

**10TH SST 3 MARKS TEST 1**

10th Standard

Social Science

**Exam Time : 01:30:00 Hrs**

**Total Marks : 60**

20 x 3 = 60

- 1) Briefly trace the process of German Unification.
- 2) Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?
- 3) What is meant by the idea of Satyagraha?
- 4) Write a newspaper report on:
  - (a) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre
  - (b) The Simon Commission
- 5) Give two examples of different types of global exchanges which took place before the seventeenth century, choosing one example from Asia and one from the Americas.
- 6) Explain how the global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world helped in the colonisation of the Americas.
- 7) Write True or False against each statement:
  - (a) At the end of the 19th century, 80 percent of the total workforce in Europe was employed in the technologically advanced industrial sector.
  - (b) The international market for fine textile was dominated by India till the eighteenth century.
  - (c) The American Civil War resulted in the reduction of cotton exports from India.

(d) The introduction of the fly shuttle enabled handloom workers to improve their productivity.

8) Explain what is meant by proto-industrialisation.

9) Why did some people in eighteenth century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?

10) Why did some people fear the effect of easily available printed books? Choose one example from Europe and one from India.

11) Examine the main features of the process of German unification under the leadership of Otto Von Bismarck.

12) "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.

13) Compare the images of Bharat Mata in this chapter with the image of Germanium in Chapter 1.

14) Explain a popular symbol used by nationalist leaders in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.

15) 3 The decision of MNCs to relocate production to Asian countries.

16) Explain with example one role of technology in helping solve hardships of food availability throughout the world in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

17) Women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny.

18) Explain the main features of proto-industrialisation

19) Give two reasons why the population of London expanded from the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

20) "The city of London had a powerful migrant population." Explain the reason.

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1) The Frankfurt Parliament, which was convened in the church of St Paul on 18th May, 1848, was the first major step, towards the unification of German states. Otto von Bismarck, the Chief Minister of Prussia, carried out the process of unification with the help of the Prussian Army and bureaucracy. The building process of Germany after 1848

(i) The liberal initiatives of nation building were repressed by the monarchy and big landlords of Prussia. From then on, Prussia took the initiative to unify Germany.

(ii) There were widespread nationalist feelings among middle-class Germans, who in 1848, tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a Nation-state.

(iii) Bismarck was convinced that the unification of Germany could be only achieved by the princes, not by the common people. He wanted to achieve his aim by merging Prussia into Germany. In 1867, Bismarck became the Chancellor of the North Confederation.

(iv) Bismarck's main objective was to unify Germany and was accomplished by three wars with Austria, Denmark and France which were fought in a brief period of seven years. These wars were ended with the victory of Prussia which helped in completing the process of German unification.

(v) On 18th January, 1871, in the Royal Palace of Versailles, the king of Prussia, Kaiser William I was crowned as the German Emperor. It symbolised the birth of a United Germany.

2) The 1848 revolution is a revolution led by the educated middle classes of Europe. The liberals supported political, social and economic ideas.

Political, Social and Economic Ideas supported by the Liberals

(a) Politically it stressed on the concept of representative government based on the approval of the people.

(b) Liberalism ended the autocracy and clerical privileges and encouraged supremacy of the people.

(c) Socially, it stressed equality of all before law and individual freedom.

(d) Economically it stood for freedom of markets and abolition of state imposed restriction on the goods and capital and inviolability of private property.

3) The idea of Satyagraha implies a unique method of mass agitation that emphasises the power of truth, and the need to search for truth. It upholds the belief that if the cause is true and the fight is against injustice, then there is no need for physical force or coercion against the oppressor. satyagraha is synonymous with non-violent agitation, where an appeal is made to the oppressor's conscience to search for justice. Gandhiji believed that this dharma of nonviolence could be the cause of national unity and harmony.

4) (a) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13 April, 1919. General Dyer blocked the exit points from the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh where a large crowd had gathered to protest against the British government's repressive measures and others to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Dyer's objective was to "produce a moral effect" and terrorize satyagrahis.

Hundreds of innocent people including women and children were killed on this day in the indiscriminate firing by British soldiers. This led to large scale strikes, clashes with police and attacks on government buildings by the enraged Indian people.

(b) The Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928 and faced protest slogans of "Go Back Simon". It was because this body was to suggest constitutional changes in Indian governance, but it did not have any Indian members. The Congress and the Muslim League jointly demonstrated against it. Lord Irwin announced a vague "dominion status" for India to quell the movement, leading to a Round Table Conference in October, 1929.

5) Example 1: Textiles, spices and Chinese pottery were exchanged by China, India and Southeast Asia in return for gold and silver from Europe.

Example 2: Gold and foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, tomatoes and chillies were first exported from the Americas to Europe.

6) (i) Because, the Native American Indians were not immune to the disease that settlers and colonizers brought with them.

(ii) The Europeans were more or less immune to smallpox, but Native Americans, having been cut off from the rest of the world for millions of years, had no defence against it.

(iii) These germs killed and wiped out whole communities, paving the way for foreign domination.

(iv) Weapons and soldiers could be destroyed or captured, but diseases could not be fought against.

7) (a) False

(b) True

(c) False

(d) True

8) (i) It indicates the 1<sup>st</sup> or early form of industrialization.

(ii) There was large-scale industrial production for international market before the emergence of

factories.

(iii) It was been produced by a number of producers working within their family farms.

