

TEACHER'S HANDBOOK



STELLAR LEARNING

History

10

On
Board!

BOOKS

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1

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Milestone 1

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. In which year did the Greek war of independence begin?

- (a) 1886 (b) 1789
(c) 1821 (d) 1832

Ans. (c) 1821

2. Which one of the following territories did the Habsburg Empire rule over?

- (a) Austria-Hungary (b) France
(c) England (d) Spain

Ans. (d) Spain

3. Who among the following artists prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics'?

- (a) Ernst Renan (b) Frederic Sorrieu
(c) Karl Kaspar Fritz (d) Napoleon

Ans. (b) Frederic Sorrieu

Very Short Answer Type Questions

4. What do you understand by the term 'Liberalism'?

Ans. The term 'liberalism' is derived from the Latin word 'liber', which means free.

5. What was the main aim of the French Revolutionaries?

Ans. The main aim of the French revolutionaries was to abolish monarchy in France and establish a republican government.

6. What was the impact of events in France on the rest of Europe?

Ans. The events in France rattled the clergy and noblemen in other absolute monarchies of Europe.

Short Answer Type Questions

7. What was the reaction of the local population to

French rule in the areas conquered by Napoleon Bonaparte?

Ans. The reaction of the local population to French rule was mixed. Initially, in many places such as Holland and Switzerland, as well as in certain cities like Brussels, Milan, the French armies were welcomed. But the initial enthusiasm turned into hostility, as the new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom. Censorship, increased taxation, mandatory conscription to conquer the rest of Europe all seemed to outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes.

8. Write a short note on the growth of the idea of liberal nationalism.

Ans. The term 'liberalism' is derived from the Latin word 'liber', which means free. According to the new middle classes, liberalism meant freedom for every individual and equality before law. In political terms, it advocated the concept of government by consent. Liberalism was in favour of the freedom of markets and abolishing the state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods. It also advocated for the creation of a unified economic territory for the unrestricted movement of goods and people.

9. Discuss the measures adopted by French revolutionaries to develop the idea of a nation.

Ans. After 1815, due to repressive measures of the autocratic governments many liberal-nationalists went underground and established secret societies in Europe to train and revolutionaries and propagate their ideas. Revolutionaries were in favour of the creation of nation-states for their freedom struggle. Many revolutionaries like, Giuseppe Mazzini from Italy came to the forefront and led the struggle to oppose the monarchy. Mazzini founded two underground societies

namely, Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne in order to achieve the goal.

10. Explain the role played by the Romantic artists in the fostering feelings of nationalism.

Ans. The feeling of nationalism developed not only due to wars or territorial expansion, but culture also played a vital role in the creation of the idea of the nation. Romantic artists laid emphasis on emotions, mystical feelings, etc. as the basis of a nation. German philosopher Johann Gottfried claimed that the true spirit of the nation can be popularised through folk songs, poetry and dances. Vernacular languages were also promoted in order to propagate the nationalist message to the large masses as most of them were illiterate.

Long Answer Type Questions

11. Explain the important features and outcome of the Civil Code of 1804 introduced by Napoleon.

Ans. Napoleon introduced many reforms in order to make the administrative system more efficient. Some of the important features of the Civil Code of 1804 are as follows: ended all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law, secured right to property, ended the feudal system, liberated peasants from serfdom, guild restrictions were removed, communications and transport systems were revived, peasants, workers, artisans and businessmen were enjoying their freedom, legal system of France was reformed, introduction of standard weights and measures, common currency helped in economic development, simplified the administrative divisions.

12. Explain liberalism in political and economic fields prevailing in Europe in the nineteenth century. **(CBSE 2011)**

Ans. The concept of liberalism is very broad and comprehensive. The ideology of liberalism became popular in the early nineteenth century. 'Liberalism' is derived from the Latin word 'liber', which means free. For the middle class liberalism meant freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. The concept of political liberalism meant government based on consent. It is the type of government where constitution is supreme and is based on the free will of the people. Parliament, an elected body, represents symbol of democracy. It also meant end of autocracy. Economically, the concept of liberalism meant natural right to property. It further stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods. Liberals were also in the favour of unified economic territory which comprised of common currency, unrestricted movement of people, goods and services.

13. Discuss the revolution of the Liberals in 1848.

Ans. At the same time when the poor, starved peasants and workers were revolting in Europe in 1848, another revolt led by the educated middle class was going on. The liberal middle class people combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification and took advantage of the growing unrest in order to push for creating of a nation-state on parliamentary principles. In German regions various political organisations came together in the city of Frankfurt and voted for an all-German National Assembly. On 18th May 1848, the 831 elected representatives marched to the Frankfurt Parliament convened in the Church of St. Paul and drafted a constitution for a German nation headed by a monarchy subject to parliamentary control. There was no consensus even among the liberals regarding issue of extending political rights to women. Despite their active participation in liberal movement, women were denied suffrage (right to vote) during election of the Assembly. Conservative forces were successful in suppressing the liberal movements in 1848, but they could not restore the old order.

Milestone 2

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Name the region where people spoke Gaelic language.

(a) England (b) Ireland
(c) Scotland (d) None of these

Ans. (c) Scotland

2. In which year was Ireland incorporated into the United Kingdom?

(a) 1848 (b) 1801
(c) 1901 (d) 1830

Ans. (b) 1801

3. Which empire ruled over a large part of Balkan region?

(a) British Empire (b) French Empire
(c) Ottoman Empire (d) Mughal Empire

Ans. (c) Ottoman Empire

Very Short Answer Type Questions

4. Which state led the movement to unify Germany?

Ans. Prussia led the movement for the unification of Germany.

5. Who was proclaimed the Emperor of Germany in January 1871?

Ans. The Prussian king, Willaim I, was proclaimed the German Emperor in January 1871 in a ceremony held at Versailles.

6. Which event made the Balkan area more explosive?

Ans. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region more explosive.

Short Answer Type Questions

7. Explain the significance of portraying nations as female figures.

Ans. During eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Nations were portrayed as female figures by the artists. By doing so they personified a nation. For example, during the French Revolution artists portrayed the ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic through female allegory. In the same manner, Germania became the allegory of the German nation.

8. How did the Act of Union impact Scotland?

Ans. The formation of the nation-state in Britain was the outcome of a long-drawn process. The English Parliament after seizing power from the monarchy in 1688 was the instrument through which a nation-state of Britain came into existence. The Act of Union (1707) between Scotland and England resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'. Scotland's distinct culture was systematically suppressed by the British. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland. Ireland was also suppressed in the similar manner. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland in establishing their dominance over Catholic majority.

9. Describe any two features of nationalism in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Ans. Nationalism no longer retained its liberal-democratic approach by the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations to fulfil their imperialist goals. Many countries colonised by the European powers in the nineteenth century began to oppose the imperial domination. European ideas of nationalism were nowhere replicated. Balkans region was the source of most serious nationalist tension in Europe after 1871, due to its ethnic and geographical diversity which comprised of the modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Slovenia, Albania and others.

10. Discuss the political conditions in Italy before its unification.

Ans. Like other European regions, Italy was also divided into seven states during the middle of the nineteenth century. Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Papal states, Lombardy and Venetia were ruled by Austrians, and Tuscany, Modena and

Parma, Sardinia-Piedmont were ruled by an Italian princely house. Chief Minister Cavour, neither a revolutionary nor a democrat, led the movement for the unification of Italy. Cavour engineered a diplomatic alliance with France through which, Sardinia-Piedmont was successful in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.

Long Answer Type Questions

11. Explain how nationalism aligned with imperialism led Europe to the First World War.

Ans. Nationalism no longer retained its liberal-democratic approach by the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations to fulfil their imperialist goals. Balkans region was the source of most serious nationalist tension in Europe after 1871, due to its ethnic and geographical diversity which comprised of the modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Slovenia, Albania and others. The disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, which ruled over large part of the Balkans, turned this region more volatile. The Balkan states tried to gain more territories at the expense of the others. During this period, the European powers like Russia, England, Germany, and Austro-Hungary wanted to get hold of the Balkan area, which resulted into a rivalry among them and this finally led to the First World War in 1914.

12. Why were female allegories created? Who was Germania? What was the importance of the way in which she was visually represented? **(CBSE 2016)**

Ans. During eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Nations were portrayed as female figures by the artists. By doing so they personified a nation. The female figure became an allegory of the nation. For example, during the French Revolution, artists portrayed the ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic through female allegory. In France, she was christened Marianne who underlined the idea of a people's nation. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps. In the same manner, Germania became the allegory of the German nation. Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.

Self-Assessment

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which of the following was an allegory of the French nation?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (a) Marianne | (b) Germania |
| (c) Liberty | (d) None of these |

Ans. (a) Marianne

2. Who amongst the following Italian leaders was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat?
- (a) Garibaldi (b) Mazzini
(c) Victor Emmanuel (d) Cavour

Ans. (d) Cavour

3. Which one of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna of 1815?
- (a) Russia (b) Prussia
(c) Austria (d) Spain

Ans. (d) Spain

Assertion-Reason Type Questions

For questions number 4 to 7, two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the 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.

4. **Assertion (A):** The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1897.

Reason (R): The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

Ans. (d) Assertion (A) is wrong because the first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.

5. **Assertion (A):** Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.

Reason (R): The term 'liberalism' derives from the French root *liber*, meaning free.

Ans. (c) Reason (R) is wrong because, the term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root *liber*, meaning free.

6. **Assertion (A):** Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation.

Reason (R): In other words, they represented a country as if it were a person.

Ans. (a) Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A) because, the artists in the 18th and 19th centuries used to represent countries as a living being.

7. **Assertion (A):** The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans.

Reason (R): The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation, comprising

modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.

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

Match the Following

8. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Column A (Years)	Column B (Events)
A 1871	1 The Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor.
B 1861	2 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.
C 1688	3 The English Parliament seized power from the monarchy.
D 1707	4 The Act of Union between England and Scotland.

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	4	1	3	2
(d)	2	3	4	1

Ans. (a)

Study the Picture and Answer the Question



9. Which of the following statements correctly depicts the above image?
- (a) The Planting of Tree of Liberty in Zweibrücken, Germany.
(b) The Planting of Tree of Liberty in Munich, Germany.
(c) The Planting of Tree of Liberty in Frankfurt, Germany.
(d) The Planting of Tree of Liberty in Bonn, Germany.

Ans. (a)

Find the Incorrect Option

10. (a) In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed.
(b) A National Assembly proclaimed a republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21, and guaranteed the right to work.
(c) On 18 June 1858, 524 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul.
(d) The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians in 1867.

Ans. (c)

Correct the Following Statement and Rewrite

11. The ideas of *la patrie* (the citizen) and *le citoyen* (the fatherland) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

Ans. The ideas of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

Fill in the Blanks

12. The British Parliament seized power from the monarchy in **1688**.
13. Poland was partitioned at the end of eighteenth century by **Russia, Prussia** and **Austria**.
14. The German word *das volk* means **common people**.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

15. During which period did all adult males enjoy the right to vote?

Ans. All adult males enjoyed the right to vote under the Jacobins.

16. What were the Jacobin clubs?

Ans. When people in other European cities came to know about the events in France, students along with the educated middle class constituted Jacobin clubs.

17. Name the European powers that collectively defeated Napoleon.

Ans. Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria collectively defeated Napoleon.

18. Who had created a confederation of 39 German states?

Ans. Napoleon created a confederation of 39 German states but it was left untouched by the Treaty of Vienna of 1815.

Short Answer Type Questions

19. Discuss the theme of Frederic Sorrieu's paintings.

Ans. Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints which visualised his dream of a world made up

of 'democratic and social Republics'. The first print depicts men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train and offering homage to the statue of Liberty. In the foreground lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. The United States and Switzerland is leading the procession way past the statue of Liberty. France is identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour and it is followed by the peoples of Germany, bearing the black, red and gold flag. German people are followed by the people of Austria, the Kingdom of Two Sicilies, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary and Russia. From the heavens above, Christ, saints and angels gaze upon the scene.

20. Write a short note on *zollverein*.

Ans. *Zollverein* or a customs union was constituted in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia which was later joined by most of the German states. This union abolished the tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies to two from thirty. The creation and development of the railways network further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests for national unification.

21. Describe the growth of nationalism through culture.

Ans. The feeling of nationalism developed not only due to wars or territorial expansion, but culture also played a vital role in the creation of the idea of the nation. Romantic artists laid emphasis on emotions, mystical feelings, etc. as the basis of a nation. German philosopher Johann Gottfried claimed that the true spirit of the nation can be popularised through folk songs, poetry and dances. Vernacular languages were also promoted in order to propagate the nationalist message to the large masses as most of them were illiterate.

Paragraph Based Questions

22. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A – The Aristocracy and the New Middle Class

Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage.

- (a) Which language was spoken by the people belonging to landed aristocracy?

Source B – What did Liberal Nationalism Stand For?

For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament.

- (b) What did liberalism mean for the new middle class?

Source C – Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt

The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.

- (c) Discuss the impact of increase in population across Europe.

- Ans.** (a) People belonging to landed aristocracy used to speak French for diplomatic purposes and in high society.
- (b) For the new middle class, liberalism meant freedom for an individual and equality of all before the law. It further emphasized on the concept of government by the consent.
- (c) With the enormous increase in population all over Europe, people faced great economic hardships as there were more seekers of jobs than employment opportunities. Further the rural people who migrated to the cities were forced to live in overcrowded slums with no basic amenities.

Case Based Questions

- 23.** Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs. In Western and parts of Central Europe the growth of industrial

production and trade meant the growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market. Industrialisation began in England in the second half of the eighteenth century, but in France and parts of the German states it occurred only during the nineteenth century. In its wake, new social groups came into being: a working-class population, and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen, professionals. In Central and Eastern Europe these groups were smaller in number till the late nineteenth century. It was among the educated, liberal middle classes that ideas of national unity following the abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity.

- 23.1** For which of the following reasons did the landed aristocracy speak French?
- (a) They wanted to maintain diplomacy and high society values.
- (b) The other classes did not understand the language.
- (c) They wanted to stand out as numerically a small group.
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (a) They wanted to maintain diplomacy and high society values.

- 23.2** Identify the main reason behind the creation of new middle class.
- (a) Due to the process of industrialisation that started in the nineteenth century.
- (b) The end of serfdom and aristocracy led to the formation of a new class.
- (c) Clergymen and noble class ceased to exist.
- (d) The revolution that started led to a new awakening among all the classes.

Ans. (a) Due to the process of industrialisation that started in the nineteenth century.

