



SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOK BACK HEADING QUESTIONS LESSON WISE ANSWERS

LESSON: - 1

1. Causes for the rise of imperialism:

- The Later part of the nineteenth century saw extreme nationalistic ideals in Europe
- It was 'White Man's burben' to civilize the backward and Uncivilized native people of Africa and Asia.
- To achieve a balance with their neighbours and competitors.
- Germany and Italy were unified. Many nations developed pride over their race, culture and language and started felling superior to other countires.

2. Battle of Plassey and Buxar:

- Siraj-ud-Daulah
- Lord Wellesley
- Doctrine of Lapse
- In 1858

3. Imperialism in China:

- The trade with these foreign powers was restricted to the cities of Canton and Macao from 1757 by the Chinese Emperor. But the Europeans were irritated by the Chinese behavior.
- Tea & Coffee
- Empress Dowager, Known as Old Buddha
- U.S.A. and England

4. Boxer Rebellion:

- China was defeated by Japan
- Formosa Island
- The Empress Dowager, known as old Buddha decided to divert the public anger against her. She made the Chinese youths turn their anger towards the foreign powers which led to the outbreak of Boxer Rebellion.
- The Boxers attacked the British, French, German, Japanese and U.S. settlements and all the Christians in 1899.

LESSON: - 2

1. Ambition of Germany:

- Kaiser William II
- Germany believed that his country alone was competent to rule the whole world.
- He could not tolerate the British saying that the sun never sets in the British Empire.
- Heligoland in North Sea

2. Balkan Problem:

- Serbia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Montenegro
- By the Treaty of London
- Dispute arose between Serbia and Bulgaria in sharing the spoils of the war. In 1913, the other Balkan countries declared war on Bulgaria.
- Bulgaria was defeated and Serbia gained more territories. Turkey and Bulgaria approached Germany to regain their territories.

3. Immediate cause:

- In 1908
- Francis Ferdinand
- Francis Ferdinand and his wife Isabella were assasinated by a Serbian lad at Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia.
- Austria sent an ultimatum to Serbia ignored the ultimatum. Austria declared war on Serbia on 28th July 1914.



4. Course of the War:

- a. The First World War began in July, 28, 1914 and lasted till November, 11, 1918.
- b. The countries which were on the side of Germany were called as the Central Powers.
- c. Those on the side of Britain as the Allies.
- d. Artillery, Tanks and Submarines were used in the war.

5. War in the Near East Front:

- a. In October 1914
- b. Turkey entered the war extending her support to the Central Powers. This was a terrible blow because communications between Russia and the Allies were cut off.
- c. The British made an attempt to capture Gallipoli Peninsula with a view of controlling the Dardanelles and capturing Constantinople.
- d. The Dardanelles expedition was an utter failure.

6. Results of the War:

- a. It was on the Fourteen Points put forward by President Woodrow Wilson the terms of the treaties were drafted.
- b. Germany surrendered Alsace and Lorraine to France
- c. Monarchy was abolished in Germany, Russia, Austria and Turkey.
- d. Czechoslovakia, Poland

7. League of Nations:

- a. The League of Nations Society(1915), The World League for Peace(1917), The League of free nations Association(1918) and the League of Nations Union.
- b. Geneva in Switzerland
- c. The member nations should solve the problems arising among themselves only through the League of Nations. They should wait atleast for three months to hear from the League of Nations.
- d. In 1931.

LESSON: - 3

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt:

- a. In 1932
- b. FDR
- c. "I pledge you, I pledge, myself to a New Deal for the Americans".
- d. New Deal

2. Effects of Relief Measures:

- a. It restored confidence among the people.
- b. It laid a firm foundation for industrial prosperity and led to increased production.
- c. Restriction on hours of work are now accepted as part of the American pattern of life.
- d. New Deal

LESSON: - 4

1. Fascist Party:

- a. Benito Mussolini
- b. "Believe, Obey, Fight and The more Force, The more Honour"
- c. 'Exaltation of the State, Protection of Private property and Soirited Foreign Policy'.
- d. 'Everything within the state, Nothing against the state, Nothing outside the state'.

2. Achievements of Fascism:

- a. The Charter of Labour
- b. The "Charter of Labour" issued by him provided great relief to workers. Industries were freed from the strike epidamic.



