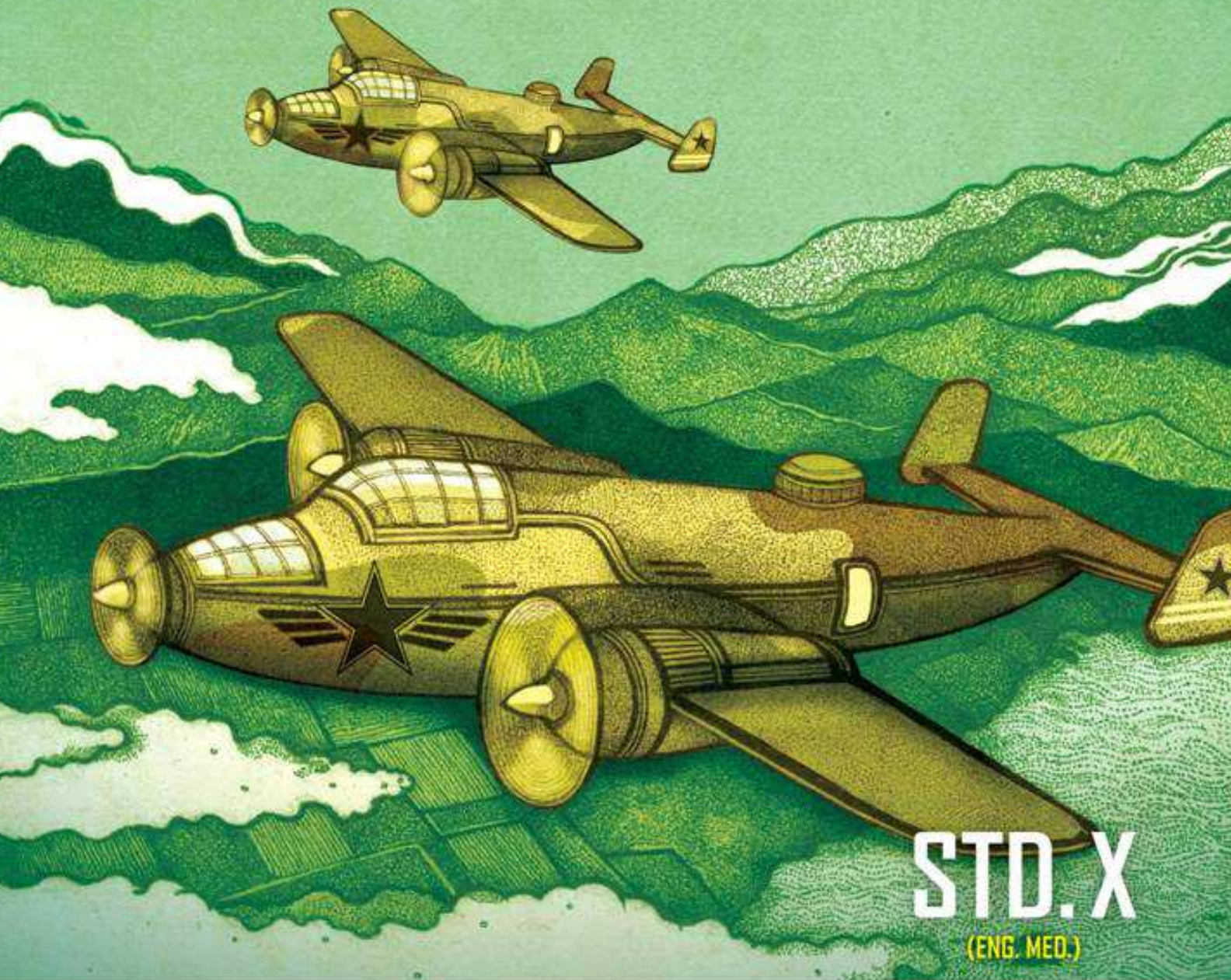




SOCIAL SCIENCE PART - 1

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

BASED ON MAHARASHTRA STATE BOARD SYLLABUS



Target Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Written as per the revised syllabus prescribed by the Maharashtra State Board
of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Pune.

Social Sciences – Part I

History and Political Science

Std. X

Fifth Edition: March 2016

Salient Features

- Exhaustive coverage of syllabus in Question Answer Format.
- Covers answers to all Textual Questions.
- Self Evaluative in nature.
- Simple and Lucid language.
- Includes Important Dates to Remember, Key Terms and Important Names to Remember.
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Preface

In the case of good books, the point is not how many of them you can get through, but rather how many can get through to you.

“**Std. X: History and Political Science**” is a complete and thorough guide extensively drafted to boost the student’s confidence. The book covers the entire syllabus in question answer format. Each and every topic is divided into subtopics for better understanding of concepts. The format of this book not only helps the student to understand the concepts but also helps to write the answers based on the concepts. A section of Important Dates to Remember, Key Terms and Important Names to Remember, is given at end of all the chapters for reference. Additionally, we have provided Question Papers at the end of each chapter [20 Marks for History and 10 Marks for Political Science] which will facilitate revision and practice for the student. The book also includes two Model Question Papers as per the latest paper pattern of State Board.

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we’ve nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we’d love to hear from you.

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A book affects eternity; one can never tell where its influence stops.

Best of luck to all the aspirants!

Yours faithfully,
Publisher

Paper Pattern

History

- Q.1. (A)** Complete the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given in the brackets.
(3 sentences will be given with 3 options each) (1 mark each) (3)
- (B)** Match the correct pairs.
(3 correct pairs need to be matched) (1 mark each) (3)
- Q.2.** Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each.
(3 questions will be given. Answer any 2) (2 marks each) (4)
- Q.3.** Give reasons for the following statements in 25 to 30 words each.
(3 statements will be given. Answer any 2) (2 marks each) (4)
- Q.4.** Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words each.
(3 questions will be given. Answer any 2) (3 marks each) (6)
- Q.5.** Answer the following questions in 60 to 80 words each.
(3 questions will be given. Answer any 2) (4 marks each) (8)

Political Science

- Q.6.** Fill in the blanks with a suitable word from those given in the brackets.
(3 sentences will be given with 4 options each) (1 mark each) (3)
- Q.7.** Answer the following questions in one sentence.
(5 questions will be given. Answer any 3) (1 mark each) (3)
- Q.8.** State whether the following statements are True or False with reasons.
(3 statements will be given. Answer any 2) (2 marks each) (4)
- Q.9.** Answer the following questions in about 25 to 30 words.
(2 questions will be given. Answer any 1) (2 marks) (2)

Total Marks 40

Chapterwise Distribution of Marks

History

No.	Title	Marks	Marks with options
1.	Imperialism	06	09
2.	20 th Century – Age of Conflict	12	17
3.	Emancipation of Asia and Africa	04	05
4.	World after Second World War	06	08
	Total	28	39

Political Science

No.	Title	Marks	Marks with options
1.	Democracy	03	04
2.	Political Parties	02	04
3.	Democracy and Diversity	03	04
4.	Challenges before Democracy	04	06
	Total	12	18

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*Textual questions are represented by * marks.*

Intext questions are represented by # marks.

Questions based on additional information are represented by ● marks.

01 Imperialism

A. Geographical Discoveries and Imperialism

Q.1.A. Complete the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given in the brackets.

The Background

- *1. The imperialism in the modern period is a result of _____ revolution.
(French, **Industrial**, Russian)

Geographical Discoveries

- *2. The Ottoman Turks conquered _____ in the year 1453.
(**Constantinople**, Calicut, Kolkata)
3. The terrestrial way, a short route to Asia was closed down for the _____ traders.
(American, Russian, **European**)
4. The traders in Europe were curious to begin trade in the _____ nations.
(western, **eastern**, central)
- *5. Portuguese King _____ motivated the navigators. [Mar 14, Jul 15]
(William, **Henry**, Nicholas)
6. On the assumption of _____, the earth is not flat but round, the navigators discovered unknown regions in the world.
(**Copernicus**, Galileo, Newton)
7. In the 15th century, Christopher Columbus, _____, Amerigo Vespucci discovered the northern, eastern and central parts of the American continent respectively.
(**John Cabot**, Vasco da Gama, Henry)
8. Between 1606 and 1732, England set up _____ colonies in the eastern coast of North America.
(13, 3, 31)
9. _____ found out the sea route to India.
(**Vasco da Gama**, Christopher Columbus, John Cabot)
10. The Portuguese Sailor _____ was killed during his voyage.
(Christopher Columbus, **Ferdinand Magellan**, Amerigo Vespucci)

The Imperialism

11. Imperialism was caused by _____.
(**colonialism**, feudalism, socialism)

Reasons for Imperialism

12. The entire nations of Asia and Africa were brought under the imperial rule by _____.
(1915, **1914**, 1912)
13. _____ motivated the creation of modern weapons.
(**Science**, Communication, Literature)
14. Huge deposits of Gold and Silver were found in _____.
(Asia, **Africa**, France)
15. Asian nations were rich in the production of _____.
(cotton, **spices**, jute)
16. The greatness of a nation was decided by the number of _____ under it.
(**colonies**, weapons, ships)
17. The European nations wanted to spread _____ throughout the world.
(**christianity**, humanity, socialism)

Economic Imperialism

- *18. It is considered that _____ is the origin of Industrial Revolution. [Mar 15]
(France, **England**, Germany)
19. The industrial upheaval gave rise to _____.
(feudalism, **capitalism**, socialism)
20. The _____ expansion moulded a new form of Imperialism.
(**capitalist**, socialist, feudalist)

Various forms of Imperial Domination

21. In order to achieve the imperial objectives, the European nations implemented _____ policy.
(Credit, **Divide and Rule**, Monetary)



B. Match the pairs.

*1.

