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THEME 7- CHANGING CULTURAL TRADITIONS

Key Concepts:

Renaissance and Urban Centres

1. The two important events which modernised Europe are- Renaissance and Reformation
2. Renaissance means 'rebirth'. It denotes the cultural awakening of Europe. It describes the cultural changes in Europe from fourteenth to the end of the seventeenth century.
3. Urban centres promoted Renaissance. After the fall of western Roman Empire many of towns emerged which became the centres of art of learning.
4. Emergence of Italian towns such as Florence and Venice played a central role for Renaissance.
5. These urban centres promoted free thinking and the traders of these towns patronised the artists, writers etc.

Humanism

6. Humanities is a word derived from the Latin term Humanitas, which meant culture.
7. By the early fifteenth century, the term 'humanist' was used for masters who taught grammar, rhetoric, poetry, history and moral philosophy.
8. Humanists claimed to have restored 'true civilisation' after centuries of darkness, as they believed that 'a dark age' had started after the fall of Roman Empire.
9. They called the new age as Modern Age. They claimed that during the dark age (Middle Age) the Church had much control on free thinking and all the learning of the Greeks and Romans had been wiped out.
10. The Humanist used the word 'Modern' for the period from fifteenth century.

Spread of Humanism through Art, Architecture and books

11. The Humanist ideas were effectively transmitted through Art, Architecture and Books.
12. Artists were inspired by studying works of the past.
13. In 1416, Donatello (1386-1466) surprised the world with his lifelike statues.
14. Artist's efforts to be accurate was helped by the work of scientists. Andreas Vesalius who was a Belgian and a professor of medicine at the University of Padua, was the first to dissect the human body. This was the beginning of modern physiology.

15. Leonardo da Vinci had a range of interests from botany to anatomy to mathematics and art. He had painted Mona Lisa and The Last Supper. He dreamt to fly and he used to observe the birds in flight and he designed a flying machine.
16. Albrecht Durer is known for his famous drawing known as 'Praying Hands' and Michelangelo is famous for his painting, The Pieta.

Printing Press

17. Invention of Printing Press was another important factor which led to Renaissance. Johannes Gutenberg who was a German had invented first printing press and 150 copies of Bible was printed first time.
18. A printed book promoted new ideas which could reach easily to hundreds of readers. It also developed the habit of reading among people.

Aspiration of Women

19. Some women were intellectually very creative and sensitive about humanist ideas. Venetian Cassandra Fedele (1465-1558) and Marchesa of Mantua, Isabella d'Este (1474-1539) were famous among them.

Protestant Reformation

20. Humanist ideas attracted many followers of the Church who emphasised to practise religion in the way laid down in ancient text of their religion.
21. Christian humanists like Thomas More (1478-1535) in England and Erasmus (1466-1536) in Holland criticised the Church for being greedy and for being an institution to extort money from the ordinary people.
22. They openly criticised Church for selling 'indulgences' which, as Church claimed, were documents which freed the buyer from the burden of all sins committed.
23. Martin Luther, a German monk launched a campaign against the Catholic Church and insisted that a person did not need priests to establish contact with God. He guided his followers to have faith in God because faith alone could guide them to the right life and entry into heaven. This movement was called Protestant Reformation.
24. Martin Luther's ideas were popularised by Ulrich Zwingli and Jean Calvin in Switzerland.

Counter Reformation

25. In Spain and Italy, the Churchmen tried to bring reforms in Catholic Church in order to counter Protestant Reformation. They emphasised the need for a simple life and service to the poor.
26. In Spain, Ignatius Loyola had set up the Society of Jesus in 1540. His followers were called Jesuits, whose mission was to serve the poor and to widen their knowledge of other cultures.

Impact of Renaissance on Science

27. Renaissance promoted learning and scientific experiments. The scientists questioned Church's Earth Centric idea. Church believed that since the earth was a sinful place and the heavy burden of sin made it immobile and other planets move around it.
28. But Copernicus, asserted that the planets, including the Earth, rotate around the sun. Afraid of the possible reaction from the Church he did not allow his manuscript, 'de revolutionibus', to be printed. Only at his death bed he handed it to his disciple and it took years to accept his ideas by the world.
29. Later on, Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) and Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) further popularised new theories.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The meaning of the term 'Renaissance' is –
 - a. Social Revolution
 - b. Economic expansion
 - c. rebirth
 - d. prosperity

Ans – C

2. The term 'Renaissance man' refers to-
 - a. A person with multiple talent
 - b. A king who always tried to extend his empire
 - c. a king who tried to establish tyranny

d. A devout disciple of Church

Ans - A

3. Match the following

A . Francesco Petrarch – (i)The Pieta

B. Dante Alighieri – (ii) Mona Lisa

C. Michael Angelo - (iii) A humanist

D . Leonardo da Vinci (iv)- A writer

Options –

a. A-i , B-ii ,C-iv , D-iii

b. A-ii ,B-I, C-iii, D-iv

c. A-iv ,B-I, C-ii, D-iii

d. A-iii , B-iv , C-i , D-ii

Ans - D

4. Which one suitably matched-

A . Durer- a painter

B . Donatello- a sculptor

C . Ignatious Loyala- a Jesuit

D . Leonardo da Vinci- a scientist

OPTIONS

a. A and B

b. B and C

c. A ,B and C

d. A and D

Ans – C

5. The earliest universities in Europe had been set up in-

a.France

c. Italy

b.Germany

d. England

Ans – C

6. 'Humanities' is derived from the term Humanitas. The word Humanitas is a –
- a. French word
 - b. Latin Word
 - c. German Word
 - d. English word

Ans -B

7. The manuscript 'De revolutionibus' is of -
- a. Newton
 - b. Copernicus
 - c. Kepler
 - d. Galileo

Ans - - B

8. Who is associated with famous painting 'The Pieta'.
- a. Durer
 - b. Leonardo da Vinci
 - c. Michaelangelo
 - d. None of these

Ans – C

9. Who was the first to dissect the human body –
- a. Andreas Vesalius
 - b. Ibn Sina
 - c. Petrarch
 - d. Galileo

Ans -- A

10. The Duomo, the dome of Florence cathedral was designed by –
- a. Lorenzo Valla
 - b. Martin Luther
 - c. Thomas More
 - d. Brunelleschi

Ans –D

11. Who made the first Printing Press-
- a. Lorenzo Valla
 - b. Johannes Gutenberg
 - c. Copernicus
 - d. Johannes Kepler

Ans – B

12. Match suitably.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Copernicus- | (i) The Motion |
| B. Kepler - | (ii) Cosmographical Mystery |
| C. Galileo- | (iii) De Revolutionibus |
| D. Al-Razi- | (iv) Medical Encyclopaedia |

OPTIONS

- a. A-(ii) ,B-(i) , C-(iv) ,D-(iii)
- b. A-(iii) ,B-(ii) ,C-(i) ,D-(iv)
- c. A- (iv), B-(iii) ,C-(i) ,D-(ii)
- d. A-(ii) ,B-(iii) ,C-(i) ,D-(iv)

Ans –B

13. Who pioneered the Protestant Reformation.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Martin Luther | c. Johannes Gutenberg |
| b. Kepler | d. Copernicus |

Ans -A

14. 'Society of Jesus', was set up in 1540 by

Ans – Ignatius Loyola

15. Which statement is NOT TRUE about the Society of Jesus.

- a. It was set up in 1540 in Spain.
- b. it was set up to combat rising influence of Catholic Church.
- c. its followers were called Jesuits.
- d. the followers of this organization served the poor.

Ans – B

16. What was indulgences?

- a. it was documents issued by Church to free the buyer from sins committed.
- b. it was a royal order which was to be strictly implemented.

- c. it was contract between King and Nobles.
- d. It was agreement between Church and Monks.

Ans - A

17. Which one is NOT MATCHED?

- a. Martin Luther - Germany
- b. Thomas More – England
- c. Copernicus - France
- d. Galileo – Italy

Ans -- C

ASSERTION/REASON MCQ

18. Consider the following statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Urban culture developed and these urban centres helped in Renaissance.

Reasoning (R): Towns became centres of art and learning.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct and R is not correct.
- (d) R is correct but A is not correct.

Ans - A

19. Consider the following statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): The Church's earth centric belief was overturned by Scientist during Renaissance period.

Reasoning (R): Scientists now began to understand the solar system.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct and R is not correct.
- (d) R is correct but A is not correct.

Ans - A

20. Consider the following statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): The printed translations of the Bible in local languages helped Christians in many ways.

Reasoning (R): They could now easily understand which practices in Christianity is permitted by Bible.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct and R is not correct.
- (d) R is correct but A is not correct.

Ans – a

21. Consider the following statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): The universities of Padua and Bologna could become centres of legal studies from the eleventh century

Reasoning (R): These urban centres were not influenced by Church.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct and R is not correct.
- (d) R is correct but A is not correct.

Ans - B

22. Consider the following statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): According to the Humanists they were trying to restore the 'true civilization' after dark age following the collapse of Roman Empire.

Reasoning (R): They slackened the control of Church over human life and the people believed that they could shape their own destiny.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct and R is not correct.
- (d) R is correct but A is not correct.

Ans - A

CASE/PASSAGE BASED

23. Giovanni Pico Della Mirandola, a humanist of Florence, wrote on the importance of debate in *On the Dignity of Man*. (1486)

‘For (Plato and Aristotle) it was certain that, for the attainment of the knowledge of truth they were always seeking for themselves, nothing is better than to attend as often as possible the exercise of debate. For just as bodily energy is strengthened by gymnastic exercise, so beyond doubt in this wrestling-place of letters, as it were, energy of mind becomes far stronger and more vigorous.’

- a. To which country did Giovanni Pico Della Mirandola belong?
- b. In his writing “On the Dignity of Man”, what was emphasised?
- c. According to Mirandola why exercise of debate essential?

24. Leonardo da Vinci who had an amazing range of interests from botany and anatomy to mathematics and art. He painted the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper .

One of his dreams was to be able to fly. He spent years observing birds in flight, and designed a flying machine.

He signed his name ‘Leonardo da Vinci’, disciple of experiment.

- a. Name any one famous painting of Leonardo.
- b. What was the result of Leonardo’s dreams?
- c. Leonardo da Vinci was the person of multiple talent, how?

25. William Tyndale (1494-1536), an English Lutheran who translated the Bible into English in 1506, defended Protestantism thus:

‘In this they be all agreed, to drive you from the knowledge of the scripture, and that ye shall not have the text thereof in the mother-tongue, and to keep the world still in darkness, to the intent they might sit in the consciences of the people, through vain superstition and false doctrine, to satisfy their proud ambition, and insatiable covetousness, and to exalt their own honour above king and emperor ,yea and above God himselfWhich thing only moved me to translate the New Testament .Because I had perceived by experience, how it was impossible to establish the lay-people in any truth, except the scripture were plainly laid before their eyes in their mother-tongue, that they might see the process, order and meaning of the text.

- a. Which book William Tyndale had translated?
- b. According to Tyndale who didn’t want that the scripture not to be translated in mother-tongue?
- c. Who was William Tyndale?

26. Nicolo Machiavelli wrote about human nature in the fifteenth chapter of his book, *The Prince* (1513).

‘So, leaving aside imaginary things, and referring only to those which truly exist, I say that whenever men are discussed (and especially princes, who are more exposed to view), they are noted for various qualities which earn them either praise or condemnation. Some, for example, are held to be generous, and others miserly. Some are held to be benefactors, others are called grasping; some cruel, some compassionate; one man faithless, another faithful; one man effeminate and cowardly, another fierce and courageous; one man courteous, another proud; one man lascivious, another pure; one guileless, another crafty; one stubborn, another flexible; one grave, another frivolous; one religious, another sceptical; and so forth.’

Machiavelli believed that ‘all men are bad and ever ready to display their vicious nature partly because of the fact that human desires are insatiable’. The most powerful motive Machiavelli saw as the incentive for every human action is self-interest.

- a. Name the book written by Nicolo Machiavelli.
- b. Which qualities about the men Machiavelli discussed which earn them either praise or condemnation?
- c. Which part of the book he discussed about the human nature?

27. Balthasar Castiglione, author and diplomat, wrote in his book *The Courtier* (1528):

‘I hold that a woman should in no way resemble a man as regards her ways, manners, words, gestures and bearing. Thus just as it is very fitting that a man should display a certain robust and sturdy manliness, so it is well for a woman to have a certain soft and delicate tenderness, with an air of feminine sweetness in her every movement, which, in her going and staying and whatsoever she does, always makes her appear a woman, without any resemblance to a man. If this precept be added to the rules that these gentleman have taught the courtier, then I think that she ought to be able to make use of many of them, and adorn herself with the finest accomplishments....For I consider that many virtues of the mind are as necessary to a woman as to a man; as it is to be of good family; to shun affectation : to be naturally graceful ; to be well mannered ,clever and prudent; to be neither proud, envious or evil-tongued, nor vain ...to perform well and gracefully the sports suitable for women.’

- a. Name the book written by Balthasar Castiglione?
- b. According to the Balthasar Castiglione, mention any two qualities which a woman should possess?
- c. According to the writer, which qualities should a man possess?

IMAGE BASED MCQ

1. Identify the portrait.



- a. Michelangelo
- b. Albrecht Durer
- c. Leonardo da Vinci
- d. Giotto

Ans – C

2. Name the famous painting -



- a. Mona Lisa
- b. Praying Hands

- c. The Pieta
- d. Isabella d'Este

Ans – C

3. Who is the painter of this painting ?



- a. Durer
- b. Michelangelo
- c. Leonardo da Vinci
- d. None of these

Ans – B

4 . Identify the scientist through this self-portrait.



- a. Copernicus
- b. Galileo
- c. Newton
- d. Johannes Kepler

Ans - A

5. Name the City where this structure is located –

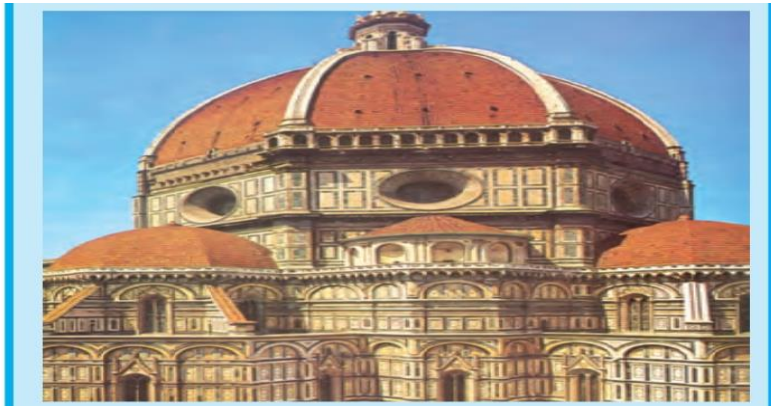


- a. Rome
- b. Florence

- c. London
- d. Venice

Ans - B

6. Name the structure-



- a. the dome of Rock
- b. the dome of Florence Cathedral
- c. The Church at Rome
- d. None of these

Ans - B

7. Identify the portrait



- a. Cassandra Fedele
- b. Isabella d' Este
- c. Mona Lisa
- d. None of these.

Ans – B

8. This is the famous painting of -



- a. Leonardo da Vinci
- b. Giotto

- c. Michelangelo
- d. Durer

Ans - B

9. Name the famous painting .



- a. The Pieta
- b. Mona Lisa
- c. The Last Supper
- d. Praying Hands

Ans - D

10. Name the painter of this famous painting.



- a. Albrecht Durer
- b. Michelangelo
- c. Leonardo da Vinci
- d. Giotto

Ans - A

1.CASE BASED MCQ

In 1517 ,a young German monk called Martin Luther launched a campaign against the Catholic Church and argued that a person did not need priests to establish contact with God.He asked his followers to have complete faith in God ,for faith alone could guide them to the right life and entry into heaven. This movement -called the Protestant Reformation-led to

the churches in Germany and Switzerland breaking their connection with the Pope and the Catholic Church .

1. Q- With which country young monk Martin Luther belonged?

- a. Italy
- b. Germany
- c. France

Ans - b

2. What was 'Protestant Reformation'?

- a. a movement to make better relations with the King and Catholic Church
- b. a reformation movement
- c. an effort to sell indulgences

Ans – b

3.What was the impact of Protestant Reformation on Germany and Switzerland ?

- a. Both of the countries broke the relations with Pope and Catholic Church
- b. The relations with Kings of both countries and Catholic Church improved
- c. There was not any impact on both countries.

Ans - a

2.CASE BASED MCQ

The Christian notion of man as a sinner was questioned from an entirely different angle -by scientist. The turning point in European science came with the work of Copernicus,a contemporary of Martin Luther. Christians had believed that the earth was a sinful place and the heavy burden of sin made it immobile.

1. Who was Copernicus /

- a. A monk
- b. A scientist
- c. A ruler

Ans- b

2. What was the famous belief of Christians about the Earth?

- a. Earth is immobile
- b. Earth is full of sins.
- c. Both of the above

Ans – c

3. According to the Christian belief what was the reason of immobility of the Earth?

- a. Earth is full of sins so it is immobile

- b. Earth is free from sins so it is immobile
- c. Earth is heavier than the Sun so it is immobile

Ans – a

3.CASE BASED MCQ

The Catholic Church itself did not escape the impact of these ideas, and began to reform itself from within. In Spain and in Italy, churchmen emphasized the need for a simple life and service to the poor. In Spain, Ignatius Loyola, in an attempt to combat Protestantism, set up the Society of Jesus in 1540. His followers were called Jesuits, whose mission was to serve the poor and widen their knowledge of other cultures.

1. From which country reforms within Catholic religion started?

- a. Spain and Germany
- b. From Italy and Spain
- c. From France and Spain

Ans – b

2. Who were Jesuits?

The followers of Martin Luther

Followers of 'Society of Jesus'

Followers of the ruler of Italy

Ans – b

3. When was 'Society of Jesus' established?

1540

1550

1560

Ans – a

4.CASE BASED MCQ

One of the most vibrant cities was Venice, another was Genoa. They were different from other parts of Europe-the clergy were not politically dominant here, nor were there powerful feudal lords. Rich merchants and bankers actively participated in governing the

city, and this helped the idea of citizenship to strike root. Even when these towns were ruled by military despots, the pride felt by the townspeople in being citizens did not weaken.

1 . Which city was not include in vibrant cities of Europe?

- a. Venice
- b. Rome
- c. Genoa

Ans – b

2 . Why Venice and Genoa different from other European cities?

- a. Here clergy and feudal lords were less influential.
- b. Merchant class participated in administration of cities.
- c. Both of the above.

Ans – c

3 . Which class were more influential in Venice and Genoa?

- a. Clergy
- b. Feudal Lords
- c. Merchants

Ans – c

5.CASE BASED MCQ

Much of the writings of the Greeks and Romans had been familiar to monks and clergymen through the 'Middle Ages', but they had not made these widely known. In the fourteenth century, many scholars began to read translated works of Greek writers like Plato and Aristotle. For this they were indebted not to their own scholars but to Arab translators who had carefully preserved and translated ancient manuscripts (Plato was Aflatun, And Aristotle Aristu in Arabic)

1. Translations of which scholars were being widely read in Europe?

- a. Plato
- b. Aristotle
- c. Both of them

Ans -c

2. For the preservation of Greek and Roman texts, the European scholars are grateful to -

- a. the Arab translators

- b. the Church
- c the rulers

Ans - a

3. Which scholar is known as Aflatun in Arabic.

- a. Aristotle
- b. Plato
- c. Martin Luther

Ans – b

VERY SHORT TYPE

1. Mention any two important features of Humanism.

Ans –a. they believed that individuals were capable of shaping their own lives rather than by mere pursuit of power and money.

b. It stood for freedom and rights of the individual.

c. This idea slackened the control of church over the people.

2. Who was Martin Luther?

Ans –a. He was a young German monk and he had led a campaign against the Catholic Church.

b.He opposed the excesses of the Church and argued that a person didn't need a priest to establish contact with God.

c. His efforts led to a movement called the Protestant Reformation.

3. Who were Jesuits?

Ans – a.The reforms within the Catholic Church to regain lost ground and prestige .

b. In Spain, Ignatius Loyala had set up the Society of Jesus in 1540 and his followers were called Jesuits. They stressed the need for a simple life and service to the poor.

4. Name any four Renaissance period Scientists?

Ans – Copernicus , Galileo, Issac Newton and Vesalius.

5. Describe the contributions of Arabs in the fields of Science and Philosophy.

Ans –The Arab's contribution was in the field of science and philosophy. Several works of Greek Philosophers were also translated by Arabic and Persian scholars .These works included works on natural science, mathematics , astronomy ,medicine and Chemistry.

6. Who was called 'Renaissance Man'?

Ans – a. A term which is often used to describe a person with many interest and skills.

b.For Example they were scholar-diplomat-theologian-artist combined in one.

7. How did urban culture promoted Renaissance?

Ans – a. The development of urban culture promoted free thought.

b.These newly emerged urban centres like Florence , Venice became centres of art and training.

c. The rich and aristocratic people living in towns patronised artists and writers.

8. What was the Humanist view of history?

And -a. The Humanists claimed to have restored true civilisation after centuries of dark age ,following the downfall of Roman empire.

b.They also claimed that after the collapse of Roman empire they ushered a new age that was termed as , 'Modern Age'.

9. What was the contribution of Arabs to the Renaissance?

Ans – a. The Arab translators preserved and translated the ancient manuscripts of Plato, Aristotle.

b.During the entire Middle Ages, these writings were not popularised by Church and it is the Arabs who took pain to popularise the ancient learning of Roman and Greek Civilisation.

10. Name great artists whose paintings depict the elements of the Renaissance spirit?

Ans – Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Giotto

11. The term "humanities" is derived from which word? Who were known as 'humanist'?

Ans - The term “humanities” is derived from the Latin word ‘humanitas’. By the early fifteenth century, the term ‘humanist’ was used for masters who taught grammar, rhetoric, poetry, history and moral philosophy.

12. What were ‘indulgences’ ?

Ans- Indulgences were the documents sold by the Catholic church and they claimed that such documents can free a buyer from the burden of sins committed by him. This was protested widely by protestant reformers .

13. How did the invention of printing press brought revolution?

Ans – a. The invention of printing press made it possible to print the books which made it easily available to the people who could buy them.

b. Now the ideas, thought and information easily spread widely. The copies of Bible were printed in local languages and people came to know that which traditions the Bible approved and which were not approved.

c. People could now question the church against those traditions which were not approved by Bible.

d. This also developed reading habits among people.

14. Who were Anabaptists?

Ans – a. They were German reformers who were known for their idea of salvation with the end of all forms of social oppression.

b. They were radical reformers and said that since god has created everyone equal therefore they should not be expected to pay taxes and even they have the right to choose their priests.

c. Their ideas appealed the peasantry section who were oppressed by feudalism.

15. What was Copernican Revolution?

Ans – a. Copernicus was a scientist of Renaissance period, who had questioned the earth centric views of the Church.

b. He proved that the planets, including the earth, rotate around the sun.

c. Afraid of the possible reaction of the Church, he didn’t wish to publish his manuscript, ‘De revolutionibus’ and on his death bed, he gave his manuscript to one of his follower and it took time to accept his theory.

THEME-9 THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Key concepts:

It refers to the change in the field of industries when the production of goods by hand in the houses were replaced with the help of machines in factories.

The transformation of industry and the economy in Britain between the 1780s and the 1850s is called the 'first industrial revolution'.

The term 'Industrial Revolution' was used by European scholars – George Michelet in France and Friedrich Engels in Germany.

It was used for the first time in English by Arnold Toynbee (1852-83), to describe the changes that occurred in British industrial development between 1760 and 1820. These dates coincided with those of the reign of George III.

Economic Development – There was remarkable economic growth from the 1780s to 1820 in the cotton and iron industries, in coal mining, in the building of roads and canals and in foreign trade. It revolutionised the techniques and organisation of production in the later half of the eighteenth century.

Britain was the first country to experience modern industrialization.

Why Britain?:

It had been politically stable since the seventeenth century, with England, Wales and Scotland unified under a monarchy. This meant that the kingdom had common laws, a single currency and a market that was not fragmented by local authorities. Besides, England had a great domestic and international market under its control which helped in the growth of the Industrial Revolution.

Agricultural Revolution – In the eighteenth century, England had been through a major economic change, later described as the 'agricultural revolution'. This was the process by which bigger landlords had bought up small farms near their own properties and enclosed the village common lands. The agricultural revolution laid down the foundation of the Industrial Revolution.

Towns, Trade and Finance:

Towns – From the eighteenth century, many towns in Europe were growing in area and in population. Population of most of the European cities doubled between 1750 and 1800. The largest of them was London, which served as the hub of the country's markets, with the next largest ones located close to it. London had also acquired a global significance. London was

the largest city as well as a city of global trade.

England had a number of colonies in Asia, Africa and Europe. These helped in obtaining the raw material for industries.

By the eighteenth century, the centre of global trade had shifted from the Mediterranean ports of Italy and France to the Atlantic ports of Holland and Britain.

Finance – The Bank of England was founded in 1694.

Coal and Iron – Coal and Iron ore were important raw materials for mechanisation .,were plentiful available in England. Abraham Darby invented the blast furnace in 1709. World's first iron bridge was built during this period.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving

The onset of textile industry also helped in the emergence of Industrial Revolution. From the 1780s, the cotton Industry symbolized British industrialized in many ways.

(a) Invention of Machines in Cotton Industry:

Flying shuttle loom	1733	John Kay
The spinning jenny	1765	James Hargreeves
The water frame	1769	Richard Arkwright
The mule	1779	Samuel Crompton
Power-loom	1787	Edmund Cartwright

Steam Power:

Steam, a new source of power, began to be used on a wide scale in British Industries. Its use led to faster forms of transportation, by ships and railways. Thomas Savery built a model steam engine the Miner's Friend in 1698. Another steam engine was built by **Thomas Newcomen** in 1712. The steam engine had been used only in coal mines until **James Watt** developed a perfect steam engine in 1769 and established the Soho Foundry in Birmingham.

Introduction of Railways & Canals:

James Brindley built the **First English Canal in 1761**. The 'canal mania' prevailed from 1788 to 1796, there were another 46 new projects and over the next 60 years more than 4000miles of canals were built.

Railways took the industrialization to the second stage.

(d) Changed life(i): Some rich individuals who took risks and invested money in industries in the hope that profits could be made, and that their money would 'multiply'. In most cases this money – capital – did multiply. Wealth, in the form of goods, incomes, services, knowledge and productive efficiency, did increase dramatically.

Huge population: The number of cities in England with a population of over 50,000 grew from two in 1750 to 29 in 1850. This pace of growth was not matched with the provision of adequate housing, sanitation or clean water for the rapidly growing urban population.

(ii) Negative Effects

(a) Condition of workers: The condition of workers was quite miserable. They became victims of restlessness, epidemics and diseases.

(b) Employment of Women and Children in industries: The Industrial Revolution was a time of important changes in the way that children and women worked. The earnings of women and children were necessary to supplement men's meagre wages. Factory managers considered child labour to be important training for future factory work

(c) Protest Movement

Meaning: Industrialisation led to greater prosperity for some, but in the initial stages it was linked with poor living and working conditions of millions of people, including women and children. This sparked off protests, which forced the government to enact laws for regulating conditions of work.

Luddism – Luddism (1811-17) fought for the workers affected by new machines. It was led by the charismatic General Ned Ludd. Its participants demanded a minimum wage, control over the labour of women and children, work for those who had lost their jobs because of the coming of machinery, and the right to form trade unions so that they could legally present these demands.

Result: The government reacted by repression and by new laws that denied people the right to protest. For this reason they passed two Combination Acts and supported Corn Laws. Through the Act of 1833 more children were put to work in coal mines.

Reform laws

Laws were passed in 1819 prohibiting the employment of children under the age of nine in factories and limiting the hours of work of those between the ages of nine and sixteen to 12 hours a day

The Mines and Collieries Act of 1842 banned children under 10 and women from working underground.