- 23.3** In which of the following parts of Europe were the pattern of landholdings characterised by the cultivation of vast estates by serfs?
- (a) Northern Europe
- (b) Central and Eastern Europe
- (c) Western and Southern Europe
- (d) North-eastern Europe

Ans. (b) Central and Eastern Europe

- 23.4** Who farmed the bulk of land in the western Europe? Choose the correct option.
- (a) Serfs and nobles
- (b) Peasants and tenants
- (c) Tenants and small owners
- (d) Small owners and nobles

Ans. (c) Tenants and small owners

24. Equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage (the right to vote). In revolutionary France, the first political experiment in liberal democracy, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property-owning men. Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights. The differentiation was done as active and passive citizens. Active citizens were the ones with voting rights and passive citizens had no voting rights. Only for a brief period under the Jacobins did all adult males enjoy suffrage. However, the Napoleonic Code went back to limited suffrage and reduced women to the status of a minor, subject to the authority of fathers and husbands. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, women and non-propertied men organised opposition movements demanding equal political rights. Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations. Despite this they were denied suffrage rights during the election of the Assembly. When the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul, women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.

- 24.1** Who among the following were categorised as passive citizens?
- All men with property
 - All men without property
 - Men without property and women and children
 - Only women

Ans. (c) Men without property and women and children

- 24.2** This took place during the Jacobins club reign. Choose the correct option.
- All adult males were given voting rights.
 - All citizens were given voting rights.
 - All citizens except children were given voting rights.
 - All males and females having property were given voting rights.

Ans. (a) All adult males were given voting rights.

- 24.3** Identify the reason for neither granting universal suffrage to women nor giving them any other rights.
- Women were considered as weaker gender.
 - Women had no education and property which made them difficult to understand the country's politics.
 - Women were not considered as great leaders because of lack of education.
 - Women were economically dependent on their husbands and fathers with no control on their life.

Ans. (d) Women were economically dependent on their husbands and fathers with no control on their life.

- 24.4** What was the status of women during the Napoleonic Code?
- They were reduced to the status of minor.
 - They were given limited suffrage.
 - They were dependent on their husbands and fathers.
 - All of these.

Ans. (d) All of these.

Long Answer Type Questions

25. What was the main objective of the Treaty of Vienna? How was that objective fulfilled?

Ans. The Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was signed with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The objective was fulfilled through some of these important provisions:

- The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power, due to which France lost the territories annexed by Napoleon.
- Prussia was given new territories to its west and northern Italy came under the control of Austria.
- German confederation of 39 states was left untouched.
- Some part of Poland was given to Russia and Prussia got control over some parts of Saxony.

26. 'The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe'. Explain.

Ans. During the decade of 1830s, European people experienced great economic hardships, due to enormous increase in the population all over Europe. People migrated from rural areas to cities in search of employment. Cheap machine made goods from England gave a stiff competition to the small producers particularly in the textile products. Peasants were under the burden of feudal dues. Not only this, the rise of food prices and a year of bad harvest added to widespread economic hardships. As a result of these hardships, in year 1848 the residents of Paris came out on the roads in revolt and Louis Philippe was forced to flee. In response to this revolt, the National Assembly proclaimed a Republic, suffrage was granted to all males above 21 years of age and right to work was guaranteed.

27. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

In 1815, representatives of the European powers – Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria – who had

collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future. Thus the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy. But the German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony. The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe.

- (a) Where did the European powers meet in 1815?
 (b) Which dynasty was restored to power after the French Revolution?
 (c) How many states were there in the German confederation?

- Ans.** (a) The representatives of the European powers – Russia, Prussia, Britain and Austria – who collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.
 (b) The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power after the French Revolution and France was forced to leave the territories it had occupied during Napoleon's reign.
 (c) The German confederation was made up of 39 states.

Let's Compete

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which one of the following became an allegory of the German nation?
 (a) Mazzini (b) Germania
 (c) Marianne (d) Justitia

- Ans.** (b) Germania
 2. Which one of the following powers was not interested in expanding its control in the Balkan region?
 (a) Germany (b) Russia
 (c) England (d) Finland

Ans. (d) Finland

3. Name the customs union formed by Prussia in 1834.
 (a) Elle (b) *Zollverein*
 (c) European Union (d) *La Patrie*

Ans. (b) *Zollverein*

4. When was the Treaty of Vienna signed?
 (a) 1581 (b) 1518
 (c) 1815 (d) 1851

Ans. (c) 1815

5. What did the ideas of *la patrie* and *le citoyen* signify in the French Revolution?
 (a) The fatherland and the citizens
 (b) The nation and the citizens
 (c) The motherland and the country
 (d) The nation-state and the citizens

Ans. (a) The fatherland and the citizens

6. Which of these conservatives did not believe in preserving?
 (a) Monarchy (b) The Church
 (c) Democracy (d) Social hierarchies

Ans. (c) Democracy

7. Which one of the following does not belong to the same group?
 (a) Young Italy (b) Jacobins
 (c) Carbonari (d) Young Europe

Ans. (b) Jacobins

8. Who founded Young Italy?
 (a) Otto von Bismarck (b) Giuseppe Garibaldi
 (c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) Cavour

Ans. (c) Giuseppe Mazzini

9. Which of the following was the result of the Act of Union 1707?
 (a) United Kingdom of Great Britain
 (b) United Kingdom of Scotland
 (c) United Kingdom of Germany
 (d) United Kingdom of Ireland

Ans. (a) United Kingdom of Great Britain

10. The first expression of nationalism came with
 (a) the French Revolution.
 (b) the American War of Independence.
 (c) the Russian Revolution.
 (d) the Indian Freedom Struggle.

Ans. (a) the French Revolution.

Value-based Questions

(Optional)

1. 'Can the army be an architect of a nation?' Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Explain with reference to the unification of Germany.

Ans. As per my knowledge and understanding, it is correct to say that army can be an architect of a nation. It can be easily proved by the unification of Germany. After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution. The liberal initiative of 1848 to nation-building was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military supported by the large landowners of Prussia. Prussia led the movement for national unification. Otto von Bismarck carried out the process with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Three wars were fought for over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France, which ended in the victory of Prussia and thus the process of unification was completed.

2. The Balkan issue was one of the major factors responsible for the First World War. Support your answer with examples.

Ans. Balkan region was the source of most serious nationalist tension in Europe after 1871, due to its ethnic and geographical diversity which comprised of the modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Slovenia, Albania and others. The disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, which ruled over large part of the Balkans, turned this region more volatile. The Balkan states tried to gain more territories at the expense of the others. During this period, the European powers like Russia, England, Germany, and Austro-Hungary wanted to get hold of the Balkan area, which resulted into a rivalry among them and this finally led to the First World War in 1914.

2

Nationalism in India

Milestone

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. At which session of the Indian National Congress was the resolution for Purna Swaraj adopted?
(a) Lahore (b) Calcutta
(c) Nagpur (d) Bombay

Ans. (a) Lahore

2. Who announced in 1929 an offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future?
(a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Wavell
(c) Lord Irwin (d) Lord William Bentinck

Ans. (c) Lord Irwin

3. Gandhiji in his book *Hind Swaraj* said that **(CBSE 2011)**
(a) the British must quit India.
(b) Indians must refuse to cooperate with the British.
(c) the Government must concede the right to make salt.
(d) Indians must be involved in the governance of India.

Ans. (b) Indians must refuse to cooperate with the British.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

4. What do you understand by the term 'begar'?

Ans. Labour that villagers were forced to contribute without any payment.

5. Who used the term 'harijan' for the first time and what does it mean? When was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed?

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi used the term 'harijan' for the first time for untouchables. It means the children of God. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on 5th March 1931.

6. What resolution was passed at Calcutta session of Congress in September 1920? **(CBSE 2016)**

Ans. Resolution to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat was passed at the Calcutta session of Congress in September 1920.

Short Answer Type Questions

7. Describe any four economic effects of the Non-Cooperation Movement. **(CBSE 2011)**

Ans. Some of the important economic effects of the Non-Cooperation Movement were as follows:

- Foreign goods were boycotted; liquor shops picketed and foreign cloths were burnt by the Indians.
- As people boycotted foreign cloths and goods, the import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922 and its value dropped from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore.
- As people began wearing only Indian cloths and discarded foreign cloths, the production of Indian textile mills and handloom went up.
- Merchants and traders also refused to trade in foreign goods and finance foreign trade.

8. Discuss the role played by Jawaharlal Nehru in organising the peasants of Awadh.

Ans. In Awadh region, Baba Ramchandra led the peasant movement against the talukdars and landlords who demanded high rents from the peasants. In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru started a tour of villages around Awadh in order to understand the grievances of villagers. By October 1920, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up which was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and others. Within a span of one month, more than 300 branches were set up in villages around the Awadh region. When the Non-Cooperation Movement started in 1921, the efforts of the Congress were to integrate the Awadh peasant struggle into the wider struggle.

9. What were the immediate effects of the 1929 Lahore session of Indian National Congress?

Ans. At its annual session held in Lahore in December 1929, under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian National Congress passed a resolution declaring 'Poorna Swaraj' to be the goal of the national movement. On December 31, 1929, the newly adopted tricolour flag was unfurled and January 26th was fixed as the Independence Day which was to be celebrated every year, pleading to the people not to submit to British rule any longer.

10. Why did the initial enthusiasm of the merchants and industrialists fade during the later stages of the Civil Disobedience Movement? **(CBSE 2011)**

Ans. Initially the merchants and industrialists boosted the Civil Disobedience Movement by giving the financial support and promoted boycott by refusing to deal in foreign goods. They wanted to expand their business for which they wanted assurance against the import of foreign goods. But when the Second Round Table Conference failed they lost their enthusiasm. All the industrialists were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities and were worried about the disruption of business activities. Another reason for worry was the growing influence of socialism amongst the youth members of the Indian National Congress.

Long Answer Type Questions

11. Discuss the role played by Dr B R Ambedkar in uplifting the Dalits or depressed classes.

Ans. Dr B R Ambedkar resolved the issue of social injustice through political empowerment of the depressed classes. Due to his efforts the dalits organised themselves and demanded for reservation in educational institutions and separate electorate. Dr B R Ambedkar founded Depressed Classes Association in 1930. He had differences with Mahatma Gandhi at the 2nd Round Table Conference regarding demand of separate electorates for Dalits. When the British government agreed to his demand of separate electorate, Gandhiji started a fast unto death because he believed that the separate electorate would prove to be a hurdle in the process of social integration. As a result, Dr Ambedkar accepted Gandhiji's thought and the Poona Pact was signed in September 1932, which gave the Depressed Classes reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted by the general electorate.

12. When was Civil Disobedience Movement launched? How was it different from the Non-Cooperation Movement? **(CBSE 2016)**

Ans. To achieve the goal of 'Complete Independence',

Mahatma Gandhi launched Civil Disobedience Movement. Along with 78 followers, Gandhiji started his salt march. Gandhiji covered a total distance of 240 miles from his ashram in Sabarmati to the town of Dandi in 24 days. Mahatma Gandhi reached Dandi on 6th April 1930 and violated the law by manufacturing salt from sea water. This event marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. This movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement in one aspect that people were now asked not only to refuse to cooperate with the British but also to break the colonial laws.

13. Discuss in detail how the reinterpretation of history created a feeling of nationalism in India.

Ans. The reinterpretation of history created a feeling of nationalism in India as Indians realised that their glorious past was destroyed and degraded by the western influence. Many famous inventions took place in India. Our nation excelled in various disciplines like science, maths, art and architecture. India was also known for its textile products, spices and handicrafts. Now the Indians understood that the British ruined their rich economy and culture. The British believed that Indians were unskilled and thought themselves to be a superior race. However, Indian history depicted a different story which instilled in Indians a feeling of pride in their rich culture and past. Due to which they united against the British and created a feeling of nationalism.

Self-Assessment

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. When did the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement start?
- (a) January 1921 (b) March 1930
(c) February 1922 (d) December 1923

Ans. (a) January 1921

2. Who among the following was the author of the famous novel *Anandmath*?
- (a) Natesa Sastri
(b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(c) Rabindranath Tagore
(d) None of these

Ans. (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

3. Which pact resolved the issue of separate electorates for Dalits, and was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr B R Ambedkar in 1932? **(CBSE 2011)**
- (a) Lucknow pact (b) Nagpur pact
(c) Poona pact (d) Surat pact

Ans. (c) Poona pact

Assertion-Reason Type Questions

For question numbers 4 to 7, two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the 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.

4. **Assertion (A):** Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1917.

Reason (R): He had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha.

Ans. (d) Assertion (A) is wrong because, Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915.

5. **Assertion (A):** Rowlatt Act was passed in the year 1919. This Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities.

Reason (R): It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A because, Reason (R) correctly explains the fact that Rowlatt Act gave the government powers to repress political activities as detention of political prisoners without trial for two years was legalised.

6. **Assertion (A):** The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey.

Reason (R): In his famous book Hind Swaraj (1909) Jawaharlal Nehru declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians.

Ans. (c) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is wrong because, book Hind Swaraj was written by Mahatma Gandhi.

7. **Assertion (A):** C R Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress.

Reason (R): In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement.

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

Match the Following

8. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer

from the options given below:

Column A (Years)	Column B (Events)
A 1928	1 Simon Commission arrived in India.
B 1929	2 Lord Irwin announced a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future.
C 1930	3 Independence Day Pledge.
D 1931	4 Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	4	1	3	2
(d)	2	3	4	1

Ans. (a)

Study the Picture and Answer the Question



9. Which of the following statement correctly depicts the above given image?

- (a) General Dyer's 'crawling orders' being administered by British soldiers, Amritsar.
- (b) General Dyer's 'crawling orders' being administered by British soldiers, Lucknow.
- (c) General Dyer's 'crawling orders' being administered by British soldiers, Lahore.
- (d) General Dyer's 'crawling orders' being administered by British soldiers, Bombay.

Ans. (a)

Find the Incorrect Option

10. (a) In December 1931, Gandhiji went to London for the conference, but the negotiations broke down and he returned disappointed.
- (b) In 1937, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Ferozeshah Kotla ground in Delhi.
- (c) Dr B R Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits.
- (d) Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata.

Ans. (b)

Correct the Following Statement and Rewrite

11. Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On 31 January 1932, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating fifteen demands.

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands.

Fill in the Blanks

12. In 1919, a nationwide satyagraha was launched against the **Rowlatt** Act.
13. Mahatma Gandhi withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement after hearing about the incident at **Chauri Chaura** in Gorakhpur.
14. The Swaraj flag designed by Mahatma Gandhi had **three** colours.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

15. Who was the author of the famous book *Hind Swaraj*? **(CBSE 2014)**

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi was the author of the famous book *Hind Swaraj*.

16. What was the main provision of the Inland Emigration Act of 1859?

Ans. According to the provisions of the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, the plantation workers were not allowed to leave the tea gardens without permission.

17. In which year did the Simon Commission arrive in India?

Ans. Simon Commission arrived in India in the year 1928.

18. Write the names of the two associations formed by the business classes in India.

Ans. In order to protect their business interests, business class constituted the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries in 1927.