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
i.	Vasco da Gama	a.	Circumnavigated the earth by sea-route.
ii.	Amerigo Vespucci	b.	New sea route to India.
iii.	Ferdinand Magellan	c.	The northern, eastern and central parts of America.
		d.	Astrolabe

Ans: (i – b), (ii – c), (iii – a)

2.

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
i.	Constantinople	a.	Henry
ii.	Portuguese King	b.	Ferdinand Magellan
iii.	Portuguese Sailor	c.	Istanbul
		d.	King Ashok

Ans: (i – c), (ii – a), (iii – b)

Q.2. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each.

The Background

1. Which revolutions have played a key role in the modern history of the world?

- Ans: i. The American war of Independence, French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution have played a key role in the modern history of the world.
- ii. Industrial revolution was a significant development during the eighteenth century. Imperialism was a result of this revolution.

2. In the olden times, what ambitious motive did the Kings have? What was its result?

- Ans: i. In the olden times, the Kings had the ambition of dominating the neighbouring or distant regions.
- ii. This royal ambition gave rise to the Greek, Roman and Turkish empires.

3. What was the source of inspiration of the traditional imperialism?

- Ans: i. The source of inspiration of the traditional imperialism consisted of regional pride and display of the army.

- ii. The Kings and Emperors gave less importance to the acquisition of wealth and financial profits, while expanding their territories.

Geographical Discoveries

4. What was the significance of Constantinople in European trade?

- Ans: i. Constantinople (Istanbul) was the shortest route to Asia.
- ii. It was captured by Ottoman Turks in the year 1453.
- iii. Due to this, the route was closed down for the European traders and the European trade came to a halt.

5. Which conditions encouraged the European sailors to discover new sea routes?

- Ans: i. The European traders were curious to begin trade in eastern nations.
- ii. Henry, the king of Portugal motivated the navigators.
- iii. The sailors were also inspired by the European kings and traders.
- iv. Instruments such as sailor's compass, astrolabe, newly designed maps and directive books proved helpful during the voyage.

The Imperialism

*6. Give the meaning of the word 'Imperialism' and write the definition. [Mar 15]

- Ans: i. The word 'Imperialism' has been derived from a Latin word 'imperium' meaning 'rights or rule'.
- ii. Imperialism can be defined as the domination of an undeveloped nation by a developed nation by virtue of establishing a colony.
- iii. In other words, imperialism consists in an absolute domination of one nation by another nation.

Economic Imperialism

*7. What is Economic Imperialism?

- Ans: i. The imperialism carried out with an objective to bring profits to the nation, by exploiting the natural resources of an undeveloped nation, by means of economic and political dominance is called Economic Imperialism.
- ii. Economic Imperialism also means economic domination of one nation by another nation.



Q.3. Give reasons for the following statements in 25 to 30 words each.

Geographical Discoveries

***1. The Europeans felt the need for finding out new sea routes.**

- Ans:** i. In 1453, Constantinople (Istanbul) was captured by the Ottoman Turks.
- ii. The terrestrial way, a short route to Asia was thus closed down for the European traders.
- iii. As there was an increase in the business in Europe, and the short route was under the control of the Turks, the Europeans felt the need for finding out new sea routes.

Reasons for Imperialism

2. Scientific inventions gave rise to imperialism.

- Ans:** i. The extraordinary inventions brought about by the scientists, right from John Kay up to Wright Brothers, provided momentum to the life of the people.
- ii. The inventions of steam power, electricity, coal and iron brought about a radical change in the means of transport and communication.
- iii. Science also motivated the creation of modern weapons which gave an impetus to the imperial ambitions of human beings.

As a result, imperialism grew in many nations.

3. *Europeans started to discover new markets.

OR

Europeans felt an urgent need to find out new markets.

- Ans:** i. During industrial revolution, production increased due to machines.
- ii. The pace of production of goods went up.
- iii. As a consequence, it became difficult for the nations to sell the products within their national boundaries.

Hence, Europeans started to discover new markets.

4. European nations turned their imperial attention towards Asia and Africa.

- Ans:** i. Due to industrial revolution, the production of goods increased, leading to an increased demand of raw materials.
- ii. The markets in Europe were of competitive nature, thereby Europeans had to sell their goods at a cheaper price.
- iii. This could only be achieved by cutting down the production expenses and purchasing the raw materials from cheaper sources.
- iv. The nations in Asia and Africa were rich in terms of natural resources.

Thus, with a view of taking advantage of these natural resources, the European nations turned their imperial attention towards Asia and Africa.

Economic Imperialism

***5. Economic Imperialism started in Europe.**

- Ans:** i. Economic imperialism was based on the objective of bringing profit to the nation by exploiting the natural resources of the undeveloped nations through economic and political dominance.
- ii. Industrial revolution originated in England, which was later followed by other European Nations.
- iii. The industrial upheaval gave rise to capitalism which led to financial prosperity of the European nations.
- iv. The foundation of the European capitalist economic system was based on the production and exchange of goods.
- v. The European nations endeared this new form of imperialism leading to the initiation of Economic Imperialism in Europe.

Q.4. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words each.

Geographical Discoveries

1. Write about the geographical discoveries in the period between 15th – 17th century.

- Ans:** i. In the 15th century, Christopher Columbus, John Cabot and Amerigo Vespucci discovered the northern, eastern and central parts of the American continent respectively.



- ii. Between 1606 – 1732, England set up thirteen colonies in the eastern coast of North America.
- iii. Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India.
- iv. Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese Sailor set out a voyage to circumnavigate the earth. However, he was killed during the voyage and his companions completed his dream project.
- v. Spain, Portugal, Holland, England and France also established many colonies in the newly discovered regions.

The Imperialism

***2. What is the meaning of colonization?**

- Ans:**
- i. One country's people dominating the other country's specific territories and settling down there means colonization.
 - ii. After colonization, the dominating country establishes its economic control and military power to extend its territories.
 - iii. Imperialism was carried out through colonization whereby, many European nations established their colonies in the Asian and African continents.

Reasons for Imperialism

3. What attempts were made by the European nations to spread Christianity?

- Ans:**
- i. The European nations were bent upon spreading Christianity throughout the world.
 - ii. They believed that white man's religion and culture were superior.
 - iii. The British put their foot in India with 'a pair of scales and a copy of the Bible'. The Bible stood for the propagation of Christian religion.
 - iv. Establishment of the colonies was followed by the entry of missionaries.
 - v. The Europeans established several missions with the sole purpose of propagating their religion.

Various Forms of Imperial Domination

***4. What are the various forms of Imperial domination? Write any four of them.**

Ans: The European nations created imperial domination over the Asian and African continents in various ways. Some of these are as given below:

i. Political Dominance:

The European nations imposed political dependence, ensured security to nations and executed 'Divide and Rule' Policy for gaining profits.

ii. Business Monopoly (Control of Trade):

The European nations brought compulsory business agreements, thereby creating business monopoly.

iii. Propagation of Religion:

The European nations propagated christianity, thereby imposing their imperial culture on the nations of Asia and Africa.

iv. Economic Dominance:

European Nations adopted the policy of economic imperialism by which they economically dominated the colonies in the following manner:

- a. Capturing the colonies for raw materials and selling the finished products in the colonial markets.
- b. Taking possession of the places with military importance.

v. Financial Policy:

The European nations improved their financial situation by imposing restrictions on the colonies and securing trade concessions.

Q.5. Answer the following question in 60 to 80 words.

Reasons for Imperialism

1. *Write the reasons for imperialism.

OR

State any three reasons for imperialism.