The Ten Hours' Bill was introduced in 1847, after more than 30 years of agitation. It limited the hours of work for women and young people, and secured a 10-hour day for male workers.

THE DEBATE

Until the 1970s, historians used the term 'industrial revolution' for the changes that occurred in Britain from the 1780s to the 1820s. From then, it was challenged, on various grounds. Industrialisation had actually been too gradual to be considered a 'revolution'. It carried processes that already existed towards new levels. England had changed in a regional manner, prominently around the cities of London, Manchester, Birmingham or Newcastle, rather than throughout the country.

Indicators of economic change occurring before and after 1815-20 suggest that sustained industrialisation was to be seen after rather than before these dates.

The word 'industrial' used with the word 'revolution' is too limited. The transformation extended beyond the economic or industrial sphere and into society and gave prominence to two classes: the bourgeoisie and the new class of proletarian labourers in towns and in the countryside. The historian A.E Musson has suggested that "There are good grounds for regarding the period 1850-1914 as that in which the industrial Revolution really occurred, on a massive scale, transforming the whole economy and society much more widely and deeply than the earlier changes had done.

MCQ Questions

1 The transformation of industry and the economy in Britain, between the 1780s and the 1850s, is called the

- (a) first industrial revolution
- (b) first agricultural revolution
- (c) first technological revolution
- (d) first communication revolution

2. Among the several factors which made Britain the first industrialized country, the one described as a major economic change, in the 18th century, was

- (a) Common laws
- (b) Single currency and market
- (c) Use of money as a medium of exchange
- (d) Agricultural Revolution

3. The first Derby invented a _____ in 1709 C.E.

- (a) Flying shuttle
- (b) Blast Furnace
- (c) The typewriter
- (d) The locomotive

4. Initially, canals were built in England to

- (a) transport coal to cities
- (b) transport food grains
- (c) transport people
- (d) transport raw cotton

5. Which one of the following is a machine that greatly contributed to the revolution in the textile industry?

- (a) Flying shuttle
- (b) Watt steam
- (c) The typewriter
- (d) The locomotive

6.To drain mines, the Miner's Friend was invented, in 1698, by

- (a) James Watt
- (b) Thomas Savery
- (c) Thomas Newcomen
- (d) Matthew Boulton

7.In 1814, the railway engineer George Stephenson constructed a locomotive called

- (a) The Butcher
- (b) The Puffing Devil
- (c) The Pumping Ghost
- (d) The Mighty Force

8.By the 1850s, most of Britain was connected by

- (a) rivers
- (b) railways
- (c) canals
- (d) roads

9. the little railway mania of 1833-37 in Britain, the total number of railway lines built was

- (a) 1400 miles
- (b) 1500 miles
- (c) 1600 miles
- (d) 1700 miles

10. Which of the following is not **correctly** matched?

- (A) James Hargreaves - Spinning jenny
- (B) Samuel Crompton - Water Frame
- (C) John Kay - Flying Shuttle
- D) James watt – Steam Engine

11.The movement known as a backward-looking assault on machines was called _____.

- (a) Luddism
- (b) Peterloo
- (c) Machine mania
- (d) Industrial assault

12.Which one of the following is not true regarding the demands of participants of Luddism?

- (a) Fix working hours
- (b) Control over women and child labour
- (c) Employment for those who had lost their jobs due to coming of machinery
- (d) Right to form trade unions to legally present their demands

13. Two combination acts were passed in.....A.D

- (a) 1770 (b) 1778
(c) 1784 (d) 1795

14. Which incident took the entire process of industrialization in the second stage

- a) Invention of flying shuttle
b) Invention of steam Engine
c) Invention of water frame
d) Invention of railways

15..... were those laws which prevented the import of cheaper food until prices in Britain had risen to a certain level.

- (a) Wheat Laws
(b) Rice Laws
(c) Corn Laws
(d) Lentil Laws

16.. Who invented the "Puffing Devil " rail engine?

- (a) Richard Trevithick (b) Andreas Vesallius
(c) George Stephenson (d) Edmund Cartwright

1-a	2-d	3-b	4-a	5-a	6-b	7-a	8-b
9-a	10-b	11-a	12-a	13-d	14-d	15-c	16-a

ASSERTION/REASON TYPE QUESTIONS

Choose the correct option.

- a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A..
(c) A is incorrect but R is correct.

(d) R is incorrect but A is correct

Q. 1. Assertion(A) : . Canals were initially built in England to transport coal to cities

Reason(R) : . The bulk and weight of coal made its transport by road much slower and more expensive than by barges on canals.

Q. 2. Assertion (A). Children were often employed in textile factories.

Reason(R): They were small enough to move between tightly packed machinery.

Q. 3. Assertion (A):There was a large-scale increase in population in European cities in the 1800s...

Reason(R):Deaths were primarily caused by epidemics of diseases that sprang from the pollution of water, like cholera and typhoid, or of the air like tuberculosis.

Q. 4. Assertion(A).Canals were usually built by big land owners.

Reason(R)This increases the value of the mines, quarries,or forests on their lands.

Q. 5. Assertion(A) England was fortunate in that coal and iron ore were plentiful.

Reason(R)Until the eighteenth century, there was a scarcity of usable iron in England.

Q. 6. Assertion(A)Industrialisation led to greater prosperity for all .

Reason(R)Even women and children employed in large numbers in the textile industry.

Q. 7. Assertion(A): In England political protests kept increasing against the harsh working conditions in factories and the right to vote .

Reason(R): The early decades of Industrialisation spread the new ideas pioneered by the French revolution.

Q. 8. Assertion(A)The realisation that steam could generate tremendous power was decisive to large scale industrialization.

Reason(R)During the Industrial revolution, for the first time people realized that water as hydraulic power was the prime source of energy.

Q. 9. Assertion(A) The legal measures were taken by the British govt. to improve the conditions of workers, but this was difficult to do.

Reason(R)The inspectors were poorly paid and easily bribed by the factory manager.

Q. 10. Assertion(A)The word 'Industrial' used with the word ' revolution ' is too limited.

Reason (R)The transformation extended beyond the economic or industrial sphere.

1-a	2-a	3-b	4-a	5-b
6-c	7-a	8-c	9-a	10-a

Image based questions:

1. Look at the picture below. which incident took place here regarding industrial revolution



- (a) The great exhibition of 1851 displayed “the works of industry of all nations”
- (b) The great exhibition of 1825 displayed “the works of industry of European nations”
- (c) The great exhibition of 1835 displayed “the works of industry of European American nations”
- (d) The great exhibition of 1845 displayed “the works of industry of Asean European nations”.

2. Look at the picture below, who built the first iron bridge in the world?



- a) Abraham Derby I b) Abraham Derby II (c) Abraham Derby III (d) Abraham Derby IV

3. Look at the picture below. Which industrial place is this?



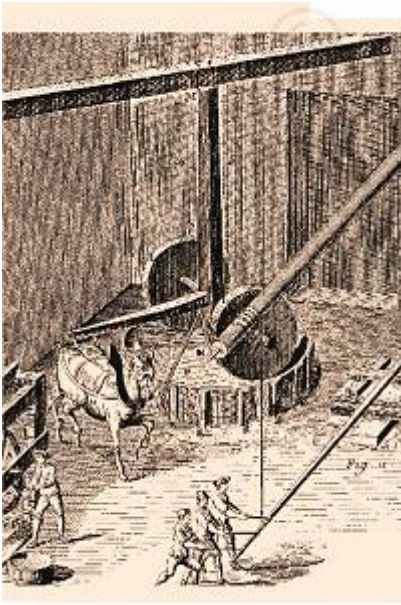
(a)Coalbrookdale (b)Cornwall (c)Liverpool (d) Manchester

4 . Look at the picture below ,(this is the image of a lane in the poorer quarters of London)which artist has made this image?



(a)William Westwood (b) French artist Dore (c) F. Vivares (d) William Williams

5. Look at the picture below, What is happening in this images:



- a) Horse turned the wheels to grind metal
- b) Horse turned the wheels to mixed the chemical
- (C) Horse turned the wheels to produce hydraulic power
- (d) Non of the above

6. Look at the picture below, This was the famous house of one of the architect of industrial revolution.....



- (a) The houses of Darbys
- (b) The houses of Watts
- (C) The houses of Cromptons
- (d) The houses of Wilkinsons

7. Look at the picture below ,(this is the image of a Row, cottages built by the company for workers in 1783."which artist has made this image?



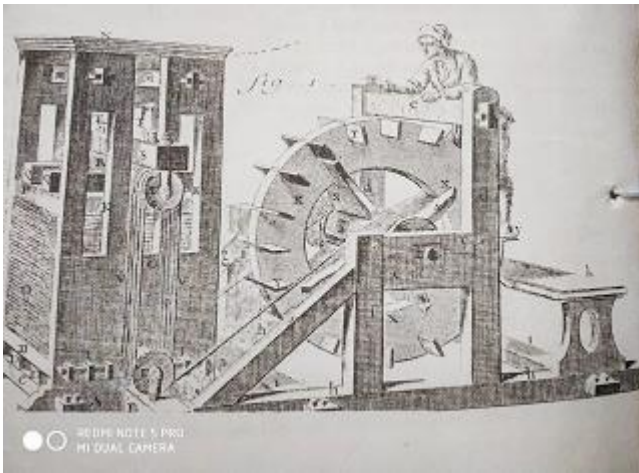
(a) William Westwood (b) French artist Dore (c) F. Vivares (d) William Williams

8. Look at the picture below, Women working in which factory?



A) Print and Electronic (B) Metal industry (C) Gilt –button industry (D) Railway

9. Look at the picture below, Women working in which machine?



(a) Treadmill (b) spinning jenny (C) Powerloom (d) Water frame

1-a	2-c	3-a	4-b	5-a
6-a	7-a	8-c	9-a	-

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

1. Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follows :

The man of wealth & pride

Takes up a space that many poor supplies space for his lake, his park's extended bounds.\

Space for his Horses equipage, & hounds;

The rode that wraps his limbs in silken cloth

Has robbed the neighboring fields of half their growth.

i) Who wrote this poem?

a) Edward Carpenter

b) William Wordsworth

c) Oliver Goldsmith

d) Charles Dickens

ii) Write the name of the book from which it was taken.?

a) The deserted village

b) Hard Times

c) In a manufacturing Town

d) Non of the above

ii) In which revolution this poem was related?

- a) cultural revolution b) Chinese revolution
- c) Agricultural revolution d) Scientific revolution

2. The invention of the railways took the entire process of industrialization to a second stage. In 1801, Richard Trevithick (1771-1833) had devised an engine called 'Puffing Devil' that pulled trucks around the mine where he worked in Cornwall. In 1814, the railway engineer George Stephenson (1781-1848) constructed locomotive called "The Blotcher" that could pull a weight of 30 tons up a hill at 4 mph. The first railway line connected the cities of Stockton and Darlington in 1825, a distance of 9 miles that was completed in two hours at speeds of up to 24 kph (15 mph), and the next railway line connected Liverpool and Manchester in 1830. Within 20 years, speeds of 30 to 50 miles an hour were usual.

In the 1830s, the use of canals revealed several problems. The congestion of vessels made movement slow on certain stretches of canals, and frost, flood or drought limited the time of their use. The railways now appeared as a convenient alternative. About 6000 miles of railway was opened in Britain between 1830 and 1850, most of it in two short bursts.

(i) Which incident took the entire process of industrialization to a second stage?

- a) Invention of flying shuttle (b) Invention of steam engine (c) Invention of water frames (d) Invention of railways.

(ii) When did the first industrial revolution occur?

- a) 1760 to 1820 (b) 1780 to 1850 (c) After 1850 (b) 1720 to 1730

iii) What problem did the use of canals reveal in the 1830s?

- a) Frost, flood, and draught limited the time of use of canals.
- b) The congestion of vessels made movements slow on certain stretches of canals.
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Non of these.

3. A survey in 1842 revealed that the average lifespan of workers was lower than that of any other social group in cities : it was 15 years in Birmingham, 17 in Manchester, 21 in Derby. More people died, and die at a younger age, in the new industrial cities, than in the villages they had come from. Half the children failed to survive beyond the age of five. The increase in the population of cities was because of immigrants, rather than by increase in the number of children born to families who already lived there.

Deaths were primarily caused by epidemics of disease that sprang from the pollution of water, like cholera and typhoid, or of the air, like tuberculosis. More than 31,000 people died from an

outbreak of cholera in 1832. Until late in the nineteenth century, municipal authorities were negligent in attending to these dangerous conditions of life and the medical knowledge to understand and cure these diseases was unknown.

(i) What was the main reason for the increase in population of cities?

- a) increase in death rates
- b) increase in industrialization
- c) increase in immigrants
- d) increase in birth rates

ii) According to this extract, which authority was not able to attend these dangerous conditions

- a) Factory owners association
- b) Factory workers association
- c) Municipal authorities
- (d) State authorities

iii) What was the major factor that revealed in the survey in 1842?

- a) The average lifespan of workers was lower than that of any other social group in cities.
- b) increase in lifespan of workers.
- c) increase in health facilities.
- d) Non of the above.

4. Factory managers considered child labour to be important training for future factory work. The evidence from British factory records reveals that about half of the factory workers had started work when they were less than ten years old and 28 per cent when they were under 14. Women may well have gained increased financial independence and self-esteem from their jobs; but this was more than offset by the humiliating terms of work they endured, the children they lost at birth or in early childhood and the squalid urban slums that industrial work compelled them to live in.

i) Why child labour is considered important for factory workers ?

- a) They are easily available
- b) Training them for future work
- c) more efficient in work
- d) All of these

ii) As per evidence from British factory record 28% of factory workers are

- a) Less than 10 years old

b) Less than 14 years old

c) Less than 18 years old

d) Less than 20 years old

iii) According to extracts, at what age, half of the factory workers had started working in factories

a) Less than 10 years old

b) Less than 16 years old

c) Less than 18 years old

d) Less than 20 years old

iv) Why did industrialists in Britain prefer to employ women and children?

a) Women and children would be less agitated about the poor working condition.

b) They would work for lower wages than men.

c) Both (A) and (B)

d) None of these.

5. In his novel, 'Hard Times', Charles Dickens, perhaps the most severe contemporary critic of the horrors of industrialisation for the poor, wrote a fictional account of an industrial town he aptly called Coke town.

'It was a town of red brick or of brick would have been red if the smoke and ash had allowed it; but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and vast piles of building full of windows where there was a rattling and trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a stare of melancholy madness.

i) Who wrote this novel?

a) Edward Carpenter b) William Wordsworth c) Shakespeare d) Charles Dickens

ii) Write the name of the book from which it was taken.?

a) The deserted village b) Hard Times

c) In a manufacturing Town d) None of the above

iii) In which revolution this novel was related?

a) cultural revolution b) Chinese revolution

c) Industrial revolution d) Scientific revolution

1(i)-c	1(ii)-a	1(iii)-c	2(i)-d	2(ii)-b	2(iii)-c	3-(i)-c	3-(ii)-c
3-(iii)-a	4(i)-d	4(ii)-b	4(iii)-a	4(iv)-c	5(i)-d	5(ii)- b	5(iii)-c

Very Short Questions:

Who had first used the term Industrial Revolution?

Answer:

The scholars in Europe who addressed or given names to a new trend as the Industrial Revolution were, Georges Michelet and Freidrich Engels of Germany.

Question 2

When did the term Industrial Revolution come into use in Britain?

Answer:

It was during the reign of George III and the user was a professor at Oxford University, a philosopher and economist in stature, Arnold Toynbee.

Question 3.

What was the agricultural revolution in England?

Answer:

It was related to the promotion of agrarian economy or countryside development.

Question 4.

What were the percussions of the agricultural revolution?

Answer: Bigger landlords had bought up small farms near their own properties, grabbed the rural common lands, (Eq. meadows, pastures), and thus, made large estates for them. It resulted in the rising of the workers' class (i.e. factory workers) in society.

Question 5

What was initially used for the process of smelting?

Answer:

It was charcoal (from burnt timber).

Question 6.

What were the inventions made by Darbys of Shropshire in the smelting process in the quality of iron?

Answer:

This were-invention of the blast furnace, conversion of pig iron into wrought iron, and rolling mill.

Question 7.

Which area was called the iron bridge?

Answer:

It was Coalbrookdale at the bank of the River Severn.

Question 8.

What were the two features of the cotton industry in Britain?

Answer:

1. Import of raw cotton from colonies like India and export of finished cloth to them.
2. To retain control over the sources of raw material and the markets.

Question 9.

What machine was designed to be used by child workers?

Answer:

It was a cotton spinning journey by James Hargreaves.

Question 10.

What was the Miner's Friend and who had invented it?

Answer:

It was a model steam engine invented by Thomas Savery. In shallow depths, these engines worked slowly and much pressure sometimes caused a burst of the boiler.

Question 11.

What were the defects in the engine made by Thomas Newcomen in 1712?

Answer:

Its condensing cylinder caused the loss of energy to a great extent.

Question 12.

What was the main purpose of digging canals?

Answer:

These were dug for transportation of coal to cities.

Question 13.

What was the capacity of the Butcher constructed by George Stephenson?

Answer:

It could pull a weight of 30 tons up a hill at a speed of 4 miles per hour.

Question 14.

Mention the contribution of print media as the evocative role in the discovery-invention of new machines and objects?

Answer:

There were published dozen of scientific journals and papers of scientific societies in Britain during 1760-1800.

Question 15.

What natural resources had contributed to the process of mechanization of the Industrial revolution?

Answer:

It had ample reserves of coal, iron ore, lead, copper, and tin i.e. the cardinal components of the Industry in Britain.

Short questions

Question 1. What was the significance of London?

Answer: The significance of London was as follows:

1. London was the largest among eleven cities of Britain whose population doubled between 1750 and 1850 C.E
2. It served as the hub of Britain's markets.
3. All other large cities were located close to London.
4. It was the principal source of loans for international trade.
5. It was the centre of triangular trade network that drew in England, Africa, and the west Indies.
6. The companies trading in Africa and Asia had their offices in London.

2.What were the ill-effects of industries?

Answer:

1. The life expectancy of the workforce was reduced.
2. People died at a younger age.
3. Children failed to survive beyond the age of five.
4. Air and water pollution brought epidemics like Cholera and Typhoid.
5. There was a lack of health services in factory areas.

Question 3.

Why were coal mines considered dangerous places?

Answer:

1. The workers had to crawl through narrow passages with heavy loads of coal on their backs.
2. Children were used to reaching deep coal faces.
3. They had to dig mines by sitting on their knees.
4. It was a gaseous chamber where an explosion was day to day.
5. The coal dust and the presence of carbon-monoxide killed many workers in stifling/suffocation.

4. Discuss new inventions made in the means of transportations.

Answer::Between 1750 and 1903 C.E., there were astonishing changes in the means of transportation .A brief description of these inventions is given below:

1.Roads: The scottish engineer Mac Adam used small pieces of stone to build strong roads.

2.Canals:James Brindleyconstructed a number of canals . Now Birmingham,London Liverpooland Manchester were interconnected.

3. Railway Engine: In 1802 C.E Trevithick invented the first locomotive engine. In 1814 CE G. Stephenson invented a locomotive, namely the Blucher. In 1825 C.E the first railway train was introduced.

4. Steam Ships: The American scientist Robert Fulton designed a steamboat in 1807. In 1825 CE the first steam ship ran between Glasgow and Liverpool. In 1833 CE a ship named the great Western crossed the Atlantic Ocean in fifteen days.

5. Who were the inventors?

Answer:

1. The inventors were mainly workers.
2. Few of them were trained scientists because education in basic science was extremely limited.
3. John Kay and James Hargreaves were skilled in weaving and carpentry.
4. Richard Arkwright was a barber and wig maker.
5. Samuel Crompton was unskilled in technology
6. Edmund Cartwright studied literature, medicine, and agriculture but knew little of mechanics.

Question 6.

What was Luddism and what were its demands?

Answer:

It was a movement led by General Ned Ludel, a prominent leader of factory workers. Its demands were-

1. To get minimum wages fixed by the government,
2. Prevent child and women labor,
3. Give work to the people retrenched due to installation of machines,
4. Give the right to form trade unions.

7. What are the conditions that denote industrialization?

Answer:

1. The condition at when the investment gives way to rapid capital formation.
2. When new machines are installed.
3. When infrastructure is built.
4. When these facilities are used efficiently and
5. When productivity is raised.

8.Explain why British growth may have been faster after 1815 than before?

Answer:

1. Britain tried to do two things simultaneously from 1760 to 1815 i.e.

- to industrialize and
- to fight wars in Europe, North, America, and India. It diverted her attention therefore, slack and slow progress was seen during this period. The capital borrowed was spent on wars.

2. Factory workers and farm laborers were recruited in Army and thus, factories suffered set-back and food grain production plummeted.

3. Money inflation took place and prices of eatables rose beyond access to poor sections of society.

4. Per capita savings were slashed rapidly and the use of consumer goods reduced to a minimum. It resulted in a decline in demand and the closure of the factories.

5. Trading routes were closed because of Napoleon's policies.

9.What reforms through laws have been made since 1819?

Answer:

1. Laws of 1819 prohibited the employment of children under the age of nine in factories and working hours reduced to 12 hours a day for the children between the group of 9-16 years.
2. The Act of 1833 permitted children under nine only in silk factories, limited working hours for children above sixteen years, and provided a number of factory inspectors to ensure proper implementation of the Act.
3. Ten Hours' Bill was passed in 1847. As per this Bill, working hours of Women and children were reduced further and secured a 10 hour day for male workers.
4. The Mines and Collieries Act of 1842 banned children under ten and women from working underground.
5. Fielder's Factory Act, 1847 prohibited the employment of children under eighteen in the mills and fixed 10 hours a day for women workers.

10. What were the main features of Industrial revolution in England?

Answer:

1. Domestic system was replaced by the factory system, or Goods were produced in big factories instead of the cottage industries.
2. Machines took the place of mankind in industrial production.
3. Due to Industrial revolution, agriculture production increased .

4. Communication and transportation facilities were increased.
5. Due to industrial revolution more employment opportunities were created .
6. Due to production of goods they became available at cheaper rates .
7. The industrial revolution deteriorated the workers condition.

Long questions:

Question 1. What were the causes of Industrial Revolution ? Why was Britain the first country to experience it ?

The causes of Industrial Revolution may be divided under following heads

Economic, social and
Geographical

Britain was the first country in Europe to have all the above factors to create situations favoring the Revolution for example.

- Political stability
- Unified under a monarchy
- Common laws
- Single currency
- Market
- Taxes on goods
- Use of money as the medium of exchange
- Wages and salaries
- Agricultural Revolution
- Bank of England founded in 1694.
- Global significance of London
- Abundance of Coal and Iron
- India as colony
- Invention of Machines
- Introduction of Railways and canals.
- Invention of Steam Power. (Points to be explained
- or

1. England, Wales, and Scotland were unified under a monarchy hence, a stable government.
2. Common laws, single currency, common taxation on entire land facilitated the capital formation and investment in the manufacturing sector.
3. Money was used as a medium of exchange and a large section of the people received their income in the form of wages and salaries, not in goods.

4. Demand for consumer goods increased because national savings got a boost.
5. Under the agricultural revolution, bigger landlords had bought up small farms and enclosed the common land of the village (i.e. pastures). Thus, large estates were made and opened their factories.
6. Towns were grown in area and population. These were- New castles, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield including London.
7. There were rivers used for navigation because all of them drained into the sea. There were 1,160 miles of navigable water.
8. There was a banking facility in each town. There were 600 banks in provinces and 100 banks in London.etc.

2. Discuss the developments in different sphere under the industrial revolution in England.

Ans: Developments- Developments under the industrial revolution can be described as under-

(a) Coal and Iron-England had an immense treasure of minerals like coal, iron ore, lead, copper, and tin. Iron was extracted through the smelting process in the ore. Charcoal was used initially but coke came into use when the blast furnace was invented by Abraham Darby. This coke was extracted from coal by removing the sulfur and other impurities. Wrought-iron was developed from pig-iron.

(b) Cotton spinning and Weaving-Invented spinning and weaving machines were-the flying shuttle loom by John Kay, the spinning Jenny by James Hargreaves, the water frame by Richard Arkwright, the Mule by Samuel Crompton, and power loom by Edmund Cartwright. These machines fanned up production on a large scale. Raw cotton was imported from South Asian countries including India and finished product from Britain was exported to the markets of those countries by making twists in tariff and custom rules.

Stream Power-It was used first in moving industries with the increase in demand for coal and metals, efforts to use steam power in deeper mines were made. Thomas Savery built Mariner Friend (a model steam engine) to drain mines. Another engine was built by Newcomen in 1712. James Watt invented the Steam engine in 1769. After 1800, steam engine technology was further developed with the use of lighter, stronger metals, the manufacture of more accurate machine tools, and the spread of better scientific knowledge.

Canals and Railways-Carrying coal from the mill sites to cities was the purpose behind canal construction. Eg. Worsley Canal by James Brindley carrying coal to Manchester. Canal mania sustained from 1788 to 1796 and 6000 miles lengthy canals were built.

Rocket, the steam locomotive by Stephenson started running on rail-road in 1814. Richard Trevithick invented the Puffing Devil i.e. locomotive engine in 1810 and The

Butcher was made by George Stephenson. Under railway mania between 1833-37, 1400 miles of line and between 1844-47 another 1,500 miles of line was sanctioned and built.

The Workers-Problems of workers was increased during this period. Machines spread unemployment, pollution, ailments and it resulted in a sharp reduction in the workers' population. Wages declined and all family members including children and women had to work in factories in order to arrange bread at two breaks. Epidemic due to insanitation and unhygienic living conditions of workers spread. These took a toll 'on several millions of people. Child labor and women employment in factories, uncertain working hours, less wage, etc. became major issues for protest.

Parliament was constituted by nobles, landlords, wealthy merchants, and traders. Hence, a number of laws were passed from time to time in order to sustain the exploitation of workers. Only in 1847 some laws, after several movements, food riots, and demonstrations; were passed prohibiting child labor and fixed hours of working for men and women. Thus, we can state that the industrial revolution had increased the pains of workers, small industries, handicrafts, and other small-scale vocations.

Conclusion: It was gradual change because-

1. Industrialization took a period of forty years in its developments i.e. 1780-1820.

2. Spurt in cotton and textile trade and iron industry was due to the import of raw material from Britain's colonies in South Asia including India and exports to their indigenous markets.

3. A survey made in 1850 revealed that handicraft industries were running parallel to the factories.

.Question 3. Discuss the developments in Britain and in other parts of the world in the eighteenth century that encouraged British industrialization.

Answer:

Developments in Britain

1. Area and population of towns were increasing rapidly.
2. London was the largest town in Britain. It had become the center of global trade. It became the nucleus of international trade with Africa and the West Indies.
3. The companies trading in America and Asia opened their offices in London.
4. Banking facilities developed.
5. New machines for the cotton textile industry, silk industry, iron industry, and coal industry were invented.
6. The raw material was imported from countries outside England and finished cloth was exported.
7. Railway lines were laid and the steam engine was invented.
8. More than 4,000 miles of canal were built during the eighteenth century.

9. The big farmers made large estates by fencing around the meadows and pasture land as also bought the lands of smaller farmers nearby their property. They installed -factory on their estates and became rich.
10. Landless laborers left their villages and settled in urban slums in order to work in factories there.
11. The exploitation of men, women, and children in factories started.

Developments in other parts of the world

1. Slaves were bought from Africa to get the work done in factories by them. British colonialism started in Africa.
2. The raw material was imported from Asia, Africa, and America to local industries there. It dwindled the economy of the countries on these continents.
3. Goods manufactured in England on a large scale and by using machines were cheaper; more attractive and well finished than the goods produced manually in other parts of the world. It ensured the bumper sale of foreign goods and thus, money moved to England.

Question 4..

Discuss the effects of early industrialization on British towns and villages and compare these with similar situations in India.

