

Social Science Sample Papers for Class 10 CBSE

Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time allowed: 3 hrs

Total marks : 80

General Instructions:

- 1) This paper consist of two Section. Section A and B.
- 2) Both Section are of 40 marks Each.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) Each question carry 2.5 mark.

Section-A [40 marks]

Question-1) Why growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to an anti-colonial movement?

Answer: There is an old saying, "Enemy's enemy is my friend". Something of the same kind happened in India and in most of the countries under colonial rule. When people started to understand and feel the oppression under colonial rule they tried to rediscover their glorious past. They could understand that it was necessary to fight colonial rulers to restore their glorious past and their freedom. Thus what started as anti – colonial movement, turned into nationalist movement. Everybody had his/her own interpretation of anti-colonialism but the ultimate aim was to get rid of them. This single point was the unifying factor for diverse mass of India. Finally, the idea of India as a nation started to emerge.

Question-2) Explain any three features of the class of landed aristocracy of Europe.

Answer: The three features of the class of landed aristocracy in Europe.

1. During the mid 18th century, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class in Europe both politically and socially.
2. They owned huge properties, big estates both in the rural and urban areas.
3. Their families were tied together by matrimonial relation and they wielded much power in their respective countries.

Question-3) Write a newspaper report on: The Jallianwala Bagh massacre

Answer: Jalianwala: 13th April, 1919, The News of India: It was a celebration for Baisakhi. Many village folks had gathered at the local garden and were enjoying the fair. Little did they know that for many of them it would be their last fair of life. General Dyer entered the scene. Taking the benefit of prohibitory orders he ordered firing on innocent people. There was all around panic. It was a stampede like situation. To make matters worse General Dyer blocked all the exit points of the garden. Hundreds of people were killed. In the kaliyug of foreign rule it was one of the darkest days in the history of India.

Question-4) What were the dissimilarities between the process of unification of Italy and Germany?

Answer: Following were the dissimilarities between the processes of unification of Italy and Germany.

- i. Piedmont was main state in unification of Italy but it was a weak state. But Prussia which was leading the German unification was a powerful state.
- ii. Most of the Italian states were under great influence of Austria but Austria was only the head of German confederation of states.
- iii. Bismark always favoured the use of force in the unification of Germany but Cavour hardly believed in use of force in unification of Ital

Question-5) Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates?

Answer: Gandhiji did not want separate electorates on the basis of religion or caste as he was of the view that it would have divided India. Most of the Hindu leaders were against this. Ambedkar wanted separate electorates for Dalits as he was convinced that it would ensure political power to Dalits. Inially Jinnah was in favour but later agreed to be on Gandhi's side in the hope of getting adequate representation of Muslims in Muslim dominated states, like Punjab and Bengal.

Question-6) Explain the concept of liberal nationalism which developed in Europe in early 18th century.

Answer: Liberalism meant different things to different people. In the political sphere, liberalism stood for:

- i. equality before the law.
- ii. Revolutionary French marked the first political experiment in liberal democracy in which right to vote and get elected was granted exclusive to property-owning men.
- iii. Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights.

In the economic sphere liberalism stood for:

- i. Freedom of markets and abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movements of goods and capital. Social Science Study Material Class –X / Page- 5
- ii. Customs union or 'Zollarein' was formed in Russia, joined by the German states.
- iii. The union abolished tariff barriers.Reduced the number of currencies from thirty to two.

Question-7) List all the different social groups which joined the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1921. Then choose any three and write about their hopes and struggles to show why they joined the movement.

Answer: Farmers: For farmers it was becoming difficult to pay high taxes. So for them the freedom movement was a fight for a future with low taxes.

Businessmen: British wanted to promote business interests of British companies. This resulted in laws which were against the business interests of Indian business communities. So for them freedom meant a better environment to do business.

Workers: For workers the freedom movement was having a hope of getting freedom from low wages and unfavourable working conditions.

Question-8) Compare the images of Bharat Mata in this chapter with the image of Germania?

Answer: In both cases the nation has been depicted as a female figure. This points to the visualization of the nation as mother or motherland. Both images show heroism, power and authority. In the case of Germania the crown of oak leaves shows heroism and the sword shows power and authority. In the case of Bharat Mata the lion and elephant show heroism and the flag shows power and a hope for a better future.

Question-9) Explain: Why Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Answer: After the Jalianwala Bagh incident there was widespread protest by people. The British rulers reacted brutally. This resulted in large scale violence. Gandhiji wanted to stop violence at all cost. So he decided to withdraw the Non – cooperation movement.

Question-10) Write a newspaper report on: The Simon Commission.