[Oct 14]

Ans: The European nations changed due to the Renaissance movement, developing a crave for modern imperialism. Due to this craving, Asian and African regions were brought under the imperial rule by 1914. The reasons for imperialism were:



- i. Scientific Inventions:**
 - a. The inventions of Steam Power, Electricity, Coal and Iron revolutionized the means of transport and communication.
 - b. Science also motivated the creation of modern weapons which gave an impetus to the imperial ambitions of human beings.
- ii. Industrial Revolution:**
 - a. Industrial Revolution boosted Modern Imperialism.
 - b. During Industrial revolution, production increased due to machines.
 - c. As a result, it became difficult for the European nations to sell the products within their national boundaries.
 - d. So, an urgent need was felt to find out new markets.
- iii. Need for Raw Material:**
 - a. An increase in production led to scarcity of raw materials.
 - b. European markets were of competitive nature, which compelled the traders to sell their products at a cheaper price.
 - c. This was achieved by cutting down the production expenses and purchasing the raw materials from cheaper sources.
 - d. As colonies were the chief source of raw materials, European nations increased their imperial motives in these nations.
- iv. Prosperity of Asia and Africa:**
 - a. The Asian and African continents were rich in terms of natural resources.
 - b. The Asian nations were rich in the production of spices, whereas the African continent had huge deposits of Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Iron and Coal.
 - c. To take advantage of these natural resources, European nations brought Asian and African nations under their imperial rule.
- v. Rise of new European nations:**
 - a. The nations like Germany and Italy were on their rise.
 - b. In order to satisfy their desire, these emerging nations adopted aggressive imperialism by seeking inspiration from England.
- vi. Ambition of Political Domination:**
 - a. The European nations were involved in a tussle of winning terrestrial and marine military posts of strategic importance.
 - b. The greatness of a nation was decided by the number of colonies under its control.
 - c. This imperial expansion created a sense of suspicion among the European nations.
 - d. The attempts of colonization increased and the nations began to strengthen their security.
- vii. Propagation of Religion:**
 - a. The European nations wanted to spread Christianity throughout the world.
 - b. They believed that white man's religion and culture were superior.
 - c. Establishment of colonies was followed by the entry of Christian missionaries for the sole purpose of spreading their religion.
- viii. Weakness of Asian and African nations:**
 - a. The Asian and African nations were weak from political and economic point of view.
 - b. These nations were greatly damaged by invasions and feudalism.
 - c. Taking advantage of these situations, the powerful European nations brought them under their imperial reign.



Important Events To Remember

Year	Event	Significance/Effects/Reasons
1453	Constantinople (Istanbul) was captured by the Ottoman Turks.	The terrestrial way, the short route to Asia was closed down for the European traders. Thus, Europeans felt the need for finding out new sea routes.
1606-1732	England set up thirteen colonies in the eastern coast of North America.	—
1914	Asia and Africa were brought under the imperial rule.	The European nations changed due to the Renaissance Movement, developing a crave for modern imperialism. Because of this craving, the entire regions under Asia and Africa were brought under the imperial rule.

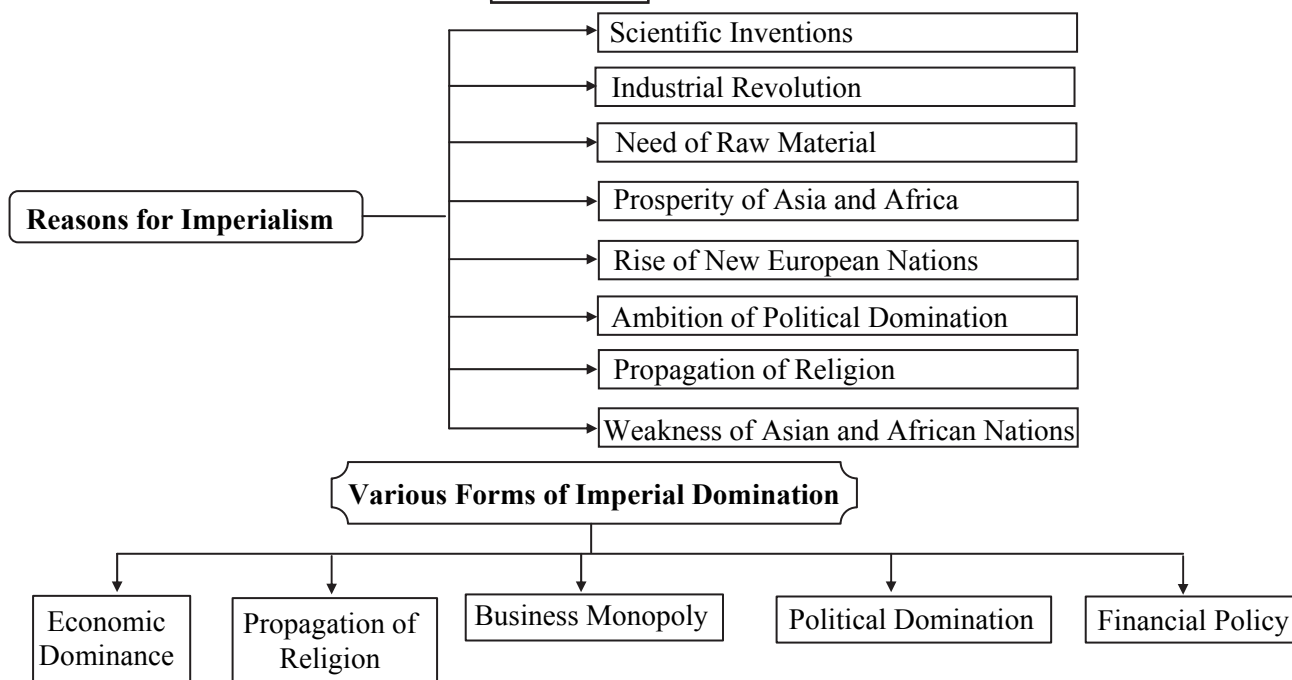
Key Terms

1.	Divide and Rule Policy	The ‘Divide and Rule Policy’ refers to a strategy that breaks up existing power structures and prevents smaller power groups from linking up. The main aim of this policy is to achieve profits. Eg. The Britishers used the ‘Divide and Rule policy’ to divide the people of India on the basis of their religion and gain control of the various smaller territories of India.
2.	Imperialism	“Domination of an undeveloped nation by a developed nation”.
3.	Cut-throat Competition	A competitive or fierce situation.

Important Names To Remember

Christopher Columbus, John Cabot, Amerigo Vespucci	These sailors, discovered the northern, eastern and central parts of the American continent.
Vasco da Gama	Discovered the sea route to India.
Ferdinand Magellan	A Portuguese Sailor, who intended to circumnavigate the earth but was killed on his voyage.

Flowchart





Question Paper

Total Marks: 20

1. A. Complete the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given in the brackets: [3]

- i. The Ottoman Turks conquered _____ in the year 1453.
(Constantinople, Calicut, Kolkata)
- ii. Portuguese King _____ motivated the navigators.
(William, Henry, Nicholas)
- iii. The imperialism in the modern period is a result of _____ revolution.
(French, Industrial, Russian)

B. Match the following: [2]

	Group 'A'		Group 'B'
i.	Ferdinand Magellan	a.	The northern, eastern and central parts of America
ii.	Amerigo Vespucci	b.	New sea route to India
		c.	Circumnavigated the earth by sea-route.

2. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each (any two): [4]

- i. Which revolutions have played a key role in the modern history of the world?
- ii. Give the meaning of the word 'Imperialism' and write the definition.
- iii. What is economic imperialism?

3. Give reasons for the following statements in 25 to 30 words each (any two): [4]

- i. Scientific inventions gave rise to Imperialism.
- ii. The Europeans felt the need for finding out new sea routes.
- iii. Economic imperialism started in Europe.

4. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words each (any one): [3]

- i. What is the meaning of colonization?
- ii. What attempts were made by the European nations to spread Christianity?

5. Answer the following questions in 60 to 80 words each (any one): [4]

- i. Write the reasons for imperialism.
- ii. What are the various forms of Imperial Domination?



B. Imperialism in Asia

Q.1.A. Complete the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given in the brackets.

Imperialism in India

1. In 1498 AD, Vasco da Gama, came to the Calicut port of India via _____ peninsula.
(**South African**, South Asian, East African)
2. Calicut is a port on the _____ coast of India.
(**western**, eastern, southern)
- *3. Vasco da Gama sought business concessions from King _____ of Calicut.
(Jahangir, **Zamorin**, Shah Alam)
4. In the initial stages of their stay, the _____ had great importance in the Indian politics.
(**Portuguese**, American, Dutch)
5. The Portuguese were followed by the _____ in India.
(French, **Dutch**, British)
6. The _____ established their control over the South-east Asian islands.
(British, **Dutch**, French)
7. The _____ began their trade in India from the year 1625 AD.
(Dutch, British, **French**)
8. In India, the East India Company was established by Britain in the year _____.
(**1600 AD**, 1612 AD, 1630 AD)
- *9. Badshah Jahangir had given permission to start business centre at _____.
(Mumbai, **Surat**, Calicut)
10. The Karnataka Battle was fought between _____ and _____.
(**England, France**; America, Japan; Portugal, Russia)
11. The Battle of Plassey took place in the year _____.
(**1757**, 1755, 1752)
12. The Battle of Buxar took place in the year _____.
(1762, **1764**, 1766)
13. Bajirao II had to face defeat at the battle of _____.
(**Ashti**, Plassey, Buxar)

14. _____ organized the members of the Sikh community.
(**Maharaja Ranjit Singh**, Maharaja Udai Singh, Maharana Pratap)
15. Maharaja Ranjit Singh died in the year _____.
(**1839**, 1840, 1841)
16. The state of _____ was merged under the pretext of maladministration.
(**Ayodhya**, Jhansi, Nagpur)

