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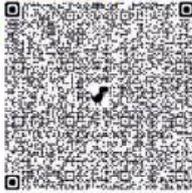
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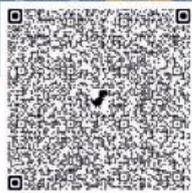
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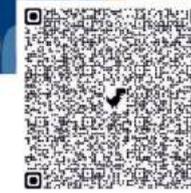
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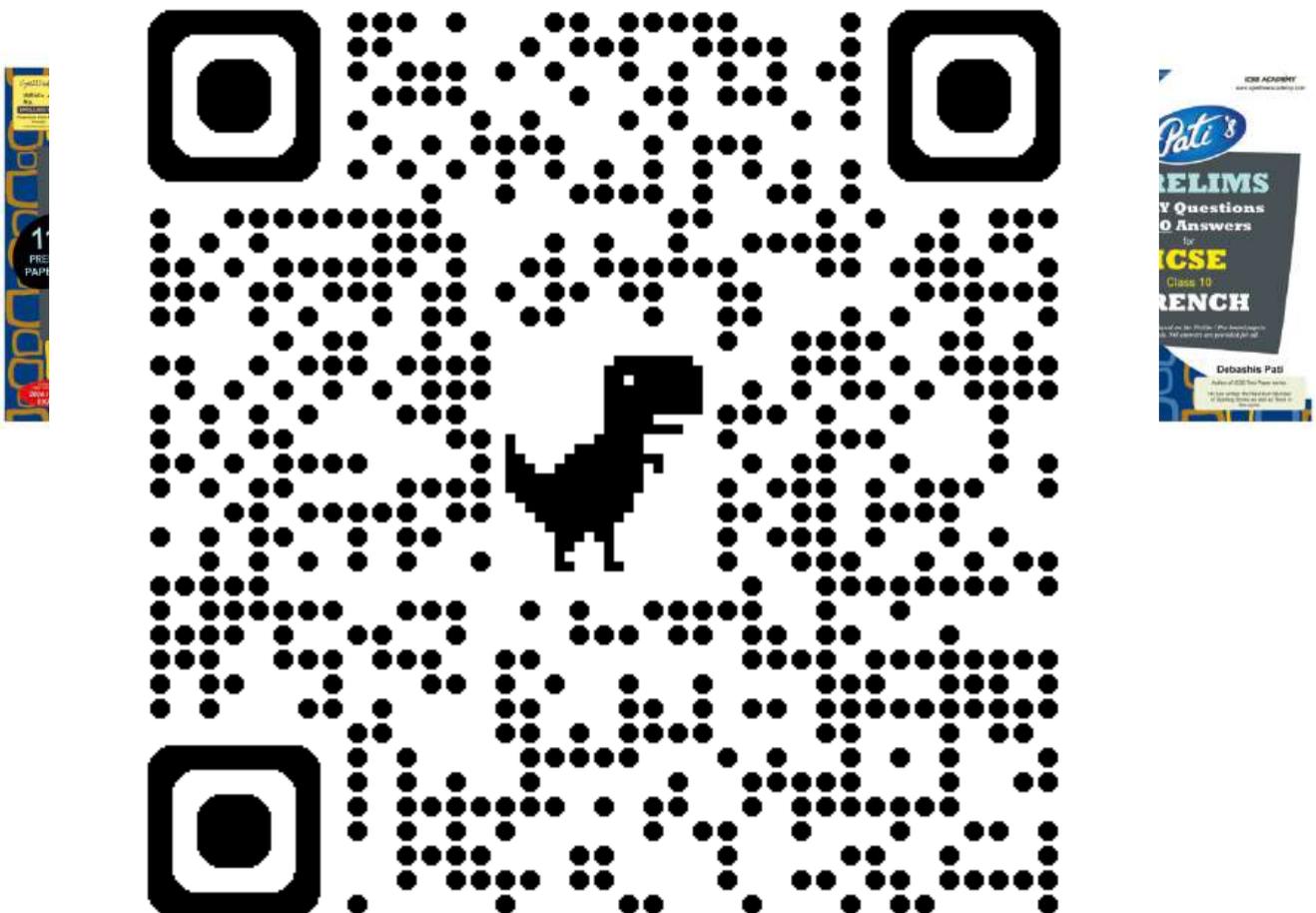
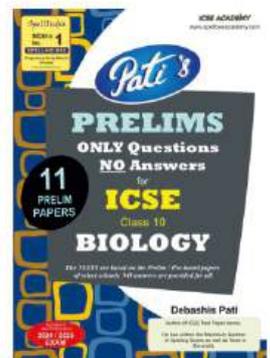
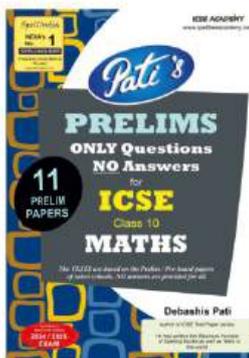
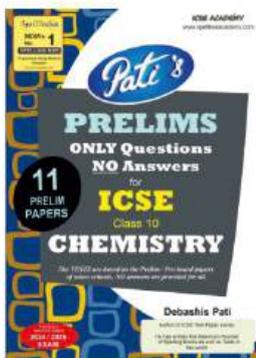
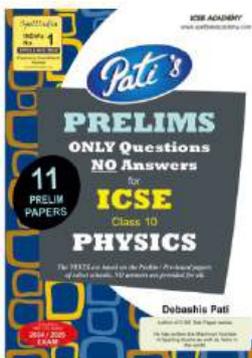
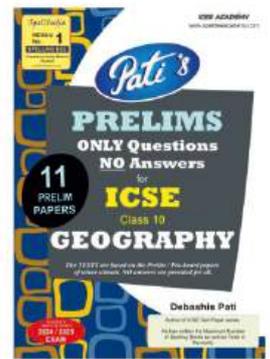
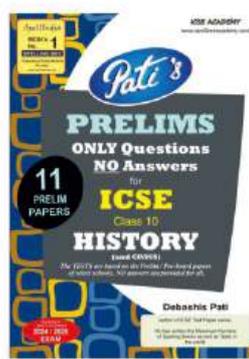
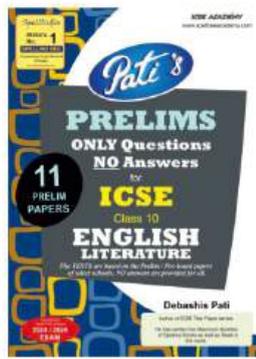
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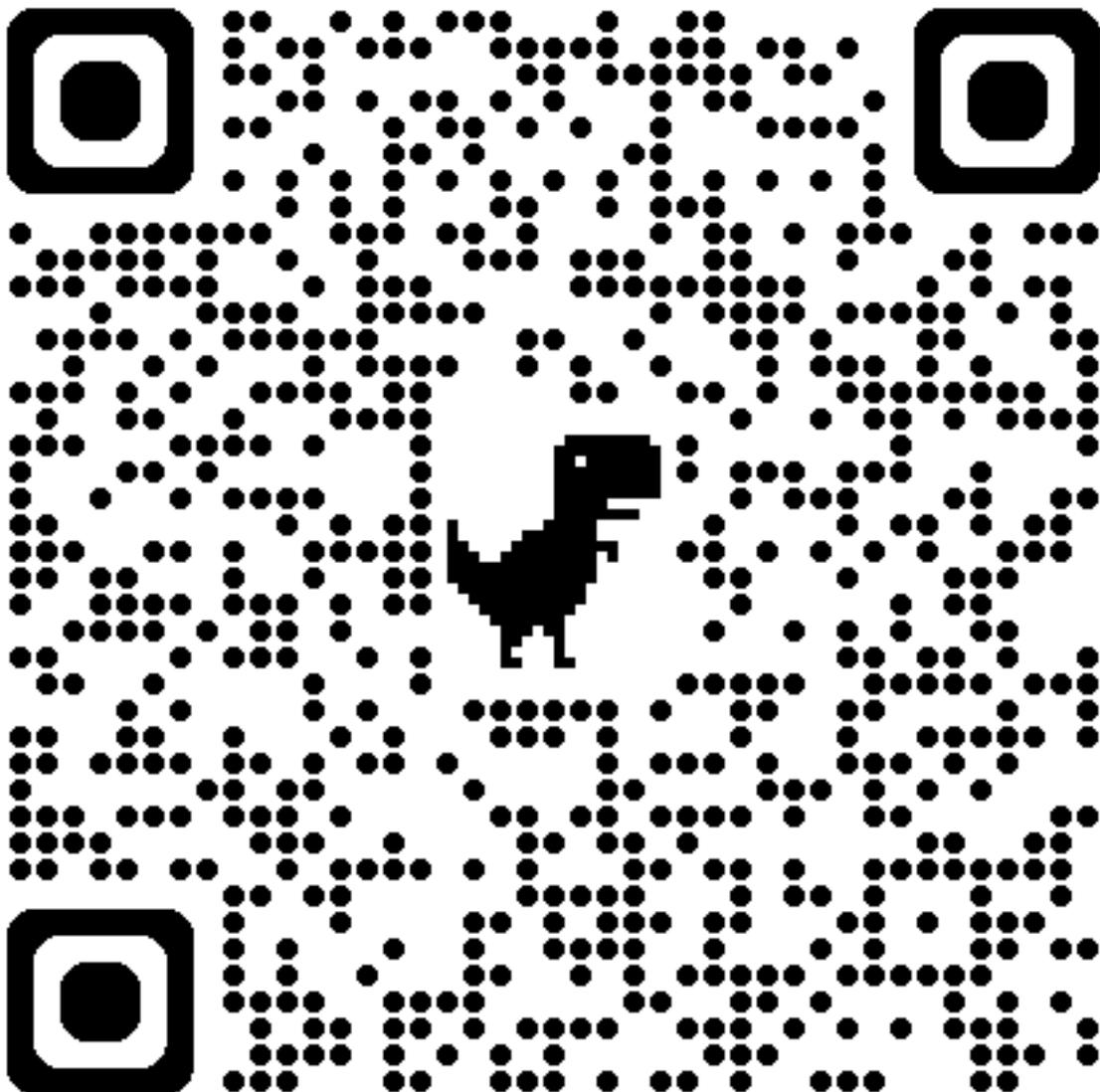
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Student's Notes.**