Answer: Simon Commission: Tackling India without Indian. The world is suffering from economic depression but the depression seems to be taking its toll on British rulers minds as well. No matter how tough it will be they would love to rule India sitting miles away in London. They want to view and analyse India from English sunglasses. The fact that there is not a single Indian present in the commission points to this. The so called advanced society thinks that Indians are not evolved enough to think and decide about their own affairs. But when the Simon Commission comes it will be surprised to know what lies in store for it. Nationalists are well prepared this time to give it the well deserved boot.

Find [MCQ for CBSE Class 10 Social Science](#)

Section-B[40 Marks]

Question-11) Discuss the Salt March to make clear why it was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism.

Answer: Salt is a thing which is used by rich and poor alike. High taxes on salt meant poor could not afford it. For them abolition of the salt tax would have been a boon. For business classes the salt struggle would have ended British monopoly from salt business. So, salt was an issue which could appeal to almost all people of India. That is why Gandhiji chose salt as an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism.

Question-12) What role did language play in developing nationalist sentiment?

Answer: Language played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.

i. After Russian occupation the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere.

- ii. In 1813 an armed rebellion against the Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed. Following this many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.
- iii. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

Question-13) What is meant by the idea of satyagraha?

Answer: The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through nonviolence. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor. People – including the oppressors – had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence. By this struggle, truth was bound to ultimately triumph. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indian.

Question-14) Why did nationalist tension emerge in the Balkans?

Answer: The states between the Black sea and Adriatic Sea like the Bulgaria, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina etc. are known as the Balkans states. For a long time these states were a bone of contention between various European powers and Turkey. Following were the main causes for emergence of nationalist tensions in the Balkans.

- i. The nationality of the people states were however Christians. The Muslims who were the ruling class oppressed them in many ways.
- ii. By the beginning of the 19th century, the Turkish Empire became very weak. This encouraged the Balkan people who were mostly Christians.
- iii. The French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars inspired the feelings of nationalism among them and they clamoured for independence.
- iv. At the same time there was a clash of interests among the big powers in the Balkans. This also contributed to the emergence of nationalist tensions in the Balkans.

Question-15) Explain: How the First World War helped in the growth of the National Movement in India?

Answer: The First World War created a new economic and political situation. It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes: customs duties were raised and income tax introduced. Through the war years prices increased – doubling between 1913 and 1918 – leading to extreme hardship for the common people. Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.

Then in 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food. This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. According to the census of 1921, 12 to 13 million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic. People hoped that their hardships would end after the war was over. But that did not happen.

Question-16) Which factors led to rise of nationalism in Europe after 1830's?

Answer: Following factors were responsible for the rise of nationalism.

- i. Feudalism was one of the greatest obstacle in the way of nationalism. But various Feudal lords died in mutual wars and crusades also led to their fall. This led the way for decline of feudalism and rising of nationalism.
- ii. In medieval period church was very powerful and had a great power all over the world. But people were awakened by the movements like renaissance and reformation. It led to decline in the authority and power of pope. This led to establishment of national church in many countries. Weakness of papacy and the Holy Roman Empire.
- iii. Many wars have also arose sentiments of nationalism among the people.
- iv. Foreign Rules: Foreign Rulers generally liked to suppress the subject nation which played an important part in the growth of nationalism.
- v. Reaction against injustice and arbitrary rule of unjust monarchs also gave birth to the feeling of nationalism.
- vi. Contribution of great writers: The writings of great poets, politicians and philosophers like Machiavelli, Mills, Mazzini, Garibaldi went a long way in rousing political consciousness and national spirit among the people.

Question-17) What is meant by 'Imperialism'? Give two features of imperialism.

Answer: The term "Imperialism" means the practice extending the power, control or rule by a country over the political and economic life of area outside its own borders.

The following are the two main features of "Imperialism"

- i. The first essential feature of imperialism is exploration of economic resources of the occupied areas for the benefit of the imperial country.
- ii. The imperial power subordinates the interests of the colonies and establishes its monopoly over the trade of its colonies.

Question-18) Explain: Why Indians were outraged by the Rowlatt Act?

Answer: The Rowlatt Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

Because of potential repression by this act people were highly outrage in India.

Question-19) Explain any three features of the class of landed aristocracy of Europe.

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2. They owned huge properties, big estates both in the rural and urban areas.

3. Their families were tied together by matrimonial relation and they wielded much power in their respective countries.

Question-20) What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?

Answer: Following steps were taken by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the french people.

- i. First, ideas of Fatherland (La Patric) and the Citizen (La Citizen) laid emphasis on the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- ii. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former French monarch.
- iii. An elected body of active citizens known as the National Assembly, was formed to manage the state affairs.
- iv. New hymns were composed and martyrs were commemorated all in the name of the nation.
- v. A centralized system was set up to formulate uniform laws for all citizens within the French territory.
- vi. All custom duties were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures were adopted.