The Imperialism in China

17. _____ is the biggest nation in terms of population in the Asian continent.
(**China**, Japan, Myanmar)
- *18. At the end of eighteenth century, China was regarded as a _____ nation.
(**dormant**, awakened, progressive)
19. The _____ reign was held responsible for allowing a gigantic China to be brought under the reign of the Europeans.
(Wanli, Kangxi, **Manchu**)
20. The _____ were the first European traders in China.
(French, **Portuguese**, Dutch)
21. The Portuguese alighted at the _____ port of China.
(Shanghai, Tianjin, **Canton**)
22. In the later stages of their stay, Portuguese captured _____ port in China.
(**Macau**, Shanghai, Manchu)
23. The Chinese society was moulded in the ancient _____ philosophy.
(**Confucian**, Legalism, Taoism)
- *24. The European traders in China established an organization named _____.
(**Cohong**, Peking, Nanking)
25. The British merchants used to sell the _____ got from India in China.
(**Opium**, Silk, Tea)
26. The First Opium war was fought in the year _____.
(1841, **1839**, 1842)
27. After the first opium war, _____ treaty was signed between England and China.
(Peking, **Nanking**, Macau)



28. The second opium war was fought in the year _____ .
(1842, **1856**, 1839)
29. Russia attacked China in the year _____.
(**1860**, 1858, 1856)
30. _____ defeated China by waging a war in 1894-95.
(England, America, **Japan**)
31. During imperialism, _____ controlled the business and excise of China.
(**England**, France, Japan)
32. The Open Door Policy of America was put forth in the year _____.
(**1899**, 1898, 1888)

The Imperialism in Japan

33. _____ is known as the 'Land of Rising Sun'.
(**Japan**, China, India)
34. The Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch tried to spread _____ in Japan.
(**Christianity**, Jainism, Buddhism)
35. _____ was known as a 'recluse' nation.
(India, China, **Japan**)
36. Japan was a backward _____ nation.
(autocratic, aristocratic, **plutocratic**)
37. America paid special attention to Japan in the year _____.
(**1850**, 1860, 1870)
38. In the year 1852, _____ was appointed as the Chief of the American naval mission to Japan.
(**Commodore Matthew Perry**, Amerigo Vespucci, Tokugawa Shogun)
39. In 1853, Commodore Matthew Perry first came to gulf of _____ in Japan.
(**Edo**, Peking, Nanking)
40. Kanagawa Treaty was signed on _____.
(31st Jan 1854, **31st March 1854**, 31st May 1854)
41. According to Kanagawa treaty, America was allowed entry to _____ and _____ ports of Japan.
(Hakata, Osaka; **Shimonda, Hakodate;** Kobe, Macau)
42. Shogun governance was subverted by the _____ revolution.
(**Meiji**, American, Chinese)

B. Match the pairs.

*1.

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
i.	Portuguese	a.	Pondicherry (Pudducheri)
ii.	French [Mar 14]	b.	Surat
iii.	England	c.	Plassey
		d.	Goa

Ans: (i – d), (ii – a), (iii – b)

2.

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
i.	India	a.	Cape of Good Hope
ii.	China [Mar 14]	b.	Shimonda
iii.	Japan	c.	Calicut
		d.	Canton

Ans: (i – c), (ii – d), (iii – b)

3.

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
i.	Maharaja Ranjitsingh	a.	Son of Hyder Ali
ii.	Robert Clive	b.	Leader of Sikh empire
iii.	Tipu Sultan	c.	King of Belgium
		d.	British Commander

Ans: (i – b), (ii – d), (iii – a)

4.

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
i.	Cutting of Chinese Melon	a.	England was given control of four ports along with Canton port.
ii.	Open Door Policy	b.	Accelerated the partition of India.
iii.	Nanking Treaty	c.	Division of China under the power sectors of the imperial nations.
		d.	Equal rights to conduct trade anywhere in China.

Ans: (i – c), (ii – d), (iii – a)



Q.2. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each.

Imperialism in India

***1. In which regions of Asia, European nations imposed their imperialism?**

Ans: European nations imposed their imperialism in the Asian regions of India, China, Japan, Myanmar (Burma), Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand (Siam).

2. Which route was taken by Vasco da Gama to come to India?

Ans: The Portuguese Sailor, Vasco da Gama, came to the Calicut (now known as Kozhikode) port of India via the South African Peninsula in the year 1498 AD.

3. Name some places which were dominated by the Portuguese and the French during their stay in India.

Ans: i. The places where Portuguese imposed their rule in India were Goa, Daman and Diu islands.
ii. The areas dominated by French during their stay in India were Chandranagar, Pondicherry (Pudducheri), Karaikal, Yanam and Mahe.

***4. Why did Britain pay attention to Indian politics?**

Ans: i. The East India Company set up by Britain in India was initially concerned with only business purposes.
ii. However, with the signs of decline of Mughal rule and the cropping up of intra-dynasty conflicts after the death of Badshah Aurangzeb, Britain started paying attention to Indian politics.

The Imperialism in China

5. Write about the first European traders in China.

Ans: i. The Portuguese were the first European traders in China.
ii. They came to China via sea route and alighted at the Canton port of China where they were allowed trade concessions.
iii. Later on, the Portuguese captured the Macau port in China.

6. What was the effect of Industrial revolution in China?

Ans: i. China used to earn a lot of profit by virtue of selling tea, silk and Chinese vessels.
ii. However, after industrial revolution, the western goods started to sell in Chinese markets.
iii. The European traders in China established an organization named "Cohong" for the promotion of trade.

7. How did Imperialistic nations establish economic dominance over China?

[Oct 14]

Ans: i. The imperialistic European nations established economic dominance over China by acquiring various commercial concessions from it.
ii. England controlled the business and excise, France took over the Chinese postal service whereas, the Chinese railway was dominated by other European nations.

The Imperialism in Japan

***8. Why was Japan called a recluse nation?**

Ans: i. Japan was more or less involved in business with the Portuguese, the Dutch and Spanish right from the 16th century.
ii. However, they were expelled, as these people tried to spread Christianity in the region.
iii. Japan became self-centered and its doors were closed for the European nations for one hundred and fifty years.

Hence, Japan was called a recluse nation.

9. What request was made by Commodore Matthew Perry to the Japanese Government?

Ans: i. Commodore Matthew Perry, chief of the American naval mission to Japan, first came to the Gulf of Edo in 1853.
ii. He made a request to the Japanese government to ensure safety to the American ships within the marine boundaries of Japan and to provide business concessions.



Q.3. Give reasons for the following statements in 25 to 30 words each.

Imperialism in India

***1. The Portuguese couldn't set up their empire in India. [Oct 14]**

- Ans:** i. Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese sailor came to the Calicut (Kozhikode) port of India in 1498 AD.
 ii. He was allowed business concessions by King Zamorin.
 iii. The Portuguese initially had a great importance in Indian politics.
 iv. However, later on they tried to propagate their religion, expand their rule and business at the same time.

Therefore, the Portuguese could not set up an Empire in India and got restricted to Goa, Diu and Daman islands only.

2. The imperial roots of Britain got deeper into the Indian soil after its victory in the Karnataka region.

- Ans:** i. Three battles were fought in the Karnataka region due to the rivalry between England and France.
 ii. The first battle was won by the French, because of the bravery of their Commander Duplex.
 iii. The second battle was won by the British, as their Commander Robert Clive showed a greater war strategy and the French had to bring a treaty at Pondicherry with England.
 iv. In the third battle, England defeated the French army at Wandiwash in Karnataka, thereby establishing its complete commercial dominance in the region.

Thus, after its victory in the Karnataka region the imperial roots of Britain got deeper into the Indian soil.

The Imperialism in China

***3. China remained undivided.**

- Ans:** i. China was being divided under the power sectors of the Imperial nations, known as 'Cutting of the Chinese Melon'.
 ii. With a view to avoid actual political division of China and to take financial advantage, America came out with its Open Door Policy in 1899.

- iii. The policy consisted of equal rights for all nations to trade in China.

Except Russia, all the imperial nations, showed their acceptance towards this policy and hence, China remained undivided.

The Imperialism in Japan

4. *Decline of Tokugawa Shogun began.

[Mar 14]

OR

The non-aligned status of Japan came to an end.

- Ans:** i. Commodore Matthew Perry, chief of the American naval mission to Japan made a request to the Japanese government, to ensure safety to the American ships within the marine boundaries of Japan and to provide business concessions.
 ii. Considering the extent and strength of Perry's Navy, the Japanese governance Tokugawa Shogun signed a business agreement with America on 31st March, 1854 at Kanagawa.
 iii. As per this agreement, Japan granted many concessions to America including the permission to do business in Japan under local rules.

Due to this, the non-aligned status of Japan came to an end and the decline of Tokugawa Shogun began.

Q.4. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words each.

Imperialism in India

1. How did British rule start in India?

- Ans:** i. The British entered India with the sole purpose of initiating business activities. The East India Company was set up by Britain in the year 1600 AD.
 ii. When the Britishers came to India, North India was ruled by the Mughals.
 iii. In 1615 AD, Badshah Jahangir permitted the East India Company to build a business centre in Surat.
 iv. Initially, the company was involved only in business activities.
 v. However, with the signs of decline of Mughal rule and cropping up of Intra-dynasty conflicts after the death of Badshah Aurangzeb, the company started to dabble (take part) in Indian Politics.