Answer:

Effects of early industrialization on British's towns and villages vis-a-vis India:

Towns-

1. The population doubled between 1750 and 1800 in 11 towns of Britain.
2. Population growth unexpectedly had burdened the public conveniences, health services, habitation, supply of water, light, food grains, and shelter. Urban slums or conglomerates were increased resulting in the spread of epidemics like Cholera, Typhoid, Tuberculosis, etc.
3. People from villages run the mad race to migrate into towns in search of a job there.
4. The increasing number of factories, industries, installation of heavy machines caused air and water pollution.
5. The number of cities in England with a population of over 50,000 grew from two in 1750 to 29 in 1850.
6. The life span of workers in cities was lower than that of any other social group in cities.

Villages-

1. The big landlords bought the lands from small farmers and made their large estates. This process was called an enclosure.
2. The peasants became landless and compelled to shelter in towns as factory workers there.
3. A number of villages were acquired by rich nobles and businessmen, all the members of Parliament, and installed their factories.
4. Cottage industries in villages suffered a set-back due to the installation of new machines. Their labor was too slow to compete with machines.

Comparative Situation in India-

Towns-

1. The number of million-plus cities in India has increased from 21 in 1991 to 35 in 2001. It shows the rapid growth of the population in towns.
2. Slum agglomeration is an ex-facie in India's towns. These are colonies unauthorized and deprived of electricity, sanitation, and drinking water.
3. Town people have developed unauthorized structures there causing road accidents, fire eruptions, and a number of other inconveniences.
4. Disputes, duels, and under tensions increased day today.
5. Thanks to the decision of the Supreme Court on the removal, of industries away from the residential areas. However, its implementation is still lingering.
6. Anti-social elements are at rising in towns owing to the over-burdened population inhabited in them. Kidnapping, assault, eve-teasing, rape, etc. crimes added to the common affairs.

Villages-

1. Neglected, manipulating policies and public funds for several development projects is misappropriated. It is done by collusion of bureaucrats and representatives at the level of local self-government. One and all types of corruption are first experimented there and only then manifest at the upper hierarchy. Ignorance, credulity, prejudices,

stereo-type vices in spite of formal degrees acquired by youth, saddled in misdirected minds of country people or rural folks.

2. Lured by eye-catching exposed luxuries and comforts as also to earn their bread, the rural folks have started migrating to metros, towns, cities in bulk in the last three decades. Villages are gradually on the verge of extinction and a few still sustained are losing their identity as villages. Urbanization like England during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is gathering momentum here. For instance, the census of 2001 exhibits Delhi and Chandigarh as the most populated cities.

3. Villages are not developing equally because of discrimination and avarice in mind and resilience and absenteeism at hand (i.e. work) had maddened the bureaucrats, like

British feudatories during Indian's being "nigger" in their eyes. A few villages are enjoying the status of a town while some others are sobbing under rags of a century ago. viz. remote areas in mills, tribal areas.

4. Rural people in India are now destined to line up in cities working with one or another firm or factory. They are being exploited the same way as in England during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Question 5.

Argue the case for and against government regulation of conditions of work in industries.

Answer:

Conditions of workers in Industries

1. As Edward Carpenter and Charles Dickens describes the conditions of workers are very bad .

2. Long unbroken hours of work, no variety or change amid that more than three fourth chunk of the day and night, strict vigil, and sharp punishment even for pretty and even ridiculous gimmicks in minds of workers.

3. Women under the same working conditions were also occupied in silk, lace-making, and knitting industries.

4. Children too were employed for operations on machines like Spinning Jenny. They were used to stand between the apertures of a tightly packed machine and operate it therefrom in coal mines, they were used to reach deep coal faces or cross the narrow approach path. Children employed were in the age group of 10-14 years. They were used as trappers to shut and open the doors of coal wagons. As a result of so pains inflicted upon workers, they came out with demands-

1. Minimum wages to be fixed by the government.
2. Give employment to the workers snatched of work by machine installation.
3. Child and woman labor to be checked.
4. Give the right to form trade unions in order to legally present these demands.

Response from Government-

1. Passed two Combination Acts which had snatched their freedom of speech. To incite anyway either by speech or in writing to the people against the King shall be tantamounted as an illegal or illicit act punishable under laws of the land.
2. The legal minimum wage was the demand of workers but it met to deaf ears in Parliament hence refused.

3. Aggrieved by non-hearing from the government, the workers went on strike but dispersed by police. They became aggressive and their sleuths had destroyed machines at Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Leeds, etc. The Government crushed mercilessly as this rioter turned factory workers. Some were hanged and others were deported to Australia as convicts.
4. A huge gathering of workers around 18,19,80,000 workers was succumbed to massacre (popularly known as Peterloo Massacre) ordered by the government and the Parliament passed six Acts and thus, added more strict laws to Combination Acts of 1795.

Percussions-

1. The Act of 1833 fixed the work for children in the age group under 1 year confined to silk factories.
2. Fixed the hours of work for the children falling in the age group of 9-14 years.
3. Factory inspectors were appointed to ensure the implementation of the Act.
4. Ten Hours Bill was passed in 1847 limiting the hours of work for women and children and securing a 10 hour day for male workers.
5. Industrialization was associated with a growing investment of the country's wealth in capital formation, or building infrastructure and installing new machinery and raising the levels of efficient use of these facilities, and raising productivity.

Passage Based Questions

1..Read the following excerpt and answer the following questions:

In his novel, 'Hard Times', Charles Dickens,(1812-70) perhaps the most severe contemporary critic of the horrors of industrialisation for the poor, wrote a fictional account of an industrial town he aptly called Coke town.

'It was a town of red brick or of brick would have been red if the smoke and ash had allowed it; but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and vast piles of building full of windows where there was a rattling and trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a state of melancholy madness.

"

(a)What was criticized by Charles Dickens?

Ans: Charles Dickens was the most severe contemporary critic of the horrors of industrialisation for the poor.

(b)What did he write about the pathetic condition of towns?

Ans: He imagined a town called Coketown and wrote that it was a town of red bricks if the smoke and ashes had allowed it or it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys which send out smoke ever and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it full of waste industrial water.

(c)Which moral value does this expert depict?

Ans: The loss of natural quality of the environment.

2.Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

D.H Lawrence (1885-1930), British essayist and novelist ,writing seventy years after Dickens , described the change in a village in the coal-belt ,change which he had not experienced, but about which he had heard from older people.

‘ Eastwood must have been a tiny village at the beginning of the nineteenth century, a small place of cottages and fragmentary rows of little four -roomed miner’s dwellings, the homes of the old colliery... But somewhere about 1820 the company must have sunk the first big shaft..... and installed the first machinery of the real industrial colliery.....Most of the little rows of dwellings were pulled down,and dull little shops began to rise along the NottinghamRoad, While on the down -slope.... the company erected what is still known as the New buildingslittle four-room houses looking outward into the grim , blank street , and the back looking into the desert of the square, shut in like a barracks enclosure, very strange.”

(a)Who was D.H . Lawrence?

Ans: D. H . Lawrence was an English novelist, poet, playwright, essayist, literary critic and painter.

(b)What does his work reflect?

Ans: His collected works represent an extended reflection upon the dehumanising effects of modernity and industrialisation.

© What changes he described in a village in the coal-belt?

Ans: (i) He wrote that Eastwood was a tiny village with a small place of cottages and fragmentary rows.

(ii)But after 1820, the first big shaft and the first machinery of the real industrial colliery was installed with industries , and new shops came into being.

(iii)The company made its new building as well.

3.:Edward Carpenter eloquently described such cities in about 1881, In his poem ‘ In a manufacturing Town

‘As I walked restless and despondent through the gloomy cities , And saw the eager unresting to and fro-as of ghosts in some sulphureous Hades-

And saw the crowds of tall chimneys going up, and the pall of smoke covering the sun, covering the earth, lying heavy against the very ground-

And saw the huge-refuse heaps writhing with children picking them over,

And the ghastly half- roofless smoke-blackened houses and the black river flowing below,-

As, I saw these , and as I saw again faraway the capitalist quarter,

With its Villa residences and its high walled gardens and its well- appointed carriages, and its face turned away from the wriggling poverty which made it rich,....I shuddered.’

(a) Who wrote this? Write the name of the poem from which it was taken?

Ans: It has been written by Edward Carpenter and it was taken from the poem ‘ “In a manufacturing Town’

(b) What does this poem describes about the conditions of habitation for workers ?

Edward Carpenter describes the conditions of habitation for workers in his poem- “ the ghastly half- roofless smoke-blackened houses and the black river flowing below,-And I saw the huge-refuse heaps writhing with children picking them over”

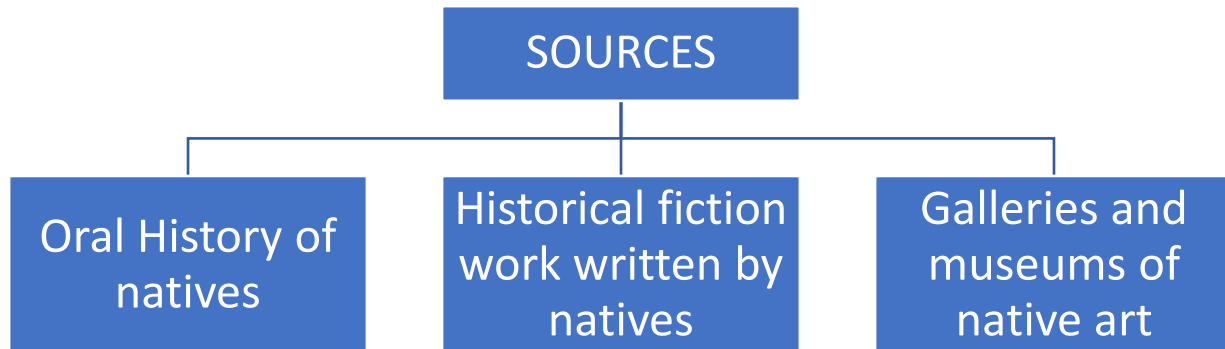
(b) What does this poem describes about the capitalist quarter?

Ans :The Poem describes about the capitalist quarters , which is villa residences with high walled gardens and well appointed carriages which made him rich.

.....

Theme – 10

DISPLACING INDEGINOUS PEOPLE



This theme tells the story of what European settlers did to the native peoples of Australia and America. The natives and the Europeans represented competing notions of Civilization.

European Imperialism

1. Spain and Portugal did not expand their empire after the 17th Century.
2. **Spain and Portugal was** replaced by France, Holland and Britain extending trading activities and established Colonies in America, Africa and Asia.
3. Ireland was also a colony of England.
4. Prospect of Profit drove people to establish colony.
5. Nature of the control on colony was varied.
6. Trading company became political power in South Asia, defeated rulers, retained Administrative system.
7. Collected taxes and built railway to make trade easier, excavated mines and established big plantation.
8. Africa was divided as colonies among Europeans.

North America

The native Peoples

1. **They** might have come from Asia through a land bridge across the Bering straits, 30000 years **ago**.
2. They were lived in groups along river valleys. They ate fish and meat and cultivated vegetable and maize.
3. They did not develop kingdoms or empires. They did not feel any need to own land.
4. They formed alliances for their own reasons. Goods were obtained not by buying them, but as gifts.
5. Numerous languages were spoken but these were not written down.

6. They were skilled craftspeople and made beautiful textiles.
7. They could understand climate and different landscapes.
8. The native peoples were friendly and welcoming to Europeans.
9. They arranged frequent gatherings to exchange goods.
10. They exchanged local products in return for blankets, iron vessels, guns and alcohol with the Europeans.
11. Natives addicted to alcohol and tobacco and so Europeans dictated the terms of trade.

Comparative Study between American natives and Europeans.

(Perceptions of Europeans)

Natives

1. Uncivilized 'noble savage'
2. For native the goods they exchanged with Europeans were gifts.
3. They were not aware of the market.
4. They were not happy with the greed of the Europeans
5. Natives were afraid that the animals would take revenge for this destruction.
6. Natives identified Forest tracks invisible to the Europeans.

European

- i) Civilized
- ii) Gift, were commodities which they would sell for profit.
- iii) Everything was assessed with the value in the market .
- iv) Slaughtered hundreds of beavers for furs.
- v) They killed wild animals to protect farms.
- vi) European imagined the Forest to be converted into green corn fields.

Expansion of USA

1. Large areas were acquired by purchase of Louisiana (1803) from France and Alaska (1867) from Russia. By war –much of southern USA was won from Mexico.

Slavery

1. The northern states of the USA argued for ending slavery since they condemned it as an inhuman practice.
2. The plantation owners of Southern states bought slaves in Africa to bring USA.
3. Protests by anti-slavery groups led to a ban on slave trade. But the Africans who were in the USA remained slaves as did their children.
4. In 1861-65, a civil war broke out in which the northern states won to abolish slavery.
5. It was only in the 20th century that the African Americans won the battle of civil liberties.

Native peoples of North America lose their land

1. In the USA, the natives were forced to move by signing treaties or selling their lands.
2. They were cheated by taking more land or paying less.
3. The natives were deprived of their land.

4. For example, Cherokee tribe in Georgia was governed by state laws but could not enjoy the rights of citizens.
5. The Judgment by the US Chief Justice, John Marshall said that the Cherokees were a distinct community, occupying its own territory in which law of Georgia had no force.
6. U.S. President Andrew Jackson refused to accept the Chief Justice's judgement. He ordered the US army to evict the Cherokees from their land.

The Gold Rush and the growth of Industries

1. Traces of gold led to 'Gold Rush' in 1840's in California.
2. Led to building of railway lines across the continent.
3. Industries developed to manufacture Railway equipment.
4. To make large scale farming possible **with the help of machinery developments.**
5. Employment generation led to growth of towns and factories.
6. Within 30 years in 1890 USA was the leading industrial power.

Constitutional Rights in North America

- The constitution of America included the individual's right to property and right to vote. But these democratic rights were only for white men.

The Winds of Change...

1. The problem of Indian Administration is a report of a survey guided by Lewis Meriam published in 1928. This report described the poor health and education facilities for natives in reservations.
2. The Great Economic Depression began shortly after this report affected all people of America.
3. It was in this atmosphere that the Indian Reorganization Act was passed in 1934. The Act gave the natives in reservations the right to buy land and take loans.
4. In the 1950s and 1960s, the US and Canadian governments ended all special provisions for the natives.
5. By the Declaration of Indian Rights of 1954, a number of native peoples accepted citizenship of the USA but on certain conditions. They did not want to take away their reservations.
6. The Constitution Act (1982) accepted the aboriginal and treaty rights of the natives.

Australia

1. Early settlers were convicts deported from England on Condition not to return again.
2. They ejected natives from land and took over for cultivation without remorse.
3. Natives were Employed in farms. Later Chinese immigrants provided cheap labour.
4. But Australian government followed a non-white policy to keep away people from South Asia or Southeast Asia.

The Winds of Change

1. In 1968, anthropologist W. E. H. Stanner delivered a lecture 'The Great Australian Silence'-the silence of historians about the origin of the aborigines.
2. There was an attempt to study natives as communities with distinct cultures.
3. Henry Reynolds, in his Why Weren't We Told, condemned the practice of writing Australian history as it had begun with Captain Cook's discovery.
4. By 1974, 'multiculturalism' was adopted as an official policy in Australia which gave equal respect to native and all cultures.
5. Australia had not made treaties with natives when their land was taken up by Europeans.
6. The government termed the land of Australia as '*terra nullius*' meaning belonging to nobody. Children of mixed blood (native European) were forcibly captured and separated from their native relatives.
7. Agitation against these issues led to two important decisions.
 - The natives had strong historic bonds with the land and this should be respected.
 - 'A National Sorry Day' as apology for the children lost from the 1820s to the 1970s.

1 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Europeans wanted to cut down native forests and replace them with
 - A. Sugarcane fields
 - B. Rice fields
 - C. Corn fields
 - D. Cotton fields

Answer- (C)

2. What defined the 'identity' of the USA?
 - A. A nation of tribes
 - B. A nation of blacks
 - C. The democratic spirit
 - D. A nation of diversity

Answer-(c)

3. Who were the early European/British settlers in Australia?
 - A. Convicts who had deported from Africa
 - B. Convicts who had deported from England
 - C. The Australian tribal
 - D. All the above

Answer-(B)

4. What do you understand by "The Great Australian Silence"?
 - A. A mourning ceremony
 - B. Battle between Australia and France
 - C. Electrifying lecture given by the anthropologist W.E.H Stanner in 1968.
 - D. Both A and B

Answer- (C)

5. Name the country which made the "Louisiana purchase".

- A. Britain
- B. Australia
- C. France
- D. USA

Answer-(D)

Read the passage and answer the following questions (Q. No. 6 to 8):-

"At sunset on the day before America (that is, before the Europeans reached there and gave the continent this name), diversity lay at every hand. People spoke in more than a hundred tongues. They lived by every possible combination of hunting, fishing, gathering, gardening and farming open to them. The quality of soils and the effort required to open and tend the determined others. Surpluses of fish or grain or garden plants or meats helped create powerful, tiered societies here but not there. Some cultures had endured for millennia....."

William Macleish, The Day before America.

6. What do you mean by Natives?

- A. A person settled in North America.
- B. A person born in European colony.
- C. A person born in a place he/she lives in
- D. A person worked in European companies

Answer-(C)

7. How natives did arrange their livelihood?

- A. By farming
- B. By hunting and fishing
- C. By gathering and fishing
- D. All of these

Answer- (D)

8. What did Europeans help to create powerful and tiered societies?

- A. Surpluses of grains and fish
- B. Army
- C. Rulers
- D. Senates

Answer- (A)

9. The natives of North America accepted citizenship of the USA by the _____ in 1954 CE.

- A. Declaration of Indian Rights
- B. Declaration of British Rights
- C. Declaration of United States Rights

D. Declaration of America Rights

Answer-(A)

10. Workers who provide cheap labour in Australia were-

- A. Indian Labour
- B. African slaves
- C. Australian aborigines
- D. Chinese immigrants

Answer- (D)

11. Population of native people in America met to sharp decrease because_____

- A. They were deported to reservations
- B. They were not given rights of citizen
- C. They were made slaves
- D. They have to suffer inclement weather in so-called reservation and the atrocities exercised upon them by Europeans.

Answer- (D)

12. Karl Marx described the American frontier as the last positive capitalist utopia in his book

- A. Grundrisse
- B. Das Kapital
- C. The Communist Manifesto
- D. The German Ideology

Answer-(A)

13. **Industrial** Revolution in America came different way than that of England.

- A. Estates were established here
- B. People organized in grids and sold the artifacts
- C. Infrastructural development and manufacture of agricultural tools
- D. They snatched lands from natives and expelled them.

Answer-(C)

14. Which statement is true:-

A number of native people became citizen of USA but on condition that

- A. They shall be given citizenship right
- B. They shall be treated at par with Europeans
- C. Their traditions shall not be interfered with and reservation shall be sustained
- D. They shall be provided with administrative jobs

Answer- (C)

15. Natives were puzzled by the fact that the European traders sometimes gave them a lot of things in exchange for their good, sometimes very little because

- A. They thought they are cheated
- B. They had no sense of market and fluctuation in demand and supply
- C. Europeans were clever people
- D. Prices were fluctuating every year.

Answer- (B)

16. Gold **Rush** ended with

- A. Several wars between natives and Europeans
- B. Construction of railway lines, recruitment of Chinese workers
- C. Several problems to nature people.
- D. Mere mirage of finding gold mines in California.

Answer-(B)

17. Match the Following

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| a. America | (i) Sixteenth-century name for land in the Great Southern Ocean |
| b. Canada | (ii) From Kanata |
| c. New Zealand | (iii) First Used after the publication of the travels of Amerigo Vespucci |
| d. Australia | (iv) Name given by Tasman of Holland, who was the first to sight these island in 1642 . |

- A. a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- B. a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i
- C. a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-ii
- D. a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d- iii

Answer- (B)

18. Choose the correct option:-

Assertion (A)- The earliest inhabitants of North America came Asia over 20,000 years ago.

Reason (R)- The oldest artifact found in America is 11,000 years old.

- A. Both statements (A) and (R) are true and reason explains the statement correctly.
- B. Both statements (A) and (R) are true but reason does not explains the statement correctly.
- C. Statement (A) is false but (R) is true
- D. Statement (R) is false but (A) is true

Answer:- (C)

19. Choose the correct option:-

Assertion(A)- Natives and Europeans saw different things when they looked at forests.

Reason(R)- Natives identified tracks invisible to Europeans. Europeans imagined the forests cut down and replaced by cornfield.

- A. Both statements (A) and (R) are true and reason explains the statement correctly.
- B. Both statements (A) and (R) are true but reason does not explains the statement correctly.
- C. Statement (A) is false but (R) is true

D. Statement (R) is false but (A) is true

Answer-(A)

20. Choose the correct option:-

Assertion(A)- In the 1840s, traces of Gold were found in the USA, in California.

Reason(R)- This led to the 'Gold Rush'.

A. Both statements (A) and (R) are true and reason explains the statement correctly.

B. Both statements (A) and (R) are true but reason does not explain the statement correctly.

C. Statement (A) is false but (R) is true

D. Statement (R) is false but (A) is true

Answer:- (A)

21. Choose the correct option:-

Assertion(A)- In North America, industries developed for very different reason.

Reason(R)- To manufacture railway equipment so that rapid transport could link distant places.

A. Both statements (A) and (R) are true and reason explains the statement correctly.

B. Both statements (A) and (R) are true but reason does not explain the statement correctly.

C. Statement (A) is false but (R) is true

D. Statement (R) is false but (A) is true

Answer:- (A)

22. Choose the correct option:-

Assertion(A)- Australia is sparsely populated

Reason(R)- Even now most of the towns are along the coast because the central region is rocky.

A. Both statements (A) and (R) are true and reason explains the statement correctly.

B. Both statements (A) and (R) are true but reason does not explain the statement correctly.

C. Statement (A) is false but (R) is true

D. Statement (R) is false but (A) is true

Answer:- (D)

23. Choose the correct option:-

Assertion(A)- An important feature of American native tradition was that of making formal alliances, friendship and exchanging gifts.

Reason(R)- There were some instances of quarrels between tribes over territory.

A. Both statements (A) and (R) are true and reason explains the statement correctly.

- B. Both statements (A) and (R) are true but reason does not explain the statement correctly.
- C. Statement (A) is false but (R) is true
- D. Statement (R) is false but (A) is true

Answer: (B)

24. Choose the correct option:-

Assertion (A) – In Africa Europeans traded on the coast, except in South Africa.

Reason (R) – Only in the late nineteenth century did they venture into interior.

- A. Both statements (A) and (R) are true and reason explains the statement correctly.
- B. Both statements (A) and (R) are true but reason does not explain.
- C. Statement (A) is false but (R) is true.
- D. Statement (R) is false but (A) is true

Answer: (A)

Short Answers

25. What were the things attracted the European traders in North America?

Answer:

The civilized behavior of native people and potentials for development of trade in furs and fish.

26. According to the Europeans, who were the civilized people?

Answer:

Europeans were materialistic and consumerism bend of mind, hence/literacy, organized religion and urbanization were the three parameters of civilized individual and people.

27. Which will you say civilized: an individual or tribe extending hand to strangers treating as brothers to give a handshake or the strangers who shackle that hand in iron?

Answer:

Definitely, the former who extends hand hoping for the handshake i.e native people of North America.

28. What cardinal difference in nature of a European and the native people have been marked by Washington Irving, a writer?

Answer:

Non-whites (native people) keep aloof from the Europeans whose language they could not understand or another who is proved, a betrayer. However, Europeans kept them aloof in all matters.

29. What would an Indian (natives) say on Britishers when he was in his society?

Answer:

He would laugh and joke at European and says that he had supposed European (white) impressed with profound respect for his grandeur and dignity.

30. Why did the natives feel Europeans were giving sometimes, more things in exchange while less at other times?

Answer:

They were simple and complacent people. They had nothing to bear with market functions, upheavals, and effects of demand and supply on the market for the things.

31. How did the landscapes of America receive changes?

Answer:

A number of people migrated to America from the countries like Germany, Sweden, and Italy as also that of Poland, and people from Britain and France also occupied land in North America in an unauthorized and unfair way. It had changed the landscape into a number of colonies by those immigrants.

32. What was the problem with the Canadian Government unsolved for a long time?

Answer:

Autonomous political status was demanded by the French settlers in Canada and raised their dissatisfaction through movements and processions. In 1867, Canada was made a confederation of autonomous states and only then the problem could be solved.

33. What heinous crime had the Europeans committed upon the native people of North America?

Answer:

They snatched lands from native people by hooks and by crooks and displaced them to lands deserted and unknown till then called "Reservations".

34. What does the reply from a native leader Chief Seattle to a letter of USA President in 1854 exhibit?

Answer:

He shows great respect for the land as a mother for which the formation of parties like buyer and seller only would derogate the honor.

35. What was the mandatory condition in that replication?

Answer:

Europeans can be given a piece of land as a gift but they and their forthcoming generations will deal with the land as serene as divine.

36. Why did the anthropologist in 1840 argue that as primitive people are not found in North America, the same way; native here would be forgotten shortly?

Answer:

It was because the anthropologists found no records, reminiscence Literary-works in course of the surveys they made. These people were not interested at all in keeping contemporary events in records.

37. Why did a visitor Frenchman state that Primitive man will disappear with the primitive animal?

Answer:

The primitive animal was bison abundantly found in the dense forests of North America. The nationals of Britain immigrated there and turned the Prairie grasslands into agricultural farms. They killed bison and exported its meat to countries in Europe. This species was finally got extinct and therefore, doubt about the extinction of primitive men in the hands of Europeans was raised.

38. Why did Andrew Carnegie, an immigrant from Scotland state that the old natives creep on a snail's pace, the repeal thunders on the speed of an express?

Answer:

Perhaps so stated because the people in North America were the simplest people, contented with the primitive manners of survival, treated the earth as a mother goddess, and maintained them in peaceful co-existence with nature. They did not want the expansion of their lands.

39. What type of revolution vis-a-vis the Industrial Revolution of England took place in North America?

Answer:

It came in the form of infrastructural development i.e. construction of Railways, railway equipment, manufacture of agricultural tools so that field of farming could be expanded for exploitation on a commercial basis.

40. When had the USA's continental expansion completed?

Answer:

It was in 1892 with a division of the complete area between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

41. Why did Karl Marx say American frontiers as the last positive capitalist utopia?

Answer:

He took it as a balanced form of living manner between human beings and that of the environment. It was vulnerable to capitalism, so excess modesty and sincerity of the native people; hence, he had stated that Positive capitalist taking capitalism as an ailment or malaise and the polite and humble behavior of native people as positive to that malaise.

42. What was the discrimination made in the constitution of America?

Answer:

Only white men were given the right to vote for a representative, to Congress, and for President and right to property but non-whites or the people who migrated from South and Southeast Asia were denied those rights.

43. What has been pointed out by Daniel Paul, a Canadian native in 2000?

Answer:

Daniel Paul has referred to Thomas Paire who had; remembered that it was the American war of Independence and the French Revolution which inspired Indians to run long freedom of struggle and similar was the starting point of the American natives. Actually, he wants to say that do well even for those who pelt on one's interests i.e. truth and non-violence in India, and gift land and goods to shrewd Europeans.

44. Who had highlighted the pains suffered by native Americans deported to virgin lands i.e. Reservations?

Answer:

It was a survey made and get published by Lewis Meriam, a social scientist in 1928. It was "The Problem of Indian Administration".

45. Did the Government sanction the declaration of natives in Canada?

Answer:

No, the government of Canada refused to accept their demands and it resulted in sharp demonstrations and debates by native people. The Constitution Act, 1982 had finally accepted the existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the natives.

46. Who were aborigines?

Answer:

Those were a number of different societies that began to arrive in Australia over 40,000 years ago.

47. Why are past centuries called the Dream time?

Answer:

It is because there is not a clear contrast between past and present when we study Australia on available historical and archaeological facts.

48. How is known a large group of Australian natives in the North of it?

Answer: It is called the Torres Strait Islanders. These do not fall within the periphery of the term aborigine because they accept their different race and migrated from elsewhere.

