

WELCOME TO SOCIAL SCIENCE



BY :MUSTAFA PALOLI

GHSS NADUVANNUR
Kozhikode, 9847481337

CHAPTER -1

REVOLUTIONS THAT INFLUENCED

THE WORLD

Meaning of Revolution

- Revolutions are the struggles tried to change the system that denied freedom and rights and to establish a new one
- The major factor that stimulated earlier revolutions was the Renaissance

What you mean by Renaissance ?

The revival of European art and literature under the influence of classical models in 14th and 15th centuries.

What are the special features of Renaissance ?

- Humanism
- Reasonal thinking
- Scientific temper
- Growth of regional language

Enlightenment---The intellectual progress in the field of science brought about by the Renaissance in the eighteenth century is known as Enlightenment.

What are the ideas propagated by the thinkers of Enlightenment?

- Freedom
- Democracy
- Equality
- Nationalism

THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE



By the eighteenth century, England had established 13 colonies in the east coast of North America

New Hampshire

- Massachusetts
- Rhode Island
- Connecticut
- New Jersey
- Delaware
- Maryland

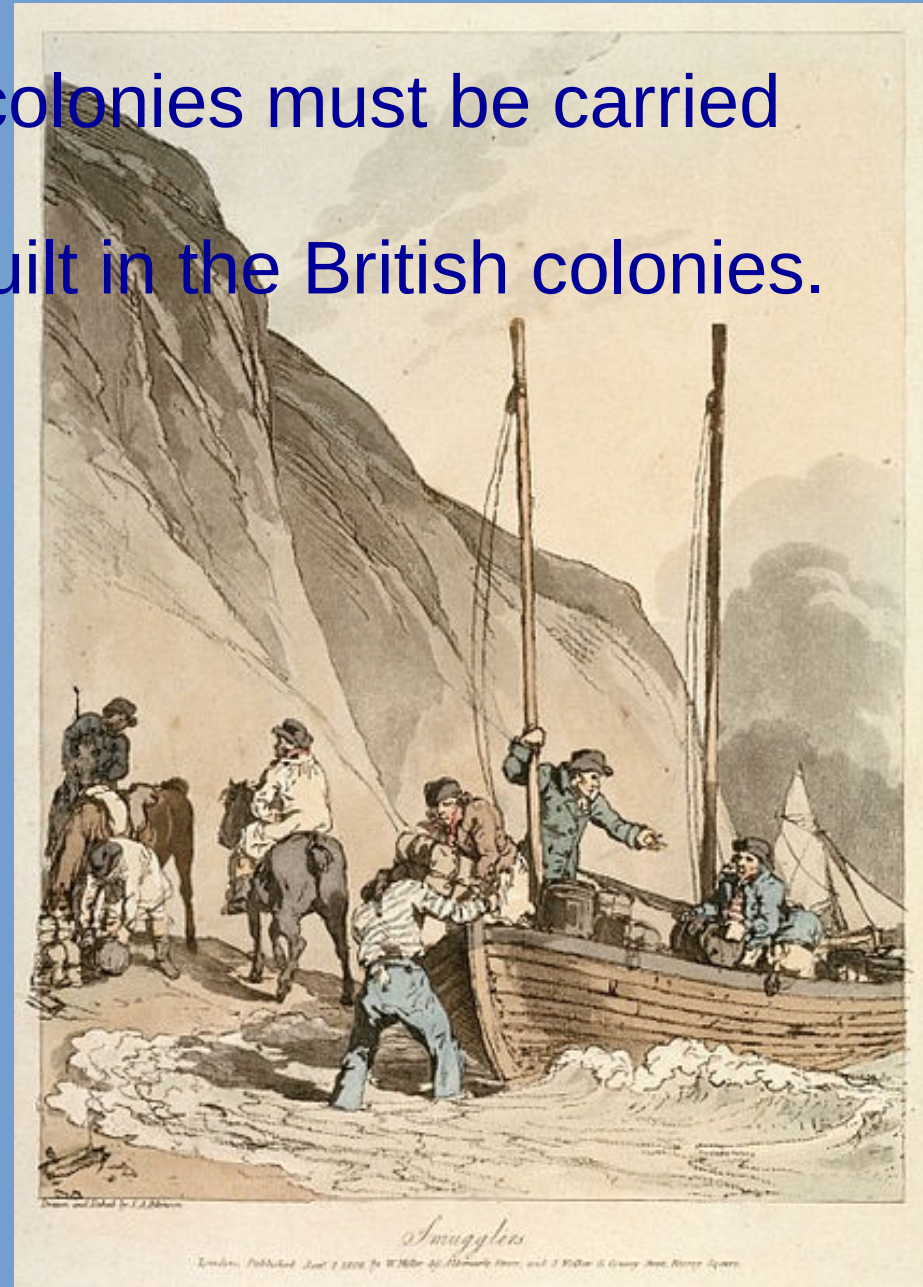
- New York
- Pennsylvania
- Virginia
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Georgia

