

Strictly Based on Latest Syllabus, Design of Question Paper and Blueprint  
Issued by the Department of Pre-University Education, Karnataka



**KARNATAKA PUE**  
**PUC-I**

**FOR MARCH**  
**2019**  
**EXAMINATION**

# **HISTORY**

## **(WORLD HISTORY)**

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**Latest Syllabus**  
(Issued by Department of PUE, Karnataka)  
**BLOW UP SYLLABUS**  
**I PUC HISTORY - Code No. 21**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 42	Column 5	Column 6
<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>CLASS</b>	<b>CODE</b>	<b>DEPARTMENT OF P U EDUCATION</b>		<b>ACADEMIC PROGRAM FOR THE YEAR 2018-19</b>	
<b>HISTORY</b>	<b>I PUC</b>	<b>21</b>	<i>PUC (4 THEORY + 2 PRACTICE HOURS A WEEK)</i>	<b>PRACTICE SESSIONS</b>	PRACTICALS (1 CLASS OF 2 HOURS DURATION PER WEEK PER BATCH)	
DAY	DATE	DAY				
DAY 1	02-May-18	WEDNESDAY				
DAY 2	3-May-18	THURSDAY				
DAY 3	04-May-18	FRIDAY				
DAY 4	5-May-18	SATURDAY				
DAY 5	06-May-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 6	7-May-18	MONDAY				
DAY 7	08-May-18	TUESDAY				
DAY 8	9-May-18	WEDNESDAY				
DAY 9	10-May-18	THURSDAY				
DAY 10	11-May-18	FRIDAY				
DAY 11	12-May-18	SATURDAY				
DAY 12	13-May-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 13	14-May-18	MONDAY	Bridge Course			
DAY 14	15-May-18	TUESDAY	Bridge Course			
DAY 15	16-May-18	WEDNESDAY	Bridge Course			
DAY 16	17-May-18	THURSDAY	<b>Chapter -1 - Introduction :</b> <b>1.1 Meaning and definition of History:</b> Meaning of History - Definitions of History - Herodotus and St. Augustine			
DAY 17	18-May-18	FRIDAY	Definitions of History - Karl Marx, J.B. Bury, Arnold Toynbee, Jawaharlal Nehru			

DAY 18	19-May-18	SATURDAY	<b>1.2 Importance of the Study of History:</b> Memory of Past Events, Religious Tolerance, Source of Inspiration			
DAY 19	20-May-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 20	21-May-18	MONDAY	Importance of the study of History - promotes patriotism, laboratory of social sciences, infuses noble ideas, broaden our outlook			
DAY 21	22-May-18	TUESDAY	Importance of the study of History - promotes international peace, professional uses, removes prejudices and Conclusion			
DAY 22	23-May-18	WEDNESDAY		Revision		
DAY 23	24-May-18	THURSDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 24	25-May-18	FRIDAY	<b>Chapter -2 - The Story of Human Evolution:</b> Introduction - Origin and Evolution of the Earth - 3 theories			
DAY 25	26-May-18	SATURDAY	Origin and Evolution of Life - primitive water plants to diverse species			
DAY 26	27-May-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 27	28-May-18	MONDAY	The Evolution Of Man - Complications in the study involving many disciplines, Charles Darwin's Book and his 2 Theories			
DAY 28	29-May-18	TUESDAY	The Evolution Of Man - Family tree of Extant species			
DAY 29	30-May-18	WEDNESDAY		Revision		
DAY 30	31-May-18	THURSDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 31	01-Jun-18	FRIDAY	Important factors in Human Evolution: 1. Climate change 2. Growth in Brain size			
DAY 32	2-Jun-18	SATURDAY	Important factors in Human Evolution: 3. Food and shelter 4. Bipedalism 5. Tool making			
DAY 33	03-Jun-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 34	4-Jun-18	MONDAY	Important factors in Human Evolution 6. Language 7. Domestication of Animals and Commencement of Agriculture 8. Art.			

DAY 35	05-Jun-18	TUESDAY	Place of Origin of the Humans - Transition to Civilization - Conclusion			
DAY 36	6-Jun-18	WEDNESDAY		Revision		
DAY 37	07-Jun-18	THURSDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 38	8-Jun-18	FRIDAY	<b>Chapter - 3 - History of Ancient Civilization:</b> <b>3.1 Introduction</b> - Inventions that helped in the growth of civilizations, "Moving wheels made the civilizations", Meaning of the term Civilisation			
DAY 39	09-Jun-18	SATURDAY	Similarities and differences between Culture and Civilization - River valleys - 'the Cradles of Civilization'			
DAY 40	10-Jun-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 41	11-Jun-18	MONDAY	Factors that helped in the growth of Civilisation - Characteristics of a Civilization			
DAY 42	12-Jun-18	TUESDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 43	13-Jun-18	WEDNESDAY	<b>3.2 Egyptian Civilization</b> : Introduction - Egypt - the gift of Nile - Sources - Political Conditions - The Pharaohs - the rule of 3 dynasties			
DAY 44	14-Jun-18	THURSDAY	Egyptian Civilization: Social Condition - Status of Women, Economic Condition - Crafts, Trade and Commerce, Religion			
DAY 45	15-Jun-18	FRIDAY	Egyptian Civilization: Literature and Learning, Art and Architecture, Decline of Egyptian Civilization			
DAY 46	16-Jun-18	SATURDAY	RAMZAN			
DAY 47	17-Jun-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 48	18-Jun-18	MONDAY		Revision		
DAY 49	19-Jun-18	TUESDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 50	20-Jun-18	WEDNESDAY	<b>3.3 Mesopotamian Civilization</b> : Introduction - Meaning of the term Mesopotamia, Cradle and Graveyard of the Civilization - 5 Races			

DAY 51	21-Jun-18	THURSDAY	Salient Features of Mesopotamian Civilization- Political Life - Hammurabi - Code - Social and Religious Conditions			
DAY 52	22-Jun-18	FRIDAY	Economic Condition, Art and Architecture, Science and Mathematics - Causes for the decline of the Civilization			
DAY 53	23-Jun-18	SATURDAY	<b>3.4 Chinese Civilization:</b> Introduction - Rivers Hwang - Ho, Yangtse and Sikiyang. Political conditions - more than 15 dynasties ruled - Shih Hu Wang Ti - the greatest ruler, Wu Ti of Han dynasty			
DAY 54	24-Jun-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 55	25-Jun-18	MONDAY	Social and Economic Conditions, Learning and Literature, Important inventions of Chinese, Art and Architecture			
DAY 56	26-Jun-18	TUESDAY	Philosophy and Religion- Lao Tse, Confucius and Mencius Teachings, Spread of Buddhism in China.			
DAY 57	27-Jun-18	WEDNESDAY		Revision		
DAY 58	28-Jun-18	THURSDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 59	29-Jun-18	FRIDAY	<b>Chapter - 4 - Establishment of Greek and Roman Empires - Contributions:</b> <b>4.1 Greek City States</b> - Cultural Contributions: Introduction - Geography of Greece -The Early Greeks			
DAY 60	30-Jun-18	SATURDAY	City States(Polis), Forms of Government, Athenian Democracy - Draco, Solon			
DAY 61	01-Jul-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 62	2-Jul-18	MONDAY	Athenian Democracy - Cleisthenes, Golden Age of Pericles, Persian and Peloponnesian Wars			
DAY 63	03-Jul-18	TUESDAY	Macedonian Empire - Alexander the Great - Cultural Contributions of Greece: Literature			
DAY 64	4-Jul-18	WEDNESDAY	Cultural Contributions of Greece: Science, Art and Architecture, Philosophy - Socrates			

DAY 65	05-Jul-18	THURSDAY	Philosophy - Plato, Aristotle, Religion, The Olympics, Marathon			
DAY 66	6-Jul-18	FRIDAY		Revision		
DAY 67	07-Jul-18	SATURDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 68	8-Jul-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 69	09-Jul-18	MONDAY	<b>4.2 Roman Republics – Legacy of Romans:</b> Introduction - Geography - Early History - History of Rome			
DAY 70	10-Jul-18	TUESDAY	Wars with Carthage - Rise of Dictatorship in Rome			
DAY 71	11-Jul-18	WEDNESDAY	Gaius Julius Caesar -Achievements			
DAY 72	12-Jul-18	THURSDAY	Augustus Caesar - Life and achievements			
DAY 73	13-Jul-18	FRIDAY		Revision		
DAY 74	14-Jul-18	SATURDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 75	15-Jul-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 76	16-Jul-18	MONDAY	Revision for the I Test - Solving Previous Years Question Papers			
DAY 77	17-Jul-18	TUESDAY	Revision for the I Test - Solving Previous Years Question Papers			
DAY 78	18-Jul-18	WEDNESDAY	Revision for the I Test - Solving Previous Years Question Papers			
DAY 79	19-Jul-18	THURSDAY	I Test <b>Note</b> : First test for 50 marks Chapters 1 to 3.4			
DAY 80	20-Jul-18	FRIDAY	I Test			1 TEST
DAY 81	21-Jul-18	SATURDAY	I Test			
DAY 82	22-Jul-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 83	23-Jul-18	MONDAY	Rise of Eastern Roman Empire - Legacy of Romans: Pax Romana (Roman Peace), Roman Law			
DAY 84	24-Jul-18	TUESDAY	Legacy of Romans: Language and literature, Science, Art and Architecture			

