



# WAY TO SUCCESS

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# 10

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

### Study Material

#### UNIT- I

#### OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

**Dear Teachers! & Students!**

- We publish this study material on the request of many teachers and students.
- This study material contains only Book exercise questions.
- Way to success – 10th Social Science guide will be published very shortly.
- Way to success is preparing 10th Social Science guide based on Govt.New Pattern with the help of expert cum experienced teachers to give an assurance for you to score high marks in your public examination.

**Best Wishes to All.....**

*Way to Success team*

# HISTORY

## 1. OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

### TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

#### I. Choose the correct Answer:

1. What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?
  - a) Germany, Austria Hungary, and the Ottomans
  - b) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia
  - c) Spain, Portugal and Italy
  - d) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
2. Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian army?
  - a) Delville
  - b) Orange State
  - c) Adowa
  - d) Algiers
3. Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?
  - a) China
  - b) Japan
  - c) Korea
  - d) Mongolia
4. Who said “imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism”?
  - a) Lenin
  - b) Marx
  - c) Sun Yat-sen
  - d) Mao Tsetung
5. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?
  - a) air warfare
  - b) trench warfare
  - c) submarine warfare
  - d) ship warfare
6. Which country after the World War I took to a policy of isolation?
  - a) Britain
  - b) France
  - c) Germany
  - d) USA
7. To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belongs?
  - a) Britain
  - b) France
  - c) Dutch
  - d) USA
8. Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland?
  - a) Germany
  - b) Russia
  - c) Italy
  - d) France

#### II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Japan forced a war on China in the year **1894**.
2. The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of **London** signed in May 1913.
3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year **1902**.
4. In the Balkans **Macedonia** had mixed population.
5. In the battle of Tannenberg **Russia** suffered heavy losses.
6. **Clemenceau** as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.
7. **Kerensky** became Prime Minister leading a new coalition of liberals and moderate Socialists before Lenin established the Bolshevik government.
8. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year **1925**.

**III. Choose the correct statement:**

1. i) Italy remained a neutral country when the World War broke out.  
 ii) Italy was much disappointed over the peace settlement at Versailles.  
 iii) The Treaty of Sevres was signed with Italy.  
 iv) Italy was denied even small places such as Trieste, Istria and the south Tyrol.  
 a) i) and ii) are correct  
 b) iii) is correct  
 c) **iv) is correct**  
 d) i), iii) and iv) are correct
2. i) The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.  
 ii) Turkey fought on the side of the central powers  
 iii) Britain attacked Turkey and captured Constantinople  
 iv) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.  
 a) i) and ii) are correct  
 b) i) and iii) are correct  
 c) iv) is correct  
 d) **i), ii) and iv) are correct**
3. **Assertion:** Germany and the United States were producing cheaper manufactured goods and capturing England's markets.  
**Reason :** Both the countries produced required raw material for their industries.  
 a) Both A and R are correct  
 b) A is right but R is not the correct reason  
 c) Both A and R are wrong  
 d) **R is right but it has no relevance to A.**
4. **Assertion:** The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.  
**Reason :** There was stiff resistance from the native population.  
 a) Both A and R are correct  
 b) **A is right but R is not the correct reason**  
 c) Both A and R are wrong  
 d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

**IV. Match the following:**

1. Treaty of Brest- Litovsk	a. Versailles	<b>c. Russia with Germany</b>
2. Jingoism	b. Turkey	<b>d. England</b>
3. Kemal Pasha	c. Russia with Germany	<b>b. Turkey</b>
4. Emden	d. England	<b>e. Madras</b>
5. Hall of Mirrors	e. Madras	<b>a. Versailles</b>

**V. Answer Briefly:**

1. **How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?**
  1. Japan annexed the Liaotung Peninsula with Port Arthur.
  2. By this action Japan proved that it was the strongest nation of the East Asia.
2. **Name the countries in the Triple Entente.**
  1. One camp consisted of the Central Powers- Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
  2. The Triple Entente of Britain, France and Russia.
3. **What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?**
  1. England's Jingoism,
  2. France's Chauvinism and
  3. Germany's Kultur were militant forms of nationalism.