Short Answer Type Questions

19. Write a short note on the Khilafat issue.

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi realised that it is not possible to organise a mass movement without Hindu-Muslim unity, so he took up the Khilafat issue. Khilafat committee was constituted in Bombay in March 1919 and Muslim leaders like Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali had discussion with Gandhiji for the possibility of a united mass struggle. Gandhiji convinced other leaders of the Congress at the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920 to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat.

20. Which incident turned the Non-Cooperation Movement violent and what was its outcome?

Ans. The attack on a local police station by angry peasants at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh, on 5th February 1922 turned the Non-Cooperation Movement violent. This incident changed the whole situation. Gandhiji was shocked by this incident, so he withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement on 12th February 1922.

21. Briefly discuss any four features of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Ans. This movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement in one aspect that people were now asked not only to refuse to cooperate with the British but also to break the colonial laws. As a result, thousands of people broke the salt law. Foreign cloth was boycotted and liquor shops were picketed. Peasants refused to pay land revenue and chaukidari taxes, people also violated forest laws by going into the reserved forests to collect wood and graze cattle. Seeing this, the British started arresting Congress leaders which resulted in violent clashes between police and common masses. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (also known as Frontier Gandhi) was arrested in 1930. A month later, Mahatma Gandhi was also arrested due to which industrial workers in Sholapur attacked government buildings, courts and railway stations.

Paragraph Based Questions

22. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A – Why Non-Cooperation?

Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods. Then, in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched. Through the

summer of 1920 Mahatma Gandhi and Shaikat Ali toured extensively, mobilising popular support for the movement.

- (a) Discuss the strategy adopted by Mahatma Gandhi for Non-cooperation Movement.

Source B – The Movement in the Towns

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.

- (b) What was the impact of Non-cooperation movement?

Source C – Towards Civil Disobedience

When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations. In an effort to win them over, the viceroy, Lord Irwin, announced in October 1929, a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future, and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future constitution.

- (c) Discuss the response received by the Simon Commission.

- Ans.** (a) Mahatma Gandhi suggested that the movement should unfold in different stages. According to him, titles awarded by the government should be surrendered, people should boycott civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools and foreign goods.
- (b) The effects of Non-cooperation movement were more dramatic on the economic front as the foreign goods were boycotted on large scale, liquor shops were picketed and imported cloths were burnt across India in huge bonfires. The value of imported cloths dropped and the traders refused to trade in foreign goods.
- (c) Simon Commission was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon' when it arrived in India in 1928. All political parties like the Congress and the Muslim League organised demonstrations across the country.

Case Based Questions

- 23.** The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the

struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a *satyagrahi* could win the battle through non-violence. After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised satyagraha movements in various places. In 1917, he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system. Then, in 1917, he organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda could not pay the revenue, and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers. Satyagraha is not physical force. A *satyagrahi* does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction. In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. Non-violence is the supreme dharma.

- 23.1** For which of the following reasons was the Satyagraha launched by Gandhiji in Champaran?

- (a) The indigo planters were oppressed.
(b) The farmers were forced to pay land tax.
(c) Peasants were beaten everyday.
(d) Lands were forcefully taken away from the peasants.

Ans. (a) The indigo planters were oppressed.

- 23.2** Which of the following statements best describes the meaning of satyagraha?

- (a) It is only a pure soul force.
(b) The substance of the soul is truth and justice.
(c) It is the insistence of truth and non-violence in the fight against injustice and oppression.
(d) None of these.

Ans. (c) It is the insistence of truth and non-violence in the fight against injustice and oppression.

- 23.3** Why did Gandhiji organise satyagraha in 1917 in Kheda district of Gujarat?

- (a) To support the plantation workers.
(b) To protest against high revenue demand.
(c) To support the mill workers to fulfil their demand.
(d) To demand loans for the farmers.

Ans. (b) To protest against high revenue demand.

- 23.4** Choose the correct option for reason behind the launch of Ahmedabad Satyagraha.

- (a) To raise the salary of mill workers and provide better working condition.

- (b) To spread awareness about the rights of the mill workers.
- (c) To provide tax relaxation to peasants and mill workers.
- (d) To provide compensation for mill workers in case of accidents.

Ans. (a) To raise the salary of mill workers and provide better working condition.

24. In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra – a *sanyasi* who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer. The movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses. Peasants had to do *begar* and work at landlords' farms without any payment. As tenants they had no security of tenure, being regularly evicted so that they could acquire no right over the leased land. The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of *begar*, and social boycott of oppressive landlords. In many places *nai-dhobi bandhs* were organised by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of even barbers and washer-men. Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of swaraj in yet another way. In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, for instance, a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920s led by Alluri Sitaram Raju. Here, as in other forest regions, the colonial government had closed large forest areas, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuelwood and fruits. This enraged the hill people. Not only were their livelihoods affected but they felt that their traditional rights were being denied. When the government began forcing them to contribute *begar* for road building, the hill people revolted.

- 24.1** Which of the following was/were the major reason/s for the peasants movement in Awadh?
- (a) The talukdars and landlords demanded high rents from the peasants.
 - (b) The peasants were forced to do *begar*.
 - (c) The tenants had no security and were regularly evicted.
 - (d) All of the above.

Ans. (d) All of the above.

24.2 Complete the statement: Alluri Sitaram Raju was well known for

- (a) leading the militant movement of tribal peasants in Andhra Pradesh.
- (b) leading a peasant movement in Awadh.

- (c) leading a satyagraha movement in Bardoli.
- (d) setting up an organisation for the upliftment of the dalits.

Ans. (a) leading the militant movement of tribal peasants in Andhra Pradesh.

24.3 Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi, was the leader of the

- (a) Khilafat Movement.
- (b) Militant Guerrilla Movement in Andhra Pradesh.
- (c) Peasants Movement in Awadh.
- (d) Plantation Workers' Movement in Assam.

Ans. (c) Peasants Movement in Awadh.

24.4 How were the hill people of Andhra Pradesh stripped off from their traditional rights? Choose the correct option/s.

- (a) Enclosure of large forest areas
- (b) Prevention of grazing of cattle
- (c) Prevention of people to collect firewood
- (d) All of these

Ans. (d) All of these

Long Answer Type Questions

25. Explain in detail the contribution of folklore in strengthening the idea of nationalism in India.

Ans. History and fiction, folklore and songs, symbols all of them played an important role in developing and spreading the idea of nationalism. In the 20th century, the identity of India came to be visualised through the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and in 1870s he wrote 'VandeMataram' as a hymn to the motherland which was widely sung during the Swadeshi Movement. A movement to revive Indian folklore also helped in developing the ideas of nationalism. Rabindranath Tagore started collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and led the movements for reviving the folk. Natesa Sastri published a collection of Tamil folk tales, The Folklore of Southern India. With the development of national movement, the leaders became more aware of such icons and symbols which helped in unifying people and developing a feeling of nationalism.

26. Discuss the extent of people's participation in the Non-Cooperation Movement in the towns and explain the reasons for the slow-down of the Non-Cooperation Movement in cities.

Ans. The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement started in January 1921 in which several social groups participated each with its own explicit aspirations. Though all of them responded to the call of Swaraj, but the term had different meaning for

different people. The movement started with the participation of middle-class in the cities. The students left government schools and colleges, teachers resigned, lawyers gave up their legal practices and the council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras where the Justice Party thought that entering the council was one of the ways to gain some power. Foreign goods were boycotted; liquor shops picketed and bonfires of foreign cloth were burnt. However, the movement slowed down in the cities due to several reasons like Khadi cloth was expensive in comparison to the mill cloth and poor people could not afford it, in the same way the boycott of British institutions posed a problem and alternative Indian institutions were needed to be set up so that they can be used in place of British institutions but they were slow to come up, due to which students and teachers started to return to government schools and lawyers resumed their work in courts.

27. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

Dr B R Ambedkar, who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits. When the British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932. It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate. The dalit movement, however, continued to be apprehensive of the Congress led national movement. Some of the Muslim political organisations in India were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement. After the decline of the Non-Cooperation - Khilafat movement, a large section of Muslims felt alienated from the Congress.

- (a) Why did Dr B R Ambedkar clash with Mahatma Gandhi?
 (b) What was the outcome of the Poona Pact?
 (c) What kind of response did the Civil Disobedience Movement receive from the Muslim political organizations in India?

Ans. (a) During the second round table conference, Dr B R Ambedkar demanded the separate

electorates for dalits whereas Gandhiji believed that separate electorates for depressed classes would affect their integration in the society. This led to the clashes between Dr B R Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi.

- (b) The Poona Pact was signed between Dr B R Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi in September 1932. In this pact depressed classes were given reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils but to be voted in a general electorate.
 (c) The Civil Disobedience Movement received a lukewarm response from the Muslim political organisations in India. After the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation - Khilafat movement, a large section of Muslims felt alienated from the Congress.

————— Let's Compete —————

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Who said 'swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability is not eliminated'?
- (a) B R Ambedkar (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 (c) Subhas Chandra Bose (d) Motilal Nehru

Ans. (b) Mahatma Gandhi

2. Who among the following organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) J L Nehru
 (c) B R Ambedkar (d) None of these

Ans. (c) B R Ambedkar

3. Who formed the Justice Party of Madras?
- (a) Judges (b) Brahmins
 (c) Muslims (d) Non-Brahmins

Ans. (d) Non-Brahmins

4. Champaran Satyagraha was launched by Gandhiji against
- (a) High revenue demands
 (b) Mill owners
 (c) Salt taxes
 (d) Oppressive plantation system

Ans. (d) Oppressive plantation system

5. Which one of the following is not true regarding the impact of the First World War?
- (a) The hardships ended with the War as the introduction of the Rowlatt Act.
 (b) Forced recruitment of the soldiers was introduced in the villages.
 (c) Defence expenditure resulted in increased taxes.
 (d) Income tax was introduced and customs duties increased.

Ans. (a) The hardships ended with the War as the introduction of the Rowlatt Act.

6. In which year did Gandhiji return to India?

- (a) January 1920 (b) January 1916
(c) January 1915 (d) January 1931

Ans. (c) January 1915

7. Who among the following was the leader of the Muslim League?

- (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (b) Dr B R Ambedkar
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans. (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

8. Who among the following was also known as the Frontier Gandhi?

- (a) Subhas Chandra Bose
(b) Lala Lajpat Rai
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(d) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Ans. (d) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

9. The Non-Cooperation programme was adopted at which Indian National Congress session?

- (a) Lahore 1929 (b) Nagpur 1920
(c) Calcutta 1920 (d) Bombay 1918

Ans. (b) Nagpur 1920

10. Who took command when martial law was enforced in Amritsar in 1919?

- (a) Sir John Simon (b) Lord Curzon
(c) General Dyer (d) None of these

Ans. (c) General Dyer

Value-based Questions

(Optional)

1. The high point of Congress activity and nationalist unity were followed by phases of disunity and inner conflict between groups'. Analyse this statement.

Ans. A growing anger against the British rule brought together various groups and classes of Indians

into a common struggle for the freedom in the first half of the 20th century. The Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji channelised common people's grievances into an organised movement for independence from the British rule. Through various movements, the nationalists tried to forge a national unity. People belonging to diverse groups and classes participated in these movements. Indian National Congress attempted to resolve the differences and ensured that the demands of one group did not alienate another. So it is true to say that the high point of Congress activity and nationalist unity were followed by phases of disunity and inner conflict between groups.

2. Nationalism spread when people began to believe that they were all part of the same nation. Explain this statement.

Ans. The united struggle against the British colonists was the most important factor responsible for arousing the sense of nationalism. In the 20th century, the identity of India came to be visualised through the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and in 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland which was widely sung during the Swadeshi Movement. A movement to revive Indian folklore also helped in developing the ideas of nationalism. Rabindranath Tagore started collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and led the movements for reviving the folk. Natesa Sastri published a collection of Tamil folk tales, The Folklore of Southern India. With the development of national movement, the leaders became more aware of such icons and symbols which helped in unifying people and developing a feeling of nationalism. During Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag was designed which had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of the British India and a crescent moon which represented Hindus and Muslims.

The Making of a Global World

Milestone 1

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which one of the countries passed Corn Laws to restrict the import of corn? (CBSE 2011)
- (a) India (b) Britain
(c) China (d) France

Ans. (b) Britain

2. Who among the following discovered the Americas?
- (a) Christopher Columbus (b) Ferdinand Magellan
(c) Vasco da Gama (d) Marco Polo

Ans. (a) Christopher Columbus

3. Most of the Indian indentured workers came from
- (a) North-eastern states (b) Karnataka
(c) Eastern Uttar Pradesh (d) Western Rajasthan

Ans. (c) Eastern Uttar Pradesh

Very Short Answer Type Questions

4. When and why was the migration of indentured labour abolished in India?

Ans. The indentured labour migration was abolished in 1921 due to opposition of India's nationalist leaders.

5. What was India's single-largest export from the 1820s?

Ans. Opium was India's single-largest export from the 1820s.

6. What was the most powerful weapon of the Spanish colonisers?

Ans. The most powerful weapon of the Spanish colonisers was the germs such as those of smallpox.

7. Mines of which precious metal enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia?

Ans. Precious metals, particularly silver, from mines located in present day Peru and Mexico also enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade.

Short Answer Type Questions

8. Discuss the crucial role played by India in the nineteenth century world economy.

Ans. There was an upward trend in export of food grain and raw material from India to Britain and the rest of the world. But the value of British exports to India was much higher in comparison to British imports from India. So Britain had a trade surplus with India. This trade surplus helped Britain to balance its trade deficits with other nations. So India played an important role in the late nineteenth century world economy by helping Britain balance its deficits.

9. Explain the factors responsible for indentured labour migration from India.

Ans. In the nineteenth century, hundreds of thousands of Chinese and Indian labourers went to different parts of the world to work on plantations, in mines and in road and railway construction projects. Most of the Indian indentured workers were from the present-day regions of eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, central India and the dry districts of Tamil Nadu. The main reasons for their migration were, cottage industries declined, land rents were increased, and lands were cleared for mines and plantations. As a result poor could not pay their rents and became extremely indebted and were forced to migrate in search of work.

10. What were the 'Corn Laws'? How was it abolished? Explain. (CBSE 2015)

Ans. The population growth from the late 18th century increased the demands for food grains in Britain. Due to expansion of urban centres and industrial growth, the demand for agricultural products

went up which in turn led to increase in prices of food grain. Under the pressure of landed group the government restricted the import of corn. Industrialists and urban dwellers were unhappy with the high food prices and they forced the abolition of Corn Law. After abolition of the Corn Laws, it was possible to import the food into Britain more cheaply in comparison to local production. As a result of this, British agriculture was not able to compete with the imports.

11. State the causes for a westwards shift in trade.

Ans. Poverty and hunger was a common feature in Europe until the nineteenth century. Deadly diseases, religious conflicts were common, so thousands fled from Europe for America. Till eighteenth century, India and China were among the richest countries in the world. However, from fifteenth century, China restricted its overseas contacts. The increase in importance of America gradually transferred the centre of world trade towards the West and now Europe emerged as the centre of world trade.

