

# Lokam Irupatham Noottandil

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**Que 1: How did surplus production lead to colonization? Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** • The domestic market was not enough to sell the products.

- Competition by industrial nations
- European countries dominate trade in Asia, Africa and Latin America
- Exploitation of political power and military power
- colonized countries

**Que 2: Which economy is controlled by private individuals in production and distribution? Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** Capitalism

**Que 3: What were the circumstances that drove the Europeans to establish colonies? Marks :(3)**

**Ans:**

- Diminished profits of the capitalists.
- Colonies are the center of raw materials.
- Market for selling products
- Increased production

**Que 4: Explain how the Industrial Revolution led to imperialism. Marks :(6)**

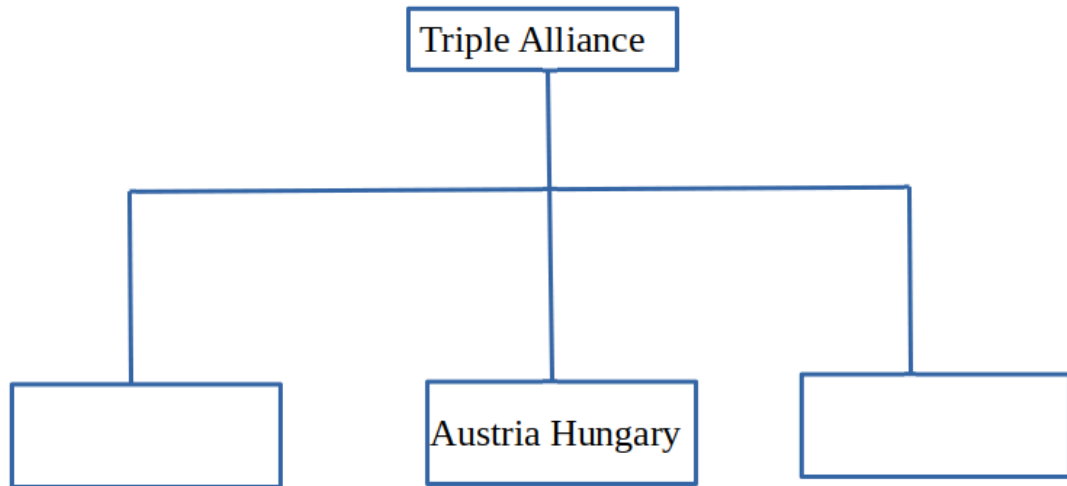
**Ans:** • The Industrial Revolution in England spread to other countries