Mercantilist Laws

The policy implemented by the British merchants with the help of their motherland in the American colonies, is known as Mercantalism.

Mercantilist Laws are given below

- a. The goods to and from the colonies must be carried only in British ships or ship built in the British colonies.



b. Products of the colonies like sugar, wool, cotton, tobacco, etc. could only be exported to England.



c. British stamp must be affixed on all the legal documents, newspapers, pamphlets, license, etc.



d. Colonies must provide food and quarters for the

British troops which were maintained in the colonies

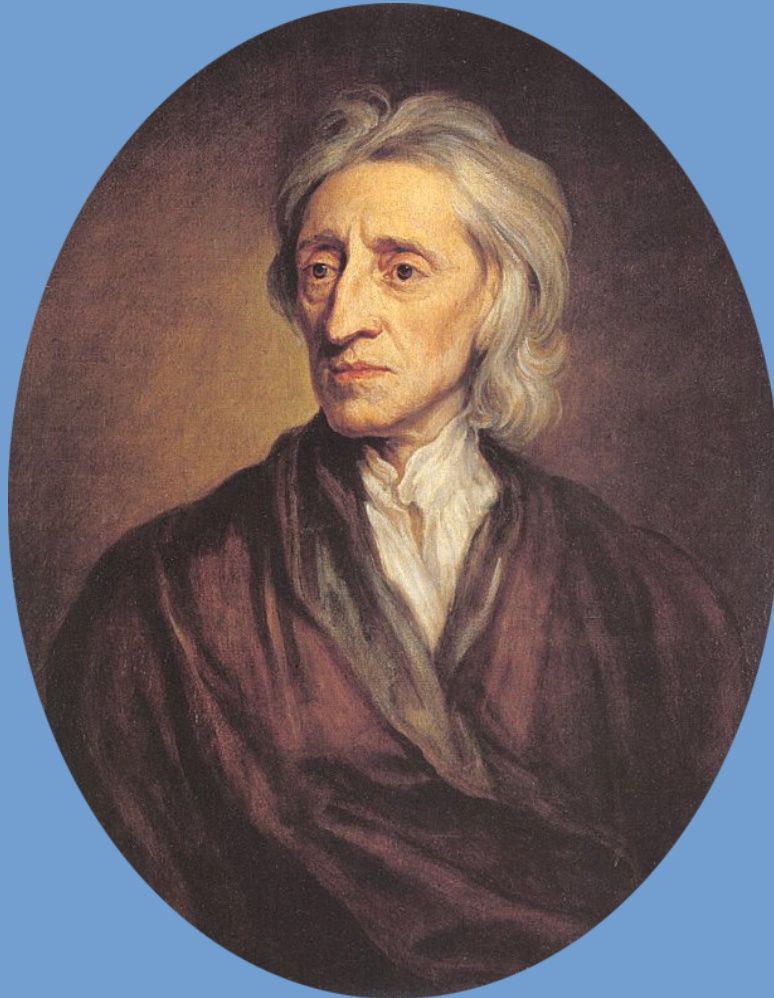


e. Import tax must be paid for the import of tea, glass, paper, etc.



Thinkers and their ideologies

John Locke— Everyone has some fundamental rights.No government has the right to suspend them.



Thomas Paine



There is something absurd, in supposing a continent
(North America) be perpetually governed by a
foreign power (England)

“NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION”

Who framed this slogan to American war of independence ?

James Ottis

Who prepared the famous Declaration of Independence ?