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individual's efforts.**

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others.**

The First War of Independence

1857

It was a failure

It refers to the sepoys mutiny by British

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① Political Causes :-

- (a) By outright war → Battle of Buxar (1764) gave Bengal, Bihar and Odisha.
- (b) Subsidiary Alliance → by Lord Wellesley
 - ↳ Rulers have to accept British as supreme power.
 - ↳ surrender foreign relations
 - ↳ Accept a British resident and British troop.
- (c) Doctrine of Lapse → by Lord Dalhousie
Eg. Jhansi, Satara, Jaitpur, Sambhalapur, Napur, Udaipur.
- (d) Pretext of Alleged misrule → Annexation of Awadh (1856) by Dalhousie Nawab's army was disbanded and pensioned him off to Calcutta in 1856.

Disrespect shown to Bahadur Shah his successor were asked to leave the Red Fort in 1849. After Bahadur Shah Zafar death, his successors will be known as Princes. name of Mughal King was removed from the minted coins.

Treatment to Nana Sahab adopted son of Baji Rao II, the last Peshwa.
British refused to grant pension to Nana Sahab and forced him to live at Kanpur.

② Socio Religious Causes

- (a) Interference of Social customs → abolition of Sati (1829) & Widow Remarriage Act (1856)
- (b) fear of modern innovations → in railway compartment, upper and lower caste were made sit together which was against the orthodox Indian practices.
invention of telegraph poles.

(c) Policy of racial discriminant behaviour → they dubbed muslims as cruel and unfaithful. they believed they were superior to us.

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(d) Activities of Missionaries → they began to interfere with local religious and social customs. 19th Century.

(e) Western Educations → attempt to discourage traditional Islamic and Hindu studies.

Economic Causes :-

(a) Exploitation of resources → made India an economic colony to serve interests of industries. made us accept readymade goods. deprived the income of artisians. forced farmers to grow indigo. destroyed our foreign market. Heavy import duties.