- c. Mussolini took several measures to increase production. Marshes were drained. Canals were dug.
- d. In 1929

3. Aggressive Foreign Policy of Mussolini:

- a. "Italy must expand or perish".
- b. In 1939
- c. Sicily
- d. Mussolini was shot dead by his own country men in 1945.

LESSON: - 5

1. Adolf Hitler:

- a. Austria in 1889
- b. Custom officer
- c. He organized a group of men called the National Socialists in 1919, He gave his group a programme, a symbol and Uniform. The followers of Hitler were called 'Brown Shirts'.
- d. Mein Kampf (My struggle)

2. Hitler's Aggressive policy:

- a. He followed the policy of aggression and conquered territories to accommodate the growing population and to accumulate resources.
- b. He pulled Germany out of the League of Nations in 1933. In 1936, he reoccupied Rhine land, the demilitarized zone and violated the Locarno treaty of 1925.
- c. Hitler demanded the right to construct a military road connecting East Prussia with Germany through Poland and also the surrender of Danzig.
- d. 1st September 1939.

LESSON: - 6

1. Causes of the Second World War:

- a. Rome – Berlin Tokyo Axis
- b. After the First World War, the World was witnessed the rise of new ideologies such as Democracy, Communism, Fascism and Nazism.
- c. Policy of Appeasement
- d. Germany Nationalist (Nazi) party, preached a racist brand of Nazism.

2. Operation Barbaressa:

- a. In 1914
- b. Hitler despised communism and wished to destroy in the land of its birth.
- c. Hitler ordered a large attack on the Yugoslavia and Greek.
- d. By the End of April.

3. End of the war:

- a. Normandy
- b. They were joined by the secret underground French forces.
- c. He committed suicide.
- d. America dropped atom bombs on the cities of Hiroshima on August 6, and Nagasaki on August 9, 1945.

4. Results of the war:

- a. Japan was occupied by American forces under General Mc Arthur.
- b. America and Russia emerged as Super Powers.



c. India, Burma, Egypt, Ceylon and Malaya fought for their freedom and won their freedom from Britain, Philippines from America. Indo-China from France and Indonesia from the Dutch got their independence.

d. The United Nations Organisation was set up to maintain International peace and harmony. The organization worked hard to maintain international cooperation and for the promotion human welfare.

LESSON:- 7

1. Organs of the UNO:

- a. The General Assembly, The Security Council, The Economic and Social Council, The Trusteeship Council, The International Court of Justice, The Secretariat.
- b. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was elected as the President of the General Assembly in 1953.
- c. The Trusteeship Council looks after certain Territories placed under the Trusteeship of the UNO.
- d. The Secretary General is the Chief Administrative Officer of the UNO. He is appointed by the General Assembly on the advise of the Security Council for a period of five years.

2. Major achievements of the UNO:

- a. Nuclear Test Ban Treaties (NTBT) in 1963 and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1996
- b. In the UN Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.
- c. "Agenda 21"
- d. The UNO played a vital role in the Suez Canal crisis of 1956.

LESSON:- 8

1. Organs of the EU:

- a. European Parliament
- b. It acts as the EU's executive arm and it is responsible for initiating legislation and the day to day running of the EU.
- c. Luxemburg
- d. The European Central Bank

2. Achievements of EU:

- a. €
- b. Euro eliminated foreign exchange hurdles encountered by companies doing business across European border and promotes free trade policy.
- c. 27 members
- d. The independent European Research Council allocated funds to European or national research projects.

LESSON: 9

1. Political causes for the Revolt of 1857:

- a. Lord Wellesley
- b. Doctrine of Lapse
- c. The British ordered the successors to give their ancestral palace and Redfort.
- d. By Stopping pension to Nanasaheb adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II

2. Revolt at Cownpore:

- a. Nana saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II joined the revolt at Cawnpore.
- b. Many Englishmen surrendered by English Men, Women and Children were mercilessly massacred.
- c. Sir Colin Camphell with able commander
- d. By the Middle of November 1857



3. Revolt at Central India:

- a. Rani Lakshmi Bai
- b. Gwalior
- c. She was killed in the battle in June 1858
- d. Tantia Tope escaped but he was captured and put to death

LESSON:- 10

1. Brahma Samaj:

- a. Raja Ram Mohan Rai
- b. He learnt Arabic, Sanskrit and Persian. Later on he learnt English, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages.
- c. "Precepts of Jesus Christ"
- d. The Brahma Samaj believed in a 'Universal religion' based on the principle of one supreme God.