49. What had the natives (Daruks) done when Britishers inflicted pains upon them?

Answer:

They left their house and Herth, the land and chattels behind, and ran to dense forests.

50. When did states in Australia unite and what was the name given to its capital?

Answer:

It was in 1911. The capital name was Wool-wheat-gold called finally, Canberra i.e. meeting place.

Short Answer type Questions

51. What are the important points, you consider in the history of North America and Australia?

Answer:

These points are as under-

1. Europeans were equally dominated on both continents.
2. Europeans cheated the native people of North America and Australia and grabbed their lands and drove them to reservations.
3. Native peoples in both lands were simple, God fearing, lovers of nature, self-restrained and sociable.

52. Discuss the changes in landscapes of North America during the nineteenth century?

Answer:

The whole land of America was turned into estates and meadows. Being a variety of landforms here found people of European countries i.e. Germany, Sweden, Italy, etc., all suitable to their needs.

The people migrating to America were younger sons of the landlords there, who had no right to ancestral property, some others were those small farmers whose lands were merged with the big landlords under enclosure or consolidation of land and the citizens of Poland found grassland of Prairie similar to their characteristics of 'the Steppes' grasslands. They cleared the forest land and started growing rice and cotton as commercial crops meant for export to Europe and fenced their farms with barbed wires.

53. What efforts did the natives of the northern states of the USA make to abolish slavery? Discuss.

Answer:

There were no plantations in the Northern States of America hence, evils of slavery were at their climax. The native people there condemned slavery as an inhuman practice. It caused strong protest between the states favouring and condemning slavery during 1861-65. Finally, slavery was abolished but discrimination between

whites and non-whites could be ended, by the extreme efforts of the African-Americans in the twentieth century.

54. What was the case of the Cherokee tribe in North America?

Answer:

This tribe was living in Georgia, a state in the USA. This tribe had made special efforts to learn English as also the American way of life but even so, the people of this tribe were not allowed the rights of citizens. In 1832, the landmark Judgment US chief justice, John Marshall sanctioned sovereignty of this tribe in its territory but US President, Andrew Jackson ordered the US Army to evict Cherokees from their land and drive them to the great American Desert. The people so driven out from their lands were succumbed, to several troubles.

55. What were the pleas of the European people justifying their usurp of natives' land there?

Answer:

These usurpers raised the pleas that the tribes were lazy and did not exploit the maximum potentials of the land. They argued taking over land from the people not exploited it properly, is not an offense but a right step towards development. According to them, the native people had not used their craft skills to produce goods for the market, they did not take interest in learning English or dressing properly. Thus, the grassland of the Prairies was cleared for farmland and wild bison killed off. A Frenchman once visited there had truly stated-Primitive man will disappear with the primitive animal."

56. Discuss the different images that Europeans and native Americans had of each other and the different ways in which they saw the natives.

Answer:

(A) Europeans' perspective to native Americans

1. They took native Americans an uncivilized and barbarous as also not amenable,
2. According to them, the native people were unorganized and foolish.
3. Europeans took them lazy, anti-development, and unwilling to won the nature hence, they took certain steps for reclamation and expansion in agriculture.
4. Europeans wanted to exterminate and displace them.

(B) Native Americans perspective to the Europeans

1. Native people surprised Europeans as they had cleared the forests, get the fields dug and turn into large states with buildings and other structures constructed thereupon.
2. They wanted to share their land with Europeans but they were insisting on selling the same.

3. They thought that Europeans were committing wrong in dividing the land into smaller pieces under ownership.
4. They took Europeans as friends. They introduced them to invisible tracks of forests and provided them things in the gift.

Different views on nature-

1. Native people took nature as their mother, made certain rules maintaining the balance in the environment but Europeans relentlessly cut the trees, destroyed the natural beauty of the landscape, constructed a number of structures and super-structures, developed farms and plantations.
2. The natives grew crops not for sale and profit but only to survive while everything was commodity worth value hence, selling and profiteering was Europeans' exclusive aim.
3. Native people were extreme lovers of nature while Europeans took it only resource inert and lifeless. According to them, every resource is to be exploited for earning more and more profit from the products obtained by the application of labor and skill.

57. Comment on these two sets of population data-

	USA: 1820	Spanish America, 1800
Natives	0.6 million	7.5 million
Whites	9.0 million	3.3 million
Mixed Europeans	0.1 million	5.3 million
Blacks	1.9 million	0.8 million
Total	11.6 million	16.9 million

Answer:

The above population's data reveal the that-Sharp decline of 6.9 million (7.5-0.6) population of natives took place in a period of two decades i.e. from 1800 to 1820. However, when we observe the data pertaining to population change in whites, there had been a whopping increase from 3.3 million to 9.0 million during the period in

question. It was an increase of 5.7 million in the whites population within a **span** of two decades.

Cause-

1. The natives were first cheated in transactions of fur and meat, then forced or induced to sign treaties as of selling their lands. They were driven to alien and virgin lands inaccessible to man. These places they called reservations.
2. They were enslaved and badly treated while working.

So far as Blacks or non-whites population trend is concerned, we see it increased from 0.8 million of 1800 to 1.9 million i.e. an increase of 1.1 million in two decades under question. The population of mixed Europeans was decreased from 5.3 million in 1800 to 0.1 million in 1820.

58. Comment on the following statement by the American historian, Howard Spodek:

“For the indigenous (people) the effects of the American Revolutions were exactly opposite to those of the settlers-expansion became contraction, democracy became tyranny, prosperity became poverty, and liberty became confinement.”

Answer:

1. Expansion became contraction-It denotes and points out the event of Europeans' (Germany, Sweden, Italy, and Poland nationals) arrival in North America and the estates they developed there but the movement of natives to reservations i.e. uninhabitable and inaccessible places, virgin lands.

Thus, they could get contractions through the hands of the people not of their motherland by the reason of their extra-faith on humanism and nature in its unmanipulated colors. Initially, all of them were troubled (convicts, a merger of land under enclosure policy of Government and expelled persons) hence, so trained were their minds in wrench and twist, whim-whams, betraying, defrauding, etc. devices.

2. Democracy became tyranny-In the state of democracy, it cannot be stated that natives were enjoying all political and other fundamental rights under democracy. They suffered ab-initio the cruel order of Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the USA, and likewise other inhuman treatment. Even after the state became democratic, the discrimination between native tribes and Europeans seated coiled for aggravating the situation more bitter. Teaching institutions, religious places, public meetings alike places always neglected the native people. In view of no change in the condition of natives under democracy to some extent, can be said a tyranny under the arcade of democracy.

3. Prosperity became poverty-As the essence of this theme “Displacing Indigenous people” exhibits, prior to the arrival of Europeans, there was poverty shrouded land however, not so in the perspective of natives themselves because of their self-

contented nature. They were simple people with limited needs for survival. The dense forests, the rivers, and the seas were their friends-like which they could not imagine were inert and natural resources made for relentless exploitations as the Europeans did. The so-called prosperity in a material sense came as poverty because for their no-fault, they were deported to lonely and virgin inhabitation places which the Europeans named as reservations.

4. Liberty became Confinement-It was confinement like to natives because a number of announcements were made, several laws passed all for detriment to their causes. For instance, the government announcement of 1969 exhibited refusal or denial of aborigine rights. Thus, liberty also became confinement to the native people.

60. In 1911, it was announced that New Delhi and Canberra would be built as the capital cities of British India and of the Commonwealth of Australia. Compare and contrast the political situations of the native people in these countries at that time.

Answer:

Political Situations in India in the year of 1911-Morley Minto reforms or Indian Councils Act, 1861 received a protest from the moderate and radicals both in India. It was against democracy for India. Thus, the post-Morley-Minto Reform period (1909), witnessed several developments that resulted in a remarkable Hindu Muslim unity and friendship between the Moderates and the Radicals.

Muslim League had earlier appreciated these reforms but the British attitude towards Turkey in the Balkan war of 1912-1913 aroused discontentment among the Indian Muslims. Hence, Lucknow Pact, 1916 was signed between Congress and Muslim Leagues. As the Britishers had abled to create a cleft between Congress and Muslim League, they were all right in thinking that they would make Delhi the capital of British India. They had shifted their capital from Calcutta (Kolkata at present) to Delhi on 15th December 1911, with King George-V laid the foundation stone of New Delhi.

Political situations in Australia in the year 1911

1. 90 percent of the total population of native people succumbed to exposure to germs while working in the forests.
2. Daruk people of Sydney thought that cutting trees is a dangerous business hence, they ran from their lands towards the dense forest in order to save themselves from committing that sinful deed.
3. They had to fight strong protest against Europeans.
4. When the native people left the work undone, the Britishers allowed Chinese migrants to come and provide cheap labor.
5. There were vast sheep farms and mining stations established in the year of 1911.

CHAPTER-11

MODERNISATION OF JAPAN AND CHINA

Sources

- Official Record
- Dynastic history
- Scholarly writings
- Popular literature
- Religious Literature

Introduction:

Different societies have evolved their distinctive maternities. The Japanese and Chinese cases are very instructive in this regard. Japan succeeded in remaining free of colonial control and achieved fairly rapid economic and industrial progress throughout the twentieth century. The Chinese resisted colonial exploitation and their own bureaucratic landed elite through a combination of peasant rebellion, reform and revolution. Both these countries are situated in far East Asia, yet, they present a marked physical contrast.

JAPAN

Physical Features

- Japan is a string of islands, the four largest being Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido.
- There is no major river system.
- More than 50 percent of the land area of the main islands is mountainous and Japan is situated in a very active earthquake zone.
- There are various homogenous ethnic group, like there are a small Ainu minority and Koreans who were forcibly brought as labour when Korea was a Japanese colony.
- Language spoken is mostly Japanese.
- Japan lacks a tradition of animal rearing.
- Rice is the staple crop and fish the major source of protein.
- Raw fish (sashimi or sushi) has now become a widely popular dish around the world as it is considered very healthy.

Political System

- Japan became a modern country from the days of petty *daimyo* of Japan.

- In the twelfth century the imperial court lost power to shoguns, who in theory ruled in the name of the emperor, with the help of *samurais* (the warrior class) and *daimyo* with their capital in Edo (modern Tokyo).
- In the sixteenth century, Samurai insured peace and order.
- Japan was divided into more than 250 domains under the rule of lords called *daimyo*.

In the late sixteenth century, three changes laid the pattern for future development.

1. The peasantry was disarmed and only the samurai could carry swords. This ensured peace and order, ending the frequent wars of the previous century.
 2. The *daimyo* were ordered to live in the capitals of their domains, each with a large degree of autonomy.
 3. The land surveys identified owners and taxpayers and graded land productivity to ensure a stable revenue base.-
- By the mid-seventeenth century, Japan had the most populated city in the world – Edo – but also had two other large cities – Osaka and Kyoto.
 - Growth of a commercial economy and a vibrant culture blossomed in the towns, where the fast growing class of merchants patronised theater and the arts.
 - Increased use of money and creation of stock market led the economy in new ways.
 - Social and intellectual changes took place – such as the study of ancient Japanese literature – led people to question the degree of Chinese influence and study of ancient Japanese literature promoted.

The Meiji Restoration

- The Meiji restoration is termed as one of the most momentous events in the Japanese history.
- There was demands for trade and diplomatic relations. In 1853, the USA demanded Japan that the government sign a treaty that would permit trade and open diplomatic relations.
- Japan lay on the route to China which the USA saw as a major market. At that time, there was only one Western country that traded with Japan, Holland.
- In 1868, a movement removed Shogun and brought Emperor to Edo. This was made the capital and renamed Tokyo, which means 'eastern capital'.
- British dominance in Asia alerted Japan, and scholars there wanted to learn European modern ideas. Many scholars and leaders wanted to learn from the new ideas in Europe; others sought to exclude the Europeans even while being ready to adopt the new technologies they offered. Some argued for a gradual and limited 'opening' to the outer world.

- To develop their economy and build a strong army, the government with the slogan 'fukoku kyohei' (rich country, strong army), created a sense of nationhood among the people and transform subjects into citizens.
- The government also built the 'emperor system' – a system, where emperor along with the bureaucracy and the military, exercised power. The Emperor was treated with reverence as he was considered a direct descendant of the Sun Goddess but he was also shown as the leader of westernisation. His birthday became a national holiday, he wore Western-style military uniforms.

Meiji Reforms

1. Administrative Reforms: The Meiji government imposed a new administrative structure by altering old village and domain boundaries to integrate the nation. In 1871, feudalism was abolished under the Meiji rule.
2. Economic Reforms: Another Meiji reforms was the modernising of the economy. Japan's first railway line, between Tokyo and the port of Yokohama, was built in 1870-72. In 1872, modern banking institutions were launched. *Zaibatsu* (business families) dominated the economy.
3. Industrial Reforms: Textile machinery was imported from Europe, and foreign technicians were employed to train workers, as well as to teach in universities and schools, and Japanese students were sent abroad. The number of people in manufacturing increased. Over half of those employed in modern factories were women. The size of factories also began to increase.
4. Agricultural Reforms: Funds were raised by levying an agricultural tax.
5. Constitutional Reforms: In 1889, Japan adopted the a new constitution. The Meiji Constitution had created a Diet and declared emperor as the commander of the forces, it was based on a restricted franchise.
6. Educational Reforms: A new school system began to be built from the 1870s. Schooling was compulsory for boys and girls and by 1910 almost universal. Tuition fees were minimal. Tokyo University was established in 1877.
7. Military Reforms: All young men over twenty had to do a period of military service. A modern military force was developed. The military and the bureaucracy were put under the direct command of the emperor.

Re-emergence of Japan as a Global Economic Power

During the 1930s, Japan exercised imperialist policy and invaded China to extend its colonial empire. Japan's attempt to carve out a colonial empire ended with its defeat by the Allied forces. However, it was defeated in the World War II when US dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It resulted in huge destruction of masses. Under the US-led Occupation (1945-47) Japan was demilitarized and a new constitution introduced. Japanese philosopher **Miyake Setsurei** (1860-1945) argued that each nation must develop its special talents in the interest of world civilisation: The rapid rebuilding of the Japanese economy after its shattering defeat was called a post-war 'miracle'.

- The new constitution had Article 9, the so-called 'no war clause' that renounces the use of war as an instrument of state policy.

- Agrarian reforms, the re-establishment of trade unions and an attempt to dismantle the *zaibatsu* or large monopoly houses that dominated the Japanese economy were also carried out.
- Constitution was democratised.
- Political parties were revived and the first post-war elections held in 1946.
- Suffrage was given to women in the elections of 1946.
- There was close relation between the government, bureaucracy and industry.
- Japan also introduced better goods at cheaper rates in the market with its advanced technologies.
- US support, as well as the demand created by the Korean and the Vietnamese wars also helped the Japanese economy.
- The 1964 Olympics held in Tokyo, it symbolised the maturity of Japan's economy.
- The introduction of network of high-speed **Shinkansen** or bullet trains, started in 1964, which ran at 200 miles per hour, added to its prosperity.
- In 1960s several pressure groups protested against industrial pollution. Industrialisation was pushed with utter disregard with the growth of civil society movements, due to its harmful effect on health and the environment.
- Government action and new legal regulations helped to improve conditions.

CHINA

Physical Features

- China is a vast continental country that spans many climatic zones.
- The core is dominated by three major river systems: the Yellow River (Huang He), the Yangtze River (Chang Jiang – the third longest river in the world) and the Pearl River.
- A large part of the country is mountainous.
- There are divergent ethnic group – Han, Uighur, Hui, Manchu and Tibetan.
- Major languages spoken are Chinese and Cantonese.
- Chinese food reflects this regional diversity. Southern or Cantonese cuisine include dim sum (literally touch your heart), an assortment of pastries and dumpling. While, in the north, wheat is the staple food while in Szechuan spices have created a fiery cuisine. In eastern China, both rice and wheat are eaten.

History of China

- The beginning of modern China can be traced to its first encounter with the West in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

- During 1839-42, British won the first opium war in China and snatched power from the Qing dynasty. The second opium war was fought in 1856-60.
- It revolves around three questions – a) How to regain Sovereignty b) End the humiliation of Foreign Occupation c) Bring out equality and development.
- There were three views:
 - i) Liang Qichao used traditional ideas in new and different way to meet Western challenges. He popularised Chinese nationalism.
 - ii) Republican revolutionaries Sun Yat Sen inspired by the ideas from the Japan and the West. He was the founder of the modern China and established a republic in 1911 AD.
 - iii) The Communist Party of China (CCP) wanted to end age-old inequalities and dispel foreigners.
- Later, the Guomindang (the National People's Party) along with the CCP strived to unite Chinese.
- Chiang Kai Shek, leader of the Guomindang, militarised China.
- Mao Zedong, CCP leader, organised a Soviets or peasant councils and fought Japanese colonisation.
- When **Guomindang** (the National People's Party) intensified attacks, the Soviets shifted the base to Yanan, after a 'Long March'. The **Communist Party** captured power and established the People's Republic in 1949.

Establishing the Republic:

- Manchu dynasty overthrown and a republic established in 1911 under Sun Yat-Sen. He studied medicine but was greatly concerned about the fate of China.
- Yat-Sen's programme was called the Three Principles – These were **nationalism** – this meant overthrowing the Manchu who were seen as a foreign dynasty, as well as other foreign imperialists; **democracy** or establishing democratic government; and **socialism** regulating capital and equalizing landholdings..
- Revolutionaries asked for – driving out the foreigners to control natural resources, to remove inequalities, reduce poverty.
- Advocated reforms – use of simple language, abolish foot binding and female subordination, equality in marriage and economic development.
- Sun Yat-sen's ideas became the basis of the political philosophy of the Guomindang which were identified the 'four great needs – clothing food, housing and transportation.
- After the death of Sun, Chiang Kai Shek (1887-1975) emerged as the leader of the Guomindang. He launched military campaign to control the 'warlords', regional leaders who had usurped authority, and to eliminate the communists.
- He advocated a secular and rational 'this-worldly' **Confucianism**.

- He encouraged women to cultivate the four virtues of 'chastity, appearance, speech and work' and recognise their role as confined to the household.

The **Guomindang** despite its attempts to unite the country failed because of its shallow social and political vision:

- Sun Yat-Sen's programme of regulating capital and equalising land – was never carried out.
- the party ignored the peasantry and the rising social inequalities. It sought to impose military order rather than address the problems faced by the people.

The rise of the Communist Party of China

When the Japanese invaded China in 1937, the Guomindang retreated. The long and exhausting war weakened China. Prices rose 30 per cent per month between 1945 and 1949, and utterly destroyed the lives of ordinary people.

Factors

. Rural China faced two crises

(a) Ecological Factors:

- Soil Exhaustion
- Deforestation
- Floods

(b) Socio – Economic Factors

- Exploitative land-tenure systems
- Indebtedness
- Primitive Technology
- Poor Communications

The CCP had been founded in 1921, soon after the Russian Revolution. **Mao Zedong** (1893-1976), who emerged as a major CCP leader, took a different path by basing his revolutionary programme on the peasantry. His success made the CCP a powerful political force that ultimately won against the Guomindang. In 1949, Communist Government was established in China and began a new age in the history of China.

Establishing the New Democracy 1949-65

The Peoples Republic of China government was established in 1949.

It was based on the principles of the 'New Democracy', an alliance of all social classes.

- Critical areas of the economy were put under government control.
- Private enterprise and Private ownership of land were abolished.
- The Great Leap Forward movement launched in 1958 was a policy to galvanise the country to industrialise rapidly.

- Mao was able to mobilise the masses to attain the goals set by the Party. His concern was with creating a 'socialist man' who would have five loves: fatherland, people, labour, science and public property.
- Liu Shaochi (1896-1969) and Deng Xiaoping (1904-97) tried to modify the commune system as it was not working efficiently. The steel produced in the backyard furnaces was unusable industrially.

Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

- The conflict between the concept of 'socialist man' and those who objected to his emphasis on ideology rather than expertise led Mao to launch the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1965.
- The Red Guards, mainly students and the army, was used for a campaign against old culture, old customs and old habits.
- Students and professionals were sent to the countryside to learn from the masses.
- Ideology became more important than professional knowledge. Denunciations and slogans replaced rational debate.
- The Cultural Revolution began a period of turmoil, weakened the Party and severely disrupted the economy and educational system.
- In 1975, the party once again laid emphasis on greater social discipline and the need to build an industrial economy.

Reforms of 1978 Deng Xiaoping

- Deng Xiaoping kept party control strong while introducing a socialist market economy.
- In 1978, the Party declared its goal as the Four Modernisations – science, industry, agriculture and defense.
- 'The Fifth Modernisation' proclaimed that without Democracy the other modernisations would come to nothing.
- in 1989, on the seventieth anniversary of the May Fourth movement many intellectuals called for a greater openness and an end to 'ossified dogmas' (su shaozhi).
- Student demonstrators at Tiananmen Square in Beijing were brutally repressed.
- The post-reform period has seen the emergence of debates on ways to develop China.
- Growing revival of traditional ideas of Confucianism and arguments that China can build a modern society based on its own traditions rather than simply copying the West.

The Story of Taiwan

- Taiwan had been a Japanese colony since the Chinese ceded it after the 1894-95 war with Japan.
- The Cairo Declaration (1943) and the Potsdam Proclamation (1949) restored sovereignty to China.
- The GMD, under Chiang Kai-shek went on to establish a repressive government forbidding the freedom of speech, political opposition banned.
- They excluded the local population from positions of power. They carried out land reforms that increased agricultural productivity and modernised the economy.
- Transformation of Taiwan into a democracy after the death of Chiang in 1975.
- Martial law lifted in 1987 and opposition parties were legally permitted.
- Diplomatically most countries have only trade missions in Taiwan instead of complete diplomatic ties because it (Taiwan) is considered to be part of China.
- The question of re-unification with the mainland remains a contentious issue but “Cross Strait” relations (that is between Taiwan and China) have been improving.
- China may be willing to tolerate a semi-autonomous Taiwan as long as it gives up any move to seek independence.

Two Roads to Modernisation

- The histories of Japan and China show how different historical conditions led them on widely divergent paths to building independent and modern nations.
- Japan was successful in retaining its independence and using traditional skills and practices in new ways.
- In the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) China faced a humiliating defeat. On 17 April 1895, Treaty of Shimonseki was signed between China and Japan, ending the First Sino-Japanese War.
- The Chinese became vulnerable after their defeat and declared that both China and Japan needed reforms for modernisation.
- Sino-Japanese war served the basis for the Anglo-Japanese alliance in 1902.
- The Chinese path to modernisation was very different.
- Foreign imperialism, both Western and Japanese, combined with a hesitant and unsure Qing dynasty to weaken government control.
- The nineteenth and twentieth centuries saw a rejection of traditions and a search for ways to build national unity and strength.

MCQs (ONE MARKS QUESTIONS)

Q.1- Which is the dominant ethnic group in China-

- a) Han b) Hui c) Manchu d) Uighur

Q.2- Who was Naito Konan?

- a) A Chinese Painter b) A Japanese Painter c) A Chinese scholar d) A Japanese scholar

Q.3- Sushi is famousin Japan.

- a) Vegetable b) Fish c) Town d) Goat

Q.4-Which was the oldest name of Tokyo?

- a) Kyoto b) Osaka c) Edo d) Takayama

Q.5- Which dynasty was put on end by Chinese Revolution?

- a) Manchu Dynasty b) Han Dynasty c) Hui Dynasty c) None

Q.6- Which one is not the correct match-

- | A | B |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| a) Restoration of Meiji | i) 1968 |
| b) War Between Japan and China | ii) 1868 |
| c) War Between Japan and Russia | iii) 1894-95 |
| d) Long March | iv) 1934 |

Q.7- Treaty of Peace was Signed between Japan and USA in-

- a) 1854 b) 1954 c) 1864 d) 1890

Q.8-What was Zaibatsu in Japan?

- a) A king b) A game c) Business Organization d) None of them

Q.9- Who became the ruler of Japan in 1868?

- a) Mutsuhito b) Naruhito c) Jimmu d) Sujin

Q.10-Matthew Perry was a diplomat of-

- a) France b) USA c) Britain c) None of them

Q.11- The Communist party of China had been founded in –

- a) 1911 b) 1905 c) 1920 d) 1921

Q.12- The Peoples Republic of China government was established in –

- a) 1925 b)1945 c) 1949 d) 1947

Q.13-The Samurai were the-

- a) Warrior class b) Business class c) Rich peasants d) Labour class

Q.14-Tokugawa rule came to end in-

- a) 1898 b) 1868 c)1881 d) 1905

Q.15- Which country is known as “The Land of the Rising Sun”?

- a) China b) South Korea c) Japan d) None of them

ANSWER- 1-a 2-d 3-b 4-c 5-a 6-b 7-a 8-c 9-a 10-b 11-d
12-c 13-a 14-b 15-c

Assertion- Reason based Questions:

Find the write answer on basis of Assertion and reason-

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- d) (A) is false but (R) is true

Q.1-Assertion (A)-Chinese food reflects the regional diversity with at least four distinct types.

Reason (R)-In eastern China both rice and wheat are eaten.

Ans-b

Q.2-**Assertion (A)** -Japan was considered rich .

Reason (R)- Because it imported luxury goods like silk from China and textile from India.

Ans-a

Q.3-Assertion (A)- Perry arrived had an important effect on Japanese politics.

Reason (R) –The Emperor now lost all its actual powers

Ans-c

Q.4- Assertion (A)- In 1853 The USA sent Commodore Perry to Japan.

Reason (R)- To demand the government sign a treaty that would permit trade and open diplomatic relations.

Ans-a

Q.5-Assertion (A)- Japan first Railway line was built in 1870-72.

Reason (R)- Zaibatsu dominated the economy till after the second world war.

Ans-b

Q.6- Assertion (A)- In 1964 Olympics held in Tokyo.

Reason (R) – It make a symbolic coming of age.

Ans-a

Q.7-Assertion (A)- The people's Republic of China government was established in 1949.

Reason (R)- It was based on the principles of 'New Democracy'.

Ans-a

Q.8- Assertion (A)- The Manchu empire was overthrown and a republic established in 1911 under Sun Yat-Sen.

Reason (R)- He came from a poor family.

Answer-c

SOURCE BASED MCQ

THE OPIUM TRADE

The demand for Chinese goods such as tea, silk and porcelain created a serious balance-of-trade problem. Western goods did not find a market in China, so payment had to be in silver. The East India Company found a new option – opium, which grew in India. They sold the opium in China and gave the silver that they earned to company agents in Canton in return for letters of credit. The Company used the silver to buy tea, silk and porcelain to sell in Britain. This was the 'triangular trade' between Britain, India and China.

Q.1-Which goods was not demanded in Britain?

- a) Tea b) Coffee c) Silk d) None of them

Ans-b

Q.2- Which country was not a part in 'Triangular trade'?

- a) China b) India c) Britain d) USA

Ans-d

Q.3-Which country was the main producer of Opium?

- a) India b) China c) Britain) d) None of them

Ans-a

Nishijin is a quarter in Kyoto. In the sixteenth century, it had a weavers' guild of 31 households and by the end of the seventeenth century the community numbered over 70,000 people. Sericulture spread and was encouraged by an order in 1713 that only domestic yarn was to be used. Nishijin specialized only in the most expensive products.

Silk production helped the growth of a class of regional entrepreneurs who challenged the Tokugawa order, and when foreign trade started in 1859, Japan's silk exports became a major source of profit for the economy struggling to compete with Western goods.

Q1- Nishijin was situated in-

- a) China b) Japan c) South Korea d) None of them

Ans- b

Q.2- Which one of them was a major export from Japan to Western countries after 1859?