DAY 85	25-Jul-18	WEDNESDAY	<b>Chapter - 5 – Rise and Spread of Christianity and Islam</b> <b>5.1 Christianity</b> : Background- Life of Jesus Christ - His Crucification			
DAY 86	26-Jul-18	THURSDAY	Resurrection of Jesus and His teachings			
DAY 87	27-Jul-18	FRIDAY		Revision		
DAY 88	28-Jul-18	SATURDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 89	29-Jul-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 90	30-Jul-18	MONDAY	Spread of Christianity - Christianity in India - Influence of Christianity			
DAY 91	31-Jul-18	TUESDAY	<b>5.2 Islam</b> : Background - Life of Prophet Mohammed			
DAY 92	1-Aug-18	WEDNESDAY	Hejira Era - Teachings of Prophet Mohammed - 5 Pillars or Principles of Islam			
DAY 93	02-Aug-18	THURSDAY	Teachings of Prophet Mohammed - continued - Sects of Islam			
DAY 94	3-Aug-18	FRIDAY		Revision		
DAY 95	04-Aug-18	SATURDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 96	5-Aug-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 97	06-Aug-18	MONDAY	<b>Chapter - 6 – Medieval Age: Towards Change - Church, Society, State and Feudalism</b> Introduction- 3 Phases in Middle Age - Medieval Church - Emergence of Papacy			
DAY 98	7-Aug-18	TUESDAY	Conflict between the Church and the King - Papal Schism - Medieval Society -Agriculture, Manorial System			
DAY 99	08-Aug-18	WEDNESDAY	Socio-Economic Changes: Education, Emergence of Universities, Intellectual Revival, Literature, Architecture, Medieval State			
DAY 100	9-Aug-18	THURSDAY	Feudalism in Middle Age - Causes for the Growth of Feudalism			
DAY 101	10-Aug-18	FRIDAY		Revision		
DAY 102	11-Aug-18	SATURDAY		Unit Test		

DAY 103	12-Aug-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 104	13-Aug-18	MONDAY	Merits and Demerits of Feudalism - Causes for the Decline of Feudalism			
DAY 105	14-Aug-18	TUESDAY	<b>Chapter - 7 – Beginning of Modern Age: Change from Medieval age to Modern age</b> <b>7.1 Geographical Explorations : Introduction</b>			
DAY 106	15-Aug-18	WEDNESDAY	INDEPENDENCE DAY			
DAY 107	16-Aug-18	THURSDAY	Causes for the Geographical Discoveries: Capture of Constantinople by Turks, Demand for Commodities, Travellers Accounts, Geographical Knowledge, Spread of Christianity, Efforts of Prince Henry, Other causes			
DAY 108	17-Aug-18	FRIDAY	Important Explorations: Prince Henry, Bartholomew Diaz, Christopher Columbus, Vasco Da Gama			
DAY 109	18-Aug-18	SATURDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 110	19-Aug-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 111	20-Aug-18	MONDAY	Important Explorations: Amerigo Vespucci, Ferdinand Magellan - Results			
DAY 112	21-Aug-18	TUESDAY	<b>7.2 Renaissance : Introduction - Causes:</b> Capture of Constantinople-1453, Spread of Education, Geographical Discoveries, Fall of Feudalism, Encouragement to Art and Learning, Role of Printing Press			
DAY 113	22-Aug-18	WEDNESDAY	<b>BAKRID</b>			
DAY 114	23-Aug-18	THURSDAY	Features: Humanism, Classicism, Vernacular Languages - Contributions - Literature			
DAY 115	24-Aug-18	FRIDAY	Contributions - Art and Architecture, Sculpture, Painting			
DAY 116	25-Aug-18	SATURDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 117	26-Aug-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 118	27-Aug-18	MONDAY	Contributions - Science - Results			



DAY 119	28-Aug-18	TUESDAY	<b>7.3 Reformation</b> : Introduction - Causes: Religious Causes, Influence of Renaissance, Political Causes, Economic Causes, Immediate Cause: Sale of Indulgences			
DAY 120	29-Aug-18	WEDNESDAY	Course of Reformation: Martin Luther			
DAY 121	30-Aug-18	THURSDAY	Counter Reformation: Inquisition, The Council of Trent, Society of Jesus - Ignatius Loyola			
DAY 122	31-Aug-18	FRIDAY		Revision		
DAY 123	01-Sep-18	SATURDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 124	2-Sep-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 125	03-Sep-18	MONDAY	Results of Reformation			
DAY 126	4-Sep-18	TUESDAY	Revision for the Mid Term Examination - Solving Previous Years Question Papers			
DAY 127	05-Sep-18	WEDNESDAY	Revision for the Mid Term Examination - Solving Previous Years Question Papers			
DAY 128	6-Sep-18	THURSDAY	Revision for the Mid Term Examination - Solving Previous Years Question Papers			
DAY 129	07-Sep-18	FRIDAY	Revision for the Mid Term Examination - Map work			
DAY 130	8-Sep-18	SATURDAY	Revision for the Mid Term Examination - Map work			
DAY 131	09-Sep-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 132	10-Sep-18	MONDAY	MID TERM EXAMINATION <b>Note</b> : Mid Term examination for 100 marks, Chapters 1 to 7.3			
DAY 133	11-Sep-18	TUESDAY	MID TERM EXAMINATION			
DAY 134	12-Sep-18	WEDNESDAY	MID TERM EXAMINATION			
DAY 135	13-Sep-18	THURSDAY	GANESH CHATURTHI			
DAY 136	14-Sep-18	FRIDAY	MID TERM EXAMINATION			
DAY 137	15-Sep-18	SATURDAY	MID TERM EXAMINATION			MID TERM
DAY 138	16-Sep-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 139	17-Sep-18	MONDAY	MID TERM EXAMINATION			

DAY 140	18-Sep-18	TUESDAY	MID TERM EXAMINATION			
DAY 141	19-Sep-18	WEDNESDAY	MID TERM EXAMINATION			
DAY 142	20-Sep-18	THURSDAY	MID TERM EXAMINATION			
DAY 143	21-Sep-18	FRIDAY	LAST DAY OF MOHARRUM			
DAY 144	22-Sep-18	SATURDAY	<b>Chapter - 8 – World Revolutions :</b> What is Revolution <b>8.1 Industrial Revolution :</b> Introduction - Why it began in Britain - Technological Developments : Textile			
DAY 145	23-Sep-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 146	24-Sep-18	MONDAY	Technological development : Mining Metallurgy, Steam Power, Chemicals, Machine Tools			
DAY 147	25-Sep-18	TUESDAY	<b>Technological Developments :</b> Gas Lighting, Glass making - Effects of Industrial Revolution : Agriculture, Transport, Canals, Roads			
DAY 148	26-Sep-18	WEDNESDAY	Effects of Industrial Revolution : Roads, Railways, Effects of Socialism, Effects on Capitalism, Factories and Urbanisation, Child labour - Conclusion			
DAY 149	27-Sep-18	THURSDAY		Revision		
DAY 150	28-Sep-18	FRIDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 151	29-Sep-18	SATURDAY	<b>8.2 American War of Independence:</b> Introduction - Causes - Commercial policy of England, Seven Years War, Intellectual Causes			
DAY 152	30-Sep-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 153	01-Oct-18	MONDAY	<b>Causes</b> - British Taxation Policy, Boston Tea Party, Coercive Act, Quebec Act - Course - First Congress of Philadelphia			
DAY 154	2-Oct-18	TUESDAY	MAHATMA GANDHI JAYANTHI			
DAY 155	03-Oct-18	WEDNESDAY	Course -Second Congress of Philadelphia, Declaration of Independence, Saratoga Battle, Yorktown Battle - Results of the Revolution			
DAY 156	4-Oct-18	THURSDAY		Unit Test		

DAY 157	05-Oct-18	FRIDAY	<b>8.3 The French Revolution of 1789:</b> Introduction - Causes: Political Causes, Social Causes			
DAY 158	6-Oct-18	SATURDAY	<b>Causes :</b> Economic Causes, Intellectual Causes: Montesquieu, Voltaire, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Diderot - Influence of American War of Independence			
DAY 159	07-Oct-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 160	8-Oct-18	MONDAY	MAHALAYA AMMAVASYA			
DAY 161	09-Oct-18	TUESDAY	Causes: Immediate Cause - Financial Bankruptcy of France - Course of the Revolution: Beginning of the French Revolution, Spread of the Revolution			
DAY 162	10-Oct-18	WEDNESDAY	Course of the Revolution: Reign of Terror, Results of the Revolution			
DAY 163	11-Oct-18	THURSDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 164	12-Oct-18	FRIDAY	<b>8.4 Russian Revolution:</b> Introduction - Causes: Political Causes, Social and Economic Causes, Russification, Role of Intellectuals			
DAY 165	13-Oct-18	SATURDAY	Causes: Bloody Sunday Incident, Military Causes, Course of the Revolution: Menshevik or March Revolution			
DAY 166	14-Oct-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 167	15-Oct-18	MONDAY				
DAY 168	16-Oct-18	TUESDAY				
DAY 169	17-Oct-18	WEDNESDAY				
DAY 170	18-Oct-18	THURSDAY	MAHANAVAMI			
DAY 171	19-Oct-18	FRIDAY	VIJAYADASHMI			
DAY 172	20-Oct-18	SATURDAY				
DAY 173	21-Oct-18	SUNDAY				MID TERM
DAY 174	22-Oct-18	MONDAY				TERM
DAY 175	23-Oct-18	TUESDAY				VACATION
DAY 176	24-Oct-18	WEDNESDAY	VALMIKI JAYANTHI			
DAY 177	25-Oct-18	THURSDAY				

DAY 178	26-Oct-18	FRIDAY				
DAY 179	27-Oct-18	SATURDAY				
DAY 180	28-Oct-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 181	29-Oct-18	MONDAY	Course of the Revolution: Bolshevik or October Revolution - Results of the Revolution - Lenin			
DAY 182	30-Oct-18	TUESDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 183	31-Oct-18	WEDNESDAY	<b>Chapter -9 - Napoleon And Rise of Nationalism:</b> <b>9.1 Napoleon Bonaparte :</b> Introduction - Early Career - Rise of Napoleon - The Consulate			
DAY 184	1-Nov-18	THURSDAY	KANNADA RAJYOTHSAVA			
DAY 185	02-Nov-18	FRIDAY	Reforms of Napoleon: Administrative Reforms, Code Napoleon, The Concordat, Education, Public Works, Economic Reforms, Legion of Honour			
DAY 186	3-Nov-18	SATURDAY	Napoleon's Conquests: Battle of Trafalgar, Battle of Austerlitz, Continental System, Russian Campaign			
DAY 187	04-Nov-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 188	5-Nov-18	MONDAY	Battle of Leipzig, Battle of Waterloo - Causes for the downfall of Napoleon			
DAY 189	06-Nov-18	TUESDAY	NARAKA CHATURDASHI			
DAY 190	7-Nov-18	WEDNESDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 191	08-Nov-18	THURSDAY	BALIPADYAMI DEEPAWALI			
DAY 192	9-Nov-18	FRIDAY	<b>9.2 Unification of Italy :</b> Birth of Spirit of Nationalism - the Role of Joseph Mazzini			
DAY 193	10-Nov-18	SATURDAY	The Role of Count De-Cavour			
DAY 194	11-Nov-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 195	12-Nov-18	MONDAY	The Role of Garibaldi - the Role of Victor Emmanuel II - Conclusion			
DAY 196	13-Nov-18	TUESDAY		Revision		
DAY 197	14-Nov-18	WEDNESDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 198	15-Nov-18	THURSDAY	<b>9.3 Unification of Germany:</b> Introduction - Zollverein - Frankfurt Parliament			

