



GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU

SOCIAL SCIENCE

X-STANDARD

**Untouchability
Inhuman - Crime**

Department of School Education

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**Samaseer Kalvi Thittam Blue Print for Xth Standard
History & Civics**

History	Objective Types Question (1 Marks)			Very short Answers (2 Marks)			Caption (4 Marks)			Paragraph (5 Marks)			Map (1 Marks)	Time line	Total Marks
	K	U	A	K	U	A	K	U	A	K	U	A			
Unit-I	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	S	
Unit-II	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	✓	
Unit-III	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Unit-IV	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	
Unit-V	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	
Unit-VI	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Unit-VII	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	
Unit-VIII	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total Marks	9			12			16			15			5	5	62
Civics															
Unit-I	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unit-II	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Unit-III	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Total Marks	3			4			-			15					22

Note: "✓" Time line can be asked in these units
 "W" World Map
 "Ind" India Map

**Samaseer Kalvi Thittam Blue Print for Xth Standard
Geography & Economics**

Geography	Objective Types Question (1 Marks)			Very short Answers (2 Marks)			Distinguish (2 Marks)			Paragraph (5 Marks)			Map Skill (2 Marks)	Total Marks	
	K	U	A	K	U	A	K	U	A	K	U	A			
Unit-I	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Unit-II	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unit-III	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Unit-IV	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unit-V	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Total Marks	9			12			12			15			10	58	
Economics															
Unit-I	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8
Unit-II	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14
Total Marks	3			4			-			15			-	22	

HISTORY

1. Imperialism - Imperialism in India and China

a. Imperialism

In the late 19th century and early 20th century there was a great upheaval in Europe in their political and economic systems. These European upheavals forced the European nations to extend their authority over the political and economic life of other nations which we call it as imperialism. The word imperialism derives from the Latin word '**Imperium**' meaning '**Power**'.

The term imperialism refers to the policy of extending a country's rule over the others (or) the aggressive behaviour of one state against another (or) a country's dominant over the political and economic interest of another nation to exploit its natural resources.

Colonialism and Imperialism

The policy adopted by the European countries from AD1492–AD1763 is known as Colonialism. During this period England, France, Spain and Portugal established their colonies in the Asian and American continents.

Colonialism refers to the policy of acquiring and maintaining colonies especially for exploitation. It also means that it is a relationship between an indigenous majority and a minority foreign invaders.

Imperialism is a state policy and is developed for ideological as well as financial reasons. Imperialism is the concept while colonialism is the practice.

Between A.D 1763 – A.D 1870 the European countries were involved in a number of wars and unification movements. After the unification, Italy and Germany began to establish their political and economic powers in Africa and Asia. This policy of imperialism followed by European countries from A.D.1870-A.D 1945 is known as New Imperialism.

The major forms

Imperialism took two major forms in the 19th century. It was typically enforced with either direct military intervention (total control by the mother country) or indirect control by establishing a protectorate (where the mother country served as a 'guide').

Military Imperialism

The USA's invasion against Iraq with its military power, forced it to have another sort of government favourable to the USA. This is called military imperialism.

Political Imperialism

British conquered territories in India and appointed their own officers and changed the existing political structure. This is called **political imperialism**.

Economical Imperialism

China was politically independent under the Manchu rule, but it was economically controlled by the European and American countries. This is called **economical imperialism**.

Causes for the rise of imperialism

Industrial Revolution

Industrial Revolution in European countries resulted in a great increase in production. So it created a great demand for raw materials and new markets in Asian and African continents where the industrial revolution had not yet spread. They could not find market in Europe as they followed '**Protective Trade Policy**'. The purchasing power of the people was also less due to capitalism. It also introduced a great progress in the means of transport and communication.

The telegraph system linked the whole world and reduced great distances. The development of railways speeded up the movement of goods between colonies and the mother country. So it was easier to bring raw materials and to take the finished goods to the markets in the interior parts of the colonies in Asia and Africa.

National security

The sense of national security and self-sufficiency among the European political groups instigated colonial imperialism. Often Presidents or Prime Ministers worked towards colonial imperialism owing to the influence of business or some other interest.

Nationalism

The later part of the nineteenth century saw extreme nationalistic ideals in Europe. Germany and Italy were unified. Many nations developed pride over their race, culture and language and started feeling superior to other countries. They felt that acquisition of colonies would enhance the prestige of their nations. Imperialism became the fashion of the

age. The Europeans felt that it was '**White Man's burden**' to civilize the backward and uncivilized native people of Africa and Asia. This was another cause for Imperialism.

Balance of power

The concept of Balance of Power was one of the driving factors. European Nations were forced to acquire new colonies to achieve a balance with their neighbours and competitors.

Discovery of New routes

The discovery of new routes to African and Asian continents promoted the spirit of imperialism. The discovery of sea routes paved the way for the traders and soldiers to exploit the abundant wealth of the countries.

Growth of Population

The population growth and its impact—unemployment, forced the Europeans to emigrate in search of new lands and careers abroad.

State of Anarchy

There was no international organization to enact and enforce laws for nations to maintain peace and security among countries before the First World War. This state of anarchy supported the colonial race.

Techniques of Imperialism

Several techniques were adopted by the imperialists in order to establish themselves.

Conquest and Annexation

In the early modern times, the Spaniards, the Frenchmen and the British used to send soldiers to distant lands. They overpowered the native chiefs, conquered their lands and established colonies. This is the method of Conquest and Annexation.

Concession or Franchise

Sometimes an aggressive agency, would acquire an exclusive right to exploit some economic resources, in a "backward" region and it was called a **concession or franchise**. A group of German bankers and engineers got a concession to build a long railroad called Bagdad Railway in Turkey.

Leasehold

When an exclusive right to exploit some economic resources was accompanied with the grant of lease of a stretch of territory and the actual exercise of political control over it, it was called leasehold. The German Empire acquired such leasehold of ninety-nine years over a part of the Shantung Peninsula in China.

Sphere of Influence

In some instances a state would acquire an exclusive or even a preferential right to exploit and develop a backward region economically, and not allow other states to establish any form of control over it. This technique was called '**Sphere of influence**.' Thus in 1907, Great Britain and Russia, divided Persia into three zones:

- British (southern) sphere of influence., Russian (northern) sphere of influence, and
- Central or neutral sphere of influence.

This method was also adopted in China by the European countries.

Protectorate

It means an indirect exercise of political control of a powerful nation over a weak and backward region through a native puppet ruler. Example in 1912 France established a protectorate over Morocco.

Economic or Tariff Control

In some other cases the powerful nation could take over the complete charge of the finances of a weak and backward region, or its tariff system. This method was called Economic or Tariff control. For example before World War I, the Turkish economic system was actually controlled by the Ottoman Public Debt Administration. This was an organization composed of mainly European officials.

Mandate System

This was the last form of the new imperialism. It emerged at the Paris Peace Conference(1919), at the suggestion of General Jan Smut of South Africa. Most of the former colonies and other backward regions were assigned to the League of Nations. The League delegated its authority, subject to some restrictions, to various states as its agents or "**mandatories**".

Effects of Imperialism

Positively speaking the powerful nations developed the transport and communication facilities in the weaker nations. The former gave the latter education. They improved medical care, and better methods of sanitation. They introduced new farming methods, to get increased food production. These changes meant less death in the colonies, and overall improvement in the standard of living. It promoted order and discipline and unity in countries.

- Negatively speaking, the colonies had no freedom. They were exploited and treated as slaves.
- Imperialism led to the exploitation of the natural resources of the colonies.

- The colonies were used as the suppliers of raw materials and markets for finished products.
- The colonies plunged into poverty and unemployment due to the disappearance of indigenous industries.
- The traditional pattern of agriculture was completely changed as the natives were forced to cultivate raw materials than food crops.
- The introduction of western culture and education led to the loss of traditional culture of the colonies.
- It also led to the extinction of some native races of Africa due to slave trade.
- The policy of racial discrimination was practiced in some colonies.

b. Imperialism in India

It is true that the political condition i.e. the rivalry among the native rulers rather than the motive of the British that instigated imperialism in India. The English East India Company was formed in 1600 in England and later it set up a trading post at Surat with the permission of Mughal Emperor, Jahangir. In the next few years the Mughals granted Britain the right to trade and establish factories in exchange for English naval protection to the Mughal Empire, which faced Portuguese sea power.

In 1664, the French East India Company was established by Colbert, a minister of Louis XIV of France and opened trading centres in India. There started rivalry between France and Britain. It led to Carnatic wars resulting in the uproot of French influence in India.

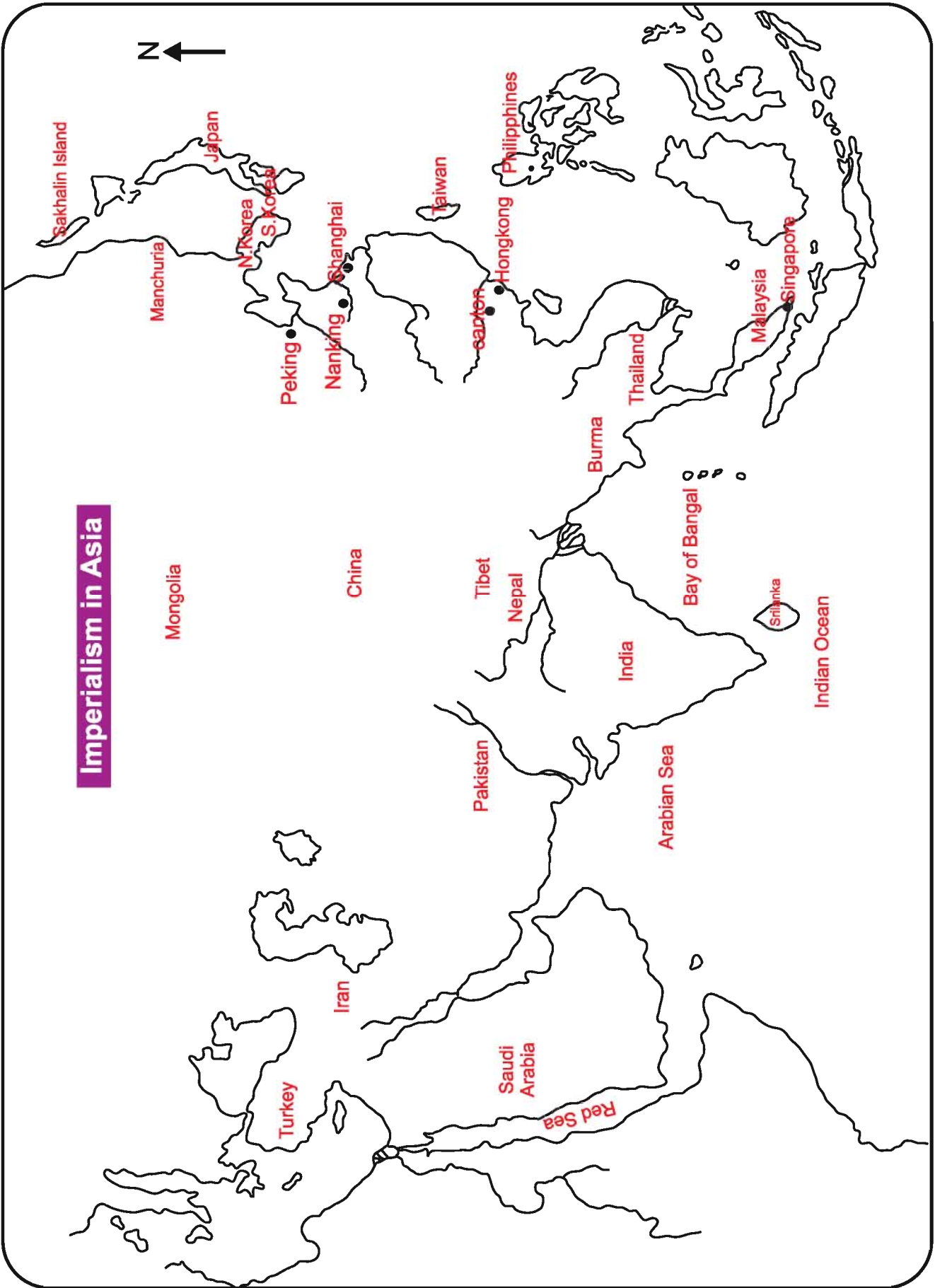
In 1757, the Nawab of Bengal Siraj-Ud-Daulah, opposed the British attempts to use Duty free Trade in Bengal. It resulted in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 led by Robert Clive. The East India Company was granted undisputed right to trade free of tax in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the 24 parganas near present Calcutta. The Company acquired the civil rights of administration in Bengal from the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II after its success in the battle of Buxar in 1764. It marked the beginning of Company's formal rule in India. Lord Wellesley conquered number of states in India by his Subsidiary Alliance. Lord Dalhousie annexed many more states by his Doctrine of Lapse. In 1857, the Great Indian Revolt against the English East India Company's rule broke out and later it was suppressed. In 1858, the administration of India was passed to the British Crown by Queen Victoria's Proclamation. India continued to be under the rule of British Government till her independence in 1947.

c. Imperialism in China

Certainly it is an interesting thing to study about imperialism in China. The Chinese regarded themselves as superior, and the only truly civilized in the world. The other Asian traders adopted the Chinese culture but not the European traders. Hence the trade with these foreign powers was restricted to the cities of Canton and Macao from 1757 by the Chinese Emperor. But the Europeans were irritated by the Chinese behavior.

To India, the British imported sufficient British goods from England for Indian goods. It avoided them paying in gold. But the Chinese

Imperialism in Asia



restricted all trades to the specific ports under the supervision of government officials. The Chinese sold tea and coffee to the British but always wanted payment in gold. Over time, the British became worried that huge amounts of gold were ending up in China. So they found out a short cut.

First Opium War A.D 1839-A.D 1842

The British started to grow opium in India and sell it in China. They sold opium for Chinese goods, or even for gold. The Chinese thought that their peace was disturbed by the Europeans. On the other hand European traders were increasingly irritated by the high customs duties they had to pay and by the attempts to curb the growing import trade in opium. By 1800 its importation was forbidden by the imperial government. However, the opium trade continued to boom. The British, who had lions share in opium trade resorted to war in 1839. The war was called First Opium War.

The Chinese were defeated and forced to sign the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. According to the treaty China gave up the island of Hong Kong permanently to England. It also opened five ports to the British Traders. The English were also given extra territorial jurisdiction in criminal cases.

Taiping Rebellion - A.D 1854

The Americans, the French and other foreign countries signed similar treaties with China. The Chinese rebelled against the native Manchu kings and the foreigners in 1854. The rebellion was known as **Taiping Rebellion** and it was also suppressed.

Second Opium war A.D 1857-A.D 1860

The foreigners demanded more ports for trade. The Chinese government rejected the demand. The British and French bombarded and captured Canton in 1857. It was called as the Second Opium War. The Chinese were defeated and agreed to sign the Treaty at Peking in 1860. The Chinese gave up the port of Kowloon to Great Britain and opened more ports.

Boxer Rebellion

After Second Opium war, there prevailed peace and tranquility in China for some time. When China was defeated by Japan in the First Sino - Japanese war in 1894, China had to give the Island of Formosa to Japan.



Empress Dowager

The Chinese got angry with the Manchu ruler. But the Empress Dowager, known as **old Buddha** decided to divert the public anger against her. She made the Chinese youths turn their anger towards the foreign powers which led to the outbreak of Boxer Rebellion. The Boxers attacked the British, French, German, Japanese and U.S settlements and all the Christians in 1899.

The End of Imperialism

The combined army of the foreign powers defeated the Boxers and marched to Peking, the capital of China. Empress Dowager fled the capital. The U.S.A and England formulated the Open Door Policy or "Me too policy". The Chinese territories

were partitioned among the foreign powers for trade rights. Thus China became an international colony. The lessons learnt in the Boxer rebellion paved the way for the Revolution of 1911 and the establishment of a Republic of China under Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

- Germany and Italy became unified countries in
a) 1870 b) 1872 c) 1780 d) 1782
- A great demand for the raw materials was created by
a) Industrial Revolution b) IT Revolution
c) French Revolution d) Agrarian Revolution
- The policy of Imperialism followed by the European countries from 1870 - 1945 was known as
a) Neo - Imperialism b) Political Imperialism
c) New Imperialism d) Military Imperialism
- China was politically independent under the
a) Chin rule b) Shang rule c) Chou rule d) Manchu rule
- The movement of goods was speeded up by the development of
a) Railways b) Roadways c) Airways d) Waterways
- The 'Sphere of influence' was adopted by the European countries in
a) Japan b) China c) India d) Burma
- The English East India company was formed in
a) 1600 b) 1664 c) 1644 d) 1700
- The French East India company was established by
a) Louis XIV b) Colbert c) Louis XVI d) De Brazza
- The second opium war came to end by the Treaty of
a) Peking b) Nanking c) Canton d) Shantung

10. The policy formulated by England and USA for China.
- a) Open door policy b) Doctrine of Lapse
c) Protective Trade Policy d) Scorched Earth Policy
11. The Mughal emperor who gave permission to English East India Company to set up trading post at Surat
- a) Shahjahan b) Jahangir c) Aurangzeb d) Humayun
12. The Republic of China was established under
- a) Dr. Sun Yat Sen b) Chou – En –lai
c) Mao Tse Tung d) Chiang Kai Sheik

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The Carnatic Wars | Asia |
| 2. Protectorate | China |
| 3. Racial discrimination | England |
| 4. Island of Hong Kong | End of French Influence in India |
| 5. International colony | France |
| | Imperialism |
| | Africa |

III) Answer the following briefly.

1. Define Imperialism.
2. What is colonialism?
3. Write about Military Imperialism.
4. How do you say that the Industrial Revolution is an important cause for the rise of Imperialism?
5. What do you know about economic or tariff control?
6. Write a short note on Mandate system.
7. What were causes for the first opium war?
8. How did China become an International Colony?
9. Write a note on Taiping Rebellion.

IV) Answer all the questions given under each heading.

1. Causes for the rise of Imperialism.
 - a) What became the fashion of the later part of the 19th Century?
 - b) What was the "White man's burden"?
 - c) Why were the European Nations forced to acquire new colonies?
 - d) What promoted the spirit of Imperialism?
2. Battle of Plassey and Buxar.
 - a) Who was the Nawab of Bengal in 1757?
 - b) Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance?
 - c) Name the policy of Lord Dalhousie.
 - d) When was Queen Victoria's proclamation issued?
3. Imperialism in China.
 - a) Why was the trade restricted to the city of Canton and Macao?
 - b) What were the goods sold by the Chinese to the British?
 - c) Name the Chinese Empress. How was she known as?
 - d) Who formulated open door policy?
4. Boxer Rebellion
 - a) What was the result of the Sino – Japanese war?
 - b) Name the Island ceded by China to Japan.
 - c) What led to the out break of Boxer – Rebellion?
 - d) What did the Boxers do?

V) Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. What were the causes for Imperialism?
2. Explain the techniques of Imperialism?
3. What were the effects of Imperialism?
4. Describe first and second opium wars?

VI) Activities.

Mark the following on the outline map of Asia.

Peking, Canton, Hong Kong, Formosa, Korea, Nanking, Manchuria, Shakalin Islands, Japan, Pacific Ocean.

2. First World War A.D.1914 - A.D.1918

League of Nations

The great war known as World War-I made a mockery of the peace and abundance prophesied by the statesmen and scientists of the 19th century. It was called as the **World War** as it engulfed all the countries of the world directly or indirectly. The war had its impact on the material and non-material resources of the entire world.

causes for the First World War Ambition of Germany

The unification of Germany in 1870 made Germany industrially developed. She needed additional markets and raw materials. Her colonies in Africa were not potentially rich as possessed by England and France. Kaiser William II of Germany believed that his country alone was competent to rule the whole world. He could not tolerate the British saying that the sun never sets in the British Empire. Germany needed colonies not only as a sign of her world importance but also for her growing population. In order to protect Germany he increased the strength of the army and stationed a fleet at Heligoland in North Sea. The aggressive policy adopted by the German ruler led to the First World War.

System of Alliance

The European powers allied themselves into opposing groups and signed several secret military alliances which led suspicion among the countries and finally resulted in the First World War. The two opposing groups were:

Triple Alliance-1882-Italy, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Triple Entente-1907-France, Britain and Russia.

Lack of International Organization

There was no effective international Organization to reconcile conflicting interests of nations. There was anarchy in the International relations of the various countries. The Hague conference of 1882 and 1907 which tried to do some work of reconciliation failed to show any results.

Militarism

Militarism was a strong factor for war. European Statesmen often said "If you wish for peace prepare for war".

Germany, France and Russia adopted a new programme of arms expansion. Great Britain increased its, already large, naval expenditure. Germany, in fear of an anticipated attack from France initiated military expansion.

Colonial and Commercial Rivalry

Since Geographical discovery of the 15th and 16th century there was a race for colonies among the European countries. The Industrial revolution increased the demand for raw material and market for their manufactured goods. Asian and African countries were already colonized by the Europeans. Germany made a great progress after her unification. Her goods flooded in the international market which made Britain angry.

The Moroccan Problem

When France occupied Morocco it was recognized by Britain. But it was opposed by **Kaiser William II** of

Germany who wanted to declare Morocco an international colony. He sent two warships – Berlin and Panther to Morocco. When Britain intervened Germany withdrew her ships from Morocco. It wanted to revenge Britain.

The Balkan Problem

The Balkan countries like Serbia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Montenegro proclaimed their independence from the Ottoman Empire due to its weakness. In 1912 the Balkan countries declared war on Turkey. This is known as First Balkan war. Turkey was defeated. The war came to an end by the Treaty of London. Dispute arose between Serbia and Bulgaria in sharing the spoils of the war. In 1913, the other Balkan countries declared war on Bulgaria. Bulgaria was defeated and Serbia gained more territories. Turkey and Bulgaria approached Germany to regain their territories. It resulted in the war.

French interest

France wanted to get back Alsace and Lorraine which she lost during the Franco - Prussian war to Germany. France thought that the industrial development of Germany was due to those territories. So she was waiting for a chance to get back those territories.

Immediate Cause

The Congress of Berlin, 1878 gave the right to Austria - Hungary to govern Bosnia and Herzegovina but not to annex it. These territories should have gone to Serbia since the inhabitants were Slavs as in Serbia. But in 1908, Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina against the congress of Berlin. It created rivalry between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

In June 28, 1914 Austrian crown prince **Francis Ferdinand** and his wife **Isabella** were assassinated by a Serbian lad at Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia. Austria sent an ultimatum to Serbia with humiliating terms. When Serbia ignored the ultimatum, Austria declared war on Serbia on 28th July 1914.

Russia moved her troops to support the cause of Serbia against Austria. Germany declared war on Russia. France by her alliance went to help Russia. So Germany declared war on France. When Britain joined France against Germany the First World War started.

Course of the War

The First World War began in July, 28, 1914 and lasted till November, 11, 1918. The countries which were on the side of Germany were called as the Central Powers and those on the side of Britain as the Allies. Artillery, Tanks and Submarines were used in the war.

War in the Western Front

Germany started the offensive and she invaded France by crossing Belgium. The British and French forces were not able to stop the advance of the German forces. But in the Battle of Marne, the Allies were able to hold them in check. Both the armies dug trenches and fought from them.

War in the Eastern Front

The Russian forces attacked both Germany and Austria. But Russia suffered a defeat at the battle of Tennenberg. When Austria was facing a crisis, Germany came to its aid. German forces inflicted heavy losses on the Russian forces and forced them



to withdraw from the Austrian territories.

War in the Near East Front

In October 1914, Turkey entered the war extending her support to the Central Powers. This was a terrible blow because communications between Russia and the Allies were cut off. The British made an attempt to capture Gallipoli Peninsula with a view of controlling the Dardanelles and capturing Constantinople. But the Dardanelles expedition was an utter failure.

Bulgaria and Rumania in the War

The failure of the British in the Dardanelles expedition emboldened Bulgaria to join the side of the Central Powers in 1915. Rumania joined the Allies in 1916.

War on the Sea

While the British navy commanded the North Sea, the Mediterranean sea was dominated by the French and Italian navy with the British support. In the battle of Dogger bank a German battle cruiser was destroyed by the British. In spite of the heavy losses sustained by both the parties in the Battle of Jutland in 1916, the German fleet retreated to the port. Since it could not break the naval blockade of Britain, it used submarines to sink the ships of the Allies.

