

Avenue The Academy

Jawahar Nagar, Lal Mandi, Natraj Lane

**IMPORTANT EXPECTED QUESTIONS: HISTORY & POL
SCIENCE**

**NATIONALISM IN EUROPE : CHAPTER 1 10TH CLASS
LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

(1) Explain what is meant by 1848 revolutions of the Liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the Liberals?

OR

Describe the impact of the Revolution of the Liberals in 1848 in Europe.

OR

What did the concept of liberal nationalism politically emphasise during the 19th century?

(2) How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?

OR

How did the United Kingdom of Great Britain come into being?

(3) Through a focus on any two countries, explain how nations developed over the nineteenth century?

Additional Questions:

- (1) Describe the evolution and execution of the process of Italian Unification.

OR

Briefly trace the process of the unification of Italy

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

(1) A short note on (a) Giuseppe Mazzini (b) Greek war of independence.

(2) What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?

OR

Explain some features/provisions of Napoleon Civil Code, 1804.

OR

Napoleon destroyed Democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make whole system rational and efficient. Support this statement.

Additional Questions:

- (1) What were the provisions of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815?
- (2) Write a short note on Garibaldi

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

IMPORTANT TERMS/QUESTIONS

Plebiscite/ Absolutist/ Utopian/ Conservatism/
Allegory / Nation state

- (1) What does Das Volk stand for?
- (2) What does La-patrie and Le Citoyen mean?
- (3) Who was Frederic Sorrieu?
- (4) What was Napoleon code usually known as?
- (5) What were the large landowners of Prussia known as?
- (6) Name the Artist who painted the image of Germania?
- (7) Who described Mazzini as the most dangerous enemy of our social order?
- (8) Who was Ernst Renin?
- (9) What was Zollverein?
- (10) What did the German sword stand for?
- (11) Who was Johann Gottfried Herder?
- (12) Who was proclaimed the German Emperor after its unification?
- (13) Name two Grimm Brothers.
- (14) When France sneezes, 'the rest of Europe catches cold'. Who remarked this?

IMPORTANT DATES:

1804: Napoleon Civil Code

1815: Fall of Napoleon/ Vienna Peace Settlement.

1821: Greek struggle for Independence begins.

18 May 1848: Constitution was drafted in Frankfurt.

1866-1871: Unification of Germany

NATIONALISM IN INDIA: CHAPTER 2

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

- (1) List all the different social groups which joined the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1921. Then choose any three and write about their hopes and struggles to show why they joined the movement.
- (2) Discuss the salt March to make clear why it was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism.

OR

Describe Dandi March.

OR

Describe features of Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930.

Additional questions:

Q (1) With which three movements were Gandhiji associated, before joining active politics of the country?

OR

Give a brief description of Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha movements which he organised in various places after arriving in India from South Africa?

Q (2) what were the reasons for the launching of the Non-Cooperation Movement? Give importance and effects of Non-Cooperation Movement.

OR

Why did Mahatma Gandhi feel the need to launch a broad based movement in 1920? Give reasons?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

(1) Why growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to an anti-colonial movement?

(2) Why Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?

(3) write a newspaper report on: The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

Additional questions:

(1) Why Gandhiji went fast unto death? What was its outcome?

OR

Explain Poona Pact.

(2) Discuss Khilafat Movement?

OR

Why did Mahatma Gandhi support the Khilafat Movement?

(3) Write a short note on Quit India Movement.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

IMPORTANT TERMS/QUESTIONS:

Forced recruitment/ Boycott/ Begar/ Harijan/
Satyagraha/ Purna Swaraj/FICCI/Sanatanis/HSRA/

(1) What was Rowlatt Act?

(2) Why Indians Boycotted Simon Commission?

(3) Who was Khalifa?

(4) Who wrote 'Vande Mataram'?

(5) Who painted the Image of Bharat Mata?

(6) Who wrote the Book Hind Swaraj?

(7) Who gave the slogan of 'Inquilab Zindabad' or Long live the Revolution'?

(8) Name the colours which were used by Gandhiji in the Swaraj flag?

(9) Who led the Awadh peasants during the Non-Cooperation Movement?

(10) What was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859?

IMPORTANT DATES:

January 1915: Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa.

13 April 1919: Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

1921: Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movement Launched.