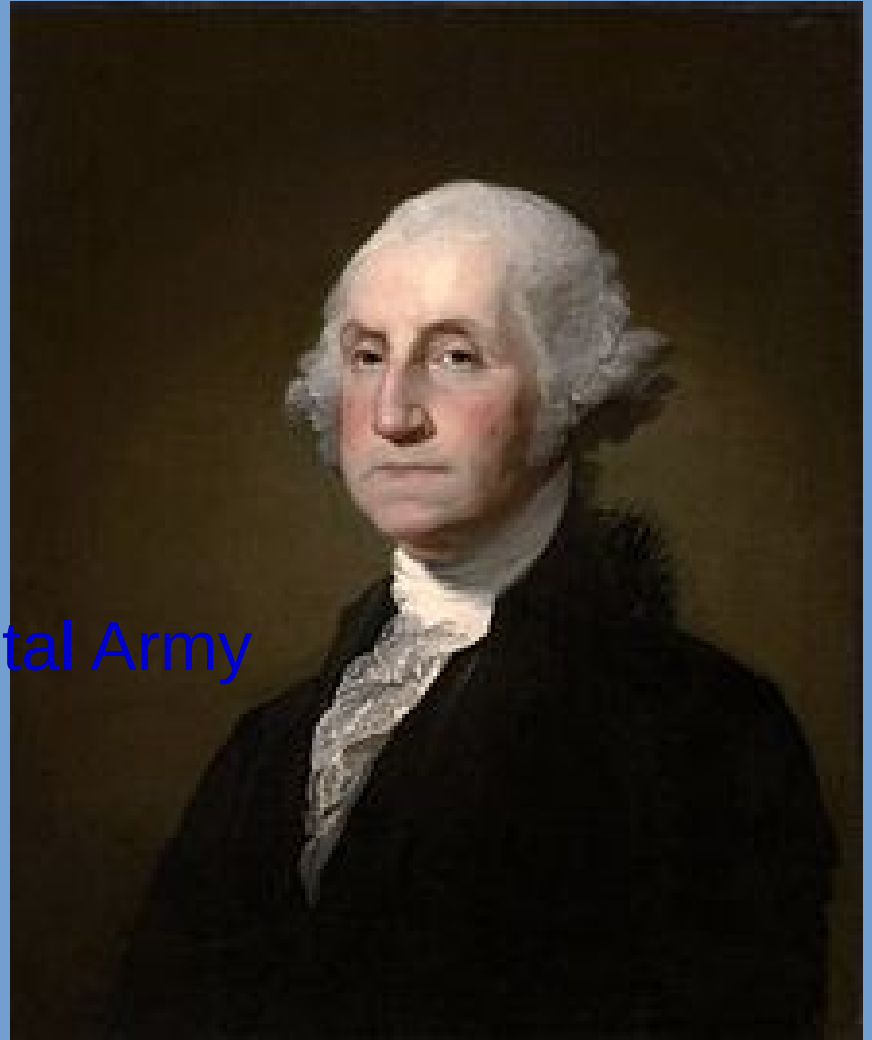
Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin

George Washington

Commander -in-Chief of the Continental Army

1775- Philadelphia

Second Continental Congress



Major events related to War of Independence

- First Continental Congress – 1774
- Second Continental Congress – 1775
- Declaration of Independence – 1776
- End of War – 1781
- Boston Tea Party – 1773
- Treaty of Paris – 1783

The major ideas you can find in the Declaration

- All are equal
- Everyone has certain rights
- Right to liberty
- It ensure democracy

Influences of American War of Independence

- Give direction and motivation to the later freedom struggles and revolutions all over the world
- Guided human rights activities
- Put forward the concept of republican form of government
- Prepared the first written constitution
- Contributed to the concept of federal system that ensured freedom and authority states in the union

1. Who prepared the pamphlet titled 'Common Sense' ?

2. The leadership of framing American Constitution was

3. Who was the first president of the United States of America ?

4. What is Merchantalism ? Write any three Merchantalist laws.

FLAG OF USA



THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

1789

Causes of revolution

- Social factor
- Political background
- Economic causes
- Influences of thinkers

French society



French society

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graph TD; A[French society] --> B[FIRST ESTATE -Clergy]; B --> C[SECOND ESTATE - Nobility]; C --> D["THIRD ESTATE -(Middle class, traders, writers, lawyers, officials teachers, farmers and craftsmen)"]; style B stroke:#0000FF; style C stroke:#0000FF; style D stroke:#0000FF;
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FIRST ESTATE