(b) Drain of Wealth →

(c) Decay of Cotton Indusies and artisians → heavy duties on Indian silk.

Main cause - Industrial Revolution → destroyed artisians.

(d) Decline of Pesantry →

increase in the land revenue. Zamindars were replaced by merchants and moneylenders.

(e) Growing unemployment →

(f) Treatment of indigo cultivators →

forced farmers to grow indigo and amount to be payed was decided by British.

(g) decline of Zamindars →

Inam Comission (1852)

Military Causes

Britishers appointed Indian in their army. They were ill treatment. Their payment was always lower than british.

(a) General Service Enlistment Act of 1856 →

Indian Soldiers can be sent abroad on duty. It was a bane for Brahmins to cross the sea so they resented it.

Orthodox
Practise

(b) No. of British soldiers were very low.

[1 in 4000].

Dalhousie later ordered to fix it.

(c) little prospects of Promotions →

Indians were only given post till Subedar.

(d) British army suffered badly in Crimean War, Anglo Sikh War and Anglo Afghan War.

It proved that they are not invincible.

Immediate Cause :- → Mangal Pandey

Introduction of greased Enfield Rifle in Army hurts the sentiments of Hindus and Muslim.

Mangal Pandey, an Indian sepoy attacked his officers at Barrackpore. He was executed.

Bahadur Shah Zafar was later captured and was exiled to Yangoon where he died [1862].

Begum Hazrat Mahal revolted in Lucknow and later fled to Nepal (Katmandu) to escape.

Rani Laxmibai died in [1858] in Gwalior.

Consequence of War :- end of company rule.

Gov. of India Act of [1858].

(i) Power was transferred to British Crown.

(ii) First Viceroy was Lord Canning

(iii) Appointment to civil services were to be made through examinations.

Queen Victoria's Proclamation -

gov. would follow a policy of non-interference in socio-religious matters of Indian subject and treat everyone equally. Guilty of war would be pardoned.

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Changes in Army

No. of European troops was increased. They were kept at key position. Soldiers were not allowed to get newspaper. Discrimination in army soldiers on the basis of caste, religion to check any kind of rebellions against the government. Modern weapons & arms were placed under them.

One common enemy
↓
Britishers

Growth of Nationalism

HISTORY NOTES

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Concept came from
French Revolution.

factors → Nationalism → feeling of oneness.
↓ promoting ↓

- 1) Repressive Colonial Policy :- Lord Lytton (1876-1880) acted as catalyst for Nationalism.
Delhi Darbar (1877), Vernacular Press Act (1878), Indian Arms Act (1878), ICS exam age was reduced from 21 to 19 years. Ilbert bill (1883)

First Indian ICS → Surendranath Banerjee

- 2) Socio Religious Movement :- 19th century. ✓
Western Education, national thinking.

✓ Raja Ram Mohan Roy →
His approach → ① Monothiesim
Started Amitya Sabha in 1814 and Brahma Samaj in 1828

Social Reform

Ban of Sati Pratha with help of William Bentick
Pioneer of Journalism
Started Samwad Kaumaudi in 1821

Book → 'Mirat-ul-Akhbar'

Political Rights

- ① Separation of executive and judiciary. ② equality btw. Indians and europeans. ③ Indianisation.

Jyotibha Phule → upliftment of women
wife - Savitribai Phule

1851, first girls school in Pune.

1854, established a school for untouchables and started private orphanage for widows

Caste Structure :-

Book → Gulangiri

→ founded Satya Shodak Samaj in 1873

Role of the Press

Imp:

Amrit Bazar Patrika, The Bengali, The Tribune, The Pioneer, The Times of India.

- 1) published message of freedom and liberal ideas.
- 2) carried daily criticism of unjust policies.
- 3) possible exchange of views.
- 4) aware of world happenings.

INC

All India Political body.

A.O. Hume → retired civil servant.

1884

Old name → Indian National Union.

located changed from Pune to Bombay

held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in 1885

72 delegates attended

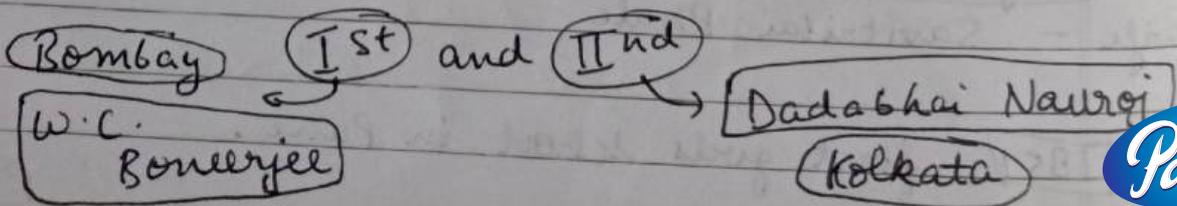
Naoroji changed the name to INC

Lord Dufferin also supported the INC.

Aims of INC -

- 1) friendly relation btw workers
- 2) formulate popular demand.
- 3) feeling of unity.
- 4) organise public opinion.

Sessions of Congress



1885 - 1905 First Phase of Indian National movement

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Imp Q1 - Who are Early Nationalists?

In its initial years Congress was led by a group of leaders known as Early nationalists. W.C. Bonerjee, Naoroji, S.N. Banerjee, M.C. Ranade, G.K. Gokhale, M.M. Malviya, S. Iyer etc.

- ① Loyal to British government
- ② Staunch believers of moderate politics
- ③ They want share in the government
- ④ They want home rule within British
- ⑤ Constitutional Agitation Method
- ⑥ Not in favour of mass agitation.

(i) First set of method.

- ① educate people
- ② arouse national political consciousness
- ③ Use of press to criticize government
- ④ create united public opinions.

(ii) Second set of method.

- ① influence B. gov. and British public
- ② Three P's
- ③ Weekly journals publish in Britain
- ④ Deputation of leaders sent to Britain to get support.