12. Describe the impact of 'Rinderpest' on people's livelihoods and local economy in Africa in the 1890s. **(CBSE 2018)**

Ans. The example of European imperial impact on colonised societies was the fast-spreading disease of cattle plague or rinderpest which arrived in Africa in 1890s, had a shocking impact on people's living and the native economy. Rinderpest was carried by infected cattle imported from British Asia to feed the Italian soldiers invading Eritrea in East Africa. Rinderpest killed almost 90 per cent of the cattle. Europeans were attracted to Africa due to its vast natural resources of land and minerals. They came to Africa with an aim to establish plantations and mines to produce crops and minerals for export to Europe.

Long Answer Type Questions

13. Describe the importance of the Silk Routes. **(CBSE 2010, 2011)**

Ans. Silk route is an example of large scale trade and cultural links between various regions of the world. The name 'silk route' signifies the importance of Chinese silk cargoes to the Western world through this route. Silk routes existed even before the Christian era. Cultural and trade relations developed simultaneously, as Christian missionaries and Muslim preachers travelled through this route to Asia in order to propagate Christianity and Islam respectively. Buddhism emerged in eastern India and it was propagated to other parts of the world through intersecting points on this route.

14. 'Technological advances were often the result of larger social, political and economic factors'. Explain this statement with reference to the trade in meat.

Ans. Some of the important inventions like the railways, steamships, and the telegraph helped in transforming the nineteenth century world. These technological advances were the result of social, political and economic factors. For example, till the 1870s, animals were shipped alive from America to Europe and were slaughtered on their arrival. This process posed many problems like many animals died in voyage; they took up a lot of space on ships, lost weight and others. So meat was expensive and poor could not afford it. Due to high prices the demand and production was low till the new technology developed. Refrigerated ships were used to transport perishable items over long distances. Frozen meat could now be transported, making it available for the poor in Europe.

Milestone 2

Multiple-Choice Questions

- Which of the following organisations were established during the Bretton Woods Conference?
 - The IMF and UNO
 - The IMF and ILO
 - The IMF and General Assembly
 - The IMF and the World Bank

Ans. (d) The IMF and the World Bank

- Which one of the following groups of countries was known as the Allies? **(CBSE 2010, 2011)**
 - Germany, Japan and Italy
 - Britain, France and Russia
 - India, Britain and Italy
 - France, India and Germany

Ans. (b) Britain, France and Russia

- Which one of the following countries has an effective right of veto over the IMF and the World Bank?

(a) The USA	(b) UK
(c) France	(d) Germany

Ans. (a) The USA

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Name the two power blocs that fought the First World War.

Ans. The First World War was fought between two power blocs, i.e., the Allies including Britain, France and Russia (later joined by the US) and the Central Powers including Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey.

5. Define the term 'tariff'.

Ans. Tax imposed on a country's imports from the rest of the world.

6. What do you understand by 'exchange rates'?

Ans. Exchange rate link national currencies for purposes of international trade. There are broadly two kinds of exchange rates: fixed exchange rate and floating exchange rate.

7. How is the post-war international economic system also known as?

Ans. The post-war international economic system is also often described as the Bretton Woods system.

Short Answer Type Questions

8. What were the limitations of the IMF and the World Bank? Mention any two. **(CBSE 2012)**

Ans. After Second World War many colonies in Asia and Africa emerged as free, independent nations. Economy of these nations was handicapped by long periods of colonial rule. The IMF and the World Bank were designed to meet the financial needs of the industrial countries. They were not equipped to manage the challenge of poverty and lack of development in these colonies. Europe and Japan rapidly rebuilt their economies and they were not dependent on the IMF and the World Bank anymore.

9. Write a short note on the industrial practices adopted by Henry Ford to speed up the production of cars.

Ans. Henry Ford adapted the assembly line of a slaughterhouse in Chicago to his new car plant established in Detroit. The assembly line forced workers to repeat a single task continuously like fitting a particular part to the car at a pace dictated by the conveyor belt. This prevented workers from delaying the motions, taking extra break or even chit chatting with the co-workers. Due to introduction of assembly line, workers quit the jobs in large numbers. In order to overcome the higher attrition rate, Henry Ford doubled the daily wage to \$5 in January 1914 and also banned trade unions to operate from his plants.

10. Discuss the impact of the Great Depression on Indian economy.

Ans. The Great Depression had immediate effect on Indian trade and economy. Both exports and imports of India nearly halved between 1928 and 1934. The price of wheat in India fell by 50 per cent. Peasants and farmers suffered more in comparison to the urban dwellers because the colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands. Peasants who took loans to increase

the output in the hope of higher incomes faced even lower prices and fell deeper into debt. Peasants exhausted all their savings, mortgaged lands and sold jewellery and precious metals they had, to meet their expenses. India became an exporter of precious metals particularly gold, which helped speed up the British recovery. In urban India, because of the fall in prices, the fixed salaried people found themselves better off.

11. Write a short note on the two lessons learnt by economists and politicians from the inter-war economic experience.

Ans. Economists and politicians learnt two significant lessons from inter-war economic experiences. First, an industrial society based on mass production cannot sustain without mass consumption and to ensure this there was a need for high and stable incomes. Income cannot be stable if employment was unstable, so stable incomes require secure employment. The second lesson was related to a country's economic links with the outside world. The objective of full employment can only be accomplished if governments had authority to regulate the flows of goods, capital and labour.

Long Answer Type Questions

12. Explain in detail the causes of the Great Depression.

Ans. The Great Depression which started around 1929 continued till the mid-1930s. Almost every part of the world experienced decline in production, employment, incomes and trade. Agricultural regions and communities were the worst affected.

Causes of the Great Depression

(a) *Agricultural overproduction*: The decreasing agricultural prices caused a drop in agricultural incomes. The farmers now tried to expand production and bring a bigger volume of produce to the market for sustaining their overall income. This deteriorated the situation in the market, pushing down prices even further. Farm produce decayed for a lack of buyers.

(b) In the first half of 1928, US overseas loans were more than \$1 billion. However, a year later it was one quarter of that amount. Countries dependent on US loans now faced an acute crisis.

(c) The withdrawal of the US loans resulted in the failure of some major banks and the collapse of currencies such as the British Pound Sterling.

13. Discuss the impact of First World War on the US economy.

Ans. The First World War was the first modern industrial war which witnessed the use of machine guns, tanks, aircrafts, chemical weapons, etc. on a massive scale. During this war, the industries were also restructured to produce war related goods. Men went to the battle field and women undertook their jobs. Britain borrowed large sums of money from US banks and the US public. This war transformed the US from being an international debtor to an international creditor. By the end of war, the US and its citizens owned more overseas assets than foreign governments and citizens owned in the US.

14. Describe the steps taken by the economists and politicians of the world to overcome the global economic crisis that arose after the Second World War.

Ans. The primary objective of the post-war international economic system was to preserve economic steadiness and full employment in the industrial world. Its agenda was approved at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held in July 1944 at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA. The Bretton Woods conference established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) was set up to finance post-war reconstruction. The IMF and the World Bank are referred to as the Bretton Woods institutions or sometimes the Bretton Woods twins. The IMF and the World Bank commenced their financial operations in 1947.

Self-Assessment

Multiple-Choice Questions

- What is the full form of IMF?
 - International Maritime Force
 - International Monetary Fund
 - International Military Fund
 - International Marine Fund

Ans. (b) International Monetary Fund

- The Central Powers did not include (CBSE 2010, 2011)

(a) Austria-Hungary	(b) Germany
(c) Ottoman Turkey	(d) Japan

Ans. (d) Japan.

- Which of the following West Indies cricketers trace their roots to indentured labour migrants from India? (CBSE 2010)
 - Vivian Richards and Gary Sobers
 - Chris Gayle and Dwayne Bravo

- Ramnaresh Sarwan and Shivnarine Chanderpaul
- Brian Lara and Courtney Walsh

Ans. (c) Ramnaresh Sarwan and Shivnarine Chanderpaul

Assertion-Reason Type Questions

For question numbers 4 to 7, two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true but R is false.
- A is false but R is true.

4. Assertion (A): From ancient times, travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfillment, or to escape persecution.

Reason (R): As early as 3000 BCE an active coastal trade linked the Indus valley civilizations with present-day West Asia.

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A because coastal links of Indus Valley civilization with present-day West Asia proves the Assertion (A) which states that traders, travelers since ancient times traveled vast distances for so many reasons.

5. Assertion (A): The Great Depression began around 1929 and lasted till the mid-1930s.

Reason (R): Economists identify three types of movement or 'flows' within international economic exchanges.

Ans. (b) A is true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

6. Assertion (A): Between 1812 and 1871, the share of raw cotton exports rose from 5 per cent to 35 per cent.

Reason (R): Britain grew opium in China and exported it to India and, with the money earned through this sale, it financed its tea and other imports from India.

Ans. (c) A is correct but R is wrong because Britain grew opium in India and exported it to China and, with the money earned through this sale, it financed its tea and other imports from China.

7. Assertion (A): The First World War was fought between two power blocs.

Reason (R): On the one side were the Allies – Britain, France and Russia.

Ans. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A because the second power block that is Central Powers are not mentioned in the reason.

Match the Following

8. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Column A (Years)	Column B (Events)
A 1929	1 The Great Depression
B 1944	2 United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference.
C 1947	3 The IMF and the World Bank commenced financial operations.
D 1914	4 First World War.

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	4	1	3	2
(d)	2	3	4	1

Ans. (a)

Study the Picture and Answer the Question



9. Which of the following statement correctly depicts the above given image?

- Silk route trade as depicted in a Chinese cave painting, eighth century.
- Silk route trade as depicted in a Portuguese cave painting, tenth century.
- Silk route trade as depicted in an Egyptian cave painting, eleventh century.
- Silk route trade as depicted in an Ajanta cave painting, seventh century.

Ans. (a)

Find the Incorrect Option

- In Africa, in the 1890s, a fast-spreading disease of cattle plague or rinderpest had a terrifying impact on people's livelihoods and the local economy.
 - The rinderpest killed 60 per cent of the cattle.
 - In the nineteenth century, hundreds of thousands of Indian and Chinese labourers went to work on plantations, in mines, and in road and railway construction projects around the world.
 - In Trinidad the annual Muharram procession was transformed into a riotous carnival called 'Hosay'.

Ans. (b)

Correct the Following Statement and Rewrite

- Britain and Italy made vast additions to their overseas territories in the late nineteenth century. Belgium and France became new colonial powers. Japan also became a colonial power in the late 1890s by taking over some colonies earlier held by Spain.

Ans. Britain and France made vast additions to their overseas territories in the late nineteenth century. Belgium and Germany became new colonial powers. The US also became a colonial power in the late 1890s by taking over some colonies earlier held by Spain.

Fill in the Blanks

- From the late 1970s MNCs also began to shift production operations to low-wage Asian countries.
- One important feature of the US economy of the 1920s was mass production.
- Unhappy with high food prices, industrialists and urban dwellers forced the abolition of the Corn Laws.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- What do you understand by the term "trade surplus"?
- Ans.** There was an upward trend in export of food grain and raw material from India to Britain and the rest of the world. But the value of British exports to India was much higher in comparison to British imports from India. So Britain had a trade surplus with India.
- What is 'El Dorado' in South America famous for?
- Ans.** 'El Dorado' in South America is famous for gold.
- Name two countries which were among the richest countries in the world until the eighteenth century.

Ans. China and India were among the world's richest countries until the eighteenth century.

18. Who was V S Naipaul? (CBSE 2015)

Ans. V S Naipaul was the Nobel Prize-winning writer.

Short Answer Type Questions

19. Why did China and other Asian countries become attractive destinations for investments by the foreign MNCs? (CBSE 2012)

Ans. The industrial world was hit by higher unemployment rates which started in the mid-1970s and remained high until the early 1990s. MNCs began to shift production operations to low-wage Asian countries from the late 1970s. China was cut off from the post-war world economy since its revolution in 1949. Due to new economic policies in China and the collapse of the Soviet Union brought many countries back into the fold of the world economy. Wages were low in countries like China in comparison to other countries, so they became attractive destinations for investment by foreign MNCs. The relocation of industry to low-wage countries stimulated world trade and capital flows.

20. Explain why was the US economy strong in the early 1920s.

Ans. First World War helped boost the US economy. The US economy resumed its strong growth in the early 1920s which helped in quicker recovery. The most striking feature of the US economy of the 1920s was mass production. Henry Ford, a car manufacturer, was the well-known pioneer of mass production. He adapted the assembly line of a slaughterhouse in Chicago to his new car plant established in Detroit. The assembly line forced workers to repeat a single task continuously like fitting a particular part to the car at a pace dictated by the conveyor belt. This prevented workers from delaying the motions, taking extra break or even chit chatting with the co-workers.

21. How did the Europeans manage to surmount the problem of shortage of labour in Africa?

Ans. Europeans were attracted to Africa due to its vast natural resources of land and minerals. They came to Africa with an aim to establish plantations and mines to produce crops and minerals for export to Europe. But Europeans faced a shortage of labour in Africa due to the unwillingness of the self-sufficient people to work for wage. They imposed heavy taxes, which could be paid only by working for wages on plantations and mines. Inheritance laws were also modified according to which only one member of a family was allowed to inherit the land, due to which the other members were forced to work as labourers.

Paragraph Based Questions

22. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A – Wartime Transformations

The First World War, as you know, was fought between two power blocs. On the one side were the Allies – Britain, France and Russia (later joined by the US); and on the opposite side were the Central Powers – Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey. When the war began in August 1914, many governments thought it would be over by Christmas. It lasted more than four years.

(a) Name the countries which belonged to the two powers blocs.

Source B – Rise of Mass Production and Consumption

The move towards mass production had begun in the late nineteenth century, but in the 1920s it became a characteristic feature of industrial production in the US. A well-known pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer Henry Ford.

(b) What was the important feature of the US economy of the 1920s?

Source C – Indentured Labour Migration from India

Most Indian indentured workers came from the present-day regions of eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, central India and the dry districts of Tamil Nadu. In the mid-nineteenth century these regions experienced many changes – cottage industries declined, land rents rose, lands were cleared for mines and plantations.

(c) What is indentured labour? To which regions most of the indentured workers belonged?

Ans. (a) The two power blocs were Allies and Central powers.

- The countries belonged to Allies were – Britain, France and Russia (later joined by the US).
- The countries belonged to Central Powers were – Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey.

(b) The important feature of the US economy of the 1920s was the mass production. Henry Ford was the well known car manufacturer and a pioneer of mass production.

(c) A bonded labourer under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time, to pay off his passage to a new country or home. Most of them belonged to the present-day regions of eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, central India and the dry districts of Tamil Nadu.