-Clergy

SECOND ESTATE

- Nobility

THIRD ESTATE

-(Middle class,

traders, writers, lawyers, officials

teachers, farmers and craftsmen)

FIRST ESTATE - Clergy

- Held vast land
- Exempted from all taxes
- Collected the tax called 'Tithe' from farmers
- Controlled higher positions in administrative and military service

SECOND ESTATE - Nobility

- Engaged in military service
- Collected various taxes from farmers
- Exempted from taxes
- Held vast land
- Led luxurious life

THIRD ESTATE - (Middle class traders, writers, lawyers, officials teachers, farmers and craftsmen)

- No role in the administration
- Low social status
- Paid land tax namely 'Taille' to the government
- Paid taxes to clergy and nobles

Political Factor

- Autocratic rule that existed in France
- Rulers were squanders
- Rulers led luxurious life

Ideologies inspire

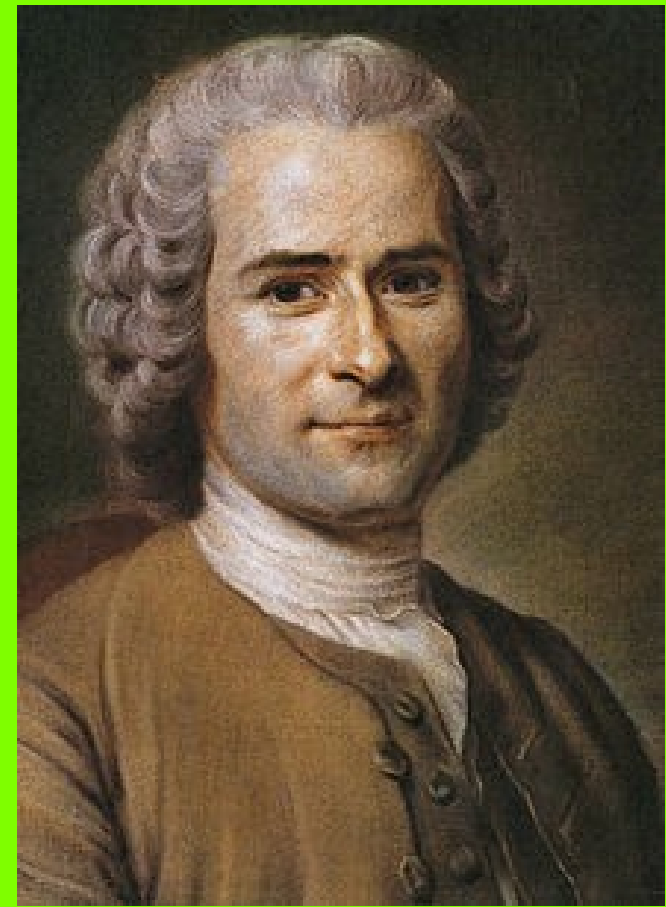
Voltaire

→ Rediculed the exploitation of clergy

→ Promoted rational thinking, ideals of
equality and humanism

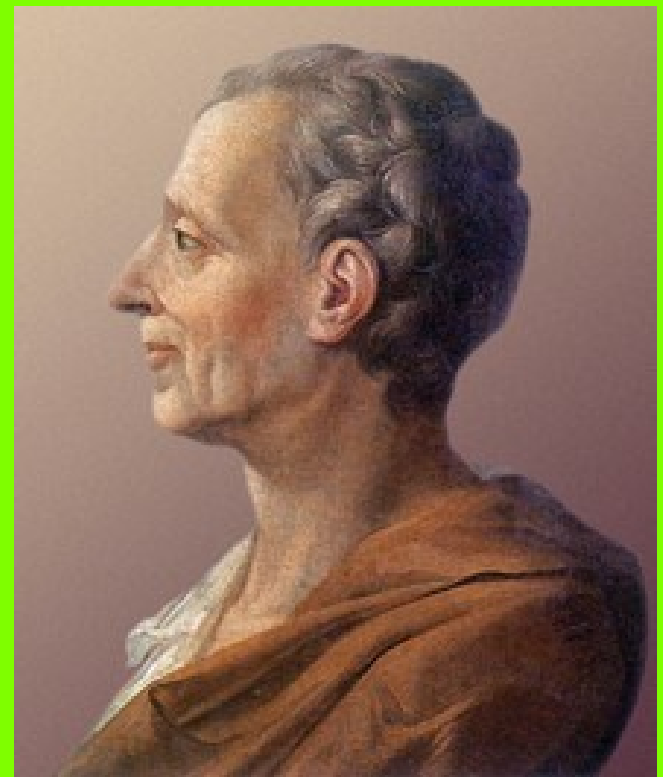


Rousseau



- Declared that the people are the sovereign.
- Spelled out the importance of freedom with the statement, Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains.