Entry of US in the First World War

In 1917 Germany drowned four merchant ships of America, including Lusitania with her submarines. More than hundred Americans died in this incident which made the American president Woodrow Willson angry. Hence, on the 6th April 1917 Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany.



Lusitania, an American Ship

Withdrawal of Russia

Russia suffered major reversal in the war. She suffered heavily both in men and materials. The discontent of the Russian people found expression in the October Revolution of 1917. The Czarist government was overthrown by Lenin and Russia withdrew from the war. Russia made peace with Central Powers at Brest–Litovsk in 1918.

End of the war

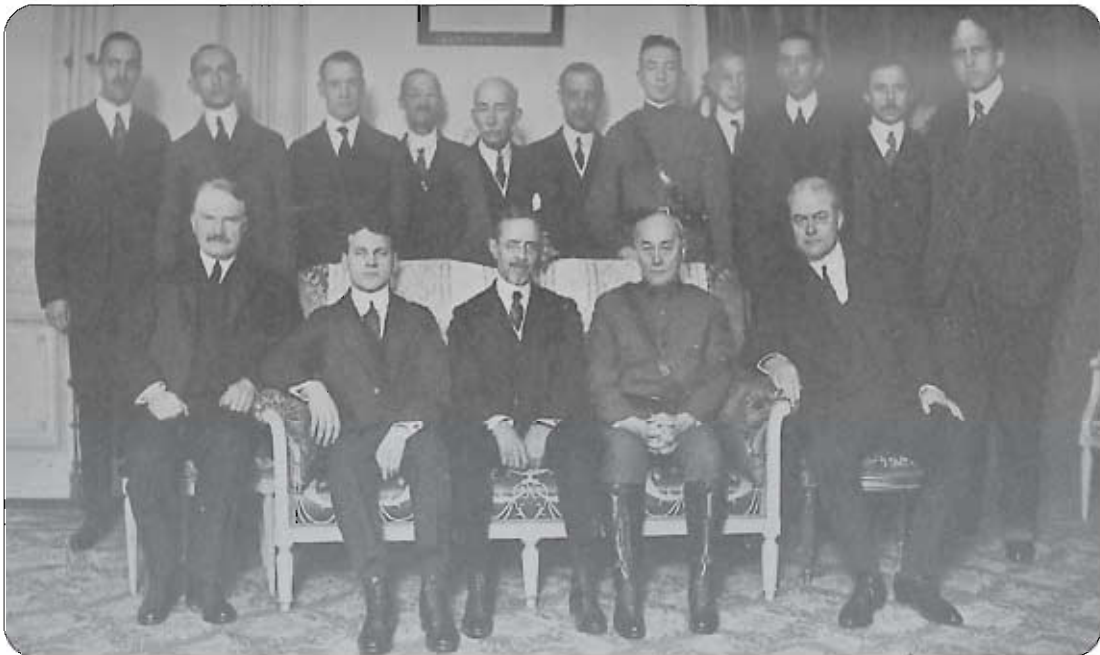
In the beginning, the Central Powers had some victories but soon their defences began to break. The Germans began to retreat. The resistance of Turkey and Bulgaria began to crumble. Austria sued for peace. In November 1918, Kaiser William II of Germany abdicated and fled to Holland. Germany sued for peace on November 11, 1918.

Results of the War

The First World War came to an end by the **Paris Peace Conference** of 1919. The main personalities of the conference were, Clemenceau of France, Lloyd George of Britain, Orlando of Italy and President Woodrow Wilson of America. The Peace Treaty with Germany was signed and it was called as **Treaty of Versailles**. Separate treaties were also concluded with other defeated countries. The **Treaty of St.Germaine** was concluded with Austria, the **Treaty**

of Trianon with Hungary, the Treaty of Neuilly with Bulgaria and the Treaty of Sevres with Turkey. It was on the Fourteen Points put forward by President Woodrow Wilson the terms of the treaties were drafted. The important terms of the treaties were the following.

- i) The covenant of the League of Nations was drawn up.
- ii) A huge war indemnity was imposed on Germany . Her army was reduced.
- iii) Germany surrendered Alsace and Lorraine to France. She also gave up the Saar coal field to be occupied by France for a period of 15 years.
- iv) The overseas possessions of Germany were divided among the victorious nations.
- v) Monarchy was abolished in Germany, Russia, Austria and Turkey.
- vi) It caused inestimable loss of property and human lives.
- vii) In many countries Monarchies gave place to Democracies. New Republics of Czechoslovakia and Poland were born.
- viii) The Republic of Austria and Hungary was recognised.
- ix) The city of Danzig was internationalized.
- x) Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were granted Independence.
- xi) The victorious nations forced the defeated nations with unfair treaties, it sowed the seeds for another world war.



STAFF OF THE INQUIRY AT THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS -1920

In the flames of World War I, Europe was consumed. It made the western countries to realize some international organization must be set up to prevent war in future.



Woodrow Wilson

On the initiative of Woodrow Wilson, the President of USA, in January, 1919 a Peace Conference was held in Paris and the representatives of forty two countries took part in it. A council of ten with two representatives each from America, Britain, France, Italy and Japan was formed. They worked hard to make the council function well. But Francis Clemenceau of France, Lloyd George of England, Woodrow Wilson of America and Orlando of Italy, played a major role in the conference. The League of Nations was founded on the basis of their ideas.

In the Paris Peace Conference a suggestion was given for the establishment of an organization of nations. It was thought that only such an organization could prevent any future wars in the world. Before the foundation of such an organization, other institutions also came up. They were:- **The League of Nations Society (1915), The world League for Peace (1917), and The League of free nations**

Association (1918) and the League of Nations Union.

On the 14th February, 1919 the Peace Conference examined a note on maintaining peace in the world. According to it on January, 20th 1920, the League of Nations was officially founded with its headquarters in **Geneva, Switzerland.**



Headquarters - Geneva

The Fundamental Principles of the League of Nations

The following were the fundamental principles of the League of Nations.

1. It should improve the unity among nations and keep peace and security in the world.
2. The member nations of the League should respect and safeguard the frontiers of the neighbouring nations without indulging in acts of aggression.
3. The member nations should solve the problems arising among themselves only through the League of Nations. They should wait atleast for three months to hear from the League of Nations.
4. If any of the member nations would indulge in war violating the conditions of the League, the affected nations would be saved, even by resorting to the weapons of war.

5. All treaties contrary to the principles of the League of Nations should be given up.

Organs of the League of Nations

1. The General Assembly
2. The Council
3. The Secretariat
4. An International Court of Justice
5. International Labour Organization.

Achievements of the League of Nations

The League of Nations succeeded in solving various problems during its existence for about 20 years which deserve appreciation.

- 1) It settled a problem between Finland and Sweden regarding the ownership of Aaland Island in Baltic.
- 2) It solved a boundary dispute in Silesia and prevented a war between Poland and Germany.
- 3) It settled a dispute between Greece and Italy over the island of Corfu.
- 4) It avoided a war between Greece and Bulgaria over the border disputes.
- 5) In 1926 Germany was admitted as a member of the League of Nations followed by Soviet Russia in 1934.
- 6) It solved a border issue between Peru and Columbia.
- 7) Through its other organs the League prevented the spread of many diseases.
- 8) It extended its helping hand in solving the problems of refugees and lepers. It whole heartedly promoted cultural co-operation among the nations.
- 9) It attempted to raise the standard of Education in various states.

10. The international Court of Justice handled more than thirty cases. It delivered judgments in some cases and in some others gave advisory opinions.

Causes for the failure of the League of Nations

The League of Nations did not succeed in its prime aim of settling disputes among nations through peaceful means. Its failure was not its fault. It was indeed the failure of the member nations because they were responsible for it.

- 1) The United States of America, whose President was responsible for founding the League of Nations, could not become a member. Hence the league looked like a building without deep foundation.
- 2) Whenever the member nations were not happy with the attitude of the League, they were permitted to go out.
- 3) In 1931 Japan captured Manchuria and renamed it Manchuko and made it a puppet state. When the League protested against this, Japan resigned from the League. It weakened the League.
- 4) The League of Nations did not have a permanent force or army of its own to implement its policies.
- 5) The rise of dictatorship in Italy, Japan and Germany weakened the chances of success of the League.
- 6) The statesmen who dominated the League lacked practical wisdom. Their approach remained somewhat Utopian and it began to be called by some as "Geneva Conference of Fools".

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

- 'Germany alone was competent to rule the whole world' said by
 - Bismarck
 - Kaiser William II
 - Hitler
 - Mussolini
- Kaiser William II stationed a fleet at
 - Heligoland
 - Aaland
 - Juland
 - Ireland
- France wanted to get back
 - Alsace and Lorraine
 - Bosnia and Herzegovina
 - Austria and Hungary
 - Estonia and Latvia
- Austrian crown prince was.
 - Francis Ferdinand
 - Francis Duke
 - Francis de Lesseps
 - Francis Baycon
- Austria declared war on Serbia on
 - 28th July 1914
 - 28th June 1914
 - 28th March 1914
 - 28th August 1914
- Germany invaded France by crossing
 - Nether land
 - Luxemburg
 - Rhineland
 - Belgium
- Turkey extended her support to the
 - Allied powers
 - Axis powers
 - Central powers
 - Super powers
- This expedition was an utter failure for the British
 - German expedition
 - French expedition
 - Dardanelles expedition
 - Cuban expedition
- The famous American merchant ship sunk by Germany
 - Luftwaffe
 - Royal
 - Lusitania
 - Berlin
- In Russia the Czarist government was over thrown by
 - Lenin
 - Karl mark
 - Martov
 - Stalin

11. German battle cruiser was destroyed in the battle of
 a) Jutland b) Dogger bank c) North sea d) Baltic sea
12. Germany sued for peace on
 a) Nov. 11, 1918 b) Nov. 21, 1918
 c) Nov.12, 1918 d) Nov. 22, 1918
13. The First World War came to an end by the
 a) London Peace Conference b) Rome Peace Conference
 c) Berlin Peace Conference d) Paris Peace Conference
14. The League of Nations was officially founded in
 a) March 7, 1930 b) May 2nd 1928
 c) Jan. 20, 1920 d) Jan. 20, 1924

II) Match the following.

A

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 1. Clemenceau | Britain |
| 2. Orlando | France |
| 3. Lloyd George | Germany |
| 4. Woodrow Wilson | Austria |
| 5. Kaiser William- II | Russia |
| | America |
| | Italy |

B

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| 1. Treaty of Versailles | Romania |
| 2. Treaty of Trianon | Turkey |
| 3. Treaty of Neuilly | Italy |
| 4. Treaty of Serveres | Hungary |
| 5. Treaty of Germaine | Austria |
| | Germany |
| | Bulgaria |

III) Answer the following in brief.

1. Why did Germany need colonies?
2. Write a note on Moroccan problem.
3. What was the immediate cause of the First World War?
4. Explain war in the Eastern Front.
5. Write a short note on war on the sea.
6. Why did America enter into First World War?
7. Mention any two terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
8. Write any two fundamental principles of the League of Nations.
9. What are the organs of the League of Nations?
10. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.

IV) Answer all the questions given under each Caption.

1. Ambition of Germany
 - a) Who was the ruler of Germany during First World War?
 - b) What did he believe?
 - c) What could not be tolerated by him?
 - d) Where did he station a fleet?
2. Balkan Problem
 - a) Name the Balkan Countries
 - b) How did the First Balkan war come to an end?
 - c) Why did the other Balkan Countries declare war on Bulgaria?
 - d) What was the result of the Second Balkan war?
3. Immediate cause
 - a) When did Austria annex Bosnia and Herzegovina?
 - b) Who was the Austrian crown prince?
 - c) What happened to him?
 - d) What did Austria do?

4. Course of the war.

- a) Give the duration of the First World War.
- b) Who were called central powers?
- c) Who were called the Allies?
- d) What were used in the war?

5. War in the Near East Front.

- a) When did Turkey enter the war?
- b) Why was it consider a terrible blow?
- c) Why did Britain want to capture Gallipoli Peninsula?
- d) What was the results of Dardanelles expedition?

6. Results of the war .

- a) How were the terms of the treaties drafted?
- b) What did Germany surrender to France?
- c) Where was monarchy abolished?
- d) Name the New Republics.

7. League of Nations

- a) Name the organisations which were found before the League of Nations.
- b) Where was the League of Nations headquarters situated?
- c) How should the Member Nations solve the problems?
- d) When did Japan capture Manchuria?

V) Answer in a paragraph.

- 1. How can we say that the Balkan problem led to the first world war.
- 2. What were the results of the first world war?
- 3. What were the achievements of League of Nations?
- 4. Enumerate the causes for the failure of the League of Nations.

VI) Mark the following in the given out line map of Europe.

- a) Tannenburg b) River Marne c) Jutland
- d) Dardnelles e) Danzig

3. World Between The Wars – A.D.1919 - A.D.1939

Economic Depression

The economic depression of early 1930s was one of the most important events of the world between the two wars. It is called 'Great' as it adversely affected almost all the great countries of the world except USSR. The Great Depression which began in USA extremely affected the European countries

Causes

The main cause of the depression was the collapse of American share market. The share market collapse was due to speculation on borrowed money.



Herbert Hoover

In 1929 Herbert Hoover became the President of America. During his period the share market reached its zenith. Share market was the greatest craze in America. People from all walks of life bought shares not for the dividend but for resale value. By that they wanted to become rich quickly.

"The Great Depression" began on Oct 24, 1929 with the fall in the prices of shares.

It created panic and people began to sell their shares speedily which led to a further fall. This was followed by the failure of banks which led to the non availability of credit which affected industrial growth and agricultural produce.

Remedial measures of the American President Hoover

In 1932, Hoover, the American president adopted many remedial measures. He set up the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend money to banks and industries, but the people lost faith on Hoover.

When the Presidential election came in 1932. Franklin D. Roosevelt, commonly known as FDR became the President of U.S.A. In his election manifesto he said "I pledge you, I pledge, myself to a New Deal for the Americans". He assumed office on March 4, 1933.



Franklin D Roosevelt

Franklin D Roosevelt

- The policy formulated to compact depression by FD Roosevelt is known as New Deal. It includes Relief, Recovery and Reforms
- The Tennessee Valley Authority

was established for the promotion of construction of dams, power plants, navigation projects, flood control projects, soil conservation, and reforestation programmes.

- The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) was set up to provide with 500 million dollars to be given to the state and local governments.
- Federal Reserve Bank was set up to provide loans to banking institutions and industries.
- The Security Exchange Act 1934, issued license to stock exchange.
- The National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) was passed to reform the conditions of the workers by raising wages and lowering their working hours.
- The Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) was passed to provide compensation to farmers who curtailed agricultural production there by to raise prices.

Effects

- Despite few limitations, the New Deal strengthened the American economy.
- It restored confidence among the people.
- It laid a firm foundation for industrial prosperity and led to increased production.

Many ideas of the new deal like,

- a. Collective bargaining between the employee and the workers.
- b. Regulation of stock exchange
- c. Restriction on hours of work are now accepted as part of the American pattern of life.

New deal has become synonyms with reforms through out the world. By 1940 there was normal economic activities in the USA.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer

1. The Great Economic Depression began in
a) England b) U.S.A c) France d) Germany
2. In 1929, the American President was
a) Theodore Roosevelt b) Woodrow Wilson
c) Herbert Hoover d) F.D. Roosevelt.
3. The greatest craze in America was
a) Trade b) Gambling c) Cinema d) Share market
4. FD Roosevelt assumed office on
a) March 4, 1933 b) March 4, 1993 c) April 6, 1933 d) April 6, 1943
5. There were normal economic activities in the USA by
a) 1930 b) 1940 c) 1950 d) 1945

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Share market collapse | Banks and industries |
| 2. Reconstruction Finance Corporation | Loans |
| 3. Economic Depression | License to stock exchange |
| 4. Federal Reserve Bank | Compensation to formers |
| 5. The Security Exchange Act | Speculation on borrowed money |
| | Early 1930's |

III) Answer the following in brief.

1. What were the causes for the Great Economic Depression?
2. Write a note on National Industrial Recovery Act.
3. What do you know about Agriculture Adjustment Act?

IV) Answer all the questions given under each caption.

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - a) When was the Presidential election held?
 - b) How was Franklin .D. Roosevelt commonly known as?
 - c) What was his election manifesto?
 - d) Name the policy formulated by him.
2. Effects of Relief Measures
 - a) What did it restore?
 - b) What did it lay?
 - c) Mention the ideas accepted by the Americans as part of there life?.
 - d) What has become synonymous throughout the world?

V) Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. Write a paragraph about Relief, Recovery and Reforms introduced by Franklin. D. Roosevelt.

4. Fascism in Italy A.D.1922 - A.D.1945

Meaning of Fascism

The term "**Fascism**" is derived from the Latin word '**Fasces**' means a bundle or group. Mussolini of Italy, who is associated with Fascism, organized in the beginning groups of young persons or gangs called the '**fasces**', to create terror among the people who were considered enemies of the nation.

Fascism rests on four pillars of charismatic leadership, single party rule under a dictator, terror and economic control.

Mussolini believed in the efficacy of these slogans and their accompanying action : "**Believe, Obey, Fight**" and "**The More Force, The More Honour**".

Reasons for the emergence of Fascism

The prevailing economic, social and political conditions were very favourable to the rise of fascism in Italy.

Economic crisis

Italy faced with a great economic crisis on account of the huge expenditure incurred on the war. The national debt increased manifold. There was social unrest and economic distress in the country, the prices of essential goods shot up. Cost of living rose very high. Socialism gathered new strength.

There was great dismay and frustration after the Treaty of Paris. Although a victor and constitute of the Allies, Italy did not gain substantially from the spoils of war.

Disruptive activities of the socialists

On account of the revolutionary ideas of the socialist, unrest had spread in the country.

Need for a charismatic leader

The situation demanded a bold leadership and the same was supplied by the fascist leader Mussolini.

Mussolini, Benito (1883 - 1945)

Benito Amilcare Andrea Mussolini was born on July 29, 1883 at Romagna in East-Central Italy. His father was a blacksmith and mother was a elementary school teacher.



Mussolini

Mussolini graduated in 1902 and became a school teacher. He gave up that post and came to Switzerland. He came into contact with Lenin and learned his ideology. He became an editor of Italian socialist paper in Austria. He was expelled from Austria and returned to Italy. He edited a socialist paper called **Avanti**, the official voice of Italian Socialism. During the first World War, he gave up his policy and joined the military. After the war he

gathered round him a band of young enthusiasts who came to be known as Fascists. With the help of the fascists, he organised the **National Fascist Party** in November 1921.

Seizure of Power by the Fascists

On October 30, 1922, the Fascists organized a march to Rome and showed their strength. The government surrendered. The emperor Victor Emanuel III, invited Mussolini to form the Government. Thus the Fascist revolution became a spectacular success as the Fascists seized power without blood shed. But the aftermath of revolution was marked by suppression, murder and exile. Fascist dictatorship under Mussolini came into existence. He remained power from 1922 to 1945.

Fascist Party

The followers of Mussolini were called Black Shirts. He was called by his followers as "**Duce**". His secret police was known as OVRA (**Voluntary Organisation for the Repression of anti-Fascists**).

Aims of Fascism

'Exaltation of the State
Protection of Private property
and
Spirited Foreign Policy'

Motto of Fascism

'Everything within the state
Nothing against the state
Nothing outside the state'

Achievements of Italy under Mussolini

Mussolini was a great leader. He wanted to make Italy a powerful nation. So, he adopted various methods. Mussolini established peace and order and he provided a stable government.

Mussolini brought order and discipline in the industrial field. The "**Charter of Labour**" issued by him provided great relief to workers. Industries were freed from the strike epidemic. Mussolini took several measures to increase production. Marshes were drained. Canals were dug. Reclamation projects were launched. Hydroelectric schemes were undertaken. Railways and other means of transportation were improved. A fair degree of self sufficiency was achieved.



Hitler With Mussolini

As a realistic administrator, Mussolini patched up with the Pope. A conflict that had been going on for nearly 60 years between Papacy and the Italian government came to an end by the Latern Treaty of 1929, signed between the Pope and Mussolini. By this treaty Mussolini recognized the papacy of the pope in the Vatican city and in turn the Pope recognised the sovereignty of the king in Rome. The reconciliation with the Pope was a great victory and it increased the power and prestige of Mussolini.

Aggressive foreign policy that ends in disaster

Mussolini began to follow the vigorous and forward foreign policy. He was determined to raise the prestige of Italy in the eyes of the other powers of the World. Mussolini's slogan before the nation was "**Italy must expand or perish**". In 1936, he annexed Ethiopia.

He left the League of Nations in 1937. He captured Albania in 1939. Mussolini made common cause with Hitler, another war monger. He joined the **Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis**. The Second World War (1939-45) brought disaster to Italy. In 1941, Italy lost its territories in Africa. Mussolini failed to cope up with the financial burden of the war.

The Allied forces heavily bombarded Sicily and landed in the island in 1943. Mussolini was shot dead by his own country men in 1945. After his fall, Italy became a Republic, Fascism died out along with the death of its founder, Mussolini

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The founder of the Fascist Party was
a) Adolf Hitler b) Benito Mussolini c) Stalin d) Lenin
2. Mussolini organized the National Fascist Party in
a) Nov. 1921 b) Dec. 1921 c) Jan. 1921 d) Feb. 1921
3. Mussolini provided a
a) Democratic government b) Communist government
c) Stable government d) Republican government
4. The great relief was provided to the workers by
a) ILO b) Factory Act c) Charter of Labour d) Trade Unions
5. Mussolini made common cause with
a) Churchill b) Hitler c) Stalin d) Lenin
6. Mussolini left the League of Nations in
a) 1931 b) 1932 c) 1935 d) 1937

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Duce | Secret Police of Mussolini |
| 2. Black Shirts | 1922 |
| 3. Ovra | 1924 |
| 4. March to Rome | Mussolini |
| 5. Albania | Mussolini's followers |
| | Slogan of Mussolini |
| | 1939 |

III) Answer the following in brief.

1. What does the term "Fascism" mean?
2. What were the four pillars of Fascism?
3. Trace the reasons for the rise of Fascism.
4. How did Mussolini seize power?
5. Write any two achievements of Mussolini.
6. How did he put an end to the conflict between the Pope and King?

IV) Answer all the questions given under each Caption.

1. Fascist Party
 - a) Who was the founder of Fascist party?
 - b) Give the slogans of Mussolini.
 - c) What were the aims of Fascism?
 - d) What was the motto of Fascism?
2. Achievements of Fascism
 - a) What did Mussolini bring in the Industrial field?
 - b) What do you know about the "Charter of Labour"?
 - c) What were the measures taken by Mussolini in the agricultural field?
 - d) When was Latern Treaty signed?
3. Aggressive Foreign Policy of Mussolini
 - a) What was Mussolini's slogan before the Nation?
 - b) When did he Capture Albania?
 - c) Name the island bombarded by the Allied Forces.
 - d) What was the end of Mussolini?

V) Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. What were the achievements of Fascism under Mussolini?
2. Write a paragraph on Mussolini's aggressive foreign policy.

5. Nazism in Germany A.D.1933 - A.D.1945

Germany, a powerful empire in the early years of the 20th century, fought the First World War (1914–1918) against the Allies (England, France and Russia). Germany made initial gains by occupying France and Belgium. However the Allies, strengthened by the US entry in 1917, defeated Germany and the Central Powers in November 1918.

Defeat of Germany

The defeat of Imperial Germany and the abdication of the Emperor William II gave an opportunity to parliamentary parties to recast German policy. A National Assembly met at Weimar and established a democratic constitution with the federal structure. This republic, however, was not received well by its own people.

The Peace Treaty at Versailles with the Allies was a harsh and humiliating one. Germany lost its overseas colonies and one tenth of its population. The Allied Powers demilitarized Germany to weaken its power. Germany was forced to pay war compensation amounting to £6 billion. The allied armies also occupied the resources rich Rhine land. Many Germans held the new Weimar Republic was responsible for not only the defeat in the war but also the disgrace at Versailles.

The 1929 Great Economic Depression also affected the economy of Germany. The Germans were expecting a great leader to save Germany from this agony. At this juncture there emerged a great leader, Adolf Hitler.

Adolf Hitler(1889-1945)

Adolf Hitler was born in 1889 in Austria. His father was a custom officer. He lost his parents from his earlyhood. He went to Vienna for job.