Case Based Questions

23. In Africa, in the 1890s, a fast-spreading disease of cattle plague or rinderpest had a terrifying impact on people's livelihoods and the local economy. This is a good example of the widespread European imperial impact on colonised societies. Historically, Africa had abundant land and a relatively small population. For centuries, land and livestock sustained African livelihoods and people rarely worked for a wage. In late nineteenth-century Africa there were few consumer goods that wages could buy. In the late nineteenth century, Europeans were attracted to Africa due to its vast resources of land and minerals. Europeans came to Africa hoping to establish plantations and mines to produce crops and minerals for export to Europe. But there was an unexpected problem – a shortage of labour willing to work for wages. Employers used many methods to recruit and retain labour. Heavy taxes were imposed which could be paid only by working for wages on plantations and mines. Inheritance laws were changed so that peasants were displaced from land. Only one member of a family was allowed to inherit land, as a result of which the others were pushed into the labour market. Mine-workers were also confined in compounds and not allowed to move about freely.

23.1 Which of the following statement is true for rinderpest?

- (a) It was spreading from cattle to person.
- (b) It was spreading from cattle to cattle.
- (c) It was spreading from European colonisers to African nationals.
- (d) It was spreading through mining activities.

Ans. (b) It was spreading from cattle to cattle.

23.2 What was the main aim of the Europeans to come to Africa? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (a) Europeans came with a hope to establish plantations and mines to export crops and minerals to Europe.
- (b) Europeans came with a hope to export cattle and meat to Europe.
- (c) Europeans came in search of labour for their industries in England.
- (d) Europeans came with a hope to start large-scale agricultural practices.

Ans. (a) Europeans came with a hope to establish plantations and mines to export crops and minerals to Europe.

23.3 Which of the following sustained the livelihoods of the people of Africa for centuries?

- (a) Mines and farming

- (b) Plantations and livestock
- (c) Farming and plantation sites
- (d) Land and livestock

Ans. (d) Land and livestock

23.4 What change was introduced in the African inheritance law by the Europeans? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (a) Land could be inherited only by sons.
- (b) Land could be inherited equally by all children (male and female).
- (c) Land could be inherited only by one son of the family.
- (d) Land could be inherited by only one member of the family.

Ans. (d) Land could be inherited by only one member of the family.

24. Britain grew opium in India and exported it to China and, with the money earned through this sale, it financed its tea and other imports from China. Over the nineteenth century, British manufactures flooded the Indian market. Food grain and raw material exports from India to Britain and the rest of the world increased. But the value of British exports to India was much higher than the value of British imports from India. Thus, Britain had a 'trade surplus' with India. Britain used this surplus to balance its trade deficits with other countries – that is, with countries from which Britain was importing more than it was selling to. By helping Britain balance its deficits, India played a crucial role in the late-nineteenth-century world economy. Britain's trade surplus in India also helped pay the so-called 'home charges' that included private remittances home by British officials and traders, interest payments on India's external debt, and pensions of British officials in India.

24.1 What did Britain do with the money earned through opium sale? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (a) It financed its industries in England.
- (b) It financed its export and import business of raw materials in England and elsewhere.
- (c) It financed its tea and other imports from China.
- (d) It financed import of silk and spices from China.

Ans. (c) It financed its tea and other imports from China.

24.2 What was the main reason behind Britain keeping a 'trade surplus' with India?

- (a) To balance its trade deficit with other countries.
- (b) To manage the cost production of its industries.

- (c) To manage food security in England.
- (d) To balance the export of raw materials from India.

Ans. (a) To balance its trade deficit with other countries.

24.3 In what way/s did the trade surplus help Britain?

- (a) It helped pay the home charges that included private remittances of British officials.
- (b) It helped with the interest payments on India's external debt.
- (c) It helped in paying the pensions of the British officials in India.
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d) All of these.

24.4 How did the whole cycle of export and import function between India and Britain?

- (a) Import of raw materials at cheaper rate and export of finished products at higher rates.
- (b) Import of raw materials at higher rate and export of finished products at lower rates.
- (c) Import and export of both raw materials and finished goods at equal rates.
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (a) Import of raw materials at cheaper rate and export of finished products at higher rates.

Long Answer Type Questions

25. The First World War was the first modern industrial war. Explain. **(CBSE 2010)**

Ans. The First World War was fought between two power blocs, i.e., the Allies including Britain, France and Russia (later joined by the US) and the Central Powers including Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey. The First World War was the first modern industrial war which witnessed the use of machine guns, tanks, aircrafts, chemical weapons, etc. on a massive scale. In this war around nine million lost their lives and twenty million were injured. Most of the people killed or injured in this war were young men which led to the decline in number of able-bodied workforce in Europe. During this war, the industries were also restructured to produce war related goods. Men went to the battle field and women undertook their jobs.

26. What was the main aim of the post-war international economic system? Mention two Bretton Woods institutions established in 1944 with their objectives. **(CBSE 2015)**

Ans. The primary objective of the post-war international economic system was to preserve economic steadiness and full employment in the industrial world. Its agenda was approved at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held

in July 1944 at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA. The Bretton Woods conference established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) was set up to finance post-war reconstruction. The IMF and the World Bank are referred to as the Bretton Woods institutions or sometimes the Bretton Woods twins. The IMF and the World Bank commenced their financial operations in 1947. The US has an actual right of veto over key decisions of IMF and World Bank.

27. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

Population growth from the late eighteenth century had increased the demand for food grains in Britain. As urban centres expanded and industry grew, the demand for agricultural products went up, pushing up food grain prices. Under pressure from landed groups, the government also restricted the import of corn. The laws allowing the government to do this were commonly known as the 'Corn Laws'. Unhappy with high food prices, industrialists and urban dwellers forced the abolition of the Corn Laws. After the Corn Laws were scrapped, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country. British agriculture was unable to compete with imports. Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated, and thousands of men and women were thrown out of work. They flocked to the cities or migrated overseas. As food prices fell, consumption in Britain rose. From the mid nineteenth century, faster industrial growth in Britain also led to higher incomes, and therefore more food imports. Around the world – in Eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia – lands were cleared and food production expanded to meet the British demand.

- (a) What do you understand by 'Corn Laws'?
- (b) Why were people migrated overseas and to other cities?
- (c) Name the other countries who expanded their food production to fulfill the demands of food grains in Britain.

Ans. (a) The laws that were imposed to restrict the import of corns by the government in order to fulfil the demands of food grains in Britain is commonly known as corns laws.

- (b) The British agriculture failed to produce enough food for the population. This led to the uncultivated land and thousands of men and women were thrown out of work. Many

people were migrated to other cities and overseas.

- (c) The other countries of the world who expanded their food production to fulfill the demands of the food grains in Britain were Eastern Europe, Russia, America, Australia.

Let's Compete

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. In which one of the following countries was the Chutney Music popular?

- (a) Fiji (b) Ceylon
(c) Trinidad and Guyana (d) Mauritius

Ans. (c) Trinidad and Guyana

2. Who among the following adopted the concept of assembly line for the production of automobiles?

- (a) Bob Marley (b) Henry Ford
(c) Samuel Morse (d) Sir Jamsetji Tata

Ans. (b) Henry Ford

3. The Bretton Woods Monetary System was based on which of the following?

- (a) Fixed exchange rates
(b) Floating exchange rates
(c) Floating as well as fixed exchange rates
(d) None of these

Ans. (a) Fixed exchange rates

4. In which year did the European powers meet in Berlin to complete the carving up of Africa?

- (a) 1885 (b) 1890
(c) 1914 (d) 1918

Ans. (a) 1885

5. Which among the following European countries was the first one to conquer America?

- (a) Germany (b) Britain
(c) Spain (d) France

Ans. (c) Spain

6. The term 'canal colonies' is related to

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Punjab
(c) Rajasthan (d) Haryana

Ans. (b) Punjab

7. Why did the wheat prices in India fall by 50 per cent between 1928 and 1934?

- (a) Less production (b) Floods
(c) Great Depression (d) Droughts

Ans. (c) Great Depression

8. From which one of the following countries did Britain borrow large sums of money during the First World War?

- (a) Russia (b) France
(c) USA (d) Germany

Ans. (c) USA

9. What was the Bretton Woods system?

- (a) Post-war international economic system
(b) Post-war military system
(c) Post-war political system
(d) Post-war social system

Ans. (a) Post-war international economic system

10. Which of the following was used by the Spanish conquerors to colonise America during the mid-seventeenth century?

- (a) Artillery guns
(b) Tanks
(c) Spread of smallpox germs
(d) Hydrogen bombs

Ans. (c) Spread of smallpox germs

Value-based Questions

(Optional)

1. 'The First World War was mainly fought in Europe but its impact was felt around the world'. Justify the statement with appropriate examples.

Ans. The impact of First World War was felt around the world. It took more than three decades to overcome the crisis resulted due to this war. Britain borrowed large sums of money from US banks and the US public. This war transformed the US from being an international debtor to an international creditor. By the end of war, the US and its citizens owned more overseas assets than foreign governments and citizens owned in the US. First World War helped boost the US economy. The US economy resumed its strong growth in the early 1920s which helped in quicker recovery. The most striking feature of the US economy of the 1920s was mass production. Henry Ford, a car manufacturer, was the well-known pioneer of mass production.

2. How did the global transfer of diseases contribute in the colonisation of Africa and South America? Explain in your own words.

Ans. Success of European powers in colonising Africa and South America was not the result of only superior firepower, but the germs like those of smallpox that they carried to America. American inhabitants were not immune against these diseases that came from Europe because of their long isolation. Particularly, Smallpox proved to be deadly killer and paved the way for European conquest. Poverty and hunger was a common feature in Europe until the nineteenth century. Deadly diseases, religious conflicts were common, so thousands fled from Europe for America.

4

The Age of Industrialisation

Milestone 1

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Who among the following devised the Spinning Jenny? **(CBSE 2012)**
- (a) Samuel Luke (b) James Watt
(c) James Hargreaves (d) Richard Arkwright

Ans. (c) James Hargreaves

2. What was the symbol of the new era?
- (a) Cotton (b) Iron industry
(c) Railways (d) None of these

Ans. (a) Cotton

3. Name the country which was the first to undergo Industrial Revolution. **(CBSE 2011)**
- (a) France (b) Britain
(c) Germany (d) USA

Ans. (b) Britain

Very Short Answer Type Questions

4. What do you understand by the term 'Orient'?

Ans. The countries to the east of the Mediterranean, usually referring to Asia. The term arises out of a western viewpoint that sees this region as pre-modern, traditional and mysterious.

5. Define the process of carding.

Ans. The process in which fibres, such as cotton or wool, are prepared prior to spinning.

6. Who is a stapler?

Ans. A person who 'staples' or sorts wool according to its fibre.

7. Write one advantage of the Spinning Jenny.

Ans. Spinning Jenny speeded up the spinning process and reduced labour demand. By turning one single wheel a worker could set in motion a number of spindles and spin several threads at the same time.

Short Answer Type Questions

8. What were the principal features of the process of industrialisation in Europe in the nineteenth century? **(CBSE 2011)**

Ans. Some of the principal features of the process of industrialisation in Europe in the nineteenth century were as follows:

- Cotton and metals were the most dynamic industries in Britain. Cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation up to the 1840s.
- After cotton, the iron and steel industry led the way after 1840.
- The demand for iron and steel increased rapidly with the expansion of railways in England from the 1840s and in the colonies from the 1860s.
- By 1873, Britain was exporting iron and steel double the value of its cotton exports.

9. Discuss how the cloth merchants developed a close relationship between towns and countryside in England.

Ans. During the phase of proto-industrialisation, a close relationship developed between the towns and countryside. During seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the European merchants in towns started moving to the countryside where they supplied money to peasants and artisans to produce for an international market. Merchants offered peasants advances to produce goods for them. The advantage of working for merchants was that peasants could remain in the countryside and also cultivate their small lands simultaneously. A merchant clothier in England purchased wool from a wool stapler and carried it to the spinners.

10. Explain why there was no shortage of human labour in Victorian Britain in the mid-nineteenth century.

Ans. During Victorian era there was no shortage of human labour in Britain. So industrialists were not interested in the introduction of machines which needed large amount of capital investments. Many industries like Gas works and breweries, book-binders and printers were seasonal in nature which needed hand labour. In all these industries, the industrialists preferred to hire hand labour. There were some products which could be produced only with hand labour. Machines were used in the production of uniforms, standardised goods for mass consumption. But the hand made goods were in demand for their intricate designs and specific shapes among the upper classes – the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie, because handmade products symbolised refinement and class as these products were individually produced and carefully designed. Machine made goods were mostly for exports to the colonies.

Long Answer Type Questions

11. What was the impact of industrialisation on the life of workers?

Ans. The availability of workers in abundance in the market had an adverse impact on the lives of the workers. The possibility of getting a job depended on the networks of friendship and kin relations. But everyone did not had social connections, due to which many job seekers had to wait for weeks spending nights on the streets or in shelters. Seasonal nature of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work. After the busy season the poor were on the streets again. Some of them returned to the countryside when demand for labour opened in rural areas. There was an upward trend in the wages in the early nineteenth century but subsequent increase in prices of goods nullified such increase. Fear of unemployment made many workers hostile to new technology. In times of slump, the proportion of unemployed ranged between 3 per cent and 75 per cent.

12. What is meant by proto-industrialisation? Why was it successful in the countryside in England in the seventeenth century? **(CBSE 2011, 2012)**

Ans. Even before the introduction of factories in England and Europe for industrial production, there was large-scale industrial production for international markets. According to many historians this phase of industrialisation is known as proto-industrialisation. It was successful in the countryside because:

- During seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the European merchants in towns started moving to the countryside where they supplied

money to peasants and artisans to produce for an international market.

- As a result of expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies the demand for goods increased. Merchants were not able to fulfil this demand because urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful in towns.
- These trade guilds had control over production, regulated competition and prices and did not allowed the entry of new entrants in the trade. Guilds also had a monopoly rights for producing the specific products, so it was difficult for the merchants to establish their business in towns which forced them to turn towards countryside.
- Poor peasants and artisans who earlier depended on common lands for their survival had to now look for alternative sources of income, so they were forced to work for merchants.

———— Milestone 2 ————

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Whom did the British government appoint to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth? **(CBSE 2011)**
- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| (a) Jobbers | (b) <i>Gomasthas</i> |
| (c) Sepoy | (d) Policeman |

Ans. (b) *Gomasthas*

2. Where was the first cotton mill set up in India in 1854?

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (a) Madras | (b) Kanpur |
| (c) Ahmedabad | (d) Bombay |

Ans. (d) Bombay

3. Which of the following mechanical devices was used for weaving with jute ropes and pulleys, which helped to weave wide pieces of cloth?

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (a) Fly shuttle | (b) Handloom |
| (c) Spinning Jenny | (d) Power loom |

Ans. (a) Fly shuttle

Very Short Answer Type Questions

4. Which pre-colonial port connected India to the Gulf countries and the Red Sea ports?

Ans. Surat on the Gujarat coast connected India to the Gulf and the Red Sea ports.

