a large number of native Americans?
- 14) How the 19th century 'indentured labour' has often been described?
- 15) Indian indentured workers came from which regions of India?
- 16) In 1820s, India was the single largest exporter of which commodity?
- 17) Which countries were considered as Axis Power during the Second World War?
- 18) Globalisation has altered the way we live and earn a livelihood. Consequently, trade and travel have been recognised as significant determinants of the spread of disease.
What led to globalisation?
- 19) Who invented steam engine?
- 20) Who discovered spinning jenny?
- 21) The introduction of which technology in England angered women?
- 22) Name any two regions of colonial India Which were famous for large scale industries.
- 23) Why did the British merchants engage farmers from the countryside to produce textile for the market?
- 24) When was Spinning Jenny devised and by whom?
- 25) Who were Koshtis?
- 26) Who is philanthropist?

- 27) What were chawls?
- 28) 'Printing is the ultimate gift of god and the greatest one'. Who said these words?
- 29) What do you mean by Edo?
- 30) In Europe, who was the developer of first printing press?
- 31) Why was Gutenberg's press too slow as compared to present press technology?
- 32) How many theses did Martin Luther write?
- 33) What was the basic objective of selling penny chapbooks in England?
- 34) Name the first weekly paper published in India.
- 35) Who started to edit the Bengal Gazettes weekly in 1780
- 36) How did Europeans help in the expansion of trade, knowledge and customs across European countries during mid-sixteenth century? Explain.

3 Marks

- 37) Briefly trace the process of German Unification.
- 38) Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?
- 39) Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?
- 40) Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of way in which they were portrayed?
- 41) Give two examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability.
- 42) Explain what is meant by proto-industrialisation.
- 43) How did the East India Company procure regular supplies of cotton and silk textiles from Indian weavers?
- 44) Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War?
- 45) What were the effects of the spread of print culture for poor people in nineteenth century India?
- 46) "Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he has incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient". Support the statement.
- 47) "Culture Played an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe". Support the statement with examples.
- 48) How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of the 'nation' in Europe? Explain with examples.
- 49) How was the history of nationalism in England or Britain different from the rest of Europe?
- 50) What is meant by Balkan? Why did it turn into perennial sources of tension and proved the battlefield of the First World War?
- 51) Explain any three features of the Frankfurt Parliament
- 52) "The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe." Support the statement with arguments.
- 53) How had revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European states after 1815? Explain with examples.
- 54) Who formed the aristocracy class?
- 55) Why did Frederic Sorrieu present Utopian vision in his prints in 1848? Explain one reason.
- 56) Describe the role of Ottovon Bismarck in the making of Germany?
- 57) How had Napoleonic Code exported to the regions under french control? Explain with examples.
- 58) How did Britain came into existence as a nation-state? Explain?
- 59) What were the various impact of French Revolution?

- 60) Explain any four reasons how the initial enthusiasm of the people of France soon turned to hostility after Napoleon's takeover of France.
- 61) Explain the nation building process of Germany after 1848.
- 62) How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain
- 63) What was the impact of Treaty of Vienna (1815) on European people? Write any three points
- 64) How had Napoleonic Code exported to the regions under French control? Explain with examples.
- 65) In 1815, representatives of the European powers Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria- who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe.
(i) How did the Treaty of Vienna in 1815 aim to address the political fallout from Napoleon's defeat?
(ii) What was the primary objective behind the restoration of monarchies in Europe?
- 66) How had the First World War created a new economic situation in India?
- 67) What was the notion of Swaraj for the plantation workers in Assam?
- 68) "The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj." Support the statement with arguments.
- 69) "The congress was reluctant to include the demands of industrial workers in its programme of struggle". Analyse the reasons.
- 70) Why did the Non-cooperation Movement gradually slow down in cities? Explain.
- 71) Describe the main features of 'Poona Pact'.
- 72) Describe the main features of 'Salt March'.
- 73) What was Khilafat issue or why did Mahatma Gandhi support the Khilafat movement?
- 74) Why did the Non Co-operation Movement gradually slow down in the cities? Give three reasons.
- 75) What was the notion of Swaraj for the plantation workers in Assam under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859?
- 76) What was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?
- 77) What was the Rowlatt Act? How did it affect the National Movement?
- 78) What were the circumstances which led to Jallianwala Bagh incident? Describe in brief the reaction of the people immediately after the incident.
- 79) Why was Non-Cooperation Movement started in 1920? Why did Gandhiji call off the movement in 1922?
- 80) Describe the spread of Non-Cooperation Movement in the countryside.
- 81) What was the impact of the First world war on India
- 82) (a) What was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859?
(b) What was the notion of Swaraj for the plantation workers in Assam?
- 83) Why did Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in cities? Explain two reasons
- 84) What type of flag was designed during the 'Swaraj Movement' in Bengal? Explain its main features.
- 85) Explain the reason for the Lahore Session of the Congress in 1929 to be called the historical session.
- 86) Explain the effects of 'worldwide economic depression' on India, towards late 1920s.
- 87) Mention the efforts of Gandhiji to get Harijans their rights
- 88) Why did Gandhiji launch the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain any three reasons.
- 89) "Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of Swaraj." Support the statement in the light of Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930's.

