

**ST.AUGUSTINE HSS. KUTTANELLUR**  
**STANDARD X - SOCIAL SCIENCE I (E.M)**  
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**CHAPTER – 1**

**REVOLUTION THAT INFLUENCED THE WORLD**

**Revolution**

- ➔ Struggles tried to change the system that denied freedom and rights and to establish a new one.

**Types of Revolution**

- ➔ By armed rebellion ➔ By peaceful means

**Main factors of a Revolutions**

**Renaissance**

- ➔ Changes in human thought, views and life

**Features of Renaissance:**

- ➔ Renaissance stimulated Humanism, Scientific temper, Spirit of criticism, Spirit of inquiry

**Enlightenment**

- ➔ It motivated the people to question irrational beliefs & traditions.
- ➔ It propagated the ideas like freedom, democracy, equality & nationalism.
- ➔ It encouraged the people to protest against the autocratic system.

**Revolution-1**

**Out line**

**1.Causes 2.Courses 3.Consequences**

**Cause-1 Migration**

- ➔ From the sixteenth century onwards the Europeans began to migrate to North America
- ➔ to exploit resources.
- ➔ From the religious persecution

**Cause-2 Colonies**

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- ➔ England had established thirteen colonies in the Eastern coast of North America.
- ➔ The British treated the American colonies as centers for collecting raw materials for their industry and as market for selling their products

**Cause-3 Mercantalism.**

- ➔ The policy adopted by the British merchants with the help of their motherland in the American colonies is known as Mercantalism.

**Mercantalist laws**

- ➔ The goods to and from the colonies must be carried only in British ships.
- ➔ British stamps must be affixed on all legal papers.
- ➔ 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
- ➔ Meet the expense of British troops

**Cause-4 Boston Tea Party**

- ➔ The high tax levied by the British government on tea fired up strong protest in America. On 16 December 1773, a group of people disguised as the Red Indians, boarded the ships at night in the Boston Harbour and threw 342 chests of tea into the sea.

**Cause-5 Intellectual Thinkers**

**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).”

**James Otis** “No taxation without representation”

**Course 1. 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress Philadelphia.1774**

**Back ground** - Meeting: to protest against the policies, rules.

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**Objectives** - Submitting: a petition to the King of England. (1.Revocation of the regulations enforced on industry and commerce. 2.Not to impose tax without the approval of the people)

**Results** - Suppressing: King sent a military force to suppress the people. War started between colonies and English army

**Course 2. 2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Congress Philadelphia.1775**

➔ **George Washington** : Elected as the commander in chief

➔ **Thomas Pane** :through the pamphlet titled ‘Common sense’ he declared that it was wise for the Americans to break the ties with Britain

**Course 3. A Declaration of Independence 4 July 1776.**

➔ The declaration was prepared by Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin.

• All are equal

• Everyone has certain rights Etc

**Results:**

➔ End of the war in 1781

➔ Treaty of Paris : Ratified the freedom by England to 13 Colonies in 1783.

➔ Framing of the constitution under the leadership of James Madison

➔ George Washington became the 1<sup>st</sup> president of USA

**Consequence**

➔ 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.

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**Revolution-2**

**Out line**

**1.Causes 2.Courses 3.Consequences**

**Cause-1 Political Causes**

- ➔ Autocratic rule
- ➔ Rulers were squanders
- ➔ Rulers believed the divinity of rule.
  - ➔ Not considered the basic needs of the people.
- ➔ Louis XV: "After me, the deluge."
- ➔ Louis XIV : "I am the state." God has given absolute power to the King over his subjects and only god has the authority to question him.
- ➔ Mary Antoinette : "If they can't eat bread, let them eat cake."

**Cause-2 Social Causes**

- ➔ Not considered Basic Needs of the People
- ➔ People Led a Miserable Life
- ➔ The French society was divided into three strata known as estates first estate

**FIRST ESTATE**

- ➔ The Clergy formed the first estate
- ➔ They held vast land
- ➔ Exempted from all taxes.
- ➔ Collected the tax from farmers.

