



## Revision Module - 1

### Focus Area for SSLC Students

Areas to pay more attention for public examination

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### X Social Science

No	Units	Areas to pay more attention
SS -I Part 1 1	Unit 1 Revolutions that Influenced the World	American War of Independence French Revolution Russian Revolution
SS -I Part 1 2	Unit 6 Struggle and Freedom	Early Struggles of Mahatma Gandhi Non-cooperation and the Khilafat Movements Poorna Swaraj and Civil Disobedience The British Quit India Subhash Chandra Bose
SS -I Part 2 3	Unit 7 India after Independence	Integration of Princely States Achievements in Science and Technology Education Foreign Policy
SS- II Part 1 4	Unit 1 Seasons and Time	Seasons and apparent movement of the Sun Rotation and calculation of time Greenwich time (GMT) and time zones Standard time Indian Standard Time (IST) International Date Line
SS- II Part 2 5	Unit 7 India: The Land of Diversities	In the Himalayas - Trans Himalayas, Himalayas, Eastern Highlands Significance of the Northern Mountains Himalayan rivers The Peninsular Plateau Peninsular rivers Western coastal plain Eastern coastal plain Map- Mountain ranges, Rivers, Plateaus
SS -I Part 1 6	Unit 3 Public Administration	Public Administration Importance of Public Administration Features of Bureaucracy Indian Civil Service E-Governance
SS - II Part 1 7	Unit 3 Human Resource Development in India	Human resource Qualitative aspects of human resource Education and human resource development Human resource development and healthcare

Happy New Year

You See

## THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

### No taxation without representation

What did people demand through this slogan, framed by James Otis?

Representation in Govt.

Membership in British parliament

Denial of taxes

Allow free trade

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From the sixteenth century onwards the Europeans began to migrate to North America. The major aim of the migration was to exploit the resources. By the eighteenth century, England had established **thirteen colonies** in the **eastern coast of North America**.



**Explain the factors that led to the American War of Independence. Hints – Mercantilist laws . Continental congress – 2020 SSLC March Score 6**

The British treated the American colonies as centres for collecting raw materials for their industry and as market for selling their products. This policy implemented by the British **merchants** with the help of their motherland in the American colonies, is known as **Mercantilism**. As part of Mercantilism, several laws were implemented in the British colonies.

### Mercantilist Laws -

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

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

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

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

Colonies must provide **food and quarters** for the British troops which were maintained in the colonies.

The ideologies of some thinkers also stimulated the people of the colonies to fight against the exploitative laws of the British.-John Locke, Thomas Paine

### Continental Congress.

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The delegates of all the colonies except Georgia met at Philadelphia in 1774 to protest against the policies and rules imposed by England. It is known as the **First Continental Congress**. Subsequently, people of the colonies submitted a **petition to the King of England**. They demanded the revocation of the regulations enforced on industry and commerce and not to impose tax without the approval of the people. But **the king sent a military force** to suppress the people. This led to the war between England and the colonies.

**The Second Continental Congress** held at Philadelphia in 1775 elected **George Washington** as the **commander-in- chief** of the Continental Army. During this time, through the pamphlet titled '**Common Sense**', **Thomas Paine** declared that it was wise for the Americans to break the ties with Britain.

**Third- American Continental Congress** issued the famous Declaration of Independence on 4 July 1776. The declaration was prepared by **Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin**. The war between England and the colonies ended in 1781. According to the **Treaty of Paris in 1783**, England ratified the freedom of thirteen colonies.

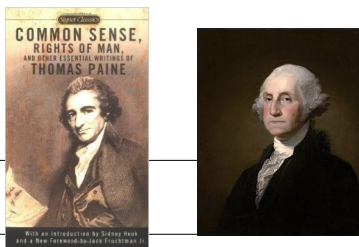
Constitution Convention- <b>James Madison</b>	George <b>Washington</b> - the <b>first president</b> of the United States of America
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How the American War of Independence greatly **influenced the later history of the world**

- Gave direction and motivation to the later freedom struggles and revolutions all over the world
- 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 of states in the union.

Regarding human rights and freedom, what **all can you find in the Declaration of Independence?**

All are equal  
 Everyone has certain rights  
 People have unalienable rights  
 Right to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness  
 Destructive government must be changed



**THE FRENCH REVOLUTION**

The slogan  
 'liberty, equality, and fraternity'

**Causes**

The French autocratic rulers were squanders. Injustice, inequality and exploitation prevailed. It is clear from this that while the majority in France lived in misery a minority, including the rulers, led a life of luxury and extravagance. This situation was the result of the social and economic inequality that existed in France.