Adolf Hitler

He was a painter for sometime. He joined the army during the first world war and fought bravely for which he was awarded the Iron cross. After the war, he did not get any job, He turned a politician. He organized a group of men called the National Socialists in 1919, which became **Nazist Party**. He gave his group a programme, a Symbol and Uniform. The followers of Hitler were called '**Brown Shirts**' and he was called '**Fuhrer**' (Leader). His party emblem was **Swastika**(卐) His secret police was **Gestapo**.

Hitler began his political career as an agitator. In 1923, he made an attempt to capture power. It was known as '**Beer Hall Revolution**'. But he failed and was arrested for high treason and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment.

While he was in prison he wrote a book called '**Mein Kampf**' (**My Struggle**), which became the bible of Nazis. Soon he was released.

Capture of Power

Under the inspiring leadership of Hitler, the Nazi Party grew in power and number. In the election of 1932, the Nazi party became the 2nd largest group in the **German Parliament (Reichstag-Lower House)**. In 1933, the Nazis became the largest party in the German Parliament, and Hitler became the Chancellor and Hindenburg as President. On the death of President Hindenburg in August 1934, Hitler made himself President and Chancellor. He abolished the Weimar Republic and proclaimed **Third Reich** (Empire) with himself as dictator. Thus Hitler became the **Fuhrer** (Leader) of Germany. Hitler declared,

'One People'

'One State'

'One Leader'

Achievements of Hitler

The Nazis glorified the German State, Hitler boasted about the superiority of the Nordic race which stood for the rise of all the great culture and had almost contempt for the Semitic Jews. He wanted to maintain a German race with Nordic elements. He ordered the Jews to be persecuted.

Hitler believed in action, force and terrorism. There was no scope for public liberty. Nazism was an one party state and all other parties were outlawed. Parliamentary Institutions were suppressed and the fundamental rights of the people were denied. He gave a new status and position to Germany. Federal Nature of the

Constitution was set aside. He created a strong, unified and highly centralized despotic state.

In the economic field, his work was commendable. The war had completely shattered the economic system of Germany. But Hitler put the country on the path of prosperity. He replaced Trade Unions by the **Labour Front** which consisted of the representatives from both the Employers and the Employees. It looked after the general welfare of the workers. Strikes and lock-outs were outlawed. He made Germany economically self-sufficient in food-stuffs, raw materials and industrial goods. More lands were brought under cultivation, Scientific methods were introduced. Defence Industries and Rearmament programme of Hitler gave employment to many people. Many schools were opened and illiteracy was eradicated. The children were trained in the Nazi culture. Nazi men alone appointed as teachers and Nazi books alone prescribed for study. Women occupied a degraded place and they were treated as child-bearing machines. All kinds of social organizations were dissolved.

Hitler's Aggressive Policy

Hitler followed a forward and aggressive foreign policy. His aggressive Imperialist policy brought danger and destruction to his country, sufferings and difficulties to the people all over the world. Hitler introduced conscription and rearmed Germany from toe to head. He followed the policy of aggression and conquered territories to accommodate the growing population and to accumulate resources. He pulled Germany out of the League of Nations in 1933. In 1936, he reoccupied Rhine land, the

demilitarized zone and violated the Locarno treaty of 1925. In November 1937 Hitler formed an Alliance with Italy and Japan known as Rome–Berlin–Tokyo Axis. He annexed Austria in 1938. When he went on seeking Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia an agreement was signed between Germany and Neville chamberlain, the then Prime Minister of Great Britain at Munich in 1938. By the Munich pact Germany was allowed to annex the Sudetenland but not to conquer any more territories. In 1939, Hitler violated the Munich agreement by annexing the whole of Czechoslovakia. It greatly alarmed Britain and France.

Hitler demanded the right to construct a military road connecting

East Prussia with Germany through Poland and also the surrender of Danzig. Hitler sparked the Second World War by declaring war on Poland on 1st Sept. 1939 when Poland refused to consent to the demands of Hitler.

In 1941, Hitler invaded Russia, breaking the Non -aggression pact with Stalin. This invasion failed to achieve the quick triumph that Hitler wanted. In 1945 the allied forces entered Berlin, Hitler having lost all hopes of success had committed suicide in his Bunker. After the death of Hitler, the second world war came to an end and the Nazi party was also fizzled away.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. A democratic constitution with the federal structure was established by a National Assembly met at
a) Berlin b) Weimer c) Frankfurt d) Bavaria
2. The Allied armies occupied the resources rich
a) Rhineland b) Sudetenland c) Greenland d) Finland
3. Hitler's anti-Semitism grew to the extent of killing the
a) Aryans b) Mongolians c) Jews d) Australians
4. For some time Hitler was a
a) Painter b) Tailor c) Teacher d) Banker
5. In 1941, Hitler invaded
a) Russia b) France c) Prussia d) Persia
6. The Allies were strengthened by the entry of
a) Austria b) America c) Finland d) Poland

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Brown shirts 1925 | Nazi Emblem |
| 2. Fuhrer | My struggle |
| 3. Swastika | Leader |
| 4. Gestapo | Chancellor |
| 5. Mein Kampf | Followers of Hitler |
| | Governor |
| | Hitler's Secret Police |

III) Answer the following in brief.

1. What did Hitler declare?
2. What did he do in 1923? What was the result?
3. How did Hitler become a chancellor of Germany?
4. Write a brief note on Munich Agreement.
5. How did Hitler maintain the policy of the Nordic race?

IV) Answer all the questions given under each caption.

1. Adolf Hitler
 - a. Where was Adolf Hitler born?
 - b. What was his father?
 - c. What did he organize?
 - d. Name the book written by Hitler.
2. Hitler's Aggressive policy
 - a. Why did Hitler Conquer territories?
 - b. How did he violate the Locarno Treaty of 1925?
 - c. What did he demand from Poland?
 - d. When did he declare war on Poland?

III) Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. How did Hitler establish Nazi rule in Germany?
2. Explain Hitler's aggressive policy.

6. Second World War A.D.1939 - A.D.1945

Second World War was a global military conflict lasting from 1939 to 1945. The great powers of the world, split up into two opposing military alliances the Allies and the Axis and involved in the war. It was the most widespread war in history. In a state of 'total war' the major participants placed their entire economic, industrial and scientific capabilities at the service of the war effort, erasing the distinction between civilian and military resources. The Treaty of Versailles left many countries dissatisfied. Adverse conditions such as, repartition and unemployment led to new radical ideas, which led to the second world war.

Causes for the Second World War Treaty of Versailles

The first world war ended by the **Treaty of Versailles**. It was vindictive in nature and many countries were dissatisfied. According to the treaty, Germany was stamped as an aggressor and levied a huge war indemnity. She had been deprived of several territories which included Alsace and Lorraine. The rich Saar coal mine was given to France for 15 years under free lease license.

Her army was reduced. All these humiliating terms against Germany resulted in the Second World War.

Spirit of Nationalism

The concepts like Germany for Germans, Italy for Italians which emphasised nationalism in a manner led to tension. Germany boosted the superiority of German race on the earth. Nationalism is indeed to develop love for one's country and to rise above

regionalism but when it crosses all limits it assumes alarming proportion.

Failure of League of Nations

League of Nations was founded after the first world war to prevent wars in future and to maintain international peace and security. The big powers which dominated the League of Nations did not obey the terms and conditions of the League. Hence the League failed in its prime duty of preventing the race for armament and preserving peace.

Rise of Japan

Japan emerged as a World power after the First World War. The industrial development and economic growth forced Japan to follow the policy of imperialism. It signed Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis with Italy and Germany and sowed the seeds for Second World War.

Rise of Dictatorship

After the First World War, the World was witnessed the rise of new ideologies such as Democracy, Communism, Fascism and Nazism. The newly formed Republican governments in many European countries failed and gave way to dictatorship of Hitler and Mussolini. These dictators glorified the principles of war and conquest which ended in the second world war.

Problems of Minorities

After the First World War, a number of new nations had been created but the principle of nationality was not followed. Several countries like Poland, Austria and Czechoslovakia were formed by

neglecting the interests of the minority groups.

Policy of Appeasement

The statesmen of the major world powers ignored and evaded their responsibility and followed to the policy of appeasement. But appeasement did not satisfy. The great powers increased steadily and it resulted in the Second World War.

Formation of the Axis Coalition

Adolf Hitler, the Leader of the German National Socialist (Nazi) party, preached a racist brand of Nazism. Having denounced the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty, he created a new air force, and reintroduced conscription. Hitler in collaboration with Italy and Japan signed the **Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis** in 1936. This resulted the war.

German Aggression in Europe

In September 1938 Hitler threatened Czechoslovakia. The British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain initiated talks and signed the Munich Pact, Hitler promised not to take any more Czech territory. Chamberlain believed that he had achieved "**peace for our time,**" but Hitler within six months seized the remainder of Czechoslovakia which resulted the second world war.

Immediate Cause

In 1939, Hitler demanded from Poland the right to construct a military road connecting East Prussia and Germany through Polish Corridor. He also demanded the surrender of Danzig. When Poland refused, Hitler made a lightning attack on Poland known as Blitzkrieg on 1, September 1939. As Britain wanted to protect Poland declared war on Germany on

September 3rd 1939 and France was also joined with Britain. Thus started the Second World War.

Opening Events (1939)

The World War II officially began on September 1, 1939, when Hitler declared his Blitzkrieg, (lightning war) against Poland. Britain and France much to Hitler's surprise, immediately declared war upon Germany.

Soviet Aggression(1939-1941)

As Hitler's forces conquered Poland, the Soviet Union was acting out guarantees of territory under a secret part of a Non-Aggression pact between the USSR and Germany. This Treaty gave Stalin free reign to take the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, as well as Eastern Poland, all of which would remain in Soviet possession after the war.

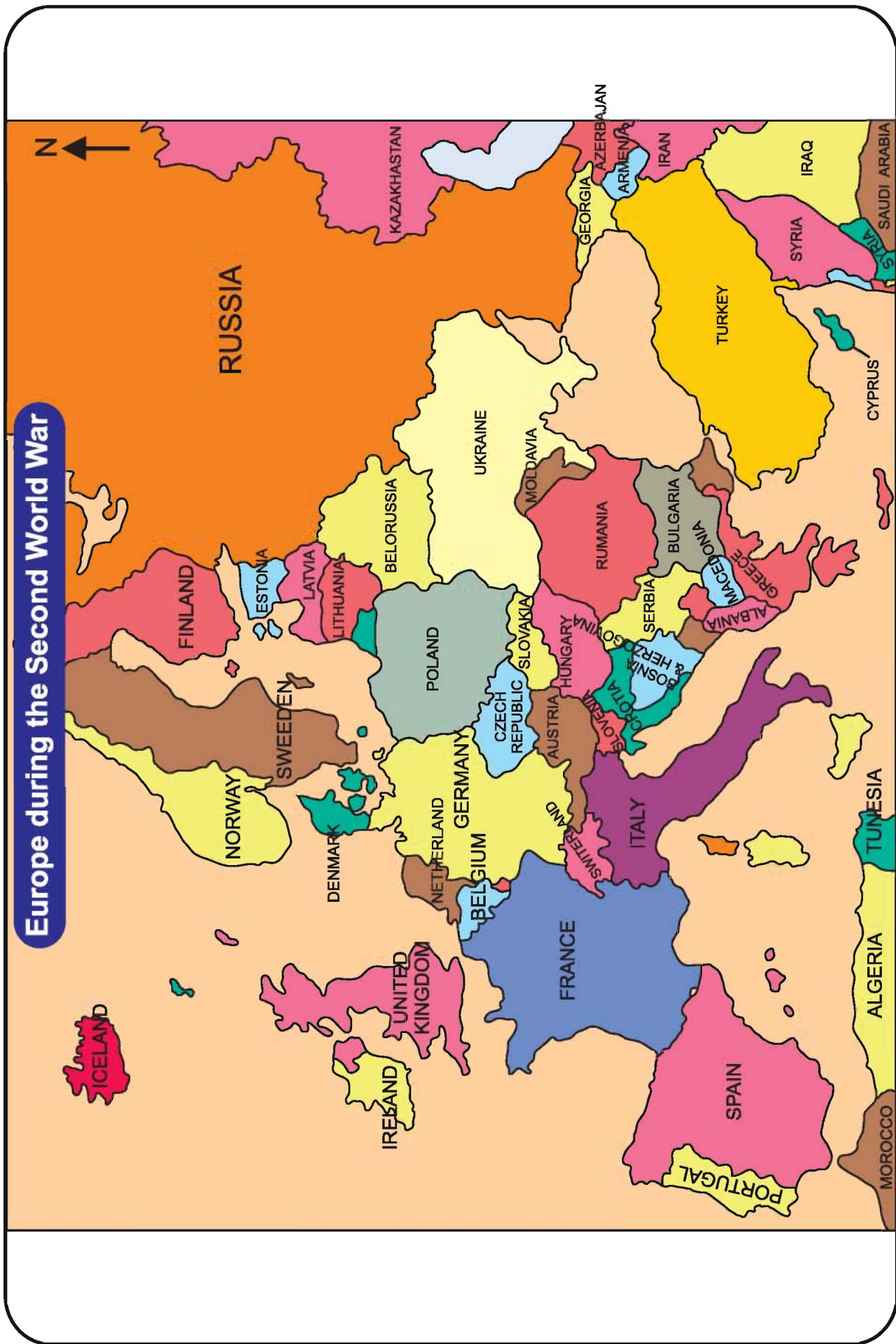
At this moment, Mussolini declared war on the Allies to occupy a few hundred yards of French territory.

The Battle of Britain 1940

Hitler turned his attention to Britain. He sent his Luftwaffe (Air force) to drop bombs on Britain. His '**U**' boats(Sub marines) torpedoed many British ships. During the month of August and September in 1940, Luftwaffe continuously bombed London and other cities daily. This is called the **Battle of Britain**. Though the British suffered heavy losses at first, eventually, it managed under the Prime Ministership of Winston Churchill and turned the air strike against Germany.

Operation Barbaressa (1941)

Hitler, after his defeat over the skies of Britain, turned his attention towards the Soviet Union. Despite having signed the non-aggression pact with Stalin, Hitler despised



communism and wished to destroy it in the land of its birth. Hitler ordered a large attack on the Yugoslavia and Greek. The Italian and German armies quickly swept across Yugoslavia, In Greece, there was tougher resistance, but the Axis forces proved too powerful and by the end of April the Balkans were under Axis control.

Soviet Attack

On June 22, 1941, Hitler invaded Russia, At this critical moment, the Russian winter, which began early that year, stalled the German (army) to a halt at the gates of Moscow. Stalin had planned to evacuate the city, and had already moved important government functionaries, but decided to stay and rally the city.

Russians followed the **Scorched Earth Policy**. They abandoned the villages and set fire to crops, roads, railways, factories and even houses. So that Germans could not gain anything. After a long besiege of five months, the Germans were able to capture the empty city of Moscow. After suffering a crushing defeat in Russia they retreated in January, 1944.

Atlantic charter

In August 1941 the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and US President F.D Roosevelt met on the



Pearl Harbour Attack

board of the battle ship Augusta and signed the Atlantic charter, and agreed to launch a massive attack against the common enemy Germany.

America Enters the war

Meanwhile, the Japanese had attacked American fleet stationed at Pearl Harbour on December 7, 1941. This disastrous attack forced the Americans to enter into the war. The very next day the USA declared war on Japan.

Mussolini's Aggression in Africa (1940 - 1942)

Mussolini had seized Ethiopia and launched attack on Kenya, the Sudan and British Somaliland. The British counter attacked and captured Eritrea in February, Somalia in March and Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

End of the War

The Allied troops planned an invasion of France from England. In May 1944, a big American and British force landed in Normandy. They were joined by the secret underground French forces.



Atom bomb blast

Germany was attacked on all sides. From the East the Russian forces chased German troops. When Hitler came to know about the advance of the

armies from the two sides reaching Berlin, he committed suicide.

Italian army was defeated and Allies occupied Italy and Mussolini was killed. The Allied army entered Germany and it surrendered on May 7, 1945. After the fall of Germany, America dropped atom bombs on the cities of Hiroshima on August 6, and Nagasaki on August 9, 1945 which caused a great destruction. As the result Japan surrendered unconditionally. Thus the second World War came to an end.

Results of the war

1. The destruction to life and property was on a much larger scale than the First World War. Over 50 Millions were lost their lives.

2. It sounded the death knell to dictatorship in Germany and Italy. Germany was occupied by the Allied forces and later it was divided into two parts. The West Germany was controlled by Britain, France and America and the East Germany by

Russia. At the end of the war Japan was occupied by American forces under General **McArthur**.

3. The war weakened Britain and France. America and Russia emerged as **Super Powers**. The war did not end totalitarianism in Russia. A cold war started between Russia and America.

4. The war quickened the phase of national movements in Asia and Africa. India, Burma, Egypt, Ceylon and Malaya fought for their freedom and won their freedom from Britain. Philippines from America. Indo-china from France and Indonesia from the Dutch got their independence.

5. The European countries gave up the policy of Colonialism and Imperialism.

6. The United Nations Organisation was set up to maintain International peace and harmony. The organization worked hard to maintain international co-operation and for the promotion of human welfare.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. This treaty contained the seeds of the Second World War

- a) Treaty of Versailles b) Treaty of Rome
c) Treaty of London d) Treaty of Aix-la-chappale

2. The coal mines given to France were

- a) Jharia b) Saar c) Bokaro d) Raniganj

3. The country emerged as a World Power after the First World War was

- a) China b) Japan c) India d) Korea

4. The principles of war and conquests was glorified by

- a) Moderates b) Extremists c) Dictators d) Reformers

5. In September 1938 Hitler threatened a war on
 - a) Yugoslavia
 - b) Poland
 - c) Finland
 - d) Czechoslovakia
6. Hitler demanded the surrender of
 - a) Tannenburg
 - b) Danzig
 - c) Jutland
 - d) Estonia
7. Blitzkrieg means a
 - a) Lightning war
 - b) Trench warfare
 - c) Submarine warfare
 - d) Guerilla warfare
8. The British Prime Minister during the Second World War was
 - a) Sir Winston Churchill
 - b) Clement Attlee
 - c) Margaret Thatcher
 - d) Lloyd George
9. Hitler signed the Non- Aggression Pact with
 - a) Gorbachev
 - b) Boris Yeltsin
 - c) Stalin
 - d) Lenin

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Scorched Earth Policy | Germany |
| 2. 'U' Boats | Theodore Roosevelt |
| 3. Luftwaffe | England |
| 4. Royal Air Force | China |
| 5. Atlantic Charter | Russia |
| | F.D Roosevelt |
| | German Submarines |

III. Answer the following in brief.

1. How do you say that Spirit of Nationalism is one of the causes for Second World War?
2. How did Japan sow the seeds for Second World War?
3. Has Munich Pact brought peace for some time? How?
4. What was the immediate cause of the Second World War?
5. Write a note on the Scorched Earth Policy.
6. Write a note on Battle of Britain.
7. Why did America declare War on Japan?

IV) Answer all the questions given under each caption.

1. Causes of the Second World War
 - a) Name the treaty signed by Japan, Italy and Germany.
 - b) Mention some of the ideologies that emerged after the First World War.
 - c) What was the policy followed by the statesmen of the major world powers?
 - d) What did Hitler preach?
2. Operation Barbaressa
 - a) Mention the year of operation Barbaressa.
 - b) What was the wish of Hitler?
 - c) What did he order?
 - d. When did the Axis countries bring the Balkans under their control?
3. End of the war
 - a) Where did a big American and British force land?
 - b) With whom did they join?
 - c) What did Hitler do?
 - d) When did America drop atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
4. Results of the war
 - a) Who occupied Japan?
 - b) Name the two super powers that emerged after the Second World War.
 - c) Mention some of the countries which got independence after the war.
 - d) Why was UNO set up?

V. Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. Write any five causes for the out break of Second World War.
2. Write a paragraph on Soviet attack and the Battle of Britain.
3. What were the results of the Second World War?

VI) Activity.

Mark the following in the given outline map of Europe.

- i) Axis countries - Italy, Germany
- ii) Allied countries –England, France and Russia
- iii) Neutral countries - Portugal, Spain, Switzerland

7. The United Nations Organization

The United Nations Organization, an international organization was established in 1945. During the Second world war (in 1941) the American president **F.D.Roosevelt** and the British prime minister **Winston Churchill** met on a battle ship and concluded the **Atlantic charter**. This charter was discussed in various conferences.



UNO-Head quarters- New York

It was finally discussed in the San Francisco conference of 1945. The UN charter was signed at San Francisco on 26th June 1945. As the result UNO came into existence on **24th October 1945**. At present UNO has 192 members with its head quarters at **New York**.

Main Objectives

To maintain international peace and security.

To develop friendly relations among nations.



United Nation Symbol

To settle international disputes by peaceful means.

To be a centre for helping nations to achieve these goals.

Organs of the UNO

The UNO has six major organs. They are,

- 1.The General Assembly .
- 2.The Security Council.
- 3.The Economic and Social Council.
- 4.The Trusteeship Council.
- 5.The International Court of Justice.
- 6.The Secretariat.

The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the UNO's main organ and deliberative body. It has the right to discuss and make recommendations on all matters within the scope of the UN charter. It consists of representatives of all member countries.

Each member country can send five members with one vote. Generally it meets once in a year.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was elected as the President of the General Assembly in 1953.

The Security Council

The Council has five Permanent members – The USA, the UK, France, the Russian Federation and China and ten non-permanent members. The non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for two years term. The Permanent members have the right to veto (Negative vote) for any Council decision. Its main responsibility is to maintain International Peace and Security.

The Economic and Social Council

It consists of 54 members for a period of 9 years, one third of its members are retiring every three years. It Co-ordinates the economic and social work of the United Nations and the specialized Agencies.

The Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council looks after certain Territories placed under the Trusteeship of the UNO. Every member nation can send one qualified representative to the Council.

International Court of Justice



The Principal judicial body of the UNO is the International Court of Justice. It is located at the Hague in Netherlands. It consists of 15 Judges, elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. It tries the cases of the member countries which are brought before the court. It acts as an advisory body for the General Assembly, Security Council and other organs of the UNO

The Secretariat

The Administrative functions of the UNO are performed by the secretariat. The UN Secretariat carries out the day to day works of the organization and implements the programmes and policies laid down by the organs of the UNO.

The Secretary General is the Chief Administrative Officer of the UNO. He is appointed by the General Assembly on the advise of the Security Council for a period of five years. The present Secretary General is Mr. Ban ki Moon from South Korea.



Ban ki Moon

Specialized Agencies

The specialized agencies of the UNO are many. A few are mentioned below.

The World Health Organisation (WHO), The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and The World Bank (IBRD), These Organisations develop the economic and social aspects of the member countries.

Official Languages

The Official languages of the UNO are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. However its working languages are the English and the French.

Flag

The White UN Emblem-on a light blue background. Two bent Olive branches opening at the top and in between them is the World map.

Finance

UNO gets its financial aid mainly from USA and from other member nations.

Major Achievements of the United Nations

○ UNO has rendered a great service in establishing peace and security by solving various problems-generally political disputes by Security Council, Legal disputes by International Court of Justice and others by special agencies.

○ The UNO has solved many international disputes and preserves peace in the world through peaceful negotiations.

○ It settled disputes between Israel and Palestine, Iran and Iraq and withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

○ It has signed many Nuclear Test Ban treaties like NTBT in 1963 and CTBT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty) in 1996.