2. How did the British expand their rule in South India?

- Ans:** i. In the second half of 18th century, South India was dominated by Nizam, Hyder Ali and the Maratha rulers.
- ii. Hyder Ali was defeated by the British in collaboration with the Nizam and the Marathas.
- iii. Later, Tipu Sultan, the son of Hyder Ali, was also defeated.
- iv. During the period of 1775-1818 three battles took place between Maratha and British. In the first battle British were defeated but in other two battles Maratha rulers were subdued.
- v. Nizam accepted the subsidiary alliance system which paved way for the Britishers to expand their territories in India.

3. How was the Maratha rule conquered by the Britishers?

- Ans:** i. Between 1775 – 1818, three battles were fought between the Marathas and the British.
- ii. In the first battle, Mahadji Shinde of the Marathas defeated the British.
- iii. However, Britishers won the second battle.
- iv. Later, in the third battle at Ashti, Bajirao II faced defeat at the hands of British army and the Maratha rulers were subdued (brought under control).

4. How did the British expand their power in Punjab?

- Ans:** i. After the defeat of Marathas, except for the Sikh reign, all other princely states were under the British rule.
- ii. It was Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who organized the members of the sikh community.
- iii. The East India Company was under the threat of Maharaja.
- iv. No damage was possible as long as Maharaja Ranjit Singh was on the throne.
- v. The Sikh empire expanded to the regions of Punjab, Sindh, Kashmir and areas in Pakistan.
- vi. In the wake of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's death in 1839 and the disputes among the successors (followers) of Sikh empire, Britain took advantage and won the vast Sikh empire between 1845 – 1849.

5. How did the British rule spread over the entire region of India?

- Ans:** i. Lord Dalhousie introduced the Doctrine of Lapse and adopted the policy of merging local princely states into the British empire.
- ii. The adopted successors of the princely states of Jhansi, Nagpur, Satara, Sambalpur, Udaipur were rejected.
- iii. The state of Ayodhya was merged under the pretext of maladministration.
- iv. Some other princely states were deprived of the periodic pensions and were brought under the British empire.
- v. Thus, in the span of hundred years between 1757-1857, England brought the entire region of India under its governance.

The Imperialism in China

6. What policy was adopted by China with the advent of foreign traders?

- Ans:** i. After Portuguese, the traders from France, England, Holland, Belgium and Russia started setting up commercial centres in coastal regions of China.
- ii. However, China did not allow any country to interfere into its internal region for almost two hundred years.
- iii. The Chinese society was moulded in the ancient Confucian philosophy.
- iv. The eight-point regulation announced by China imposed several restrictions on Europeans.
- v. Those who wanted to enter into China were made to pay tributes to the Chinese Emperor.

7. *According to Peking treaty what restrictions were imposed on China by England?

OR

Write about the Peking treaty.

- Ans:** i. In the year 1856, England and France had a war against China. This was called as the Second Opium War.
- ii. The Second Opium War led to the defeat of Chinese Manchu Empire and signing of Peking treaty.
- iii. According to the Peking treaty, another group of six Chinese ports were opened for the foreign traders.
- iv. The business of opium was given permission.



- v. Foreign envoys (messengers or representatives) were allowed to stay in Peking only.
- vi. The Christian missionaries were given security and freedom of spreading the cause of their religion.

***8. Write about the Opium War between England and China.**

Ans: First Opium War:

- i. The British merchants used to sell Opium brought from India into the Chinese market.
- ii. The Chinese people exchanged silver to buy Opium which led to a stream of silver export to England.
- iii. The Chinese government, was against this business, however, European traders continued to smuggle Opium into China.
- iv. This led to the First Opium War between England and China in the year 1839.
- v. In this war, China was defeated, which compelled the Manchu empire to sign a treaty with England in 1842 known as the 'Nanking Treaty'.
- vi. According to this treaty, England was given the control of four ports along with Canton port. England also won the Hong Kong island.
- vii. Taking advantage of these developments, in the following ten years, America, France, Belgium, Holland, Portugal and Russia sought commercial concessions from China.

Second Opium War:

- i. In the year 1856, England and France had a war against China. This was known as the Second Opium war.
- ii. The war came to an end with the defeat of the Manchu emperor and the Peking Treaty.
- iii. By this treaty, another group of six Chinese ports were opened for the foreign traders.
- iv. The business of Opium was given permission. The foreign envoys were allowed to stay in Peking.
- v. The Christian missionaries were given security and freedom of spreading their religion.

9. What is known as "Cutting of Chinese Melon"?

- Ans:**
- i. China was economically dominated and exploited by various imperial nations.
 - ii. England controlled the business and excise of China.
 - iii. France had the Chinese postal service under its authority.
 - iv. Chinese railways were dominated by Europe.

Thus, China was divided under the power sectors of the imperial nations and this event is known as the "Cutting of Chinese Melon".

10. Write about the Open Door policy of America.

- Ans:**
- i. With a view to avoid the actual political division of China and to take financial advantage, America came up with its Open Door Policy in 1899.
 - ii. The policy consisted of equal rights for all nations to trade in China.
 - iii. Except Russia, all the imperial nations showed their acceptance towards this American decision and China remained undivided.
 - iv. However, in the following years, the imperial nations exploited China to a large extent.

The Imperialism in Japan

***11. Give a brief information about 'The Kanagawa Treaty'.**

- Ans:**
- i. America appointed Commodore Matthew Perry as the chief of its naval mission to Japan.
 - ii. Commodore Matthew Perry first came to Gulf of Edo in Japan in 1853.
 - iii. He made a request to the Japanese government to ensure safety to the American ships within the marine boundaries of Japan and to provide business concessions.
 - iv. Considering the extent and strength of Perry's Navy, the Japanese governance, Tokugawa Shogun signed a business agreement with America on 31st March, 1854 at Kanagawa.
 - v. As per this agreement:
 - a. America was allowed entry to Shimonda and Hakodate ports for procuring wood, coal and water.



- b. The American representative could stay in Japan.
 - c. The American sailors in distress would be provided help by the Japanese.
 - d. America was allowed to do business in Japan adhering to the local rules and regulations.
- vi. Due to this treaty, the non-aligned status of Japan came to an end.

Q.5. Answer the following questions in 60 to 80 words each.

Imperialism in India

***1. How was India brought under the reign of England? [Mar 15]**

Ans: India was brought under the reign of England in the following manner:

i. Policy of East India Company:

East India Company was set up by Britain with a view to carry out business activities in India.

Initially, the company focussed only on business.

However, later, it dabbled into the Indian politics as the Mughal rule began to show the signs of decline, with intra-dynasty conflicts cropping up after the death of Badshah Aurangzeb.

ii. The Karnataka Battles:

Three battles were fought in the Karnataka region because of the rivalry between England and France. France won the first of the three battles, whereas, England defeated France in the other two. After the defeat of France, the roots of Britain got deeper into the Indian soil.

iii. The Rise of British Rule in Bengal:

The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 and the Battle of Buxar in 1764 paved way for the inception of the British rule in India.

iv. The Expansion of British Rule in South India:

Nizam, Hyder Ali and the Maratha rulers dominated South India in the second half of the 18th century. Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan were defeated by the British in collaboration with the Nizam and the Marathas. Between 1775–1818, there occurred

three battles between the Marathas and the British. Mahadji Shinde of the Marathas defeated the British in the first battle, while Britain won the other two battles.

v. Subsidiary Alliance System:

The Nizam accepted the Subsidiary Alliance System which forced him to station British army at his cost. This helped the British to expand their territories in India.

vi. The Power Expansion in Punjab:

The British couldn't do any damage to the Sikh reign, as long as Maharaja Ranjit Singh was on the throne. However, after his death, there arose conflicts among the successors. This proved advantageous to the Britishers and they finally conquered the Sikh empire between 1845 – 1849.

vii. The Absolute Rule of the British:

Lord Dalhousie undertook the mission of merging the local princely states into the British Raj by rejecting the adopted successors in Jhansi, Nagpur, Satara, Udaipur and Sambalpur. The state of Ayodhya was merged under the pretext of maladministration.

Thus, in the hundred years between 1757 – 1857, the entire region of India was brought under the governance of England.

The Imperialism in China

***2. Write about the Nanking treaty. [Mar 14]**

- Ans:**
- i. The British merchants used to sell the Opium got from India into China.
 - ii. The Chinese government was not in support of this business.
 - iii. But, the European traders continued to smuggle Opium into China.
 - iv. The Chinese people used to buy opium in exchange of silver, causing a stream of silver export to England.
 - v. This led to the First Opium War between England and China in the year 1839.
 - vi. China was defeated and the Manchu empire was compelled to sign the 'Nanking Treaty' in 1842.
 - vii. As per the treaty, England was given the control of four ports along with Canton port. England also won the Hong Kong island.



viii. Taking advantage of these developments, in the following ten years America, France, Belgium, Holland, Portugal and Russia sought commercial concessions from China.

The Imperialism in Japan

3. How did Japan become a powerful imperial nation in Asia?

OR

“Japan, a victim of Imperialism, became a powerful imperial nation in Asia”. Explain.