- a) Cotton textile b) silk c) both a & b d) None of them

Ans- c

Q.3- Sericulture is related to-

- a) Vegetable cropping b) Gardening c) Production of eggs d) silk farming

Ans- d

The CCP had been founded in 1921, soon after the Russian Revolution. The Russian success exercised a powerful influence around the world and leaders such as Lenin and Trotsky went on to establish the Comintern or the Third International in March 1918 to help bring about a world government that would end exploitation. The Comintern and the Soviet Union supported communist parties around the world but they worked within the traditional Marxist understanding that revolution would be brought about by the working class in cities. Its initial appeal across national boundaries was immense but it soon became a tool for Soviet interests and was dissolved in 1943. Mao Zedong (1893-1976), who emerged as a major CCP leader, took a different path by basing his revolutionary programme on the peasantry. His success made the CCP a powerful political force that ultimately won against the Guomindang.

Q.1- In which year The Communist Party of China was founded?

- a) 1911 b) 1905 c) 1949 d) 1921

Ans-d

Q.2- Which one of them was a Chinese leader?

- a) Lenin b) Carl Marks c) Trotsky d) Mao Zedong

Ans- d

Q.3- Mao Zedong unitedfor his revolutionary programme.

- a) Labors b) Peasants c) Elites d) Factory Workers

Ans-b

Chiang Kai-shek, defeated by the CCP fled in 1949 to Taiwan with over US\$300 million in gold reserves and crates of priceless art treasures and established the Republic of China. Taiwan had been a Japanese colony since the Chinese ceded it after the 1894-95 war with Japan. The Cairo Declaration (1943) and the Potsdam Proclamation (1949) restored sovereignty to China. Massive demonstrations in February 1947 had led the GMD to brutally kill a whole generation of leading figures. The GMD, under Chiang Kai-shek went on to establish a repressive government forbidding free speech and political opposition and excluding the local population from positions of power. However, they carried out land reforms that increased agricultural productivity and modernised the economy so that by 1973 Taiwan had a GNP second only to that of Japan in Asia. The economy, largely dependent on trade has been steadily growing, but what is important is that the gap between the rich and poor has been steadily declining.

Q.1- Who established The Republic of Taiwan?

- a) Mao Zedong b) Chiang Kai-shek c) Both (a) &(b)
d) None

Ans- b

Q.2-Cairo is a famous city of-

- a) Japan b) China c) Egypt d) Iraq

Ans- c

Q.3- Which country colonized Taiwan in 19th century?

- a) China b) Japan c) Britain d) None

Ans-b

VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1-When was great leap movement launched?

ANS-1958 in China.

Q.2-Who became the ruler of Japan in 1868?

Ans- Mutsuhito

Q.3-What do you mean by Meiji?

Ans-Meiji mean 'Enlightened Government'.

Q.4-What were the indigenous people of Hokkaido known as?

Ans- "Ainu"

Q.5- Who established the republic of China?

Ans- Mr Sun Yat-Sen in 1911.

Q.6- Who were Samurai?

Ans- Samurai were a warrior class who helped the Shogun in running the administration.

Q.7- When was feudalism abolished in Japan?

Ans- In 1871 under the Meiji Rule.

Q.8- In which year Japan became the member of The United Nations?

Ans- 1956.

Q.9- Who founded the Guomindang in China?

Ans- Sun Yat- Sen in 1912

Q.10- In which year Hong Kong was returned to China by Britain?

Ans- 1997

Q.11- Name the staple food of China.

Ans- Rice and fish

Q.12- What is the modern name of Edo?

Ans- Tokyo

Q.13- In which year Mao Zedong died?

Ans- 1976

Q.14- In which century The Great wall of China was built?

Ans- 3rd Century by Chin dynasty

Q15- Name the Two major religions of China?

Ans- Taoism and Confucianism

IMAGE BASED QUESTIONS



Q 1- Above picture is associated with –

- a) Perry's arrival to Japan
- b) Perry's arrival to China
- c) Perry's arrival to South Korea
- d) None

ANS – Perry's Japan Arrival

Q-2 Given picture is related to –



- a) Korea civil war
- b) Opium war
- c) Japan – Russia war
- d) None of them

Ans – Opium war



4-

Q. 3-This picture is related to –

- a) China
- B) Japan
- C) South Korea
- D) Non of the them

Ans – China

SHORT ANSWER AND LONG ANSWER

Q.1- Discuss the political system in Japan.

- Centre of Power Kyoto - Power to Shoguns - at Edo
- Divided country into 250 domains under daimyo - stayed at Edo to avert any rebel
- Samurai served the shogun and daimyo
- 16th Century - Three Changes - (a) Peasantry disarmed to end Frequent War (b) Anatomy to daimyo (c) land measurement for productivity and revenue
- Growth of a commercial economy and a vibrant culture
- Increased use of money and creation of stock market led the economy in new ways. 7.
- Social and intellectual changes - Chinese influence was questioned and study of ancient Japanese literature promoted .

Q.2- What was Meiji restoration

Ans- The Meiji Restoration

1. Trade and diplomatic relation with USA.
2. IN 1868, a movement removed Shogun and brought Emperor to Edo (TOKYO).
3. Learn new ideas from Europe or Exclude European. Some favoured gradual and limited opening to the outer world.
- 4-Rich country & strong army - A sense of nationhood and to transform subjects into citizens
- 5-Emperor System - King, bureaucracy and military descendant fo sun, birth day - national holiday western style military uniforms.

Q.3-How did Japan re-emerge as a economic power?

Ans- Re-emergence of Japan as a Gloal Economic Power

- Political reforms
- Civil society movement Economic Reforms
- No War clause state policy
- right to vote for women in 1946 dismantle of Monopoly houses Agrarian Reforms
- Industrial reform close working of state and industry Korean and --Vietnamese War
- Bullet Train in 1964 TOKYO Olympics
- Pressure group against Industrial Pollution

Q.4- Explain the events of establishing the Republic in China.

Ans- Establishing the Republic

1. Manchu dynasty over thrown and a republic established in 1911 under Sun-Yat-Sen.
2. Three Principles - nationalism, democracy and socialism
3. revolutionaries asked for - driving out the foreigners to control natural resources, to remove inequalities, reduce poverty.
4. advocated reforms - use of simple language, abolish foot binding and Female subordination, equality in marriage and economic development.
5. Four great needs - clothing food, housing and transportation.
6. Women to cultivate four virtue - Chastity, appearance, speech and work and confined to the household. .
7. Sun-Yat-Sen's Programme - regulating capital and equalizing land never carried out. Imposed military order rather than address the problem of Peasantry.

Q.5- How the new Democracy was established in China?

Ans- Establishing the New Democracy 1949 – 65

- 1.Economy under govt. control.
2. Private enterprise and Private ownership of land abolished.
3. The great leap forward movement in 1958

4. Creating a socialist man and five love - father land, People, labour, science and Public property.

5. Commune system modified and backyard furnace was unusable industrially.

Q.6-What was great proletarian revolution?

Ans- Great Proletarian cultural Revolution

1. Conflict between the concept of 'socialist man' and expertise.

2. Red guards (students and army) used against old culture, old customs and old habits

3. Students and professionals were sent to village to learn from masses

4. Ideology and slogan replaced rational debate

5. The cultural revolution weakened the party disrupted economy and educational system.

6. In 1975 the party once again laid emphasis on greater social discipline and build an industrial economy.

Q.7-Discuss the reforms done by Deng Xiaoping?

Ans- Reforms of 1978 Deng Xiaoping

1. Deng Xiaoping kept party control strong while introducing a socialist market economy

2. Four modernization - Science, industry, agriculture and defence.

3. Emergence of debates on ways to develop china

4. growing revival of traditional ideas of Confucianism.

Q.8-Explain the rise of the communist party in China.

Ans. i) CCP founded in 1921 - influence of Russian Success

ii) Appeal of Third international

iii) Mao Zedong's (1893 - 1976) role in Jiangxi

. iv) A strong Peasant council (Soviet) was organised

v) Emergence of rural women's associations

vi) A new marriage law - forebade arranged marriage, stopped purchase or sale of marriage contracts and simplified divorce.

vii) Guomindang blockade forced to Long March to Shanxi

viii) Developed three programme to end word lordism carry out land reforms and fight imperialism.

ix) During war the communist and the Guomindang worked together.

x) At the end of the war the communist defeated Guomindang and captured power.

Q.9- Explain Meiji Reforms.

Ans-Meiji Reforms

1. Administrative Reforms: The Meiji government imposed a new administrative structure by altering old village and domain boundaries to integrate the nation. In 1871, feudalism was abolished under the Meiji rule.
2. Economic Reforms: Another Meiji reforms was the modernising of the economy. Japan's first railway line, between Tokyo and the port of Yokohama, was built in 1870-72. In 1872, modern banking institutions were launched. *Zaibatsu* (business families) dominated the economy.
3. Industrial Reforms: Textile machinery was imported from Europe, and foreign technicians were employed to train workers, as well as to teach in universities and schools, and Japanese students were sent abroad. The number of people in manufacturing increased. Over half of those employed in modern factories were women. The size of factories also began to increase.
4. Agricultural Reforms: Funds were raised by levying an agricultural tax.
5. Constitutional Reforms: In 1889, Japan adopted the a new constitution. The Meiji Constitution had created a Diet and declared emperor as the commander of the forces, it was based on a restricted franchise.
6. Educational Reforms: A new school system began to be built from the 1870s. Schooling was compulsory for boys and girls and by 1910 almost universal. Tuition fees were minimal. Tokyo University was established in 1877.
7. Military Reforms: All young men over twenty had to do a period of military service. A modern military force was developed. The military and the bureaucracy were put under the direct command of the emperor.

Important list of world Map

CLASS XI SECOND TERM

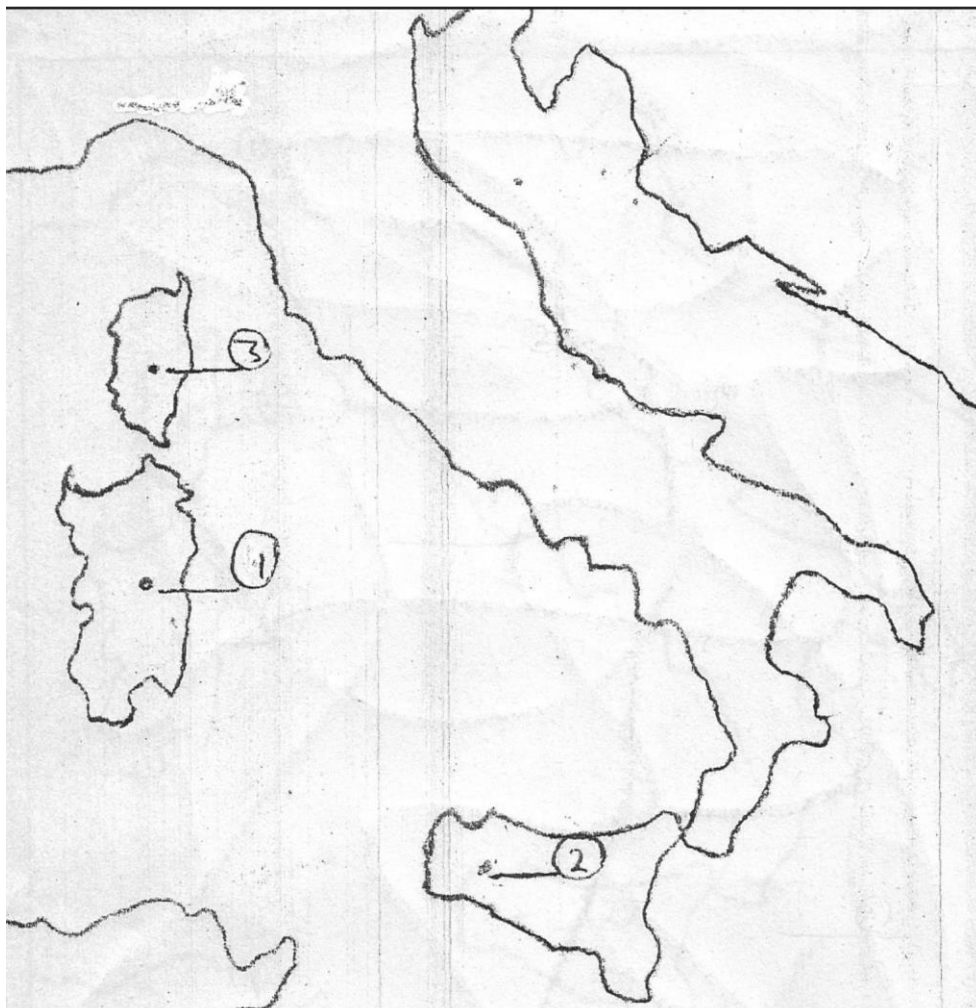
S . N	NCERT Page NO	List of map Items
1	153	PADUA, VENICE, GENEVA, MANTUA, BOLOGNA, GENEVA, FLORENCE, ROME, CORSICA, SARDINIA, SICILY
2	199	SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, NEWCASTLE, MANCHESTER, LEEDS, LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE, BIRMINGHAM, LIVERPOOL, WALES, SWANSEA, BRISTOL, LONDON, CORNWALL
3	201	GLASGOW, NEWCASTLE, MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, LEEDS, LANCASHIRE, NOTTINGHAM, LEICESTER, LONDON, WALES
4	219	CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, TEXAS, LOUISIANA, FLOREDA, GEORJIA, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA, NEWYORK, MAINE, MICHIGAN, OREGON COUNTRY, CANADA
5	227	DARWIN, PERTH, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, CANBERA
6	233	CHINA, MANGOLIA, KAZAKISTAN, JAPAN, MANCHURIA, NORTH KOREA, SOUTH KOREA, HOKKAIDO, KYOTO, TOKYO, HONSHU, KYUSHU, SHIKOKU, HIROSHIMA, NAGASHAKI, SANGHAI

7	250	YENAN,SZECHEWAN,HUNAN,KIANGSI, KWANGSI ,JUICHIN,YUNNAN,JUICHIN,PEKING
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MAP WORK



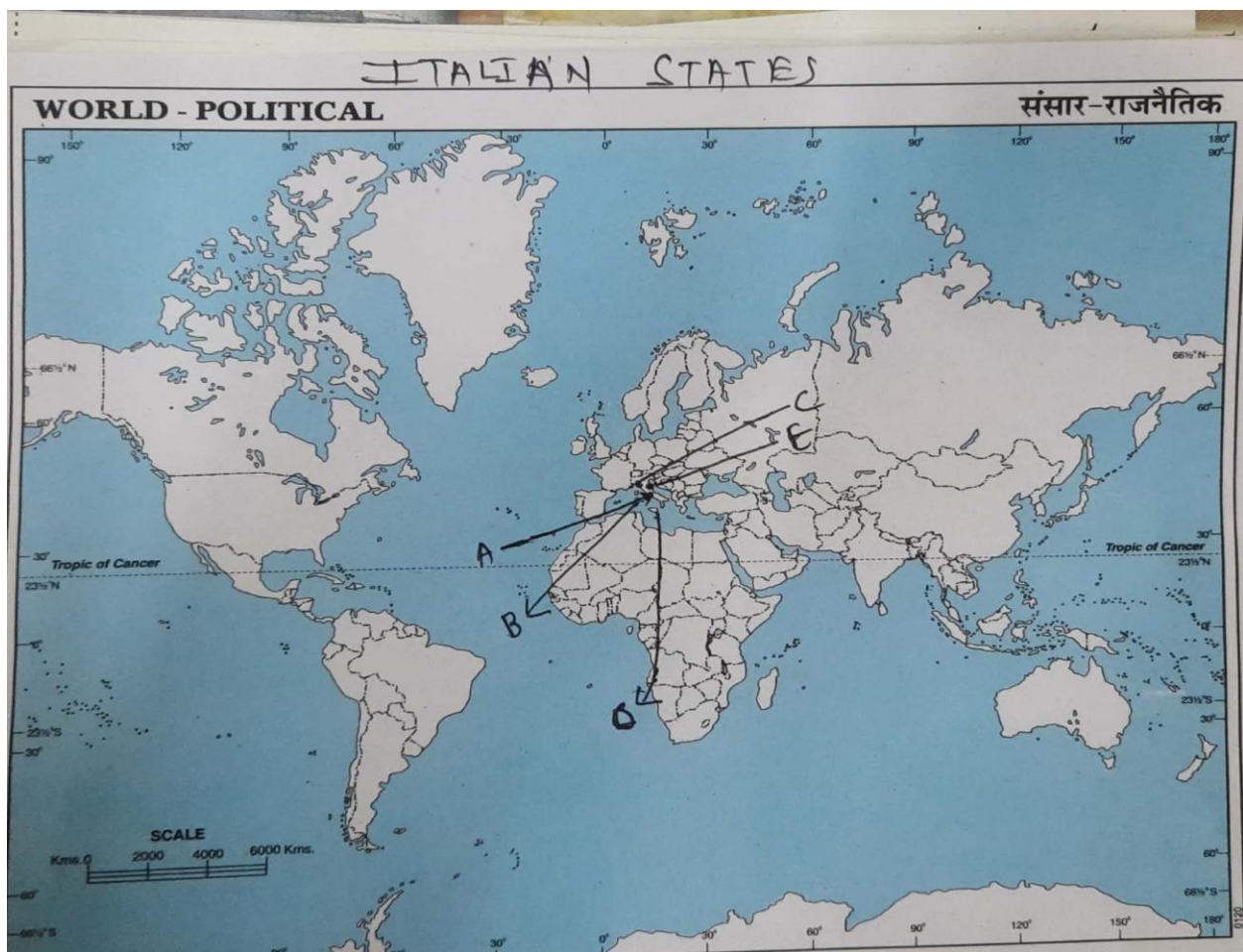
On the Given map of Western Europe Italian cities are marked as 1, 2, and 3 identify them and write their correct name.



The Italian states - Page No - 153



On the Political map of world Italian cities are marked as A, B, C, and D and identify them and write their correct name.



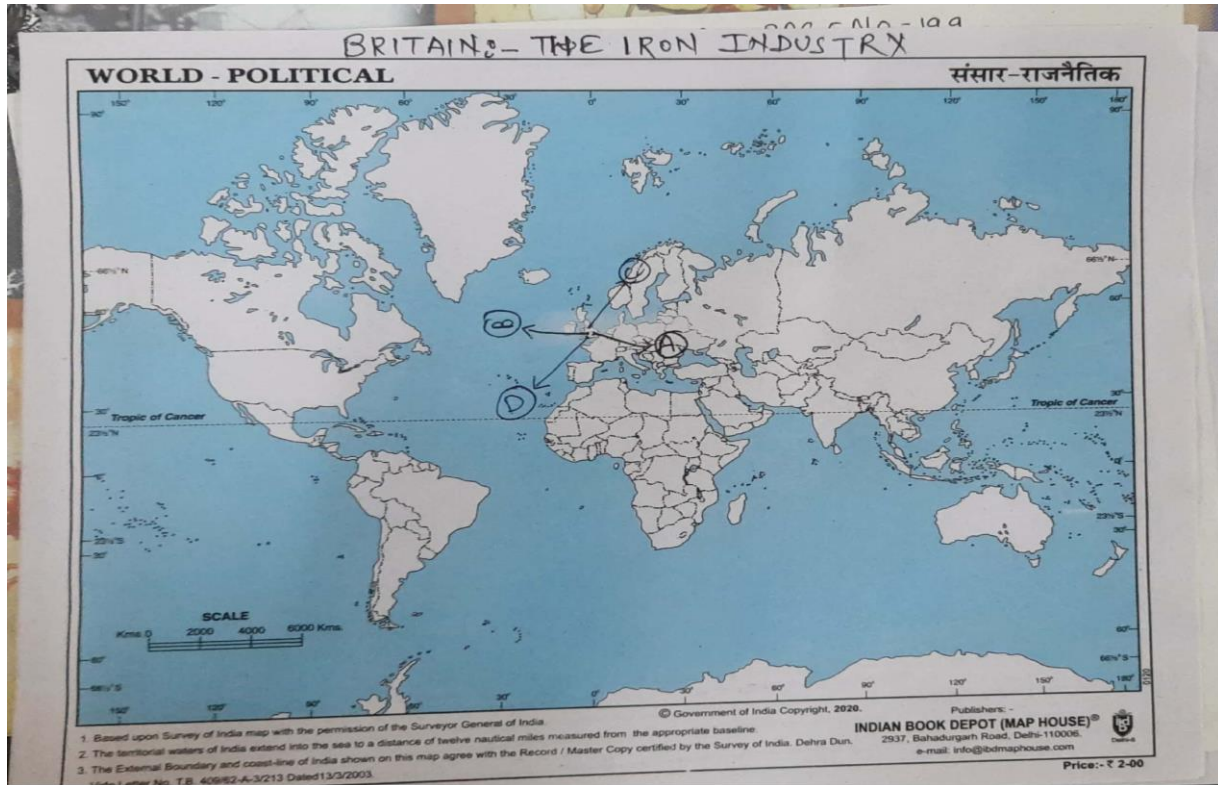


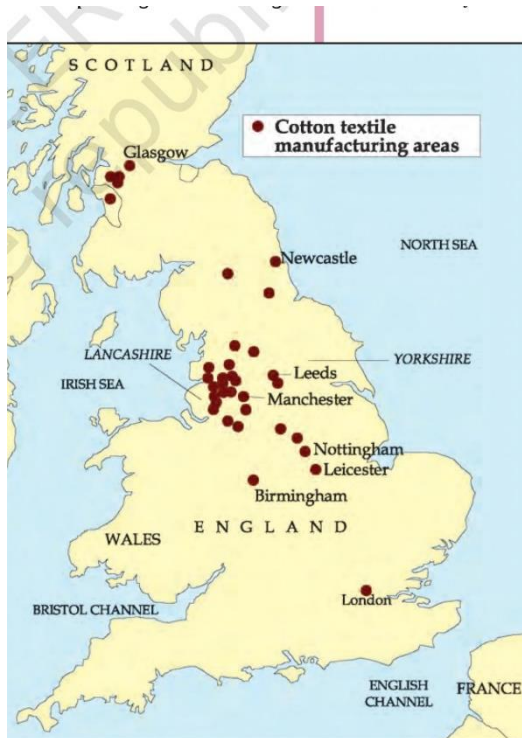
On the Given Map of Britain important Iron and coal manufacturing areas related to Britain have been marked as 1, 2, and 3 identify them and write their correct name.





On the Political Map of the world important Iron Industry related to Britain have been marked as A, B, C, and D identify them and write their correct name.





On the Given Map of Britain important Cotton textiles areas related to Britain have been marked as 1, 2, and 3 identify them and write their correct name.



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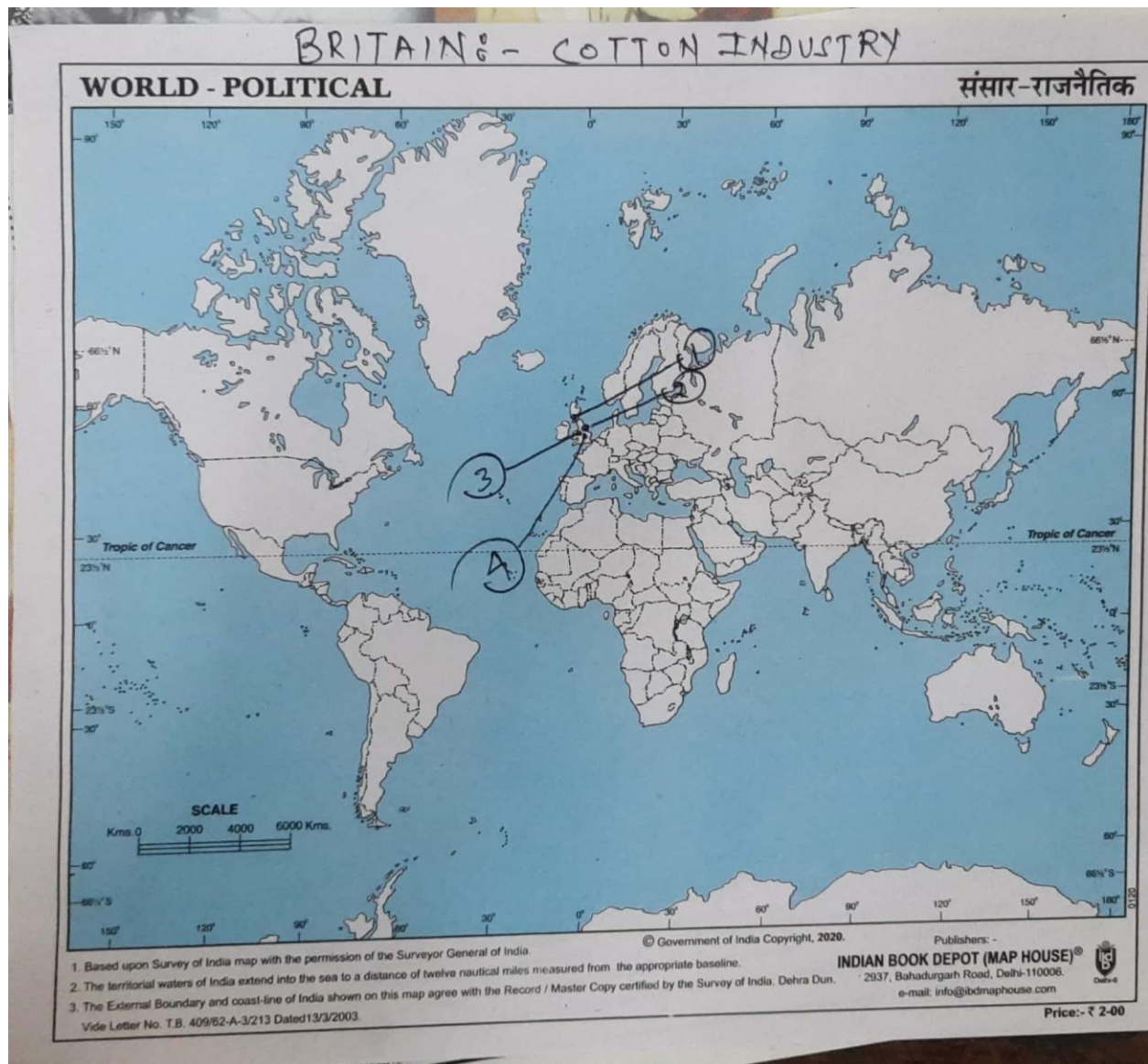
INDIAN BOOK DEPOT (MAP HOUSE)

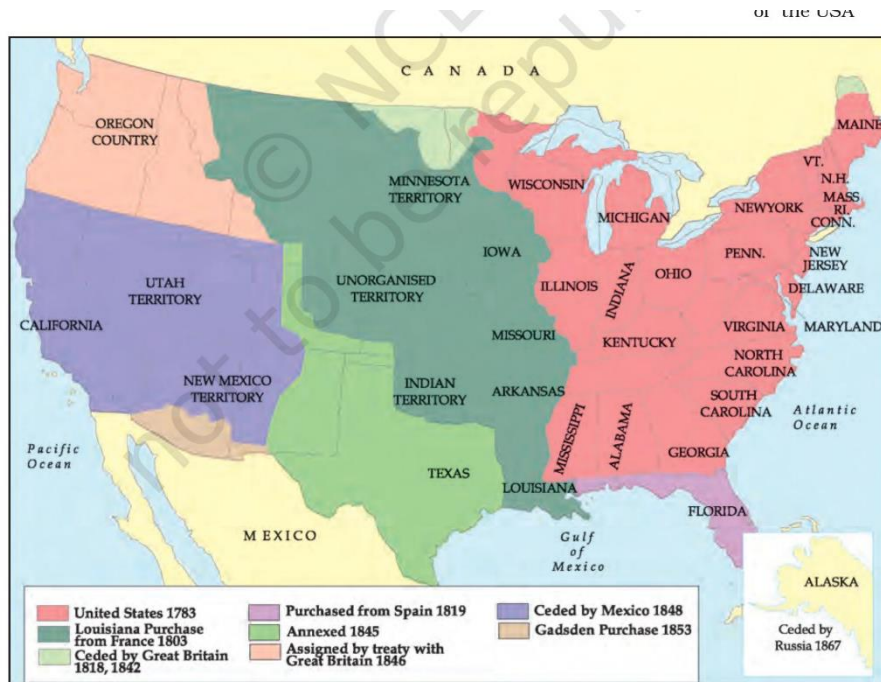
2937, Bahadurgarh Road, Delhi-110006.
E-mail: info@ibdmaphouse.com

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2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.
3. The External Boundary and coast-line of India shown on this map agree with the Record / Master Copy certified by the Survey of India Dehra Dun.