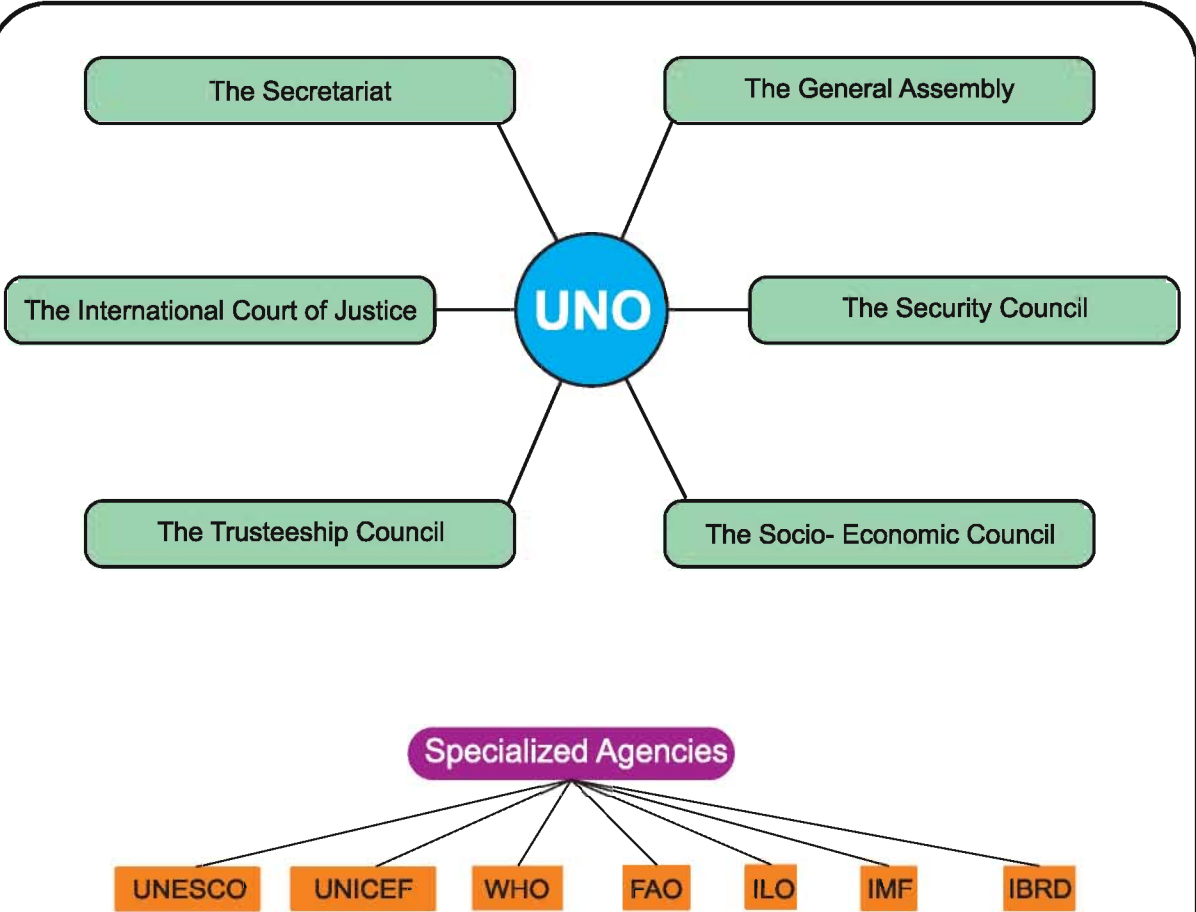
○ In the UN Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, all countries adopted "Agenda 21" - a blueprint to promote sustainable development or the concept of economic growth while protecting natural resources.

○ The UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) have supported programmes and projects to improve the quality of life for women in over 100 countries.

○ The UNO played a vital role in the Suez Canal crisis of 1956. It made France, Britain and Israel to withdraw troops from Egypt. The UNO also settled the Korean War and Vietnam War.

Overview of the United Nations 50th Anniversary Celebration

In 1995 the United Nations celebrated its 50th Anniversary of service to the global community. An overall theme of the celebration, "We The People of the United Nations. United for a Better World," was endorsed by the General Assembly in October 1993. In November 1995 the UN flag was carried into outer space by the astronauts of the Space Shuttle Atlantis, to salute United Nations work for the peaceful uses of outer space.



EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The UNO was established in
 a) 1955 b) 1945 c) 1965 d) 1975
2. The UN Charter was signed at
 a) New York b) Geneva c) San Francisco d) California
3. UNO's main deliberative body is
 a) The General Assembly b) The Secretariat
 c) The Security Council d) The Trusteeship Council
4. The Seat of International Court of Justice is at
 a) The Hague b) Berlin c) Rome d) Tokyo
5. The United Nations celebrated its 50th Anniversary in the year
 a) 1985 b) 2005 c) 1995 d) 1975

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. New York | Negative vote |
| 2. Veto | 1963 |
| 3. Present Secretary General of UNO | 1969 |
| 4. NTBT | Head quarters of the UNO |
| 5. CTBT | Mr. Kofi Annan |
| | 1996 |
| | Mr. Banki Moon |

III) Answer the following in brief.

1. What are the main objectives of the UNO?
2. Write a brief note on Security Council.
3. Mention any two major achievements of the UNO.
4. Describe the 50th Anniversary celebration of the UNO.
5. Mention some of the specialized agencies of the UNO.

IV) Answer all the questions given under each caption.

1. Organs of the UNO.
 - a) Name the major organs of the UNO.
 - b) Who was elected as the president of the UN General Assembly in 1953?
 - c) What is the function of the Trusteeship Council?
 - d) How is the Secretary General of the UNO appointed?
2. Major achievements of the UNO
 - a) Name the treaties signed by the UNO.
 - b) Where was the UN Conference on Environment and Development held?
 - c) What was adopted by all the countries?
 - d) How did UNO tackle Suez Canal crisis?

V) Answer in paragraph.

1. Explain the functions of the organs of the UNO.
2. What are the major achievements of the UNO?

8. European Union

At the end of the Second World War, European Economic and political unity was seen as an important element of post war reconstruction. **Jean Monnet**, a French politician revealed that the war between France and Germany must never again disrupt politics and prosperity of the continent. Italy and the three Benelux states (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxemburg) joined the ensuing negotiations.

Founding members

Belgium, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands and West Germany are the founding members of the European union.

Formation

The European Union traces its origin from the **European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)** formed among six European countries in 1951 which was proposed by Robert Schuman, the French foreign minister on May 9, 1950.



The Treaties of Rome
Signing Ceremony on March 25th 1957

European Economic Community (EEC) and the **European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)** were established by the Treaty of Rome. In 1967 the Merger Treaty created a single set of institutions for the three communities, or **European Union (EU)**.

Principal Objectives

To establish European citizenship, ensure civil rights of European citizens, promote social progress, protect European security and ensure justice.

MOTTO: United in diversity

Organs of the EU

There are five European institutions which are as follows.



Symbol of EU

European Parliament
Council of the European Union
European Commission
Court of Justice
Court of Auditors

European Parliament



European Parliament

It is the legislative body of the European Union. Its members are elected directly by the citizens of the member countries. In 1979 the first direct democratic elections to the European Parliament was held. It

meets in Strasbourg (France). It currently consists of 736 members elected for five years term (soon to be 751). It forms one half of the EU's legislature.

Key Power of the Parliament

Approving or amending the EU budget submitted by the commission.

The council of the European Union

It is also called the '**Council**' and sometimes referred to as the 'Council of Ministers' It forms the other half of the EU's legislature. It comprises one representative per member state. On 19th November 2009, Herman Van Rompuy was chosen as the first permanent President of the European Council. He assumed office on Dec.1 – 2009.

The European Commission

It acts as the EU's executive arm and it is responsible for initiating legislation and the day to day running of the EU. It drafts proposals for new European laws and presents to the European Parliament and the Council.

Court of Justice

It is located in **Luxemburg**. It has fifteen judges. It determines whether treaties in the European Union are being implemented and are in accordance with Union law. Its judgements and EU law as a whole are binding on all member states.



Court of Justice

Court of Auditors

It manages the EU budgets. It works closely with the Parliament to appropriately allocate funds and resources

The European Central Bank

It is an independent body to maintain stable prices and governs the Eurozone's monetary policy. It is also responsible for foreign exchange operations and managing foreign reserves in the Eurozone.



European Central Bank

Achievements of the EU Single market

The EU has developed a single market through a standardized systems of laws which apply to all member states, and ensures the free movement of people, goods, services and capital including the abolition of passport controls.

It maintains common policies of trade, agriculture, fisheries and regional development.

Common Foreign and security policy

As a legal personality EU is able to conclude treaties with countries and enacts legislation in justice and home affairs.

Permanent diplomatic missions of the EU are established around the world and representation at the world Trade organization, G-8, G-20 major economics and at the United Nations is maintained.

Single currency

The Euro is the name of the single European currency that was put into circulation on January 1, 2002. The symbol of the Euro is €. In the interim period transactions are carried out with the former national currencies of the member state. Euro eliminated foreign exchange hurdles encountered by companies doing business across European border and promotes free trade policy.

Enlargement of EU

The Unions membership has grown from the original six founding states to the present day 27 by successive enlargements as countries acceded to the treaties and by doing so, pooled their sovereignty in exchange for representation in the institutions.

Scientific Research

Scientific development is facilitated through the EU's frame work programmes. The aims of EU policy in this area are to co-ordinate and stimulate research. The independent European Research Council allocates funds to European or national research projects.

The EU has established a strong relationship with the UNO. Co-operation takes place on a broad range of areas: development, addressing climate change, peace building in conflict ridden countries, humanitarian assistance in crisis, global health concern, labour issues and culture. Co-operation is based not only in the form of the policy dialogues, but also goes further by generating financial support on UN programmes and projects. The EU is the largest contributor of foreign aid in the world. In 2006 its budget amounted to € 671 million, 48% of which went to the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. More over, Unity was brought by the EU in the Eurozone.

27 Member States of European Union

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Austria | 2. Belgium | 3. Bulgaria |
| 4. Cyprus | 5. The Czech Republic | 6. Denmark |
| 7. Estonia | 8. Finland | 9. France |
| 10. Germany | 11. Greece | 12. Hungary |
| 13. Ireland | 14. Italy | 15. Liberia |
| 16. Lithuania | 17. Luxembourg | 18. Malta |
| 19. The Netherlands | 20. Poland | 21. Portugal |
| 22. Romania | 23. Slovak Republic | 24. Slovenia |
| 25. Spain | 26. Sweden | 27. United Kingdom |

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. European Union traces its origin from the
a) ECSC b) EEC c) EURATOM d) ETC
2. EURATOM was established by the
a) Treaty of Nanking b) Treaty of London c) Treaty of Rome
d) Treaty of Versailles
3. The Council of the European Union is sometimes referred to as the
a) Council of traders b) Council of farmers
c) Council of consumers d) Council of Ministers
4. The first permanent President of the European Council is
a) Ramsay Mac Donald b) Herman Van Rampay
c) Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit d) Bismark
5. Euro zones monetary policy is governed by
a) European Central Bank b) Reserve Bank c) State Bank
d) Swiz Bank
6. The name of the single European currency
a) Dollar b) Yen c) Euro d) Pounds
7. The EU has established a strong relationship with the
a) USA b) USSR c) UNO d) UAE

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Merger Treaty | French foreign minister |
| 2. EURO | Court of Auditors |
| 3. Robert Schuman | 2002 |
| 4. Jean Monnet | Court of Justice |
| 5. EU budgets | French politician |
| | 1967 |
| | 2007 |

III) Answer the following in brief.

1. Mention the initial member countries of the EU.
2. What are the principal objectives of the EU?
3. What are the organs of the EU?

4. Write a brief note on European Parliament.
5. Mention the main functions of the court of Justice.
6. What is the significance of the EURO?

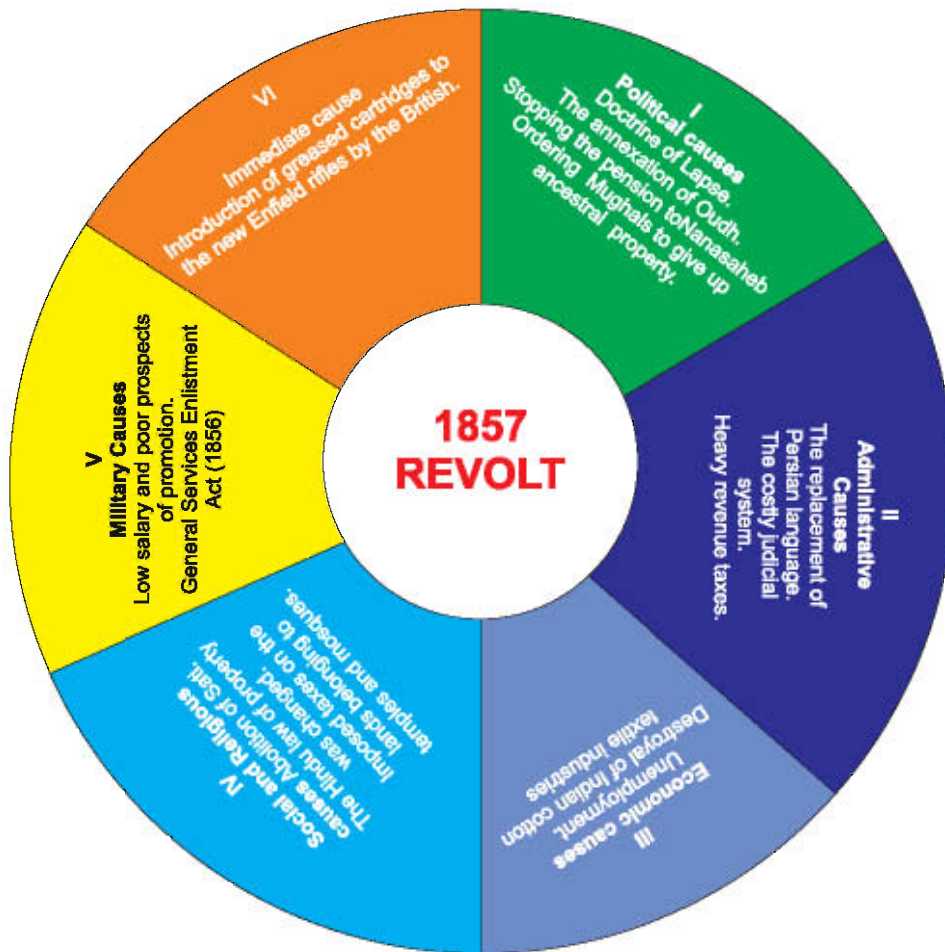
IV) Answer all the questions given under each caption.

1. Organs of the EU.
 - a) Which is the Legislative body of the EU.
 - b) What is the function of the European Commission?
 - c) Where is the seat of the Court of Justice?
 - d) Who is responsible for the foreign exchange operation?
2. Achievements of EU
 - a) What is the symbol of the Euro?
 - b) What did the Euro Eliminate?
 - c) How many members are there in the EU at present?
 - d) Who allocates funds to European research projects?

V) Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. What are the achievements of the European Union?

9. The Great Revolt of 1857

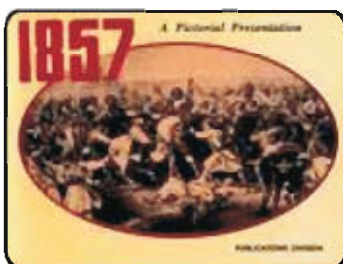


The year 1857 holds a great importance in the history of India. In that year there was a major revolt in India which shook the very foundation of the Company's rule in India. The British historians call it a **purely military revolt** while the Indians regard it as the **First war of Indian Independence**.



Lord Canning

The events of 1857 were the culmination of people's hatred and the sufferings caused under the oppressive British rule. Lord Canning was the Governor – General of India at that time.



Causes for the revolt Political Causes

The annexation policy of British was one of the major causes for the revolt. The **Subsidiary treaties** signed by Wellesley with different rulers were never honoured unless it suited the British interests. Lord Dalhousie's '**Doctrine of Lapse**', had created fear and uneasiness throughout India.



Lord Dalhousie

The annexation of Hindu states like Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi were resented by the Hindus. The annexation of Oudh whose ruler had been a friend and an ally of the English East India Company for about a century was resented not only by the Muslims but also by the other rulers of India. The British Government had ordered that on the death of the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II, his successor had to give up their ancestral palace, and Red fort. By stopping the pension to Nana Saheb, the adopted son of the Peshwa Baji Rao II, the British made him their deadly enemy. Besides, the Muslims were in general dissatisfied with the British. They felt that they had lost their political power.

Administrative Causes

The Indians disliked and distrusted the administration of the British. For example, the replacement of Persian language by English as the court language was not liked by the people. The judicial system of the British was costly, mechanical and involved much time. The people always felt insecure of their property, life and honours. The most affected part of British administration was the revenue system. Under the British the peasants and the landlords suffered equally. The peasants had to pay heavy taxes. The British excluded the Indians from all high civil and military jobs. So the educated Indians who expected to get gainful employment in the service of the company were disappointed.

Economic Causes

The economic exploitation of the country, the huge drain of wealth and the disappearance of the native industries dislocated the economic life of the people in India. The British imposed heavy protective duties on imported goods in Britain while British goods were imported into India at a nominal duty. The Indian weavers and craftsmen were forced to work according to the desires of the servants of the company. They in return received very little wages. Naturally they lost their interest. It destroyed the cotton textile industry of India which was the largest and most beneficial industry. Loss of employment affected others who were dependent on those employees for their livelihood. Lord Bentinck's resumption of rent-free tenures reduced the land owners to poverty. The out break of seven famines in the first half of the nineteenth century

made the economic distress more acute.

Social and Religious Causes

The conservative section of Indian population was alarmed by the rapid spread of western culture in India. The abolition of 'Sati' and female infanticide and legalizing remarriage of widows were considered to be an interference in the customs and tradition of the Hindus. The Hindu law of property was changed to enable a Christian convert to receive his share of ancestral property. Obviously it was to encourage the Hindus to convert into Christianity. Religious sentiments were aroused when the British imposed taxes on the lands belonging to temples and mosques.

Military Causes

A feeling of discontent developed among the Indian sepoys. The highest pay given to an Indian sepoy as Subedar was less than the minimum pay of a raw European recruit. Generally, there was no promotion for Indian soldiers. The Sepoys were also insulted very badly. The feeling of discontent was intensified by Lord Canning's **General services Enlistment Act** (1856) ordering all recruits of the Bengal army to be ready for service both within and outside India and even overseas. The proportion of the Indian troops to the British troops was very high. The number of Indian soldiers was five times more than that of the British. Further, places of strategic importance like Delhi and Allahabad were wholly held by the Indian soldiers. These factors emboldened the Sepoys to rise against the British.

Immediate Cause

The greased cartridges supplied for the new Enfield Rifles was the immediate cause for the mutiny. The cartridges had to be bitten off before loading. Believing that the fat of Cow and Pig had been used to grease these cartridges, both Hindus and Muslims refused to use them as the cow is sacred to the Hindus and pig is detestable to the Muslims.

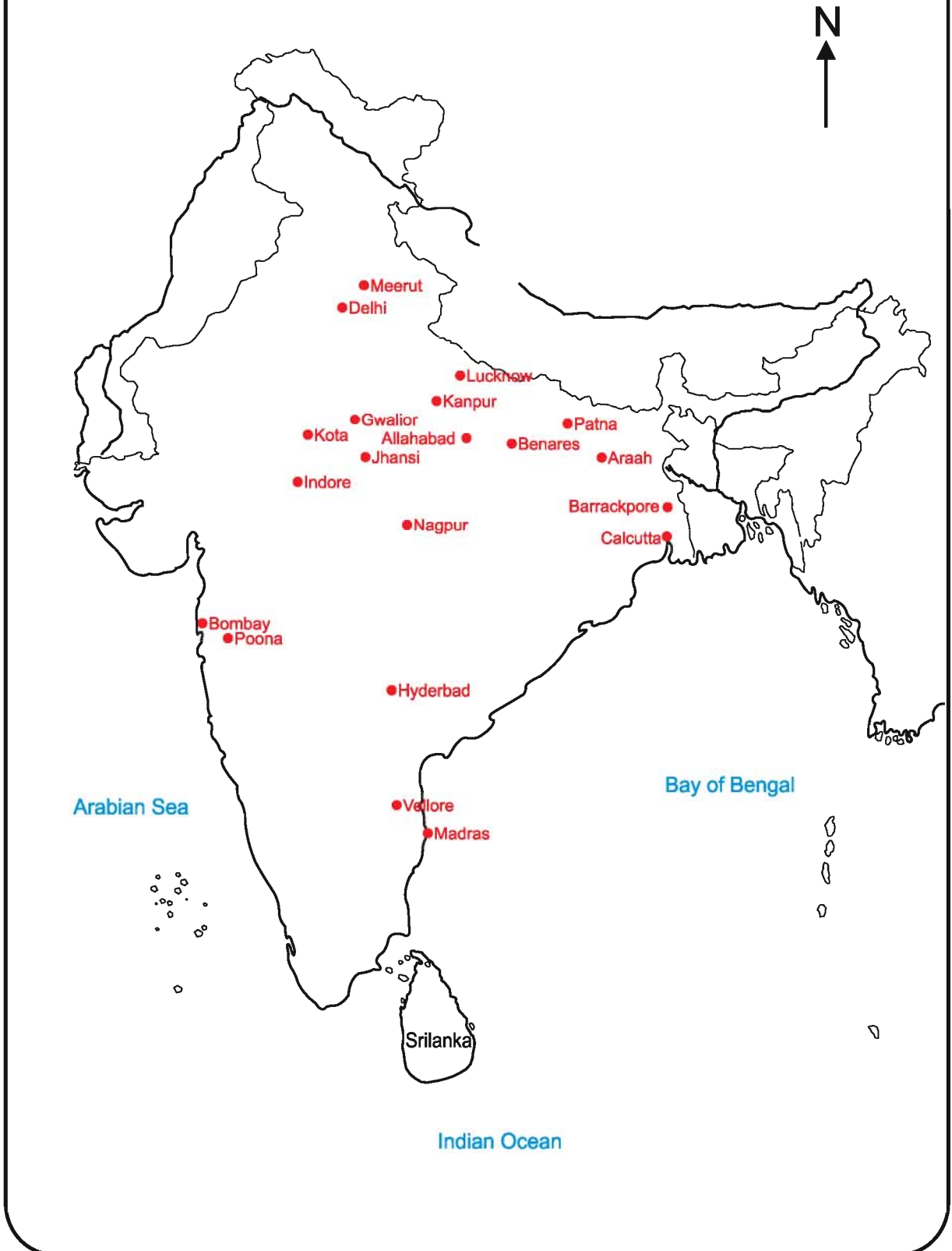
On 29 March, 1857 at **Barrackpore**, near Calcutta, (Kolkata) **Mangal Pandey**, a young Indian Brahmin sepoy from Bengal Regiment refused to use the greased cartridge. When he was forced by his sergeant he shot him down. He was arrested, tried and executed. British officers transferred Barrackpore infantry to Meerut. When this news spread many sepoys started the revolt.

Spread and Suppression of the Revolt

The first sign of unrest appeared early in 1857 at Barrackpore in Bengal. But it was suppressed and the rebels were punished. The sepoys broke out into open revolt at Meerut in May 1857. They broke open the prison and released their imprisoned comrades. Then they galloped to Delhi and brought it under their control. The revolt then spread to Lucknow, Bareilly, Kanpur, Agra, Jhansi, Benares, Central India, Bundelkhand and to other places.

The important leaders of the mutiny were Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, Tantia Tope, Nana Saheb and Kunwar Singh. The mutiny chiefly centered on three cities-Kanpur, Delhi and Lucknow.

Centres of Revolt in 1857



Revolt at Kanpur

When the revolt broke out at Kanpur, Nana Saheb the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II joined the rebels with his able commander Tantia Tope and declared himself to be the Peshwa. The English there surrendered to the rebel forces. The English men, women, and children were mercilessly massacred. Nana Saheb was finally defeated by Sir Colin Campbell and he fled to Nepal, where he died after a few years. By the middle of November 1857 Kanpur was brought under the control of the British.

Revolt at Delhi

Sir Archdale Wilson, Nicholson and Sir John Lawrence were the Military officers who freed Delhi from the rebels. The city was sacked by the British soldiers and the people were massacred mercilessly. Bahadur Shah II, the powerless Mughal Emperor in Delhi was tried for treason and exiled to Rangoon, where he died at the age of eighty seven.

Revolt at Lucknow

Lucknow was another centre of rebellion. The Chief Commissioners Sir Lawrence and Colonel Neil were killed. Begum Hazrat Mahal, the wife of Nawab of Oudh had also joined the rebels. Finally Lucknow was recaptured by Sir Colin Campbell in March 1858.

Revolt at Central India

In Central India the great rising was led by Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi and Tantia Tope who came from Kanpur. Both fought very bravely. The Rani dressed in male attire fought very bravely and captured Gwalior. She was killed in the battle in June 1858. Tantia Tope escaped but was captured and put to death.



Rani Lakshmi Bai

Revolt at Barailley

At Barailley, the capital of Rohilkhand, the sepoys revolted. They declared Rohila Chief as the Governor.