Montesquieu



- Encouraged democracy and the republic
- Suggested division of powers of the government into legislature, executive and judiciary

Economic crisis

- The luxurious life and squander of the Bourbon kings led to financial crisis
- The frequent spells of drought and crop failure
- The financial and military assistance given to American colonies also aggravated the financial crisis in France

State General of France

- The First Estate
 - The Second Estate
 - The Third Estate
- 285 Votes
 - 308 votes
 - 621 votes

French Revolution -Events

- Tennis Court Oath
- 1789
- Commencement of the Revolution
- 1789 July 14
- Declaration of Human Rights
- 1789 August 12
- Women March
- 1789 October
- Republic of France
- 1792 September

The impact of the Revolution

- Stimulated all the later revolutions in the world
- Paved the way for the end of the feudal system in Europe
- Proclaimed that nation is not merely a region, but the people
- Contributed the concept of people's sovereignty

- Helped the growth of the middle class.
- Led to the emergence of nationalism.
- Threatened the autocratic rulers in Europe.

Declaration of the Rights of Man

- Men are born and remain free and equal in rights.
- Ensure people's sovereignty.
- The principle of all sovereignty resides essentially in the nation.
- Law can only prohibit such actions as are hurtful to society.

QUESTIONS

1. Which estate declared themselves as the National Assembly of France ?
2. Which estate demanded individual vote for each member of all estates ?
3. "I am the state" . Whose words are these ?
4. "After me, the deluge," who said ?

Prepare a short note about the following

- State general
- Tennis Court Oath
- Declaration of the Rights of Man

Napoleon and the French Revolution

- He seized the power in France in 1799.
- Napoleon played a crucial role in defeating the European alliance against France.
- He introduced several reforms in France.
- Nationalism strengthened during his reign.
- Napoleon was defeated in the battle of Waterloo and lost his power in 1815.



Reforms and Policies of Napoleon

- *Farmers were made the owners of land*
- *Exercised state's control over the clergy.*
- *Formed 'sinking fund' with the aim to avoid public debt*
- *Established Bank of France*
- *Constructed several roads*
- *Prepared a new code of law by modifying the existing laws*

The concepts of French Revolution

Reforms and Policies of Napoleon

Rise of the middle class

Farmers were made the owners of land

End of feudalism

Farmers were made the owners of land, Exercised state's control over the clergy.

Nationalism

Established Bank of France, Formed sinking fund

THE LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Macchu Picchu-Peru



One of the Spanish colonies in Latin America

Pablo Neruda points out the impact of colonial rule on Macchu Picchu through the poem 'Heights of Macchu Picchu'.

മാച്ചു പിക്ച്ചു

കൊളംബിയൻ കാലഘട്ടത്തിനു മുൻപുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഇൻകൻ സാമ്രാജ്യത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ഒരു പ്രദേശമാണ് മാച്ചു പിക്ച്ചു. പെറുവിലെ കസോ നഗരത്തിൽ നിന്നും 80 കി.മീറ്റർ അകലെയുള്ള ഉറുബാംബ താഴ്വരയുടെ മുകളിൽ ഒരു പർവ്വതശിഖരത്തിൽ 2,430 മീറ്റർ (8,000 അടി) ഉയരത്തിലാണ് ഇത് സ്ഥിതി ചെയ്യുന്നത്. ഇതിനു സമീപത്തുകൂടി ഉറുബാംബ നദി ഒഴുകുന്നുണ്ട്, ആമസോൺ നദിയുടെ ഒരു കൈവഴിയാണ് ഉറുബാംബ. ഇൻകൻ സാമ്രാജ്യത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട പ്രശസ്തമായ പ്രദേശമാണ് മാച്ചു പിക്ച്ചു, "ഇൻകകളുടെ നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ട നഗരം" എന്ന് ഇതിനെ വിളിക്കുന്നു.