Ans: i. The imperialist nations acquired trade concessions from Japan by virtue of modern power.
ii. Japan soon realized its weaknesses and changed its policy towards these nations.

iii. It modernized itself by drastically changing the economic, social and political fields.
iv. Japan took motivation from the scientific and artistic developments with which the European nations had defeated it.
v. After modernizing itself, Japan endeared the policy of imperial expansion.
vi. It defeated the powerful nations like China and Russia and annexed regions belonging to China.
vii. Japan brought Korea and Formosa under its empire.
viii. Thus, Japan, a nation which was a victim of imperialism, became a powerful imperial nation in Asia”.

Important Events To Remember

Year	Event	Significance/Effects/Reasons
IMPERIALISM IN INDIA		
1498	Vasco Da Gama came to the Calicut (now known as Kozhikode) port of India on the western coast.	The Portuguese tried to propagate their religion, expand their rule and business at the same time. Therefore, they could not set up an empire in India.
1600	Establishment of East India Company.	With the purpose of initiating business with India, the East India Company was set up by Britain.
1615	East India Company was permitted to build a business centre at Surat by Badshah Jahangir.	–
1625	The French began their trade in India.	The French dominated Chandranagar, Pondicherry (Pudducheri), Karraikal, Yenam and Mahe.
1757	Battle of Plassey	–
1760	England defeated France in the Third battle in Karnataka.	–
1764	Battle of Buxar	–
1775-1818	Three battles were fought between Marathas and the Britishers.	British defeated Marathas in the second and the third battle which helped them to expand their empire in India.
1839	Maharaja Ranjit Singh died	–
1845-1849	The British empire won the vast region under the Sikh empire.	–
1757-1857	England had almost the entire region of India under its total governance.	–



IMPERIALISM IN CHINA		
1517	Portuguese alighted at Canton port of China	Portuguese, who came to China via the sea route, were the first European traders there. After that, the traders from France, England, Holland, Belgium and Russia acquired commercial concessions in China.
1644-1911	Manchu Reign	Manchu Reign was held responsible for allowing a gigantic China to be brought under the reign of the Europeans.
1839	First Opium War between England and China	In the First Opium war, England defeated China, due to which Manchu empire signed a treaty with England called the Nanking Treaty.
1842	Signing of Nanking Treaty between England and China.	According to this treaty, England was given the control of four ports along with Canton port.
1856	Second Opium War between England, France and China	The second Opium war came to an end with the defeat of Manchu Emperor and the Peking Treaty. By this treaty, another group of six Chinese ports were opened for the foreign traders.
1860	Russia attacked China	Russia won the Amour sea coast of China.
1894-95	Japan defeated China by waging a war on it.	—
1899	Open Door Policy of America	The policy consisted of equal rights for all nations to trade in China.
IMPERIALISM IN JAPAN		
1850	America paid special attention to Japan.	America felt that Japan was a favourable place for business. With this commercial intention, America decided to make friendship with Japan.
1852	Commodore Matthew Perry was appointed as the Chief of the American naval mission to Japan.	—
1853	Commodore Perry first came to the Gulf of Edo in Japan.	Commodore Perry made a request to the Japanese government for ensuring safety to the American ships within the marine boundaries of Japan along with business concessions.
1854	Japanese Governace signed a business agreement with America on 31 st March, 1854, at Kanagawa	Due to this agreement, the non-aligned status of Japan came to an end and the decline of Tokugawa Shogun began.

Key Terms

Cohong	An organization in China, established by the European traders for the promotion of trade.
Open Door Policy	The policy initiated by America in the year 1899, so as to avoid the political division of China and to take financial advantage. The policy consisted of equal rights for all the nations to trade in China.
Cutting of Chinese Melon	The division of China under the power sectors of the imperial nations.

Important Names To Remember

Maharaja Ranjit Singh	The leader of the Sikh empire.
Commodore Matthew Perry	The chief of the American naval mission to Japan
Lord Dalhousie	Doctorine of Lapse
Tipu Sultan	Son of Hyder Ali



Question Paper

Total Marks: 20

1. A. Complete the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given in the brackets: [3]

- i. Calicut is a port on the _____ coast of India.
(Western, Eastern, Southern)
- ii. Portuguese alighted at the _____ port of China.
(Shanghai, Tianjin, Canton)
- iii. Kangawa Treaty was signed on _____.
(31st Jan, 1854, 31st March, 1854, 31st May, 1854)

B. Match the following: [2]

	Group 'A'		Group 'B'
i.	Japan	a.	Canton
ii.	China	b.	Calicut
		c.	Shimonda

2. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each (any two): [4]

- i. Why was Japan called a recluse nation?
- ii. Why did Britain pay attention to Indian politics?
- iii. What request was made by Commodore Matthew Perry to the Japanese Government?

3. Give reasons for the following statements in 25 to 30 words each (any two): [4]

- i. China remained undivided.
- ii. The portuguese couldn't set up their empire in India.
- iii. Decline of Tokugawa Shogun began.

4. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words each (any one): [3]

- i. How did the British expand their power in Punjab?
- ii. Give a brief information about 'The Kanagawa Treaty'.

5. Answer the following questions in 60 to 80 words each (any one): [4]

- i. How was India brought under the reign of England?
- ii. How did Japan become a powerful imperial nation in Asia?



C. Imperialism in Africa

Q.1.A. Complete the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given in the brackets.

Introduction

1. The Portuguese sailor, _____ undertook a mission of discovering India.
(**Bartholomew Dias**, Amerigo Vespucci, Matthew Perry)
2. In his voyage, Bartholomew Dias could only reach _____.
(Rio de Oro, **Cape of Good Hope**, Cape Town)
- *3. The African continent was known as _____ until the 18th century.
(Nation of Slaves, **Unknown Continent**, Undeveloped Nation)
4. The book written by _____ an American journalist, created a sense of curiosity among the Europeans towards the African continent.
(**Stanley**, Horace Greeley, Thomas Nast)
- 5. _____ was the first European tourist to visit Timbuktu, an African city.
(**Mungopark**, David Livingstone, Sir Samuel Baker)
- 6. David Livingstone discovered the regions around _____, Tanganyika and Nyasa lakes.
(**Congo**, Timbuktu, Niger)

The Division of Africa and Imperial Expansion

7. _____ brought under its control Mozambique and Angola.
(**Portugal**, France, England)
- *8. _____ became the first colonizer in the African continent at the end of 19th century.
(England, France, **Belgium**)
9. _____ of Belgium erected a colony in the Congo river basin.
(Captain Spake, Mungopark, **King Leopold**)
- *10. In 1884, European Nations held a conference at _____.
(**Berlin**, Ethiopia, Mozambique)

11. _____ set up its colonies in the Niger river basin of Africa.
(Belgium, **England**, France)
12. England took possession of _____ under the pretext of providing security to the Suez canal.
(**Egypt**, Ethiopia, Uganda)
13. Barring Ethiopia and _____, the entire African continent was colonized by the European nations.
(Uganda, **Liberia**, Ivory Coast)

The Effects of Imperialism

14. European nations brought about _____ governance by putting down the royal reigns and feuds of the colonies.
(**monopolistic**, bipolaristic, socialistic)
15. In order to maintain their reign, the imperial nations adopted the policy of _____.
(secularism, **divide and rule**, capitalism)

B. Match the pairs.

1.

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
•i.	Dutch	a.	Somaliland
•ii.	Spain	b.	Orange Free State
iii.	Italy	c.	Angola region
		d.	Rio de Oro

Ans: (i – b), (ii – d), (iii – a)

*2.

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
i.	Bartholomew Dias	a.	Courageous European traveller
ii.	Mungopark	b.	American journalist
iii.	Stanley	c.	Portuguese Sailor
		d.	Preacher

Ans: (i – c), (ii – a), (iii – b)

3.

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
i.	Berlin	a.	Ivory Coast
ii.	Travelogue	b.	Conference
iii.	France	c.	Stanley
		d.	Somaliland

Ans: (i – b), (ii – c), (iii – a)



Q.2. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each.

Introduction

1. What mission was undertaken by Bartholomew Dias?

- Ans:** i. The Portuguese sailor, Bartholomew Dias undertook the mission of discovering India.
ii. However, he could only reach upto Cape of Good Hope.

***2. The discovery of interior parts of Africa did not take place. Why?**

- Ans:** i. Till the middle of the 19th century, the westerners didn't have any idea of the interiors of the African continent.
ii. Africa had dense forests, big lakes, perennial (constantly recurring) rivers and large tracts of deserts.
iii. Specific composition of Africa was not known to the world at large.
iv. It was known as 'Unknown or Dark continent'.

As a result, the discovery of interior parts of Africa did not take place.

3. *During the second half of the 19th century which courageous European travellers came to the limelight? [Jul 15]

OR

Name the European travellers who discovered the regions belonging to the river basins of Africa.

- Ans:** In the second half of the 19th century, the courageous European travellers Mungopark, Captain Spake, Sir Samuel Baker, David Livingstone and Stanley discovered the regions belonging to the basins of the Nile, the Niger, the Congo and the Zambezi rivers in Africa and brought them to the notice of the world.