Revolt at Bihar

The the revolt was led by Kunwar Singh, an 80 year old land lord of Jagadishpur. He fought bravely till his death in 1858 and then his brother Amarsingh took the lead, but this revolt collapsed soon.

Causes for the Failure of the Revolt

- Disunity among the Indians was the first and the foremost cause.
- The revolt was not widespread among the people. It did not extend beyond North India. South India, Punjab, Sind and Rajasthan kept quiet.
- A large number of rulers of the Indian states and the big Zamindars did not join the movement.
- The rulers of the Indian states, who did not support the movement, remained neutral.
- The educated Indians did not support the movement in general.
- The possessions of a wide spread Telegraph and Postal Communication proved very helpful to the British for

proper military actions and sending their reinforcements at the earliest time.

- The rebellious soldiers were short of modern weapons and other materials of war. They had to fight with traditional weapons which were no match to the modern weapons possessed by the British forces.

- The Indian leaders like Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope, Rani Lakshmi bai were no match to the British generals.

- The revolt was planned throughout the country on May 31, 1857 but it broke out prematurely. Obviously, preparations for the revolt remained incomplete.

- The organization and the planning of the rebels was very poor. The Indian leaders were brave and selfless but they lacked unity of command and discipline.

- The Revolutionaries had no common idea. The Muslims wanted to revive Mughal rule and the Hindus wanted to revive the Peshwa Raj.

- The British, through their diplomacy of 'Divide and Rule' prevented most of the Indian rulers to join together for a common cause.

Results of the Revolt

Though the Great Revolt failed to achieve its aim, it certainly produced far reaching results. It put an end to the Company's rule in India in 1858 and the administration of India was directly taken over by the British Crown. By passing a special Act on 1858, both the Board of Control and the Court of Directors were abolished and the office of the Secretary of State for India was created. He was assisted by an Indian Council of 15 members. The Governor

General of India was designated as Viceroy of India. It meant the representative of the Crown. The policy of ruthless conquest in India was given up and the Indian princes were given the right of adoption. Full religious freedom was guaranteed to Indians- Indians were also given assurance that high posts would be given to them without any discrimination. The Indian army was thoroughly re-organized. The number of the European forces were increased. The Artillery was put under the charge of the British. The Great rising of 1857, sowed the seeds of that tree which bore fruit in 1947 when India became free from the foreign yoke.

Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858



Queen Victoria

A Royal Durbar was held at Allahabad in November 1, 1858. The proclamation issued by Queen Victoria is described as the '**Magna Carta**' of India. It was read by Lord Canning, who was the last Governor General and the First Viceroy of India. It confirmed the earlier treaties of the East India Company with the Indian Princes. It promised to pay due regard to the ancient rites and customs of India and granted general pardon to all

offenders except those who had directly taken part in the murder of the British subjects.

The revolt aroused national feelings among the people and paved way for the rise of the national movement. It served as a source of inspiration in the later struggle for freedom and consequently India won freedom in 1947.

Leaders of the Revolt

Delhi	- Bhadur Shah - II
Central India	- Rani Laxmi Bai
Lucknow	- Begum Hazarat Mahal
Kanpur	- Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

- The British historians call the revolt of 1857 as
a) Military revolt b) The great revolt c) War of Independence
d) Freedom struggle
- Indian historians describe the Revolt of 1857 as
a) Sepoy Mutiny b) The great revolt
c) First War of Indian Independence d) Military revolt
- During the great revolt of 1857 the Governor General of India was
a) Lord Lytton b) Lord Ripon c) Lord Canning
d) Lord Wellesley
- The peasants had to pay heavy
a) duties b) tariffs c) revenue taxes d) service taxes
- Resumption of rent free system was introduced by
a) Lord Linlithgow b) Lord Dalhousie
c) Lord Bentinck d) Lord Mount Battern.
- General Services Enlistment Act was passed in
a) 1856 b) 1865 c) 1586 d) 1685
- The first sign of unrest appeared at
a) Meerut b) Barailley c) Barrackpore d) Lucknow
- The Sepoys broke out into open revolt at
a) Meerut b) Barrackpore c) Barailley d) Kanpur
- The wife of Nawab of Oudh was
a) Mumtaz Mahal b) Fathima Begum
c) Begum Hazarat Mahal d) Sultana Razia

10. After 1857 revolt the Governor General of India was designated as

- a) Viceroy of India
- b) Ruler of India
- c) Governor of India
- d) Minister of India.

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Mangal Pandey | Kanpur |
| 2. Bahadur Shah II | Lucknow |
| 3. Nana Saheb | Central India |
| 4. Begum Hazarat Mahal | Arrah |
| 5. Rani Lakshmi Bai | Barrack pore |
| | Oudh |
| | Delhi |

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Rani Lakshmi Bai | Mughal Emperor |
| 2. Bahadur Shah II | Colin Campbell |
| 3. The Great Revolt | Jhansi |
| 4. Lucknow | Magnacarta |
| 5. Queen Victoria's | 1856 |
| Proclamation | 1854 |
| | 1857 |

III) Answer the following in brief.

1. What were the Social and Religious causes for the Great Revolt of 1857?
2. Name the important leaders and centres of the mutiny.
3. Write a note on the Revolt at Delhi.
4. Mention the importance of Queen Victoria's Proclamation?
5. How did the British Cripple Indian trade?
6. What was the immediate cause for the Revolt of 1857?
7. Why was not the revolt widespread?

IV) Answer all the questions given under each caption.

1. Political causes for the Revolt of 1857.
 - a) Who introduced Subsidiary Alliance?
 - b) Name the policy introduced by Lord Dalhousie.
 - c) What was the order issued by the British against the Mughal emperor?
 - d) Why did Nana Saheb develop a grudge against the British?

2. Revolt at Kanpur

- a) Who joined the rebels at Kanpur and with whom?
- b) What happened to the English?
- c) Who defeated Nana Saheb?
- d) When was Cawnpore brought under British control?

3. Revolt at Central India.

- a) Who led the revolt at Central India?
- b) Name the place captured by Rani Lakshmi Bai.
- c) What was her end?
- d) What did Tantia Tope do?

V) Answer the following in a paragraph.

- 1. What were the Administrative and Military causes of the Great Revolt of 1857?
- 2. Enumerate the causes for the failure of The Great Revolt of 1857.
- 3. Mention the results of the Great Revolt of 1857.

VI) Activity.

Mark the following in the given outline map of India.

- a) Delhi b) Meerut c) Barailley d) Lucknow e) Kanpur
- f) Jhansi g) Gwalior h) Barrackpore i) Arrah j) Allahabad

10. Social and Religious Reform Movements in the 19th century

In the 19th century India witnessed a strong wave of reformation activities in religion and society. The Indians were inspired by the western ideas of reason, equality, liberty and humanity. They wanted to revive the past glory and started various social and religious reform movements and tried to remove the social evils. These socio-religious reform movements were called as the Indian Renaissance movements.

Brahmo Samaj–1828

Raja Rammohan Roy, the pioneer of reform movement was born in a well to-do Brahmin family of Bengal. He learnt Arabic, Sanskrit and Persian. Later on he learnt English, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages and wrote a number of books in Bengali, Hindi, Sanskrit, Persian and



Raja Rammohan Roy

English. "Precepts of Jesus Christ", "The Guide to Peace and Happiness" were some of them. He got knowledge of various religions of the world. He joined the service of East India Company in 1805 and continued the same up to 1814. He went to England

to the cause of the Mughal Emperor Akbar II for an enhanced allowance. He died in 1833 at Bristol. He was given title of 'Raja' by the Mughal Emperor. He was called as 'Herald of New Age' in India.

Contributions

Raja Rammohan Roy tried to cure Hindu Society and Religion from all its evils and set it on right footing. He founded 'Atmiya Saba' (1815) which later developed into Brahmo Samaj in 1828. The Brahmo Samaj believed in a 'universal religion' based on the principle of one supreme God. The Samaj condemned idol worship, costly rites and rituals, caste distinctions, untouchability and the practice of sati. It was because of Raja Rammohan Roy's hard work Lord William Bentinck passed Sati Prohibition Act in 1829, declaring the practice of sati as an offence, punishable with death sentence. He also fought against polygamy and child marriage and supported intercaste marriage and widow remarriage. He tried to obtain a respectable position for Women in the Indian Society. He encouraged the study of English language and the Western Science in India. By the Western Studies the various superstitions, blind-faiths and the like were removed from India.

After the death of Raja Rammohan Roy, the work of the Samaj was carried by great men like Keshab Chandra Sen and Devendranath Tagore. Due to the efforts of Keshab Chandra Sen, an act was passed in 1872. It abolished polygamy and child marriage.

Prarthana Samaj-1867

Prarthana Samaj was founded in Bombay in 1867 by **Dr. Atmaram Pandurang**. This Samaj advocated various social reforms. It advocated inter-dining, inter-caste marriage, widow re-marriage, improvement of women, downtrodden classes and the abolition of Purdha System and Child marriage. The Samajis founded night schools, Asylum and Orphanages and other such institutions for the downtrodden people. Mahadeva Govinda Ranade devoted his whole life to the promotion of the Samaj.

Arya Samaj-1875

Swami Dayananda Saraswathi founded the Arya Samaj in 1875. His original name was Mul Shankar. He was born in a well to do family in Morvi



Swami Dayananda Saraswathi

state in Kathiawar. Early in his childhood, he took up sanyas and wandered from place to place and studied Sanskrit and became a great Scholar. He mastered the Sanskrit and became the disciple of Swami Virjanand.

Dayanda Saraswathi found out that the Vedas contained all the truth and he devoted his life to the propagation of Vedas. So his motto was '**Go back to Vedas**'. He put before the people some of the attractive elements of Ancient Vedic Society and in this way he created the feeling of self-confidence and self-respect.

The Arya Samaj condemned animal sacrifice, idol worship, ritualism and the idea of heaven and hell and the concept of fatalism. He started the '**Suddhi Movement**' a ritual to reconvert the Hindus who had been converted to other religions earlier.

The Arya Samaj opposed child marriage, Polygamy, Purdha system, casteism and sati and advocated women education, intercaste marriage and inter-dining. It insisted on education of the women and upliftment of the depressed classes. The Samaj started a number of schools all over the country to impart English and Vedic education, called **Dayananda Anglo-Vedic (DAV)** schools and Colleges.

His followers were Lala Lajpat Rai, Lala Hansraj and Pandit Guru Dutt. His principles and philosophy deeply influenced the great leaders like Bala Gangadhara Tilak and Gopala Krishna Gokhale. He was the first Indian who Preached the gospel of '**Swadeshi**' and '**India for Indians**'. He was often described as the '**Martin Luther of Hinduism**'

The Theosophical Society-1875

It was founded by Russian Lady Madame Blavatsky and an American Colonel Henry.S.Olcott in USA (New York) to preach about God and Wisdom (Theos-means God and Sophos means wisdom).

The main principles of the Theosophical Society were to develop the feeling of fraternity, to study ancient religions, philosophy and science, to find out the laws of Nature and development of divine power in man. **Mrs. Annie Besant** became the President of this society in 1893 and devoted herself to the revival of Hindu religion and Indian education. She founded the **Central Hindu College** at Benaras .Later it developed into the **Benaras Hindu University**.



Annie Besant

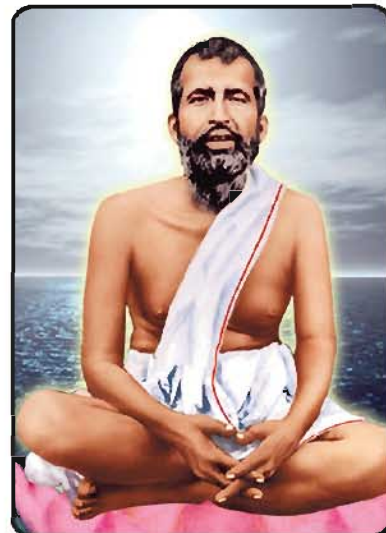
Annie Besant started a newspaper called '**New India**' and spread the Theosophical ideas. She threw herself into politics, started the Home Rule Movement to attain Self government for the Indians. The headquarter of this Society is at Adyar in Chennai where she had a big library in which she preserved the rare books of Sanskrit. Thus Theosophical society has played a leading role in the Indian Renaissance.

Ramakrishna Mission - 1897

The Ramakrishna Mission was named after **Sri Ramakrishna**

Paramahansa. The Ramakrishna Mission is a philanthropic, volunteer organisation founded by Swamy Vivekananda, the chief disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, on May 1, 1897. The mission conducts extensive work in health care, disaster relief, rural management, tribal welfare, elementary and higher education and culture. The mission's headquarter is at Belur Math near Kolkata in India.

Ramakrishna was born in an orthodox Brahmin family in Bengal in 1836. He married Saradhamani Devi. He was a devotee of Goddess Kali. He was a priest in the Dakshineswar Kali Temple. He had visions of Rama, Shiva, Kali, Allah and Jesus. This convinced him that there is only One God and the different forms of God are only but different manifestations. He died in 1886.



Ramakrishna Paramahansa

Narendranath Dutta popularly known as **Swami Vivekananda** became his disciple and a wandering monk. He spread the Divine Message of Ramakrishna all over the World. In 1893, he was a delegate to the Parliament of the World's Religions at Chicago in the USA. His speech here,

beginning with **"Sisters and Brothers of Universe"** became very famous and brought him widespread recognition.



Swami Vivekananda

The aims and ideals of the mission are purely spiritual and humanitarian and has no connection with politics. Vivekananda proclaimed **"Renunciation and service"** as the two fold national ideals of modern India and Ramakrishna Mission strives to practise and preach these ideals. The service activities are based on the message of **"Jeva is Shiva"** form. According to Swami Vivekananda **'Service to poor is Service to God'**.

The activities of Ramakrishna Mission cover the following areas:

Educational work, Health care, Cultural activities, Rural upliftment, Tribal welfare, and Youth movement.

The Ramakrishna Mission has its own hospitals, charitable dispensaries, maternity clinics, tuberculosis clinics, and mobile dispensaries. It also maintains training centres for nurses. Orphanages and homes for the elderly are included in

the Mission's field of activities, along with rural and tribal welfare work.

In educational activities, the Ramakrishna Mission has established many renowned educational institutions in India, having its own university, colleges, vocational training centres. The Ramakrishna Mission has also involved in disaster relief operations during famine, epidemic, fire, flood, earthquake, cyclones and communal disturbances.

The Ramakrishna Mission played an important role in the installation of **Photovoltaic (PV)** lighting system in the Sundarbans region of West Bengal. The PV lighting was used to provide electricity to the people who were traditionally depending on kerosene and diesel.

In a speech made in 1993, Federico Mayor, Director-General of UNESCO, stated, "I am indeed struck by the similarity of the constitution of the Ramakrishna Mission which Vivekananda established as early as 1897 with that of UNESCO drawn up in 1945".

Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Sangam - 1870

Samarasa Sudha Sanmarga Sangam was started by **Ramalinga Adigal** popularly known as **Vallalar**. St. Ramalinga of Vadalur was born at Marudhur near Chidambaram who lived between 1823 and 1874. He played a prominent role in the social and religious reform movement in Tamil Nadu during the 19th century. Being spiritual, his songs and works were a harmonious blend of social reforms and religious sentiments. He tried his best to find solution to the social evils by inculcating spiritual awareness.

St. Ramalinga led to unity and solidarity of the Tamils. In that sense alone, he favoured the creation of a casteless society to be guided by God whom he believed to be in the form of 'Arul Perum Jothi'.



Ramalinga Adigal

He condemned the inequalities based on birth and promoted universal love and brother-hood.

Ramalinga Adigal believed that hunger and poverty are the evils of the society. He advocated that feeding the poor is the highest form of worship. As a result he founded **Sathya Dharma Salai** at Vadalur for feeding the poor. On the inaugural day he lit the fire of the stone stove with a declaration that the fire is ever alive and the needy shall be fed for ever. As per the declaration it provides food to every one irrespective of caste and creed through out the year.

St. Ramalinga had the view that love is the "Master key to spirituality". Vallalar showed his compassion and mercy not only on human beings but also on plants, insects, birds and animals. This is called '**Jeeva Karunya**' (Mercy to life). That is why he said, "Vaadiya Payirai Kandapodhellam Vaadinaen". He opposed the

superstitious beliefs and rituals. He emphasized on '**being vegetarian**'. He forbade the killing of animals for the sake of food.

One of the primary teachings of Vallalar is '**Service to mankind is the path of Moksha**'. God is the personification of mercy and knowledge. The path of compassion and mercy are the only path to God. In 1870, he established '**Sathya Gnana Sabai**', Hall of True Wisdom Forum and ensuring it was entirely Secular. His devotional songs are compiled in a volume called '**Thiru Arutpa**'.

Aligarh Movement

The Aligarh movement was started by **Sir Syed Ahamed Khan**, a judicial officer under the British government. This was the first and the most important movement for the spread of modern education and social reforms among the Muslims.

He started a school at Ghazipur in 1864. It was called as the scientific society which translated many scientific works into Urdu and published them. His greatest achievement was the establishment of the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875. Later it developed into Aligarh Muslim University. The reform movement started by sir Syed Ahmed Khan, was called the **Aligarh Movement**. He reformed the Muslim Society through his writings. He was in favour of the abolition of purdha system and education of women. He propagated his views and ideals of his society through the news paper called Tahzil-ud-Akhlaq (Reform of Morals). He said that the Hindus and the Muslims are 'two eyes of the beautiful bird that was India'. He did yeoman service for uplifting the muslims.

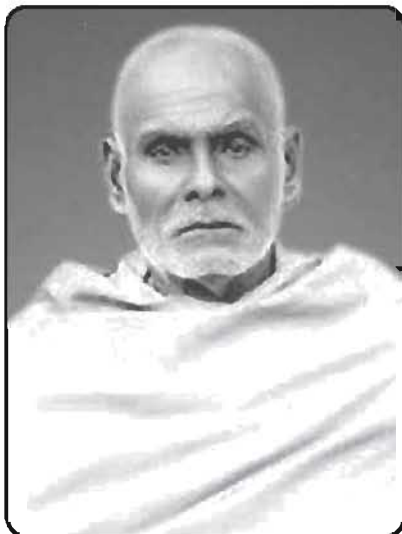
Other Reformers - Jyotiba Phule

Jyotiba Phule was one of the prominent social reformers of the 19th century in India. He led the movement against the prevailing caste-restrictions in India. He revolted against the domination of the Brahmins and for the rights of the peasants and other low caste people. Jyotiba Phule was believed to be the first Hindu to start an orphanage for the unfortunate children.

In 1873, Jyotiba Phule formed the **Satya Shodhak Samaj** (Society of seekers of truth). The purpose of the organisation was to liberate the people of lower caste from the suppression by Brahmins. In order to give the lower caste people more powers Jyotiba Phule decided to construct a common bathing tank outside his house. He also wished to dine with all, regardless of their caste. He revolted against the tyranny of the upper castes.

Sree Narayana Guru

Sree Narayana Guru was a great social reformer from Kerala. In 1903 **Sree Narayana Guru Dharma Paribalana Yogam** was started to work



Sree Narayana Guru

for the social economic and educational development of the Ezhava Community and other backward people. He condemned animal sacrifices, casteism and other social evils.

Sripade B V Sadhu Maharaja

Sripade B.V. Sadhu Maharaja belonged to the Royal family of Mungir became a Vaishnava, even though his family had previously been devoted to worshipping Lord Shiva. He constructed a temple in honour of Sri chaitanya, called the Prema Mandir in Mungir. He started many Ashramas to serve humanity.

Dr.B.R.Ambedhkar



Dr.B.R.Ambedhkar

Dr.B.R.Ambedhkar is viewed as messiah of dalits and downtrodden in India. He was the chairman of the drafting committee that was constituted by the Constituent Assembly in 1947 to draft a constitution for the independent India. Bhimrao Ambedhkar was also the first Law Minister of independent India. For his yeoman service to the nation, B.R.Ambedhkar was bestowed with **Bharath Ratna** in 1990.

Dr.B.R.Ambedhkar was born on April 14, 1891 in Mhow (presently in Madhya Pradesh). In July 1924, he founded the **Bahiskrit Hitkaraini Sabha** (Outcastes Welfare Association). The aim of the Sabah was to uplift the downtrodden socially and politically in the Indian society. In 1927 he led the Mahad March near Bombay, to give the untouchables the right to draw water from the public tank the 'Manusmriti' publicly.

Thanthai Periyar

Another great social reformer from South India was Periyar E.V.Ramaswamy Naicker. He dedicated his whole life for the uplift of the downtrodden. The social reforms introduced by Periyar in the 19th century greatly influenced the social reformers of the 20th century.

Impact of Social and Religious Movements

The social and religious reform movements brought about remarkable changes in the society and religion. These movements greatly helped to abolish some of the evils like sati, child marriage and unsociability. It promoted education, encouraged widow remarriage, inter-caste marriages and inter-dining. It instilled social awakening and spirit of nationalism in the minds of Indians. It made the people to be proud of their culture and glory. Last but not the least it helped the Indians to face problems with scientific approach and outlook.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

- The pioneer of the reform movements was
 - Raja Rammohan Roy
 - Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi
 - Keshab Chandra Sen
 - Devendranath Tagore
- Lord William Bentinck passed an Act in 1829 to abolish Sati due to the efforts of.
 - Mrs. Annie Besant
 - Swami Vivekanandha
 - Raja Rammohan Roy
 - Lala Hansraj
- Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi started the
 - Brahma Samaj
 - Arya Samaj
 - Prarthawa Samaj
 - Aligarh movement
- The headquarters of the Rama Krishna Mission is at
 - Kanchipuram
 - Belur
 - Melur
 - Hampi
- Vallalar's devotional songs are compiled in a volume called
 - Devaram
 - Thiru vasagam
 - Ettuthogai
 - Thiru Arutpa

6. Sir Syed Ahamed Khan started the
- a) Aligarh movement b) Theosophical Society
c) Samarasa Sudha Sanmarka Sangam d) Muslim League
7. Sir Syed Ahamed Khan started a school at
- a) Alipore b) Allepey c) Ghazipur d) Kanpur
8. A great socialist reformer from Kerala is
- a) Sree Narayana Guru b) Guru Prasad
c) Guru Nanak d) Guru Sai

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Herald of New Age | Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi |
| 2. Martin Luther of Hinduism | Ramakrishna Mission |
| 3. New India | Mrs. Annie Besant |
| 4. Photo Voltoic Lighting System | Ramalinga Adigal |
| 5. Vallalar | Dr. Dharmambal |
| | Raja Rammohan Roy |

III) Answer the following in brief.

- Write a note on Prarthana Samaj.
- What are the services rendered by the Arya Samaj?
- Mention the main principles of the Theosophical Society.
- What are the teachings of Vallalar?
- What was the aim of Outcastes Welfare Association?
(Bahiskrit Hitkaraini Sabha)
- Point out the impacts of Social and Religious Reform Movements in the 19th Century.

IV) Answer all the questions given under each caption.

- Brahmo Samaj
 - Who founded Brahmo Samaj?
 - What were the languages learnt by Raja Rammohan Roy?
 - Name the books written by Raja Rammohan Roy.
 - What did Brahmo Samaj believe?

2. Arya Samaj

- a) What was the original name of Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi?
- b) Who was his guru?
- c) What was his motto?
- d) What did the Samaj advocate?

3. The Theosophical Society

- a) Who was the founder of the Theosophical Society?
- b) Why was it founded?
- c) Who was the President of this Society in 1893?
- d) Where is the headquarters of this Society located?

4. Ramakrishna Mission

- a) Who was Ramakrishna Paramahansa?
- b) Who founded the Ramakrishna Mission?
- c) When and Where was the Parliament of Religions held?
- d) Who represented the Hindu religion at the Parliament of religions?

5. Aligarh Movement

- a) Name the first religious movements of the Muslims.
- b) What did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Strongly believe?
- c) What was his greatest achievement?
- d) Name the newspaper published by him.

6. Dr. B.R. Ambedhkar

- a) Who is the messiah of dalits and downtrodden?
- b) Who was the first Law Minister of India?
- c) How was he honoured by the Government of India?
- d) Why did he lead the Mahad March near Bombay?

V. Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. Write a paragraph on Brahmo Samaj.
2. Explain the activities of the Ramakrishna Mission.
3. "Ramalinga Adigal played a prominent role in the Social and Religious Reform movements" – Justify.