1460 ന് അടുത്താണ് ഇത് നിർമ്മിക്കപ്പെട്ടത്, ശേഷം നൂറുവർഷത്തിനകം സ്റ്റാനിഷുകാർ ഇൻകൻ സാമ്രാജ്യത്തിൽ നടത്തിയ കൈയേറ്റത്തോടെ ഇൻകകളുടെ ഔദ്യോഗിക പ്രദേശമെന്ന പരിഗണന നൽകാതെ ശേഷം കൈയൊഴിയപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്തു. പ്രദേശികമായി അറിയുന്ന പ്രദേശമായിരുന്നെങ്കിലും നൂറ്റാണ്ടുകളോളം ഈ മേഖല പുറം ലോകത്താൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കപ്പെടാതെ കിടന്നു. അമേരിക്കൻ ചരിത്രകാരനായിരുന്ന ഹിറാം ബിങ്ങ്ഹാം ആണ് 1911 ഇതിനെ പുറം ലോകത്തിന് പരിചയപ്പെടുത്തിയത്. അന്നുമുതൽ ഈ പ്രദേശം വിനോദ സഞ്ചാരികളേയും ചരിത്രകാരന്മാരേയും ആകർഷിക്കുന്ന മേഖലയായി മാറി. 1867 ൽ തന്നെ ജർമ്മൻ വ്യാപാരിയായ ഓഗസ്റ്റോ ബേൺസ് ഈ സ്ഥലം കണ്ടെത്തിയിരുന്നു എന്നാണ് അടുത്തകാലത്തെ വെളിപ്പെടുത്തലുകൾ നൽകുന്ന സൂചന. മാച്ചു പിക്ച്ചു

1981 ൽ പെറു ഇതിനെ സംരക്ഷിത ചരിത്രസ്മാരകമായി പ്രഖ്യാപിച്ചു, 1983 ൽ യുനെസ്കോ ഇതിനെ ലോകപൈതൃക പട്ടികയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുകയുണ്ടായി. സ്റ്റാനിഷ് അധിനിവേശ കാലത്ത് ഇത് നശിപ്പിക്കപ്പെടാതെ കിടക്കുകയാണുണ്ടായത്, ഇപ്പോൾ ഇതിനെ പ്രാധാന്യമർഹിക്കുന്ന സാംസ്കാരികമായ സംരക്ഷിത മേഖലയായി കരുതിപ്പോരുന്നു.

മിനുസപ്പെടുത്തിയ കൽമതിലുകൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ചുള്ള പഴയ ഇൻകൻ കാല രീതിയിലാണ് മാച്ചു പിക്ച്ചു നിർമ്മിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇതിലെ പ്രധാന കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ ഇൻതിഹൊതാന, സൂര്യക്ഷേത്രം, മൂന്ന് ജനാലകളുടെ അറ എന്നിവയാണ്. ഇവയെല്ലാം മാച്ചു പിക്ച്ചുവിന്റെ പരിപാവന ജില്ല എന്ന് പുരാവസ്തുവിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാർക്കിടയിൽ അറിയപ്പെടുന്ന സ്ഥലത്താണുള്ളത്. 2007 സെപ്റ്റംബറിൽ പെറുവും യാലെ സർവ്വകലാശാലയും തമ്മിൽ ഒരു കരാറിലേർപ്പെടുകയുണ്ടായി, ഇരുപതാം നൂറ്റാണ്ടിന്റെ ആദ്യത്തിൽ ഹിറാം ബിങ്ങ്ഹാം ഇവിടെ നിന്നും കടത്തികൊണ്ട് പോയ പുരാവസ്തുക്കൾ തിരിച്ചെൽപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനെ കുറിച്ചാണ് ഈ കരാർ. 2003 ലെ കണക്ക് പ്രകാരം ആ വർഷം 400,000 സഞ്ചാരികൾ ഇവിടം വന്നുപോകുകയുണ്ടായി, ഇത്തരത്തിലുള്ള സന്ദർശകരുടെ പ്രവാഹം ഈ പ്രദേശത്തിന്റെ നിലനില്പിന് ഹാനികരമാകുമോ എന്ന ആശങ്ക നിലനിൽക്കുന്നുണ്ട്

Spain and Portugal established colonies in Latin America



- They propagated their language, religion and customs there
- They built houses and churches in Spanish style
- Several schools were established
- The Spanish farming methods and crops were adopted
- New diseases spread from the Europeans to the Latin American people

Discuss the discriminations faced by the Latin American people.

