

JUPITER ACADEMY

10TH CBSE SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

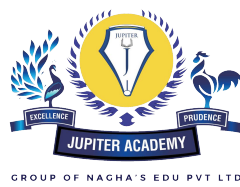
1. RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

1. Give a short on Frederic sorrieu, who prepared a series of four prints visualising dream of world ?
2. Who were German and What is the colour of flag?
3. When was the first clear expression of nationalism come into France?
4. What measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries?
5. How did French revolution inspire the countries of Europe for Nationalism?
6. How many custom barriers paid by the people of Europe?
7. What was Zollverein? Describe its major steps to improve economy?
8. Who and how introduce Conservatism in Europe?
9. Who did estate treaty of Vienna of 1815?
10. How did Greece get Independent?
11. Discuss the importance of language and popular traditions in the creation of national identity.
12. Explain why the decade of the 1830s is known as the 'great economic hardship' in Europe. Give reasons.

13. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?
14. Briefly trace the process of German unification.
15. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?
16. Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals? Discuss.
17. Through a focus on any two countries, explain how nations developed over the nineteenth century.
18. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans? Discuss.
19. What was the main aim of the French Revolutionaries?
20. Explain any three causes of conflict in the 'Balkan area' after 1871.
21. Write a note on:
 - The Role of Women in Nationalist Struggles
 - Giuseppe Mazzini
22. How did Britain become United Kingdom?
23. Why did female figure become allegory?
24. Explain about the female allegory Marianne & Germania?
25. What was Romanticism? How was it linked to Nationalism?

2. NATIONALISM IN INDIA

1. If you were a peasant in Uttar Pradesh in 1920, how would you have responded to Gandhiji's call for Swaraj? Give reasons for your response.



2. Find out about other participants in the National Movement who were captured and put to death by the British.
3. What are the three causes of the Non-cooperation Movement?
4. Define Mahatma Gandhi's concept of Non-Cooperation?
5. Why did various classes and groups of Indians participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement?
6. Some Congress leaders were reluctant to commence the Non-Cooperation Movement. What was the reason for it?
7. Why is the growth of nationalism in the colonies linked to an anti-colonial movement? Explain.
8. What were the economic effects of the Non-Cooperation Movement?
9. "People interpreted the term 'Swaraj' in their own ways". Explain the statement.
10. Why were the Indians outraged by the Rowlatt Act? Explain.
11. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement? Explain.
12. What is meant by the idea of "Satyagraha?" Explain.
13. Write a newspaper report on "Jallianwala Baag Massacre."
14. How did the First World War helped in the growth of the National Movement in India? Explain.
15. Write a newspaper report on the "Simon Commission."
16. List all the different social groups which joined the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1921. Then choose any three and write about their hopes and struggles to show why they joined the movement.



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17. Discuss the Salt March to make clear why it was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism.
18. Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates?
19. How had the First World War created a new economic situation in India? Explain with three examples.
20. How did the rich peasants and women take part in Civil Disobedience Movement?
21. Describe the main features of 'Poona Pact'.

3. THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

1. Explain what we mean when we say that the world 'shrank' in the 1500s.
2. How do the silk routes link the world in the pre-modern era? Explain.
3. Discuss the importance of language and popular traditions in the creation of national identity.
4. Do you agree that the Pre-modern world changed with the discovery of new sea routes to America? Give reasons to support your answer.
5. Do you know of the Shikaripuri shroffs and Nattukottai Chettiers? Explain.
6. Who profits from jute cultivation according to the jute growers' lament? Explain.
7. Explain what "canal colonies" are.
8. Briefly summarise the two lessons learnt by economists and politicians from the inter-war economic experience?