1922: Chauri Chaura incident/withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement.

December 1929: Lahore Session: congress adopts the demand of Purna Swaraj.

1930: Civil Disobedience Movement by Gandhiji

1931: End of Civil Disobedience Movement/ Gandhi-Irwin Pact/Second Round Table Conference.

September 1932: Poona Pact.

1932: Civil Disobedience Movement relaunched.

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD: CHAPTER 3

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

(1) Explain three types of movements of flows within international economic exchange. Find one example of each type of flow which involved India and Indians and write a short account of it.

(2) Explain what is referred to as the G-77 countries? In what ways can G-77 be seen as a reaction to the activities of the Bretton Woods Twins?

(3) Explain the Causes and consequences of The Great Depression of 1929.

OR

What do you think about the Great Depression? Explain the major factors responsible for the Great Depression.

OR

Explain the effects of the Great Depression on the world.

Additional Questions:

(1) What were the main sources of attraction for Europeans to come to Africa in the late nineteenth century? How did they exploit their resources?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

(1) write a note to explain the effects of the following:

(a) The British Government's decision to abolish Corn Laws.

OR

What were the Corn Laws? Why were they soon abolished and how did it affect the British economy?

(b) The coming of Rinderpest to Africa.

(2) Give two examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability.

OR

What role did technology play in shaping the nineteenth century world?

(3) What is meant by Bretton Woods Agreement?

Additional Questions:

How did Silk Routes link the world? Explain with examples.

OR

Silk Routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. Explain.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

• **Important Terms/Questions:**

Globalization/ Dissenter/ Indentured Labour/ Tariff/ Fixed exchange rates/ Floating exchange rates/ Coolies/ Cowries/ El Dorado/ Canal Colonies/ Chutney Music/ Biological Warfare/ Rastafarianism/ Bretton Woods Twins

(1) Who was Henry Ford?

(2) What is the full form of IMF?

(3) Who was V.S.Naipul?

(4) What do mean by G-77?

(5) Who discovered America?

(6) World Bank is also known as ?

(7) What is the full form of NIEO?

(8) What are MNCs?

(9) Name the countries which were considered as Axis Powers during the II World War.

(10) Name the countries which were considered as the Allies during II World War.

IMPORTANT DATES:

1914-1918: Period of the First World War.

1929: The Great Depression began

1939-1945: Period of the Second World War.

1944: The United Nations monetary and financial conference was held.

1944: Bretton-woods Agreement was signed

THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION: CHAPTER 4

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

(1) Why did some industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?

OR

‘The modern industrialisation could not marginalise the traditional industries in England’. Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

(2) Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War?

Additional Questions:

(1) What role did the early Indian entrepreneurs play in Industrializing India in the 19th century? Explain why these opportunities became limited over the years.

OR

Explain the role of Indian merchants and bankers in the network of export trade.

(2) 'The beginning of the 19th century saw decline of Indian textile industries.'

Justify the statement with valid arguments.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

(1) Explain the following:

Women workers in Britain attacked the spinning Jenny.

(2) The port of Surat declined by the end of the eighteenth Century.

(3) Explain what is meant by Proto-industrialisation.

Additional Questions:

(1) How did the technological inventions shape the production system in Britain?

Explain with example.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Orient/ Proto/ Stapler/ Carding/ Spinning Jenny/ Sepoy/ Fly shuttle/ Gomasthas

(1) Who invented the steam engine?

(2) Where was Elgin Mill set up?

(3) Which businessman set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917?

(4) Who manufactured the new model of steam engine?

(5) Which city in England was better known as a finishing centre for textiles?

(6) Name the pre-colonial ports of India.

(7) Who were Koshtis?

(8) What was the name of music book produced by E.T.Paul?

(9) Who was Henry Patullo?

(10) Who set up six joint-stock companies in Bengal in 1830s and 1840s ?

(11) Who set up the first iron and steel works in India at Jamshedpur in 1912?

(12) Name three European Managing Agencies that controlled large sector of Indian industries till first world war?

IMPORTANT DATES:

1730s: The earliest factories in England were set up.

1764: Spinning jenny was devised by James Hargreaves.

1854: The first cotton mill was established in Bombay.

1874: The first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began its production.