5. Who were *gomasthas*? Mention any two functions of *gomasthas*. **(CBSE 2010, 2011, 2012)**

Ans. The company appointed a paid servant called the *gomasthas* to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth. They prevented Company weavers from dealing with other buyers.

6. How did advertisements help in creating new consumers? Give two reasons.

Ans. Advertisements makes product appear desirable and necessary. They try to shape the minds of people and create new needs.

7. Which two ports grew during the colonial rule?

Ans. Bombay and Calcutta ports grew during the colonial rule.

Short Answer Type Questions

8. Discuss the role played by the European Managing Agencies in the industrial development of India during the nineteenth century.

Ans. The industrial production in India was controlled by European Managing Agencies. They were interested in certain kinds of products due to which they established tea and coffee plantations, acquired land at cheap rates from the colonial government. They also invested in mining, indigo and jute industries. These products were primarily for export purpose and not for sale in local markets of India. In the late nineteenth century, when Indian businessmen started establishing industries they avoided competition with Manchester goods in the Indian market.

9. Explain any three problems faced by the Indian cotton weavers by the turn of the nineteenth century.

Ans. Indian cotton weavers faced major issues at the same time. Their export market collapsed and the local market shrank, which was flooded with Manchester imports. These goods were produced by machines at a lower cost, so the imported cotton goods were so cheap that it was not easy for the weavers to compete with them.

In the 1860s, weavers faced another problem; they were not able to get a sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality. When Civil War broke out in the US, the cotton supplies from the US were stopped as a result Britain turned to India for raw cotton. Due to raw cotton exports from India to Britain increased, the price of raw cotton increased and Indian weavers were forced to buy raw cotton at unreasonable prices.

10. Write a short note on the development of factories in India. Name the provinces where most of the large industries were located.

Ans. The first cotton mill in Bombay was established in 1854, and by 1862 four mills started production with 94,000 spindles and 2,150 looms in total. First jute mill was established in Bengal in 1855. In north India, the Elgin Mill started operation in

the 1860s, and a year later the first cotton mill of Ahmedabad was set up. In 1874, the first spinning and weaving mill of Madras started production. Most of the large industries were located in Bombay and Bengal.

Long Answer Type Questions

11. Mention any three restrictions imposed by the British government upon Indian merchants in the nineteenth century. (CBSE 2011)

Ans:

- As the colonial control tightened over Indian trade, the opportunities for the Indian merchants were very limited. They were not allowed to trade with Europe in manufactured goods and were supposed to export only raw materials and food grains needed by the British.
- With the introduction of modern ships by the British, the Indian merchants were edged out of the shipping business.
- European managing agencies, e.g. Andrew Yule, Bird Heighlers and Co., controlled a large sector of Indian industries. The European merchant industrialists had their own chamber of commerce where Indian businessmen were not allowed to join.

12. How did the British manufacturers attempt to take over the Indian market with the help of advertisements?

Ans. British manufacturers attempted to take over the Indian market with the help of advertisements in the following manner:

- Advertising has played an important role, from the very beginning of the industrial era, in the expansion of markets for products.
- During early phase of advertising, the labels on the products did not only carry words and texts but they also carried images.
- In order to attract Indian people images of Indian gods and goddesses appeared regularly on these labels. The objective behind these labels was to show that gods gave divine approval to the goods being sold. The images of Krishna or Saraswati were intended to make the product appear familiar to Indian people.
- In the late nineteenth century, manufacturers started printing calendars to popularise their products because calendars were also used by people who could not read newspapers and magazines. Images of gods, important personalities of emperors and nawabs were frequently printed on advertisement calendars.

Self-Assessment

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Who among the following believed that India would develop through westernisation and industrialisation?
- (a) Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (b) Dwarkanath Tagore
(c) Sir R J Tata (d) R D Tata

Ans. (b) Dwarkanath Tagore

2. The first Indian jute mill was set up in
- (a) 1904 (b) 1907
(c) 1913 (d) 1917

Ans. (d) 1917

3. The nationalists' message of 'Swadeshi' was spread by the mill owners through
- (a) Tariffs (b) Loans
(c) Advertisements (d) All of these

Ans. (c) Advertisements

Assertion-Reason Type Questions

For question numbers 4 to 7, two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the 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.

4. **Assertion (A):** In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market.

Reason (R): With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing.

Ans. (d) Assertion (A) is wrong because, it was seventeenth and eighteenth centuries when merchants from the towns in Europe started moving towards countryside for supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market.

5. **Assertion (A):** In 1760 Britain was importing 2.5 million pounds of raw cotton to feed its cotton industry.

Reason (R): By 1787 this import soared to 9 million pounds.

Ans. (c) Reason (R) is wrong because, import soared to 22 million pounds in 1787.

6. **Assertion (A):** At the beginning of the nineteenth century, there were not more than 321 steam engines all over England.

Reason (R): Of these, 80 were in cotton industries, nine in wool industries, and the rest in mining, canal works and iron works.

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

7. **Assertion (A):** Before the age of machine industries, silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles.

Reason (R): Armenian and Persian merchants took the goods from Punjab to Afghanistan, eastern Persia and Central Asia.

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A as Armenian and Persian merchants took the goods from Punjab to Afghanistan, eastern Persia and Central Asia which proves that silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles.

Match the Following

8. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

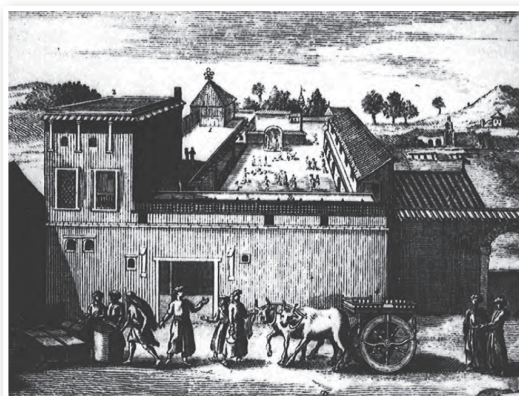
Column A (Years)	Column B (Events)
A 1854	1 The first cotton mill in Bombay came up.
B 1855	2 First jute mill came up in Bengal.
C 1874	3 The first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production.
D 1781	4 James Watt improved the steam engine produced by Newcomen and patented the new engine.

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	4	1	3	2
(d)	2	3	4	1

Ans. (a)

Study the Picture and Answer the Question



9. Which of the following statement correctly depicts the above given image?
- The English factory at Surat, a seventeenth-century drawing.
 - The English factory at Calcutta, an eighteenth-century drawing.
 - The English factory at Bombay, a nineteenth-century drawing.
 - The English factory at Madras, a seventeenth-century drawing.

Ans. (a)

Find the Incorrect Option

10. (a) Surat on the Gujarat coast connected India to the Gulf and Red Sea Ports; Masulipatam on the Coromandel Coast and Hoogly in Bengal had trade links with Southeast Asian ports.
- (b) Even at the end of the eighteenth century, less than 5 per cent of the total workforce was employed in technologically advanced industrial sectors.
- (c) In Victorian Britain, the upper classes – the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie – preferred things produced by hand.
- (d) The consolidation of East India Company power after the 1760s did not initially lead to a decline in textile exports from India.

Ans. (b)

Correct the Following Statement and Rewrite

11. The first cotton mill in Bombay came up in 1862 and it went into production two years later. By 1855 four mills were at work with 83,000 spindles and 3,150 looms. Around the same time jute mills came up in Bengal, the first being set up in 1854.

Ans. The first cotton mill in Bombay came up in 1854 and it went into production two years later. By 1862 four mills were at work with 94,000 spindles and 2,150 looms. Around the same time jute mills came up in Bengal, the first being set up in 1855.

Fill in the Blanks

12. The first cotton mill in Bombay came up in **1854**.
13. The term 'Industrial Revolution' refers to **mass production by factories**.
14. The earliest factories in England came up by the **1730s**.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

15. What was the role of a stapler?

Ans. A person who 'staples' or sorts wool according to its fibre.

16. Define the term 'Sepoy'.

Ans. A 'Sepoy' is an Indian soldier in the service of the

British.

17. Who were Koshtis?

Ans. Koshtis were a community of weavers.

18. What do you understand by the term 'trade guilds'?

Ans. Trade guilds were powerful in towns. These trade guilds had control over production, regulated competition and prices and did not allowed the entry of new entrants in the trade. Guilds also had a monopoly rights for producing the specific products.

Short Answer Type Questions

19. 'The port of Surat and Hoogly declined by the end of the eighteenth century'. Explain. **(CBSE 2012)**

Ans. The network which was controlled by the Indian merchants till 1750s started breaking down and the European companies started gaining power. They secured various concessions and monopoly rights to trade which led to the decline of old ports of Surat and Hoogly. The total value of trade that passed through Surat in the last years of seventeenth century was ₹ 16 million and by 1740s it declined to ₹ 3 million. The growth of Bombay and Calcutta ports was an indicator of the growth of colonial power.

20. Explain why many workers were against the use of Spinning Jenny.

Ans. The workers also turned hostile due to fear of losing jobs because of the introduction of new technology. When the Spinning Jenny was introduced in the woollen industry, women began attacking the new machines because it had an impact on their livelihood. Building activities intensified after 1840s, which in turn opened up the new opportunities of employment.

21. Who was a Jobber? Write any two functions.

Ans. Industrialists employed a jobber whose duty was to get new recruits. A jobber was an old and trusted worker of the industrialists. His role was to bring people from his village, helped the workers to settle in the city and also provided them financial help in times of crisis. So a jobber was a person with some authority and power, who demanded money and gifts from workers for his favour.

Paragraph Based Questions

22. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A – Where Did the Workers Come From?

In most industrial regions workers came from the districts around. Peasants and artisans who found no work in the village went to the industrial

centres in search of work. Over 50 per cent workers in the Bombay cotton industries in 1911 came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri, while the mills of Kanpur got most of their textile hands from the villages within the district of Kanpur.

- (a) From where did the workers come to work in factories located in Bombay and Kanpur?

Source B - Small-scale Industries Predominate

This increased productivity per worker, speeded up production and reduced labour demand. By 1941, over 35 per cent of handlooms in India were fitted with fly shuttles: in regions like Travancore, Madras, Mysore, Cochin, Bengal the proportion was 70 to 80 per cent. There were several other small innovations that helped weavers improve their productivity and compete with the mill sector.

- (b) What do you understand by fly shuttle?

Source C - The Pace of Industrial Change

The most dynamic industries in Britain were clearly cotton and metals. Growing at a rapid pace, cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation up to the 1840s. After that the iron and steel industry led the way. With the expansion of railways, in England from the 1840s and in the colonies from the 1860s, the demand for iron and steel increased rapidly.

- (c) Why was there an increase in the demand for iron and steel?

- Ans.** (a) Workers who worked in the cotton industry of Bombay came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri, while the workers who worked in the textile mills of Kanpur belonged to the villages within the district of Kanpur.
- (b) Fly shuttle is a mechanical device which is used for weaving, also improved the productivity, moved by means of ropes and pullies. It helped weavers to operate large looms and weave wide pieces of cloth.
- (c) With the expansion of railway network in England, Iron and steel industry led the way. Therefore, there is an increase in the demand for iron and steel.

Case Based Questions

- 23.** The most dynamic industries in Britain were clearly cotton and metals. Growing at a rapid pace, cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation up to the 1840s. After that the iron and steel industry led the way. With the expansion of railways, in England from the 1840s and in the colonies from the 1860s, the demand for iron and steel increased rapidly.

The new industries could not easily displace traditional industries. Even at the end of the nineteenth century, less than 20 per cent of the total workforce was employed in technologically advanced industrial sectors. Textiles was a dynamic sector, but a large portion of the output was produced not within factories, but outside, within domestic units. The pace of change in the 'traditional' industries was not set by steam-powered cotton or metal industries, but they did not remain entirely stagnant either. Seemingly ordinary and small innovations were the basis of growth in many non-mechanised sectors such as food processing, building, pottery, glass work, tanning, furniture making, and production of implements. New technology was expensive and merchants and industrialists were cautious about using it. The machines often broke down and repair was costly. They were not as effective as their inventors and manufacturers claimed.

- 23.1** How did expansion of railways in England and in its colonies help the industrialisation process? Choose the most appropriate option.
- (a) The demand for cotton increased.
 (b) The demand for iron and steel increased.
 (c) The demand for railway wagons increased.
 (d) The demand for labour increased.

Ans. (b) The demand for iron and steel increased.

- 23.2** Which of the following were the most dynamic industries in Britain?
- (a) Cotton and metals
 (b) Cotton and wheat
 (c) Metals and petroleum
 (d) Cotton and indigo

Ans. (a) Cotton and metals

- 23.3** At the end of the nineteenth-century, less than 20 per cent of the workforce was employed in industry.
- (a) technologically advanced
 (b) cotton
 (c) automobile
 (d) iron and steel

Ans. (a) technologically advanced

- 23.4** Why did the weavers in England always had a supply of raw cotton?
- (a) The cotton crop was grown abundantly.
 (b) Raw cotton imports from India increased.
 (c) Local markets shrank.
 (d) Export market collapsed.

Ans. (b) Raw cotton imports from India increased.

24. The East India Company tried to eliminate the existing traders and brokers connected with the cloth trade, and establish a more direct control over the weaver. It appointed a paid servant called the *gomastha* to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth. It prevented Company weavers from dealing with other buyers. One way of doing this was through the system of advances. Once an order was placed, the weavers were given loans to purchase the raw material for their production. Those who took loans had to hand over the cloth they produced to the *gomastha*. They could not take it to any other trader. Soon, however, in many weaving villages there were reports of clashes between weavers and *gomasthas*. Earlier supply merchants had very often lived within the weaving villages, and had a close relationship with the weavers, looking after their needs and helping them in times of crisis. The new *gomasthas* were outsiders, with no long-term social link with the village. They acted arrogantly, marched into villages with sepoys and peons, and punished weavers for delays in supply – often beating and flogging them. The weavers lost the space to bargain for prices and sell to different buyers. The price they received from the Company was miserably low and the loans they had accepted tied them to the Company.

- 24.1 Why were there frequent clashes between the *gomastha* and the weavers?
- The weavers hated foreigners.
 - The *gomastha* forced the weavers to sell goods at a dictated price.
 - Gomasthas* were outsiders without long-term social link with the villages.
 - None of these.

Ans. (c) *Gomasthas* were outsiders without long-term social link with the villages.

24.2 Why did the Indian weavers suffer from the problem of raw cotton?

- The cotton crop perished.
- Raw cotton exports increased.
- Local markets shrank.
- Export market collapsed.

Ans. (b) Raw cotton exports increased.