90) Read the following sources and answer the questions that follow

The Movement in the Towns

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power-something that usually only Brahmans had access to. The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs.102 crore to Rs.57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up

- (i) Explain the role of 'Justice Party' in boycotting of Council elections.
- (ii) How was the effects of 'non-cooperation on the economic front' dramatic?
- (iii) Explain the effect of 'Boycott' movement on 'foreign textile trade'.

- 91) What was Rowlatt Act? How did the Indians show their disapproval towards this Act?
- 92) Who launched the Khilafat Movement? Why was the movement launched?
- 93) Mention the main contents of Indian National Congress in December 1929 held under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru
- 94) How was the social and political situation of India affected by the First World War? Explain.
- 95) What was Rowlatt Act? How did the Indians show their disapproval towards this Act?
- 96) Explain any three effects of the Non-Cooperation Movement on the Indian economy.
- 97) " Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of swaraj in another way and participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement differently." Justify the statement.
- 98) 3 The decision of MNCs to relocate production to Asian countries.
- 99) What were the effects of the British Government's decision to abolish the Corn Laws?
- 100) How did Silk Routes link the world? Explain with three suitable examples.
- 101) Explain three reasons for the attraction of Europeans to Africa.
- 102) Who were indentured labourers? How were they recruited? Explain condition of the indentured labourers who went to work in different parts of the world.
- 103) Mention any three circumstances that compelled Indians and Chinese to work as indenture labour in plantation and mines.
- 104) Why did Group 77 countries demand a New International Economic Order? Explain
- 105) 'The First World War was modern industrial war'. Explain.
- 106) Analyse any three factors that make globalisation more fair.
- 107) Explain how the First World War was so horrible war like none other.
- 108) How far is it correct to say that, 'The First World War was the first modern industrial war'? Explain.
- 109) Women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny.
- 110) Explain the main features of proto-industrialisation
- 111) What is meant by proto-industrialisation? How did it affect the rural peasant and artisans?
- 112) How were machines and technology glorified in England in the early 20th century through pictures on the cover pages of some books?
- 113) When Manchester industrialist began selling cloth in India, they put labels with pictures on the cloth bundles. Why did they do so? Explain.

