

Class 10 th
Social Science
Previous Year Question
2019-2023

2023

Match the following attributes of allegory of Germania with its significance and choose the correct option :

Attributes	Significance
a. Broken Chains	I. Heroism
b. Breast-Plate with eagle	II. Readiness to fight
c. Crown of oak leaves	III. Strength
d. Sword	IV. Being free

Options :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	I	II	III	IV
(B)	IV	III	I	II
(C)	II	I	IV	III
(D)	III	IV	II	I

2. Explain Romanticism as a cultural movement in Europe.
3. Explain Frederic Sarrieu's dream in the context of democratic and social republics in France during 1848.

Which one of the following aspects was common between the writings of B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker ?

- (A) Wrote on the caste system in India
- (B) Highlighted the experiences of women
- (C) Raised awareness about cultural heritage
- (D) Motivated Indians for their national freedom.

5. Analyse the implications of First World War on the economic and Political situation of India.
6. Analyse the role Of folklore and symbols in the revival Of nationalism in India during late 19th century.
7. Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline political Map Of India. Identify them with the help Of given information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
 - a) The place where the session Of INC was held in September, 1920.
 - b) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law.

Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option :

- I. The Bretton Woods conference established the International Monetary Fund.
- II. The Second World War broke out between the Axis and Allied groups.
- III. A car manufacturer Henry Ford adopted the 'Assembly Line Method' for production.
- IV. The Western economies organized themselves as a group – 'The Group of 77'.

Options :

- (A) III, II, I and IV
- (B) I, II, III and IV
- (C) IV, III, II and I
- (D) IV, II, III and I

9. Explain the implication of print culture on the religious reforms in India during 19th century.

2022

1. Why did Indian merchants and industrialists support the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Explain.
2. "It was essential to preserve folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past." Support the statement in reference to India.
3. Read the case given below carefully and answer the questions that follow

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January, 1930

'We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.'

(3.1) Why was freedom considered an inalienable right of the Indian people ?

(3.2) Why was Purna Swaraj considered essential by the people of India

(3.3) Explain the significance of the Lahore Session of Congress (1930).

4. On the given political outline map of India (on page 11), identify the place marked as 'A' with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

A. The place where Non-Cooperation Movement was called off due to violence.

2021

1. Which one of the following was not included in the 'Napoleonic Code' of 1804 ?

- a) Privilege based on birth
- b) Abolished the feudal system
- c) Right to property
- d) Equality before law

2. Which of the following is not a part of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' ?

- a) England
- b) Poland
- c) Scotland
- d) Ireland

3. Who among the following was proclaimed as the 'German Emperor' in 1871 ?

- a) William 1
- b) Otto von Bismarck
- c) Kaiser William
- d) Count Cavour

4. Describe the spirit of conservatism in European governments brought after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815.

5. Describe the major outcomes of the French Revolution of 1789.

6. How did the 'Greek War of Independence' contribute in mobilizing nationalist feeling among the educated elite across Europe ? Explain with examples.

7. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :

In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement. He felt the movement was turning violent in many places and satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggles. Within the Congress, some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils that had been set up by the Government of India Act of 1919. They felt that it was important to oppose British policies within the councils, argue for reform and also demonstrate that these councils were not truly democratic. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics. But younger leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose pressed for more radical mass agitation and for full independence.

In such a situation of internal debate and dissension two factors again shaped Indian politics towards the late 1920s. The first was the effect of the worldwide economic depression. Agricultural prices began to fall from 1926 and collapsed after 1930. As the demand for agricultural goods fell and exports declined, peasants found it difficult to sell their harvests and pay their revenue. By 1930, the countryside was in turmoil.

1) When did the Non-Cooperation — Khilafat Movement begin

- a) 1920
- b) 1921
- c) 1922
- d) 1918

2) Why was the countryside in turmoil by 1930 ?

- a) Increased production in agriculture
 - b) Distress in countryside
 - c) Decreased production in agriculture
 - d) Worldwide economic depression
- 3) Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922 ?
- a) Due to Rowlatt Act
 - b) Due to Simon Commission
 - c) Due to Jallianwala Bagh Incident
 - d) Due to Chauri-Chaura Incident
- 4) Which leaders of the Congress Party wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils ?
- a) Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose
 - b) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
 - c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal
 - d) Thakurdas and G.D. Birla
8. Describe the economic impact of the First World War on India.
9. Describe any two Satyagraha movements launched by Gandhiji just after his return to India from South Africa.
10. Two places 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :
- The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
The place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.

2020

1. Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of 'Nationalism'?
- a) French Revolution
 - b) Russian Revolution
 - c) Glorious Revolution
 - d) The Revolution of the liberals
1. How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism? Explain
2. How did Greek war of independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? Explain.
3. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:
- Source : The Movement in the Towns
- The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power—something that usually only Brahmins had access to.
- The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or

finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

4.1 Explain the role of 'Justice Party' in boycotting of council elections.

4.2 How was the effects of 'non-cooperation on the economic front' dramatic?

4.3 Explain the effect of 'Boycott' movement on 'foreign textile trade.'

4. Two features 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

(A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

(B) The place where the movement of Indigo planters was started.

5. Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers?

6. Explain any three effects of population growth in England in the late eighteenth century.

7. Why did the export of Indian textile decline at the beginning of the nineteenth century? Explain any three reasons.

8. Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed in 1878? 1

9. Why was 'Gulamgiri' book written by Jyotiba Phule in 1871?

10. Fill in the blank.

a) Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into _____ around A.D. 768-770. 1

b) By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system of printing. The first book heprinted was the _____.

11. Why was reading of manuscript not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options :

a) Manuscripts were highly cheap.

b) Manuscripts were widely spread out.

c) Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi.

d) D. Manuscripts were fragile.

12. Who were called 'Chapmen'?

a) Book seller

b) Paper seller

c) Workers of printing press

d) Seller of 'penny chap books

2019

1. How had Napoleonic code exported to the regions under French control? Explain with examples.

2. Who had organized the dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930? Describe his achievements.

3. Define the term 'Civil Disobedience Movement.' Describe the participation of rich and poor peasant communities in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement.'
4. Two features 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.
 - (A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
 - (B) The place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred
5. How hand printing technology introduced in Japan?
6. How had translation process of novels into regional languages helped to spread their popularity?
7. How had the Imperial State in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time? Explain with examples.
8. How had novels been easily available to the masses in Europe during nineteenth century? Explain with examples.