9. What are MNCs? Explain.
10. Describe the “corn law.” Explain why the law was abolished and its after-effects.
11. 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.
12. Give two examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability.
13. Explain what the trade surplus is. Why did Britain have a trade surplus with India?
14. Explain two methods that European employers used to recruit and retain labour in Africa.
15. What are the characteristics of the silk trade route? Give any two.
16. Write a note on the death of men of working age in Europe because of the World War.
17. Write a note on the Great Depression on the Indian Economy. Explain the causes.
18. Explain the three types of movements or flows within the international economic exchange. Find one example of each type of flow which involved India and Indians, and write a short account of it.
19. Explain what is referred to as the G-77 countries. In what ways can G-77 be seen as a reaction to the activities of the Bretton Woods twins?
20. The trade of meat went through a transformation in the late 19th century. Explain how.
21. What was the Bretton Woods Agreement? Explain.
22. What were the IMF and the World Bank designed for? What made them shift their attention towards developing countries?

23. Describe the effect of the Great Depression on the world? Who were the worst affected by this depression?

4. THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION

1. What is Spinning Jenny? Explain. Why were many workers opposed to the use of the Spinning Jenny? Discuss.

2. In 1901, there were 584,000 workers in Indian factories. By 1946 the number was over 2,436, 000. Where did the workers come from?

3. In the twentieth century, handloom cloth production expanded steadily: almost trebling between 1900 and 1940. How did this happen?

4. What is fly shuttle used for? Explain the function.

5. Explain the impact of colonial rule on the Indian textile industry.

6. Describe briefly the concept of the orient.

7. Explain the Swadeshi Movement.

8. In the seventeenth century merchants from towns in Europe began employing peasants and artisans within the villages. Explain the following.

9. Describe the Industrial Revolution. Give three reasons for the Industrial Revolution.

10. The East India Company appointed gomasthas to supervise weavers in India. Explain.

11. How did the iron and steel industry in Britain overtake the cotton industry in terms of export value? Explain.

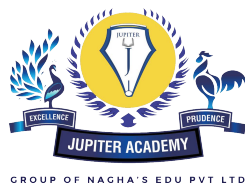
12. At the end of the nineteenth century, 80 per cent of the total workforce in Europe was employed in the technologically advanced industrial sector. True or False?

13. The American Civil War resulted in the reduction of cotton exports from India. True or False?
14. Explain what is meant by proto-industrialisation
15. Why did some industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?
16. How did the East India Company procure regular supplies of cotton and silk textiles from Indian weavers?
17. Imagine that you have been asked to write an article for an encyclopaedia on Britain and the history of cotton. Write your piece using information from the entire chapter.
18. Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War?
19. How did the East India Company eliminate competition, control costs, and ensure regular supplies of cotton and silk goods? Explain the series of steps.
20. Even the most powerful new technology that enhanced the productivity of labour manifold was slow to be accepted by industrialists. Give an example and explain.
21. Why the port of Surat declined by the end of the eighteenth century?
22. What problems were faced by the Indian cotton weavers in the 19th century? Describe.
23. Who were gomasthas? Why were they appointed? How did they treat the weavers?

5. PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

1. What was the earliest kind of print technology developed in China, Japan and Korea?

2. Write briefly why some people feared that the development of print could lead to the growth of dissenting ideas
3. Many historians have argued that print culture created the conditions within which the French Revolution occurred. Can we make such a connection? Explain with 3 arguments.
4. Define the Print Revolution.
5. What are some new forms of publications which came into circulation in India? Discuss.
6. Why do some historians think that print culture created the basis for the French Revolution?
7. Explain how the printing press in India shaped the nature of the debate over religious and social reform movements in India.
8. What are the ways in which the printed press affected the lives of Indian women?
9. What are some of the popular forms of printing which appeared in 18th-century Europe?
10. What is the reason why the production of handwritten manuscripts did not satisfy the reading public?
11. Woodblock print only came to Europe after 1295. Give reason.
12. The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an Index of Prohibited Books in the mid-sixteenth century. Explain with reason.
13. Gandhi said the fight for Swaraj is a fight for the liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of association. Give a reason.
14. Martin Luther was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it. Why?
15. Write a short note on 'The Guttenberg Press.'
16. Explain Erasmus's idea of the printed book.



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17. Explain 'The Vernacular Press Act.'
18. Why did some people in eighteenth-century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?
19. Why did some people fear the effect of easily available printed books? Choose one example from Europe and one from India.
20. Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.
21. Explain any three factors responsible for the invention of new printing techniques.
22. What was Protestant Reformation?



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