- 114) Why were there frequent clashes between gomasthas and weavers in the villages? Explain five reasons.
- 115) "Despite stiff competition from machine-made thread, the Indian handloom production not only survived but also saw a steady growth in the 20th century." Explain reasons in favour of your answer.
- 116) Why could Britain not recapture here hold on the Indian market after the First World War? Explain.
- 117) Explain the impact of the First World War on Britain's economy?
- 118) Who was a jobber? Explain his functions.
- 119) Why jobber employed? How did jobber misuse his position and power? Explain.
- 120) What were the problems of Indian weavers at the early 19th century?
- 121) Describe any four Impacts of Manchester imports on the cotton weavers of India.
- 122) How did the Industrial Revolution in England affect India's economy?
- 123) Name any two European Managing Agencies which controlled a large sector of the Indian industries. Describe any three functions performed by such agencies.
- 124) Why was East India Company keen on Expanding textile exports from India during the 1760? Explain any three reasons.
- 125) Explain how were Indian merchants and bankers involved in the export trade in the early 18th century.
- 126) Highlight the position of weavers who produced coarse cloth in 20th century.
- 127) Describe the role of early entrepreneurs of India in the development of industries
- 128) What was the role of a Jobber?
- 129) Give reasons why British industries failed to recapture their old hold on the Indian market after the First World War
- 130) Highlight any three benefits of industrialisation on the society.
- 131) Explain any three effects of population growth in England in the late eighteenth century.
- 132) What is meant by proto-industrialisation? How did it affect the life of the people?
- 133) Why did the Indian industrial growth suddenly shoot up in the years of the First World War? Describe any three reasons.
- 134) State any three functions of a Jobber.
- 135) Explain the impact of the First World War on industrial production in India.
- 136) How did Indian businessmen benefit from their participation in the China trade?
Build answer around these points
 1. Many Indians became junior players in this trade.
 2. Setting up joint-stock.
 3. Dwarkanath Tagore, a successful China trader, turned to industry.
- 137) Why did housing become a concern to people of London in the early 20th century? State the measures taken to solve the problem.
- 138) Explain the social changes in London which led to the need for the underground railways. Why was the development of the underground criticized?
- 139) How did the development of cities influence the ecology and environment in late nineteenth century? Explain by giving an example of Calcutta(Kolkata).
- 140) Explain any three causes of air pollution in Calcutta (Kolkata) in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Which body-controlled industrial pollution?
- 141) Write about the pollution problems of Calcutta in 19th century.
- 142) Explain any five major changes that came in women's life of nineteenth century of Britain.

- 143) Why were the printed books popular even among illiterate people?
- 144) In what ways the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was a repressive step by the Government? Explain?
- 145) Explain any three reasons for increasing concern about the need for housing for the poor in London after the Industrial Revolution.
- 146) Why we off Londoners supported the need of building houses for the poor in the 19th century?
- 147) When and where was the London underground railway started?
- 148) Why some people were against the London Underground Railway?
- 149) How the condition of women workers changed from 19th and 20th centuries in London?
- 150) What is meant by the term individualism? Explain.
- 151) Explian the expansion of Bombay.
- 152) Who designed the garden city of New Earswick? Mention its two features.
- 153) What was the impact of industrialization and urbanization on the family in British in the nineteenth century?
- 154) How did the ideas of scientists and philosophers become more accessible to common people after the beginning of print revolution in Europe?
- 155) State any three points of importance of penny chapbooks.
- 156) Describe some of the new printed books which were sold by the peddlers in villages in the eighteenth century Europe.
- 157) Who wrote the novel 'Debganer Martye Aagaman' (The Gods visit Earth)? What was the plot of the novel? Explain.
- 158) Explain the common conviction of people in the mid-18th century about the books and print
- 159) Describe the main features of the first printed Bible.
- 160) Who was Marco Polo? What was his contribution to print culture?
- 161) How had the earliest printing technology developed in the world? Explain.
- 162) Describe the progress of print in Japan.
- 163) How did China remain a major producer of printed materials for a long time.
- 164) Why did the woodblock method become popular in Europe?
- 165) Mention the shortcomings of manuscripts.
- 166) "The Bengal Gazette was a commercial paper open to all. but influenced by none." Justify the claim of James Augustus Hickey.
- 167) What was an 'accordion book'? Describe any two features of hand printing in China.
- 168) How did print come to Europe from China?
- 169) Who was Louise-Sebastien Mercier? What was his opinion on the printing press?
- 170) How did books create new culture of reading? Explain with three examples.
- 171) Why did the production of handwritten manuscripts not satisfy the demand for books?
- 172) Examine the role of missionaries in the growth of press in India.
- 173) Describe the effects of reading mania.
- 174) Write about the different innovations in the printing technology during the 19th century.
- 175) How did Martin Luther's writings bring reforms in religious field? Explain.
- 176) How had the printing press created a new culture of reading in Europe? Explain with example

- 177) What is manuscript? Write any three shortcomings of manuscript?
- 178) Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed in 1878?
- 179) Read the statements given below regarding expansion of world trade.
Statement 1 : (S1) In 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China.
Statement 2 : (S2) Production of handwritten manuscripts was also organised in new ways to meet the expanded demand.
Explain, how these statements are reflecting in print culture

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