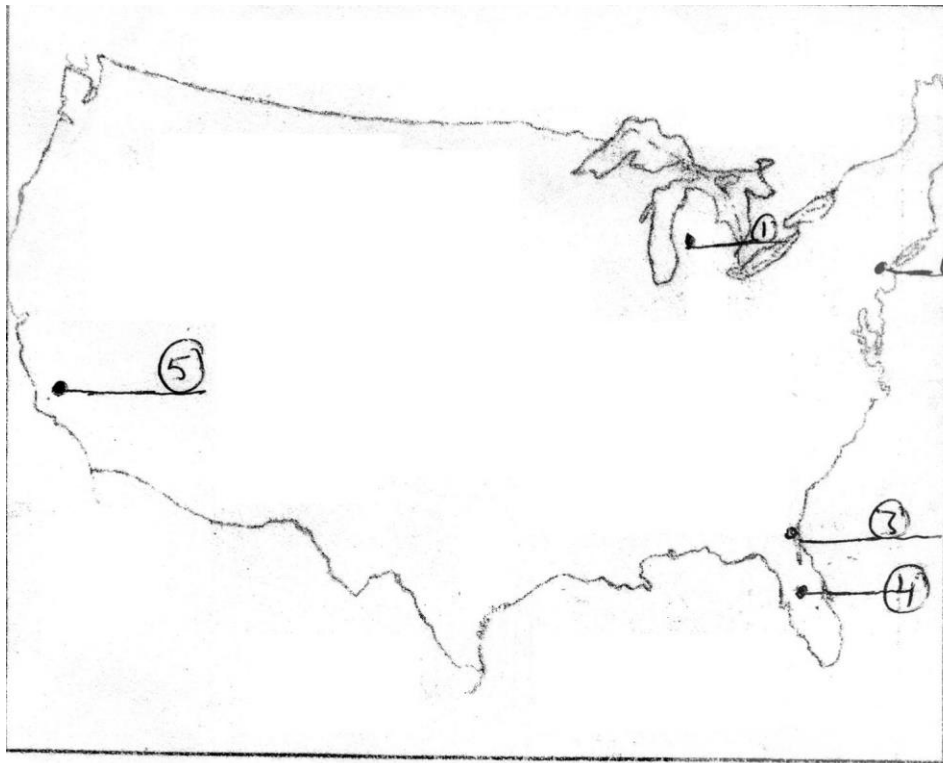
Survey of India No. T.B. 409/62-A-3/213 Dated 13/3/2003.

On the Political Map of the world important Cotton Industry related to Britain have been marked as 1, 2, 3, and 4 identify them and write their correct name.





On the Given Map of North America important cities have been marked as 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 identify them and write their correct name.



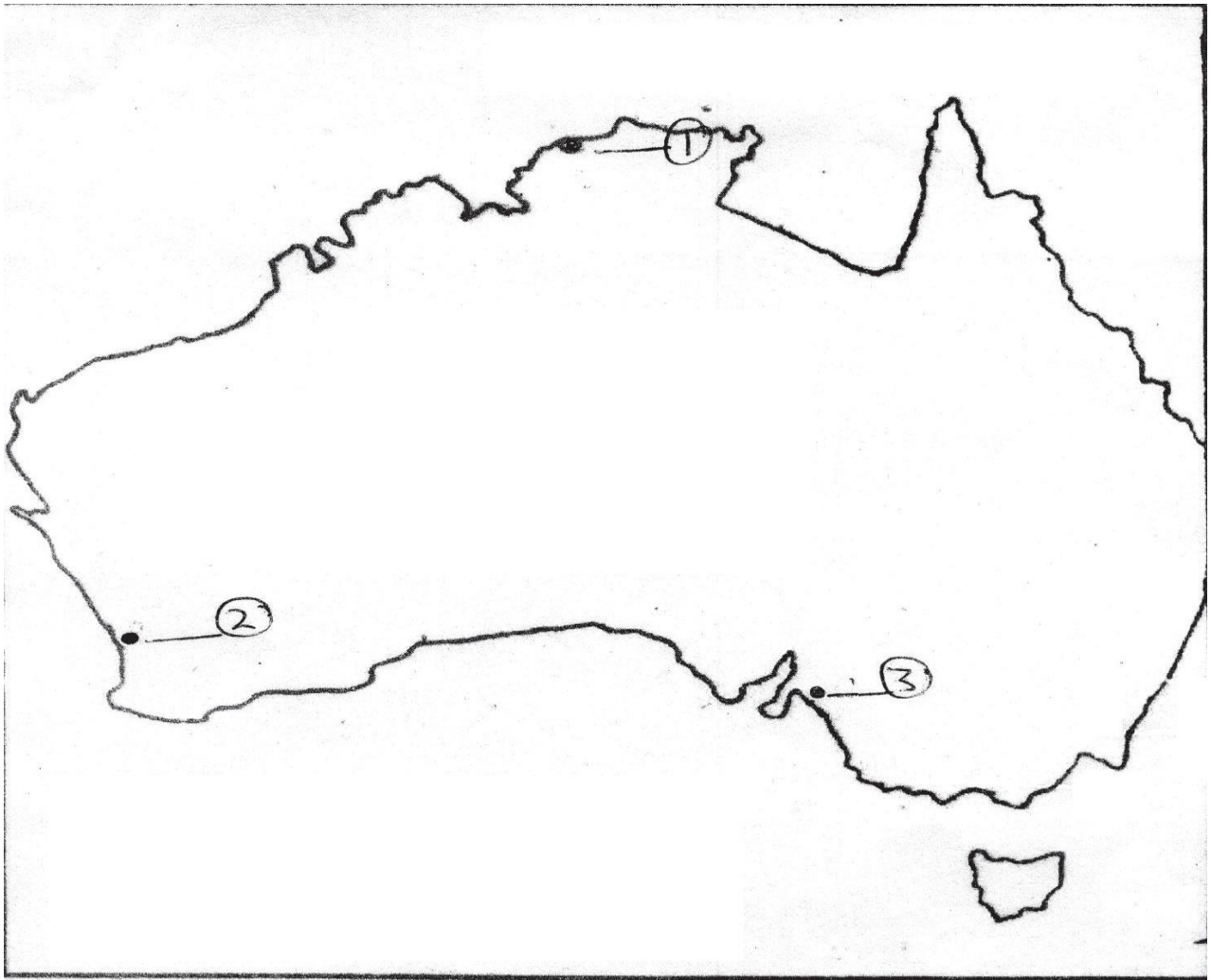
WORLD - POLITICAL

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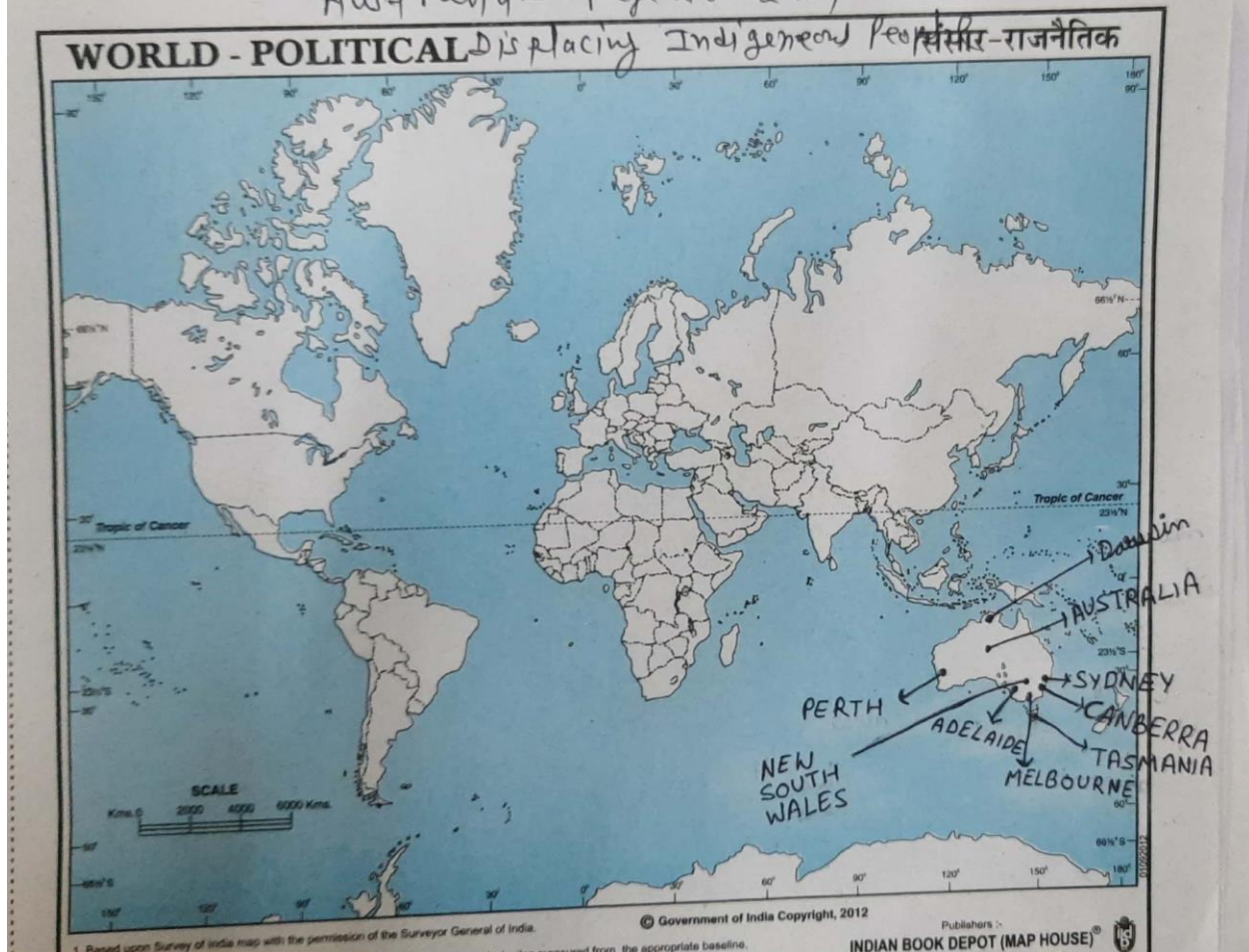




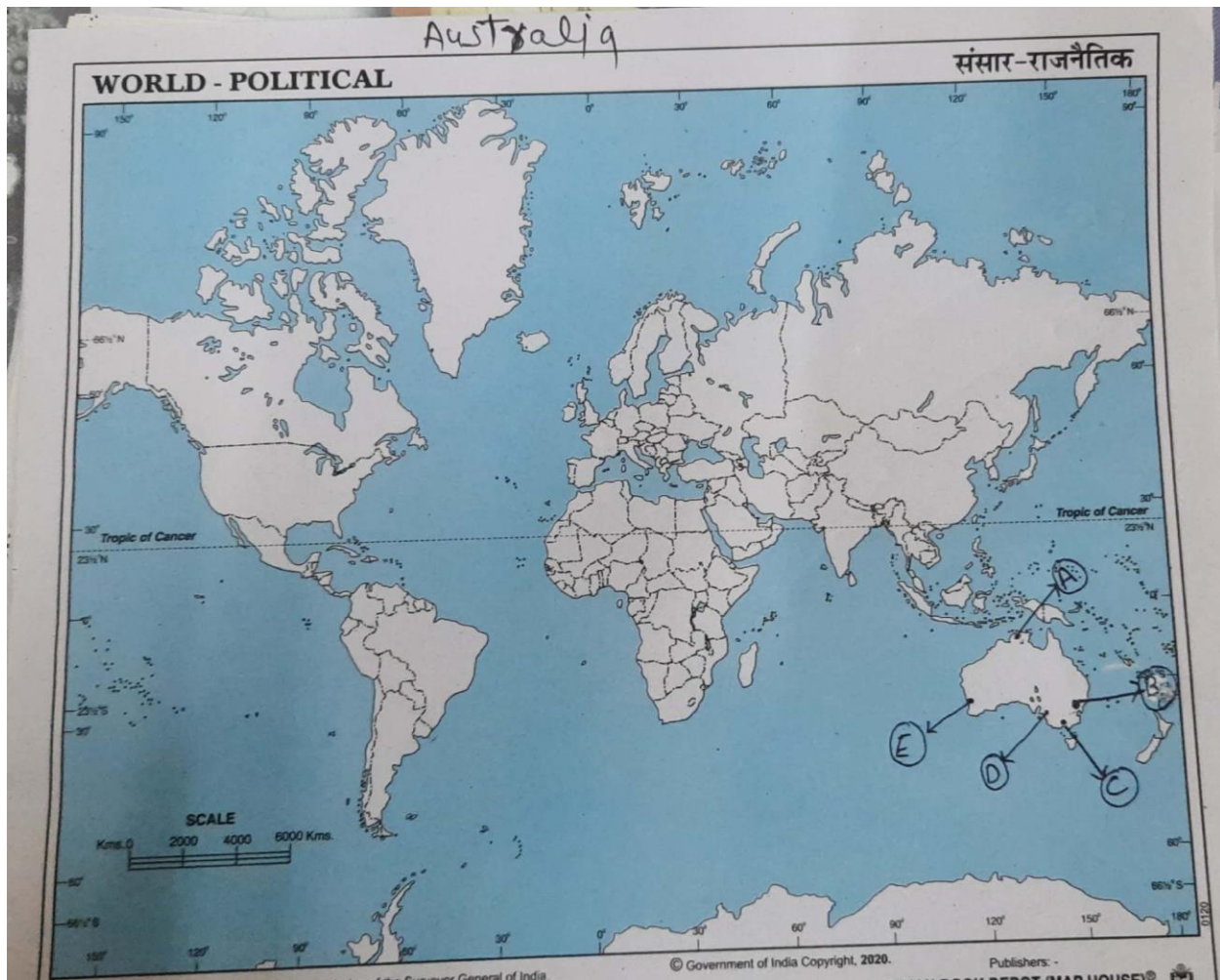
On the Given Map of Australia ,Important Cities have been marked as 1, 2, and 3 identify them and write their correct name.



Australia - Page No - 227



On the Political Map of the world important places related to Australia have been marked as A, B, C, D, and E identify them and write their correct name.



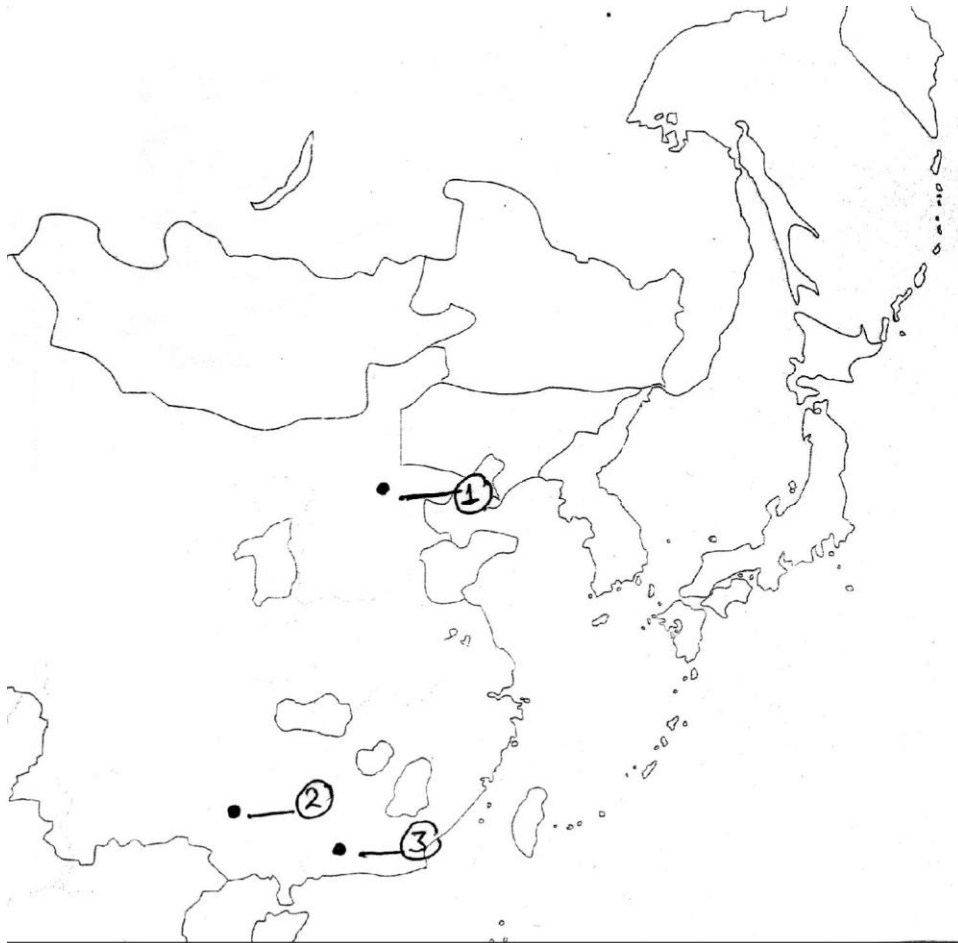


On the Given Map of Asia important cities of Japan have been marked as 1, 2,3,4 and 5 identify them and write their correct name.





On the Given Map of Asia important Communist areas have been marked as 1, 2, and 3 identify them and write their correct name.

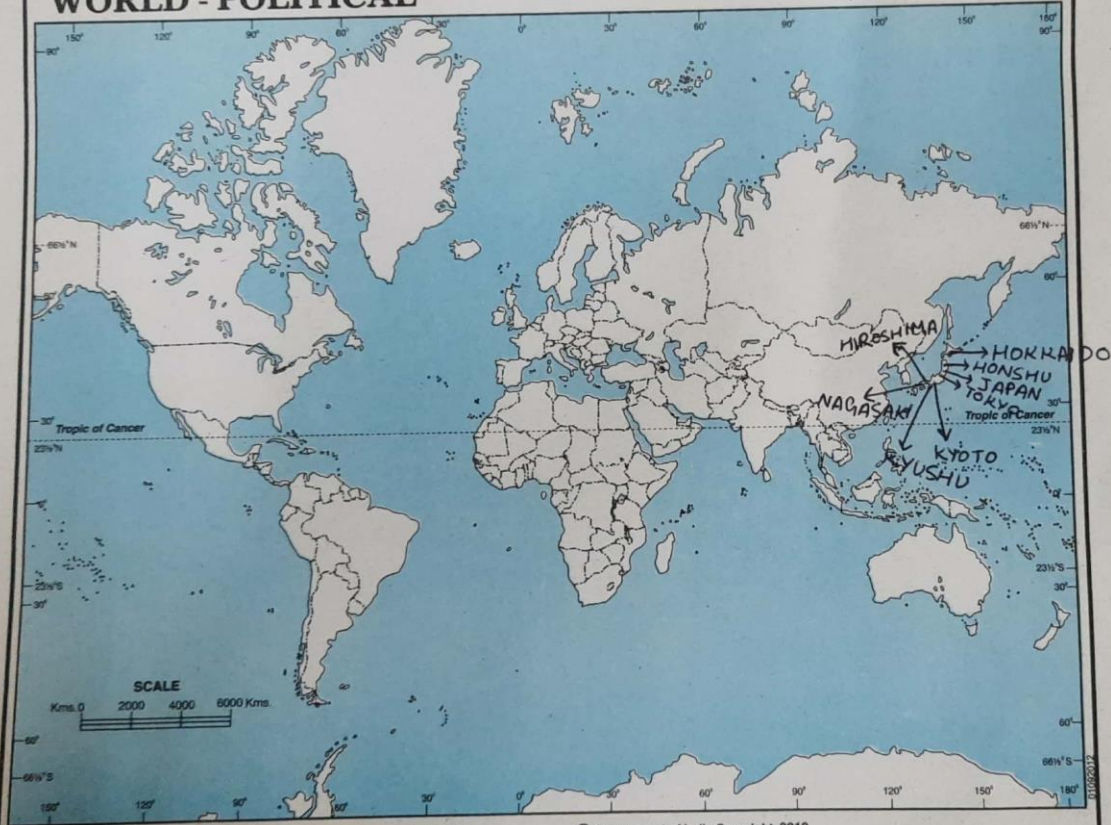


East Asia - Page No 233



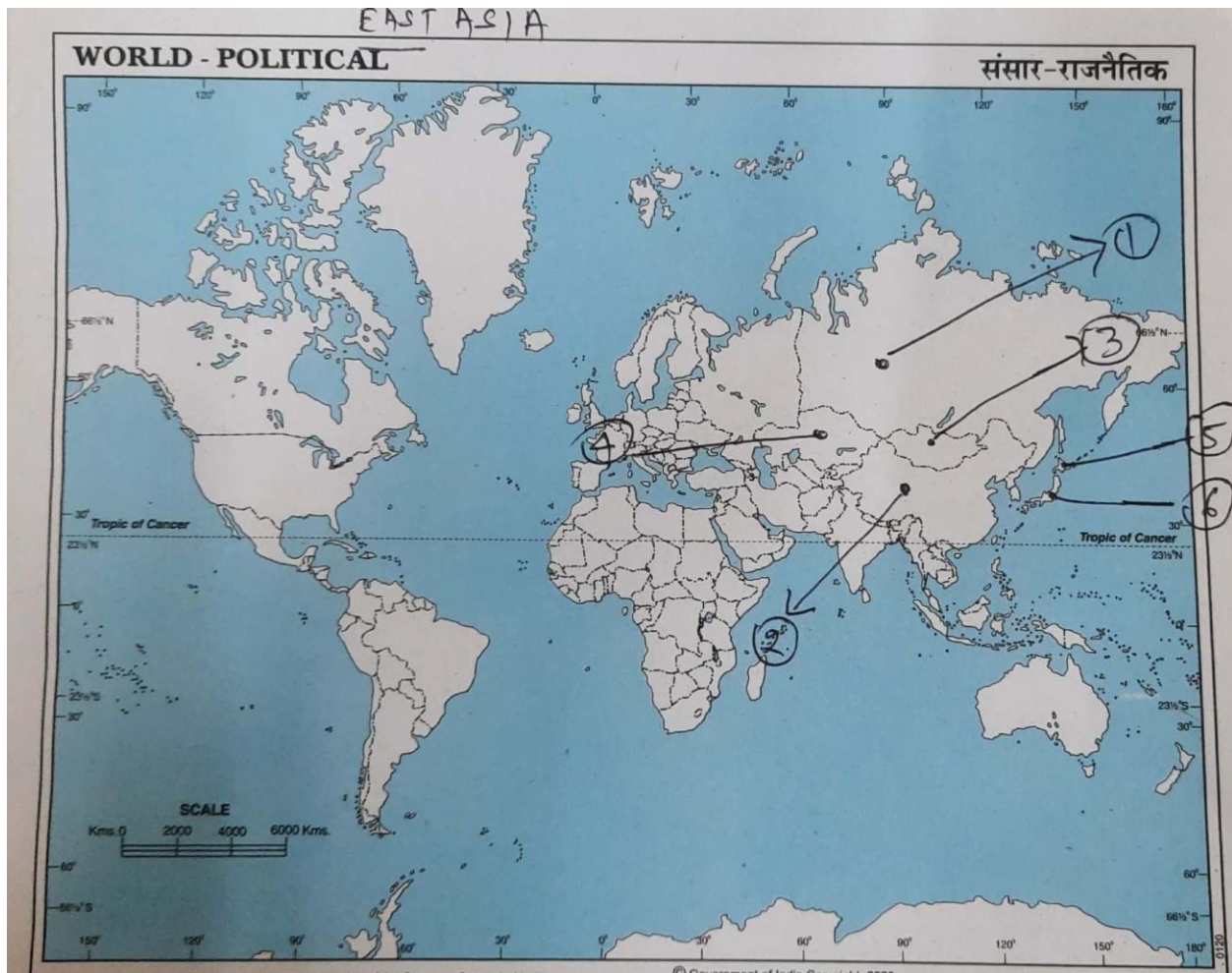
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1. Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
 2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.
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On the Political Map of the world important places related to East Asia have been marked as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6



Model Test Paper-I (2021-22)
Second Term Examination 2021-22

Subject : History

Max marks : 60

Class : XI

Time : 120 minutes

General instructions:

- (i) Answer all the questions. Some questions have internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question.
- (ii) Question number 1 to 25 are objective type carrying one marks each.
- (iii) Question number 26 to 39 carrying 3 marks, answer should not exceed 100 words.
- (iv) Question number 30 carrying 6 marks, answer should not exceed 350 words.
- (v) Question number 31-33 carrying 4 marks is source based question.
- (vi) Question number 34 is a map based question carrying 5 marks.

सामान्य निर्देश:

- (i) सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प होते हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने अंक दिए गए हैं।
- (ii) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 25 वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के एक अंक हैं।
- (iii) प्रश्न संख्या 26 से 39 के 3-3 अंक हैं, जो 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (iv) प्रश्न संख्या 30 के 6 अंक हैं जो 350 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या 31-33 जिसमें 4-4 अंक हैं, स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न है।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या 34 एक मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न है जिसके 5 अंक हैं।

SECTION –A

(खंड - अ)

Q. 1 ASSERTION AND REASON

(1)

Assertion -(A) Canals were initially built to transport coal to cities.

Reason- (R) The bulk and weight of coal made it's transport by road much

slower and more expensive than by barges on canals.

Choose correct option from following –

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

अभिकथन और कारण-

अभिकथन - (A) शुरू में शहरों में कोयले के परिवहन के लिए नहरों का

निर्माण किया गया था।

कारण- (R) कोयले के थोक और भार ने इसे सड़क मार्ग से नहर पर बज्रों की तुलना में बहुत धीमी और अधिक महंगी परिवहन किया ।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

- (अ) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R,A की सही व्याख्या है
- (ब) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R ,A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (स) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है
- (द) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

Q.2 When did "the trail of tears" incident occurs?

(1)

- (a) 1830-40
- (b) 1810-20
- (c) 1850-60
- (d) 1780-90

"आंसुओं की राह" की घटना कब घटित हुई?