- Investment in factories
- Capitalism

Overproduction - formation of colonies

- Colonization
- Capital investment in the colonies – imperialism

**Que 5: Complete the chart given below. Marks :(2)**

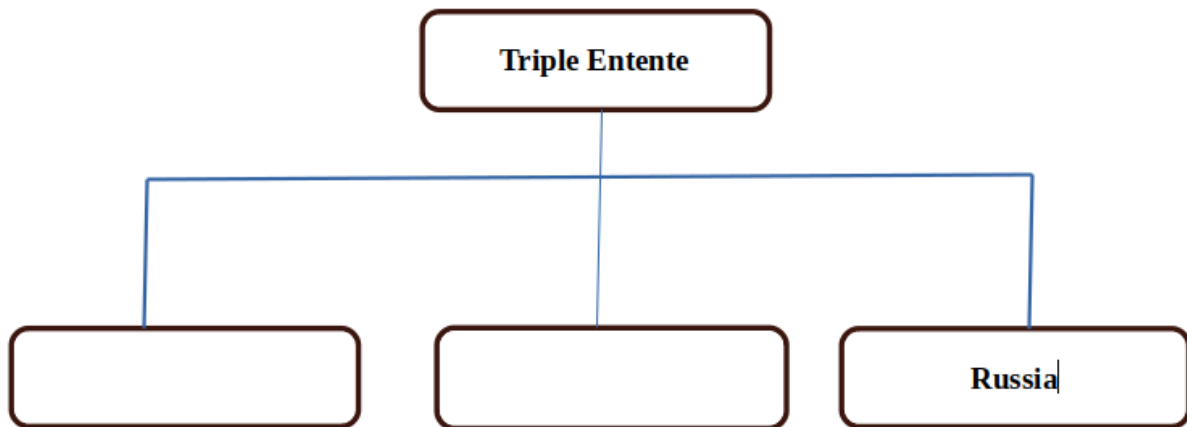


**Ans:** Germany

Italy

**Que 6: Complete the chart given below.**

**Marks :(2)**



**Ans:**

- France
- England

**Que 7: Write the difference between the Pan-German movement and the Revenge movement.**

**Marks :(2)**

**Ans:**

- Pan- German Movement - Increase German influence in Central Europe and the Balkans and unify Teutonic classes
- Revenge Movement - Movement launched in France to regain Alsace and Lorraine from Germany

**Que 8: Complete the table given below. Marks :(2)**

A	Pan-Slav Movement
France	B

**Ans:**

- A. Revenge movement
- B. Russia

**Que 9: The Treaty of Versailles was an arbitrary treaty imposed on Germany after the First World War. Substantiate Marks :(3)**

**Ans:**

- German colonies were divided among the victorious powers
- Germany was forced to pay a huge amount as war indemnity.
- War guilt was imposed on Germany and was disarmed.

**Que 10: Describe the circumstances under which the United States became a post-war economic power? Marks :(3)**

**Ans:**

- A non-war-torn country
- Lending to European countries
- The basis of global exchange has changed into dollars

**Que 11: What was the impact of the economic depression of 1929 on the world ? Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- People who became pauper because of the war, couldn't afford the commodities.
- Goods were kept unsold in factories
- European nations failed to repay their debts
- Banks collapsed
- Inflation became uncontrollable
- Acute unemployment and poverty

**Que 12: Fascism that emerged after First World War was a threat to world peace. Substantiate**

**Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- Antagonism to democracy
- Opposition to socialism
- Justifying war
- Adoring the purity of race
- Deifying the past
- Military dictatorship
- glorifying the nation
- Diffusion of aggressive nationalism
- Indoctrination of ideologies through arts, literature and education
- Destruction of political rivals

**Que 13: 'The ideas and policies of the fascist forces led to Second World War.' Substantiate**

**Marks :(6)**

**Ans:** • Plans of attack adopted by Germany and Italy

- Military alliances
- The failure of the League of nations
- The Policy of Appeasement.
- The German invasion of Poland

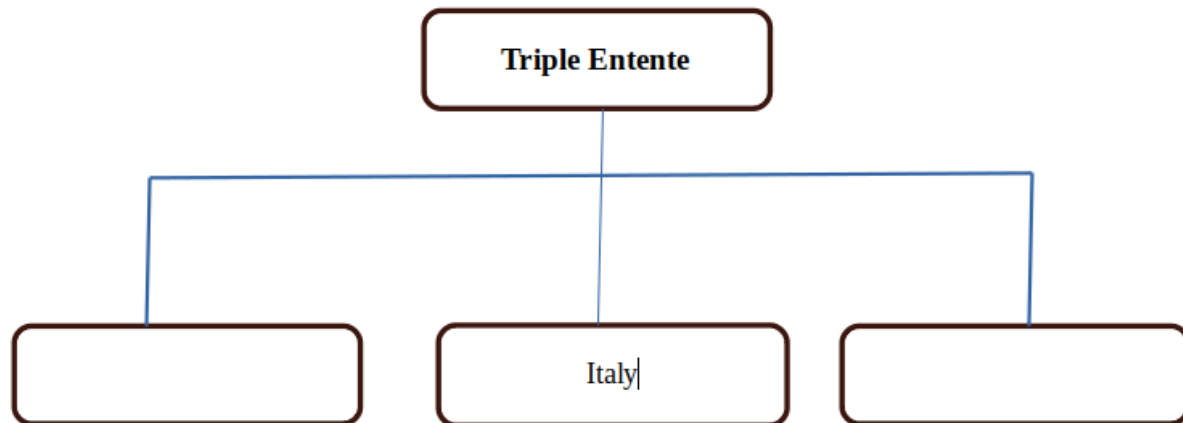
**Que 14: Capitalist nations did not resist fascist attacks. Why? Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** The socialist nation Soviet Union was seen as the main enemy of the capitalist nations