Dadabhai Naoroji :- Grand Old man of India
Parsi leader. Professor at Elphinstone, Founded Bombay Association. Edited newspaper, 'Rast Gostrai'. Started magazine, 'Dharma Marg Darshak'.

Contributions -

- 1) Indian's unofficial ambassador, first Indian to become member of British house of common.
- 2) Role in Congress - President in 1886, 1893, 1906.
Demanded swaraj for the first time. Passed resolution on Swadeshi, Boycott.
- 3) Exposed economic ills - "Poverty & Un-British Rule in India" exposed economic drain. Gave popular "DRAIN THEORY".

M.G. Ranade formed Deccan Education Society

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Gopal Krishna Gokhale:-

*** Professor of History and Economics at Fergusson College at ~~Pusa~~ Pune. Influenced by M.G. Ranade. Presided over the Varansi Session of 1905.

Contributions -

- 1) Persuaded British for reforms - issues like high expenditure on army, policy of racial discrimination, imposing tax on cotton.
- 2) Reform of legislative Council and separation judiciary from executive.
- 3) Role in the passage of Minto - Morley Reforms.
- 4) Servants of Indian Society - founded in 1905. aim to train national leaders
- 5) efforts led to reduction of toll tax and land tax.

NOTE Political guru of Gandhi. Played an imp. role in bringing Gandhi back to India. ✓

Surendranath Banerjee:-

first Indian to qualify for ICS exam. Worked as Magistrate in Assam. Known as "Indian Burke."

Contributions -

- 1) founded Indian Association in 1876 to educate people, create public opinions, arouse political consciousness.
- 2) founded INCO in 1883 at Kolkata which later merged in INC in 1886. Presided over 1895 and 1902 sessions of Congress.
- 3) Edited, Bengalee newspapers.
- 4) Political ideas - Bengalee served as a medium for mobilising public opinion. Book, Nation in the Making.

1905 - 1919

Second Phase of Nation Movement

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More radical in demand. → Imp.

Div. of Bengal on 16 Oct. 1905 by Lord Curzon.

Administrative necessity ← reason by

Motives behind partition :- ① Nerve Centre of nationalism.

- ② To curb Bengali influence and reduce them to a minority.
- ③ foster div. on religious ground.

[E. Bengal - Muslim state]

[W. Bengal - Hindu state]

✓ Methods of Assertive nationalists -

- ① Swadeshi ② Boycott ③ National Education
- ④ Passive resistance.

Swadeshi and Boycott are interconnected.

"When you accept Swadeshi, you must Boycott"

National Education → School opened and expanded

⊗ Bengal National College and Dayanand Anglo Vernacular

Assertives believed in claiming in place of begging.

Other methods of Assertives -

- (i) Revivalism - referring to India's past glory.
- (ii) Personal sacrifices
- (iii) Mass involvements.

"Tilak revived Shivaji festival in 1895."

Bal Gangadhar Tilak :- revived cult of nationalism and made Congress movement broad based.

Started Poona New English School & Fergusson College (Pune)

- 1) Demand for Swaraj - Organised lathi club and akharas.
- 2) Used traditional religious Ganapathi festival in 1893.
- 3) Started Maratha (English) and Kesari (Marathi) newspaper. His books - Gita Rahasya and Arctic home of Vedas

4) Established home rule league at Pune in 1916.

5) forerunner of Gandhi.

aka father of revolutionary thought.

Bipin Chandra Pal :-

Contributions of Pal -

- 1) Role as Journalist - worked for Bengal Public Opinion, The Tribune and New India. \checkmark as editor
- 2) N. Education - it will arouse nationalistic passions & as an effective instrument of social progress.
- 3) Social & Economic reforms - opposed caste system, advocated widow remarriage, educating women.

Lala Lajpat Rai :-

Punjab Kesari

Newspaper - edited Young India, Punjabi, Vande Matram etc.

- 1) Started monthly magazine 'Young India' "YOUNG INDIA" to attain swaraj.
- 2) associated Arya Samaj Movement. Expansion of DAV college at Lahore in 1886.
- 3) Set up "Servants of Peoples Society" for welfare of ^{people} ~~people~~.
- 4) Went abroad to mobilised opinion in favour of India's struggle for freedom. Went to America in 1914 he joined THE GHADAR PARTY.

Lala Lajpat Rai died in 1928.

all muslim Party ← Muslim League

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Factors leading to the formation of :-

- 1) loss of sovereignty by Mughal Rulers → They participated in Wahabi Movement and uprising of (1857)
- 2) Policy of Divide and Rule → separatist tendencies.
- 3) Relative backwardness of community in education, trade and industry → ① Upper class muslims were hostile and conservative to Modern education.
- ② British discriminated against muslims after (1858)
- 4) Role of Sayyid Ahmad Khan → founded MAO College at Aligarh which had Hindus / Muslims patrons. He opposed the formation of INC.
- Mr. Beck → "The idea of Anglo - Muslim unity is possible but Hindu / Muslim unity is impossible". Imp.
- 5) Communal bias was propagated.

Assertive Nationalism - Propagation of Shivaji and Ganapati by Tilak on communal lines. Propagation of concept's of Aurobindo Ghosh. Anti-partition agitation with dips in Ganga

Economic backwardness of country. Imp.

NOTE - 30 December 1906, Muslim League formed.

Events leading the the Muslim League - Imp.

- 1) Hindu-Urdu Controversy - Court lang.
- 2) foundation of MAO College (1883) - counter the Congress influence
- 3) Aligarh Movement - Mohsin ul Mulk. instill spirit of loyalty towards British gov. in the minds of muslim.

Lord Minto → Imp. reference. Arundale community.
separate electorate for muslims - hindus.

- ① Nawab Salimullah elected the president.
- ② Agah Khan was made permanent President.
- ③ from Aligarh, headoffice was changed

NOTE

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Lucknow. (Imp)

Aims of Muslim League -

- (i) support british government. ✓
- (ii) prevent rise of feelings of hostility. ✓ +ve aim
- (iii) political rights and interest of muslims. ✓

(Imp)

Morley - Minto (1909) provided separate electorate. ✓

Deoband School encouraged nationalist sentiments.

✓ Khilafat movement helped in unification of communities.