(iv) This phase of industrialization is referred to as proto-industrialization by historians.

9) Some people in eighteenth-century Europe thought that culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism. It's easy and cheap availability meant that literacy would no longer be restricted to the upper classes. While the clergy and monarchs feared the enlightenment that a vast reading public would gain, reforms like Martin Luther welcomed the change. They felt that it would mark an end to the blind adherence to the rule's ideology. This can be seen in the French Revolution as well. The print medium allowed the ideals of freedom, equality and brotherhood set forth by Rousseau and Voltaire in their writings to reach the public. It created a new culture of dialogue and debate that initiated the working class into questioning and re-evaluating social customs and norms. The power of reason that the public gained initiated social reform, and brought an end to despotism.

10) The people who feared the effect of easily available printed books were the ones who held some power, whether in terms of religion, caste, class or politics. The fear was that their power and authority would get eroded if ideas questioning their power and authority gained mass popularity. In Europe, for example, the Roman Catholic Church conveyed its sense of apprehension for the print medium by stating that the promotion of new "printed" readings of faith would lead to blasphemous questionings of faith and encourage heretical ideas. It considered itself to be the sole authority for interpreting religion. Hence, it set up the Index of Prohibited Books in 1558 to repress any published material that it felt corroded this authority. In India, apart from the colonial government which did its bit in regulating and suppressing newspapers and books that questioned and criticised colonial authority, the religious leaders and the upper castes also displayed their fear of the print medium. They understood that their religious and social superiority was in danger due to the easily accessible "printed" ideas contradicting their systems of beliefs. They knew that the popularisation of such ideas would incite people to rebellion.

11) The German people did not exist as a united nation. Men and women of middle classes combined their demands for constitution with national unification. In 1848, the popular effort was failure to succeed in forming constitution (Frankfurt Parliament) in Germany due to the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (Junkers) of Prussia. Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification with its chief minister as Otto Von Bismarck. He reached his goal with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy.

The process of unification was ended with three wars over 7 years with Austria Denmark and France. In Jan 1871, an assembly consisting of the princes of German states, representatives of the army, important Prussian ministers including Otto von Bismarck gathered in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles to proclaim the new German head as Kaiser William I of Prussia. The new state placed a strong prominence on modernizing the currency, banking, legal and judicial system in Germany. Prussian measures and practices became a model for the rest of Germany.

12) Napoleon introduced the following changes to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him:-

(a) The Civil Code introduced by him in 1804 abolished all privileges based on birth, established equality before law and secured the right to property.

(b) He divided the administrative divisions.

(c) He abolished the feudal system and free peasants from serfdom and dues.

(d) He removed guild restrictions in the towns.

(e) He improved transport and communication systems.

- (f) Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen were given freedom.
- (g) he introduced uniform laws, standardised weight and measures.
- (h) He introduced a common national currency.
- (i) His code was applicable to regions under French control to create a feeling of oneness among all people of the French empire.

13) The image of Bharat Mata as painted by Abanindranath Tagore shows her as bestowing learning, food and clothing. She bears aesthetic quality as denoted by the mala held by her. This is similar to the image of Germania as painted by Philip Veit, where she holds a sword, but looks more feminine. The other painting of Bharat Mata is more manly in its representation. In it, she is shown as bearing power and authority as denoted by the lion and elephant beside her. The latter image is more akin to the image of Germania by Lorenz Clasen, where she wields a sword and shield, and looks ready to fight.

- 14) (a) A sense of unity and nationalism was inspired by history and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols.
- (b) Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.
- (c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's song Vande Mataram united many people and communities.
- (d) During the Swadeshi Movement, a tri-colour (red, green and yellow) flag was designed.
- (e) It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims.
- (f) In 1921, Gandhiji had designed the tri-colour Swaraj flag (red, green and yellow) with the spinning wheel at the centre. This flag represented the Gandhian ideal of self-help.
- (g) The glorious developments in the ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, and crafts trade flourished were discovered with the help of history. This installed pride and united the Indians.

- 15) (i) Since wages were low in China, they became attractive destinations for investment by foreign MNCs competing to capture world markets. (ii) The relocation of industry to low-wage countries stimulated world trade and capital flows.
- (iii) In the last two decades the world's economic geography has been transformed as countries such as India, China and Brazil have undergone rapid economic transformation.

16) Example 1: Faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships helped move food more cheaply and quickly from faraway farms to final markets.

Example 2: Refrigerated ships were made for transporting perishable food over long distances.

- 17) Women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny
- (i) There was widespread unemployment in Europe in 1830. So, when the Spinning Jenny was introduced in the woollen industry in Britain, workers opposed it.
  - (ii) This reduced labour demand as by turning one single wheel a worker could set a number of spindles and spin several threads at the same time.
  - (iii) Workers feared that they would lose their jobs.
  - (iv) So women workers in Britain who survived on hand spinning attacked the Spinning Jenny.

- 18) (i) It indicates the 1<sup>st</sup> or early form of industrialization.
- (ii) There was large-scale industrial production for international market before the emergence of factories.
  - (iii) It was been produced by a number of producers working within their family farms.
  - (iv) This phase of industrialization is referred to as proto-industrialization by historians.

19) Two reasons for its expansion were the following:

- (1) Though there were no large factories in London, it attracted migrant population in great

numbers.

(2) There were 5 major types of industries such as clothing, footwear, wood and furniture, metals and engineering, printing and stationary which need a large number of people.

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