DAY 199	16-Nov-18	FRIDAY	Bismarck: Early Life - Chancellor of Prussia - His Blood and Iron Policy - War with Denmark - Austro - Prussian War			
DAY 200	17-Nov-18	SATURDAY	Franco - Prussian War - Conclusion			
DAY 201	18-Nov-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 202	19-Nov-18	MONDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 203	20-Nov-18	TUESDAY	<b>Chapter - 10 - World Wars and International Organization : Background</b> <b>10.1 World War – I : Introduction</b>			
DAY 204	21-Nov-18	WEDNESDAY	EID MILAD			
DAY 205	22-Nov-18	THURSDAY	Causes: Aggressive Nationalism, Military Alliances, Arms Race, Imperialism and Economic Rivalry, the Balkan Problems, Role of the Newspapers			
DAY 206	23-Nov-18	FRIDAY	Causes: Immediate Cause, Course of the War: Austria declared war on Serbia, Russia came to the help of Serbia, Germany's entry to the war, Italy left Triple Alliance, U.S.A joined allies, Russia withdrew from the war - defeat of Axis Powers			
DAY 207	24-Nov-18	SATURDAY	Results of First World War - Treaty of Versailles			
DAY 208	25-Nov-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 209	26-Nov-18	MONDAY	KANAKLDAS JAYANTHI			
DAY 210	27-Nov-18	TUESDAY		Revision		
DAY 211	28-Nov-18	WEDNESDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 212	29-Nov-18	THURSDAY	<b>10.2 Rise of Dictatorships : Introduction</b> - Fascism in Italy: Benito Mussolini - Early Life - Achievements of Mussolini - Foreign Policy			
DAY 213	30-Nov-18	FRIDAY	Nazism in Germany: Adolf Hitler - Early Life - Main Features of Nazism - Foreign Policy			
DAY 214	1-Dec-18	SATURDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 215	02-Dec-18	SUNDAY				

DAY 216	3-Dec-18	MONDAY	Revision for the II Test - Solving Previous Years Question Papers			
DAY 217	04-Dec-18	TUESDAY	Revision for the II Test - Solving Previous Years Question Papers			
DAY 218	5-Dec-18	WEDNESDAY	Revision for the II Test - Solving Previous Years Question Papers			
DAY 219	06-Dec-18	THURSDAY	II TEST Note: First test for 50 marks Chapters 8 to 9.3			
DAY 220	7-Dec-18	FRIDAY	II TEST			2 TEST
DAY 221	08-Dec-18	SATURDAY	II TEST			
DAY 222	9-Dec-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 223	10-Dec-18	MONDAY	<b>10.3 World War – II:</b> Introduction - Causes: Treaty of Versailles, Expansionist Policy of Japan and Italy, Rise of Dictators, Colonial and Commercial Rivalry			
DAY 224	11-Dec-18	TUESDAY	Causes: Failure of the League of Nations, Rearmament, Immediate cause - Course of the War: Hitler's invasions - Attack on England and Russia, Japan's invasion on Pearl Harbour, America's entry into war, Italy's invasions in Africa			
DAY 225	12-Dec-18	WEDNESDAY	Course of the War - Allied Forces attack on Italy and its surrender - Mussolini's assassination, Hitler's suicide, America's atom bomb attacks on Japan - Japan's surrender, end of the war - Results of the War			
DAY 226	13-Dec-18	THURSDAY		Revision		
DAY 227	14-Dec-18	FRIDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 228	15-Dec-18	SATURDAY	<b>10.4 The United Nations Organization:</b> Introduction - Aims and Objectives of the U.N.O - Organs: General Assembly			
DAY 229	16-Dec-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 230	17-Dec-18	MONDAY	Organs: Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council			
DAY 231	18-Dec-18	TUESDAY	Organs: International Court of Justice, Secretariat - Specialised Agencies			

DAY 232	19-Dec-18	WEDNESDAY	Achievements of U.N.O: Political			
DAY 233	20-Dec-18	THURSDAY	Achievements of U.N.O: Non - Political			
DAY 234	21-Dec-18	FRIDAY		Revision		
DAY 235	22-Dec-18	SATURDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 236	23-Dec-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 237	24-Dec-18	MONDAY	<b>Chapter -11 - Contemporary World:</b> Introduction 11.1 Cold war: Meaning - Ideological Differences - Causes for Cold War: Russia's refusal to evacuate from Iran, Sovietization of Eastern Europe			
DAY 238	25-Dec-18	TUESDAY	CHRISTMAS			
DAY 239	26-Dec-18	WEDNESDAY	Causes for Cold War: Soviet influence in Greece, Soviet influence in Turkey, Problems relating to Germany, The Secrecy of the Atom Bomb, Communist activities in the U.S - Major Political events during Cold War Period: Truman Doctrine, Marshal Plan			
DAY 240	27-Dec-18	THURSDAY	Major Political events during Cold War Period: Molotov Plan, Berlin Blockade, Civil War in Korea, Warsaw Pact, Second Berlin Crisis, Cuban Crisis			
DAY 241	28-Dec-18	FRIDAY	Major Political events during Cold War Period: Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, SALT-I Pact and SALT - II Pact, The Vietnam War - End of Cold War - Regional Military Pacts: NATO			
DAY 242	29-Dec-18	SATURDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 243	30-Dec-18	SUNDAY				
DAY 244	31-Dec-18	MONDAY	Regional Military Pacts: SEATO, ANZUS Pact, CENTO or the BAGHDAD Pact, WARSAW Pact - Effects of the Cold War			
DAY 245	01-Jan-19	TUESDAY	<b>11.2 Disintegration of U.S.S.R :</b> Introduction - Factors responsible for the disintegration of U.S.S.R - Mikhail Gorbachev			



DAY 246	2-Jan-19	WEDNESDAY	Birth of the Soviet Opposition Party, The Catastrophe, Boris Yeltsin, Coup d'état, Uni - Polar World			
DAY 247	03-Jan-19	THURSDAY		Revision		
DAY 248	4-Jan-19	FRIDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 249	05-Jan-19	SATURDAY	<b>11.3 Formation of CIS:</b> Introduction, Aims and Objectives - Present Commonwealth of Independent States, Independent Baltic States			
DAY 250	6-Jan-19	SUNDAY				
DAY 251	07-Jan-19	MONDAY	II PU PREPARATORY EXAMINATION			
DAY 252	8-Jan-19	TUESDAY	II PU PREPARATORY EXAMINATION			
DAY 253	09-Jan-19	WEDNESDAY	II PU PREPARATORY EXAMINATION			
DAY 254	10-Jan-19	THURSDAY	II PU PREPARATORY EXAMINATION			2ND PUC PREPARATORY EXAM
DAY 255	11-Jan-19	FRIDAY	II PU PREPARATORY EXAMINATION			
DAY 256	12-Jan-19	SATURDAY	II PU PREPARATORY EXAMINATION			
DAY 257	13-Jan-19	SUNDAY				
DAY 258	14-Jan-19	MONDAY	II PU PREPARATORY EXAMINATION			
DAY 259	15-Jan-19	TUESDAY	II PU PREPARATORY EXAMINATION			
DAY 260	16-Jan-19	WEDNESDAY	II PU PREPARATORY EXAMINATION			
DAY 261	17-Jan-19	THURSDAY	II PU PREPARATORY EXAMINATION			
DAY 262	18-Jan-19	FRIDAY	<b>Chapter -12 - Non – Aligned Movement – Emergence of Third World:</b> Introduction - Meaning - Principles of Non - Aligned Movement - Objectives of Non - Aligned Countries			
DAY 263	19-Jan-19	SATURDAY	Formation of Non - Aligned Union - Causes that led to the Emergence of Non - Aligned Movement: Birth of Nationalism, Problems of Non - Aligned Countries, Policy of World Peace			
DAY 264	20-Jan-19	SUNDAY				



DAY 265	21-Jan-19	MONDAY	Causes that led to the Emergence of Non - Aligned Movement: Economic Exploitation, To oppose the dominance of Power blocs, Principles of Panchasheela, Able Leadership, Cold war			
DAY 266	22-Jan-19	TUESDAY	Features of Non - Aligned Countries: Economic backwardness, Dependence on Others, Rural Structure, Over Population, Poverty and Hunger			
DAY 267	23-Jan-19	WEDNESDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 268	24-Jan-19	THURSDAY	Features of Non - Aligned Countries: Spread of Epidemics, Illiteracy, Burden of Debt, Migration, Water Scarcity			
DAY 269	25-Jan-19	FRIDAY	Bandung Conference: Important Resolutions - Belgrade Conference: Important Resolutions			
DAY 270	26-Jan-19	SATURDAY	REPUBLIC DAY			
DAY 271	27-Jan-19	SUNDAY				
DAY 272	28-Jan-19	MONDAY		Revision		
DAY 273	29-Jan-19	TUESDAY		Unit Test		
DAY 274	30-Jan-19	WEDNESDAY	Achievements of NAM, Limitations of NAM			
DAY 275	31-Jan-19	THURSDAY	India and Non - Aligned Movement			
DAY 276	1-Feb-19	FRIDAY	Chapter -13 - Map Work: Marking the Historical Places of World Importance			
DAY 277	02-Feb-19	SATURDAY	Chapter -13 - Map Work: Marking the Historical Places of World Importance			
DAY 278	3-Feb-19	SUNDAY				
DAY 279	04-Feb-19	MONDAY	Chapter -13 - Map Work: Marking the Historical Places of World Importance			
DAY 280	5-Feb-19	TUESDAY	Revision for the Annual Examination - Solving Previous Years Question Papers			
DAY 281	06-Feb-19	WEDNESDAY	Revision for the Annual Examination - Solving Previous Years Question Papers			
DAY 282	7-Feb-19	THURSDAY	Revision for the Annual Examination - Solving Previous Years Question Papers			