In 1920 Jinnah put forward two nations theory.

✓ Lucknow Pact :- (Imp)

agreement btw Congress and League in 1916.

1. Hindu Muslim Unity.
2. Unity within Congress. →
3. Pressure on British
4. Need to pacify Indians.

1907 Surat Split
1916 → Lal, Bal, Pal joined Congress.

Lucknow Pact
was not permanent.

Muslims were given communal rights to Muslims.

Syed Ahmed later formed UNITED INDIA PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION in 1888.

Mahatma Gandhi & the National Movement

1919 - 1947

Returned to India in 1915. → insisted by Gokhale.

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- ① Champaran Satyagrah (1917) → first Satyagrah movement.
- ② Ahmedabad " (1918) → second " movement.
- ③ Kheda Satyagrah (1918) → highlighted Gandhi in the Indian Politics. (Imp)

Reasons for Non Cooperation Movement :- (Imp)

- 1.) Rowlatt Act : 1919 (i) Imprison anyone without trial.
(ii) Arrest without warrant (iii) Restriction on movements.
- 2.) Jallianwallah Bagh : 13 April 1919 { Dr. Kichlow and Dr. Saifuddin }
Dr. Saifuddin and Dr. Satya Pal. ✓
- 3.) Khilafat Movement : defeated Turkey in WWI. deprived Caliph of all powers. (Ali Brothers) → Moh. Ali & Shaukat Ali. Gandhi saw it as an opportunity.
By 1920, Khilafat & Non-Cooperation got merged.

Objectives of Non-Cooperation :- (Imp) (Learn)

- ① To attain self government within Empire.
 - ② Annulment of Rowlatt Act.
 - ③ Remedying the Khilafat wrong.
- } NOTE

- Boycott Programme -
- ① Surrender of titles & honours
 - ② Resignation of nominated seats
 - ③ Refusal to attend gov. meetings.

Swadeshi - ① Handspinning and weaving by Gandhi

Chauri Chaurah Incident

Feb 5, 1922

- 22 policemen died
- Gandhi got shocked and suspended the movement.

Impact of the movement :-

- (i) Mass movement → first mass movement.
- (ii) Instilled Confidence among people.
- (iii) Spread nationalism
- (iv) Hindu Muslim Unity.
- (v) Popularised cult for Swaraj.
- (vi) Social reforms.

⇒ **CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE** movement of **1930**

- breaking of civil laws
- attempt at paralysing the administration.

1) Simon Commission :- Sir John Simon **1927**

- 7 English members → renew gov. of India
- investigate the needs for reforms. ⊙ no. Indian

This was a deliberate attempt to insult the Indians.

2) Declaration of Poorna Swaraj :- Lahore Session
1929 Jawaharlal Nehru

Congress Committee met and decided -

- (i) Preparation for civil disobedience.
- (ii) Declaration for Poorna Swaraj.
- (iii) 26th January, as 'Poorna Swaraj' day.

Gandhi served on gov. a 'ELEVEN point Ultimatum' to Lord Irwin.

given no
importance

∴ thus started Dandi March
and broke Salt Law on **12th March**

✓ Programme of Movement -

- (i) Defiance of Salt Law
- (ii) Boycott of liquor and foreign clothes.
- (iii) No payment of taxes and revenue.

Gandhi - Irwin Pact

Signing of pact by Irwin & Gandhi in March 1931. Gov. agreed to → ARFAT

- (i) Withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions.
- (ii) Release all prisoners except those guilty of violence.

In turn Congress;

- (i) Suspend Civil Movement.
- (ii) participate in 2nd session of round table conference → 1931

a deadlock created on minorities issues with separate electorate being demanded.

On returning Gandhi again started the movement.

Impact of Civil Disobedience Movement :-

- 1) Gov. & withdrew ban on Congress in June 1934
- 2) made women participate in the national movement.
- 3) movement revived the will to fight.

NOTE - Simon Commission recommend the Government of India Act of 1935.

Shortest
mass phase
movement

Quit India Movement

भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन

Causes of

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Cripps's Mission of (1942) :- Sir Stafford Cripps. 1942

- ↳ would go to India for consultation with parties.
- (i) Dominion Status would be given to India after war.
 - (ii) Constituent Assembly would be set up.
 - (iii) Provinces would be under a provisional government. those not prepared were given dominion status.
 - (iv) Protection of religious minorities.

All parties denied it because :-

Denied

- 1) Plans involved partition of country.
- 2) do not promise independence.
- 3) League oppose creation of a single union.
- 4) Mahasabha feared partition.
- 5) Others rejected as it did not safeguard their interest.

Japanese Threat → Japan Army attack Burma (Colony of British) and marched towards Assam. Gandhi said → "Their withdrawal removes the bait".

1942

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

Main centre
: Bombay.

At Bombay, August 8 1942 passed the
Quit India Resolution.

adopted at Wardha in July 1942.

Immediate and complete Independence.

Slogan → 'Do or die' gave by ^{Takla} Gandhi.

3rd mass movement

Shortest mass
phase movement

Impact of the movement -

- (i) it demonstrated the depth that nationalist feeling has been reached.
- (ii) great capacity for struggle and sacrifice has created.
- (iii) evident that British would not be able to rule.
- (iv) everyone took part in processions.
- (v) Suppressed heavily.
- (vi) Big leaders were on house-arrest.
- (vii) Constitution question remains dominant till 1945.

Forward Bloc
& The Indian National Army.

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1938, Subash Chandra Bose elected as President of Congress.

In 1939, Gandhi oppose S.C. Bose as President but Bose still went for election.

Sitaram Pitabhaiya, Gandhi elected in opposition for Subash Chandra Bose in 1939 election.

Ultimately, Subash Won in Tripura Session of Congress

Left Wing leader → S.C. Bose.

not satisfied with
Presidency

After leaving Congress, Subash formed Forward Bloc

Objectives of forward bloc -

- (i) wanted to create Socialist State
- (ii) re-organisation of agricultural industry.
- (iii) abolition of Zamindari
- (iv) new monetary system.