The French society was divided into three strata and they were known as the Estates. **The clergy belonged to the first estate, the nobles to the second estate and ordinary people to the third estate.** The ordinary people were denied rights and were heavily taxed. The higher clergy and the nobles held vast land and exempted from taxes. They collected different types of taxes.

**The Third Estate.**  
 The middle class . Farmers and crafts man  
 No role in administration  
 Paid many types of taxes  
 Low social status

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Similar to the French society, the States General also had three estates.  
 Traditionally, each Estate would vote as group and had one vote. As a result, the nobility and the

clergy could always overrule the Third Estate.

The first two Estates argued for **Estate-wise single voting system**, while the Third Estate (the Commons) demanded **individual vote** for each member of all the three estates.

While the arguments went on, the members of the Third Estate declared themselves as the National Assembly of France. They assembled in the tennis court nearby, and swore not to leave until they had framed a constitution of France. This event is known as the '**Tennis Court Oath**'.

Various thinkers and streams of thought in France played an important role in making the people aware of the inequalities and exploitation.

**Voltaire**

- **Ridiculed** the exploitation of clergy.
- Promoted **rational thinking**, ideals of equality and humanism.

**Rousseau**

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

**Montesquieu**

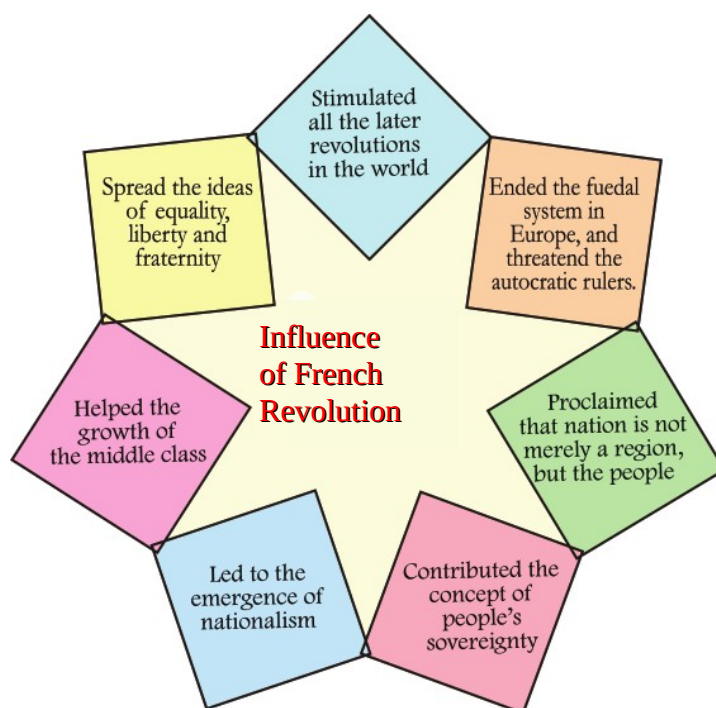
- Encouraged **democracy and the Republic**.
- Suggested division of powers of the government into **legislature, executive, and judiciary**

The luxurious life and squander of the Bourbon kings, clergy and lords and the frequent wars they waged, along with the frequent spells of drought and crop failure, brought France to the brink of bankruptcy. The financial and military assistance given to American colonies in the American War of Independence also aggravated the financial crisis in France. To levy new taxes upon commoners, **Louis XVI** summoned the States General, the legislative assembly of the representatives from all the three estates, in **1789**.

14 July 1789 Revolutionaries stormed with the slogan 'liberty, equality, and fraternity', demolished the Bastille prison, the symbol of Bourbon monarchy. This event is considered as the commencement of the French Revolution.

September, **1792** The National Convention, formed as per the new constitution, proclaimed France as a republic.