•4. What were the objectives of the researchers in the second half of the 19th century?

- Ans:** The objectives of the researchers in the second half of the 19th century were:
i. To inform the civilized world about the internal regions of Africa through discoveries.

- ii. To initiate the inhabitants of Africa into Christian religion for spreading their European culture.
iii. To find out the natural resources in Africa.

The Division of Africa and Imperial Expansion

5. Which African regions were colonized by France and Spain?

- Ans:** i. The African regions of Sahara Desert, Algeria, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Congo, Madagascar Island and Morocco were colonized by France.
ii. The areas colonized by Spain in Africa were Rio de Oro, North of Morocco and some areas in Guinea Coast.

6. Name the African regions that were colonized by Portugal and Italy.

- Ans:** i. The African regions colonized by Portugal were the eastern regions, Angola and Mozambique.
ii. Italy captured the African regions of Eritrea, Somaliland, Tripoli and Sirenica.

The Effects of Imperialism

7. Which physical reformations were introduced in the colonies by the European nations?

- Ans:** In order to maintain control over the colonies, the European nations introduced physical reforms such as making of roads for quick military movement and internal transportation, railway, post, telegraph, canals, aeroplanes etc.

8. How did imperialism give rise to new leadership?

- Ans:** i. European nations abolished the royal regimes and the feuds of the colonies and brought up a monopolistic governance.
ii. The newly educated middle class started to oppose the western imperialism.
iii. As a result, the progressive-minded members of the middle class led many freedom struggles, thus giving rise to a new leadership.

9. What was the 'Divide and Rule' policy of the Europeans?

- Ans:** i. In order to maintain the reign, imperial nations adopted the policy of "Divide and Rule".



- ii. As per this policy, Europeans sowed a sense of hostility among social groups.
- iii. This led to degradation of morality in the colonies due to enmity, violence, selfishness and indulgence among the people.

10. Why did the European nations enter into an arms race?

OR

What was the cause of increasing enmity between the European imperial nations?

- Ans:** i. The intensity of tension in the international politics grew rapidly due to the cut throat competition between the imperial nations.
- ii. Every European nation grew suspicious of the other and started strengthening its military powers which led to an arms race.

Q.3. Give reasons for the following statements in 25 to 30 words each.

Introduction

***1. The Travelogue written by Stanley created curiosity among the Europeans about Africa.**

- Ans:** i. Stanley, an American journalist wrote the books “Through the Dark Continent” and “Darkest Africa”.
- ii. The travelogue created, among the Europeans, a kind of attraction towards Africa and there arose a public opinion favouring colonization of regions in the African continent.
 - iii. A sense of competition grew among the European nations to capture the best and strategic regions of Africa.

Thus, the travelogue written by Stanley created curiosity among the Europeans towards Africa.

***2. Africa was known as a dark continent until the 18th century. [Mar 15, Jul 15]**

Ans: Refer Q.2. (2)

The Effects of Imperialism

3. Indian villages lost their self-reliance.

[Oct 14]

Ans: The Indian villages lost their self-reliance because:

- i. The land revenue system adopted by the British government had a totally adverse influence on the rural life in India.

- ii. Farmers mortgaged (a legal agreement by which a person takes a loan using their house as security) their land for paying taxes, due to which they became bankrupt.
- iii. The goods exported to England were taxed.
- iii. Also, the workers became jobless due to the closure of many small scale industries.

Q.4. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words each.

Introduction

***1. How did the European travellers bring the African regions to the notice of the world?**

- Ans:** i. In the second half of the 19th century, courageous European travellers took the ambitious task of discovering the interior parts of the African continent.
- ii. Mungopark, discovered the stream of the Niger river in the south of the Sahara desert. He was the first European tourist to visit Timbuktu, an African city.
 - iii. Captain Spake and Sir Samuel Baker went to the dense forests of Africa and found out big lakes in Central Africa. These lakes were given the names of British Kings and Queens.
 - iv. David Livingstone, the fearless Scottish preacher, first brought to the world’s notice the course of the Zambezi river. He also discovered the regions around the Congo, Tanganyika and Nyasa lakes.

The Division of Africa and Imperial Expansion

2. Write about the “Berlin Conference”.

- Ans:** i. The European nations held a conference at Berlin in 1884–85.
- ii. It was based on the principle of ‘Effective Possession’.
 - iii. It gave consent to King Leopold’s possession of the Congo region and passed a set of directives for the division of the African continent.
 - iv. It was collectively agreed that the new possession of a region would be interactively decided.
 - iv. Later, by 1914, the European nations colonized the entire African continent.



The Effects of Imperialism

3. How did imperialism bring an intellectual change in the minds of the people?

- Ans:**
- Due to imperialism, people got familiar with the western innovative ideas, technology, science, philosophy, literature, law and politics.
 - There began an intellectual exchange among the people belonging to different parts of the world.
 - The colonized people realized the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity and the philosophies of nationalism, socialism, communism and democracy.
 - A progressive mind set was formed due to the removal of ignorance and blind faith by social and religious reformers.
 - Thus, imperialism created an intellectual change in the minds of the people.

4. How did a sense of national integrity arise among the people in the European colonies?

- Ans:**
- The imperial nations brought various parts of the colonies under one reign. This centralized governing system integrated the colonies.
 - Before the imperial reign, most of the colonies were divided and governed by various rulers.
 - Lack of uniformity gave rise to irregularities in governance, law and legal system.
 - Imperial nations brought the scattered regions and reigns under one banner and established one governing system, uniform rules and regulations and one legal system.

Consequently, there came into being, a sense of national integrity among the people in the European colonies.

Q.5. Answer the following questions in 60 to 80 words each.

The Division of Africa and Imperial Expansion

*1. Write in detail on the Imperialism in Africa.

- Ans:** Till the middle of the 19th century, the westerners did not have any idea of the interiors of the African continent. In the second half of the 19th century, the courageous European travellers brought these regions to the notice of the world.

- The Berlin Conference:** The European nations held a conference at Berlin in 1884–85. The conference was based on the principle of ‘Effective Possession’. It gave consent to King Leopold’s possession of the Congo region and passed a set of directives for the division of the African continent. Later, the European nations distributed the African regions among themselves by the year 1914. It was collectively agreed, that the new possession of a region in Africa would be interactively decided.
- England:** England set up its colonies in the Niger river basin of Africa. It dominated the regions of Cape Colony, Sudan, Uganda, Rhodesia, East Africa, Zambia, Nigeria etc. It also took the possession of Egypt under the pretext of providing security to the Suez Canal.
- Dutch:** The Dutch set up colonies in Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State and Transwal.
- France:** The French moved up to the Senegal basin. It went on to capture the Sahara desert, Algeria, French Congo, Madagascar Island and Morocco.
- Germany:** Germany colonized the south-west Africa, Cameroon and the east African regions.
- Spain:** Rio de Oro, north of Morocco and some areas in Guinea Coast were colonized by Spain.
- Portugal:** The Portuguese dominated the eastern regions, Angola and Mozambique.
- Italy:** Italy captured Eritrea, Somaliland, Tripoli and Sirenica regions in Africa. Barring Ethiopia and Liberia, the entire African continent was colonized by the European nations.

The Effects of Imperialism

*2. Write about the constructive effects of imperialism.

Ans: The constructive effects of imperialism were:

- Physical Reformations:** Europeans brought about many physical reformations such as making of roads for quick military movement and



- internal transportation, railway, post, telegraph, canals, aeroplanes etc. These developments helped the local people by creating a kind of interaction among them.
- ii. **Spread of Education:**
Instead of importing educated people from their native places, the colonizers began to educate the local people for raising qualified manpower necessary for assisting in administration. They also gave a boost to education for the sake of business purposes and propagation of their religion.
- iii. **Intellectual Change:**
An intellectual exchange started among the people belonging to different parts of the world.
The people got acquainted with the innovative western ideas, technology, science, philosophy, literature, law and politics.
The colonized people realized the principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity and the philosophies of Nationalism, Socialism, Communism and Democracy.
- iv. **National Integrity:**
The imperial nations brought various parts of the colonies under one reign. This centralized governing system integrated the colonies.
Earlier the colonies were divided and governed by various rulers which gave rise to irregularities in governance, law and legal system.
Imperial nations brought the scattered regions and reigns under one banner, thereby establishing one governing system, uniform rules and regulations and one legal system.
This led to a sense of national integrity among the people in the colonies.
- v. **Rise of New Leadership:**
A monopolistic form of governance was brought about by putting down the royal regimes and the feuds of the colonies.
The newly educated middle class started to oppose the western imperialism.
As a result, the progressive-minded members of the middle class led many struggles for freedom, thereby giving rise to a new leadership.