Indian National Congress :- → idea by Mohan Singh

✓ Comprised of Indian war prisoners. Japan helped in formed INA

POW's (Prisoners of war)

① Supreme Commander → S.C. Bose in 1943

② headquarter → Yangoon & Singapore

③ Women Regiment → Rani Laxmibai Regiment

comprises of women civilians.

led by Dr. Laxmi Swaminathan

Objectives of INA :-

- (i) organise armed revolution.
- (ii) fight British army with modern arms.
- (iii) organise provinsioal gov. of free India.

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It captured few areas of India but with the surrender and withdrawal of Japan in WW2, INA has to take its steps back. INA lacked weapons.

- (iv) total mobilisation of Indian man power and money for a total war.

Independence and Partition of India

History NOTES

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Partition of Bengal → Lord Curzon in 1905
Bengal Reunited → Lord Hardinge in 1911
first & last Governor General → C. Rajgopalachari

Wavell's Plan was rejected by the political parties.

Lord Mountbatten Plan - 3 June, 1947

→ last Viceroy of India

discussed Plan with → Nehru, Patel, Kriplani, Jinnah, Liaquat, Nishtar and Baldev Singh.

(i) Partition of Country.

(ii) Each dominion were independent to decide wheather join British Commonwealth or not.

(iii) Redcliff was given responsibility by for boundary division.

(iv) Princely state were free. 600+ states got independence
Sardar Patel forced them to join India.

(v) Partition of Bengal and Punjab

(vi) Sindh and North-West Frontier Provinces decided to join Pakistan. Sylhet was made part of East Bengal.

(vii) Constituent Assembly in 1946 was given charge for framing constitution not applied in Pakistan.

leader of Labour Party. ← Prime Minister Attlee was in favour of giving independence to India because of USA and Soviet pressure.

Acceptance of the Plan →

nearly Civil War broke out

→ According to Maulana Azad, there was no alternative

→ fearing the communal riots and partition of India into many parts, Congress accepted the plan.

→ only alternate to partition was a federation with weak

→ fear of civil war forced to accept the plan

After the acceptance of Mountbatten Plan, the House of Commons, passed the Indian Independence Act.

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- 1) Two new dominions → Created of India & Pakistan as two separate countries.
- 2) Partition of Provinces →
- 3) Governor General for Each Dominion till the framing of new Constitution.
- 4) End of Jurisdiction of British Parliament.
- 5) 'Emperor of India' title was dropped.
- 6) All treaties with British gov. would cease.
- 7) Div. of assets and army.
- 8) Governor General was given power to bring the act into ^{power}.
- 9) Cancellation of British officials offices.

Lord Mountbatten on request of Nehru became governor-general of India and Jinnah of Pakistan →

Dr. Rajendra Prasad → first President.
B. R. Ambedkar → president of Drafting Committee
"Known as father Indian Constitution". Imp

NOTE

First World War

HISTORY
NOTES
ARFAI

- War btw almost every continent.
- Every country is directly / indirectly involved.

1914 - 1918 → duration of war

At that time, England was the most industrialized.
→ It led to the beginning of a raw material race.

- Nationalism refers to the sense of unity.
- Aggressive nationalism refers to love for one's own country and hatred for other's.
- Imperialism refers to practise by which powerful nation established its control over another either by direct control or political or economic control

Colony supplies cheap labour and trading ports.

Germany, Russia and Japan wanted to increase their colonies and this led to the fighting.

Atmosphere of fear, tension, mutual hatred. ✓

② Division of Europe

common language

↓ Triple

Entente in 1907

1882 Triple Alliance

Germany, Austria-Hungary, ~~Turkey~~, Italy

France, Russia & England, Japan

Immediate Cause :- ✓ 28 June, 1914 Imp.

Bosnia → capital - Sarajevo

Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand

by 19 years old Bosnian student, Gavrilo Princep.

This was planned by secret society

Black Hand

✓ Austria sent stiff ultimatum to Serbia.

Austria declared

was on 28 July, 1914 Imp.

Serbian nationalist party.

Britain, France, Russia → Allied Power
Germany, Austria-Hungary → Central Power

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Results of the war

June 28, 1919

Treaty of Versailles i-

terms were decided by Woodrow Wilson
President of USA → decided "Fourteen Points"

Later in the war, USA played an imp. role in the winning of the war against Germany.

NOTE →

- (i) declared Germany guilty of aggression.
- (ii) Germany to pay 33 billion dollars as war pay.
- (iii) Rhine Valley to be demilitarised
- (iv) Germany lost Alsace Lorraine to France.
- (v) Captured parts were returned.
- (vi) Saar Coal mines given to France for 15 years.
- (vii) lost all her colonies.
- (viii) German army was restricted. Airforce and Submarines were banned. restricted to 1 lakh soldiers.

Attack of USA ship, Lusitania by German Submarines forced America to enter the war.

League of Nation → 10 January 1920

Headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland

- (i) Prohibition of entering into alliances.
- (ii) not supposed to maintain huge armies.
- (iii) respect each other independence.
- (iv) USA was not a member of this
- (v) It later failed to do so.

Woodrow Wilson played an imp. role in the formation of "League of Nation".
Imp:

Rise of Dictatorship

HISTORY NOTES

Mussolini & Hitler

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Countries like Russia, Spain, Italy and Germany refused to work with League of nation.

→ **Fascism** 'fascio' mean union or league autocracy or dictatorship where power of state lies in one man only. Compulsory to obey orders.

How Mussolini rose to power → **a socialist**

He was a socialist but later became anti-socialist. formed Fascios (groups) to organise violence.

Workers of Party → Black Shirts formed **Fascist Party**

didn't attacked Rome → gov. fought back → Emperor Victor Emmanuel 3 invited to form government. → he later captured Albania, Abyssinia, Fiume → reign of terror → arrested Communist and Socialist nationalist → Italy lost WW2 → he was executed.

Causes for rise of FASCISM

Benito Mussolini

• It emerged as a movement after WW1.

1) By the Treaty of Versailles, Italy did not get the part of German and Turkish colonial empire.

It lead to discontentment.

2) After WW1, Trade and Commerce ruined. Large scale unemployment. Shortage of food grains.