**Que 15: Name the policy of the capitalist nations to promote fascist attacks? Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** The policy of Appeasement

**Que 16: Complete the chart given below Marks :(2)**



**Ans:** • Germany

• Japan

**Que 17: What were the reasons for the decolonization after Second World War ?**

**Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** • The supremacy of the imperialist powers was questioned

• Europeans could not control national struggles

• The major powers, the US and the Soviet Union, supported the independence struggles.

**Que 18: Which countries were included in the Allied powers during Second World War ?**

**Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** England

France

China

**Que 19: Complete the table given below in connection with the independence struggles of the Afro-Asian countries.**

**Marks :(4)**

Mahatma Gandhi	A
B	South Africa
<u>Quami</u> Nkrumah	C
D	Kenya

**Ans:** A. India

B. Nelson Mandela

C. Ghana

D. Jomo Kenyatta

**Que 20: Complete the table below relating to the Non-Aligned Movement.**

**Marks :(4)**

<u>Jawaharlal</u> Nehru	A
B	Egypt
Marshal Tito	C
D	Indonesia

**Ans:** A. India

B. Gamal Abdul Nasser

C. Yugoslavia

D. Ahmed Sukarno

**Que 21: Describe how the Balfour Declaration helped the formation of Israel.**

**Marks :(2)**

**Ans:**

- Palestine was part of the Turkish Empire
- Later Palestine was under the control of Britain
- Jewish nation as a reward

**Que 22: Name the organization that was formed with the aim of establishing an independent state for the Palestinians? Who was its leader ?** **Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** Palestine Liberation Organization

Yasser Arafat

**Que 23: Which was the agreement signed by Israel with the US leadership to make Palestine an independent state?** **Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** Oslo Agreement

**Que 24: Write the following events in chronological order**

- Bandung Conference
- Oslo pact
- Formation of the State of Israel
- Belgrade Conference **Marks :(4)**

**Ans:** • Formation of the State of Israel-1948

• Bandung Conference-1955

- Belgrade conference-1961
- Oslo pact-1993

**Que 25: Explain how Mikhail Gorbachev's administrative measures led to the collapse of the Soviet Union.** **Marks :(4)**

- Ans:**
- Deviation from the underlying principle
  - Failure to accommodate economic changes
  - Over-emphasis on defence
  - Restrictions on freedom of expression and opinion
  - Mismanagement and corruption of officials
  - Glasnost and Perestroika

**Que 26: What strategies did the United States adopt to maintain world dominance?** **Marks :(4)**

- Ans:**
- Provide financial and military assistance to countries using international agencies.
  - Extend military alliances
  - The overthrow of the ruthless state
  - Use the media to their advantage.

**Que 27: What is Neo-imperialism?** **Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** Multinational companies began to interfere in the economic, social and cultural sectors of the latter for serving the interests of the capitalist countries is known as neo imperialism.

**Que 28: What are the steps taken by multinationals to acquire the wealth of the third world countries?** **Marks :(2)**

- Ans:**
- They promoted consumerism
  - Developing nations were considered as the markets for the multinational companies.

**Que 29: What are the ideas of neo-imperialism? Describe their characteristics.** **Marks :(6)**

- Ans:**
- Globalization
  - Privatization
  - Liberalization

*Liberalization*

Liberalizing import rules for the influx of products and capital.