DAY 283	08-Feb-19	FRIDAY	I PUC ANNUAL EXAMINATION			
DAY 284	9-Feb-19	SATURDAY	I PUC ANNUAL EXAMINATION			
DAY 285	10-Feb-19	SUNDAY				
DAY 286	11-Feb-19	MONDAY	I PUC ANNUAL EXAMINATION			
DAY 287	12-Feb-19	TUESDAY	I PUC ANNUAL EXAMINATION			
DAY 288	13-Feb-19	WEDNESDAY	I PUC ANNUAL EXAMINATION			1PU ANNUAL EXAM
DAY 289	14-Feb-19	THURSDAY	I PUC ANNUAL EXAMINATION			
DAY 290	15-Feb-19	FRIDAY	I PUC ANNUAL EXAMINATION			
DAY 291	16-Feb-19	SATURDAY	I PUC ANNUAL EXAMINATION			
DAY 292	17-Feb-19	SUNDAY				
DAY 293	18-Feb-19	MONDAY	I PUC ANNUAL EXAMINATION			
DAY 294	19-Feb-19	TUESDAY	I PUC ANNUAL EXAMINATION			
DAY 295	20-Feb-19	WEDNESDAY	I PUC ANNUAL EXAMINATION			
DAY 296	21-Feb-19	THURSDAY	I PUC ANNUAL EXAMINATION			

**SOLVED  
PAPER**

**I PUC  
Annual Examination  
2018**

**World  
History  
Subject Code  
21 (N)**

**Time : 3 Hours 15 Min.**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**General Instructions :**

1. Write S. No's of questions correctly.
2. Visually challenged students need to answer question No. 31'B' instead of Map question No. 31 A in Part-D.
3. Answer the questions according to the instructions given for the questions.

**PART-A**

**I. Answer the following questions in one word or one sentence each :**

**10 × 1 = 10**

1. What is the definition of Jawaharlal Nehru about history ?
2. What is bipedalism ?
3. Which is the biggest pyramid in the world ?
4. Who wrote the book "The Republic" ?
5. Whose famous words are 'Vini-Vidi-Vici' ?
6. Which is the holy book of Islam ?
7. Who is the author of "Divine Comedy" ?
8. Who was known as the "Father of Renaissance" ?
9. In which year did the French Revolution begin ?
10. Expand SALT.

**PART-B**

**II. Answer any TEN of the following questions in two words or two sentences each :**

**10 × 2 = 20**

11. Mention any two professional uses of history.
12. Which were the two theories proposed by Charles Darwin ?
13. Name any two ancient civilizations.
14. Name any two reforms introduced by Julius Caesar.
15. Which are the two sects of Islam ?
16. Which are the styles of architecture found in the Medieval Europe ?
17. Name any two paintings of Leonardo-da-Vinci.
18. Mention any two chemicals invented during the Industrial Revolution.
19. What are the principles of watch words of the French Revolution ?
20. What are the aims of Young Italy ?
21. Write any two principles of Nazism.
22. Where and when was the 7<sup>th</sup> Summit of Non-Aligned Countries held ?

**PART-C**

**III. Answer any SIX of the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each :**

**6 × 5 = 30**

23. Write the definitions of history.
24. Write about the life history of Jesus.
25. Describe the results of the American War of Independence.
26. Explain the social and economic factors for the Russian Revolution.
27. Describe the role of Count Cavour in the Unification of Italy.
28. Write a note on the main organs of the UNO.

To know about more useful books for 1-PUC [click here](#)

29. What were the effects of the Cold War ?  
 30. Describe the objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement.

### PART-D

**IV. Answer the following questions as indicated :**

31. (A) Mark any five of the following Historical places on the outline map of the world provided to you and add an explanatory note on each marked place in two sentences each. 5 + 5 = 10

(a) Babylonia                      (b) Mecca                      (c) Constantinople                      (d) Cape of Good Hope  
 (e) London                      (f) Paris                      (g) Waterloo                      (h) Hiroshima

**FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED STUDENTS ONLY**

- (B) Answer the following question in 30 to 40 sentences : 1 × 10 = 10  
 Describe the contributions of Chinese.

OR

Describe the role of Martin Luther in the Reformation Movement.

### PART-E

**V. Answer any two of the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences each :** 2 × 10 = 20

32. Discuss the important factors of Human Evolution.  
 33. Describe the contribution of the Greeks.  
 34. Discuss in detail the different stages of Unification of Germany.  
 35. Explain the causes and results of the First World War.

### PART-F

**VI. 36. Match the following :** 5

- |                         |   |                          |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| (i) Nehru               | — | Red Shirts               |
| (ii) Vasco-da-Gama      | — | Power House of the North |
| (iii) Garibaldi         | — | Discovery of India       |
| (iv) Derby              | — | India                    |
| (v) Non-Aligned country | — | Portuguese sailor        |

**37. Arrange the following events in chronological order :** 5

- (i) Belgrade Conference  
 (ii) The First World War.  
 (iii) Society of Jesus established.  
 (iv) Hegira Era  
 (v) Roman Republic was established.

□□□

**SOLUTIONS**  
**As Per Scheme of Valuation**  
**(Issued by Department of PUE, Karnataka)**

**PART - A**

- I. 1. "History is a story of man from barbarism to civilization".  
2. Walking with two legs.  
3. Giza  
4. Plato  
5. Julius Caesar  
6. Quran  
7. Dante  
8. Petrarch  
9. 1789  
10. Strategic Arms Limited Talks [SALT].

**PART - B**

- II. 11. The two professional uses of history are — useful in the preparation of IAS, IPS, Judiciary, etc.  
12. **The two theories proposed by Charles Darwin are :**  
(i) Theory of Evolution  
(ii) The Theory of Natural Selection  
13. (i) Egyptian Civilization.  
(ii) Mesopotamian Civilization.  
14. **The two reforms introduced by Julius Caesar are :**  
(i) Introduction in the agriculture reform.  
(ii) Reduction in taxes.  
15. **The two sects of Islam are :**  
(i) Sunnis  
(ii) Shias  
16. The styles of architecture found in the Medieval Europe are from the Romanesque style to Gothic style.  
17. **The two paintings of Leonardo-da-Vinci are :**  
(i) Last Supper  
(ii) Monalisa  
18. **The chemicals invented during the Industrial Revolution are :**  
(i) Sulphuric acid  
(ii) Sodium carbonate  
19. **The watch words of the French Revolution are :**  
Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.  
20. **The aims of Young Italy are :**  
(i) To train young men for the unification movement.  
(ii) To create a United Italian Republic through promoting a general insurrection in the Italian reactionary states and in the lands occupied by the Austrian Empire.  
21. **The two Principles of Nazism are :**  
(i) The Nazi should rule the world  
(ii) To remove Jews permanently from areas of German Settlement.  
22. The 7<sup>th</sup> Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries was held in March 1983 in India.

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**PART - C****III. 23. The definitions of History are :**

- (i) **Herodotus** : "History is the record of great wars and unique events to be remembered by the future generations."
- (ii) **St. Augustine** : "History is a story of struggle between good and evil or good and bad".
- (iii) **Karl Marx** : "History is a story of struggle between haves and have nots".
- (iv) **J.B. Burry** : "History is a science no less no more".
- (v) **Arnold Toynbee** : "History is a story of rise and fall of the civilizations".
- (vi) **Jawaharlal Nehru** : "History is a story of man from barbarism to civilization."

**24. The life history of Jesus is as follows :**

- (i) Jesus was born in Bethlehem in Judea Province on 25<sup>th</sup> December H.B.C.
- (ii) His parents were Joseph and Mary.
- (iii) Jesus knew Arabic and symitic languages.
- (iv) Jesus had 12 disciples who are known as apostles. Peter was the first apostles.
- (v) Jesus was spreading Christianity but his growth was not liked by many people.
- (vi) After that the people complained to "Pontius Pilata" that Jesus is spoiling the people.
- (vii) Pontius Pilata gave a death punishment to Jesus at Mount Clavor at Golgotha.
- (viii) Jesus rose to life after the 3 days of his death and this is known as Resurrection of Jesus.

**25. The Results of the American War of Independence are :**

- (i) **Emergence of USA** : A new nation began to develop called the United States of America [USA]. They wrote the constitution of their own. America became the first country in the world which made written constitution. George Washington became the first President of America.
- (ii) **Loss to England** : According to the American Revolution, England lost there 13 colonies which were the most resourceful colonies.
- (iii) **A lesson to England** : After the loss against Americans, they turned their direction towards East and Asian countries. A belief that "Sun never sets in their kingdom" was proved wrong.
- (iv) **An inspiration to the French Revolution** : The efforts made by the philosophers of America and their watchwords also encouraged the French people and inspired them.
- (v) **End of democracy in England** : As a result of the loss over America, the English king lost his prestige and power in his country.

- 26. (i) **Social factor** : The Russian people were divided into separate groups. Nobles, clergy and commoners. The nobles and clergy were given high post in the society. They were appointed as the highest officers in the Church, and on other places. They were made free from taxes and had a special status in the society. The commoners or the workers were burdened to pay high taxes. This led to the Russian Revolution.
- (ii) **Economic causes** : The commoners/workers had to pay high taxes to the government. They had to pay 20% of their earnings as tax and they were forced to work for long hours in a day and in unhygienic places. These are known as the Economic factors responsible for the Russian Revolution.

**[Scheme of Valuation, 2018]****Detailed Answer :**

**Social Causes** : Some of the social causes of the Russian Revolution were that :

- (i) The peasants were not happy about how Czar was ruling Russia, because some of the peasants were too poor to buy land and also even the ones who owned land, did not have enough to feed their families.
- (ii) Also even though industrialization had been going on but very slowly, it had angered some peasants. The peasants disagreed with it because they were scared of the changes it would bring as they wanted to go back to the old ways.
- (iii) Also the peasants didn't have a job. They moved to cities and found new jobs in new industries, but they still were not happy because they had to work for long hours and their pay was really low.
- (iv) They had to work in bad working conditions. Among these groups of workers, socialists spread ideas about revolution and reform. So on the Sunday of January 22, 1905 also known as "Bloody Sunday" a group of peaceful marchers were protesting for reform and the Czar got them shot dead. That day was a turning point for Russian people, it also ruined the faith and trust some people had in the Czar.