3) Not a stable government / democracy btw **1919-1922**

4) Class conflict between Socialist and Capitalists.

5) Threat of Socialism and Communalism.

Capitalists of Italy started funding of Mussolini.

Communists were supported by Russian government.

Workers damaged machines and captured factories.

6) failure of League of Nation. Imp.

7) Strong leadership of Mussolini. He was called the 'Duce' means the leader.

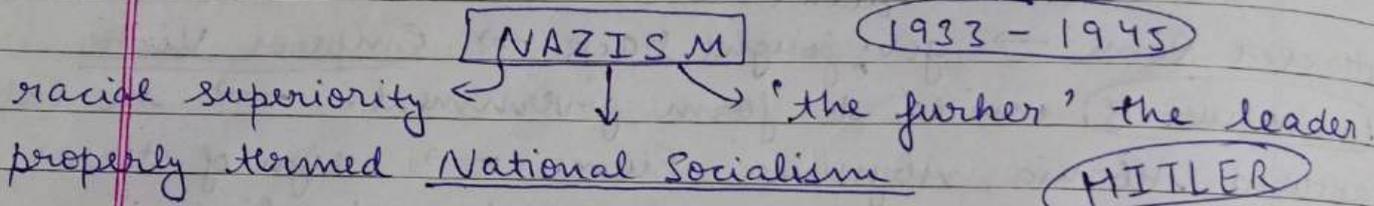
Aims of Fascism

- 1) believe in one party. opposition for democracy
- 2) favoured equal control over all sections.
- 3) laid stress on nationalism.
- 4) interest of country must be precedence.
- 5) favoured aggressive foreign policy.

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Rise of fascism in Italy

- 1) law and order was established.
- 2) steps to improve economic condition.
- 3) Schools, colleges and libraries were established.
- 4) military training was compulsory.



Aims of Nazism

- 1) Economic Reform
- 2) abolition of peace treaties
- 3) compulsory military training.
- 4) Racial Supremacy
- 5) capture of territories.

How Hitler rise to Power?

fought WWI as corporal → found political party THE GERMAN WORKER PARTY but changed to NAZI PARTY

→ tried to capture but was imprisoned → he lost election still President Hindenburg offered Chancellorship

→ declared himself dictator (further).

Party workers → Brown Shirts

Causes of the Rise of Nazism

- 1) humiliating Treaty of Versailles. German looked upon the Weimar Republic which signed the Treaty of Versailles.
- 2) growing fear of Communalism which was supported by Russian Government after Bolshevik Revolution
- 3) Economic Crisis. Suffered huge losses in agriculture, industries and trade.
- 4) Resurgence of Nationalism.
- 5) Anti-Semitic Propaganda. Racial discrimination against the Jews. called Jews traitors of WWI
mass killing of Jews (Holocaust)
- 6) Absence of strong opposition. only one party
- 7) Supreme Personality of Hitler.

Aims of Nazism

Book by Hitler → "Mein Kampf"

- (i) exalt nationalism.
- (ii) advocate rule of single party
- (iii) uphold racial supremacy.

Similarities btw Fascism & Nazism

- 1) discontent Treaty of Versailles
- 2) single party rule
- 3) fear of spread of Communalism
- 4) Political stability and class conflict
- 5) failure of League of nation.
- 6) believe in aggressive nationalism
- 7) believe in imperialism
- 8) regarded war as an instrument

Treaty of Versailles was the cause for WW2

Second World War

HISTORY NOTES

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Causes of war ->

- 1) Dissatisfaction with Treaty of Versailles -> city in France. Sowed seeds of conflicts hence war became inevitable.
- 2) Rise of Fascism and Nazism
Italy joined Anti Comintern Pact in 1937 and ten years alliance with Germany in 1939
- 3) Policy of Appeasement -
Britain, France, USA followed a policy of non-interference with Germany and Italy after WW1. Policy of pacifying an aggressive power at the expense of some other country. Check power of Russian Communism
- 4) Japanese invasion of China -
In 1931, attacked Manchuria and China. Joined Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis. In 1933, Japan left league of nation.
- 5) failure of league of nation -> formed in 1919
• authority of league was disobeyed by Japan, Italy, Germany not interested in collective security. less power. no standing army. USA did not join it.

Immediate Cause

Hitler invasion of Poland in September 1939.

- i) Germany wanted to regain all territories.
- ii) Danzing was inhabited mainly by the German.
- iii) Poland accused of torturing German citizens.

3 September, Britain and France declared war. conquered Poland in less than three weeks. so to ensure no aid reach Poland.

Japan's attack on Pearl Harbour was a major mistake
Lost :- Italy -> Germany -> Japan (after bombing by USA)

Consequences of war →

Imp:

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1) Defeat of Axis Powers -

After defeat of Germany and Italy, Japan was invited in Potsdam Conference held on 26 July, 1945 after which bombing takes place leading to Japan's surrender in WW2.

2) Germany was divided into two zones.

West Germany → USA, Britain, France (Capitalist).
East Germany → Soviet Union (Communist).

3) Japan, Italy also became weak -

American army was in Japan till 1952. Emperor Hirohito was only a nominal held and all power was given to the Japanese Parliament.

Three Big → Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt

✓ Formation of UN → At San Francisco, they draw up the Charter of "United Nation". leading to the establishment of UN in 24 Oct., 1945.

→ Cold War no actual war. Ideological difference btw. USSR and USA. It is defined as an atmosphere where there is no armed struggle.

Extreme Political tension. Armanent race.
formation of two Power Blocs.

- (i) Resurgence of nationalism in Asia and Africa
- (ii) lowering prestige of Britain and France.
- (iii) Nuremberg and Tokyo Trials.

✓ formation of Democratic blocs and Communist Blocs.

NOTE

India do not belong to any power bloc

India was one of the founder members of UN.

United Nations

HISTORY NOTES

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formed on 24 Oct, 1945 at San Francisco, USA

Reasons for establishment -

- (a) disastrous world war
- (b) failure of League of Nation
- (c) fear of 3rd world war
- (d) division of world into two blocs
- (e) destructive weapons.