*Privatization*

## Privatization of Public Sector Undertakings

### *Globalization*

- Connecting the economy to the global economy
- Protect the interests of the multinational company
- Competitive market
- Trans border flow of products, services, resources, capital and human resources

**Que 30: What are the international institutions that formulate policies favoring globalization? Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** • World Bank

- International Monetary Fund
- World Trade Organization

**Que 31: Find the relationship between the two parts of 'A' and complete 'B'. Marks :(4)**

(i)

- a) Hiroshima: Little boy
- b) Nagasaki: .....

(ii)

- a) Germany: Triple alliance
- b) France: .....

(iii)

- a) Mussolini: Black shirts
- b) Hitler: .....

(iv)

- a) The Pan-German Movement: Germany
- b) revenge Movement: .....

**Ans:** (i) b) Nagasaki: Fatman

(ii) b) France: Triple entente

(iii) b) Hitler: brown shirts

(iv) b) Revenge Movement: France

**Que 32: How did the competition between imperialist nations lead to the First World War ? Marks :(6)**



**Ans:** • Military alliances (Triple Alliance / Triple Entente)

• Aggressive Nationalism (Panslav / Pan German /Revenge Movement)

• Crises (Moroccan / Balkans)

• The assassination of Francis Ferdinand

**Que 33: “War is to man what maternity is to Women“ Who made this statement ?**  
**Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** Mussolini

**Que 34: Choose the correct answer from the bracket. Marks :(4)**

**a) Which country was ruled by Hohansolern dynasty?**

(Austria-Hungary, Russia, France, Germany)

**b) Which is not related to First World War ?**

(Triple alliance, Triple entente, Axis forces, Balkan crisis)

**c) Kenyatta led the anti-imperialist struggle in:**

(Ghana, Kenya, South Africa, Egypt)

**d) 'A war to end all war'. Who made this statement?**

(Hitler, Mussolini, Marshal Tito, Woodrow Wilson)

**Ans:** a) Germany

b) Axis forces

c) Kenya

d) Woodrow Wilson

**Que 35: What is decolonisation? Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** The process of securing freedom of colonies from the imperialist control.

**Que 36: "Aggressive nationalism is one of the various ways adopted by European countries to win imperialist competitions" What were the characteristics of aggressive nationalism? Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** \* Consider their own nations are the supreme

\* Justify whatever be the actions of their nations

**Que 37: What prompted Hitler to adopt a hostile attitude towards the Jews? Name the Jewish Massacre by Hitler? Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** \* He accused the Jews of being responsible for the humiliations and setbacks caused by Germany.

\* The Holocaust

**Que 38: Arrange the following table      Marks :(4)**

A	B
Francis Ferdinand	German Priest
Gestapo	Russia
Romanov	Hitler
Paster Martin Niemoller	Gaverilo Prinsep

**Ans:** \* Gaverilo Prinsep

\* Hitler

\* Russia

\* German Priest

**Que 39: Complete the table given below.      Marks :(3)**

Jawahar Lal Nehru	India
Gamal Abdul Nazar	?
Marshel Titto	?
Ahamed Sukkarno	

**Ans:**

Jawahar Lal Nehru	India
Gamal Abdul Nazar	Egypt
Marshel Titto	Yugoslavia
Ahamed Sukkarno	Indonesia

**Que 40: "the imperialist interest of European countries in the Balkan crisis".  
Substantiate      Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** The Balkans were under Turkish control.

In 1912, the Balkan Allies defeated Turkey.

Disagreement among Balkan states in sharing the benefits of war.

The war between the Balkens

**Que 41: In what ways has globalization has affected developing countries?**

**Marks :(4)**

**Ans:** • Challenge to the idea of nation-state

- Indigenous cultures have collapsed
- Price of agricultural products plunged
- Public sector undertakings were destroyed
- The government withdrew from the social services sector
- Looted natural resources

**Que 42: Write the following events in chronological order Marks :(4)**

- The United Nations Organizations was formed
- Poland's invasion of Germany
- Paris Peace Conference

**Ans:**

- Paris Peace Conference
- Poland's invasion of Germany
- The United Nations Organizations was formed

**Que 43: Which movement was formed with the aim of establishing a nation for the Jews?**

**Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** Zionist movement

**Que 44: What is Nehru's view of the Non-Aligned Movement? Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** "Non alignment doesn't mean to keep aloof from world affairs.