- (अ) 1830-40
- (ब) 1810-20
- (स) 1850-60
- (द) 1780-90

Q.3. Match Column A with appropriate item from Column B

(1)

A

B

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Lorenzo valla | (i) Cosmographical Mystery |
| (B)Johannes Gutenberg | (ii) The Motion |
| (C) Kepler | (iii) On Pleasure |
| (D) Galileo | (iv) Printing press |

- A. (a) - iv, (b) - ii, (c) - iii , (d)- i
 B. (a) - ii, (b) - i , (c) - iii , (d)- iv
 C. (a) - iv, (b) - ii , (c) - iii , (d)- i
 D. (a) - iii, (b) - iv , (c) - i , (d)- ii

कॉलम अ को कॉलम ब (4) से उपयुक्त आइटम के साथ सुमेलित करे

अ

ब

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) लोरेंजो वल्ला | i) ब्रह्मांड संबंधी रहस्य |
| (b) जोहान्स गुटेनबर्ग | ii) गति |
| (c) केप्लर | iii) खुशी पर |
| (d) गैलीलियो | iv) प्रिंटिंग प्रेस |

- A. (a) - iv, (b) - ii, (c) - iii , (d)- i
 B. (a) - ii, (b) - i , (c) - iii , (d)- iv
 C. (a) - iv, (b) - ii , (c) - iii , (d)- i
 D. (a) - iii, (b) - iv , (c) - i , (d)- ii

Q.4. Flying shuttle was designed by -

(1)

- (a). John Kay
 (b). James Hargreaves
 (c). Richard Arkwright
 (d).Samuel Compton

फ्लाईंग शटल किसके द्वारा डिजाइन किया गया था –

(अ) जॉन केयू

(ब) जेम्स हरग्रीव्स

(स) रिचर्ड आर्कराइट

(द) सैमुअल कॉम्पटन

Q.5. The term 'Industrial Revolution' was used for the first time by (1)

(a). Georges Michelet and Frederich Engels

(b). Arnold Toynbee

(c). T S Ashton

(d). Eric Hobsbawm

'औद्योगिक क्रांति' शब्द का प्रयोग पहली बार किया गया था

(अ) जॉर्ज मिशलेट और फ्रेडरिक एंगेल्स

(ब) अर्नोल्ड टॉयनबी

(स) टी. एस. एश्टन

(द) एरिक हॉब्सबॉम

Q.6. The author of 'The Civilization of the Renaissance Italy' (1)

(a). Jacob Burkhart

(b). Peter Burke

(c). Thomas More

(d). Geoffrey Chaucer

“द सिविलाइजेशन ऑफ द रेनेसां इटली” के लेखक

(अ) जैकब बुर्कहार्ट

(ब) पीटर बर्क

(स) थॉमस मोरे

(द) जेफ्री चौसर

Q. 7. A city known by its great citizens and its wealth-

(1)

- (a).Padua
- (b).Bologna
- (c).Venice
- (d).Florence

एक शहर जो अपने महान नागरिकों और उसके धन से जाना जाता है -

(अ) पडुआ

(ब) बोलोग्ना

(स) वेनिस

(द) फ्लोरेंस

Q.8.According to humanists, dark age is

(1)

- (a).5th -9th century
- (b).9th-11th century
- (c).11th -14th century
- (d).15th century

मानवतावादियों के अनुसार अंधकार युग है

(अ) 5वीं -9वीं शताब्दी

(ब) 9वीं-11वीं शताब्दी

(स) 11वीं -14वीं सदी

(द) 15वीं सदी

Q.9 Assertion -(A) There was large scale increase in population in European cities in 1800s.

(1)

Reason- (R) Death primarily caused by epidemics of disease that sprang from the pollution of water, like cholera and typhoid, or of the airborne tuberculosis.

Choose correct option from following –

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

अभिकथन और कारण-

अभिकथन - (A) 1800 के दशक में यूरोपीय शहरों में जनसंख्या में बड़े पैमाने पर वृद्धि हुई थी।

कारण- (R) मौत मुख्य रूप से बीमारी की महामारी के कारण होती है जो पानी के प्रदूषण से फैलती है, जैसे हैजा और टाइफाइड, या हवा जनित तपेदिक।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

- (अ) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A की सही व्याख्या है
- (ब) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R ,A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (स) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है
- (द) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

Q. 10

(1)

Assertion -(A) Children were often employed in textile factories.

Reason- (R) Coal mines were safe places to work in.

Choose correct option from following –

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

अभिकथन और कारण-

अभिकथन - (A) बच्चों को अक्सर कपड़ा कारखानों में लगाया जाता था

कारण- (R) काम करने के लिए कोयले की खदानें सुरक्षित स्थान थीं।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

- (अ) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R,A की सही व्याख्या है
- (ब) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R ,A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (स) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है
- (द) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

Q. 11 Assertion -(A) Japan was considered a rich nation. (1)

Reason- (R) It imported luxury goods like silk from china and textiles from India.

Choose correct option from following –

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

अभिकथन और कारण-

अभिकथन - (A) जापान को एक समृद्ध राष्ट्र माना जाता था

कारण- (R) यह चीन से रेशम और भारत से वस्त्र जैसी विलासिता की वस्तुओं का आयात करता था।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

- (अ) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R,A की सही व्याख्या है
- (ब) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R ,A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (स) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है
- (द) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

Q 12 Assertion -(A) Guomindang despite its attempts to unite the (1)

country failed.

Reason- (R) It had a broad social base and unlimited political vision.

Choose correct option from following –

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

अभिकथन और कारण-

अभिकथन - (A) देश को एकजुट करने के अपने प्रयासों के बावजूद गुओमिंडांग विफल रहा।

कारण- (R) इसका व्यापक सामाजिक आधार और चरम राजनीतिक दृष्टि थी।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

- (अ) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R,A की सही व्याख्या है
- (ब) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R ,A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (स) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है
- (द) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

Q.13 Assertion -(A) A major plank in Sun –Yat- Sen,s programme- regulating capital and equalizing land-was never carried out. (1)

Reason-(R) The party ignored the peasantry and the rising social inequalities.

Choose correct option from following –

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

अभिकथन और कारण-

अभिकथन - (A) सन-यत-सेन के कार्यक्रम- पूंजी को विनियमित करने और भूमि को बराबर करने में प्रमुख मुद्दा-कभी भी कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया था।

कारण- (R) पार्टी ने किसानों और बढ़ती सामाजिक असमानताओं की अनदेखी की।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

- (अ) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A की सही व्याख्या है
- (ब) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (स) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है
- (द) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

Q.14 Assertion -(A) The dark age had set in the centuries of darkness. (1)

Reason- (R) Humanists thought that they were restoring true civilization after centuries of darkness.

Choose correct option from following –

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

अभिकथन और कारण-

अभिकथन - (A) अंधकार युग ने सदियों के अँधेरे में प्रवेश किया था ।

कारण- (R) मानवतावादियों ने सोचा कि वे सदियों के अंधेरे के बाद सच्ची सभ्यता को बहाल कर रहे हैं।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

- (अ) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R,A की सही व्याख्या है
- (ब) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R ,A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (स) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है
- (द) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

Q. 15 Assertion -(A) Copernicus asserted that the planets,including the Earth,rotate around the Sun. (1)

Reason- (R) The theory of the earth as part of a sun centred system was made popular by Kepler,s Cosmographical Mystery.

Choose correct option from following –

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

अभिकथन और कारण-

अभिकथन - (A) कॉपरनिकस ने दावा किया कि पृथ्वी सहित ग्रह सूर्य के चारों ओर घूमते हैं।

कारण- (R) सूर्य केंद्रित प्रणाली के हिस्से के रूप में पृथ्वी के सिद्धांत को केप्लर के कॉस्मोग्राफिकल मिस्ट्री द्वारा लोकप्रिय बनाया गया था।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

- (अ) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R,A की सही व्याख्या है
- (ब) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R ,A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (स) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है
- (द) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

Q.16 Assertion -(A) The private and public spheres of life began to become (1) separate in The Renaissance period.

Reason- (R) The public sphere meant the area of government and of formal religion,the private sphere meant family and personal religion.

Choose correct option from following –

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

अभिकथन और कारण-

अभिकथन - (A) पुनर्जागरण काल में जीवन के निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र अलग-अलग होने लगे।

कारण- (R) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का मतलब सरकार और औपचारिक धर्म का क्षेत्र था, निजी क्षेत्र का मतलब परिवार और व्यक्तिगत धर्म था।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

- (अ) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A की सही व्याख्या है
- (ब) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R ,A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (स) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है
- (द) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

Q. 17 Assertion -(A) Britain was the first country to experience modern industrialisation. (1)

Reason- (R) Britain had common laws, a single currency, surplus agricultural production and good transportation system.

Choose correct option from following –

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

अभिकथन और कारण-

अभिकथन - (A) आधुनिक औद्योगीकरण का अनुभव करने वाला ब्रिटेन पहला देश था।

कारण- (R) ब्रिटेन में सामान्य कानून, एक मुद्रा, अतिरिक्त कृषि उत्पादन और अच्छी परिवहन व्यवस्था थी।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

- (अ) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A की सही व्याख्या है
- (ब) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R ,A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है

(स) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है

(द) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

Q.18 Assertion -(A) The first railway line connected the cities of Stockton and Darlington in 1825.

(1)

Reason- (R) The invention of railways took the entire process of the industrialization to a second stage.

Choose correct option from following –

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

अभिकथन और कारण-

अभिकथन - (A) पहली रेलवे लाइन ने 1825 में स्टॉकटन और डार्लिंगटन के शहरों को जोड़ा। कारण-

(R) रेलवे के आविष्कार ने औद्योगीकरण की पूरी प्रक्रिया को दूसरे चरण में पहुंचा दिया।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

(अ) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A की सही व्याख्या है

(ब) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है

(स) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है

(द) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

Q.19 Assertion -(A) Native means a person born in the place he/she lives in. (1)

Reason- (R) The native peoples being pushed out into other areas by settlers.

Choose correct option from following –

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

अभिकथन और कारण-

अभिकथन - (A) मूलनिवासी का अर्थ है उस स्थान पर जन्म लेने वाला व्यक्ति जहां वह रहता है।

कारण- (R) स्थानीय लोगों को बसने वालों द्वारा अन्य क्षेत्रों में धकेला जा रहा है

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

(अ) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R,A की सही व्याख्या है

(ब) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R ,A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है

(स) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है

(द) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

Q.20 Assertion -(A) Britain used force to expand trade in opium leading the first opium war.

(1)

Reason- (R) The opium trade was the triangular trade between Britain, India and China.

Choose correct option from following –

(a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

अभिकथन और कारण-

अभिकथन - (A) ब्रिटेन ने पहले अफीम युद्ध का नेतृत्व करते हुए अफीम में व्यापार का विस्तार करने के लिए बल प्रयोग किया।

कारण- (R) अफीम का व्यापार ब्रिटेन, भारत और चीन के बीच त्रिकोणीय व्यापार था।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

(अ) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R,A की सही व्याख्या है

(ब) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R ,A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है

(स) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है

(द) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

Q.21 Assertion -(A) China government was based on the principles of the New Democracy, dictatorship of the proletariat.

(1)

Reason- (R) This term used by Karl Marx to express the stress between different classes , not a dictatorship in the current sense.

Choose correct option from following –

(a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

अभिकथन और कारण-

अभिकथन - (A) चीन सरकार सर्वहारा वर्ग की तानाशाही, नए लोकतंत्र के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित थी।

कारण- (R) कार्ल मार्क्स द्वारा इस शब्द का प्रयोग विभिन्न वर्गों के बीच तनाव को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया गया था, न कि वर्तमान अर्थों में तानाशाही के लिए।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

(अ) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R,A की सही व्याख्या है

(ब) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R ,A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है

(स) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है

(द) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

Q.22 Assertion -(A)-South America,Australia and New Zealand came to be settled by immigrants from Europe.

(1)

Reason- (R) The word settler is used for the Dutch in South Africa,the British in Ireland and Europeans in America.

Choose correct option from following –

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

अभिकथन और कारण-

अभिकथन - (A) दक्षिण अमेरिका, ऑस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूजीलैंड को यूरोप के अप्रवासियों ने बसाया।

कारण- (R) सेटलर शब्द का प्रयोग दक्षिण अफ्रीका में डच, आयरलैंड में ब्रिटिश और अमेरिका में यूरोपीय लोगों के लिए किया जाता है।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

- (अ) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R,A की सही व्याख्या है
- (ब) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R ,A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (स) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है
- (द) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

Q.23 Assertion -(A) .Men from aristocratic families dominated public life and were the decision –makers in their families. (1)

Reason- (R) A few women were intellectually very creative and sensitive about the importance of a humanist education.

Choose correct option from following –

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

अभिकथन और कारण-

अभिकथन - (A) कुलीन परिवारों के पुरुष सार्वजनिक जीवन पर हावी थे और अपने परिवारों में निर्णय लेने वाले थे।

कारण- (R) मानवतावादी शिक्षा के महत्व के बारे में कुछ महिलाएं बौद्धिक रूप से बहुत रचनात्मक और संवेदनशील थीं।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

- (अ) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A की सही व्याख्या है
- (ब) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (स) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है
- (द) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

Q.24 Assertion -(A) Artists were not inspired by studying work from past. (1)

Reason- (R) To study bone structures artists went to the Laboratories of medical schools.

Choose correct option from following –

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

अभिकथन और कारण-

अभिकथन - (A) अतीत से काम का अध्ययन करने से कलाकार प्रेरित नहीं थे।

कारण- (R) अस्थि संरचनाओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए कलाकार मेडिकल स्कूलों की प्रयोगशालाओं में गए।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

- (अ) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A की सही व्याख्या है
- (ब) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (स) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है
- (द) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

Q.25 Assertion -(A) . A printed book promoting new ideas could quickly reach hundred of readers.

(1)

Reason- (R) The chief reason that the humanist culture of Italy spread more rapidly is that printed books were circulating among common people.

Choose correct option from following –

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

अभिकथन और कारण-

अभिकथन - (A) नए विचारों को बढ़ावा देने वाली मुद्रित पुस्तक शीघ्र ही सौ पाठकों तक पहुंच सकती है।

कारण- (R) इटली की मानवतावादी संस्कृति के अधिक तेजी से फैलने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि मुद्रित पुस्तकें आम लोगों के बीच फैल रही थीं।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

- (अ) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R,A की सही व्याख्या है
- (ब) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R,A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (स) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है
- (द) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

SECTION -B (खंड-ब)

Q. 26. Why were the history of the Australian native people left out of history books?

(3)

ऑस्ट्रेलियाई मूल के लोगों का इतिहास, इतिहास की किताबों से क्यों छूट गया ?

Q.27. Examine the importance of 'Meiji restoration in the history of Japan. (3)

जापान के इतिहास में "मेजी बहाली" के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Q. 28. The Industrialisation was a mixed blessing" Examine and elucidate the statement.

(3)

औद्योगीकरण एक मिश्रित वरदान था" इस कथन का परीक्षण और व्याख्या कीजिए।

Q. 29 Explain the factors that led to the beginning of Industrial Revolution in Britain.

(3)

उन कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए जिनके कारण ब्रिटेन में औद्योगिक क्रांति की

शुरुआत हुई ।

OR

What were the differences between the native peoples of South and North America. ?

(3)

दक्षिण और उत्तरी अमेरिका के मूल निवासियों के बीच क्या अंतर थे ?

SECTION –C (खंड- स)

Q.30. How did Industrial Revolution affect the life of women and children? Explain the protest movements against the issues caused by Industrial Revolution in England .

(6)

औद्योगिक क्रांति ने महिलाओं और बच्चों के जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित किया ? इंग्लैण्ड में औद्योगिक क्रांति के कारण उत्पन्न मुद्दों के विरुद्ध विरोध आंदोलनों की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

OR अथवा

Evaluate the influence of humanism on Science, philosophy, Art and Architecture

(6)

विज्ञान, दर्शन, कला और वास्तुकला पर मानवतावाद के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करें ।

SECTION –D

(खंड-द)

Q.31.

This self-portrait is by Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) who had an amazing range of interests from botany and anatomy to mathematics and art. He painted the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper. One of his dreams was to be able to fly. He spent years observing birds in flight, and designed a flying machine. He signed his name 'Leonardo da Vinci, disciple of experiment'.

Q. 1 Who was Leonardo- da –Vinci ? (1)

Q.2 Name two famous paintings of Leonardo-da-vinci. (2) Q.3
Who designed a flying machine ? (1)

यह सेल्फ-पोर्ट्रेट लियोनार्डो दा विंची (1452-1519) का है, जिनकी वनस्पति विज्ञान और शरीर रचना से लेकर गणित और कला तक की अद्भुत रुचि थी। उन्होंने मोनालिसा और द लास्ट सपर को चित्रित किया। उसका एक सपना उड़ने में सक्षम होना था। उन्होंने उड़ान में पक्षियों को देखने में वर्षों बिताए, और एक उड़ने वाली मशीन तैयार की। उन्होंने अपना नाम 'लियोनार्डो दा विंची, प्रयोग के शिष्य' पर हस्ताक्षर किया।

1.लियोनार्डो-दा-विंची कौन थे ?

2.लियोनार्डो दा विंची के दो प्रसिद्ध

चित्रों के नाम लिखिए ।

3. फ्लाईंग मशीन किसने डिजाइन की थी?

Q. 32

The Examination System

Entry to the elite ruling class (about 1.1 million till 1850) had been largely through an examination. This required writing an eight-legged essay [pa-ku wen] in classical Chinese in a prescribed form. The examination was held twice every three years, at different levels and of those allowed to sit only 1-2 per cent passed the first level, usually by the age of 24, to become what was called 'beautiful talent'. At any given time before 1850 there were about 526,869 civil and 212,330 military provincial (sheng-yuan) degree holders in the whole country. Since there were only 27,000 official positions, many lower-level degree holders did not have jobs. The examination acted as a barrier to the development of science and technology as it demanded only literary skills. In 1905, it was abolished as it was based on skills in classical Chinese learning that had, it was felt, no relevance for the modern world.

- Q.1 How any citizen can enter in the elite ruling class in China? (2) Q.2
What was called 'beautiful talent'? (1)
Q.3 When this Examination System was abolished? (1)

परीक्षा प्रणाली

कुलीन शासक वर्ग (1850 तक लगभग 1.1 मिलियन) में प्रवेश मुख्य रूप से एक परीक्षा के माध्यम से होता था। इसके लिए एक निर्धारित रूप में शास्त्रीय चीनी भाषा में आठ भाग वाला निबंध [पा-कू वेन] लिखना आवश्यक था। परीक्षा हर तीन साल में दो बार अलग-अलग स्तरों पर आयोजित की जाती थी और उनमें से केवल 1-2 प्रतिशत को बैठने की अनुमति दी जाती थी, जो आमतौर पर 24 साल की उम्र तक 'सुंदर प्रतिभा' कहलाने के लिए प्रथम स्तर पर उत्तीर्ण होते थे। 1850 से पहले किसी भी समय पूरे देश में लगभग 526,869 नागरिक और 212,330 सैन्य प्रांतीय (शेंग-युआन) डिग्री धारक थे। चूंकि केवल 27,000 आधिकारिक पद थे, कई निचले स्तर के डिग्री धारकों के पास नौकरी नहीं थी। परीक्षा ने विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास में बाधा के रूप में काम किया क्योंकि इसमें केवल साहित्यिक कौशल की मांग थी। 1905 में, इसे समाप्त कर दिया गया क्योंकि यह शास्त्रीय चीनी शिक्षा में कौशल पर आधारित था, जिसे आधुनिक दुनिया के लिए कोई प्रासंगिकता नहीं महसूस किया गया था।

1. चीन में कुलीन शासक वर्ग में कोई नागरिक कैसे प्रवेश कर सकता था ?
2. 'सुंदर प्रतिभा' किसे कहा जाता था ?
3. इस परीक्षा प्रणाली को कब समाप्त किया गया ?

Q.33

The flying shuttle loom, designed by John Kay (1704-64) in 1733 made it possible to weave broader fabrics in less time and consequently called for more yarn than could be supplied at the prevailing pace of spinning. The spinning jenny was a machine made by James Hargreaves (1720-78) in 1765 on which a single person could spin several threads of yarn simultaneously.

- Q.1 The flying shuttle designed by whom ? (1)
Q.2 Who invented the machine The spinning jenny ? (1)
Q.3 The flying shuttle loom designed in..... (1)
Q.4 The spinning jenny was a machine made in..... (1)

1733 में जॉन के (1704-64) द्वारा डिजाइन किए गए उड़न तुरी करघे ने कम समय में व्यापक कपड़े बुनना संभव बना दिया और परिणामस्वरूप कताई की प्रचलित गति से आपूर्ति की जा सकने वाली अधिक धागे की मांग की गई। स्पिनिंग जेनी 1765 में जेम्स हारग्रीव्स (1720-78) द्वारा बनाई गई एक मशीन थी, जिस पर एक अकेला व्यक्ति एक साथ कई धागों को स्पिन कर सकता था।

1. फ्लाइंग शटल किसके द्वारा डिज़ाइन किया गया ?

2. मशीन द स्पिनिंग जेनी का आविष्कार किसने किया ?

3. फ्लाइंग शटल लूम कोमें डिज़ाइन किया गया ?

4. कताई जेनी एक मशीन थी जिसे में बनाया गया था ?

Q.34. On the given outline map of five World centres have been marked, identify them and write the correct name. 1+1+1+1+1=5

A. Name of the country

B. Name of the sea

C. Iron and coal production area

D. Capital City

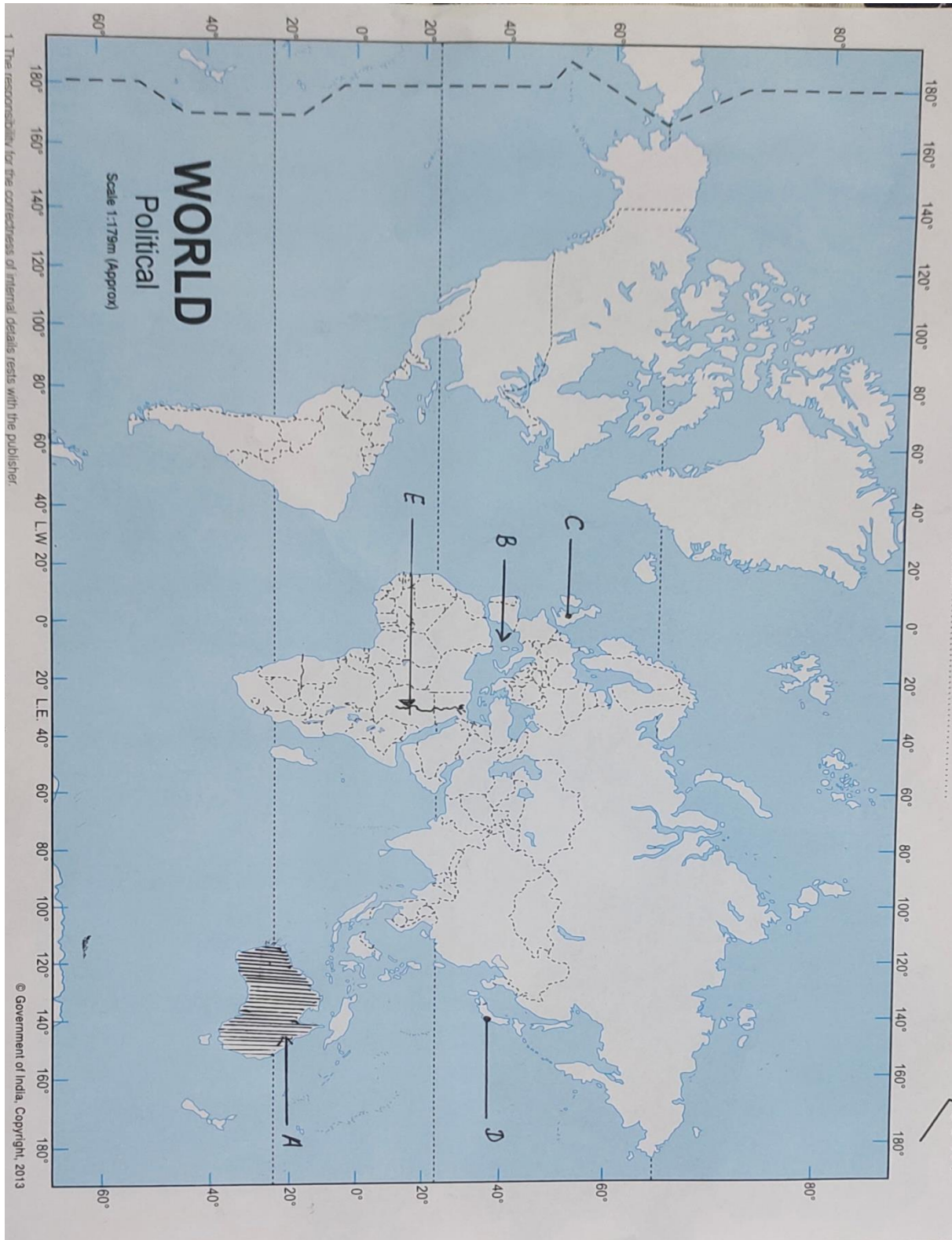
E. Name the River

विश्व के दिए गए रूपरेखा मानचित्र पर पाँच केंद्रों को चिह्नित किया गया है, उन्हें पहचानें और सही नाम लिखें।

A. देश का नाम

- B. समुद्र का नाम
- C. लोहा और कोयला उत्पादन क्षेत्र
- D. राजधानी शहर

E. नदी का नाम



Q.34:- The following questions are for visually impaired candidates in lieu of Q. No. 34.

प्रश्न संख्या 34 के स्थान पर दृष्टिबाधित उम्मीदवारों के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रश्न हैं।

Q34 (i). What is the literal meaning of the term Renaissance?

पुनर्जागरण शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ क्या है?

Q34 (ii) Who was Petrarch?

पेट्रार्क कौन था?

Q34 (iii) What term was used for native people of Australia?

ऑस्ट्रेलिया के मूल निवासियों के लिए किस शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया था?

Q34 (iv) Which is the smallest continent in the world?

विश्व का सबसे छोटा महाद्वीप कौन सा है?

Q.34 (V) Name any one country related to opium war ?

अफीम युद्ध से संबंधित किसी एक देश का नाम बताइए।

.....
MODEL TEST PAPER –I (2021-22)

MARKING SCHEME

Ans. 1 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A (1)

Ans.2 (a) 1830-40

(1)

Ans.3 D. (a) - iii, (b) - iv , (c) - i , (d)- ii

(1)

Ans.4 (a). John Kay

(1)

Ans.5 (a). Georges Michelet and Frederich Engels (1)

Ans.6 (a). Jacob Burkhart

(1)

Ans.7 (d).Florence

(1)

Ans.8 (a).5th -9th century

(1)

Ans.9 (B)

(1)

Ans.10 (C)

(1)

Ans.11 (A)

(1)

Ans.12 (C)

(1)

Ans.13 (A)

(1)

Ans.14 (D)

(1)

Ans.15 (B)

(1)

Ans.16 (A)

(1)

Ans.17 (A)

(1)

Ans.18 (A)

(1)

Ans.19(B)

(1)

Ans.20 (B)

(1)

Ans.21(A)

(1)

Ans.22 (A)

(1)

Ans.23 (A)

(1)

Ans.24 (D)

(1)

Ans.25 (A)

(1)

Ans.26

(3)

The history of Australia was written from the European perspective. For the Europeans, it began from the time of Captain Cook's discovery. The government considered the land in Australia belonged to nobody and hence was free for takeover by the Europeans. The settlers from Europe considered it 'free for all' to grab the land. The mere existence of natives was ignored. Hence, native peoples were left out of history books in Australia.

Ans.27

(3)

The Meiji Restoration was a political and social revolution in Japan in 1866-69, which ended the power of the Tokugawa shogun and returned the Emperor to a central position in Japanese politics and culture. Transformation of Japan after Meiji restoration:

The Meiji restoration was a crucial period of transition of Japan from a pre modern to modern society. The Meiji restoration affected all the social, political and economic aspects of Japan as well as its military. Meiji restoration able to create a centralized and bureaucratic government. The feudal system was swept away, along with its strict class system. Universal education was introduced to Japan. Schooling combined Western ideas with Japanese culture. So all of a sudden, Japan had a highly educated population with more social mobility.

The traditional samurai system was abolished, and a conscript military, on lines of the west, was created. Modernization of the military was started, which helped it to victory in the Sino- Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars.

Adopted the slogan "Wealthy Country and Strong Arms" which proved to be a cardinal doctrine of Japan's imperialist expansion

In the end, the Meiji restoration was extremely successful. Some of the changes brought are still followed in Japan. It made Japan the developed country it is today.

(Any three important point)

Ans.28

(3)

Industrialization is the process by which an economy is transformed from primarily agricultural to one based on the manufacturing of goods. Individual manual labor is often replaced by mechanized mass production, and craftsmen are replaced by assembly lines.

Blessing of the Industrial Revolution –

1. Production by machines has met the growing need of the growing population of the world.
2. Only machines have made it possible for the mankind to meet the primary necessities of food, cloths and shelter.
3. Machines have relieved man of the drudgery of tiring and unpleasant jobs.
4. Machines have brought more leisure.