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**SECOND ESTATE**

- ➔ The nobility formed the second estate
- ➔ They held vast lands.
- ➔ Led luxurious life.
- ➔ Exempted from all taxes
- ➔ Collected the tax from farmers.
- ➔ Engaged in military service

**THIRD ESTATE**

- ➔ The French middle class(third estate) included traders, writers, lawyers, officials, teachers, bankers, farmers and craftsmen.
- ➔ No role in the administration.
- ➔ Paid land tax namely “TAILLE” to the government
- ➔ Low social status
- ➔ Paid taxes to clergy and nobles. So the middle class were dissatisfied with the prevailing social order.

**Cause-3 Economic Causes**

- ➔ Nine – Tenths of the population died of hunger
- ➔ One tenth of indigestion.
- ➔ Land tax Taille.
- ➔ Luxurious life of Bourbon Kings, Clergy, Lords
- ➔ Frequent Wars
- ➔ Drought & Crop Failure
- ➔ Financial Aid to American Revolution
- ➔ Louis XVI increased levy new taxes upon

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**Cause-4 Intellectual Causes**

**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

**Course 1. States General**

- ➔ 1st Estate +2ndEstate+3rd Estate
- ➔ Estate wise Vote – 1st & 2nd Estates
- ➔ Individual wise vote-3rd Estate [Arguments was going on]

**Course 2. Oath of Tennis Court .**

- ➔ 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'

**Course 3. 1789 Jul 14**

- ➔ Beginning of Revolution
- ➔ Slogan :Liberty Equality Fraternity
- ➔ Demolished : Bastille prison symbol of Bourbon Monarchy.
- ➔ Passed : 1789 Aug 12 Declaration of the Rights of Man by National Assembly
- ➔ Marched : 1789 Oct March to Versailles Palace – “Give us Bread.”
- ➔ Proclaimed : 1792 September :France as a Republic by National Convention

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**Consequences.**

- ➔ Spread the ideas of Equality,Liberty and Fraternity
- ➔ Threatened autocracy
- ➔ Growth of the middle class.
- ➔ Emergence of nationalism.
- ➔ People's sovereignty.
- ➔ Paved the way for the end of feudal system In Europe.

**Reforms of Napoleon**

- ➔ Farmers became Owners of Land
- ➔ Control over Clergy
- ➔ 'Sinking Fund' to avoid Public debt
- ➔ Bank of France
- ➔ Roads for Transportation
- ➔ A new Code of Law

**End of Napoleon :**

- ➔ An autocratic ruler of France for a short period.
- ➔ He played a crucial role in defeating European alliance which was formed under the leadership of Britain against France after the revolution.
- ➔ He instituted several reforms in France because of that Nationalism strengthened.
- ➔ Later he invaded the other European countries.
- ➔ European countries feared the reforms of Napoleon.
- ➔ They organized under the leadership of England.
- ➔ Napoleon was defeated by the European Alliance in the battle of Waterloo and lost his power in 1815.

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**Policies & Reforms of Napoleon**

- ➔ Control over Clergy
- ➔ 'Sinking Fund' to avoid Public debt
- ➔ Bank of France
- ➔ Roads for Transportation
- ➔ A new Code of Law

**Revolution-3**

**Out line**

**1.Causes 2.Courses 3.Consequences**

**Cause-1 Political Causes**

- ➔ Autocracy of Tzarist emperors'
- ➔ The landless farmers had to pay huge tax.

**Cause-2 Social Causes**

- ➔ The low agricultural production.
- ➔ Meagre Industrial Production.
- ➔ Foreigners controlled majority of the Industries.

**Cause- 3 Intellectual:**

- ➔ Writers- Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekov, Ivan Turgenev [depicted plight of workers and farmers]
- ➔ Philosophers- Karl Marx Frederick Engles [supremacy of workers]

**Course.1.Social Democratic Workers Party**

**Course.2.Bloody Sunday**

- ➔ The workers organized a huge march at Petrograd on 9 January 1905 demanding political rights and economic reforms.



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- ➔ The march was fired at by the soldiers and hundreds of demonstrators were massacred.

This event is known as the Bloody Sunday.