3. **What were the destructive effects of Imperialism?** [Jul 15]

OR

***Write any three destructive effects of Imperialism.**

Ans: The destructive effects of imperialism were:

- i. **Trade of Slaves:**
The imperial nations ill-treated the people by buying and selling slaves for getting labour at cheaper prices.
- ii. **Decline of Values:**
The policy of 'divide and rule' adopted by the imperial nations in order to maintain their reign, sowed the seeds of hostility among social groups.
This led to degradation of morality because of enmity, violence, selfishness and indulgence among the people.
- iii. **Economic Exploitation:**
The European nations competed amongst each other to procure raw materials and markets for their products.
Underdeveloped nations were the best source of such needs. Hence, they were colonized and exploited to the full extent.
- iv. **Destruction of Village Autonomy:**
The land revenue system adopted by the British government had a totally adverse influence on the rural life in India.
Farmers mortgaged their land for paying taxes to the British government. As a result, they became bankrupt. The workers also lost their jobs due to closure of many small scale industries.
- v. **Suppression of Underdeveloped Nations:**
In order to develop their economy, Imperial nations colonized many underdeveloped nations.
- vi. **Armament Race:**
The cut-throat rivalry amongst the imperial nations gave rise to an arms race.
Every European nation grew suspicious of the other and braced up its military powers.
The desire for ruling other nations and small scale struggles gradually magnified into an intense conflict which eventually led to the First World War in the year 1914.

**Important Events To Remember**

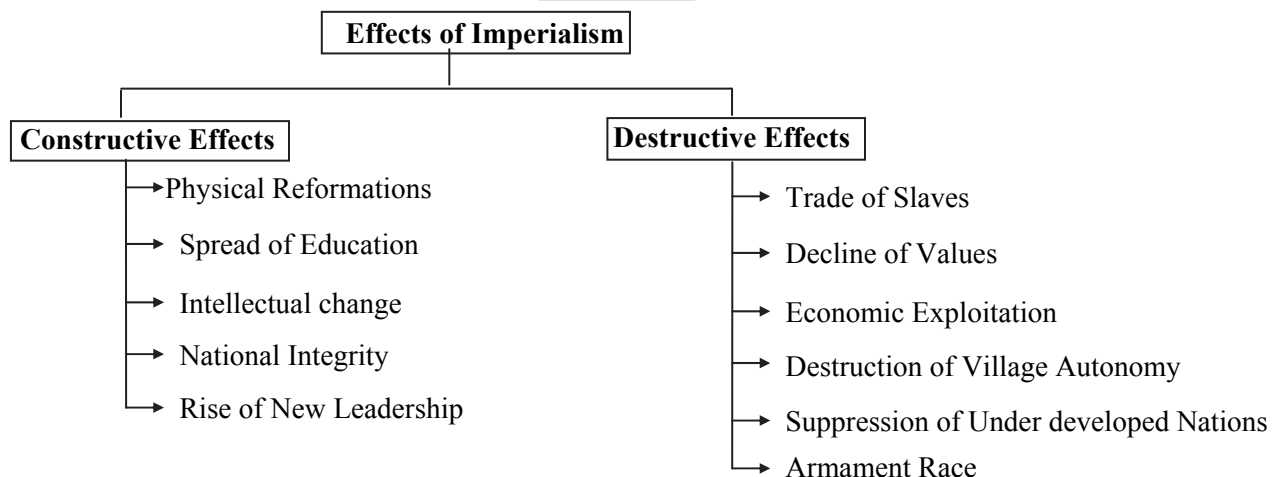
Year	Event	Significance/Effects/Reasons
1884	Conference of European nations in Berlin.	The Berlin Conference gave consent to King Leopold's possession of the Congo region and passed a set of directives for the division of the African regions.
1914	European nations distributed the African regions among themselves.	It was collectively agreed in the Berlin conference, that the new possession of a region in Africa would be interactively decided.

Key Terms

Effective Possession	The conference held by the European nations at Berlin (between 1884-1885) agreed to a principle of 'Effective Possession' whereby it gave consent to King Leopold's possession of the Congo region and passed a set of directives for the division of African regions.
Trade of Slaves	The practice of buying and selling slaves for getting labourers at cheaper prices.
Cape of Good Hope	A rocky headland on the Atlantic coast of the Cape Peninsula, South Africa.

Important Names To Remember

Bartholomew Dias	A Portuguese sailor who undertook the mission of discovering India. He could only reach upto Cape of Good Hope.
Mungopark	A traveller who discovered the stream of the Niger river in the south of the Sahara Desert. He was the first European tourist to visit Timbuktu, an African city.
Captain Spake and Sir Samuel Baker	Went to the dense forests of Africa and found out big lakes in Central Africa.
David Livingstone	The fearless Scottish preacher who first brought to the world's notice the course of Zambezi River. He also discovered the regions around the Congo, Tanganyika and Nyasa lakes.
Stanley	An American Journalist who wrote the books 'Through the dark continent' and 'Darkest Africa'. His travelogue created a curiosity among the Europeans regarding Africa.

Flowchart



Question Paper

Total Marks: 20

1. A. Complete the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given in the brackets: **[3]**

- i. The African continent was known as _____ until the 18th century.
(Nation of Slaves, Unknown Continent, Undeveloped Nation)
- ii. In his voyage, Bartholomew Dias could only reach _____.
(Rio de Oro, Cape of Good Hope, Cape town)
- iii. In 1884, European nations held a conference at _____.
(Berlin, Ethiopia, Mozambique)

B. Match the following: **[2]**

	Group 'A'		Group 'B'
i.	Mungopark	a.	Portuguese Sailor
ii.	France	b.	Courageous European traveller
		c.	Ivory Coast

2. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each (any two): **[4]**

- i. Which African regions were colonized by France and Spain?
- ii. Which physical reformations were brought about in the colonies by the European nations?
- iii. During the second half of the 19th century which courageous European travellers came to the limelight?

3. Give reasons for the following statements in 25 to 30 words each (any two): **[4]**

- i. Africa was known as a dark continent until the 18th century.
- ii. Indian villages lost their self-reliance.
- iii. The Travelogue written by Stanley created curiosity among the Europeans about Africa.

4. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words each (any one): **[3]**

- i. Write about the Berlin Conference.
- ii. Write any three destructive effects of Imperialism.

5. Answer the following questions in 60 to 80 words each (any one): **[4]**

- i. Write about the constructive effects of Imperialism.
- ii. Write in detail on the imperialism in Africa.

**BOARD QUESTION PAPER : JULY 2015****Time: 2 Hours****Total Marks: 40****Note:**

- i. It is compulsory to attempt *all* questions.
- ii. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- iii. Question **1** to **5** are based on History and Question **6** to **9** are based on Political Science.

- 1. A. Complete the sentences choosing the correct alternatives from those given in the brackets and write them on the answer sheet. (three out of three) [3]**

- i. The Portuguese King _____ motivated navigation.
(Henry, William, Nicholas)
- ii. The Balkan area was a part of the _____ Empire.
(German, Turkish, Austrian)
- iii. Krantishha Nana Patil established a Parallel Government in _____ district.
(Solapur, Sangli, Satara)

- B. Match the correct pairs: [3]**

	Group 'A'		Group 'B'
i.	Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam	a.	German Thinker
ii.	Kemal Pasha	b.	The father of Missiles Programmes in India
iii.	Karl Marx	c.	The father of People of Turkey (Ataturk)
		d.	French Thinker

- 2. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each (any two): [4]**

- i. During the second half of the 19th Century, which courageous European travellers came to light?
- ii. What is meant by Aggressive Nationalism?
- iii. Write the background of Benito Mussolini before he entered into politics.

- 3. Give reasons for the following statements in 25 to 30 words each (any two): [4]**

- i. Africa was known as a Dark Continent until the 18th century.
- ii. An all-round development of Russia did not take place.
- iii. After the Second World War, the economic life of common people got badly influenced.

- 4. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words each (any two): [6]**

- i. Write the main functions of the General Assembly. (U.N.O.)
- ii. How did America destabilise Japan?
- iii. What are the disadvantages of Globalisation?

- 5. Answer the following questions in 60 to 80 words each (any two): [8]**

- i. What were the destructive effects of imperialism?
- ii. Explain the nature of Globalisation.
- iii. Write the information about the Indian Independence Movement with reference to:
 - a. The Quit India Movement
 - b. The Azad Hind Sena

- 6. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word from those given in the brackets: [3]**

- i. Parliamentary Democracy exists in England and _____.
(India, China, Italy, America)
- ii. The claim that we are superior to others creates _____.
(equality, inequality, conflict, mutual understanding)
- iii. _____ is a primary political activity.
(Criticizing the government, Deciding the policies, Voting, Attending meetings)



7. Answer the following questions in *one* sentence each (any *three*): [3]
- i. What term is used as 'plebiscite'?
 - ii. Which great leader did Tarabai Shinde's family follow?
 - iii. What is the core of democracy?
 - iv. What is the average voting percentage in Lok Sabha Elections in India?
 - v. For what reason is the Government required to take extra caution about the security of the people?
8. State whether the following statements are True *or* False with reasons (any *two*): [4]
- i. People who share common political opinion form a political party.
 - ii. We find a completely homogeneous society in India.
 - iii. In the United States, there are no restrictions on citizens holding arms.
9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words (any *one*): [2]
- i. 'People feel affiliated with political parties.' Explain.
 - ii. Write the important features of democracy.