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**Economic Causes :**

- (i) Serfdom was abolished in 1861, but the peasants continued to live in misery. The land they received was not enough to meet their needs and the money they had to pay was exorbitant. Their condition was worsened by a series of famines and bad harvests. Land, hunger and poverty of the peasants was a major factor.
- (ii) The conditions of the industrial workers was no better. They lived and worked under appalling conditions, with no political rights and no means of gaining even minor reforms. They did not even had the right to form Trade Unions.
- (iii) The state exchanger was bankrupt due to the spendthrift ways of the Tsar, expensive wars, maintaining a large bureaucracy and army and due to lopsided methods of taxation.

**27. Role of Count Cavour in the Unification of Italy :**

- (i) Cavour played no less significant role in the Unification of Italy. Prof. Philip has brought out his role in Unification of Italy thus, "Italy as a nation is the legacy, the life-work of Cavour. Others have been devoted to the national liberation but only he knew how to bring it into the sphere of possibilities".
- (ii) He kept it pure of any *factionous* spirit, he led it away from barren Utopias, kept it clear of reckless conspiracies, steered straight between revolt and reaction and gave it an organized force, a flag, a government and foreign allies." He has been described as "the master brain which mobilized the inspiration of Mazzini into a diplomatic force and changed the award of Garibaldi into a national weapon."
- (iii) He provided leadership to the other States of Italy by making Sardinia and Piedmont an ideal state so that other states may follow it. For this purpose he made it an ideal democracy and took numerous steps to create an infrastructure for the economic progress of the state.
- (iv) Above all, he tried to win the support and confidence of the foreign powers to attain his objective. One writer has observed, "If there had been no Cavour to win the confidence, sympathy and support of Europe, if he had not been recognized as one whose sense was just in all emergencies.
- (v) Mazzini's efforts would have run to waste in a questionable insurrections and Garibaldi's feat of arms must have added one chapter more to the history of unproductive patriotism." In short, we can say with confidence that of all the political and national leaders of Italy, Cavour contributed most to the unification of Italy.

**28. The organs of the U.N.O. are :**

- (i) **General Assembly** : It is an important organ of the UNO. It consists all the countries as a member. All the countries have one vote but can send a participant. The conference is held once in two years.
- (ii) **Security Council** : It is one of the main organs of UNO which consists of 15 member countries. *i.e.* 10 non permanent countries and 5 permanent countries which are, USA, USSR, China, France and England.
- (iii) **Economic and Social Council** : It consists of all the countries as members. Its work is to discuss about the economic and social factors of the developing countries and to help the poor countries.
- (iv) **International Court of Justice** : The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. Its seat is at the Peace Palace in the Hague (Netherlands). It is the only one of the six principal organs of the United Nations not located in New York (United States of America). The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with international laws, legal disputes submitted to it by States and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies.
- (v) **Trusteeship Council** : The Trusteeship Council was established in 1945 to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories that had been placed under the administration of seven member states, and ensure that adequate steps were taken to prepare the territories for self-government and independence. By 1994, all Trust Territories had attained self-government or independence. The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994. By a resolution adopted on 25 May 1994, the Council amended its rules of procedure to drop the obligation to meet annually and agreed to meet as occasion required by its decision or the decision of its President, or at the request of a majority of its members or the General Assembly or the Security Council.

**29. The effects of the Cold War were :**

- (i) **Russian refusal of its army** : England and USA withdrew their Army but Russia refused to do so. It was only after the intervention of England and the USA, that Russia agreed to withdraw its forces.
- (ii) **Sovietization in Europe** : Russia was refused of not honouring Pledges to the Yalta and Balkan areas. The western Europe recognized the military authority over East and central Europe.

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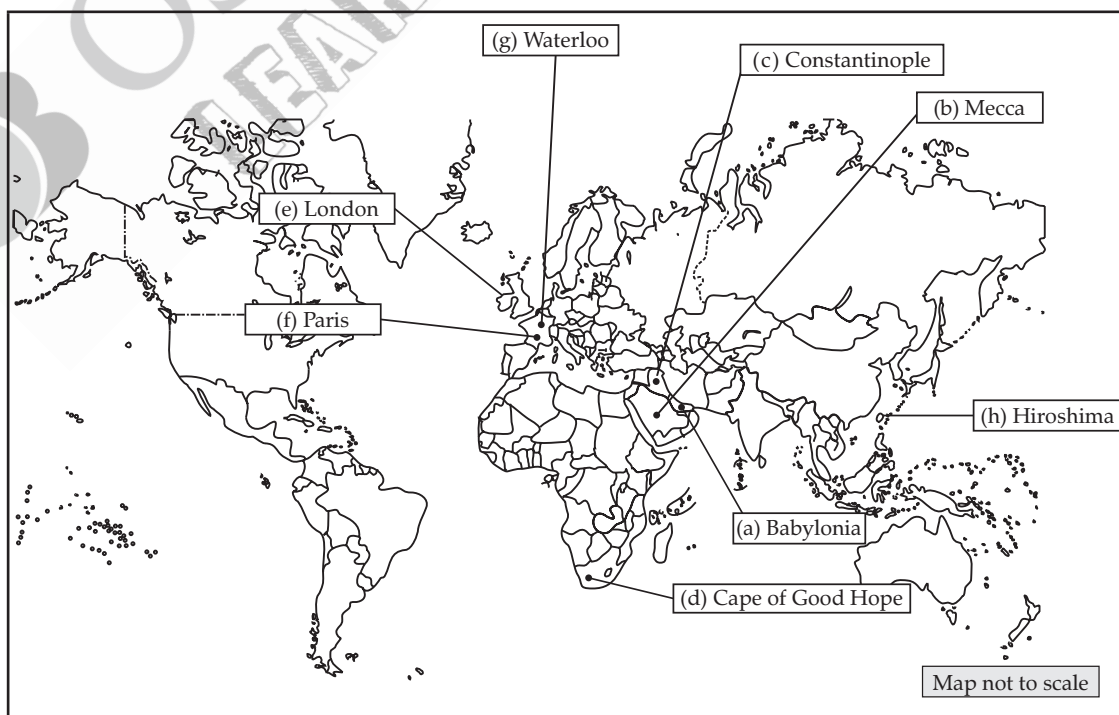
- (iii) **Sovietization in Iran** : Iran got its Independence with the support of England against Nazi rule. But when the Nazi Army left Iran, the British army entered inside according to the treaty signed over Russia.
- (iv) **The German Problems** : The Russian Otto van Bismark considered German's as their main problem and demanded 1000 million dollars as compensation and Russia destroyed German industries and took the costliest machines to Russia.
- (v) **The secret of atom bombs** : USA did not disclose to Russia about the atom bombs that she owned. This led to the rise of ill feeling.

**30. The objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement were :**

- (i) Mutual respect for each other.
- (ii) Mutual non-aggression.
- (iii) Maintain peaceful coexistence.
- (iv) Non interference in internal affairs.
- (v) To attain economic equality.
- (i) To encourage the respect, enjoyment and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, on the basis of the principles of universality, objectivity, impartiality and non-selectivity, avoiding politicization of human rights issues, thus ensuring that all human rights of individuals and people including the right to development, are promoted and protected in a balanced manner.
- (ii) To promote and encourage sustainable development through international cooperation and, to that end, jointly coordinate the implementation of political strategies which strengthen and ensure the full participation of all countries, rich and poor, in the international economic relations, under equal conditions and opportunities but with differentiated responsibilities.
- (iii) To continue pursuing universal and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament, as well as a general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control and in this context, to work towards the objective of arriving at an agreement on a phased program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.
- (iv) To serve as a forum of political coordination of the developing countries, to promote and defend their common interests in the system of international relations.
- (v) They reaffirmed the mutual reinforcement between development, peace, security and human rights while stressing the right of people to live in dignity and well-being.

**PART - D**

**31. (A)**





- (a) **Babylonia** : It is an ancient Akkadian speaking state based in present Iraq.
- (b) **Mecca** : It is in Saudi Arabia. It was the birth place of Prophet Mohammad, the founder of Islam.
- (c) **Constantinople** : It was the capital of Roman/Byzantine and also of the brief Latin and later Ottoman Empires.
- (d) **Cape of Good Hope** : It is in Southern most tip of Africa. It was discovered by Bartholomew Diaz. It was centre of the Industrial Revolution.
- (e) **London** : It is the capital of England. It was centre of the Industrial Revolution.
- (f) **Pairs** : It is France's capital and home to 12<sup>th</sup> century Gothic Notre-Dame Cathedral.
- (g) **Waterloo** : It is located in Belgium. The Battle of Waterloo was fought here.
- (h) **Hiroshima** : USA dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima on August 9, 1945.

**31. (B) Role of Martin Luther in the Reformation Movement :**

Martin Luther was born in a peasant family in Germany. He became a monk of the Augustinian order. When he visited Rome, he was shocked to see the worldliness of the Church of Rome and thus, he thought of breaking away from the Church of Rome. When John Tetzel, the agent of Pope Leo X came to Germany to sell indulgences, Martin Luther opposed it and nailed his famous "95 thesis on the Church of Rome. Thus, ideas of Martin Luther spread across Germany. Thus, began the Reformation Movement in Germany. Martin Luther is called as the Father of Reformation Movement. Martin Luther even burnt the paper order of excommunication for which he was declared as an outlaw by Pope Leo X and he was to be arrested. However, he was given protection by Frederick of Saxony during which period he translated the Bible into German. The people of North Germany protested for the action taken against Martin Luther and they were nicknamed as "Protestant".