Harmful effects of Industrial Revolution -

1. The industrial Revolution shattered the rural life by turning the farmers into landless labourers.
2. Rural unemployment forced the unemployed farmers to migrate to cities in search of jobs
3. The cities became overcrowded and many problems of sanitation and housing arose.
4. The industrial Revolution gave birth to imperialism

(Any three important point)

Ans.29

(3)

The Industrial Revolution saw a rapid development of industry take place in Britain in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, soon spreading to Western Europe and North America. New and improved large-scale production methods and machinery marked the beginnings of Industrialization. Many different factors contributed to the rise of the Industrial Revolution in Britain. The new inventions, access to raw materials, trade routes and partners, social changes, and a stable government all paved the way for Britain to become an industry-driven country. Britain started the revolution that would develop the way in which we live today.

OR

(3)

Owing to topographical differences, South Americans were hunter-gatherers, agriculturists and herders. They were simple people contented with their means. In North America, native people used to live in bands in villages along the river valleys. They ate fish and meat and cultivated vegetables and maize. The natives of South America maintained empire, while the natives of North America did not maintain it.

Ans.30

(6)

Women of all classes began working in factories. It helped them in getting financial independence and self-esteem.

But their wages for the same hour of work were low in comparison to those of men.

Industrialization was a blessing in disguise. A number of food items became cheap and were available in abundance. It increased the social status of the women in particular.

Women were supposed to observe strict discipline. They were also punished for violation of any discipline. At the start of the Industrial Revolution there was little legislation about working conditions in mills, factories or in the industrial plants. As factories spread rapidly the owners of mills, mines and other forms of industry needed large numbers of workers. They didn't want to have to pay them a high wage. Children were the ideal employees. They were cheap, weren't big enough or educated enough to argue or complain and were small enough to fit between tight fitting machinery. Children soon ended up working in all types of industry.

You may wonder why these children were not at school. This is simply because education in the early 19th century was not compulsory. Many schools were expensive to send a child to, so working class families couldn't afford to send children there. Parents were quite willing to let children work in mills and factories as it provided the family with a higher income. One consequence of this was a high birth rate.

OR

(6)

Humanism was one of the most significant attributes of the Renaissance and was of prime importance. It influenced various fields including art, literature and science.

Influence in Art

The Renaissance period is particularly renowned for its cultural, artistic and literary achievements. Various famous artists are a part of the Renaissance. A list of some famous artists and their world would be as follows:

1. Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci
2. The School of Athens by Raphael
3. Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci
4. The Last Judgement by Michelangelo Buonarroti

This distinction in art was not limited to paintings, there are several magnificent works that were fabricated in the fields of architecture, music and literature. For example- The door of the Florence Baptistery by Lorenzo Ghiberti and Gattamelata by Donatello.

Influence in Literature

Petrarch, also known as the father of the Renaissance, was one of the most renowned writers of the Renaissance period. The most important piece of work (magnum opus) of Petrarch is Secretum. Secretum is a trilogy of dialogues. Humanism had a significant effect in the field of literature. The writers felt the need to be popularised and to be well-known in society. There are several noteworthy writers from the Renaissance period, namely Ariosto, Nicholas Machiavelli, William Shakespeare

Influence in Science

The influence of Humanism in the field of science can be seen through the following pointers:

The theory of the Solar System was proposed by Copernicus in the Renaissance period. It was firmly believed that the Earth is the centre of the universe before this theory was proposed.

The invention of the telescope by Galileo Galilei further supported Copernicus' theory and it was then scientifically proven that the Earth revolves around the Sun.

With the invention of the Printing press by Johannes Gutenberg, it became easier to promote the ideas of the Renaissance to the mass.

Ans.31 Case study /Source based question 1+2+1=4

Ans.32 Case study /Source based question 2+1+1=4

Ans.33 Case study/Source based question 2+1+1=4

Ans. 34- A .Australia

1+1+1+1+1=5

B. Mediterranean sea

- C. Lancashire
- D. Tokyo
- E. Nile

for visually impaired candidates

Ans.34 (i) Rebirth

1+1+1+1+1=5

Ans. 34(ii) A great poet and historian of Italy.

Ans.34 (iii) Aboriginal Australians

Ans.34(iv) Australia

Ans.34(v) China,Britain

Model Test Paper-II (2021-22)

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGTHAN (DELHI REGION)

Second Term Examination 2021-22

Subject : History

Max marks : 60

Class : XI

Time : 120 minutes

General instructions:

- (vii) Answer all the questions. Some questions have internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question.
- (viii) Question number 1 to 25 are objective type carrying one marks each.
- (ix) Question number 26 to 39 carrying 3 marks, answer should not exceed 100 words.
- (x) Question number 30 carrying 6 marks, answer should not exceed 350 words.
- (xi) Question number 31-33 carrying 4 marks is source based question.
- (xii) Question number 34 is a map based question carrying 5 marks.

सामान्य निर्देश:

- (vii) सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प होते हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने अंक दिए गए हैं।
- (viii) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 25 वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के एक अंक हैं।
- (ix) प्रश्न संख्या 26 से 39 के 3-3 अंक हैं, जो 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (x) प्रश्न संख्या 30 के 6 अंक हैं जो 350 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।
- (xi) प्रश्न संख्या 31-33 जिसमें 4-4 अंक हैं, स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न हैं।
- (xii) प्रश्न संख्या 34 एक मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न है जिसके 5 अंक हैं।

SECTION –A

(खंड - अ)

1. Which of these Italian cities were Republics?

- (a) Florence
- (b) Venice
- (c) both a and b
- (d) none of these

इनमें से इटली का कौन सा शहर गणतंत्र था?

- (a) फ्लोरेंस
- (b) वेनिस
- (c) a और b दोनों
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

2. The word humanitas has been coined by whom?

- (a) Cicero
- (b) Plato
- (c) Giotto

(d) Dante Alighieri

हृद्यूमनइटास शब्द का इस्तेमाल पहली बार किसके द्वारा किया गया?

(a)सिसरौ

(b) प्लेटो

(c) गियोटो

(d) दांते अलीघिएरी

3. "*The Deserted Village*" is a book written by whom?

(a) Oliver Goldsmith

(b) Matthew Boulton

(c) James Watt

(d) James Brindley

"*डिजर्टेड विलेज*" किसके द्वारा लिखी गई किताब है?

(a) ओलिवर गोल्डस्मिथ

(b) मैथ्यू बोल्टन

(c) जेम्स वाट

(d) जेम्स ब्रिंडली

4. Which of these books has been written by Charles Dickens?

(a) The hard times

(b) The hard work

(c) The industrial revolution

(d) The village by the sea

इनमें से कौन सी किताब चार्ल्स डिकेंस में लिखी है

- (a) हाइ टाइम
- (b) द हार्ड वर्क
- (c) इंडस्ट्रियल रिवॉल्यूशन
- (d) द विलेज बाई द सी

5. Luddism was a movement led by whom?

- (a) Ted Ludd
- (b) Ned Ludd
- (c) St. Peter
- (d) Saint Columbus

लूडिज्म आंदोलन की शुरुआत किसने की थी?

- (a) टेड लुड
- (b) नेड लुड
- (c) सेंट पीटर
- (d) सेंट कोलंबस

6. Louisiana was bought by the USA from which country?

- (a) Russia
- (b) England
- (c) France
- (d) Mexico

लुसियाना को अमेरिका ने किस देश से खरीदा था?

- (a) रसिया
- (b) इंग्लैंड
- (c) फ्रांस
- (d) मेक्सिको

7. What is the meaning of Canberra?

- (a) Praying area
- (b) Wool Wheat Gold
- (c) Seating area
- (d) Meeting place

कैनबरा शब्द का अर्थ क्या है?

- (a) पूजा की जगह
- (b) ऊन गेहूं सोना
- (c) बैठने की जगह
- (d) मिलने की जगह

8. Japan was ruled by ----- in the name of the emperors.

- (a) Shogun
- (b) Samiti
- (c) Kings
- (d) Honshu

जापान में शासन ---- द्वारा राजा के नाम पर चलाया जाता था।

- (a) सोगन
- (b) समिति
- (c) राजा
- (d) होंशु

9. Who was the first President of the Republic of China?

- (a) Sun-Yat-Sen
- (b) Mao Zedong
- (c) Liang Qichao
- (d) Deng Xiaoping

चीन गणराज्य के पहले राष्ट्रपति कौन थे?

- (a) सुन-यत-सेना
- (b) माओ ज़ेडोंग
- (c) लिआंग किचाओ
- (d) देंग शियाओपिंग

10. What is the meaning of the term 'to Poland us'?

- (a) to partition
- (b) to break
- (c) to build
- (d) to travel to Poland

'हमें पोलैंड के लिए' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है?

- (a) विभाजन के लिए
- (b) तोड़ने के लिए
- (c) बनाने के लिए
- (d) पोलैंड की यात्रा करने के लिए

11. What is the literal meaning of the term Renaissance?

- (a) Re-imagine
- (b) revert
- (c) slumber
- (d) rebirth

पुनर्जागरण शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ क्या है?

- (a) पुनः कल्पना
- (b) फिर लौट आना
- (c) नींद
- (d) पुनर्जन्म

12. Which of these was a motivating factor behind voyages and discoveries?

- (a) The need to meet new people.
- (b) to spread different religions only
- (c) to visit new places
- (d) the thirst to earn name and fame

यात्राओं और खोजों के पीछे इनमें से कौन सा प्रेरक कारक था?

- (a) नए लोगों से मिलने की जरूरत है।
- (b) केवल विभिन्न धर्मों का प्रसार करने के लिए
- (c) नए स्थानों की यात्रा करने के लिए
- (d) नाम और शोहरत कमाने की प्यास

13. Who was petrarch?

- (a) a great poet and historian of France
- (b) a great poet and historian of Italy
- (c) a great poet and historian of Australia
- (d) Philanthropist of France

पेट्रार्क कौन था?

- (a) फ्रांस के एक महान कवि और इतिहासकार
- (b) इटली के एक महान कवि और इतिहासकार
- (c) ऑस्ट्रेलिया के एक महान कवि और इतिहासकार
- (d) फ्रांस के जनहितैषी

14. Which of these Italian cities contributed to the growth of the Renaissance?

- (a) Venice
- (b) Taurine
- (c) Luker

(d) Bari

इनमें से किस इतालवी शहर ने पुनर्जागरण के विकास में योगदान दिया?

(a) वेनिस

(b) टॉरिन

(c) लूकेर

(d) बारिक

15. What was the first form of industrial revolution in Britain?

(a) Manual part was used extensively

(b) Animal and manual labour was replaced by new machines and steam power

© Road ,Rail and Canals were not used as a means of transport

(d) None of these

ब्रिटेन में औद्योगिक क्रांति का प्रथम रूप क्या था?

(a) मैनुअल भाग का बड़े पैमाने पर इस्तेमाल किया गया था

(b) पशु और मैनुअल लेबर के स्थान पर नई मशीनों और भाप शक्ति द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया गया था

(c) परिवहन के साधन के रूप में रोड ,रेल व नहर इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया था

(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

16. Which was the principal material for Mechanization that was available in plenty in England?

(a) Coal And magnesium

(b) coal and iron

(c) iron and steel

(d) coal and steel

मशीनीकरण के लिए कौन-सी प्रमुख सामग्री इंग्लैंड में प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध थी?

- (a) कोयला और मैग्नीशियम
- (b) कोयला और लोहा
- (c) लोहा और इस्पात
- (d) कोयला और इस्पात

17. Why were canals built in 18 century?

- (a) To beautify the city
- (b) to transport coal to the cities
- (c) to use the excess money available
- (d) all the above

18 वीं शताब्दी में नहरों का निर्माण क्यों किया गया था?

- (a) शहर को सुशोभित करने के लिए
- (b) शहरों में कोयले का परिवहन करने के लिए
- (c) उपलब्ध अतिरिक्त धन का उपयोग करने के लिए
- (d) उपरोक्त सभी

18. Which of these not caused an industrial revolution in England?

- (a) Political stability
- (b) Need to invent new things
- (c) Understand the working of Machines
- (d) None of these

इनमें से किसके कारण इंग्लैंड में औद्योगिक क्रांति नहीं हुई?

- (a) राजनीतिक स्थिरता
- (b) नई चीजों का आविष्कार करने की जरूरत है
- (c) मशीनों के कामकाज के प्रति समझ विकसित करना

(d) इनमें कोई नहीं

19. Who invented the water frame ?

(a) James Watt

(b) Richard Arkwright

(c) Robert Fulton

(d) Samuel Morse

वाटर फ्रेम का आविष्कार किसने किया?

(a) जेम्स वाट

(b) रिचर्ड आर्कव्राइट

(c) रॉबर्ट फुल्टन

(d) सैमुअल मोर्स

20. What do you understand by Meiji restoration?

(a) Restoration of power back to the public

(b) Restoration of part back to the army head

(c) Restoration of power back to the emperor

(d) Both a and c

मीजी पुनर्स्थापन से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

(a) जनता को वापस सत्ता की बहाली

(b) सेना प्रमुख को वापस आंशिक बहाली

(c) सम्राट को वापस सत्ता की बहाली

(d) दोनों ए और सी

21. Cherokee tribe belonged to which country?

- (a) America
- (b) France
- (c) England
- (d) India

चेरोकी जनजाति किस देश की थी?

- (a) अमेरिका
- (b) फ्रांस
- (c) इंग्लैंड
- (d) भारत

22. The imperialist country Germany is located in which continent?

- (a) Europe
- (b) America
- (c) Asia
- (d) Australia

साम्राज्यवादी देश जर्मनी किस महाद्वीप में स्थित है?

- (a) यूरोप
- (b) अमेरिका
- (c) एशिया
- (d) ऑस्ट्रेलिया

23. What is meant by the term Shogun?

- (a) In Japanese history the hereditary commander-in-chief of the Army
- (b) In Chinese history the hereditary commander-in-chief of the Army
- (c) In French history the hereditary commander-in-chief of the Army

(d) In American history the hereditary commander-in-chief of the Army

शोगुन शब्द का क्या अर्थ है?

- (a) जापानी इतिहास में सेना के वंशानुगत कमांडर-इन-चीफ
- (b) चीनी इतिहास में सेना के वंशानुगत कमांडर-इन-चीफ
- (c) फ्रांसीसी इतिहास में सेना के वंशानुगत कमांडर-इन-चीफ
- (d) अमेरिकी इतिहास में सेना के वंशानुगत कमांडर-इन-चीफ

24. What form of Government was established by meiji constitution?

- (a) Monarchy
- (b) Communalism
- (c) Parliamentary form of Government
- (d) Dictatorship

मीजी संविधान द्वारा किस प्रकार की सरकार की स्थापना की गई?

- (a) राजशाही
- (b) सांप्रदायवादी
- (c) सरकार का संसदीय स्वरूप
- (d) तानाशाही

25. Who Used the term 'Expel Asia'?

- (a) Fukuzawa Zukichi
- (b) Fukuzawa Yukichi
- (c) Fukuzawa Lukichi
- (d) Charles Yukichi

"एक्सपेल एशिया" शब्द का प्रयोग किसने किया?

- (a) फुकुजावा जुकिचिओ

(b)फुकुज़ावा युकिचिओ

(c)फुकुज़ावा लुकिचिओ

(d)चार्ल्स युकिचि

26.What are the four great needs of people, according to Dr Sun yat Sen?

डॉ. सुन यात सेन के अनुसार लोगों की चार बड़ी जरूरतें क्या हैं?

27. Why did the Industrial Revolution occur in England?

इंग्लैंड में औद्योगिक क्रांति क्यों हुई?

28 Elaborate the various causes that led to the Renaissance in Italy?

इटली में पुनर्जागरण के विभिन्न कारणों का वर्णन करें?

29. Describe the early Encounters of the natives with the Europeans in the 17th century?

17वीं शताब्दी में यूरोपीय लोगों के साथ मूल निवासियों की प्रारंभिक मुठभेड़ों का वर्णन करें?

30.When and how did things improve for the natives of the USA and Canada?Discuss

.संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और कनाडा के मूल निवासियों के लिए चीजें कब और कैसे सुधरीं? चर्चा करें

OR/ अथवा

Industrial Revolution occurred as a mixed blessing. Examine and elucidate the statement ?

औद्योगिक क्रांति एक मिश्रित वरदान के रूप में हुई। इस कथन की जांच और व्याख्या करें?

31.In his novel Hard Times, Charles Dickens (1812-70), perhaps the most severe contemporary critic of the horrors of industrialisation for the poor, wrote a fictional account of an industrial town he aptly called Coketown. 'It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and vast piles of building full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a stare of melancholy madness.'

(a) What is the other name used for the Industrial Town?(2)

(b) Why is the town not of red bricks?(2)

OR

(c) What is the colour of the river and why?

चार्ल्स डिकेंस (1812 - 70) औद्योगिकरण के परिणाम स्वरूप गरीबों के लिए जो भयंकर स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई उसका संभवतः सबसे कठोर समकालीन आलोचक थे। उन्होंने अपने उपन्यास 'हार्ड टाइम्स' में एक काल्पनिक औद्योगिक नगर कोक टाउन का बड़ा सटीक वर्णन किया है। "यह एक ईंटों से बना नगर था लेकिन उसकी ईंटों का रंग लाल तभी रह सकता था यदि धुआं और राख से पोत कर बदरंग ना कर दिया होता ; लेकिन हालत यह थी कि यह कस्बा अजीब लाल और काले रंग के मिश्रण से **पुला** था। मानो वह किसी खूंखार आदमी का चेहरा हो। यह मशीनों और उन लंबी गगनचुंबी चिमनिओ का शहर था जिनमें से धुआं के सांघों की अटूट पंक्तियां कभी कुंडलीत न होकर लगातार निकलती रहती थी। इस नगर में एक काली नहर थी और एक नदी भी थी जिसका पानी बदबूदार रंजक गंदगी से भरकर बैंगनी रंग का हो गया था। वहां ढेरों इमारतें थी जो इनके भीतर चलने वाली मशीनों के कारण हरदम कांपती रहती थी और उनकी खिड़कियां हमेशा ही खड़कती रहती थी। और वहां भाप के इंजन का पिस्टन उक्ताहट के साथ ऊपर नीचे होता रहता था मानों किसी हाथी का सिर हो ,जो अपने दुःखभरे पागलपन में आंखें फाड़ एक ही ओर देख रहा हो ।"

(a) औद्योगिक शहर के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाने वाला दूसरा नाम क्या है?

(b) शहर लाल ईंटों का क्यों नहीं है?

अथवा

(c) नदी का रंग क्या है और क्यों?

32. 'At sunset on the day before America [that is, before the Europeans reached there and gave the continent this name], diversity lay at every hand. People spoke in more than a hundred tongues. They lived by every possible combination of hunting, fishing, gathering, gardening, and farming open to them. The quality of soils and the effort required to open and tend them determined some of their choices of how to live. Cultural and social biases determined others. Surpluses of fish or grain or garden plants or meats helped create powerful, tiered societies here but not there. Some cultures had endured for millennia...' – William Macleish, The Day before America.

(a) This passage is taken from which book and is written by whom? (2)

(b) What economic activities did people perform? (2)

or

(c) What are the factors that determine how people live?

अमेरिका की पूर्व संध्या (यानी जब यूरोपीय लोग आए और इस महाद्वीप को उन्होंने अमेरिका नाम दिया) से ठीक पहले तक विविधता हर जगह पर पसरी हुई थी लोग सौ से भी ज्यादा जुबान बोलते थे वह शिकार मछली पकड़ना संग्रह में बागवानी और खेती में से जो जो मुमकिन हो वह सब आजमाते हुए अपनी जीविका कमाते थे। मिट्टी की गुणवत्ता कैसी है और उसके और उसकी इस्तेमाल तथा देखभाल के लिए कितने प्रयास की दरकार है, इसी पर जीने के तरीके का उनका चुनाव निर्भर करता था। सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक पूर्वाग्रह के आधार पर कुछ दूसरी चीजें तय होती थीं। मछली अनाज, बाग के पेड़ पौधे, मांस - इनके **अधिशेष** हमारे यहां ताकतवर, श्रेणीबद्ध समाजों की रचना में मददगार बने, लेकिन वहां नहीं। कुछ संस्कृतियों सहस्र शताब्दियों तक कायम रही।

विलियम मैक्लिश- अमेरिका से पहले का दिन

(a) यह अनुच्छेद किस पुस्तक से लिया गया है और किसके द्वारा लिखा गया है?

(b) लोगों ने कौन-सी आर्थिक गतिविधियाँ कीं?

अथवा

(c) वे कौन से कारक हैं जो यह निर्धारित करते हैं कि लोग कैसे रहते हैं?

33. The Japanese had borrowed their written script from the Chinese in the sixth century. However, since their language is very different from Chinese they developed two phonetic alphabets – hiragana and katakana. Hiragana is considered feminine

because it was used by many women writers in the Heian period (such as Murasaki). It is written using a mixture of Chinese characters and phonetics so that the main part of the word is written with a character – for instance, in ‘going’, ‘go’ would be written with a character and the ‘ing’ in phonetics.

The existence of a phonetic syllabary meant that knowledge spread from the elites to the wider society relatively quickly. In the 1880s it was suggested that Japanese develop a completely phonetic script, or adopt a European language. Neither was done.

- (a) From whom did the Japanese borrow their script ?
- (b) Name the two scripts used by the Japanese ?

OR

Name the women authors who used these scripts?

जापानी भाषा एक साथ 3 लिपियों का प्रयोग करती है। इनमें से एक कांजी जापानियों ने चीनियों से छठी शताब्दी में ली। चूंकि उनकी भाषा चीनी भाषा से बहुत अलग है, उन्होंने दो ध्वन्यात्मक वर्णमाला का विकास किया- हीरागाना और कताकाना। हीरागाना नारी सुलभ समझी जाती है क्योंकि हैआन काल में बहुत सी लेखिका इसकी इस्तेमाल करती थी जैसे कि मुरासाकी। यह चीनी चित्रात्मक चिन्हों और ध्वन्यात्मक अक्षरों (हीरा गाना अथवा कताकाना) को मिलाकर लिखी जाती है। शब्द का प्रमुख भाग कानजी के चिन्ह से लिखा जाता है और बाकी का हीरागाना में।

ध्वन्यात्मक अक्षरमाला की मौजूदगी के चलते ज्ञान कुलीन वर्गों से व्यापक समाज में काफी तेजी से फैल सका। 1880 के दशक में सुझाव दिया गया कि जापानी या तो पूरी तरह से ध्वन्यात्मक लिपि का विकास करें या कोई यूरोपीय भाषा अपना ले। दोनों में से कुछ भी नहीं किया गया।

- (a) जापानियों ने अपनी लिपि किससे उधार ली थी ?
- (b) जापानियों द्वारा प्रयोग की जाने वाली दो लिपियों के नाम लिखिए ?

अथवा

उन महिला लेखकों के नाम बताइए जिन्होंने इन लिपियों का इस्तेमाल किया?

34.. On an Outline map of the world mark the following

- a.China
- b.Japan

c.Canberra

d.Mexico

e.Brazil

विश्व के रूपरेखा मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को चिन्हित करें:

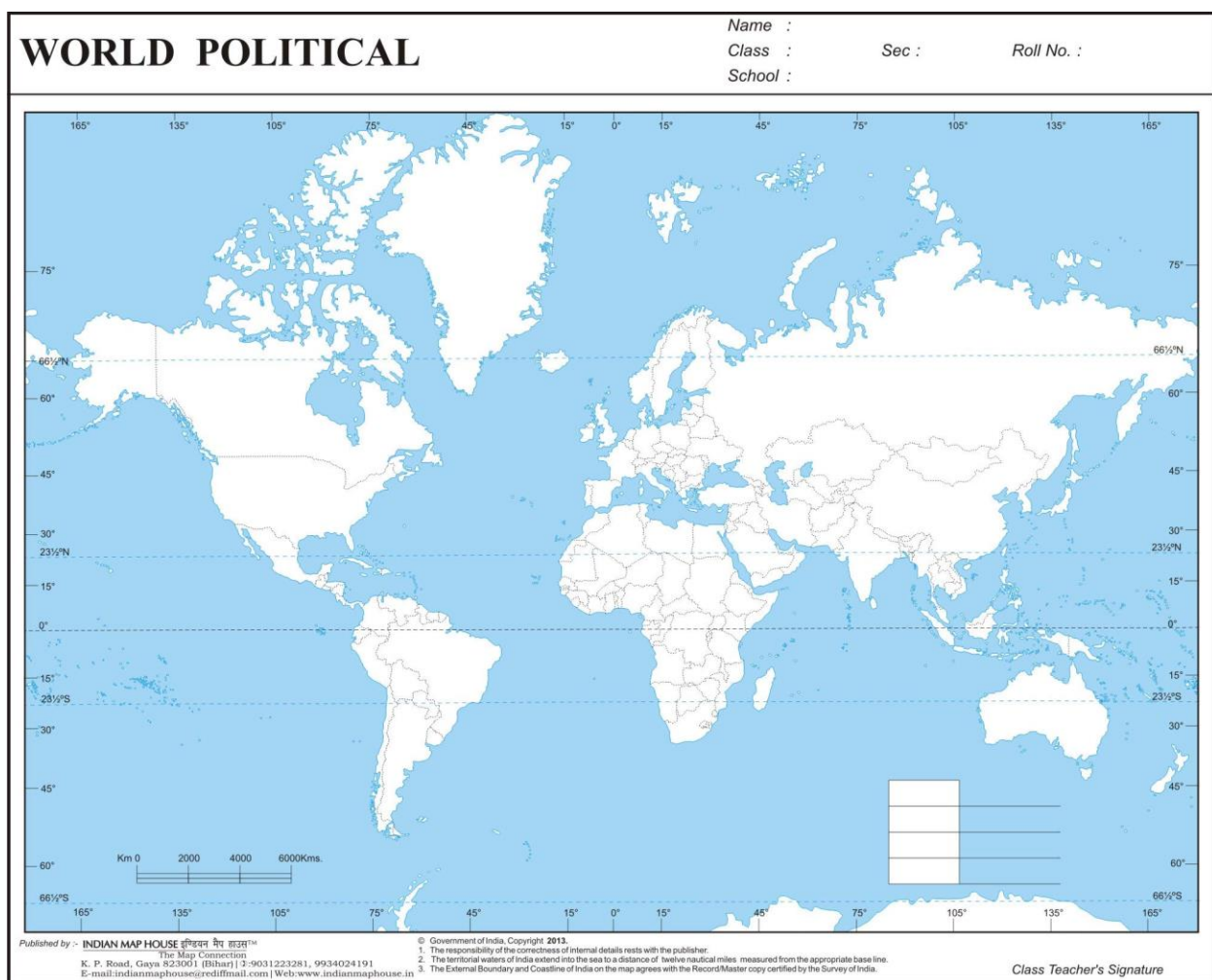
a चीन

b. जापान

c .कैनबरा

d .मेक्सिको

e.ब्राजील



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MODEL QUESTION PAPER-II

Marking Scheme

Class 11

second term

- 1 both a and b
- 2 Cicero
- 3 Oliver Goldsmith
- 4 The Hard times
- 5 Nedd Lund
- 6 France
- 7 Meeting place
- 8 Shogun
- 9 Sun yat sen
- 10 To partition
- 11 Rebirth
- 12 The thirst to earn name and fame
- 13 A great poet and historian of Italy
- 14 Venice
- 15 Animal and human labour was replaced by new machines
- 16 Coal and iron
- 17 To transport coal to the cities
- 18 D. none of these
- 19 Richard Arkwright
- 20 Restoration of power to the emperor
- 21 America
- 22 Europe
- 23 Hereditary commander in chief of the army
- 24 Parliamentary form of government
- 25 Yukichi
- 26.Clothing,food, housing and transportation
- 27.Availability of raw material,capital imperialism,coal mining all other relevant points

28. Italy was the heart of the Roman Empire, scholarly activities, development of new ideas,Vast trading links

29. The natives were very friendly and helpful.they shared the resources with Europeans and hunted for them

30. By 1970 they were read in universities, books written on their plight. Books like why weren't we told.

Or

Industrial revolution had many advantages as well as disadvantages both of these are to be discussed

31. Read from the passage

32. Read from the passage

33. Read from the passage

34. On the map
