

RAVI MATHS TUITION & TEST PAPERS , WHATSAPP 8056206308

10TH CBSE HISTORY PREVIOUSLY ASKED 5 M

10th Standard

Social Science

5 Marks

- 1) What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?
- 2) How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?
- 3) Write a note to explain the effect of the following
 - (a) The British Government's decision to abolish the Corn Laws.
 - (b) The coming of rinderpest to Africa.
 - (c) The death of men of working age in Europe because of the World War.
 - (d) The Great Depression on the Indian economy.
 - (e) The decision of MNCs to relocate production to Asian countries
- 4) Write short notes to show what you know about:
 - a) The Gutenberg Press
 - b) Erasmus's idea of the printed book
 - c) The Vernacular Press Act
- 5) What did the spread of print culture in nineteenth century India mean to:
 - (a) Women
 - (b) The poor
 - (c) Reformers
- 6) Describe in brief any four features of the Vienna Treaty 1815.
- 7) Describe the process of unification of Italy.
- 8) Describe the process of unification of Germany.
- 9) What is the significance of 1848 for France and the rest of Europe? What did the liberals demand?
- 10) Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe.
- 11) Explain the term conservatism. Explain with special reference to Europe
- 12) Explain any five reforms introduced by Napoleons in the regions under his control.
- 13) Explain the process of unification of Italy.
- 14) Explain the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy
- 15) Analyse the process of German Unification.
- 16) Analyse the process of Italian Unification
- 17) Highlight the various measures and practices that French revolutionaries introduced to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
- 18) Do you agree that the period of 1848 was considered as a phase of the Revolution of the Liberals in Europe? Elucidate with suitable examples.
- 19) Describe any four features of Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930.
- 20) Describe any three features of the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930.
- 21) "The civil disobedience movement was different from the non-cooperation movement". Support the statement with examples.

- 22) Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? How was it organised? Explain.
- 23) Why did Mahatma Gandhiji decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain
- 24) Why did Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension? Explain.
- 25) How did the Civil Disobedience Movement come into force in various parts of the country? Explain with examples.
- 26) How did different social groups conceive the idea of 'Non-cooperation Movement'? Explain with examples.
- 27) Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju? Explain his role in inspiring the rebels with Gandhiji's ideas.
- 28) Describe briefly the "Salt Satyagraha" undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi.
- 29) Explain four points about Gandhiji's Satyagraha.
- 30) What were the circumstances which led to the Khilafat and the Non-Cooperation Movement?
- 31) "Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement". Examine the statement.
- 32) How did plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj? Explain.
- 33) "History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols all played a part in the making of nationalism in India" Support the statement.
- 34) Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch the 'Non-Cooperation Movement'? How did this movement unite the country? Explain.
- 35) Gandhiji's idea of Satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. In the Light of this statement assess the contribution of Gandhiji towards Satyagraha
- 36) When did the women of India see service to the nation as a sacred duty?
- 37) How did the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' spread in cities across the country? Explain its effects on the economic front.
- 38) There were variety of cultural processes through which Indian captured people's imagination." Explain the statement with examples.
- 39) How were the various social groups involved in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples.
- 40) The silk routes are a good example of trade and cultural link between distant parts of the world. Explain with examples.
- 41) Enumerate the importance of silk Routes.
- 42) Explain the impacts of scrapping of the Corn Law.
- 43) What was the result of the abolishing of Corn Laws?
- 44) How did the abolition of corn laws affect the people of England?
- 45) "The indentured workers had discovered their own ways of surviving. "Explain.
- 46) Explain the impact of the First World War on Britain's economy.
- 47) What was the impact of the Great Depression on USA? Explain.
- 48) Describe in brief the destruction caused during the Second World War.
- 49) What is meant by the Bretton Woods Agreement? Explain.
- 50) Explain the role of technology in shaping the world economy of the 19th century.
- 51) What was the impact of technology on food availability? Explain with the help of examples.
- 52) What was the role of technology in transforming in the 19th century world? Explain with an example.