2. Arya Samaj:

- a. Mul Shankar
- b. Swami Virjanand
- c. 'Go back to Vedas'
- d. Women Education, Intercaste marriage and Inter dining.

3. The Theosophical Society:

- a. Madame Blavatsky and an American Colonel Henry. S. Olcott in USA
- b. To preach about God and Wisdom
- c. Mrs. Annie Besant
- d. Adyar in Chennai

4. Ramakrishna Mission:

- a. He was a religious reformer (or) He was a priest in the Dakshineswar Kali Temple.
- b. Swami Vivekananda
- c. In 1893, Chicago in the USA.
- d. Swami Vivekananda

5. Aligarh Movement:

- a. Aligarh Movement
- b. Hindu – Muslim Unity
- c. The establishment of the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875.
- d. Tahzil-ud-Akhlaq

6. Dr. B.R. Ambedhkar:

- a. Dr. B.R. Ambedhkar
- b. Dr. B.R. Ambedhkar
- c. Bharath Ratna in 1990
- d. To give the untouchables the right to draw water from the public tank the Manusmriti publicly.

LESSON: 11

1. Factors leading to the rise of National Movement:

- a. They inspired the people with the ideas of self-respect and self-confidence. They encouraged people to fight against the foreign rule.
- b. In 1878
- c. "Divide and Rule"
- d. As an inferior and uncivilized



2. The Indian National Congress:

- a. In 1885
- b. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British civil servant
- c. Bombay, W.C. Bannerjee
- d. Dadabai Naroji, Surendranath Banerjee, Madan Mohan Malavya, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Gopala Krishna Gokale, Pheroze Shah Metha, G. Subramaniya Iyer.

3. Extremists:

- a. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai and Arabind Ghosir
- b. "Swaraj is my Birth Right and I shall have it".
- c. Ganapathi & Shivaji
- d. The Militant nationalists desired to change not only the aim of the congress but also the means to attain it.

4. Jallian Wala Bagh Tragedy:

- a. Two prominent leaders of Punjab Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew were arrested on April 13, 1919.
- b. More than 10,000 people had gathered in Jallian Wala Bagh at Amitsar to protest peacefully against the arrest of their leaders.
- c. General Dyer
- d. Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest against this incident

LESSON:- 12

1. Simon Comission:

- a. To enquire into the working of the Act of 1919 and to suggest further measures to improve Indian administration.
- b. All the members of this commission were English men. It did not have any Indian member. The fact that no Indian was included to review the conditions and plans for the future of their own country was on insult to the Indians.
- c. Go Back Simon
- d. Lala Lajpat Rai

2. The August Offer:

- a. In 1940
- b. Dominion Status for India, after the war
- c. For framing the Indian Constitution
- d. Indian

3. The Mount Battern Plan:

- a. Lord Mount Battern
- b. Lord Mount Battern
- c. According to this plan India had to be divided into two independent countries namely Indian Union and the Pakistan Union. The Princely States were given the option to join remain independent.
- d. Both the Congress and the Muslim League accepted this plan

LESSON: 13

1. C. Rajagopalachariyar:

- a. December 10th 1878 at Thovarappalli
- b. He resigned his Chief Ministership in 1939 in protest against the use of Indian men and materials in the second world war by the British Government without their concern.
- c. Kula kalvi thittam
- d. For his diplomatic skills



2. K. Kamaraj:

- a. Taking part in Vaikam Sathyagraha in 1924.
- b. Alipore Jail
- c. He hoisted the Indian National flag in Sathyamoorthy's house in 1947.
- d. He died on October 2nd 1975.

LESSON:- 14

1. The Justice Party:

- a. T.M. Nair and Thiyagaraya Chetty.
 - b. In 1920
 - c. In 1937
 - d. The Justice Party government set right the imbalances in the representation of different communities and improved the status of Depressed Classes.
- In 1925 Andra University and 1929 Annamalai University were opened.

2. Self Respect Movement:

- a. E.V. Ramasamy Periyar
- b. To spread and execute his ideas and policies
- c. In 1925
- d. Widow Re – Marriage Act, Women's Right to Property Act, Abolition of Devadasi Act.

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