Origin of UN

Big Three Roosevelt, Churchill & Stalin met at Yalta, for establishing a world body for maintaining peace & harmony. 50 Nations met at San Francisco Conference in June 1945. They formed the UN Charter. UN came into existence on 24 Oct, 1945.

a city in Russia

Objectives of the UN

Significance

- 1) to maintain international peace & security.
- 2) to develop friendly relations among nation.
- 3) achieve International cooperation.
- 4) Dis arm, Decolonise and Develop. → New

Principles of UN

Guidelines

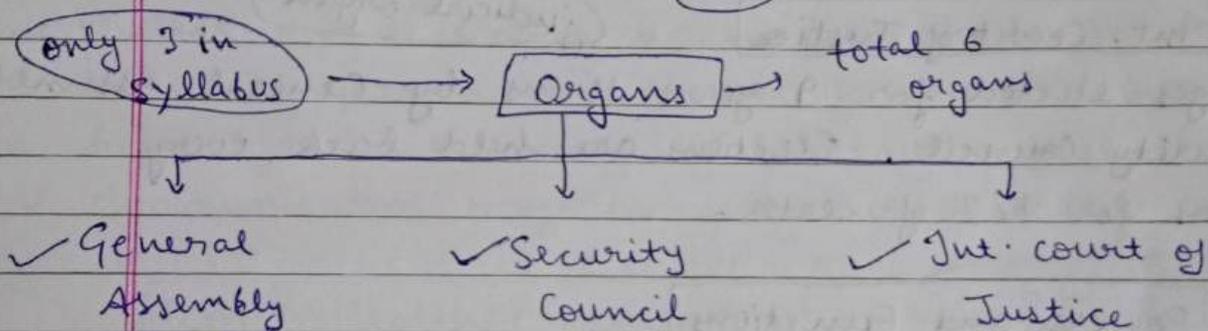
- 1) respect equality of nations
- 2) have good faith among themselves.
- 3) settle international disputes peacefully.
- 4) refrain from using force
- 5) help UN when needed.
- 6) not to interfere in internal matter.

✓ Imp. Headquarters All organs in New York, Int. court of Justice at Hague, Netherland

Flag light blue and white in the centre, a polar map, Olive Branch. It shows North pole of globe

Language → Arabic, English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese.

Membership → It is open to all peace loving nations who believe in UN principles and accept it. 50 countries met at San Francisco were founder members. Other countries were admitted by General Assembly on advice of 2/3 votes of Security Council.
Total members → 193 Members.



General Assembly like a world parliament. a member nation can send 5 representatives. All members have only 1 vote. All decision are made by 2/3 majority

Powers and function

- 1) advice on int. peace and security.
- 2) appoint Secretary General on advice of Security Council.
- 3) discuss and solve international disputes.
- 4) receive and consider report from all other organs.
- 5) If S. Council fails to take action, General Council take immediate action - 'United for Peace Resolution' of 1950.

Security Council \Rightarrow consist of 15 members

5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members.
any decision is taken by voting of 2/3 majority.
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Composition \rightarrow 5 permanent member \rightarrow veto power

China, France, UK, USA, USSR

Others are elected for 2 years by General Assembly.

Veto Power -ve vote by a permanent member.

- (i) establish int. peace and security.
- (ii) investigate matter of dispute.
- (iii) suggest methods for peaceful settlement.
- (iv) take military action against aggressor.
- (v) advice for appointment of Security General.

Int. Court of Justice

judicial organ

15 judges elected for 9 years terms by General Assembly & Security Council. Elections are held back every 3 years for 1/3 of seats.

Powers and Functions

- (i) only member countries can apply for justice.
- (ii) applicable for Int. treaties and conventions & laws.
- (iii) judiciary disputes between nations. Voluntary action
- (iv) disputes regarding interpretation of Int. law & treaties and compensation Compulsory action
- (v) Advices to 5 other organs and 16 agencies of UN.
- (vi) Peaceful settlement of disputes.

Unicef.
UNESCO
WHO } in
 } syllabus

Major Agencies of UN

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UN perform its operations through its agencies.
They work for social and economic development.
They have their particular Agendal function.

UNICEF

New York

→ Headquarters.

Created in 1946 by General Assembly to help emergency of needs of Children.

United Nation Children's Fund got fundings from donations, Voluntary contributions.

Functions of UNICEF

- (i) protection of children in survival health
- (ii) training personnels, teachers & nutritionists.
- (iii) helped gov. in community based services.
- (iv) Immunisation programme against diseases.

World Health Organisation

7 April, 1948

Objectives → highest possible level of health
Headquator → Geneva, Switzerland.

Functions of WHO

- (i) help countries to improve health system.
- (ii) gives imp. drugs needed for medical care.
- (iii) promotes research to cure and prevent.
- (iv) works towards safe drinking water
- (v) Trains health care personnels from diff. nations.

UNESCO

4 Nov. 1945

Set up after London Conference

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Org.
Objectives → to contribute to peace & security by collaborations among nations.

Headquarters → Paris.

Powers & Functions →

- (i) Removal of illiteracy
- (ii) stress on education of women & girls.
- (iii) financial assistance for disabled children.
- (iv) organises seminars and conference of scientists.
- (v) promotes research in field of science, mathematics.
- (vi) improves quality of press
- (vii) helps developing countries to become developed.
- (viii) Preservation of Cultural heritage.
- (ix) protects books, manuscripts & monuments.
- (x) sends cultural missions

India is one of the founder of UNESCO.

It is not
a group
It is a policy

Non Aligned Movement

HISTORY NOTES

After world war II, many new countries got freedom, some decided not to join any power blocs.

It is a policy of an independent nation not to join any power bloc. Promote world peace

Architects of NAM :-

Jawaharlal Nehru (India), Joseph Tito (Yugoslavia), Abdul Nasser (Egypt) and Sukarno (Indonesia).

First summit in 1961 at Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Objectives of NAM

- 1) remove all causes of war. not to join alliances.
- 2) protect freedom of newly independent countries.
- 3) encourage friendly relations.
- 4) to settle disputes peacefully
- 5) protect human rights.
- 7) to oppose colonialism, imperialism and racial discrimination.

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