

CH. 1 – The Period of Transition

A. Tick the correct option.

1. When did Renaissance start in Europe?
 - a. **14th century**
 - b. 13th century
 - c. 16th century
 - d. 17th century
2. The most powerful factor in the spreading of Renaissance was the invention of
 - a. Wheel
 - b. Ships
 - c. **Printing Press**
 - d. None of these
3. When did the cotton gin was invented?
 - a. 1750
 - b. **1793**
 - c. 1775
 - d. 1875
4. One of the features of Renaissance was
 - a. **Rationalism**
 - b. Secularism
 - c. Capitalism
 - d. Imperialism
5. The Printing Press was invented by
 - a. **Johannes Gutenberg**
 - b. Isaac Newton
 - c. James Hargreaves
 - d. Samuel Crompton
6. Which invention revolutionised production?
 - a) Compass
 - b) Gunpowder
 - c) Printing Press
 - d) **Steam Engine**
7. Manuscripts, news letters, etc. are associated with –
 - a. Traditional sources
 - b. Professional sources
 - c. **Primary sources**
 - d. Secondary sources
8. Renaissance means:
 - a. **Rebirth**
 - b. Revolution
 - c. Religion
 - d. Reform
9. Martin Luther, a monk from Germany started which Movement?

- a. **Reformation**
- b. Renaissance
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

10. According to Laissez faire theory, the state should:

- a) Control all factories
- b) Fix prices of goods
- c) **Not interfere in economic affairs of the country**
- d) Ban private business

B. Answer these following questions.

1. What is imperialism?

Ans. Imperialism is a policy or system where a powerful nation extends its power and influence over other countries, often through colonization, use of military force, or economic control.

2. What does the term Renaissance mean ?

Ans. The term **Renaissance** literally means "**rebirth.**" It refers to a period in European history (roughly 14th to 17th century) marked by a renewed interest in classical learning, art, and scientific exploration.

3. What do you mean by the factory system?

Ans- The factory system is a method of manufacturing that centralized production in large buildings (factories). It replaced cottage industries by using machinery, power sources (like steam), and a specialized division of labor to produce goods on a large scale.

4. What do you mean by the term Reformation?

Ans – The Reformation was a 16th-century religious movement that challenged the doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church. It led to the establishment of various Protestant churches and significant social and political changes across Europe.

C. Structure based questions.

1. With reference to “ The Industrial Revolution” answer the following questions.

a. What is meant by the term “ Industrial Revolution”

Ans - Industrial Revolution refers to all the changes that took place in the field of industry during the second half of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century bringing

about a transition from hand work to machine work and from domestic system to factory system of production.

b. Why did Industrial Revolution begin in England?

Ans - 1. It had acquired colonies which ensured regular supply of raw materials.

2. After the decline of serfdom, people were no longer tied to the land and were free to take to any job they could find.

3. There was no shortage of labour power to work in the factories.

4. England had plenty of natural resources, such as iron and coal essential for industries.

5. England developed a large shipping industry and had no problem of transportation.

c. What are the Impact of Industrial Revolution?

Ans – i. The industrial revolution resulted in mass production of a variety of goods which could not be consumed within a country.

ii. Industrialisation resulted in trade and commerce on a large-scale.

iii. The industrial revolution brought countries and people together.

iv. It led to the rise of new industrial capitalist who were the owners of means of production.

v. The rise of socialism and communism can be attributed to the reaction against the evils of capitalism.

2. With reference to “Imperialism” answer the following questions.

a. Discuss the factors which led to the rise of imperialism.

Ans.

Factors responsible for the rise of Imperialism:

1. Surplus Production: The capitalist exerted influence on their government to capture colonies so that surplus good could be sold profitably in Asia and Africa. The need for overseas markets proved to be the basis of imperialism.

2. Need for Raw materials: The growing demand for huge amounts of raw materials to feed the new industries in Europe led to imperialism

3. Development of Modern Means of Transportation and Communication : Modern means of transport and communication enabled and facilitated acquisition of colonies.

4. Rise of industrial capitalism: The merchants and traders looked-for expansion of business. The surplus capital of industrialist needed to be safely invested.

5. Ardent Nationalism: Goaded by the spirit of Chauvinistic nationalism the countries of Europe were eager to acquire colonies.

6. Contribution of Christian Missionaries: The zeal to spread Christianity in distant lands of Asia and Africa played a crucial role in the spread of imperialism.

b. Describe the general impact of imperialism with special reference to South Asia.

Ans.

- i. Most of the countries in Asia were turned into colonies of Europe.**
- ii. The East India company gradually became rulers from traders and eventually subjugated the whole of India.**
- iii. The Western powers established only 'indirect' imperialism in China, Chinese social, economic and political systems were annihilated.**
- iv. Sri Lanka was first occupied by the Portuguese, then by the Dutch and finally by British.**
- v. The Dutch lost Malaya to the British including Singapore.**
- vi. France gradually subjugated the Indochina consisting of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.**

c. Discuss the positive and negative impact of Imperialism.