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## Policies and reforms of Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleon played a crucial role in defeating the European alliance which was formed under the leadership of Britain against France in the post-revolution period. He seized the power in France in 1799. Though an autocrat, he instituted several reforms in France. U C Vahid



The European countries feared that the reforms of Napoleon would spread all over Europe. They organized themselves under the leadership of England. It was the ideals of the French Revolution and not Napoleon that they were afraid of. Napoleon was defeated by the European Alliance in the battle of **Waterloo and lost his power in 1815.**

## THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The **circumstances** that led the Russian Revolution

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- Oppressive rule and backwardness of the country and misery of the people
- Farmers and factory workers in Russia led a tragic life under the autocracy of the Tzarist emperors, who ruled Russia.
- The low agricultural production affected the farmer's income. Moreover, the landless farmers had to pay huge tax.
- Though Russia was rich in natural resources, their industrial production was meagre. It was the foreigners who controlled majority of the industries that existed there.
- Defeat and disgrace in the Russo-Japanese war
- Hope given by the Revolution of 1905

The workers organized a huge march at **Petrograd** on 9 January 1905 demanding political rights and economic reforms. The march was fired at by the soldiers and hundreds of demonstrators were massacred. This event is known as the Bloody Sunday.

- Great **setback in the first world war** 1914

**Influence of writers and thinkers**- Maxim Gorky, Leo Tolstoy, Ivan Turgenev, Anton Chekov, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels

Based on the Marxist ideologies, the **Social Democratic Workers Party** was formed.

Later, this party was split into the **Mensheviks (minority) and the Bolsheviks (majority)**. The main leaders of the Bolsheviks were **Lenin and Trotsky**. **Alexander Kerensky** led the Mensheviks.

## Duma.

Workers' organizations called "**the Soviets**" were formed all over Russia to conduct strikes. When the strikes gained massive strength, the emperor was compelled to form a legislative assembly called Duma.

Ignoring the protest from Duma, **Nicholas II**, the then **Tsar** decided to participate in the First World War. A lot of Russian soldiers were killed in this war.

**February Revolution. - Menshevik**  
Alexander Kerensky

**October Revolution - Bolsheviks**  
Lenin

## February Revolution.

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Food shortage became severe by 1917. Thousands of **women marched** along the streets of Petrograd on 8 March 1917 clamouring for bread. The workers organized protest march in Petrograd. Though the **soldiers** clashed with the demonstrators in the beginning, later they joined the workers. It was the tragic experience during the First World War that induced them to do so. The workers captured Petrograd and Nicholas II was thrown out of power. A **provisional government** was formed under **Alexander Kerensky**, the Menshevik leader. Since the Russian calendar was **a few days behind** the international calendar, this revolution that took place in March came to be known as the February Revolution.

## October Revolution

A group of soviets did not approve of the provisional government. **Vladimir Lenin**, who had been in Switzerland, came to Russia and strongly opposed the provisional government. He argued that the entire power should be transferred to the **Soviets** if they were to realize the aims of the revolution. The **Bolsheviks and the Soviets** supported him. They propagated that only **proletarians' (workers) government** could eradicate centuries old economic backwardness and inequality. They put forward **several demands** like:

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

In October 1917, the Bolsheviks organized an **armed rebellion** against the provisional government. Kerensky fled from the country and Russia came under the control of the Bolsheviks.

This event, through which the Bolsheviks attained power, is known as the October Revolution (as per Russian Calendar).

## The results of Russian Revolution.

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- Russia withdrew from the first World War
- Seized out the land and distributed among the peasants
- Gave importance to public sector
- Introduced centralized planning
- Achieved develops in the field of Science, Technology and Economy.
- New constitution came to force in 1924.
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republic was formed by consolidating different Soviet Republics.
- Spread the Socialist ideas all over the world.

## March 2019 SSLC Exam

Explain the background of the French revolution based on the following hints.

\* French society \* Thinkers & their ideologies

## 2019 Modal Exam

Explain the factors that led to the February Revolution in Russia

## 2019 Modal Exam

Explain the circumstances that led to Bolsheviks came into power and results

## 2017 Modal Exam -

Analyse how the February Revolution and October revolution led to the formation of Soviet Union

## 2020 Model Exam

Analyse the French revocation based on the following hints

\* Third Estate and their role in the revocation \* Influence of French revocation

## 2020 March SSLC Exam

Explain the factors that led to the American War of Independence .