PRINT CULTURE AND MODERN WORLD: CHAPTER 5
LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(1) Why did some people in eighteenth century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?

OR

What is the contribution of Print to the spread of knowledge?

(2) Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.

(3) What did the spread of Print Culture in nineteenth century India mean to: (a) Women (b) The Poor (c) Reformers?

OR

How did print culture affect women in the nineteenth century India? Explain.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

(1) Write a short note on:

(a) The Guttenberg Press.

OR

Who invented the printing press? How did he develop the print technology?

OR

Who was Johan Gutenberg? Explain his role in the history of printing.

(2) Write a note on The Vernacular Press Act.

(3) Give reasons for the following:

Martin Luther was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it.

OR

How did Martin Luther's writings bring about the Protestant Reformation?

Additional questions:

(1) Write a short note on manuscripts and what were the drawbacks of manuscripts?

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

• **IMPORTANT TERMS/QUESTIONS:**

- Calligraphy/ vellum/ Ballad/ Taverns/ Inquisition/ Seditious/ Despotism/ Fatwa/ Sambad Kaumudi/ Diwan

1. What was the name of the oldest Japanese book?
2. whose name is associated with Kesari?
3. Edo later on came to be known as -----
4. Amar jiban is an autobiography written by-----
5. The fast selling Istri Dharm Vichar was written by-----
6. What do you know about Ukiyo?
7. Who brought the technology of woodblock printing to Italy?
8. What were chapbooks?

9. What were the Biliotheque Blew?
10. What were Penny magazines?
11. what do you know about the offset press?
12. who was Raja Ravi Varma?
13. Who wrote Chhote Aur Bade ka Sawal?
14. Who was Hafiz?
15. Who wrote Gulamgiri?

IMPORTANT DATES:

1295: Marco Polo returned to Italy.

1878: Vernacular Press Act was passed.

POST INDEPENDENCE ERA: J&K ON THE PATH OF MODERNISATION: CHAPTER 6

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

- (1) Write a short note on Jashn-i-Kashmir and cultural Front.
- (2) Highlight the Education Policy of the government in Jammu and Kashmir during Bakshi's Period?
- (3) Discuss the role of state in the promotion of tourism?
- (4) Match the following:

A	B
a. Naya kashmir Manifesto	Magna Carta of Peasants Rights
b. Mukraris	Land grants in lieu
(c) Jagirs	Economic reforms in kashmir
c. Big Landed Estates Abolition Act	Custodian grants

Very short Answer Type Questions:

Important Terms/Questions:

Naya Kashmir Manifesto/ Chakdar/ Sahaitya Akademi

Tenancy Amendment Act,1948

- (1) Banihal Tunnel is also known as-----
- (2) ----- was appointed as the second Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) Who wrote Bomber Te Yemberzal?
- (4) State Whether True or False:
 - (a) The Jammu and Kashmir University was established in the year 1948.
 - (b) Banihal Tunnel was constructed in the year 1960.
- (5) what was Kashmir Chalo Campaign?
- (6) Who was appointed as Chief emergency officer-the head of emergency administration on Oct.30 1947?

- (7) What is socialist welfare state?
(8) Who is the first Sadar-i-Riyasat of J&K state?
(9) Who won Sahitya Akademi Award in Dogri for his book 'Ayodhya'?
(10) 'Maefi Nama' a popular poem was written by-----

IMPORTANT DATES:

Sep.29, 1944: National Conference adopted Naya Kashmir Manifesto.

5th March 1948: Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was appointed as First Prime Minister of J&K.

1950: Distressed Debtors Relief Act was passed/ Big Landed Estates Abolition Act was Passed.

1954-1956: Banihal Tunnel was constructed.

17th November 1956: J&k Constitution was adopted.

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IMPORTANT EXPECTED QUESTIONS: Pol Science 10th Class

POWER SHARING: CHAPTER: 1

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

(1) What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these. OR

Explain four forms of participation in government under modern democratic system? OR

Describe horizontal and vertical power sharing in modern democracies.

Short Answer type Questions

(1) Why power sharing is desirable?

(2) What was the reason of the civil war in Sri Lanka? What was its impact on the country?