Rather, it is to face many issues we confront,"

**Que 45: Explain the situation in which post-independence countries formed Non-Aligned Movement after the Second World War ?**

**Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** Cold War was yet another face of imperialism and that it would threaten world peace.

The race of super powers for weapons and a stronger military force would pose harm to them.

Only a world sans wars and conflicts accelerate economic and social development.

**Que 46: Which international organization was formed for World peace after Second World War ? What are its goals?**

**Marks :(4)**

**Ans:** United Nations organizations

- Save future generations from war
- Protect international treaties and laws
- To foster social and economic development of countries.

**Que 47: What were the effects of Second World War on the world? Marks :(4)**

**Ans:** • Millions of people were killed

- Economic system of European countries was collapsed.
- European dominance in the world diminished.
- Freedom movements in Asia and Africa intensified.
- Great powers in US and Soviet Union
- The formation of the United Nations

**Que 48: “The crisis in Germany created during the First World War helped Hitler to come to power”. Explain Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- The Treaty of Versailles.
- Economic downturn and inflation.
- The failure of the German government and political instability.

**Que 49: Prepare a note of the rise of Fascism in Italy. Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- Despotism measures of Mussolini,
- Socialists and the leaders of peasants and workers were proclaimed as enemies of the nation.
- restore ancient Roman Empire
- Black shirts
- Ethiopia and Albania invaded.
- The path of violence (Any four)

**Que 50: What were the results of the First World War ? Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- Over ten million of people lost their lives or were injured in the war.  
Economic dominance of Europe diminished.
- Poverty, unemployment and inflation

- Liberation movements in Asia - Africa strengthened
- Agriculture, industry and communication system were destroyed.
- the League of Nations was formed.

**Que 51: "The Moroccan crisis is the cause of Germany's intervention." Examine the validity of this statement. *Marks :(3)***

**Ans:**

- A secret treaty was signed between England and France.
- Britain recognised the claim of France over Morocco.
- Germany did not recognize this and sent warships to Agadir

**Que 52: What factors prompted European countries to form military alliances? *Marks :(2)***

**Ans:** Competition for the colonies resulted in hostilities and conflicts

- Mutual distrust and enmity.

**Que 53: "I have come with the olive leave of peace on one hand and the gun of the liberation fighter on the other. Don't let the olives lose my hands. ' Whose statement is this? What prompted him to make this statement? *Marks :(4)***

**Ans:** Yasser Arafat

Palestinian was Part of the Turkish Empire

After World War I, Palestine came under British control

Balfour Declaration

The Zionist Movement

The formation of Israel

The Israeli-Arab state conflict

The formation of the Palestine Liberation Organization

**Que 54: Make clear what the 'cold war' is *Marks :(2)***

**Ans:** The Cold War is the ideological tensions and diplomatic wars between the US-led capitalist bloc and the Soviet-led socialist bloc.

Ideological differences and political disbelief are the foundation of the Cold War.

**Que 55: Examine the circumstances that helped the fascists to come to power in Italy and Germany. *Marks :(4)***

**Ans:** Italy

Italy did not win despite being among the winners.

Industry collapse, unemployment, tax hikes, inflation.

Support of the rich.

Germany

The Versailles Joint.

Economic downturn and inflation.

The failure and instability of the state.

**Que 56: Write down the two characteristics of imperialism Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** The stage of capital export to the colonies

Political, economic and cultural domination

**Que 57: What were the methods used by the imperialists to exploit the colonies? Marks :(3)**

**Ans:**

- The legal system
- Administrative measures
- Military force

**Que 58: Why did capitalist countries try to invest in the colonies? Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** • Cheap labour

- Availability of raw materials
- Low cost