# Mercantilist laws # Continental congress

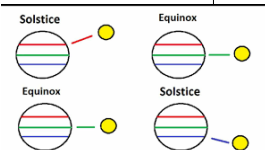
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## Season and Time

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Date	Day	Peculiarity	Position of the sun	Northern hemisphere	Southern hemisphere
March 21	Equinox	Length of day and night will be equal	Above the Equator ( 0° )	From March 21 to June 21  <b>Spring</b>	Seasons  <b>Autumn</b>
June 21	Summer Solstice	Northern Hemisphere experiences its <b>longest day</b> and shortest night	Above the Tropic of Cancer (23½°N)	From June 21 to September 23  <b>Summer</b>	  <b>Winter</b>
September 23	Equinox	Length of day and night will be equal	Above the Equator ( 0° )	From September 23 to December 22  <b>Autumn</b>	  <b>Spring</b>
December 22	Winter Solstice	Northern Hemisphere experiences its <b>shortest day</b> and longest night.	Above Tropic of Capricorn (23½°S)	From December 22 to March 21  <b>Winter</b>	  <b>Summer</b>

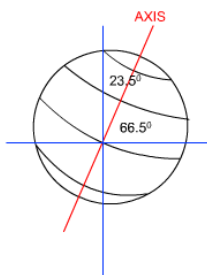


### Causes

Earth's revolution

Tilt of the axis  
( the inclination of axis )

Parallelism of the Earth's axis.



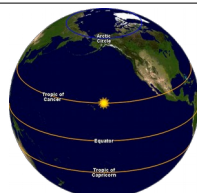
It is in an elliptical orbit that the Earth revolves around the Sun

The axis of the Earth is tilted at an angle of 66½° from the orbital plane.  
If measured from the vertical plane this would be 23½°

The Earth maintains this tilt throughout its revolution.

The apparent movement of the Sun.

**What is apparent movement of the sun?**



Since the parallelism is maintained same throughout the revolution, the position of the Sun in relation to the Earth varies apparently between Tropic of Cancer (23½° North) and Tropic of Capricorn (23½° South).

### The facts associated with rotation.

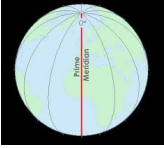
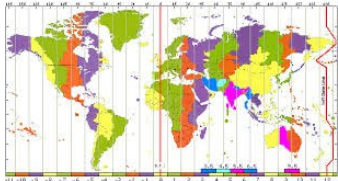


The Earth rotates from west to east

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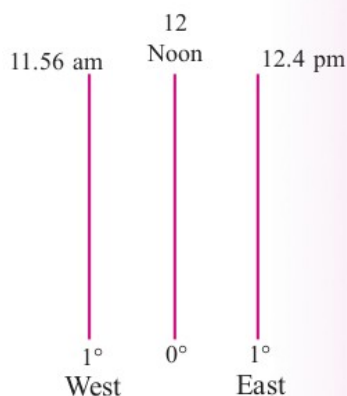
It takes 24 hours to complete one rotation

As the Earth rotates from **west to east**, the Sun rises in the east.

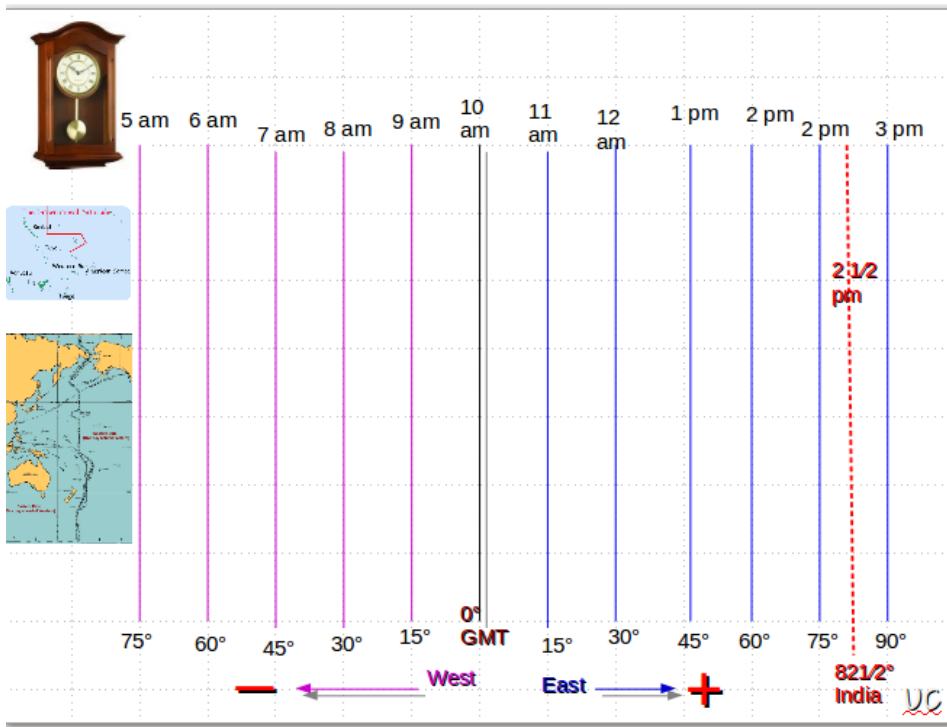
<b>The time required to complete a 360° rotation is 24 hours.</b>
On converting 24 hours into minutes $24 \times 60 = 1440$ minutes
That is, the time required for the completion of one rotation = 1440 minutes
The time required for the Earth to complete the rotation of 1° longitude is $1440/360 = 4$ minutes.
The time required for the rotation of 15° longitudinal area is $15 \times 4 = 60$ minutes (1 hour).
15° longitudinal area of the Earth passes by the Sun within a period of one hour.
The time required for the rotation of 7.5° longitudinal area is $7.5 \times 4 = 30$ minutes (1/2 hour).
82.5 degree $\times 4 = 330$ minutes ( 5 1/2 hour )