**PART - E**

**32. Factors of human evolution :**

- (i) One of the earliest defining human traits, bipedalism-the ability to walk on two legs-evolved over 4 million years ago. Other important human characteristics- such as a large and complex brain, the ability to make and use tools, and the capacity for language developed more recently. Many advanced traits-including complex symbolic expressions, art and elaborate cultural diversity emerged mainly during the past 100,000 years.
- (ii) Early humans first migrated out of Africa into Asia probably between 2 million and 1.8 million years ago. They entered Europe somewhat later, between 1.5 million and 1 million years. Species of modern humans populated many parts of the world much later. For instance, people first came to Australia probably within the past 60,000 years and to America within the past 30,000 years or so. The beginnings of agriculture and the rise of the first civilizations occurred within the past 12,000 years.
- (iii) The process of evolution involves a series of natural changes that causes species (populations of different organisms) to arise, adapt to the environment, and become extinct. All species or organisms have originated through the process of biological evolution. In animals that reproduce sexually, including humans, the term species refers to a group whose adult members regularly interbreed, resulting in fertile offspring that is, offspring themselves are capable of reproducing. Scientists classify each species with a unique, two-part scientific name. In this system, modern humans are classified as Homo Sapiens.
- (iv) Evolution occurs when there is change in the genetic material- the chemical molecule, DNA - which is inherited from the parents, and especially in the proportions of different genes in a population. Genes represent the segments of DNA that provide the chemical code for producing proteins. Information contained in the DNA can change by a process known as mutation.
- (v) The way particular genes are expressed - that is, how they influence the body or behavior of an organism can also change. Genes affect how the body and behavior of an organism develop during its life, and

this is why genetically inherited characteristics can influence the likelihood of an organism's survival and reproduction.

**33. The Contribution of Greeks are as follows :**

- (i) Greek Civilization is one of the oldest civilization of the world.
- (ii) Greeks have contributed much to the world by their Art and Architecture.
- (iii) Their architecture includes three types, Dorhic, Ionic and Gothic style of architecture.
- (iv) They were the great builders, they built many monuments with marbles. One such monument is the Temple of Virgin in Athens.
- (v) Pericles is the most famous ruler of the Greek Civilization. He rebuilt the Athens which was destroyed during the Persian wars. Hence, his period is known as Golden Age in the History of Greeks.

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018]

**34. Different stages of Unification of Germany :**

- (i) Till 1871, Germany was divided into 38 independent states, having nothing in common except the German language. All these States were members of the German Confederation, which was weak and disunited. Between 1815 and 1848, Prince Metternich of Austria dominated the Confederation.
- (ii) After 1848, Prussia became the leading State, by uniting the Confederation into an economic union (Zollverein). Austria did not join this union, thereby losing the opportunity for German leadership. In 1862, Bismarck became Chancellor of Prussia and by a series of wars, unified Germany in 1871.
- (iii) The first stage in the unification of Germany started in 1848 when every German State revolted against their rulers, demanding democratic constitutions. The Frankfurt Constituent Assembly was formed, which suggested unifying Germany as a Constitutional monarchy, with the Prussian King being crowned the emperor of Germany. The Prussian King declined this offer as he did not wish his power to be limited by a Constitution.
- (iv) The second phase began under Bismarck's leadership and his militaristic Policy of 'Blood and Iron'. He did not want Germany to be a democratic country, controlled by the revolutionaries. He wanted Germany, dominated by the aristocracy and Army under leadership of the Prussian King.
- (vi) The third and final phase began with a series of wars (Policy of 'Blood and Iron') against Austria, France and Denmark, by which Austria was removed from the German Confederation, France and Denmark defeated and King William I of Prussia was declared Emperor of a united Germany in 1871.

**35. The causes of the First World War are :**

- (i) **Military Policy of Russia :** The Russian Government considered Germany to be the main threat to its territory. This led to huge fight between Russia and Germany.
- (ii) **Arms Race :** Arms race is one of the major cause for the First World War. The world was divided into two groups : Triple Alliance, Tripple Entire and there was a competition for storing weapons.
- (iii) **Aggressive Nationalism :** And there was nationalism in whole of Europe. Entire Europe was divided into groups and there was keen competition between the European countries.
- (iv) **Role of Newspaper :** The newspaper played a major role by publishing the various factors of the two groups. This increased the gap between the two powers.
- (v) **Immediate cause :** The immediate cause for the First World War was the murder of the Austrian Prince Archduke Ferdinand.

**Results :**

- (i) Lots of people were killed and millions of people were injured.
- (ii) It overthrew the old kingdoms.
- (iii) After the First World War, a large number of nations started to prevent further wars.
- (iv) The Treaty of Versailles was signed which ended the First World War.
- (v) After the First World War, the countries like Poland and others got independence.

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**PART - F****36. Match the Following :**

- |                         |   |                          |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| (i) Nehru               | — | Discovery of India       |
| (ii) Vasco-da-Gama      | — | Portuguese sailor        |
| (iii) Garibaldi         | — | Red Shirts               |
| (iv) Derby              | — | Power House of the North |
| (v) Non-Aligned country | — | India                    |

**37. Chronological order :**

- (i) Roman Republic was established.
- (ii) Society of Jesus established.
- (iii) The Hegira Era.
- (iv) Belgrade Conference.
- (v) The First World War.

□□□

**SOLVED  
PAPER**

**I PUC  
Annual Examination  
2018**

**World  
History  
Subject Code  
21 (S)**

**Time : 3 Hours 15 Min.**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**General Instructions :**

1. Write S. No's of questions correctly.
2. Visually challenged students need to answer Question No. 31'B' instead of Map question No. 31 A in Part-D
3. Answer the questions according to the instructions given for the questions.

**PART-A**

**I. Answer the following questions in one word or one sentence each :**

**10 × 1 = 10**

1. Who is called as "The Father of History" ?
2. What is the meaning of the term 'Homo' ?
3. Who popularised Buddhism in China ?
4. Whose famous words are Vini Vidi Vici ?
5. What is 'Flef' ?
6. Who was called as the Navigator ?
7. Where did the Industrial Revolution begin at first ?
8. Who was the king of France at the time of the French Revolution ?
9. What is Glasnost ?
10. Who is the author of 'Divine Comedy' ?

**PART-B**

**II. Answer any TEN of the following questions in two words or two sentences each :**

**10 × 2 = 20**

11. Mention any two theories of Origin and Evolution of Earth.
12. Who built the Great Wall of China ? Why ?
13. Who founded the city of Rome ?
14. Which are the two sects of Islam ?
15. Which was the first Ship to circumnavigate the world and who led this ?
16. Mention the fields on which changes took place during the Industrial Revolution.
17. What are the principles or watch words of the French Revolution ?
18. Name the two parties during the Russian Revolution.
19. Who was called the "Sword of Italian unification" ? Name the Army he established.
20. Name the two alliances formed during the First World War.
21. Name any two member countries of CENTO.
22. Who were the human rights activists of Russia ?

**PART-C**

**III. Answer any SIX of the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each :**

**6 × 5 = 30**

23. Write the definitions of History.
24. How was food and shelter responsible for Human Evolution ?
25. Explain the teachings of Jesus Christ.
26. What were the causes for the decline of feudalism ?
27. Describe the results of the Renaissance.
28. Discuss the role of Bismarck in the Unification of Germany.
29. Explain the provision of the Treaty of Versailles.
30. Describe the features of the Non-Aligned Movement.

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**PART-D****IV. Answer the following questions as indicated :**

31. (A) Mark any five of the following Historical places on the outline map of the world provided to you and add an explanatory note on each marked place in two sentences each. 5 + 5 = 10

(a) Babylonia                      (b) Rome                      (c) Mecca                      (d) Cape of Good Hope  
(e) London                      (f) Nagasaki                      (g) Moscow                      (h) Berlin

**FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED STUDENTS ONLY**

- (B) Answer the following question in 30 to 40 sentences : 1 × 10 = 10

Describe the contributions of the Egyptian Civilization.

OR

Describe the political and non-achievements of the UNO.

**PART-E****V. Answer any two of the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences each : 2 × 10 = 20**

32. Discuss the contributions of the Greeks.  
33. Describe the role of Martin Luther in the Reformation Movement.  
34. Explain the causes of the American War of Independence.  
35. Describe the administrative reforms of Napoleon Bonaparte.

**PART-F****V. 36. Match the following : 5**

- |                     |   |                       |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------|
| (i) Charles Darwin  | — | Fascist Party         |
| (ii) Nebuchadnezzar | — | Mein Kampf            |
| (iii) Hitler        | — | Social contact        |
| (iv) Rousseau       | — | The Hanging Garden    |
| (v) Mussolini       | — | The Origin of Species |

**37. Arrange the following events in chronological order : 5**

- (i) Disintegration of the Soviet Union  
(ii) Hegira Era  
(iii) Origin of the Earth  
(iv) Unification of Italy  
(v) The first Olympic Games

□□□

**SOLUTIONS**  
**As Per Scheme of Valuation**  
**(Issued by Department of PUE, Karnataka)**

**PART - A**

- I. 1. Herodotus  
2. Man  
3. Matanga Kashypa  
4. Julius Caesar  
5. A Manor (land) owned by landlord which was granted by the king  
6. Prince Henry  
7. England  
8. Louis XVI  
9. Glasnost is the policy or practice of more open consultative government and wider dissemination of information.  
10. Dante

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**PART - B**

- II. 11. The Steady Earth theory and the Pulsating Theory.  
 12. Shih-Huwang to prevent invasions from the northern invaders.  
 13. Romulus and Remus.  
 14. The Sunnis and the Shias.  
 15. Victoria was the first ship led by Ferdinand Magellan.  
 16. Agricultural product, transport technology and mining.  
 17. Equality, Fraternity and Liberty.  
 18. Menshevik and Bolshevik parties.  
 19. Garibaldi. Red shirts movement.  
 20. Triple Alliance formed by Germany, Austria-Hungary and Triple Entente formed by Britain, France and Russia.  
 21. England, Pakistan, Turkey, Iraq, Iran. (Any two)  
 22. Andrei Sakharov and Boris Selsin.