11. Freedom Movement in India - Phase - I Pre-Gandhian Era A.D.1885 - A.D.1919

The Indian national awakening witnessed in the great revolt of 1857 was the beginning of long struggle for freedom which culminated in the achievement of independence in 1947. The Indian nationalism arose out of the conditions created by the British rulers. Various causes contributed for the rise of national awakening.

A. FACTORS LEADING TO THE RISE OF NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

British Imperialism

The most important factor was the British imperialism. By bringing the whole of India under their domination the British brought about the unification of the country. Before the advent of the British, there was no unity among the Indians. The British imperialism made the people of the whole of India think as one nation.

Contact with the European countries

As a result of British supremacy, India came into close contact with various European countries. English language became the language of the educated Indians. Indians came into contact with the ideas and culture of western countries. More over the Indians were motivated by the unification of Germany and Italy. Hence, they wanted to fight for their freedom.

Modern methods of Transport and Communication

Modern means of transport and communication greatly helped the Indian leaders to carry on their ideas to every nook and corner of the country. The frequent meeting of the leaders

and their personal contact with the people in different parts of the country gave a momentum to the nationalist movement in the country.

The Great Leaders of India

The Great Scholars, poets and National leaders played an important part for the development of national awakening. Raja Rammohan Roy, Vivekananda, Tilak, Nehru, Gandhi, Patel etc. contributed a lot. They inspired the people with the ideas of self-respect and self-confidence. They encouraged people to fight against the foreign rule.

The Indian Press and Literature

The Indian press and literature accelerated the spread of national consciousness among the masses of India and stamped their minds with ideals of freedom. Newspapers like the Indian mirror, Bombay Samachar, the Amrit Bazaar Patrika, the Hindu, the Kesari and Maratha echoed the public opinion and developed a national outlook among the masses. The writings of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Rabindranath Tagore, Subramania Bharathi and other patriotic writers brought national awakening among the Indians. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878, curbed the freedom of the press. It led to agitation and unrest among the people.

The Revolt of 1857

The English ruthlessly crushed the Great Revolt. The Indians were completely shaken by the atrocities done by the English. They were humiliated and so they hated the rule of

the British. The revolt was not completely suppressed. It began to spring out and developed into the national awakening, which finally led to the freedom of India.

Racial Discrimination

The British followed the policy of 'Divide and rule'. They followed a policy of racial superiority and openly insulted even the English educated Indians. All high posts were reserved for the English and the Indians were debarred from them. The British considered the Indians as inferior and uncivilized. The controversy over the Ilbert Bill made it clear that the Indians could not expect justice and fair play from the English.

B. FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA- PHASE-I PRE-GANDHIAN ERA- 1885 – 1919

In order to give higher posts to Indians, the Charter Act of 1833 and Act of 1853 were passed. But no Indians were appointed in any higher post. It ended in failure. The British followed the policy of repression and discrimination which added the fuel to the fire. The political consciousness had dawned and the people wanted more and more power in their hands. The Arms Act of 1878 and the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 added the freedom spirit among the Indians. The Ilbert bill of 1883 failed to fulfill the aspirations of the Indians.

Foundation of Indian National Congress (1885)

The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 on the advice of Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British civil servant. The first session of the Congress was held at Bombay. W.C. Bannerjee chaired the first session. 72 delegates from all parts of the country including Dadabai Naoroji,

Surendranath Banerjee, Madan Mohan Malavya, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Gopala Krishna Gokale, Pheroze Shah Mehta, G. Subramaniya Iyer and other liberal minded leaders attended the meeting.

Aims of the Indian National Congress

The aims of the Indian National Congress were: 1. Greater representation and expansion of legislative councils, 2. More facilities for the spread of Education, 3. Freedom of press, 4. Holding of Indian Civil Service (I.C.S) examination in India, 5. Reduction of military expenditure 6. Taxation should be made lighter. 7. More Indians should be employed on higher posts and 8. Indian Council at London should be abolished.

The Moderates

The Congress leaders in the early stage came from the educated middle class. They were called as moderates. They believed in peaceful approach to the government, to redress the grievances and asking for major reforms. They believed in giving petitions to the government and requesting it for reforms. They were loyal and true to the British government. Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabai Naoroji, Pheroze Sha Mehta, Gopala Krishna Gokhale and M.G. Ranade were some of the important moderate leaders. The demands of the moderates were described as "Political Mendicancy".

In the beginning the British Government showed a friendly attitude towards the Congress. When the Congress began to ask for more reforms there was a change in its attitude towards the Congress and it did

not pay any attention to the demands of the congress.

Extremists

A section of the congress began to lose faith in the methods of the congress. The leaders of this section were **Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Bal)**, **Bipin Chandra Pal (Pal)**, **Lala Lajpat Rai (Lal)** and **Arabind Ghosh**. They had a strong determination to fight for Indian independence. They advocated a radical way of the political agitation. They did not want to depend on the mercy of the government for independence, on the contrary they believed, it was their right. Due to their radical ideas they were called **"Extremists"**.



Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Tilak declared, **"Swaraj is my Birth Right and I shall have it"**. He had started a newspaper **"Kesari"** in Marathi through which he contributed a lot in arousing nationalism and anti British sentiments. He revived the celebration of **"Ganapathi"** and **"Shivaji"** festivals to arouse national feelings. Thus the militant nationalists desired to change not only the aim of the congress but also the means to attain it.

Partition of Bengal - 1905

In 1905 Lord Curzon made the Partition of Bengal. He divided Bengal into two parts—East Bengal and Assam on one side West Bengal and Bihar on the other side. Lord Curzon made a statement that the partition was purely on administrative grounds but the Indians thought that it was to break the unity of the people and to flare up confrontation between the Hindus and the Muslims. This angered not only the extremists but also the moderates. They called it as an introduction of the policy of **"Divide and Rule"**. Due to violent criticism and agitation, the partition was revoked in 1911. It paved the way for the birth of the Swadeshi Movement, an economic boycott.



Lord Curzon

Swadeshi, literally means of **"One's own country"**. It encouraged the progress of Indian industries and boycott of foreign goods. The congress adopted the slogan **"Vandemataram"** composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

Formation of the Muslim League - 1906

Muslims had participated in the 1857 uprising, but in course of time the activities of the Indian National Congress created fear in the minds of the Muslims. They felt the need for a

separate organization to champion the cause of the Muslims. The British who followed the policy of "Divide and Rule" accepted the demand of the Muslims. In 1906 the All India Muslim League was formed under the leadership of Salimullah Khan, the Nawab of Dacca. The aim of the Muslim League was to protect the rights of the Muslims, to keep the Muslim masses away from the Congress, to remain loyal to the British Government and to make a demand for a separate electorate.

Surat Split -1907

Meanwhile, the relation between the moderates and extremists reached a breaking point. The Congress session held at Surat in 1907, was a battleground between the moderates and the extremists. A rift arose between them over the election of the Congress president. The Congress was divided and the extremists left the Congress. **Bala Gangadhar Tilak** became the leader of Extremists and **Gopala Krishna Gokhale** became the leader of Moderates.

The Minto Morley Reforms of 1909

The Minto Morley reforms or the Indian Council Act of 1909 was passed to appease the sentiments of the Muslims in India. The Minto Morely reforms introduced separate electorate for the Muslims. The moderates criticized the reforms.

The First World War - 1914-1918

The First World War broke out in 1914. During the war, Britain, France, and Russia were on one side. As India was a part of the British Empire, Indian soldiers actively participated in the war. The Indian National Congress supported the British hoping that at the

end of the war, they would be rewarded with self government.

The Home Rule Leagues -1916

Bala Gangadhar Tilak formed the Home Rule League in Bombay (Mumbai) in 1916. Mrs. Annie Besant also started a Home Rule League in Madras (Chennai). Mrs. Annie Besant created tremendous enthusiasm among the people by her speeches and writings. Her paper "New India" was banned. The two leagues carried on propaganda in favour of Home Rule or Self Government for India. Motilal Nehru and C.R.Das supported the movement led by Mrs. Annie Besant.

Lucknow Pact -1916

Two important historic developments took place in the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress in 1916.

- The moderates and the extremists joined together.

- The Congress and the Muslim League signed a pact agreeing to cooperate with each other in order to achieve self government.

- It was at this session Jawaharlal Nehru met Gandhiji for the first time.

August Declaration -1917

The August declaration of 1917 promised responsible government to the people of India by stages, so that the Indians would learn the art of governing their own state. Hence the Home Rule Movement was slowly withdrawn.

Montague Chelmsford Reforms of 1919

During the first world war, India cooperated with the British for their success. In return, the British passed the Montague – Chelmsford reforms in

1919. It expanded the Legislature at the centre and in the provinces. It introduced Dyarchy in the provinces. It further encouraged the communal, racial and religious interest by allowing the Sikhs, Anglo-Indians and Europeans to send their own separate representatives. However the congress rejected this reform and decided to revolt against it. Mrs. Annie Besant described this act as “ungenerous for England to offer and unworthy for India to accept”.

Rowlatt Act of 1919

In order to face the revolutionary movement in a successful manner, the British government passed the Rowlatt Act in 1919. It empowered the British Government to arrest any one with out warrant, and imprisoned with out trial. The Indians under the leadership of Gandhiji opposed it. There was country wide hartal on April 6, 1919.

Jallian Wala Bagh Tragedy 1919

Two prominent leaders of Punjab Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin kitchlew were arrested on April 13, 1919. More than 10,000 people had gathered in Jallian Wala Bagh at Amritsar to protest peacefully against the arrest of their leaders. The British troops, commanded by General Dyer surrounded the Bagh on all sides. The park had only one entrance which was blocked by the armed men. General Dyer, the Military commander of Amritsar ordered his men to shoot on the peaceful unarmed crowd without giving any warning. The crowd included many women and children. Hundreds of people were killed and wounded. Martial law was imposed. Great atrocities were committed on the

people. The Jallian Wala Bagh massacre horrified the Indians. Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest against this incident.



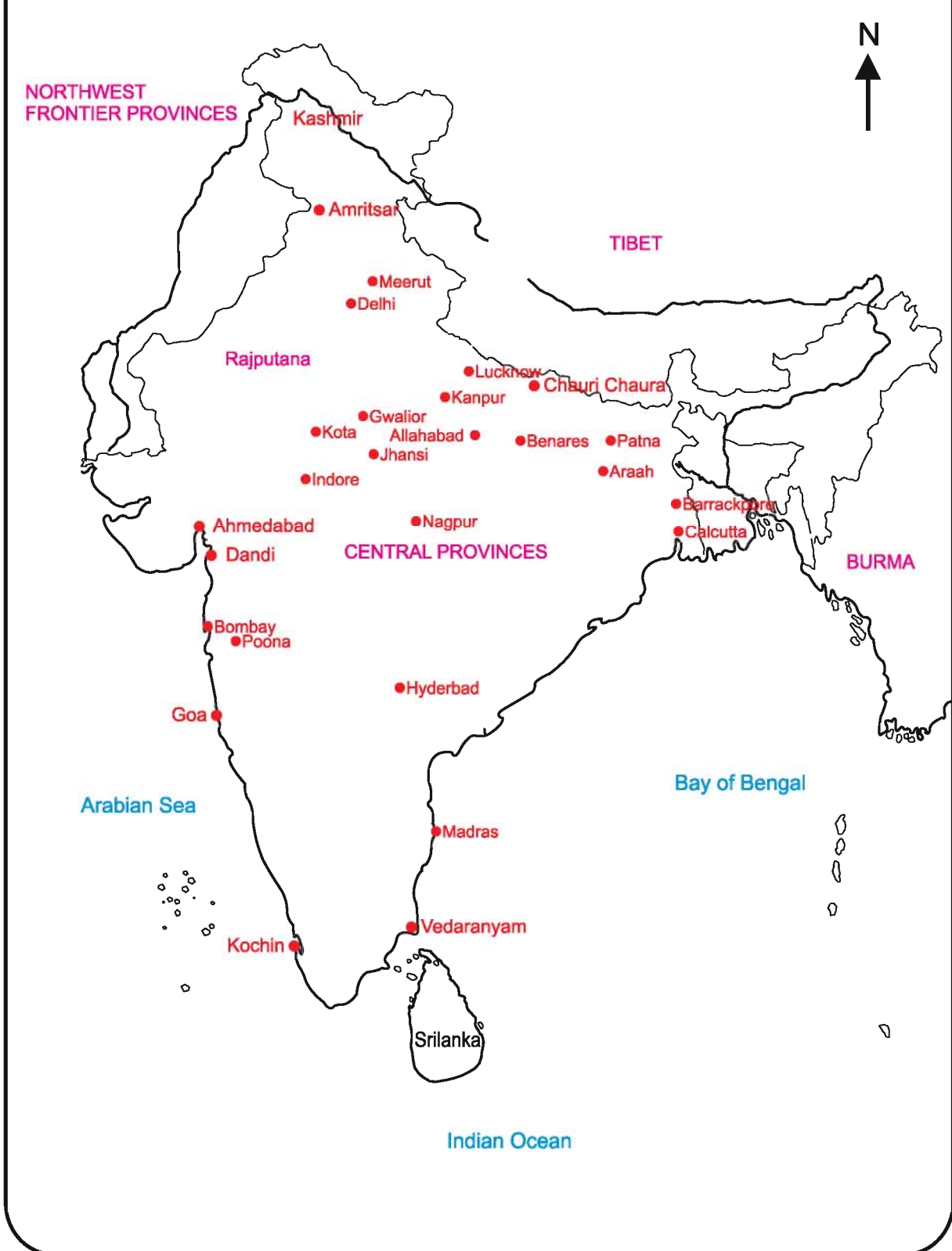
Jallian Wala Bagh-Amritsar

Khilafat Movement 1919

The Muslims of India had their grievances against the British. The first World War ended with the defeat of Germany along with the allies including Turkey. The Ottoman Empire under the Turkish Sultan was broken up and the territories were shared by Britain and France. The Muslims in India protested against the humiliation of the Turkish Caliph, who was also their religious head. The Ali brothers – Mohammed Ali and Shaukat Ali and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad organized a mass movement of the Muslims known as the Khilafat Movement.

Gandhiji whole heartedly supported the Khilafat cause, as he felt that the Indian Muslims were genuinely aggrieved over the wrong done to Turkey. In the Khilafat Movement Gandhiji saw an opportunity of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Centres of Nationalist Movement



EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The Unification of the country was brought by the British
a) Imperialism b) Politics c) Conquests d) Negotiations
2. The language of the educated Indians was _____.
a) French b) English c) Hindi d) Bengali
3. The religious and social reformers prepared the ground for the rise of
a) Nationalism b) Revolution c) Mutiny d) Rebellion
4. The policies of the moderates were described by the Extremist as
a) Political mendicancy b) Subsidiaries
c) Mandatories d) Open door policy
5. Open split in the Congress occurred in the sessions held at
a) Surat b) Lahore c) Tripura d) Madras
6. The Minto – Morley reforms introduced separate electorate for the
a) Hindus b) Muslims c) Sikhs d) Christians
7. Home Rule League in Bombay was formed by
a) Nehru b) Mrs. Annie Besant c) Tilak d) Bharathiar

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Iswar Chandra Vidhya Sagar | Patriotic writer |
| 2. Subramania Bharathi | 'Of one's own country |
| 3. Swadeshi | Bala Gangadhar Tilak |
| 4. New India | Religious and Social Reformer |
| 5. Kesari | Mrs. Annie Besant |
| | Young India |
| | Bipin Chandra Pal |

III) Answer the following in brief.

1. How did Indian press and literature paved the way for the rise of nationalist movement?
2. What were the aims of Indians National Congress?
3. Name some of the important moderate leaders.
4. Write a note on the formation of the Muslim League?

5. Mention the importance of Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress in 1916.

IV) Answer all the questions given under each caption.

1. Factors leading to the rise of Nationalist Movement.
 - a) How did the national leaders inspire the people?
 - b) When was the Vernacular Press Act passed?
 - c) What was the policy of the British?
 - d) How did the British consider the Indians?
2. The Indian National Congress
 - a) When was the Indian National Congress founded?
 - b) On whose advice was it founded?
 - c) Where was the first session of the congress held? Who was the chair person?
 - d) Name some of the leaders who attended the first session of the Congress.
3. Extremists.
 - a) Name the extremists leaders.
 - b) What did Tilak declare?
 - c) Name the festivals revived by Tilak.
 - d) What was the desire of the militant nationalists?
4. Jallian Wala Bagh Tragedy.
 - a) Who were the prominent leaders arrested?
 - b) Where did the people gather?
 - c) Who was the British Military commander of Amritsar?
 - d) What did Rabindranath Tagore do?

V) Answer the following in a paragraph.

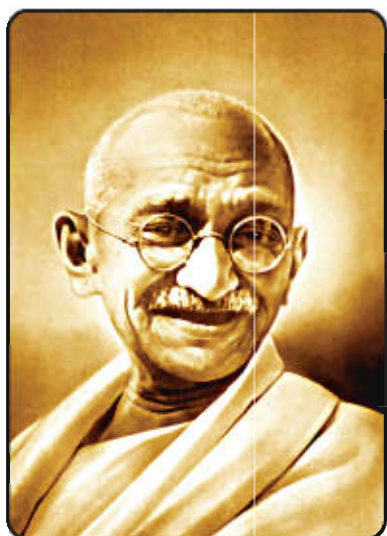
1. Write any five factors that promoted the rise of Nationalist Movement.
2. Write a paragraph on Partition of Bengal.

VI) Draw a Time Line chart for the following events.

- a) Formation of Indian National Congress
- b) Surat split
- c) Partition of Bengal
- d) Minto – Morley Reforms
- e) Lucknow Pact
- f) August Declaration
- g) Home Rule Movement
- h) Montague – Chelmsford Reforms

12. Freedom Movement in India - Phase - II Gandhian Era A.D.1920 - A.D.1947

In 1920, B.G. Tilak died. Gandhiji became the leader of the congress. The second phase of our freedom movement saw a new beginning and awakening among the people of India. The advent of Gandhiji to Indian politics brought a great enthusiasm and pride among the people. Gandhiji, who is known as "**Father of our Nation**" advocated a new technique in our freedom struggle called "**Sathyagraha**", a movement based on Truth and Non-violence.



Mahatma Gandhi

Non-Co-operation Movement - 1920-1922

In order to show their opposition for the Rowlatt Act, Jallian Wala Bagh Massacre and Montague Chelmsford Reforms, Gandhi decided to start non-co-operation movement at Calcutta Conference. The Movement was started in 1920. The movement was observed in three stages. Firstly, Indians who received titles and honours from the British renounced them in protest. Secondly, there were large scale demonstrations including

hartals. All government institutions including schools, colleges, offices and legislatures were boycotted. Important leaders were arrested and imprisoned.

The most important and final stage of the movement was non-payment of taxes. The congress session held in 1921 at Ahmedabad called upon the people not to pay taxes to the Government till their demands were met. The non-co-operation movement was in its full swing, hartals and lock-out were all over the country.

The Chauri Chaura Incident -1922

When the Non co-operation movement was in full swing, Gandhiji advised his followers not to involve in violence. But at Chauri Chaura (Gorakhpur) in Uttar Pradesh, On February 5, 1922 a procession of 1000 peasants was organized. The police fired at the peasants. In retaliation the angry peasants attacked and burnt the police station killing 22 police men. Gandhiji was upset and suspended the Non Co-operation movement immediately but very soon Gandhi was arrested, the activities of the national movement were suspended for some years. During this period, Gandhiji worked for Hindu Muslim Unity, removal of untouchability and uplift of women.

The Swarajya Party 1923

In order to lead the National Movement a section of the nationalist leaders like C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swarajya Party in 1923. Instead of boycotting the Assemblies, these leaders wanted to oppose the British Government from within the

Legislature. It passed a resolution demanding the establishment of a responsible Government in India. It also appealed for a Round Table Conference to consider their demands and needs. But with the death of C.R.Das in 1925 this party became actionless and then it was dissolved.

Simon Commission -1927-1928

The British Government appointed a seven member Commission under the leadership of Sir John Simon to enquire into the working of the Act of 1919 and to suggest further measures to improve Indian administration. All the members of this commission were English men. It did not have any Indian member. The fact that no Indian was included to review the conditions and plans for the future of their own country was an insult to the Indians. There were wide spread protests all over the country. When Simon came to India in 1928 he was met with Black Flag demonstrations and placards carrying the words, "Go Back Simon".



Simon commission - Protest

The leaders and the people were lathi charged. Lala Lajpat Rai "The Lion of Punjab" who led a demonstration against the Simon Commission at Lahore, died out of police lathi charge. Bhagat Singh and

other revolutionaries sought to avenge his death.

The Lahore Congress -1929

The Congress met at Lahore under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1929. It declared Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence for India as its goal. At mid night on 31, December 1929, the tri colour flag was unfurled on the bank of river Ravi amidst the Slogans **Vande Mataram**. Consequently, January 26, 1930, was celebrated as Independence Day all over the country. The Indian Constitution was formally adopted on January 26 1950 to make this day memorable in our history. This day is now celebrated as Republic Day.

Civil Dis-obedience Movement or The Salt Satyagraha of 1930



Dandi March

In order to achieve complete Independence for India, Gandhi started civil dis-obedience movement in 1930. The British Government levied tax on common salt used by millions of people. It hit the poor hard. The Civil Disobedience Movement was started on 12th March, 1930. Gandhiji and 78 chosen followers including Sarojini Naidu left Sabarmathi Ashram in Ahmadabad to Dandi, a village on the Gujarat Sea Coast to break the Salt laws. It covered nearly a distance of 400kms. This march is popularly known as 'Dandi March'.

Gandhiji and thousands of Indians who had joined him during the course of the March, reached Dandi on 6th April, 1930. The slogan "**Vande Matharam**" echoed everywhere. Gandhiji broke the salt laws on the same day by preparing salt from sea water.

In Tamil Nadu C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) organized a march from Trichy to Vedaranyam on Tanjore Coast to break the salt laws.

Round Table Conferences 1930 -32 The First Round Table Conference 1930

The British could not suppress the Civil Disobedience Movement. In order to solve the political dead lock, the British called the First Round Table Conference at London in 1930. It was not attended by the congress, since the civil dis-obedience movement was going on in full swing. It ended in failure. The failure of the first round table conference made the British to send Lord Irwin to negotiate with Gandhiji. An understanding was reached between Gandhi and Lord Irwin.

Gandhi-Irwin Pact-1931

As a result in 1931, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed. According to this pact, the Civil Disobedience movement was suspended and the Congress decided to attend the next round table conference on the condition of release of all political prisoners and withdrawal of the Salt Law.

The Second Round Table Conference -1931

The second Round Table conference was held in London in 1931. As per the Gandhi – Irwin pact, Gandhiji attended the Second Round Table Conference in England. As no

decision could be reached regarding the communal question and constitutional changes, Gandhiji returned to India without any settlement. When he landed in India, he was arrested and the congress was banned. The Civil Disobedience Movement was once again revived.



Second Round Table

The Communal Award and Poona Pact of 1932

In 1932, when Gandhiji was in jail, the British Prime Minister Ramsay Mc. Donald announced a scheme known as the "**Communal Award**". It provided separate electorates for the minorities and the Depressed classes. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar the leader of the depressed classes accepted it. Gandhiji protested against this and went on a fast unto death. His fast ended with the signing of an agreement known as Poona Pact in 1932 by which the depressed communities agreed to have joint electorates with adequate representation. In this way the device of British Government to separate Depressed classes from the Hindus had failed.

Third Round Table Conference - 1932

In November 1932, the Third Round Table conference was held in

London . It ended in failure without the participation of the congress leaders.

The Government of India Act 1935

On the basis of the Simon Commission report and the proposals of the three round Table Conferences, the government act of India 1935 was passed. It introduced the following changes. This act (1) introduced provincial autonomy, (2) Abolished dyarchy in the provinces, (3) Established Federal Government at the Centre, (4) Provided for the establishment of a federal court to decide the conflicts between the provinces and the centre and (5) Provided for the establishment of a **Federal Reserve Bank**.

The Second World War 1939 – 1945

According to the government of India Act of 1935, provincial elections were held in 1937. Congress won in seven provinces out of eleven. The administration of the Congress in the provinces was highly successful and it implemented many progressive policies. The work was going on smoothly until the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939. India was dragged into the war without her consent. The congress, ofcourse, condemned the aggression of the Axis countries and demanded the establishment of a National Government in India. When there was no satisfactory reply from the British, the Congress ministries resigned in 1939. When the congress ministry resigned, Mohamad Ali Jinnah, the leader of Muslim League became so much overjoyed and he celebrated this as '**the day of deliverance**' on 22 December 1939. After this he began to preach that the Hindus and the Muslims were not one but the two separate nations.