- Took away gold ,silver etc. From the Latin American mines
- Never allowed the people of the colonies to engage in trade with countries other than Spain.
- The things produced in Spain were not permitted to be produced in the colonies.
- People had to work in hazardous environment in mines without any safety measures.
- Enslaved the natives to work in plantations.

Leaders of Liberation

SIMON BOLIVAR--Venezuela



He is also known as the 'George Washington of South America'

Francisco Miranda



JOSE DE SAN MARTIN-ARGENTINA



By 1825, almost all the Latin American colonies became free.

Find out them with the help of the map given



THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION 1917

Russia during the beginning of the twentieth century

- Under the autocracy of the Tsarist emperors.
- Farmers and workers in Russia led a tragic life.
- The low agricultural production and low income of farmers.
- The landless farmers had to pay huge tax.
- Low industrial production.
- The foreigners who controlled majority of industries

Literature work and ideologies inspire

Maxim Gorky

Karl Marx

Leo Tolstoy

Ivan Turgenev

Federick Engels

Anton Chekov

Analyse the circumstances that led to the Revolution

- The social conditions that existed in Russia during 20th century .
- The autocracy of the Tsarist emperors.
- Tragic life of farmers and workers.
- Russia was defeated in the Russia- Japan war in 1905
- Economic crisis
- Influences of thinkers and writers.
- Formation of Social Democratic Workers Party.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC WORKERS PARTY

Bolsheviks

Mensheviks

Majority

Minority

Lenin, Trotsky

Alexander Kerensky

Left front

Right front

Write a short note on the following

a. Bloody Sunday

b. February Revolution

c. October Revolution

d. Soviets

What are the important demands of Bolsheviks?

- Withdraw Russia from the First World War
- Seize the lands owned by the lords and distribute them among the farmers
- Make factories public property

What are the measures taken by new cabinet under the leadership of Lenin in Russia?

- Withdrew from the First World War
- Seized out the land owned by the lords and distributed it among the farmers.
- Factories ,banks,transportation facilities, and foreign trade were brought under public ownershp

Influences of Russian Revolution

- It helped to attain economic, scientific and technological progress
- In 1924, a new constitution came into force.
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) was formed.
- Socialist ideology spread all over the world

CHINESE REVOLUTION

Different stages of Chinese Revolution

Boxer Rebellion-1900

Sun Yat-Sen and Chinese Revolution-1911

Chiang Kai-Shek and autocracy in China

Mao zedong -Long March -1934

Features of Chinese Revolution

- Revolution against the monarchy of Manchu dynasty
- Revolution against foreign interference.

- Powerful leadership of Sun Yat-Sen
- Economic crisis of China due to Opium trade and Open Door Policy

Sun Yat-Sen and his contribution to China

- He took leadership of revolution against Manchu dynasty in 1911.
- He gave importance to ideologies like nationalism, democracy, and socialism.
- Established a republican government in Southern China with Kuomintang party.

- He decided to stop the unjust treaties signed with the foreign countries.
- China received assistance from Russia.
- Chinese Communist Party was formed in 1921.

Chiang Kai-Shek

- He ascertained military autocracy in China.
- He gave opportunity for foreign powers to freely interfere in China.
- The co-operation with Kuomintang and the communist was disturbed .
- The Communist were brutally suppressed.
- Coal and iron industries, banking, and foreign trade were all controlled by foreign countries.

Mao Zedong -Peoples Republic of China



- He took leadership of the Communist party
- In 1934, conducted a Long March (from Kiangsi to Yanan)

- **Throughout the journey they seized out agricultural land and villages from lords and distributed them among the farmers.**
- **He formed Red Army.**
- **Under his leadership China became People's Republic of China on 1 october 1949.**

Prepare a short note about the following-

a. Boxer Rebellion

b. Opium trade

c. Open Door Policy

d. Long March

Questions--

1.Explain the different phases of the formation of people's Republic of China on the basis of following hints.

. Autocracy of Chiang Kai-Shak .Mao Zedong .People's Republic

2.How did the European countries and America establish supremacy in China through the Opium trade the Open Door Policy.

THANK YOU

BY: MUSTAFA PALOLI
GHSS NADUVANNUR
KOZHIKODE,9847481337