**PART - C**

- III. 23. (i) **Herodotus** : Record of the great wars and unique events to be remembered by future generations.  
 (ii) **St. Augustine** : The story of struggle between God and Evil force.  
 (iii) **J.B. Bury** : History is a Science no less no more.  
 (iv) **Arnold Toynbee** : It is the story of rise and fall of civilizations.  
 (v) **J. Nehru** : History is the story of man from barbarism to civilization.  
 (vi) **Karl Marx** : History is the Struggle between have (Capitalist) and have nots (labours).  
 24. Hominoids lived on trees and gathered their food. Ice age Reduced the forests and expanded the grassland, plains and deserts. The climate change forced Hominoids to get down from the trees and live on land. Tools making lead to food production, finally he settled down in a permanent place and began cultivation. (Explain the part)  
 25. **Teachings of Jesus Christ** :  
 (i) Jesus Says, God is one. We are his sons. God is Omnipotent and the king of Heaven.  
 (ii) Jesus preached fatherhood of God and brotherhood of Men.  
 (iii) All are equal before God. Give respect to elders.  
 (iv) Love, forgiveness, justice, humanity were preached by Jesus.  
 (v) Don't Surrender to wealth. Help the poor, only then will you be a worthy son of God.  
 (vi) Jesus said fulfilment of duty, Purity of heart, Humanity, obedience to God are the Gateways to heaven.  
 (vii) Jesus opposed adultery and stealing.  
 (viii) Jesus had faith in the kingdom of heaven. There is no discrimination in the Kingdom of God.  
 (ix) Forgiveness is a great virtue. Such people are closer to God.  
 26. (i) Rise of Strong National States.  
 (ii) Growth of trade industries.  
 (iii) Money Economy.  
 (iv) Rise of Capitalism.  
 (v) Scarcity of labour.  
 (vi) Crusades.  
 (vii) Spread of Epidemics.

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018]

**Detailed Answer :****The causes for the decline of feudalism are :**

- (i) Firstly, feudalism contained in itself the seeds of its destruction. As Henry Martin has observed, "Feudalism concealed in its bosom the weapons with which it would be itself one day smitten". In course of time, when the feudal lords began to assert themselves too much, the kings who headed the feudal hierarchy, thought of bringing them under control. In this task they received full support from the newly emerged middle classes and freemen who were not under the control of the lords.  
 (ii) Secondly, the liberation of the serfs due to enormous growth in trade and commerce also greatly contributed to the decline of feudalism. With the growth of trade and commerce, a number of new cities and towns grew which provided new opportunities for work. The serfs got an opportunity to free

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themselves of the feudal lords by taking up work in the new towns. It may be observed that according to the existing feudal laws, a serf could become a freeman if he stayed away from the manor for more than one year.

- (iii) Thirdly, the Crusades or the Holy Wars also greatly contributed to the decline of the feudal system. As a result of these wars, the Europeans learnt the use of gun-powder from the Muslims. The discovery of gunpowder greatly undermined the importance of the feudal castles. As a result, it was no more possible for the feudal lords to take shelter in these castles and defy the authority of the king.
  - (iv) The Crusades contributed to the decline of feudalism in another way too. They opened up trade between Europe and cities of Constantinople and Alexandria. As a result, commerce and industry in Europe received a fillip and a number of important cities developed. The merchants and artisans residing in these cities wished to free themselves from the control of feudal over-lords.
  - (v) Fifthly, the scarcity of labour force in Europe as a result of Black Death (which took a heavy toll of life in Europe) enhanced the bargaining powers of the serfs and rendered feudal system weak.
27. **The results of Renaissance were :**
- (i) It helped to reform the Catholic Church.
  - (ii) It created materialistic desire.
  - (iii) It made Renaissance popular. It gave importance to man, his likes and problems.
  - (iv) It inspired to search new lands and helped in geographical discoveries.
  - (v) Literature and Science were developed.
  - (vi) It brought world from Medieval Age to Modern Age.
  - (vii) It inspired Reformation and brought the divide of the Church.
28. Bismarck the architect of Germany was born in 1815 at Prussia. He had his education in politics and philosophy. He had no faith in Speeches but in Blood and Iron policy. The role of Bismarck in the unification of Germany was as follows :
- (i) **War with Denmark :** In 1864 Bismarck waged war on Denmark to recover Schleswig and Holstein. In this task he got help of Austria. He defeated Denmark in the war.
  - (ii) **Austro-Prussian War :** Holstein was not enough for Austria which caused war. Bismarck kept Austria alone in Europe. The whole of Europe underestimated Prussia. He easily defeated Austria in 7 weeks war. As per the Prague Treaty, Austria gave up Holstein in Germany.
  - (iii) **War with France :** Bismarck wanted war with France to recover Alsace-Lorraine. He used Spanish succession problem to create war with France. He declared Germany's Leopold as the King of Spain. Bismarck defeated France in the Battle of Sedan in 1871.
29. **Treaty of Versailles :** In the Paris Peace Conference, the Nations of First World War made Versailles Treaty with Germany in 1919. Its provisions are :
- (i) Territorial Re-Organisation.
  - (ii) War indemnity.
  - (iii) Germany disarmed.
  - (iv) Trial of war prisoners.
  - (v) Establishment of mandate.
  - (vi) League establishment.

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018]

#### Detailed Answer :

##### The provisions were :

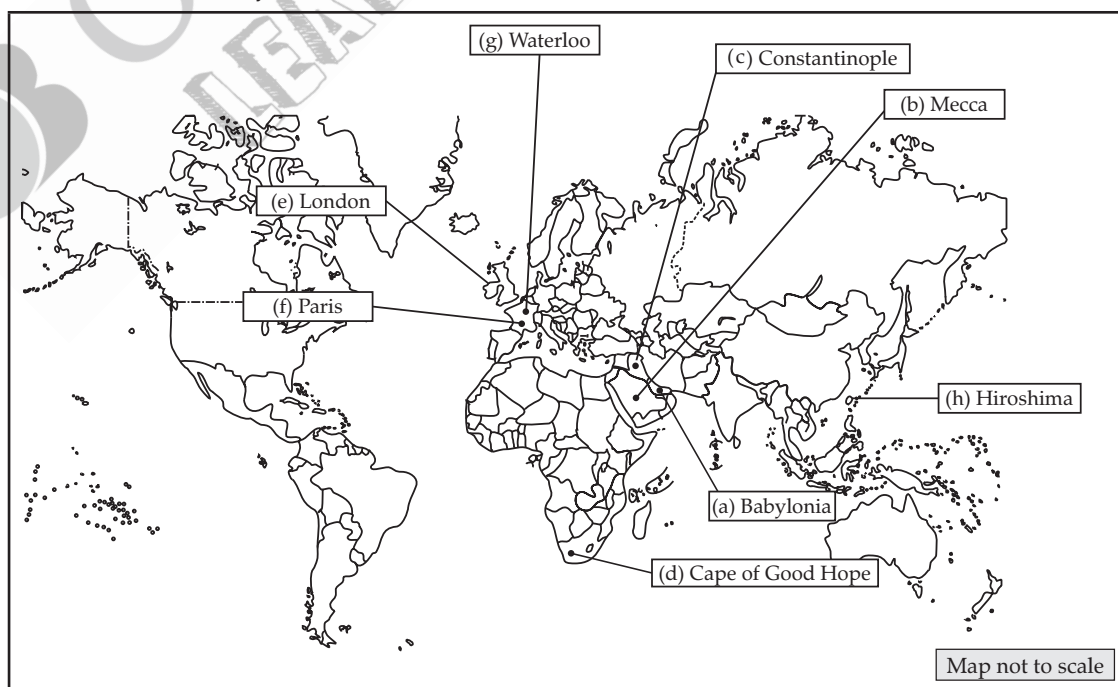
- (i) German territory was reduced. In the west, Alsace and Lorraine were given to France and the districts of Eupen and Malmedy were given to Belgium. In the east, Posaninia and bits of East Prussia were given to Poland. Danzig became a free city. Schleswig went to Denmark and Memel to Lithuania after a plebiscite (vote), which was not permitted for the other areas. It added up to about 65,000 square kilometers and almost 7 million people.
- (ii) The German Army was reduced to 100,000 troops, the nascent Air Force banned, and the Navy stripped of all submarines and ships over 10,000 tonnes. Military restrictions were put. The size of German Army was limited. They were prohibited from importing/making weapons, and forbidden to have an Air Force.
- (iii) Article 231 stated that Germany accepted "The responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies." This was the so-called "war guilt clause."
- (iv) Economic reparations were called for. The treaty itself did not call for such and exact number, but a Reparations Commission was called which decided in 1921 on a figure of 132 Billion gold marks to be paid by Germany to the allies.

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- (v) Germany accepted responsibility for the losses and damages caused by the war "as a consequence of the aggression of Germany and her allies. The treaty required Germany to compensate the Allied powers, and it also established an Allied "Reparation Commission" to determine the exact amount which Germany would pay and the form that such payment would take.
  - (vi) The Covenant of the League of Nations was signed, which provided for the creation of the League, an organization for the arbitration of international disputes. Part XIII organized the establishment of the International Labour Office, to regulate hours of work, including a maximum working day and week; the regulation of the labour supply; the prevention of unemployment; the provision of a living wage; the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment; the protection of children, young persons and women; provision for old age and injury; protection of the interests of workers when employed abroad; recognition of the principle of freedom of association; the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures.
30. (i) Faith in peaceful co-existence.  
 (ii) Faith in independent policy.  
 (iii) No faith in arms.  
 (iv) Opposed to imperialism and colonialism.  
 (v) Opposition to Racial Apartheid and Colour Policy.  
 (vi) Policy of Action but non-intervention.  
 (vii) All nations are equal.  
 (viii) Faith in UNO.  
 (ix) Faith in common health.  
 (x) Sympathy towards divided nations.

### PART - D

- 31 (a) **Babylonia** : It is in Iraq. It was the capital of the Mesopotamia Civilization. Marduk Temple is also situated here. Nebuchadnezzar built the Hanging Garden.
- (b) **Rome** : It is the capital city of Italy, founded in 756 B.C., It is the centre of the Roman Catholic Church.
- (c) **Mecca** : It is in Saudi Arabia. It was the birth place of Prophet Mohammad, the founder of Islam.
- (d) **Cape of Good Hope** : It is in Southernmost tip of Africa. It was discovered by Bartholomew Diaz. It was centre of the Industrial Revolution.
- (e) **London** : It is the capital of England. It was centre of the Industrial Revolution.
- (f) **Nagasaki** : It is a Japanese city. On Aug. 9, 1945 America dropped an atom bomb on it. In this incident 70,000 people died.
- (g) **Moscow** : It is the capital of Russia. Russian Revolution took place here in 1917
- (h) **Berlin** : Berlin is the capital of Germany. Divided during the Cold War, its 18<sup>th</sup> Century Brandenburg Gate has become a symbol of unification.