**4. What do you know of trench warfare?**

1. Trenches or ditches dug by troops enabled soldiers to safely stand and protect themselves from enemy fire.
2. The typical trench system in World War consisted of two to four trench lines running parallel to each other.
3. The battle of Marne is a memorable for **trench warfare**.

**5. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?**

1. Turkey's rebirth as a nation thanks to the role played by Mustafa Kemal Pasha was remarkable.
2. Kemal Pasha modernised Turkey and changed it out of all recognition.
3. He put an end to the Sultanate and the Caliphate.
4. The support of the Soviet Union was of great help to him.

**6. Highlight the global influence of Russian Revolution?**

1. The revolution fired people's imagination across the world. In many countries, communist parties were formed.
2. The Russian communist government encouraged the colonies to fight for their freedom.
3. Debates over key issues, land reforms, social welfare, workers' rights, and gender equality started taking place in a global context.

**7. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.**

1. It lacked the military power of its own, it could not enforce its decisions.
2. The founders of this peace organisation underestimated the power of nationalism.
3. The unanimity of members was required for all its decisions on political issues.
4. Though it had a world-wide membership, it became very much the centre of European diplomacy.

**VI. Answer all the questions given under each caption:****1. Imperialism****a) What do you know of monopoly capitalism?**

An association based upon a contractual agreement between enterprisers in the same field of business.

**b) How did Japan emerge as an imperial power?**

Though Western education, machinery and modern army and navy.

**c) Why did the industrial countries need colonies in the nineteenth century?**

Colonies being a market for surplus goods and supplies of raw materials.

**d) What were the contrasts capitalism produced?**

Extreme poverty and extreme wealth, slum and skyscraper, empire-state and dependent exploited colony.

## 2. German Emperor

### a) *What was the nature of Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany?*

Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany was ruthlessly assertive and aggressive.

### b) *What was the violent form of Germany called?*

Kultur

### c) *Why did Kaiser Wilhelm intervene in the Morocco affair?*

The British agreement with France over Morocco was not consented by Germany.

### d) *What happened to Germany's colonies in Africa?*

The German colonies in western and eastern Africa were also attacked by the Allies. As these colonies were quite far from Germany they could not receive any immediate help, and therefore surrendered to the Allies.

## 3. Balkan Wars

### a) *Why was Balkan League formed?*

Balkan League was formed to free from Turkish power.

### b) *What was the outcome of the first Balkan War?*

Albania was created. Balkan states divided up Macedonia. Turkey was reduced.

### c) *Who were defeated in this war?*

Turkey and Bulgaria

### d) *What was the name of the Treaty signed at the end of this second Balkan War?*

The War ended with the Treaty of Bucharest in August 1913.

## VII. Answer the following in detail :

### 1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War.

#### i. *European Alliances and Counter-Alliances*

- In 1900 five of the European Great Powers were divided into two armed camps.
- One was consisted of the Central Powers, Other was Allied powers.
- Central powers formed the Triple Alliance in 1882 of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
- Under the guidance of Bismarck, they had formed the Triple Alliance in 1882.
- Allied power were formed the Triple Entente of Britain, France and Russia

#### ii. *Violent Forms of Nationalism*

- With the growth of nationalism, the attitude of “my country right or wrong I support it” developed.
- England’s jingoism, France’s chauvinism and Germany’s Kultur were militant forms of nationalism.

#### iii. *Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor*

- Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany was ruthlessly assertive and aggressive.
- He proclaimed that Germany would be the leader of the world.
- The German navy was expanded against Britain.

- Therefore, Britain embarked on a naval race
- So it arose the tension between the two powers.

**iv. Hostility of France towards Germany**

- France and Germany were old rivals of the defeat of 1871 and loss.
- France interference in Morocco was opposed by Germany.
- British agreement with France over Morocco was not consented by Germany.

**v. Imperial Power Politics in the Balkans**

- The Young Turk Revolution of 1908, an attempt at creating a strong and modern government in Turkey
- It provided both Austria and Russia with the opportunity to resume their activities in the Balkans.
- Austria announced the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Germany gave Austria, Russia helped Serbia.
- The enmity between Austria and Serbia led to the outbreak of war in 1914.