Ans – Positive Impact:

- 1. The imperialistic nations built roads, canals and railways in the colonies of Asia and Africa.**
- 2. They introduced improved medical care and better methods of sanitation in the colonies.**

Negative Impact:

- 1. By breaking up the age-old patterns of agrarian economy in the colonies and by forcing them to grow commercial crops, they destroyed the self-sufficiency of their rural society.**
- 2. They ruined the traditional handicrafts and cottage industry of the colonies and rendered many people jobless.**

CH. 1 – The Union Legislature

A. Tick the correct option

1. India is divided into how many parliamentary constituencies?

- a. 547 b. 546 c. 544 d. **543**

2. How many members are nominated by the president to the Rajya Sabha?

- a. **12** b. 13 c. 14 d. 15

3. The Upper House of the Parliament, representing the states, is termed as the _____

- a. Lok Sabha b. **Rajya Sabha**
c. Vidhan Sabha d. Vidhan Parishad

4. The Central Legislature is called:

- a. Legislative Assembly
b. **Parliament**
c. Legislative Council
d. Supreme Court

5. Who is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha?

- a. President b. Prime Minister
c. **Speaker** d. Chief Justice

6. Read the two statements below. Select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R)

Assertion (A) : India has a parliamentary form of government.

Reason (R) : Indian Parliament comprises of two Houses

- a. (R) contradicts (A)
b. (R) is the reason for (A)
c. (A) is true but (R) is false
d. **(A) and (R) are independent of each other**

B. Answer the following questions.

1. What is Universal adult franchise.

Ans - Universal Adult Franchise means that all citizens who are **18 years of age and above** have the right to vote, regardless of their caste, education, religion, color, race, or economic conditions. It is based on the principle of "one person, one vote, one value."

2. Write a short note on : a. The Union list

b. The state list

Ans – a. The Union List: This list contains subjects of national importance on which only the Central Government can make laws. Examples include defence, foreign affairs, banking, and communications.

b. The State List: This list contains subjects of state and local importance. The State Governments have the exclusive power to make laws regarding these subjects. Examples include police, trade, agriculture, and irrigation.

3. What is quorum?

Ans - Quorum is the **minimum number of members** required to be present in a House (Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha) before it can transact any business. In India, the quorum is typically **one-tenth** of the total membership of the House.

4. What is a question hour?

Ans -The first hour of every parliamentary sitting is slotted for Question Hour. During this time, Members of Parliament (MPs) ask questions to ministers to hold the government accountable for its policies and actions.

5. Who is the chairman of the Rajya Sabha? What role does he play?

Ans – The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Role of the Chairman:

1.He presides over the sessions and maintains order and decorum in the House.

2.He decides the admissibility of questions, motions, and resolutions.

C.Structure based questions.

1. With reference to “The Upper House of the Parliament”, answer the following questions.

a. What is the composition of the Rajya Sabha?

Ans - The Rajya Sabha has a maximum strength of **250 members**.

- **238 members** represent the States and Union Territories (elected indirectly).
- **12 members** are nominated by the President for their expertise in fields like literature, science, art, and social service.

b. What are the essential qualifications for a person to become the member of Rajya Sabha.

Ans - To be eligible, a person must:

- He/she must be a **citizen of India**.
- He/she must be at least **30 years of age**.
- He/she should be of sound mind
- He must not be an insolvent
- He must not hold any office of profit under the Government.

c. Discuss the powers of Rajya Sabha.

Ans –

- **Legislative:** It participates in passing non-money bills; such bills must be passed by both Houses.
- **Financial:** It has limited powers over Money Bills (can only suggest recommendations within 14 days).
- **Constituent:** It participates in amending the Constitution alongside the Lok Sabha.
- **Special Powers:** It can authorize Parliament to make laws on subjects in the State List (Article 249) or create All-India Services.

2. With reference to the Parliament of India, answer the following questions.

a. Write a short note on the Parliament.

Ans – The Parliament is the supreme legislative body of India. It consists of the President and two Houses: the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

b. Explain the powers and functions of the Parliament.

Ans - • **Legislative:** Making laws on subjects in the Union and Concurrent lists.

- **Financial:** Controlling the nation's finances, including passing the annual budget.
- **Executive Control:** Holding the Cabinet accountable through questions, motions, and votes of no-confidence.
- **Elective:** Participating in the election of the President and Vice-President.

C. How a Bill becomes a law?

The process involves several stages:

1. **Introduction/First Reading:** The bill is introduced in either House.
2. **Second Reading:** Detailed discussion and clause-by-clause examination.

3. **Third Reading:** The bill is voted upon.
4. **Other House:** The same process is repeated in the second House.
5. **Presidential Assent:** Once passed by both Houses, it is sent to the **President**. After receiving the President's signature, the bill becomes a **Law**.