**PART - E****32. Contribution of Greeks**

(i) **Literature** : Greeks wrote so many valuable books.

Homer — The Iliad and the Odyssey

Soppo — Lyrics

Aeschulus — Prometheus Bound

Herodotus — Persian Wars

Aristotle — The politics, Athens Constitution

(ii) **Oratory** : Means the art of speaking in public. We learnt this from Ancient Greeks.

(iii) **Philosophy**.

(iv) **Language and literature**.

(v) **Religion**.

(vi) **Art and Architecture**.

(vii) **Science**.

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018]

**Detailed Answer :****Contribution of Greeks :**

(i) **Mathematics** : The Greeks were good in mathematics. Pythagoras formulated the principle of geometry that bears his name the Pythagorean Theorem.

(ii) **Euclid** : Recognized as the "Father of geometry"

(iii) **Archimedes** : Advanced the method of measuring the circumference of a circle. He also discovered the principle of the specific gravity.

(iv) **Aristarchus** : Discovered that the Earth revolves around the Sun while rotating on its own axis.

(v) **Erastosthenes** : Able to make an estimate of the circumference of the world. He was also the first to draw the longitude and the latitude lines on the map of the world.

(vi) **Architecture** : The goal was to honor the God. The most beautiful structures were the temples, theatres, baths, stadiums and markets were constructed.

(vii) **Drama** : The theme of the drama was how fate or destiny dictated on events occurring in the world. The subject of their drama was the problems in life.

(viii) **Sophocles, Euripedes and Aeschylus** are the famous writers of Greek tragedy.

(ix) **Painting** : The common design was the daily work of the people like singing, dancing, playing musical instruments, taking a bath and other activities.

(x) **Medicine** : Greeks established a school for study of medicine where the cause of illness was investigated and where sick was treated based on observation.

(xi) **Religion** : The tradition in Greek was the worship of different Gods headed by Zeus.

(xii) **Philosophy** : Socrates—famous because of his philosophy that reason and riot emotion should prevail. Plato—for him law was supposed to be for all and not for the strong and rich only.

Aristotle—was the intelligent student of Plato. He studied animals, plants anatomy and physics. According to him one should accept any theory if this conforms to observable data.

**33. Martin Luther** was the father of the Protestant Movement in Germany. He was born as a miner's son in Germany in 1483.

He had his education from Erfurt University and got M.A. in Philosophy. He revolted against sale of indulgences that was an illegal act of the Pope Leo X. Tetzel came to Germany to sell reprieves from penance or indulgences.

He exposed evils of Pope in his 95 Theses. He says salvation is possible without the mediation of Pope. Indulgence and forgiveness is possible in Realisation of God.

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018]

**Detailed Answer :**

**Role of Martin Luther in the Reformation Movement :**

Martin Luther was born in a peasant family in Germany. He became a monk of the Augustinian order. When he visited Rome, he was shocked to see the worldliness of the Church of Rome and thus he thought of breaking away from the Church of Rome. When John Tetzel, the agent of Pope Leo X came to Germany to sell indulgences, Martin Luther opposed it and nailed his famous "95 theses" on the Church of Rome. Thus, ideas of Martin Luther spread across Germany. Thus, began the Reformation Movement in Germany. Martin Luther is called as the Father of Reformation Movement. Martin Luther even burnt the paper order of excommunication for which he was declared as an outlaw by Pope Leo X and he was to be arrested. However he was given protection by Frederick of Saxony during which he translated the Bible into German. The people of North Germany protested for the action taken against Martin Luther and they were nicknamed as "Protestant".

**34. Political Cause**

American Enlightenment

Military Cause

Navigation Act

Economic Cause

Quebec Act

Role of Philosophers

[Scheme of Valuation 2018]

**Detailed Answer :**

**The main causes of American War of Independence were :**

- (i) **Defective Administration :** The Administrative System of England in the American Colonies was defective. Each Colony had its Assembly and the elected members. But, the nominated Governors to each colony by the British Parliament became intolerable on the part of the Colonists. Many times conflict between the Governors and the elected representatives of different colonies became inevitable. The Governors did not do anything without the permission of the British Parliament. Thus, the administrative system of each colony was controlled by the British Parliament. The British Parliament did not recognise the colonial problems. Thus, the colonists became intolerable and raised their voice against the defective administrative system of England.
- (ii) **Restrictions on Colonial Trade :** The British Government regulated the colonial trade for its own advantage. The Trade Policy of England was based on the benefits of profitable trading in which the flow of raw materials from the colonies that profited England was turned into finished goods which had a higher value than raw materials. The Navigation Act which was passed in 1660 was again practised by George Grenville, the Prime Minister of England. Before this Act, the Colonist's accepted the manufactured goods of England only by exporting the raw materials to England. But when the Navigation Act was reintroduced, the Americans were forbidden to export their native products directly to other European countries. They could import their necessary goods only through England from other countries. The British Government imposed taxes on the American Colonies.
- (iii) **Influence of Seven Years War :** The Seven Years War which was started in 1756 and ended in 1763 had an impact on the American Colonies. By defeating France, England occupied Canada. The Americans were freed from the French menace. This enabled the people to stand by themselves. They did not felt the necessity of maintaining the British Army at their own expense. After this Seven Years War, the American Colonies began to be revolutionary.
- (iv) **Role of the Writers and Philosophers :** The writers and philosophers played an important role in the American War of Independence. Thomas Paine through this writing 'Commonsense' inspired the Americans to raise their voice against the British Government. Samuel Adams, another writer sowed the seed of independence among the Americans through his writings. Besides this, the Americans were influenced by the writings of Locke, Rousseau, Adam Smith and Milton.

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- (v) **The Boston Tea Party** : In 1773 Lord North introduced a new Tea Act and allowed the East India Company to sell tea directly in America. It created severe reactions among the Americans. The agitators in Boston formed the 'Boston Tea Party'. The chief motive of this party was to resist the East India Company to sell tea in America. The first *cargoes* of Tea sent by East India Company arrived at Boston.

On 16 December, 1773, under the leadership of Samuel Adams, some agitators of Boston Tea Party entered into the ship in the disguise of Red Indians and threw 343 chests of the tea into the sea. This event was famous as 'The Boston Tea Riot'. Out of anger, Lord North passed the Boston Port Act in 1774 and the port was closed. This incident gave an impetus to the American War of Independence.

### 35. Code Napoleon

Religious Reforms (concordat)

Economic Reforms

Public wars

Art and Architecture

Educational Reforms

Legion of honour.

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018]

### Detailed Answer :

#### Reforms introduced by Napoleon :

- (i) **Equality** : Napoleon took away the liberty of the people but provided them equality. He completely abolished the distinction between the lower class and the upper class. Anybody could get the highest post in the government on the basis of merit.
- (ii) **Beautification and Art** : Napoleon was a great lover of art and he encouraged it a lot. He wanted to beautify the city of Paris and for this purpose he had imported several artistic objects to Paris from Italy. Napoleon asked the craftsmen of France to make beautiful articles, and thus hundreds of unemployed craftsmen could get work. He also encouraged literature.
- (iii) **The Legion of Honour** : Napoleon established the Legion of Honour in order to inject feeling of honour among the French people. The people were added to it on the basis of their merit and not on that of hereditariness. Those who influenced Napoleon by their ability, courage or by any other work of outstanding quality, were given the title of Legion of Honour. He also developed a new kind of nobility by awarding pieces of land to his well wishers. In fact, both these were against the principles of revolution because it gave birth to new classes. But Napoleon thought that the institution of the Legion of Honour was necessary to encourage his supporters.
- (iv) **Economic Reforms** : The economic condition of France had deteriorated rapidly during the course of the Revolution. The taxes were not realised properly. Trade and commerce and agriculture were badly affected. Napoleon paid his earnest attention to reforming the ailing economy. First of all, he cut down the state expenditure and the responsibility for collecting taxes was handed over to the Central Government. It proved to be beneficial for the government as well as for the tax-payers. To increase the credit of France, he established the Bank of France. He abolished the Guild System and prohibited the merchants from making fresh guilds, because according to Napoleon Bonaparte these guilds were the centres of corruption and indiscipline. In order to settle the disputes between the merchants and the labourers, an Industrial Committee was formed by Napoleon, but the merchants had their majority in this committee.
- (v) **Educational Reforms** : Napoleon carried out several reforms in the field of education but he was of the opinion that the educational institutions should be under the control of the state. The courses of Paris University and the affiliated colleges were decided by the Government. Some limitations were placed on the study of politics, philosophy and history.

Napoleon used to think that the study of these subjects raised several problems in the smooth way of life. The following schools were flourishing in France during the reign of Consuls.

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- (vi) **Religious Reforms (Concordat)** : Napoleon used to say that "a state without a religion is like a vessel without a compass." The Pope agreed to the decision of the revolutionary period that the property of the Church which was confiscated during the course of Revolution would not be given back. The education would be controlled by the State. No official of the Church was to be allowed to open educational institutions without the prior permission of State. No clergyman was to be allowed to leave his parish. All the officials of the Church would receive their salary and take an oath of loyalty to the Government. The clergymen who were imprisoned during the course of Revolution were to be released; and those who had fled from France, were to be permitted to return to France.

**PART - F**

- |         |                |   |                       |
|---------|----------------|---|-----------------------|
| 36. (i) | Charles Darwin | — | The Origin of Species |
| (ii)    | Nebuchadnezzar | — | The Hanging Garden    |
| (iii)   | Hitler         | — | Mein Kampf            |
| (iv)    | Rousseau       | — | Social contract       |
| (v)     | Mussolini      | — | Fascist party         |
37. (i) Origin of Earth  
(ii) The first Olympic Games  
(iii) Hegira Era  
(iv) Unifications of Italy  
(v) Disintegration of the Soviet Union

□□□