**vi. The Balkan Wars**

- The Ottoman empire extended over the Balkans and across Hungary to Poland.
- The Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
- Turkish Ottoman Empires political instability was the main cause for the Balkan wars.
- Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and later Montenegro formed the Balkan League in 1912.
- The League attacked and defeated Turkish forces in the first Balkan War (1912–13).
- The Treaty of London signed in May 1913 the new state of Albania was created and Turkey was reduced.
- Bulgaria attacked Serbia and Greece.
- Bulgaria was easily defeated.
- The War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest in August 1913.

**vii. Immediate Cause**

- On 28 June 1914 the Archduke Franz Ferdinand , nephew and heir to Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria-Hungary, was assassinated by Princip, a Bosnian Serb.
- Austria saw in this an opportunity to eliminate Serbia as an independent state.
- Germany thought that it should strike first.
- It declared war on Russia on 1 August.

**2. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.**

1. Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered. All Central Powers were directed to pay war indemnity.
2. The German army was to be limited.
3. The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden and Germany was to acknowledge and respect the Independence of Austria.
4. Germany was forced to give up all the rights and titles over her overseas possessions to the allies. All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
5. Germany was forced to revoke the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (with Russia) and Bucharest (Bulgaria).
6. Alsace–Lorraine was returned to France.
7. The former Russian territories of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be independent

8. Northern Schleswig was given to Denmark and some small districts to Belgium.
9. Poland was recreated with a corridor to the Baltic containing the German port of Danzig which was to be a free city under the auspices of League of Nations.
10. The Rhineland was to be occupied by the Allies. The area on the east bank of the Rhine was to be demilitarized.

**3. Explain the course of the Russian Revolution under the leadership of Lenin.**

1. In October Lenin persuaded the Bolshevik Central Committee to decide on immediate revolution.
2. Trotsky prepared a detailed plan.
3. On 7 November the key government buildings, including the Winter Palace, the Prime Minister's headquarters, were seized by armed factory workers and revolutionary troops.
4. On 8 November 1917 a new Communist government was in office in Russia.
5. Its head this time was Lenin.
6. The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party.

**4. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations, pointing out the reasons for its failure?**

1. The League appeared to be an organisation of those who were victorious in the First World War.
2. Though it had a world-wide membership, it became very much the centre of European diplomacy.
3. The unanimity of members was required for all its decisions on political issues.
4. Since it lacked the military power of its own, it could not enforce its decisions.
5. The founders of this peace organisation underestimated the power of nationalism.
6. The principle of "collective security" could not be applied in actual practice.
7. When Italy, Japan and Germany, headed by dictators, refused to be bound by the orders of the League, Britain and France were the only major powers to act decisively.
8. But they were not enthusiastic supporters of the League, as it was the brainchild of Wilson who could not even convince his country to join the League.

**VIII. Activity :**

**1. Students can be taught to mark the places of battles and the capital cities of the countries that were engaged in the War.**

Port Arthur	Manchuria	Alsace and Lorraine	Dardanelles
Bosporus	Herzegovina	Sarajevo	Tannenberg
The Marne	Paris	Verdun	Jutland
River Somme	Brest- Litovsk	Gallipoli	Istria
Constantinople	Schleswig	Rhineland	Trieste
South Tyrol	St. Petersburg	Aaland Islands	Versailles

**2. An assignment or a project work on the role of Indian soldiers in different battle fields across the globe and the casualties they suffered during the War be attempted by the students.**

**IX. Map Work :**

Mark the following countries on the world map.

- |                  |             |           |                     |            |           |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Great Britain | 2. Germany  | 3. France | 4. Italy            | 5. Morocco | 6. Turkey |
| 7. Serbia        | 8. Bosnia   | 9. Greece | 10. Austria-Hungary |            |           |
| 11. Bulgaria     | 12. Rumania |           |                     |            |           |



**Timeline**

1913	Treaty of London, Treaty of Bucharest
1914	Outbreak of World War I, Battle of Marne,
1916	Battle of Verdun, Battle of Jutland
1917	Russian Revolution, Sinking of Lusitania
1918	End of the World War I, , Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
1919	Treaty of Versailles, Paris Peace Conference
1920	Establishment of League of Nation
1925	Locarno Treaty, Council of the League set up
1931	Japan attached Manchuria
1937	Italy resigned from the League