**Course.3.February Revolution**

- ➔ Nicholas II decide to participate in the First World War.
- ➔ Many soldiers were killed in this war
- ➔ Food shortage became severe.
- ➔ Thousands of womens and workers were organized march in Petrogard.
- ➔ Soldiers joined with workers.
- ➔ The workers captured Petrograd.
- ➔ Nicholas II was thrown out of power.
- ➔ A provisional government was formed under Alexander Kerensky

**Course.4.October Revoluion**

- ➔ Lenin opposed the provisional government.
- ➔ He argued that power should be transferred to Soviets.
- ➔ Bolsheviks and Soviets supported Lenin
- ➔ In October 1917 the Bolsheviks an armed rebellion against the provisional government.
- ➔ Kerensky flood from Russia.
- ➔ Bolsheviks attained power.
- ➔ Lenin as the head of the cabinet.
- ➔ This event is known as October Revolution.

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**Consequences.**

- ➔ Russia withdrew from the first World War.
- ➔ Seized out the land and distributed among the peasants.
- ➔ Gave Importance to public sector.
- ➔ Introduced centralized planning.
- ➔ New constitution came to force in 1924.
- ➔ USSR was formed.
- ➔ Spread the socialist ideas all over the world
- ➔ Develops in the field of Science technology and Economy

**Revolution-4**

**Out line**

**1.Causes 2.Courses 3.Consequences**

**Cause 1 Exploitation**

- ➔ Looted: Wealth and resources
- ➔ Propagated: Language [Spanish, Portuguese], religion, customs.
- ➔ Built: Houses and churches in spanish style.
- ➔ Established: Spanish system of education.
- ➔ Spread: New diseases.

**Cause.2.Discrimination**

- ➔ Took away Gold & Silver
- ➔ Trade only with Spain

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- ➔ Control in Production
- ➔ Insecurity in Mines
- ➔ Enslaved the Natives in Plantation

**Course**

- ➔ Inspired: American war of Independence & French Revolution
- ➔ Leaders: Francisco Miranda, Simon Bolivar, Jose De San Martin

**Consequences.**

- ➔ 1825 all the Latin American Colonies became free

**Revolution-5**

**Out line**

**1.Causes 2.Courses 3.Consequences**

**Cause:1 OPIUM TRADE**

- ➔ China Gained Profit By Export
- ➔ No Import from Europe
- ➔ British Imported Opium
- ➔ Chinese Mentally Imbalanced
- ➔ Weakened China Morally & Economically

**Cause:2 OPEN DOOR POLICY**

- ➔ Trade in China by Europeans
- ➔ Not America

John Hey – American State Secretary – Introduced it “Equal Rights & Opportunities for all Countries in China.”

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- ➔ China was divided into different Regions

**Cause:3 Boxer Rebellion**

- ➔ Manchu Dynasty in favour of Foreigners
- ➔ Secret Organization in China Revolted against it in 1900
- ➔ Their Emblem was Boxer's Fist
- ➔ It Stimulated the Later Revolution

**Course.1 Koumingtang Party**

- ➔ Revolution Under Sun Yat Sen
- ➔ Nationalism
- ➔ Democracy
- ➔ Socialism
- ➔ Expel Manchu Dynasty & Imperial Powers
- ➔ Establish Democratic Rule
- ➔ Control Capital & Equal Land Distribution

**Reforms by Sun Yat Sen**

- ➔ End of Monarchy & Manchu Dynasty
- ➔ Republican Govt. by Kuomintang Party
- ➔ Leader was Sun Yat Sen
- ➔ Nationalism, Democracy, Socialism were the Ideologies
- ➔ Nullified the Unjust Treaties with Foreigners
- ➔ Importance for Agriculture & Industry

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- ➔ Received Assistance from Russia
- ➔ Chinese Communist Party was Formed
- ➔ Kuomintang & Communists Co-operated

**Course.2 Koumingtang Party**

- ➔ Chiang Kei Shek ➔ He became the Head after Sun Yat Sen ➔ Military Autocracy in China
- ➔ No Co-operation with Communists ➔ Foreign Powers Came back
- ➔ Communists were brutally Suppressed ➔ Leadership of Mao Zedong

**Course.3 Chinese Communist Party**

- ➔ Revolution Under Mao Zedong ➔ Unjust Treaties with Foreigners
- ➔ Non Co-operation with Communists ➔ Military Autocracy
- ➔ 1934->Long March ➔ Kiangsi to Yanan
- ➔ Seized Agricultural Land from Lords and given to Farmers ➔ Covered 12000 Km

**Consequences**

- ➔ Mao & Communist Party became the Symbol of Struggle against Foreigners
- ➔ 1949-> People's Republic of China under Mao