24.3 What was/were the major reason/s behind giving advances to the weavers?

- To prevent the weavers from trading with other traders.
- To let the company have complete control over the production.
- To supervise production, supply and quality of

the cloth.

- All of these.

Ans. (d) All of these.

24.4 Who were the *gomasthas*?

- Paid servants
- Landlords
- Merchants
- Wealthy weavers

Ans. (a) Paid servants

Long Answer Type Questions

25. How did the First World War prove to be a boon to the Indian industries? **(CBSE 2012)**

- Ans.**
- During the First World War, the British mills were occupied in production to meet the needs of the army as a result Manchester imports into India declined. However, Indian mills had a huge local market to supply.
 - Due to prolonged war, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs like jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tent, etc.
 - After the war, Manchester could never recapture its share in the Indian market. The economy of Britain crumbled after the war as they were not able to compete with the US, Germany and Japan. In the colonies, local industrialists consolidated their position by capturing the home market.

26. How did the Indian and British merchants and manufacturers advertise their products in India to promote their sale?

- Ans.** Advertising has played an important role, from the very beginning of the industrial era, in the expansion of markets for products. During early phase of advertising, the labels on the products did not only carry words and texts but they also carried images. When the Manchester industrialists began to sell cloth in India, they put labels on the cloth bundles, with bold letters 'Made in Manchester' as a guarantee of quality. In order to attract Indian people images of Indian gods and goddesses appeared regularly on these labels. The objective behind these labels was to show that gods gave divine approval to the goods being sold. The images of Krishna or Saraswati were intended to make the product appear familiar to Indian people. In the late nineteenth century, manufacturers started printing calendars to popularise their products because calendars were also used by people who could not read newspapers and magazines. Images of gods, important personalities of emperors and nawabs were frequently printed on advertisement calendars.

27. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

In many industries the demand for labour was seasonal. Gas works and breweries were especially busy through the cold months. So they needed more workers to meet their peak demand. Bookbinders and printers, catering to Christmas demand, too needed extra hands before December. At the waterfront, winter was the time that ships were repaired and spruced up. In all such industries where production fluctuated with the season, industrialists usually preferred hand labour, employing workers for the season. A range of products could be produced only with hand labour. Machines were oriented to producing uniforms, standardised goods for a mass market. But the demand in the market was often for goods with intricate designs and specific shapes.

- (a) Why did industrialists prefer to have human labour instead of machines?
 (b) Why were handmade products preferred?
 (c) Why was the demand for labour seasonal?
- Ans.** (a) Industrialists prefer to have human labour because they do not want to invest large capital on machineries. There were plenty of labourers who work on low wages. On the other hand the demand for labour was seasonal.
 (b) Handmade products were preferred because they symbolise refinement and class. These products were better finished, carefully designed and individually produced. They were mostly preferred by the upper class and the aristocrats.
 (c) The demand for labour was seasonal because the gas work and breweries were busy during cold season, bookbinders and printer need maximum working hands before Christmas to fulfill the demands. Ships were also repaired in winters.

Let's Compete

Multiple-Choice Questions

- How do advertisements help to create new consumers?
 - They make product appear desirable and necessary.
 - They try to shape the minds of people and create new needs.
 - They help in expanding the markets for products.
 - All of the above.

Ans. (d) All of the above.
- What was the main function of 'jobber' employed by the industrialist?
 - To get new recruits
 - To collect money
 - To set up industries
 - To supply raw material

Ans. (a) To get new recruits
- Which one of the following was not a European Managing Agency dominating industrial production in India?
 - Jardine Skinner & Co.
 - Bird Heiglers & Co.
 - Andrew Yule
 - Elgin Mills

Ans. (d) Elgin Mills
- Why did Indian weavers not get sufficient raw cotton?
 - Due to increase in export of raw cotton.
 - Cotton crop perished in the bad weather.
 - There was no demand in the international market.
 - There was no demand in local markets.

Ans. (a) Due to increase in export of raw cotton.
- In which of the following ways did the early industrialists accumulate capital?
 - Trade with America
 - Trade with China
 - Money lending
 - All of these

Ans. (b) Trade with China
- In which of the following industries was the demand for labour not seasonal?
 - Breweries
 - Printing
 - Mining
 - None of these

Ans. (c) Mining
- Which of the following explains proto-industrialisation?
 - Production based on factories.
 - Production for local consumption.
 - Production for export.
 - Early industrial production preceding stage of industrialisation.

Ans. (d) Early industrial production preceding stage of industrialisation.
- When did Indian businessmen begin establishing industries?
 - Early nineteenth century
 - Early twentieth century
 - Late nineteenth century
 - Late eighteenth century

Ans. (c) Late nineteenth century
- Which among the following movements mobilised Indians to boycott foreign goods?
 - Swadeshi movement
 - Partition of Bengal
 - Civil Disobedience Movement

(d) All of these

Ans. (a) Swadeshi movement

10. In which year did the first jute mill come up in Bengal?

(a) 1910

(b) 1885

(c) 1855

(d) 1857

Ans. (c) 1855

Value-based Questions

(Optional)

1. 'Despite stiff competition from machine-made thread, the Indian handloom production not only survived, but also saw a steady growth in the twentieth century. Write your views.

Ans. Though the number of factories grew after the war, large industries constituted only a small section of the economy. Around 67 per cent in 1911 were located in Bengal and Bombay, and the small-scale production was predominant over the rest of the country. Only a small proportion, about 5 per cent in 1911 and 10 per cent, of the total industrial labour, worked in registered factories. The remaining continued to work in small workshops and residential units. The twentieth century witnessed an expansion in handicrafts production and that is true even for the handloom sector. People engaged in handicrafts adopted new technology to improve production without incurring much costs and this can be proved by the fact that, by the second decade of the twentieth century weavers were using looms with a fly shuttle. In the regions like Travancore, Madras, Mysore, Cochin, Bengal about 70 to

80 per cent of the handlooms were fitted with fly shuttles.

2. By the first decade of the twentieth century a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation in India. Explain.

Ans. In the late nineteenth century, when Indian businessmen started establishing industries they avoided competition with Manchester goods in the Indian market. But a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation in the first decade of the twentieth century. During Swadeshi movement, nationalists mobilised common masses to boycott foreign cloth. In order to protect their collective interests, the industrial groups organised themselves to pressurise the government to increase tariff protection and for the grant of other concessions. From 1906 onwards, the export of Indian yarn to China declined due to produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So the Indian industrialists shifted their focus from yarn to cloth production. During the First World War, the British mills were occupied in production to meet the needs of the army as a result Manchester imports into India declined. However, Indian mills had a huge local market to supply. Due to prolonged war, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs like jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tent, etc. After the war, Manchester could never recapture its share in the Indian market. The economy of Britain crumbled after the war as they were not able to compete with the US, Germany and Japan. In the colonies, local industrialists consolidated their position by capturing the home market.

Print Culture and the Modern World

Milestone 1

Multiple-Choice Questions

- Which of the following is an enlightenment thinker whose writings are said to have created conditions for a revolution in France? (CBSE 2010, 2011)
 - Louis-Sebastien Mercier
 - Rousseau
 - Menocchio
 - Gutenberg

Ans. (b) Rousseau

- Who was Martin Luther?
 - Religious reformer of England
 - Religious reformer of France
 - Religious reformer of Italy
 - Religious reformer of Germany

Ans. (d) Religious reformer of Germany

- In which year did Gutenberg perfect the system of printing press?
 - 1448
 - 1484
 - 1844
 - 1184

Ans. (a) 1448

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Why did the Roman Catholic Church impose control over publishers and booksellers? (CBSE 2018)

Ans. The Roman Catholic Church imposed control over publishers and booksellers because they had a fear that the large circulation of books would lead to decrease in their power and authority.

- Which Chinese city became the hub of the new print culture in the nineteenth century?

Ans. Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture.

- Which was the first book printed by Gutenberg?

Ans. 'The Bible' was the first book printed by Gutenberg.

- What caused the print revolution?

Ans. The shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution.

Short Answer Type Questions

- "The 'Print Revolution' had transformed the lives of people changing their relationship to information and knowledge". Analyse the statement. (CBSE 2018)

Ans. With the introduction of printing press, a new reader base emerged. There were various advantages of printing technology like cost of books was low, time and labour required for the production of each was less and multiple copies could be produced easily. Due to this, books flooded the market and they were within the reach of ever-growing readers. Earlier the reading activity was restricted only to the elite class and common people lived in an oral culture. The transfer of knowledge took place orally. Before the age of printing, books were both expensive and not possible to produce them in sufficient numbers. Now the scenario changed completely, earlier there was a hearing public which now transformed into a reading public.

- 'Printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.' Explain.

Ans. The new technology did not displace the existing art of handwritten books; in fact the printed books closely resembled the handwritten books in appearance and layout. The metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten styles. Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns, and illustrations were painted. In the books printed for the rich, space for decoration was kept blank on the printed page. Each purchaser could choose the design and decide on the painting school that would do the illustrations.

10. How did access to books create a new culture of reading? Examine any three points. (CBSE 2015)

Ans. With the introduction of printing press, a new reader base emerged. Earlier the reading activity was restricted only to the elite class and common people lived in an oral culture. The transfer of knowledge took place orally. Before the age of printing, books were both expensive and not possible to produce them in sufficient numbers. Now the scenario changed completely, earlier there was a hearing public which now transformed into a reading public. However, this transition was not easy as the books could be read only by the literate and the rate of literacy was very low in most of the European countries till the twelfth century. Keeping this fact in mind the publishers began to publish popular ballads and folk tales with abundantly illustrated pictures in order to persuade the common people to welcome the printed books.

Long Answer Type Questions

11. 'The print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred.' Explain.

Ans. Many historians believe that print culture shaped the conditions within which French Revolution took place, for which three types of arguments have been generally put forward.

- The print culture helped in popularising the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Their writings provided a significant commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They were in favour of the rule of reason instead of custom, and raised a demand that everything should be judged through reason and rationality.
- Print developed a new culture of discussion and debate. The values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by the public who were now aware of the power of reason, and acknowledged the necessity of questioning the existing ideas and beliefs. Thus, the new ideas of social revolution emerged.
- By the 1780s, a huge volume of literature was in the market that mocked the royalty. Through this process the print raised questions about the existing social order.

12. Explain any three reasons for an increase in reading mania in Europe in the eighteenth century. (CBSE 2010, 2011)

Ans. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, literacy rates increased in most of the European countries. Churches established schools in villages which helped in increasing the literacy rates among peasants and artisans. As a result, by the end of the eighteenth century, literacy rates

were as high as 60 to 80 per cent in some parts of Europe. Due to this the demand of books increased and printers produced books in ever-increasing numbers. Booksellers engaged pedlars who went from one village to another, carrying little books for sale. They used to carry almanacs or ritual calendars, along with ballads and folk tales.

Milestone 2

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Who published the *Sambad Kaumudi* from 1821? (CBSE 2010)

- (a) Rammohun Roy (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Raja Ravi Varma (d) B R Ambedkar

Ans. (a) Rammohun Roy

2. Who among the following was not a woman novelist?

- (a) George Eliot (b) Bronte Sisters
(c) Maxim Gorky (d) Jane Austen

Ans. (c) Maxim Gorky

3. Who among the following wrote about the injustices of the caste system in *Gulamgiri*?

- (a) B R Ambedkar (b) Jyotiba Phule
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Ans. (b) Jyotiba Phule

Very Short Answer Type Questions

4. Who emerged as the new readers in nineteenth-century Europe?

Ans. Children, women and workers emerged as the new readers in nineteenth-century Europe.

5. Name any two languages in which manuscripts were written in India before the age of print.

Ans. Manuscripts were written in India before the age of print in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian languages.

6. Who wrote *Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal*?

Ans. Kashibaba, a Kanpur millworker, wrote and published *Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal* in 1938.

7. Which Governor-General agreed to revise the press laws?

Ans. Governor-General Bentinck agreed to revise press laws.

Short Answer Type Questions

8. Write a short note on 'Battala'.

Ans. The Battala, an entire area in central Calcutta, was devoted to the printing of popular books. Here the cheap edition of religious tracts and scriptures, as well as literature that was considered obscene and scandalous was easily available. By the late nineteenth century, a lot of these books were being profusely illustrated with woodcuts and

coloured lithographs. Pedlars took the Battala publications to homes which enabled the women to read them in their leisure time.

9. What new innovations did printers and publishers develop to sell their products? (CBSE 2011)

Ans. A series of various innovations in the printing technology helped in the growth of publishing industry. Richard M Hoe perfected the power-driven cylindrical press which was capable of printing 8,000 sheets per hour and it was particularly useful for printing newspapers. The offset press was developed which was capable of printing up to six colours at a time and from the turn of the twentieth century, electrically operated presses enhanced the printing operations. In order to sell their product, the printers and publishers developed new strategies. In England during 1920s, popular books were sold in cheap series, called the Shilling Series. The dust cover or the book jacket is also an innovation of twentieth century. During the Great Depression in the 1930s, publishers in order to sustain buying, they brought out cheap paperback editions.

10. Discuss the policy of censorship as practised by the East India Company.

Ans. Prior to 1789, the colonial state under the East India Company was very serious about the censorship. By 1820s, the Calcutta Supreme Court passed several regulations in order to control press freedom and the East India Company started encouraging the publication of only those newspapers that celebrated the British rule. In 1835, Governor-General Bentinck because of the imperative petitions by editors of the English and vernacular newspapers agreed to revise the press laws. Thomas Macaulay was the one who formulated new rules to restore their earlier freedoms. But after the Revolt of 1857, press freedoms were curtailed. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed which was based on the Irish Press Laws. It gave the government extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.

Long Answer Type Questions

11. Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed in 1878? How did this empower the government to impose restrictions on the press? (CBSE 2015)

Ans. After crushing the Revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen were in favour of a clamp down on the 'native' press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the British started thinking of measures for stringent control. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed which

was based on the Irish Press Laws. This Act empowered the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. As a result from now onwards the government was able to keep a regular track of the vernacular newspapers. If a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was asked to stop its operations and the printing machinery was confiscated.

12. 'By the end of the nineteenth century, a new visual culture was taking shape'. Explain.

Ans. A new visual culture developed by the end of the nineteenth century due to setting up of an increasing number of printing presses. Painters like Raja Ravi Varma created images for mass circulation. Cheap prints and calendars were now easily available in the markets that could be bought even by the poor for decorating the walls of their homes. These prints shaped popular ideas about modernity and tradition, religion and politics, and society and culture. The publication of caricatures and cartoons in journals and newspaper started by the 1870s which commented on the social and political issues. There were nationalist cartoons criticising imperial rule.

Self-Assessment

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Print culture first emerged in

(a) West Asia (b) East Asia
(c) Europe (d) America

Ans. (b) East Asia

2. The first-known printing press was developed by

(a) Johann Gutenberg. (b) Richard M Hoe.
(c) Raja Ravi Varma. (d) William Bentinck.