Demand for Pakistan -1940

In March 1940, at the Lahore session of the Muslim League, the demand for a separate nation of Pakistan was made. Muhammad Ali Jinnah put forth the "**Two Nation Theory**", that is, two different Nations namely India and Pakistan for the Hindus and Muslims respectively. He addressed that the Muslims wanted a separate home-land styled as Pakistan. It comprised of those provinces where the Muslims were in majority.

The August Offer -1940

The British Viceroy Linlithgow was responsible for involving Indians in the Second World War. He made some offer to satisfy the congress. Dominion Status for India, after the war, was promised. It was promised that a committee would be set up for framing the Indian Constitution. And an Indian would be appointed in the War Council of the Viceroy. These offers were made in the month of August 1940. So it is called the August Offer. The congress totally rejected it.

Cripp's Mission -1942

During the second World War, Japan joined the war against Britain. In order to get India's support, the British government decided to solve the political deadlock in India. So in March 1942, **Sir Stafford Cripps** was sent to India to negotiate with Indian leaders. Cripps offered Indians Dominion Status after the Second World War and allowed them to frame a new constitution. But he did not mention any thing about giving independence to India. Gandhiji rejected the assurance and called it as a **post - dated cheque on a crushing bank**. The cripp's mission ended in failure.

Quit India Movement -1942

The failure of Cripps Mission brought about a change in Gandhi's attitude. He felt that non-violent methods so far followed did not yield the desired effect. Therefore he asked for the complete withdrawal of the British from India.

During the second world war, Japan got victory over victory. The Congress leaders felt that the presence of English in India would naturally invite Japan to invade India. So the Congress Working Committee passed a resolution on 8 August, 1942. demanding the immediate withdrawal of the British from India. The historic Quit India resolution was passed at Bombay. Gandhiji's Memorable speech. "I am not going to be satisfied with anything short of complete freedom. We shall do or die. We shall either free India or die in the attempt." It was indeed a clarion call for unarmed revolt on a mass scale.

On the very next day Gandhi, Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad and other prominent leaders of the Congress were arrested. Due to lack of proper leadership violent riots took place everywhere.

The Second World War came to an end in 1945. After the war the Labour Party under Clement Atlee came to power in England. He was the supporter of Indian freedom struggle. He became the Prime Minister of England. He withdrew all the prohibitory orders imposed on the Congress by the British. Atlee deputed a mission to find a solution for India's problems.

Subash Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army (I.N.A) 1942

Subash Chandra Bose popularly

known as **Netaji** was one of the greatest patriots. He joined the Indian National Congress in 1927. He worked with **Jawaharlal Nehru**. Netaji was the source of inspiration for the youth and the masses. He made several youth to join the national movement. He was elected as the President of the Indian National Congress in 1938. He started the **Forward Bloc Party** in 1939. He toured many countries and earned their sympathy for India. He was kept under house arrest for some time. Disguised as an Afghan, he escaped from India and reached Germany. He met Hitler, and sought his help.



Subash Chandra Bose

Then he went to Burma in 1942. Burma had been then occupied by the Japanese. The Japanese had captured a large number of Indian prisoners who served under the British. More than 20,000 released by the Japanese. In collaboration with Japanese government, Subash Chandra Bose formed the Indian National Army of Indians. In 1943 Subash went to Singapore. There the Presidentship of the Indian

Independence League was handed over to Subash by **Rash Behari Bose**.

Subash became the Supreme commander of the **INA** or **Azad Hind Fauj**. From then onwards, Subash Chandra Bose was popularly called Netaji. Netaji means the leader. A women's regiment named after the Rani of Jhansi was organized under the captaincy of **Lakshmi** from Tamilnadu. The INA gave a tough fight against the British and played a great role in the freedom struggle of India.

Netaji's slogan '**Jai Hind**' echoed through out India and it became the popular form of salutation. '**Delhi Chalo**' was another famous slogan of Bose.

In 1945 Japan was forced to surrender. Indian soliders were arrested. Netaji hurried back to Tokyo from Bangkok. It is believed that Bose was killed in an aircrash on the way.

The Cabinet Misslon (1946)

In March 1946, the cabinet mission under **Pethick Lawrence**, **A.V.Alexander** and **Sir Stafford Cripps** visited India to negotiate with Indian leaders about the transfer of power. The committee recommended Federal Government. A Constituent Assembly should be elected to draw up the future constitution of India. Till the Constitution was ready, an Interim Government of all the parties should be set up at the Centre.

The Interim Government

An Interim Government was set up at the centre under the leadership of Nehru. Nehru sought the help from Jinnah to form interim government. But Jinnah refused to Co-operate with Nehru. He became adamant in his



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

demand of Pakistan. Hence partition of India became inevitable.

The Mount Battern Plan 1947

In 1947 Lord Mount Battern became the Governor General of India. He was the last British Governor General. He tried to resolve the political deadlock of our country. So he made an important announcement on June 3rd 1947. It was called as Mount Battern Plan or June 3rd Plan.



Lord Mount Battern

According to this plan India had to be divided into two independent countries namely Indian Union and the Pakistan Union. The Princely States were given the option to join either of the two new nations or to remain independent. Both the Congress and the Muslim League accepted this plan.

The Indian Independence Act of 1947

On the basis of the Mount Batten plan, the British Government passed the Indian Independence Act in July 1947.

India was partitioned in 1947. Powers were transferred to the two states, India and Pakistan. The new State Pakistan comprised of West Punjab, Sind, North West Frontier Province and East Bengal and Sylhet district of Assam. These provinces had majority Muslim population. All the remaining provinces remained with the Indian Dominion.

India became free on 15 August 1947. Tricolour Indian flag was hoisted in the place of British Union Jack on the Historic Red Fort at Delhi. Lord Mount Batten became the first Governor – General of free India and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister. Later C.Rajagopalachariar became the first and last Indian Governor – General of free India.

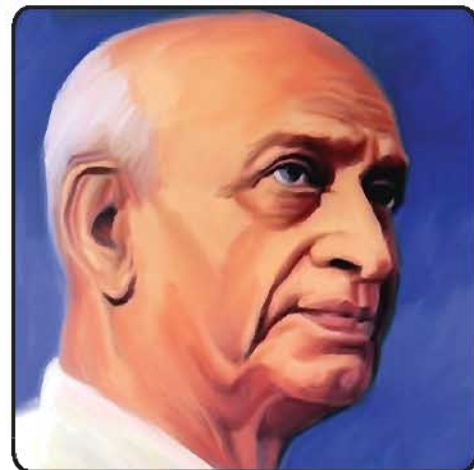
We are greatly indebted to many national leaders who sacrificed their life for the freedom of our country, but, there is none that can be compared with Mahatma Gandhi. The announcement about the partition led to riots in many places. Gandhiji tried his best to maintain peace and unity among the Hindus and Muslims. When he was assassinated on January 30, 1948, Jawaharlal Nehru remarked, 'The Light has gone out of our lives and there is darkness everywhere.'

The Integration of the princely states

The Integration of Indian states was the greatest achievement of

Patel. On the eve of Indian Independence there were nearly 565 princely States in India. They were ruled by the native Nawabs, kings and Nizams. The task of unifying them was undertaken by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Patel invited them to join the Indian union. Many responded promptly to his appeal. About 562 princely states were merged with the Indian union. But states like Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagath were reluctant to join.

Patel, by his diplomacy and stern actions integrated them with Indian union and earned the name, the Iron man of India or "Bismarck of India".



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Accession of French possessions 1954

With the consent of the French Government, Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe, Yanam and Chandranagore became the parts of the Indian Union in 1954.

Accession of the Portuguese possessions 1961

Goa, Diu and Daman were the Portuguese settlements in India. The people of these places wanted to merge with India. So the Government of India had to resort to military action

Partition of India in 1947



over these areas in 1961. They became finally a part of the Indian Union.

Building New India

The Constituent Assembly had set itself the task of preparing a new constitution for free India. The Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of

Dr.B.R. Ambedhkar completed the work in November, 1949. The constitution of India came in to force on January 26, 1950, when India became a Republic. **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** became the first President of independent India.

Time Line Chart

- 1885 - Birth of Indian National Congress
- 1890 -
- 1895 -
- 1900 -
- 1905 - Partition of Bengal, Swadeshi Movement
- 1906 - Birth of Muslim League
- 1907 - Surat Split
- 1908 -
- 1909 - Minto - Morley Reforms
- 1910 -
- 1911 - Cancellation of Bengal Partition
- 1912 -
- 1913 -
- 1914 - Out break of First World War
- 1915 -
- 1916 - Home Rule Movement, Lucknow pact
- 1917 - August Declaration
- 1918 - End of First World War
- 1919 - Montague - Chemsford Reforms, Rowlatt Act, Jalian Walabagh Massacre
- 1920 - Non-Co-operation Movement
- 1921 -
- 1922 - Chauri Chaura Incident, Suspension of Non-Co-operation Movement

- 1923 -
- 1924 -
- 1925 -
- 1926 -
- 1927 - Formation of Simon Commission
- 1928 - Arrival of Simon Commission
- 1929 - Lahore Congress
- 1930 - Salt Satyagraha, First Round Table Conference
- 1931 - Gandhi - Irwin Pact, Second Round Table Conference
- 1932 - Communal Award, Poona Pact, Third Round Table Conference
- 1934 -
- 1935 - Government of India Act
- 1936 -
- 1937 -
- 1938 -
- 1939 - Beginning of Second World War
- 1940 - Demand for Pakistan, August offer
- 1941 -
- 1942 - Arrival of Cripp's Mission, Quit India Movement
- 1943 -
- 1944 -
- 1945 -
- 1946 - Arrival of Cabinet Mission
- 1947 - Mount Battern Plan, Indian Independence Act
- 1948 - Assassination of Gandhi
- 1949 -
- 1950 - Indian Constitution came into force - India became Republic

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

- Gandhiji advocated a new technique in our freedom struggle .
a) Sathyagraha b) Gasnost c) Long March d) Violence
- C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the _____ party.
a) Khadar b) DMK c) Swaraj d) Akalidal
- The Indian Constitution was formally adopted on
a) January 26, 1950 b) February 26, 1950 c) August 26, 1950
d) March 26, 1950
- In 1932, the British Government announced a scheme known as
a) Mid –day Meals b) Open University c) Adult Education
d) Communal Award
- The British Viceroy responsible for involving Indians in The Second World War was
a) Canning b) Dalhousie c) Linlithgow d) Litton
- To form the interim Government Nehru sought the help of
a) Abul Kalam Azad b) Jinnah c) Salimullahkhan
d) Khan Abdul Ghaffarkhan
- First and last Indian Governor General of India is
a) Lord Mount Battern b) Nehru c) C. Rajagopalachari
d) Kamaraj
- The task of unifying Indian states was undertaken by
a) Dr. B.R.Ambedkhar b) Rajendraprasad c) Rajaji
d) Sardar Vallabhbai Patel
- First President of India is
a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad b) Gandhiji c) Dr. Radhakrishnan
d) Sathyamoorthy

II) Match the following.

A)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | Dutch territories |
| 2. Pondicherry | Drafling committee |
| 3. Goa | First Governor general of free India |
| 4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar | Bismarck of India |
| 5. Lord Mount Batten | Portuguess Possession |
| | French Possession |
| | British territories |

B)

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Motilal Nehru | Uttar Pradesh |
| 2. Chauri Chaura | Swarajya Party |
| 3. Lion of Punjab | Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan |
| 4. Communal Award | Lala Lajpat Rai |
| 5. Frontier Gandhi | Ramsay Mac Donald |
| | Bhagat Singh |
| | Muslim League |

III) Answer the following in brief.

1. What are the changes introduced by the Government of India Act of 1935.
2. What is the importance of the Lahore session of the Muslim League
3. What was the resolution passed in the Lahore session of the Congress in 1929?
4. Write a short note on the Cabinet Mission.
5. Name the states comprised of Pakistan.

IV) Answer all the questions given under each caption.

1. Simon Commission.
 - a) Why was Simon Commission appointed?
 - b) Why was it an insult to the Indians?
 - c) How was Simon Commission greeted?
 - d) Name the Indian leader who died during the Simon Commission agitation.

2. The August Offer

- a) When was the August offer announced?
- b) What was promised for India after Second World War?
- c) Why was the committee set up?
- d) Who would be appointed in the war council of the Viceroy?

3. The Mount Battern Plan

- a) Who became the Governor General of India in 1947?
- b) Who was the last British Governor General?
- c) What was Mount Battern Plan?
- d) What was the reaction of the Congress and Muslim League?

V) Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. Explain the stages of Non-Co-operation Movement of 1920 -22. Why was it suspended?
2. Write a short note on Salt Sathyagraha.
3. What is the importance of Three Round Table Conferences?
4. Write a paragraph on Quit India Movement.
5. Write about the role of Subash Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army in our freedom struggle.

VI) Draw a time line chart from 1930 -1950.

VII) Activity.

Mark the following on the given outline map of India.

- 1) a) Amritsar b) Lahore c) Lucknow d) Chauri chaura
e) Surat f) Dandi g) Tuticorin h) Vedaranyam
i) Chennai j) Poona
- 2) a) Portuguese territories-Diu, Daman, Goa
b) French territories- Pondichery, Karaikal, Yanam, Mahe
c) West Pakistan d) East Pakistan e) Hyderabad
f) Junagath g) Kashmir

13. Role of Tamil Nadu in the Freedom Movement

Tamil Nadu played a remarkable part in the struggle for freedom in India. The great leaders like Puli Thevar, Kattabomman, Maruthu brothers, Velu Thambi played major role in the revolt. They were all noted for their patriotism, courage, self respect and sacrifice. During the British rule, the great leaders, poets and the Social reformers like G . S u b r a m a n i a l y e r , V.O.Chidambaram Pillai, Subramanya Bharathi, C.Rajagopalachari, Periyar E.V.Ramasamy, Thiruppur Kumaran, K.Kamaraj and many others had contributed a lot towards the success of our freedom struggle.

Vellore Mutiny (1806)

The British administration prohibited the Hindu soldiers from smearing religious marks on their foreheads and ordered the Muslims to shave their beard and trim their moustache. This created a strong resentment among the soldiers. They were also instigated by the sons of Tipu Sultan, to revolt against the British.

It was on July 9, 1806, one of Tipu Sultan's daughter was to be married in Vellore. The revolting soldiers gathered at the fort under the pretext of attending the wedding. Two hours after the midnight, on July 10, the soldiers surrounded the fort and killed most of the Europeans and unfurled the flag of the Tipu over the fort. Tipu's second son Fateh Hyder was declared as the ruler. However, the British crushed the revolt.

Madras Mahajana Sabha

The first organisation in the Madras Presidency to agitate for the rights of people was the **Madras Native**

Association. It was established by Harley, Lakshminarasu Chetty and Srinivasa Pillai in 1852. The Association criticized the policies of the East India Company. In 1884, the Madras Native Association was merged with the Madras Mahajana Sabha established by S. Ramaswami Mudhaliar, P.Anandacharlu and R.Rangaiya Naidu. The Sabha functioned at the office of '**The Hindu**', Ellis Road Junction, Mount road.

D.Rangaiah Naidu was elected first President of the Sabha. The Sabha adopted a moderate policy in its early days. However, its aims and the objectives were considered seditious. In Dec 1895, on his visit to Madras, the Viceroy of India, Lord Elgin refused to receive the welcome address from the Madras Mahajana Sabha.

Madras Mahajana Sabha was considered to be a unique one that paved the way for our national freedom. The Sabha voiced out the fundamental rights of our countrymen. It had developed very close relationship with the Indian National Congress since 1920 onwards. Consequently in 1930, the Sabha organized the Salt Satyagraha movement on April 22nd in Madras George town, Esplanade, the High court and beach areas. The members were attacked savagely by the British Police. As the Sabha insisted on a legal enquiry about the injustice done towards the participants of the Sathyagraha, a three-men commission under the leadership of Justice T. R. Ramachandra Iyer has

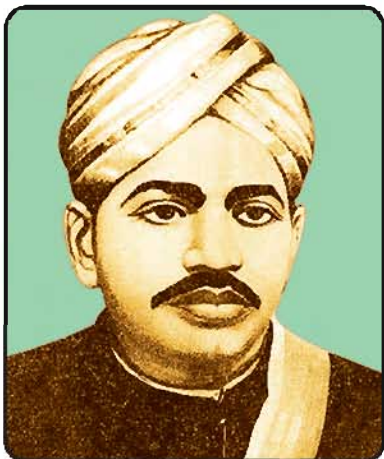
enquired thirty people and submitted its report to the government.

When the British Government banned the Congress party, Madras Mahajana Sabha conducted numerous exhibitions to instigate the patriotic feelings in the hearts of our countrymen such as All India Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Exhibition.

The father of our nation- Mahatma Gandhiji had delivered a speech at the meeting of Mahajana Sabha on Oct 24th 1896. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also had participated in the golden Jubilee celebrations of the Sabha.

V.O. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI

V.O Chidambaram Pillai is remembered by the Tamils as **Sekkilutta Semmal, Kappalotiya Tamizhan**. He was born in Ottapidaram on September 5, 1872. He started his career as a lawyer at Tirunelveli.



V.O. Chidambaram Pillai

He encouraged the formation of Trade Guilds and Worker's Association. He was the founder of the **Swadesi Dharma Sanga Weaving Association** and **Swadesi Co-operative Stores** at Tuticorin. He formed the **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company** and ran the service between Tuticorin and

Colombo. The Partition of Bengal in 1905 had drawn him into politics. He organized Coral mill Strike in the town near the sea shore that resulted in the increase of workers' wages and reduction of working hours. In 1907, he attended the Congress sessions held at Surat; where the Congress split into Moderates and Extremists. He followed the militant leader Bala Gangadhar Tilak and preached his philosophy. Charged with sedition, he was sentenced to forty years of imprisonment. He was used as a bullock in pulling the oil press (Chekku). His right leg was chained.

SUBRAMANIYA SIVA

Subramaniya Siva was born in Vathalagundu in Dindugal district. He was a freedom fighter and a creative writer. He was arrested many times between 1908 and 1922 for his anti-imperialist activities. While serving his last prison term, he was afflicted by leprosy and was ordered to be shifted to Salem jail. When Siva was unable to walk due to the severity of disease, the British Government enacted a law for Siva, stating that leprosy patient should not travel by rail. As a result of this, Subramaniya Siva travelled the whole length of Madras province on foot though his whole body was covered with sores. Then he eventually died of the disease on 23rd July 1925.

SUBRAMANYA BHARATHIYAR

Subramaniya Bharathi was born on Dec. 11, 1882 at Ettayapuram in Tirunelveli District. He worked as Tamil Teacher in 1904 at Madurai. He also served as Assistant Editor of Swadeshimithran in 1904. In 1907 Bharathi participated in the Surat Conference, supported the demand for Swaraj along with Tilak and Aurobindo.

In April 1907, he became the editor of the Tamil weekly '**India**'. At the same time he also edited the English newspaper '**Bala Bharatham**'.



Subramaniya Bharathiyar

In Madras, in 1908, he organized a huge public meeting to celebrate '**Swaraj Day**'. His poems '**Vande Matharam**', '**Enthaiyum thayum**', **Jaya Bharatham** were printed and distributed free to the Tamil people.

In 1908, he gave evidence in the case which had been instituted by the British against '**Kappalotiya Thamizhan**', V.O. Chidambaram Pillai. In the same year, the proprietor of '**India**' was arrested in Madras. Faced with the prospect of arrest, Bharathi escaped to Pondicherry which was under the French rule. From there he edited and published the dailies, weekly and monthly. But the British banned them in India in 1909.

After the World War I, Bharathi entered British India near Cuddalore in November 1918. He was arrested and released after three weeks in custody. Those were the years of hardship and poverty. Bharathi resumed editorship of Swadeshamithran in Madras. He passed away on September 11, 1921

Today, more than 90 years later, Subramanya Bharathi stands an undying symbol not only of a vibrant Tamil nationalism but also of the unity that is India.

VANCHINATHAN

Vanchinathan was under the service of the State of Travancore. The activities of the extremists greatly alarmed the British. So the collector Ashe, shot down and killed four persons in Thirunelveli. So Vanchinathan wanted to take revenge against the Collector. He secretly went to Maniyachi Railway Station and shot dead Ashe on 17th June 1911, and he himself committed suicide. A letter was found in his pocket describing that the act of murder of collector Ashe was the first rehearsal to assassinate King George V who was expected to Madras.

THIRUPPUR KUMARAN



Thiruppur Kumaran

Tiruppur Kumaran (1904-1932) was born in Chennimalai, Erode District in Tamil Nadu. He was a great revolutionary. He participated in the march against the ban on the national flag and he died from injuries sustained from a police assault. Kumaran died

holding the flag of the Indian Nationalists. Kumaran is revered as a martyr in Tamil Nadu, as is known by the epithet Kodi Kaththa Kumaran. The government has erected his statue in a park near the railway station in Tiruppur.

S. SATYAMURTHI

Satyamurti was an Indian Politician and patriot. He was the political mentor of K.Kamaraj. Rajagopalachari nominated Satyamurti to succeed him as the President of the Indian National Congress in Tamil Nadu in 1930. He served as Mayor of Madras in 1939, leading a campaign to restore public education, improved water supply and improve the life of the citizens.



S.Sathyamurti

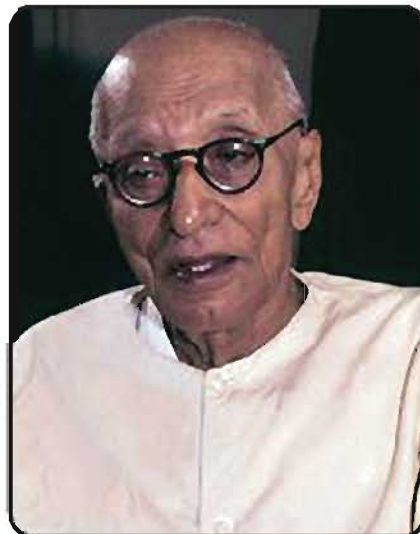
S.Sathyamurti was born in Tirumayyam, Madras presidency on August 19, 1887. He started practising as an advocate prior to his initiation in the National Movement. He plunged into politics at an early age and eventually emerging as one of the foremost leaders of the Indian National Congress. In 1919, the Congress selected him as its representative to the Joint parliamentary committee to

protest the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and the Rowlatt Act.

When Sathyamurti became the Mayor of Madras in 1939, the city was in the grip of an acute water scarcity and it was left to him to impress upon the British Governor for building Reservoir in Poondi about 50 Kms west of the city to augment the water supply position. The reservoir was commissioned by Kamaraj and named it as Satyamurti Sahar. To honour this great man, the Headquarters of the Tamilnadu Congress Committee was named after him as, **Satyamurti Bhavan**.

He participated in the Swadeshi Movement and Quit India Movement and imprisoned for several times. He was a highly regarded politician of rare abilities, who had dedicated his life to bring freedom and justice to the people. He passed away on 28th March 1943.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI



C. Rajagopalachari

C. Rajaji was born on December 10th 1878 at Thovarappalli. He became a lawyer at Salem in 1898. Rajagopalachari joined the Indian

National Congress and participated in the Calcutta session in 1906. He became the staunch follower of Gandhiji. He participated in the Surat session. In 1930, he broke the salt laws at Vedaranyam.

He started his March to Vedaranyam from Thiruchirappalli with hundreds of volunteers to break Salt laws. He won the 1937 Provincial elections and became the Chief Minister of Madras Presidency. During his administration he introduced Prohibition, passed several laws to uplift Adi Dravidar and other depressed classes. He also made Hindi as compulsory subject but it was opposed by Periyar EVR. He resigned his Chief Ministership in 1939 in protest against the use of Indian men and materials in the second world war by the British Government without their concern.