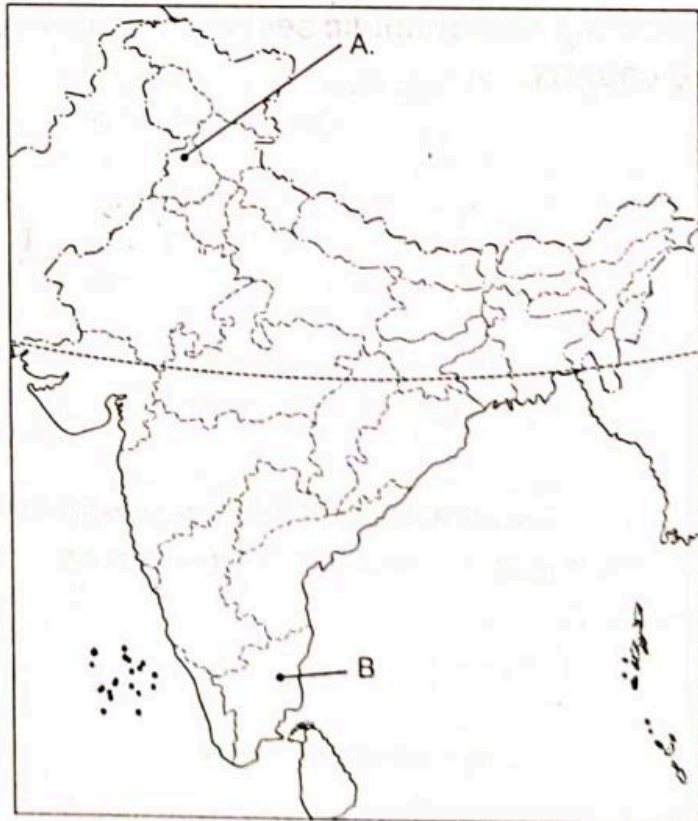
- 53) (a) What was the Corn Laws?
(b) Why was the Corn Laws abolished?
(c) What was the result of the abolishing of Corn Laws?
- 54) How did Europeans try to recruit and retain labour? Explain any two methods.
- 55) Write any three factors responsible for indentured labour migration from India.
- 56) Explain any five consequences of the Great Depression of 1929 on Indian economy.
- 57) Describe the role of technology in transformation of the world in the 19th century
- 58) How did silk routes link the world? Explain with three examples.
- 59) Explain the effects of the Great Depression of 1929 on the Indian economy.
- 60) When did the Great Depression begin? Explain its impact on the world.
- 61) Analyse the role of liberalisation in the globalisation.
- 62) Explain any three major problems faced by the new European merchants in setting up their industries in town before the Industrial Revolution.
- 63) Throw light on production during the proto-industrialisation phase in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries with an example.
- 64) Briefly explain the method and system of production in the countryside in England.
- 65) Mention any four features of the proto-Industrial system.
- 66) Explain the main features of proto-industrialisation.
- 67) What was proto-industrialisation? Why did the poor peasants and artisans in the countryside begin to work for the merchants from the towns?
- 68) Explain any five causes of industrial revolution in England.
- 69) How had a series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficiency of each step of the production process in cotton textile industry? Explain.
- 70) Why did industrialists not want to get rid of hand labour once machines were introduced?
- 71) Explain the major features of the industrialisation process of Europe in the 19th century.
- 72) 'Historians now have come to increasingly recognise that the typical worker in the mid-19th century was, not a machine operator, but the traditional craftsperson and a labourer.'. Justify by giving examples.
- 73) Why do historians agree that the typical worker in the mid-nineteenth century was not a machine operator but the traditional crafts persons and labourer?
- 74) By the first decade of the 20th century, a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation in India. Explain.
- 75) "The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of workers." Explain it in the context of 19th century, Britain.
- 76) Examine the causes of clashes between weavers and gomasthas in many weaving villages.
- 77) Describe any three problems faced by the Indian cotton weavers in the 19th century.
- 78) How did the abundance of labour in the market affect the lives of the workers in the 19th century, Europe? Explain with examples
- 79) Mention the major characteristics of an ancient town.
- 80) The function and the shape of the family were completely transformed by life in the industrial city. Explain by giving examples.
- 81) How was the condition of urban family transformed by the 20th century?

- 82) How did the people entertain themselves in their leisure time in urban Britain in the 19th century?
- 83) How did the people of all classes entertain themselves in their leisure time in Urban Britain after industrialization?
- 84) 'Print not only stimulate the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities, but it also connected communities and people in different parts of India.' Explain.
- 85) Explain the role of print in the religious reforms in India.
- 86) How did the printers manage to attract the people, largely illiterate, towards printed books?
- 87) "Oral culture and print culture were complimentary to each other." Justify the statement with any three suitable arguments.
- 88) Highlight any three innovations which have improved the printing technology from 19th century onwards.
- 89) In which way did the early printed books closely resemble the manuscripts? Explain.
- 90) Who was Johann Gutenberg? Explain his role in the history of printing.
- 91) Who invented the printing press? How did he develop the print technology?
- 92) How did print culture develop in Europe? Explain.
- 93) Explain the different stages of development of printing technology in China.
- 94) "Printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th century". Support the statement with examples.
- 95) Which was the first book printed by Gutenberg? Explain any four unique features of it
- 96) Describe the new forms of publications that came out at the end of the 19th century and in the beginning of the 20th century.
- 97) How did the print initiate public debates and affect the religious and social reforms? Explain.
- 98) Analyse any three impacts of print culture on the religious reform movement of 16th century.
- 99) In the 17th century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the uses of print diversified. Print was no longer used just by scholar officials. Merchants used print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information. Reading increasingly became a leisure activity. Why did Shanghai in China become a significant hub for the new print culture, and how did it cater to Western-style schools?

Maps

- 100) Locate and label the following on the given political outline map of India:
 - (a) A place where session of Indian National Congress was held in September 1920.
 - (b) A place where session of Indian National Congress was held in 1929.
 - (c) A place in Bihar where Satyagraha Movement of indigo planters took place.
 - (d) Baradoli, the place, from where No tax campaign was started.
 - (e) A place in Gujarat where Gandhiji violated the Salt law.
 - (f) a place in Punjab where Jalianwalla Bagh incident took place (or) Amritsar
 - (g) Chennai (Madras)
- 101) Five features with serial nos. (i) to (v) are marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:
 - (a) A place where Indian National Congress Session was held in Dec. 1920.
 - (b) A place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
 - (c) A place where violence occurred due to which Mahatma Gandhi suddenly called off the Non-cooperation Movement.
 - (d) A place of peasants' Satyagraha in Gujarat.
 - (e) A place associated with Jallianwalla Bagh massacre.
- 102) Two features - A and B are marked in the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:
 - (a) The place where Indian national Congress Session was held in September 1920.
 - (b) The place where the Peasants' Satyagraha was held in Gujarat.

- 103) Locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols on the same map:
- (a) Chauri-Chaura-The place of calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement (N.C.M.)
 - (b) Amritsar-The place where Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.
- 104) (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- (i) The place where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place.
 - (ii) The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.
- (b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.



- (i) Bhakra Nangal - Dam
- (ii) Noida - Software Technology Park
- (iii) Tarapur - Nuclear Power Plant
- (iv) Haldia - Seaport

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