 <p>Greenwich time (GMT)</p>	<p>The zero degree longitude is known as the Greenwich Meridian Time is calculated worldwide based on the Greenwich Line. The local time at the prime meridian is known as the Greenwich Mean Time.</p>
<p>Standard time</p> 	<p>Each country in the world considers the longitude that passes almost through its middle as the standard meridian. The countries with large longitudinal extent estimates more than one local time by considering more than one standard meridian. The local time at the standard meridian is the standard time of that country.</p>
<p>International Date Line</p> 	<p>180° longitude. 180° longitude to the east and west of Greenwich. To avoid 24 hours difference adjustments have been made avoiding the land areas along the 180° longitude. It passes only through ocean (the Bering Strait in the Pacific Ocean.).The line is fluctuated.  Travellers gain or loss a day on crossing this line. There ends a day and begins another day.</p>
<p>Indian Standard Time (IST)</p>  <p>U C Vahid</p>	<p>The 82.5°E longitude which passes almost through the middle of these longitudes has been fixed as the standard meridian of India. The local time along this longitude is generally considered as the Standard Time of India. This is known as the Indian Standard Time. The difference between the Indian Standard Time and the Greenwich Mean Time is 5 1/2 hours. (5 hours 30 minutes )</p>

We should **increase** the time by 4 minutes towards east and **decrease** it by 4 minute towards west for every one degree longitude (  $7.5^\circ \times 4 = 30$  minutes /  $15^\circ \times 4 = 60$  minutes (1 hour)







**What is Standard Time? Explain how Indian Standard Time is determined?  
Complete the table appropriately 3 score**

Day	Relative position of the sun	Speciality of th day
21 March	Equator	Equinox
21 June	(a).....	(b) .....
23 September	(c) .....	(d) .....
22 December	(e) .....	(f) .....

**Write a short note on Equinoxes 3 score 2020 Model**  
**Elucidate Local Time, GMT and Standard Time.**

**Estimate the Local Time @ the following Longitudes assuming Greenwich Mean Time as 2 pm.**  
1) 82° 30' East                      ii) 82° 30' West

**Distinguish between summer solstice and winter solstice 3- score 2017 March**

Arrange the seasons in the order of their occurrence. Describe the changes in apparent position of the sun during these seasons  
**-5-score**

**What do you mean by parallelism of axis? How does it causes seasons? Score 3 2018 March**

**What i local time? Estimate the time at the following longitude assuming the Greenwich mean time as 10 am.**

- i) 45 degree East longitude
- ii) 30 degree West longitude

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**Score 5**

**Answer the following questions based on IDL (i) what is IDL? (ii) Explain the peculiarity of the IDL with reason? (iii) Estimate the time at IDL when GMT is 12 noon?**