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

• IMPORTANT TERMS/QUESTIONS

Majoritarianism/ Civil war/ Prudential/

1. What is a community government?
2. Which community in Sri Lanka enjoys majority?
3. Tamil Natives of Sri Lanka are called-----
4. Which are the two major ethnic groups in Belgium?
5. Sri Lanka became independent in the year-----
6. What does Tamil Elam mean?

FEDERALISM CHAPTER: 2

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- (1) What is federalism? Write key features of federalism?
- (2) What is the importance or need for decentralisation? Explain the provisions that have been made towards decentralisation in India after the constitutional amendment in 1992.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- (1) What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with examples.
- (2) Distinguish between Coming together of federation and Holding together of federation

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

IMPORTANT TERMS/QUESTIONS:

Jurisdiction/ Coalition government/ Concurrent subjects/ Residuary subjects/

1. Besides Hindi, there are -----Scheduled languages in India.
2. Mention some of the subjects of Union List.
3. What is decentralisation?
4. What is rural local government popularly known as?
5. What is Gram panchayat?
6. Who is the political head of the municipal corporation?
7. What are union territories?

GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE: CHAPTER: 4

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- (1) Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.

- (2) State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India.
- (3) Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a Secular state.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

• Important Terms/Questions:

- Sex ratio/ Feminist/ Occupational mobility/ Patriarchy/

- (1) What is meant by sexual division of labour?
- (2) What is the provision of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976?
- (3) What are family laws?
- (4) What is communal politics?
- (5) What is a secular state?

POLITICAL PARTIES: CHAPTER: 6

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

- (1) State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.
- (2) What are various challenges faced by political parties?
- (3) Write a note on BJP and INC.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Important Terms/Questions:

Political party/ Defection/ affidavit/ National Party/

- (1) Who is the founder of Bahujan Samaj Party?
- (2) INC was founded in the year-----
- (3) Which political party supports the concept of Hindutva?
- (4) Name three components of political party?
- (5) Which party is allowed to rule in China?
- (6) What is an alliance or a front?
- (7) What is the symbol of All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) and Bahujan Samaj Party?

OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY: CHAPTER: 7

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

• IMPORTANT TERMS/ QUESTIONS:

Democracy/ Legitimate govt./ Dictatorship/ Transparency/

- (1) In the context of democracies, which of the following ideas is correct- democracies have successfully eliminated:
(a) Conflicts among people (b) economic inequalities among people (c) differences of opinion about how marginalised sections are to be treated. (d) the idea of political inequality.

Ans. (d)

(2) In the context of assessing democracy which among the following is odd one out. Democracies need to ensure:

(a) Free and fair elections (b) dignity of the individual (c) majority rule (d) equal treatment before law.

Ans. C

(3) Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that:

(a) Democracy and development go together. (b) inequalities exist in democracies.

(c) Inequalities do not exist under dictatorship. (d) dictatorship is better than democracy.

Ans. B

Q: Which is the most basic outcome of democracy?

Q: What do you mean by accountable government?

Q: What is meant by economic inequality?

Q: How can you say that democracies are based on political equality?

Q: Why is democracy better than other alternatives?

J&k REORGANISATION ACT-2019: CHAPTER: 9

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

IMPORTANT DATES:

6th August 2019: President declared J&K Reorganisation Act.

9th August 2019: President assented it for implementation.

31st October, 2019: The Act came into effect.

Q: UT of Ladakh comes under the jurisdiction of:

(a) The High Court of J&K. (b) The High Court of Delhi (c) The High Court of Chandigarh. (d) Has its own High Court.

Q: J&k Reorganisation Act ended all the clauses of Article -----

Q: What is clause (I) of Article 370?

Q: What was the provision of J&K Reorganisation Act?

Q: As per J&K Reorganisation Act, J&k is now under the direct control of -----

Q: Who declared the instrument of Accession on 26th Oct, 1947?

Q: what was special status (provisions) under Article 370?

Q: What was Article 35-A Related to?

Q: Fill in the Blanks:

(a)The UT of Ladakh will be without-----and under the direct control of President of India and shall be administered through -----

(b) The Legislative Assembly of J&K UT shall have -----seats, out of which -----
--shall be reserved for Residents of POJK.

(c) The IOA gave Indian parliament the power to legislate in respect of Jammu and
Kashmir only on the matters of Defence, -----and-----