Ans. (a) Johann Gutenberg.

3. Martin Luther published (CBSE 2010)

(a) Eighty Five Theses. (b) A Tale of Two Cities.
(c) Ninety Five Theses. (d) Utopia.

Ans. (c) Ninety Five Theses.

Assertion-Reason Type Questions

For question numbers 4 to 7, two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the 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.

4. Assertion (A): A children's press, devoted to literature for children alone, was set up in France in 1857.

Reason (R): This press published new works as well as old fairy tales and folk tales.

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A because Children's press used to publish new works, fairy and folk tales.

5. Assertion (A): Printing created an appetite for new kinds of writing.

Reason (R): For readers, it opened up new worlds of experience, and gave a vivid sense of the diversity of human lives.

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

6. Assertion (A): Amar Jiban was published in 1876.

Reason (R): It was written by Kailashbhashini Debi.

Ans. (c) A is correct but R is wrong because, Amar Jiban was written by Rashundari Debi.

7. Assertion (A): The first to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette, brought out by Rammohun Roy.

Reason (R): From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'.

Ans. (d) A is wrong but R is correct because, it was brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya.

Match the Following

8. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Column A (Books)	Column B (Authors)
A <i>Istri Dharm Vichar</i>	1 Ram Chaddha
B <i>Sacchi Kavitayan</i>	2 Sudarshan Chakr
C <i>Chhote Aur Bade ka Sawal</i>	3 Kashibaba
D <i>Gulamgiri</i>	4 Jyotiba Phule

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	4	1	3
(c) 4	1	3	2
(d) 2	3	4	1

Ans. (a)

Study the Picture and Answer the Question



9. Which of the following statement correctly depicts the above given image?

- (a) A Portrait of Johann Gutenberg, 1584.
 (b) A Portrait of James Augustus Hickey, 1584.
 (c) A Portrait of Warren Hastings, 1584.
 (d) A Portrait of Rammohun Roy, 1775.

Ans. (a)

Find the Incorrect Option

10. (a) From 1822, two Persian newspapers were published, Jam-i-Jahan Nama and Shamsul Akhbar.
 (b) By the 1770s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues.
 (c) In Bengal, an entire area in central Calcutta – the Battala – was devoted to the printing of popular books.
 (d) In the twentieth century, B R Ambedkar in Maharashtra and E V Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras, better known as Periyar, wrote powerfully on caste and their writings were read by people all over India.

Ans. (b)

Correct the Following Statement and Rewrite

11. The printing press first came to Madras with French missionaries in the mid-eighteenth century. Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts. By 1774, about 38 books had been printed in the Konkani and in Kanara languages.

Ans. The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century. Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and in Kanara languages.

Fill in the Blanks

12. Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around 768–770 CE.

13. The Ninety Five Theses by **Martin Luther** criticised the rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.
14. For women **Penny magazines** served as manuals on proper behaviour and housekeeping.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

15. Who maintained an index of Prohibited Books?
Ans. Roman Catholic Church maintained an index of Prohibited Books.
16. Who wrote *Sacchi Kavitayan*?
Ans. Sudarshan Chakr wrote *Sacchi Kavitayan*.
17. Name one Indian painter who produced images for mass production.
Ans. Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass production.
18. Where in India was the first printing press set-up?
Ans. The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century.

Short Answer Type Questions

19. What is a manuscript? Give four shortcomings of manuscripts. **(CBSE 2011)**
Ans. India had a long history of handwritten manuscripts mostly in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, and also in various vernacular languages. Manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper. Pages or leaves were either pressed between wooden covers or sewn together in order to preserve them. Manuscripts were produced even after the introduction of print. However, manuscripts were very expensive and fragile, so they needed to be handled with care and it was not possible to read them easily because the script was written in different styles. So manuscripts were not used widely in daily life.
20. What do you understand by the following terms?
 (a) Penny chapbooks and (b) Bibliotheque Bleue.
Ans. (a) **Penny chapbooks:** In England, petty pedlars known as chapmen carried penny chapbooks and these books were sold for a penny so that even the poor people can afford to buy them.
 (b) **Bibliotheque Bleue:** In France, 'Bibliotheque Bleue', were inexpensive small books printed on poor quality paper. The romances were also printed on four to six pages.
21. Who was Louis-Sebastien Mercier? How did he view print?
Ans. Louis-Sebastien Mercier, a French novelist, declared: 'The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away.' Influenced by the power of printed books in bringing enlightenment and destroying the foundation of despotism,

Mercier proclaimed: 'Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!'

Paragraph Based Questions

22. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A – Gutenberg and the Printing Press

Gutenberg was the son of a merchant and grew up on a large agricultural estate. From his childhood he had seen wine and olive presses. Subsequently, he learnt the art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith, and also acquired the expertise to create lead moulds used for making trinkets.

- (a) Write a brief note on Guttenberg.

Source B – Print Culture and the French Revolution

Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason, and recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs. Within this public culture, new ideas of social revolution came into being.

- (b) What type of ideas and beliefs were recognized through print culture?

Source C – Children, Women and Workers

Women became important as readers as well as writers. Penny magazines were especially meant for women, as were manuals teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping. When novels began to be written in the nineteenth century, women were seen as important readers. Some of the best known novelists were women: Jane Austen, the Bronte sisters, George Eliot.

- (c) Which characteristics of women were recognized in the books?

- Ans.** (a) Guttenberg was the son of a merchant. He acquired expertise in polishing stones, creating lead moulds that are used for making trinkets. He developed the first known printing press in 1430s. His first printed book was Bible.
- (b) Print culture had popularised the idea of many thinkers. People shared their ideas of social revolution. They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom. All the values and norms were re-evaluated and discussed.
- (c) The best known novelist women had shown the strong characteristics of women in their writing. Their writings became important in defining the strength of women personality, their will, their determination and their power to think. Women became the most important readers as well as writers.

Case Based Questions

23. The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea. This was a system of hand printing. From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper – also invented there – against the inked surface of woodblocks. As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese ‘accordion book’ was folded and stitched at the side. Superbly skilled craftsmen could duplicate, with remarkable accuracy, the beauty of calligraphy. Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 768–770. The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist ‘Diamond Sutra’, containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations. Pictures were printed on textiles, playing cards and paper money. For centuries, silk and spices from China flowed into Europe through the silk route. In the eleventh century, Chinese paper reached Europe via the same route. Paper made possible the production of manuscripts, carefully written by scribes. Then, in 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China and brought the technology of woodblock printing back with him.

23.1 In which country was the woodblock printing invented?

- (a) Japan (b) Italy
(c) China (d) India

Ans. (c) China

23.2 Through centuries and were taken from China to Europe through the silk route. Choose the most appropriate option.

- (a) silk, spices
(b) silk, paper
(c) spices, paper
(d) silk, woodblock painting

Ans. (a) silk, spices

23.3 Which of the following is one of the features of the Japanese book ‘Diamond Sutra’?

- (a) Woodcut illustrations.
(b) Woodblock painting.
(c) Handmade papers.
(d) None of these.

Ans. (a) Woodcut illustrations.

23.4 On which of the following were the pictures printed?

- (a) Paper money (b) Playing cards
(c) Textiles (d) All of these

Ans. (d) All of these

24. Print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred. Print popularised the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They attacked the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state, thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition. They saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning, critical and rational. Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason, and recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs. Within this public culture, new ideas of social revolution came into being. By the 1780s, there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticised their morality. In the process, it raised questions about the existing social order. Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that the monarchy remained absorbed only in sensual pleasures while the common people suffered immense hardships. This literature circulated underground and led to the growth of hostile sentiments against the monarchy.

24.1 On which of the following practices of the society did the enlightenment thinkers provide a critical commentary?

- (a) Tradition (b) Despotism
(c) Superstition (d) All of these

Ans. (d) All of these

24.2 Who attacked the despotic nature of the state and the sacred authority of the Church? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (a) Radical thinkers
(b) Liberal thinkers
(c) Enlightenment thinkers
(d) Conservative thinkers

Ans. (c) Enlightenment thinkers

24.3 Which modes of literature have been used to show the extravagant life of the monarchy over the suffering of the common people? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (a) Cartoons and caricatures
(b) Newspapers and articles
(c) Books and paintings
(d) Articles and cartoons

Ans. (a) Cartoons and caricatures

24.4 Many historians have argued that print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred. Choose the correct statement justifying this.

- (a) Print culture promoted the idea of conservatism.
- (b) Print culture motivated the masses to protest against old norms and values.
- (c) Print culture created public opinion in favour of despotic power of the State.
- (d) Print popularized the ideas of enlightenment thinkers who attacked the despotic power of the State.

Ans. (d) Print popularized the ideas of enlightenment thinkers who attacked the despotic power of the State.

Long Answer Type Questions

25. 'Many historians argued that print created conditions within which French Revolution occurred'. Explain giving three arguments.

(CBSE 2010)

Ans. Many historians believe that print culture shaped the conditions within which French Revolution took place, for which three types of arguments have been generally put forward.

- The print culture helped in popularising the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Their writings provided a significant commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They were in favour of the rule of reason instead of custom, and raised a demand that everything should be judged through reason and rationality.
- Print developed a new culture of discussion and debate. The values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by the public who were now aware of the power of reason, and acknowledged the necessity of questioning the existing ideas and beliefs. Thus, the new ideas of social revolution emerged.
- By the 1780s, a huge volume of literature was in the market that mocked the royalty. Through this process the print raised questions about the existing social order.

26. How did print help connect communities and people in different parts of India? Explain with examples.

(CBSE 2010, 2011, 2015)

Ans. There were passionate debates around various religious issues from the beginning of the twentieth century. Different groups confronted the changes taking place in the colonial society through different means, and offered a mixture of new interpretations for different religions. Some were against the existing practices and campaigned in favour of reforms, while others were against the views of reformers. These debates took place in public as well as in print.

Printed materials and newspapers not only spread the new ideas, but they also helped in shaping the nature of the debate. The print culture encouraged reading of religious texts among Hindus also. The first printed edition of the Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas was published from Calcutta in 1810. The Naval Kishore Press at Lucknow and the Shri Venkateshwar Press in Bombay also started publishing religious texts in vernacular languages from 1880s. Religious texts thus reached to a very wide circle of people which encouraged discussions, debates and controversies within and among different religions.

27. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea. This was a system of hand printing. From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper – also invented there – against the inked surface of woodblocks. As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese 'accordion book' was folded and stitched at the side. Superbly skilled craftsmen could duplicate, with remarkable accuracy, the beauty of calligraphy. The imperial state in China was, for a very long time, the major producer of printed material. China possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil service examinations. Textbooks for this examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state. From the sixteenth century, the number of examination candidates went up and that increased the volume of print.

- (a) Write a brief note on print technology.
- (b) Define the term 'Calligraphy'.
- (c) What was the role of China in print technology?

Ans. (a) Print Technology was developed in a form of hand printing in China, Japan and Korea. Initially books were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks in China. Social lives and cultures changed with the coming of print.

- (b) Calligraphy is an art of beautiful and stylised writing.
- (c) China played a very important role in print technology. China remained the major producer of printed material for many years. China possessed a huge bureaucratic system that recruited its personnel through civil services. Later, print was used by merchants in their everyday life. During late nineteenth

century Western printing techniques and mechanical presses were imported and established in China. Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture.

Let's Compete

Multiple-Choice Questions

- Calligraphy is
 - the art of painting
 - the art of beautiful and stylish writing
 - the art of drawing
 - the art of paper folding
- Ans.** (b) the art of beautiful and stylish writing
- Who among the following developed the first printing press?
 - Erasmus
 - Marco Polo
 - Martin Luther
 - Johann Gutenberg
- Ans.** (d) Johann Gutenberg
- What was the basic objective of selling penny chapbooks in England?
 - Poor people could buy books
 - Rich people could read books
 - To educate common people
 - All of these
- Ans.** (a) Poor people could buy books
- Who among the following travellers brought back the art of woodblock printing to Italy?
 - Menocchio
 - Louis-Sebastien Mercier
 - Marco Polo
 - Rousseau
- Ans.** (c) Marco Polo
- Which was the first book printed by Johann Gutenberg? **(CBSE 2010, 2011)**
 - The Bible
 - The Bhagvad Gita
 - The Koran
 - The Diamond Sutra
- Ans.** (a) The Bible
- Which of the following books explore links between caste and class exploitation?
 - Gulamgiri*
 - Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal*
 - Amar Jiban*
 - Sacchi Kavitayan*
- Ans.** (b) *Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal*
- The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was modelled on
 - Italian Press Laws.
 - German Press Laws.
 - American Press Laws.
 - Irish Press Laws.
- Ans.** (d) Irish Press Laws.
- Which of the following newspapers was started by B G Tilak? **(CBSE 2011)**

- Kesari*
- The Hindu*
- The Statesman*
- The Tribune*

- Ans.** (a) *Kesari*
- Who among the following introduced hand printing technology in Japan?
 - Rulers of Sri Lanka
 - Buddhist missionaries from India
 - Buddhist missionaries from China
 - All of these
- Ans.** (c) Buddhist missionaries from China
- Who among the following was responsible for the Reformation Movement?
 - George Eliot
 - Martin Luther
 - Maxim Gorky
 - James Lackington
- Ans.** (b) Martin Luther

Value-based Questions

(Optional)

- 'Printing press played a major role in shaping nineteenth century Indian society'. Explain with appropriate examples.
- Ans.** Printing created a desire for new forms of writing. With the increase in literacy rate, people now wanted their own lives, experiences, emotions and relationships to reflect in what they read. The novel catered to this need of the readers, which soon acquired typical Indian form and style. Other new literary forms were lyrics, short stories, essays about social and political matters. A new visual culture developed by the end of the nineteenth century due to setting up of an increasing number of printing presses. Painters like Raja Ravi Varma created images for mass circulation. Cheap prints and calendars were now easily available in the markets that could be bought even by the poor for decorating the walls of their homes. These prints shaped popular ideas about modernity and tradition, religion and politics, and society and culture. The publication of caricatures and cartoons in journals and newspaper started by the 1870s which commented on the social and political issues. There were nationalist cartoons criticising imperial rule.
 - 'The shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution'. Explain this statement with suitable arguments.

Ans. Gutenberg was an expert in creating lead moulds and he adapted the existing technology to design his innovation. The olive press worked as a model for developing the printing press, and the moulds were used for casting the metal types for the alphabets. The first book printed by Gutenberg was the Bible. He printed about 80 copies in

three years which was very fast during that era. The new technology did not displace the existing art of handwritten books; in fact the printed books closely resembled the handwritten books in appearance and layout. Printing presses were set up in many countries of Europe in between 1450 and 1550 for which printers from Germany travelled to other countries. With the increase

in number of printing presses, book production increased enormously. In the second half of the fifteenth century around 20 million copies were printed and that number went up to 200 million copies in the sixteenth century. So it is correct to say that, 'The shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution'.