**Write a short note on Autumn Season. 3 score 2018 model**

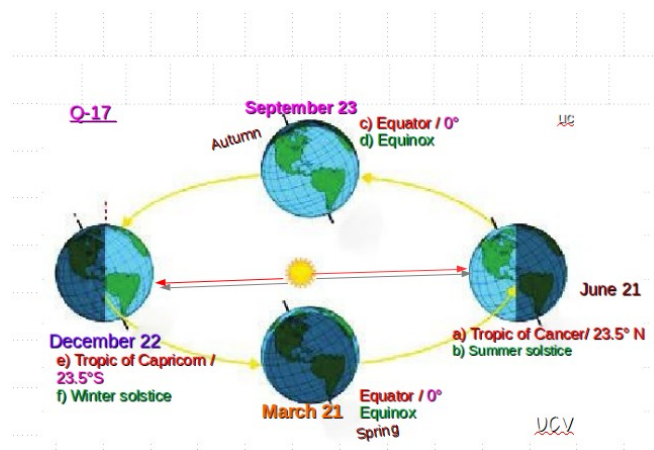
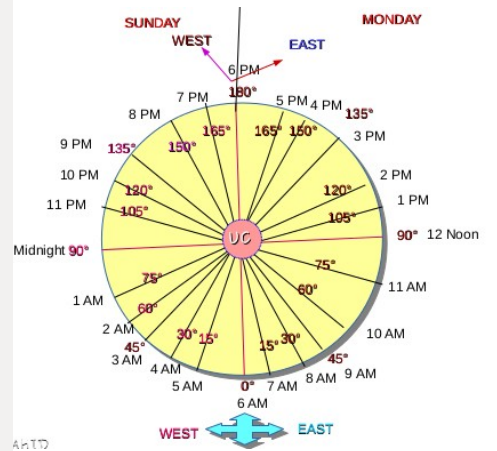
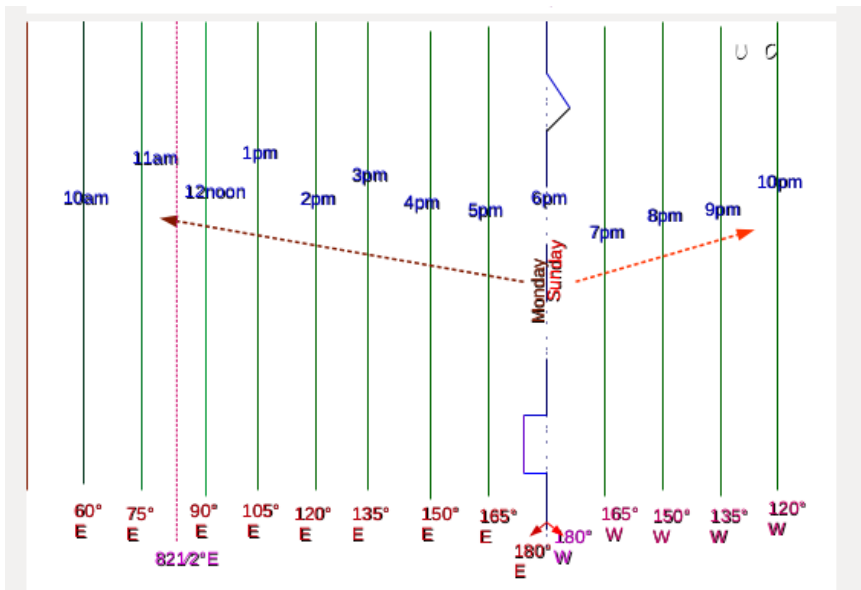
**Give an account of the differences between Solstices and Equinoxes 5 score**

**give the reasons for the occurrence of season. 3 score**

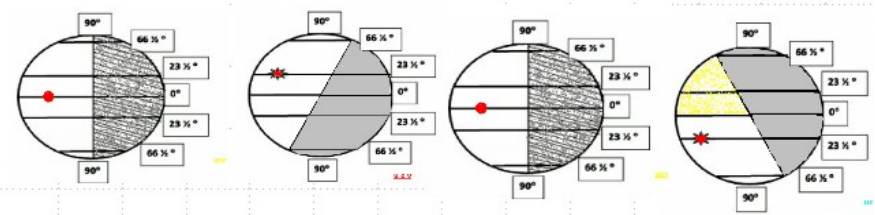
**complete the following table showing the apparent movement of the Sun.**

	Period	The Apparent Movement	U C Vahid
i	21 March 21 June	.....	
ii	.....	From Tropic of Capricorn to the Equator	
iii	23 September to 22 December	.....	

Elucidate Local Time, GMT and Standard Time. Estimate the Indian Standard Time when GMT is 12 Midnight



Thank You  
 U C Abdul Wahid  
 SIHSS Ummathur



Day	Relative position of the sun	Speciality of the day
March 21	Equator 0°	equinox
June 21	a) Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N)	b) Summer solstice
September 23	c) Equator (0°)	d) equinox
December 22	e) Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S)	f) Winter solstice / Picture last