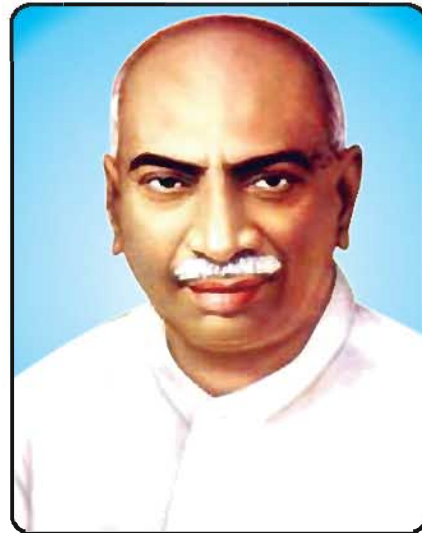
He became the first Indian Governor General of free India. In 1952 he formed the ministry in Tamilnadu. During that time he introduced '**Kula Kalvi Thittam**'. But it was opposed by Kamaraj and Periyar EVR and at last Rajaji resigned from Chief Ministership in 1954. Later he resigned from Congress and founded Swatandra party in 1959. Rajaji wrote many books. He wrote Sakkravarthi Thirumagal, Vyassar Virundu and commentaries on Gita and Upanisad. In 1955, he was awarded '**Bharat Ratna**'. He died on Dec. 25, 1972. He was often referred as '**Chanakya**' for his diplomatic skills.

K. KAMARAJ

Kamaraj was born on July 15th, 1903 at Virudupatti near Virudhunagar. He was one of the greatest freedom fighters of Tamil Nadu. He entered into the freedom movement of India by

taking part in Vaikam Sathyagraha in 1924. He enrolled himself as a full time worker of the Congress party in 1929.

When Gandhiji announced Salt Sathyagraha he participated in the Vedaranyam march along with C.Rajagopalachari in 1930. He was arrested and imprisoned for two years in Alipore jail. As a result of Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931 he was released.



K.Kamarajar

In 1940, he went to Wardha to meet Gandhiji to get approval for the list of Sathyagrahis. But he was arrested and sent to Vellore jail. Because of his active participation in Quit India Movement in 1942 he was arrested and sentenced to three years in the Amaravathi prison. He hoisted the Indian National flag in Sathyamoorthy's house in 1947.

He served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for nine years and introduced various welfare measures like opening of new schools, free education, mid-day meals scheme, construction of dams and canals to improve agriculture, and launching of new industries in Tamil Nadu. He played a significant role in the National politics also. He was called as '**King**

Maker, as he made Lal Bahadur Sastri as the Prime Minister of India in 1964 and Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1966 after the death of Sastri. He died on October 2nd 1975. Kamaraj was famous for his policy known as '**K' Plan**. He was

affectionately called by the people as '**Perum Thalaivar**' means '**Great Leader**'.

Thus Tamil Nadu played a vital role in the freedom struggle of our Country.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer

1. Indian soliders were instigated by the sons of
a) HyderAli b) Tipu Sultan c) Shivaji d) Shajahan
2. The first organization in the Madras Presidency to agitate for the rights of people was the
a) Indian National Congress b) Muslim League c) Swarajya Party
d) Madras Native Association
3. The first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha was
a) P. Rangaiah Naidu b) Rajaji c) Kamaraj d) Bharathiar
4. At Vedaranyam, the Salt law was broken by
a) T.S.Rajan b) Bakthavachalam c) Rajagopalachari d) V.O.C
5. In 1908, Bharathiar organized a huge public meeting to celebrate
a) Swaraj day b) Birth day c) Republic day d) Service day
6. Faced with the prospectus of arrest by the British, Bharathi escaped to
a) Chennai b) Bangalore c) Hyderabad d) Pondicherry
7. The Head quarters of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee is named as
a) Raj Bhavan b) Rashtra pathi Bhavan
c) Sathyamurthi Bhavan d) Vidhan Sabha
8. In 1940, Kamaraj went to Wardha to meet
a) Nehru b) Gandhiji c) Tilak d) Jinnah
9. Kamaraj served as the Chief Minister of TamilNadu for
a) 9 years b) 8 years c) 10 years d) 7 years
10. Kamaraj was famous for his policy
a) 'S' plan b) 'L' plan c) 'K' plan d) 'J' plan

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Swadeshi Exhibition | Sepoy mutiny |
| 2. Chanakya | Kamaraj |
| 3. King maker | Poondi Reservoir |
| 4. Sathya murthi | Vellore Mutiny |
| 5. Fateh Hyder | Rajaji |
| | Periyar E.V.R |
| | Madras Mahajana Sabha |

III) Answer the following in brief.

1. Write a brief note on Vellore Mutiny.
2. What do you know about Thiruppur Kumaran?
3. Write a note about Subramania Siva.
4. Give an account on Vanchinathan's role in the struggle for freedom.
4. Name the papers edited by Subramania Bharthiar in 1907.
5. Mention some of the poems of Subramania Bharathiar.
6. What was Sathyamurthi's Service as a Mayor?
7. Write a note on the welfare measures taken by Kamaraj?
8. Why was Kamaraj called as "King Maker"?

IV. Answer all the questions given under each caption.

1. C. Rajagopalachariyar
 - a) When and where was he born?
 - b) Why did he resign his Chief Ministership in 1939?
 - c) What did he introduce during his second term?
 - d) Why was he often referred as "Chanakya"?
2. K. Kamaraj
 - a) How did he enter into politics?
 - b) Where was he kept in prison in 1930?
 - c) Where did he hoist the Indian National flag in 1947?
 - d) When did he die?

V) Answer the following in a Paragraph.

1. Explain the contributions of Madras Mahajana Sabha.
2. Bharathiar is a freedom fighter – Prove.

14. Social Transformation in Tamil Nadu

During the 19th and 20th Centuries great leaders like V.O.C, Subramaniya Bharathi, Bala Gangadhar Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru,, Rajaji were actively involved in the Freedom Struggle. Some of the great leaders of Tamilnadu not only fought for political freedom but also for social freedom. Political freedom has no meaning when people are denied social justice, self respect and dignity.

THE JUSTICE MOVEMENT

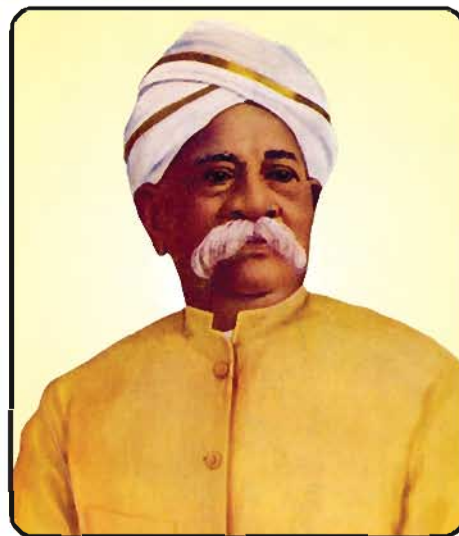
The **Justice Party's** rule in the Madras Presidency constitutes an important chapter in the history of South India. The Justice Party represented the Non-Brahmin movement and engineered a social revolution against the domination of Brahmins in the sphere of public services and education.



T.M. Nair

The Justice Party, officially known as South Indian Liberal Federation was a political party in the Madras Presidency of British India. This party was established in 1916 by T.M. Nair

and Thiyyagaraya Chetty. During its early years, the party involved in petitioning to the imperial administrative bodies demanding more representation for non-Brahmins in administration. This party published '**Dravidan**' in Tamil, '**Andhra Prakasika**' in Telugu and '**Justice**' in English. Hence it came to be called as the '**Justice Party**'.



Thiyyagaraya Chetty

Rule of the Justice Party

In the Election of 1920, the justice party secured a majority and Subbarayalu Reddiar formed the ministry. In 1923 elections again Justice Party won and T.M.Sivagnanam Pillai formed the ministry. In the election of 1926, the Swarajya Party got success but refused to form the ministry. With the support of Swarajya Party. A.Subbrayalu, an Independent candidate constituted the government. In 1930 elections again the Justice Party won and B. Munisamy naidu formed the ministry. In 1932 he was replaced by Raja of Bobhili. In 1934

elections Congress party won but refused to constitute the ministry. So again the Justice Party formed ministry. In 1937 election the justice party failed miserably and never recovered from the defeat. Then Justice party came under the leadership of Periyar E.V. Ramasamy and his self-respect movement. In 1944 at salem conference, Periyar transformed the Justice Party into a social organization called Dravidar Kazhagam and withdrew it from the electoral politics.

Achievements of the Justice Party

The Justice Party's rule is remembered for the introduction of caste based reservations, and educational and religious reforms. It came to power during the most crucial period in Indian History. It faced many problems valiantly during its rule. It gave good government for sometime. It inaugurated the era of rural development through economic and social reforms.

- The Justice Party government set right the imbalances in the representation of different communities and improved the status of Depressed Classes
- The Communal G.O's of 1921 and 1922 provided reservation of appointments in local bodies and educational institutions for Non-Brahmins.
- To avoid Nepotism, Favouritism and other influences in the process of selection, this government created a staff selection board in 1924 and it became the Public Service Commission in 1929.
- For the benefit of all communities, College Committees were created to

regulate the higher educational institutions.

- In 1925 Andhra University and in 1929 Annamalai University were opened.
- To regulate temple accounts, Temple Committees were created. In 1926 the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill was passed.
- The Women were granted the right to vote in 1921, abolished Devadasi system, prevented immoral traffic of Women and passed Industries Act.
- The system of giving free pattas for housing sites to the poor was introduced.
- By way of introducing mid-day meal schemes at Thousand lights Thiyagaraya chettiar strengthened the school.
- It gave encouragement to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Medical Education.

Decline of Justice party

In the Election of 1937, Justice Party failed miserably and the Congress Party constituted the Ministry under Rajagopalachari. The Justice Party never recovered from its defeat. There were many causes for its failure.

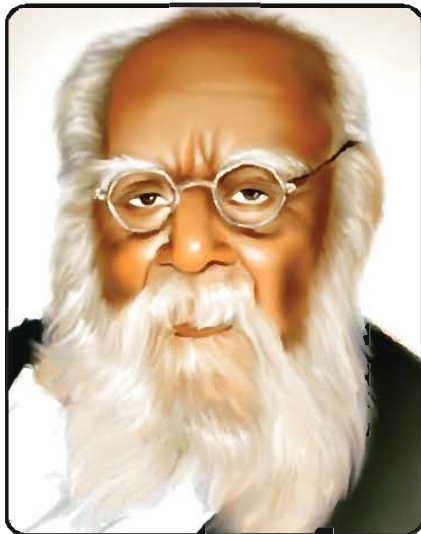
- The Justice Party came to power when the world was in economic depression.
- The Nationalist Movement was popular and heading for freedom.
- Caste and Wealth played vital role. Hence the party lost its hold.
- The rise of Congress under the leadership of Gandhi became a formidable challenge to Justice Party.

Thus the Justice Party lost its vitality after a few years of its existence.

SELF RESPECT MOVEMENT

E.V.Ramasamy Periyar was the greatest social reformers of TamilNadu. He was the first leader, the country had ever seen to inculcate self respect, rationalism, women liberation and social equality in the minds of the people.

E.V. Ramasamy was born on September 17, 1879 in Erode in a very rich Hindu family. He got married at 13th year and renounced his life in his 19th year. By wearing saintly dress, he went to many holy places. He went to Kasi where he noticed that the Brahmins ill-treated the Non-Brahmins. He condemned it and returned to Tamilnadu. He joined the Congress in 1919 to realize his ideas. He was elected as the Secretary of Madras State Congress Committee in 1921 and its President in 1923.



E.V. Ramasamy

He Joined the non-cooperation movement. He led the famous Vaikam Sathya Graha in 1924, where the people of downtrodden community were prohibited to enter into the

Temple. Finally the Travancore government relaxed such segregation and allowed the people to enter into the temple. Hence Periyar was given the title of 'Vaikam Hero'.

Periyar visited a school on Gurukulam style run at Sheramandevi out of Congress funds. He noticed the segregation of Non-Brahmin students from the Brahmins by providing drinking water and food in separate places. He protested against this anti-social practice and resigned the Secretary ship of Madras State Congress. He moved a resolution for reservation in government services for non-brahmins in the state Congress conference held at Kanchipuram. But this was not allowed. So Periyar left the Conference and started **Self Respect Movement** in 1925 to spread and execute his ideas and policies.

Aims

- The self respect movement condemned and fought against Brahmin domination over other castes, society, politics and religion.
- It fought to abolish traditionalism and superstitions
- It advocated women education, widow remarriage, intercaste marriages and opposed child marriage

Achievements

Periyar criticized the meaningless ideas, superstitious beliefs and unbelievable puranic stories in the public meetings. He spread self-respect principles through Kudiarasu, Puratchi, Viduthalai. He also published some books against social evils.

He visited many European countries and studied their way of life. He realized that poverty was the cause for the social evils. After his return, he

propagated 14 points of the Socialists Manifesto. The Justice Party accepted the same and tried to propagate it.

In order to check the growing population and to keep good health, he suggested the family planning. He also encouraged Tamil Script reform and suggested to adopt Roman Script to ensure easy learning. He was given the title of '**Periyar**' by Ladies Conference held at Madras.

In 1937 election, the Justice Party was defeated and its decline became inevitable. At Salem conference of 1944, the name of Justice Party was changed as '**Dravidar Kazhagam**'.

Periyar's ambitions were fulfilled by DMK and AIADMK.

C.N. ANNADURAI



C.N. Annadurai

C.N. Annadurai, who was affectionally called as 'Perarisingnar Anna' by the people of Tamil Nadu was born on 15th September, 1909 at Kancheepuram. He had his M.A., in the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. He was the founder of the party

Anna's inception into politics was through the Justice Party. The desire to work for social cause made him to join the Justice Party. Anna chose the Justice party to work for the establishment of a casteless and classless society.

Anna was a good orator. He was recognised as one of the foremost speakers of those days. When Anna joined the Justice Party he had the privilege of working under the leadership of Periyar E.V. Ramasamy. The party provided the right platform for him and so he joined the self respect movement which was started for the elimination of social inequalities.

In the anti-Hindi conference organized by Periyar at Kanjeevaram Anna quoted that Hindi could never take the place of Tamil and make any road in well settled Tamil culture.

In the Salem Conference of 1944, Anna changed the name of Justice party as Dravidar Kazhagam and became very close to Periyar. The Marriage of Periyar with Maniammai in 1947 gave severe blow to the party men. A New Party called Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was formed on 17th September 1949. 1979. Anna explained in his speech the purpose

and principles of the Party. He became the General Secretary of the Party.

In the election of 1967, his Party got victory and Anna became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1967. He introduced the scheme of 1kg rice for Re.1. Due to financial strain he was not able to promulgate this system all over Tamil Nadu. He also introduced Tamil Language Development Scheme.

On the first day of Chittirai (14-4-1967) on Tamil New Year day, Government under the leadership of Anna changed the official name of the state from 'Madras' to 'Tamizhaga Arasu' or 'Tamizhagam'. On 16th April in the Secratariat in Fort St. George, the Chief Minister Anna ceremoniously switched on neon light in the form of State Emblem-a Temple Gopuram, above the words 'Tamizhaga Arasu Talamai Cheyalagam'. At the same day he announced that the national motto 'Satyameva Jayavate' would henceforth appear as 'Vaimaye Vellum' and that Sanskrit forms of address Sri/Srimathi/Kumari would replace the Tamil forms of Thiru/Thirumathi/Selvi.

He was conferred Doctorate by Annamalai University in 1968. He passed away on 3rd February 1969.

CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN LEADERS FOR SOCIAL REFORMATION

Reformation refers to eradication of some evil social practices which are deep rooted in the society for centuries. These practices are of great hindrance to the development of the country.

To achieve the above not only men but also women have contributed a lot. Among the women reformer some of them are worth mentioning.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy

Tamil Nadu was the forerunner in the transformation of society. In the great cultured heritage of Tamil Nadu there are some black spots often found and removed. One such a black spot was 'Devadasi' system. One of the important leaders who fought vigorously against this system was Dr.Muthu lakshmi Reddy.



Dr. Muthu Lakshmi Reddy

Dr. Muthu Lakshmi Reddy was born on 30th July, 1886 in Pudukottai. She was the first woman in India to get a degree in medicine. In 1923 her sister died of cancer. On that day she took a vow to eradicate Cancer. So she started cancer Relief Hospital in 1949. The Cancer Institute at Adayar was started due to her good efforts. Our first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation for that institute.

She was not only interested in medicine but also in politics and social reforms. She dedicated herself to the cause of removing the cruel practice Devadasi system from Tamil Nadu.

She was personally praised by Gandhiji for her active propaganda against Devadasi system.

Appreciating her role in the agitation against Devadasi system she was nominated to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council in 1929. She was Vehemently supported in her efforts by Thiru.V.Kalyana Sundaranar and Periyar. As a result the Justice party Government enacted a law abolishing Devadasi System.

In 1930, she organized All India Women Conference at Pune. She was the President of Indian Women Association from 1933 to 1947. She also started **Avvai Illam** an orphanage at Santhome in Madras (Now at Adayar). Dr.Muthu lakshmi Reddy, through her dedicated and untiring work proved the world, hardwork never fails. She passed away in 1968 at the age of 82.

Dr. S. Dharmambal

Many people became famous not because of wealth, power, education and status but because of their dedication. One such a reformer who proved that service to the people could be done through humanity and goodwill was Dr.S.Dharmambal.

She had the instinct of social service, she studied Siddha medicine and started a hospital in Chennai. Later she entered into the public service. Dr. Dharmambal was born at Karun thattankudi near Thanjavur.

As she was very much influenced by the ideas of Periyar, she showed

great interest in implementing widow remarriage, intercaste marriage and women education.

She had also great interest in the development of Tamil literature and Tamil music. She participated in the Hindi agitation programme and went to Jail many times. Till 1940 the Tamil teachers had no due recognition in the society. They were not paid equal salary like other teachers. So she started an agitation called '**Elavu Varam**'. As a result the Educational Minister Thiru.Avinasilingam Chettiar announced equal pay to Tamil teachers like other teachers.

To make the students improve their knowledge in Tamil and to score good marks in Tamil "**Chennai Manavar Mandram**" was established. She was the President of this association for more than 10 years.

Appreciating her service to Tamil language and literature she was conferred the title "**Veera Tamilannai**". She gave the title "**Periyar**" to E.V.Ramasamy Naicker and "**Ealisai Mannar**" to M.K.Thiyagaraja Bagavathar.

The great woman who sacrificed and dedicated her whole life for the Tamil people, Tamil language and Tamil literature was died in 1959 at the age of 69.

Moovalur Ramamirdham

Most of the women revolutionaries of the early twentieth century dedicated themselves to the cause of freedom of our nation. Only a few revolutionaries alone fought for the causes of both freedom and social reforms. Among them Moovalur Ramamirdham Ammaiyar was most important. she was born in 1883 in Thiruvarur but was brought up in

Moovalur, a village near Mayiladudurai. Hence she was commonly known as Moovalur Ramamirdham Ammaiyaar.

She belonged to Isai vellalar caste. In olden days girls belonging to this particular caste were sacrificed to temples to do service to God. Later they were illtreated and humiliated by the landlords and zamindars in the name of caste.

On seeing this atrocities and cruelties, Moovalur Ramamirdham decided to fight for their emancipation.

She travelled all over the country and spoke about the miseries of her own girls and won the support of many leaders.

She joined the Indian National Party and organized the conference of Isai Vellalar at Mayiladudurai in 1925. This conference was attended by many great leaders like Thiru Vi.Ka. Periyar, S. Ramanathan and Mayuramani Chinnaiah Pillai who raised slogans against the cruel practice of Devadhasis. As a result the Government passed **“Dr. Muthu lakshmi Devadasi Abolition Act”**.

Along with the social work she actively involved in the National Movement. She inspired women to take part in the National movement on a large scale. With the continuous moral support by Rajaji, Periyar and Thiru.Vi.Ka, she brought awareness against Devadasi system and national awakening among the people of Tamilnadu especially on women.

In her memory, the Government of TamilNadu has instituted the

“Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammal Ninaivu Marriage Assistance scheme”

a social welfare scheme to provide financial assistance to poor women.

After seeing her dream became true. She passed away on 27th June 1962.

The tradition bound Tamil society was still clinging to the old values. The widows were still forbidden from participating in auspicious and social functions, inspite of the fact that the Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856. The forward and progressive social policies adopted by the Justice Party and the Self Respect Movement in the 20th century supported by legislative measures, led to the acceptance of the widow remarriage concept in Tamil Nadu. The abolition of sati and the acceptance of an widow remarriage and the steps to prevent child marriages were note worthy landmarks in the history of Tamil Nadu.

Caste inequality was another significant short coming of the Tamil Society. Temple Entry Movement could be cited as a suitable illustration.

Temples were once the monopoly of the upper caste where as the low caste people were denied the right to enter the temple. Many social reformers like E.V.Ramasamy, Dr.Muthu lakshmi Reddy, Vallalar, Bharathi, Bharathidasan, Moovalur Ramamirthammal, Dr.S. Dharmambal fought for the eradication of these social evils. Thus women were also contributed a lot for the social transformation in Tamil Nadu. History will not forget their selfless service.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. South Indian Liberal Federation is otherwise known as the
 - a) Dravidan Party
 - b) Janantha Party
 - c) Telugu Desam
 - d) Justice Party
2. Periyar transformed the Justice Party into
 - a) Akalidal
 - b) Pattali Makkal Kazhagam
 - c) Dravidar Kazhagam
 - d) Swarajaya
3. The greatest social reformer of TamilNadu
 - a) E.V.Ramasamy Naicker
 - b) Nehru
 - c) Gandhiji
 - d) Raja Rammohan Roy
4. Vaikam is a place in
 - a) TamilNadu
 - b) Andra Pradesh
 - c) Karnatak
 - d) Kerala
5. C.N. Annadurai was affectionately called as
 - a) Chacha
 - b) Nethaji
 - c) Anna
 - d) Periyar
6. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was founded by
 - a) C.N. Annadurai
 - b) M. Karunanidhi
 - c) K. Kamaraj
 - d) M.G. Ramachandran
7. C.N. Annadurai was conferred Doctorate by
 - a) Anna University
 - b) Annamalai University
 - c) Manipal University
 - d) Bharathiar University
8. Due to Dr. Muthulakshmi's good efforts the cancer institute was started at
 - a) Anna Nagar
 - b) Chenglpat
 - c) Kanjeeपुरam
 - d) Adayar
9. All India women conference was organized at
 - a) Pune
 - b) Bombay
 - c) Thane
 - d) Satara
10. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy started an orphanage known as
 - a) Anbu Illam
 - b) Saraswathi Illam
 - c) Avvai illam
 - d) Lakshmi Illam
11. Dr. S. Dharmambal started an agitation for the cause of Tamil teachers called
 - a) Nalla varam
 - b) Hindi varam
 - c) Tamil Varam
 - d. Elavu Varam
12. Moovalur Ramamirdham was born in
 - a) 1885
 - b) 1887
 - c) 1889
 - d) 1883

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Justice | E.V.Ramasamy Periyar |
| 2. Vaikam Hero | Dr. S.Dharmambal |
| 3. Devadasi system | Moovalur Ramamirtham |
| 4. Veera Tamilannai | T.M. Nair |
| 5. Justice Party | Sathyamoorthy |
| | Dr. Muthu Lakshmi Reddy |
| | English News paper |

III) Answer in following in brief.

1. Write a brief note on the rule of the Justice Party.
2. What are the aims of Self Respect Movement?
3. Why do we call Periyar as “Vaikam Hero”?
4. Mention the services rendered by Annadurai as the Chief Minister of TamilNadu.
5. Narrate Dr. Muthu Lakshmi's role in the agitation against Devadasi system.
6. What did Dr.S.Dharmambal do to the Tamil teachers?
7. Write a note on the services rendered by Moovalur Ramamirtham for her community.

IV) Answer all the questions given under each caption.

1. The Justice Party
 - a) Who established the Justice Party?
 - b) When did the Justice Party come to power?
 - c) When was it defeated?
 - d) Write any two achievements of the Justice Party.
2. Self Respect Movement
 - a) Who started the Self Respect Movement?
 - b) Why did he start?
 - c) When was it started?
 - d) Name the laws passed by the Government due to the constant struggle of Self-Respect Movement.

V) Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. Write a paragraph on the formation and achievements of the Justice Party.
2. Dr. Muthu Lakshmi's contribution to Tamil Society is beyond description
- Prove statement.
3. “Moovalur Ramamirdham is a freedom fighter and a Social Reformer”- Justify the statement.