

Focus area SSLC March-2022

SOCIAL SCIENCE -I

CHAPTER -1

Chapter

01



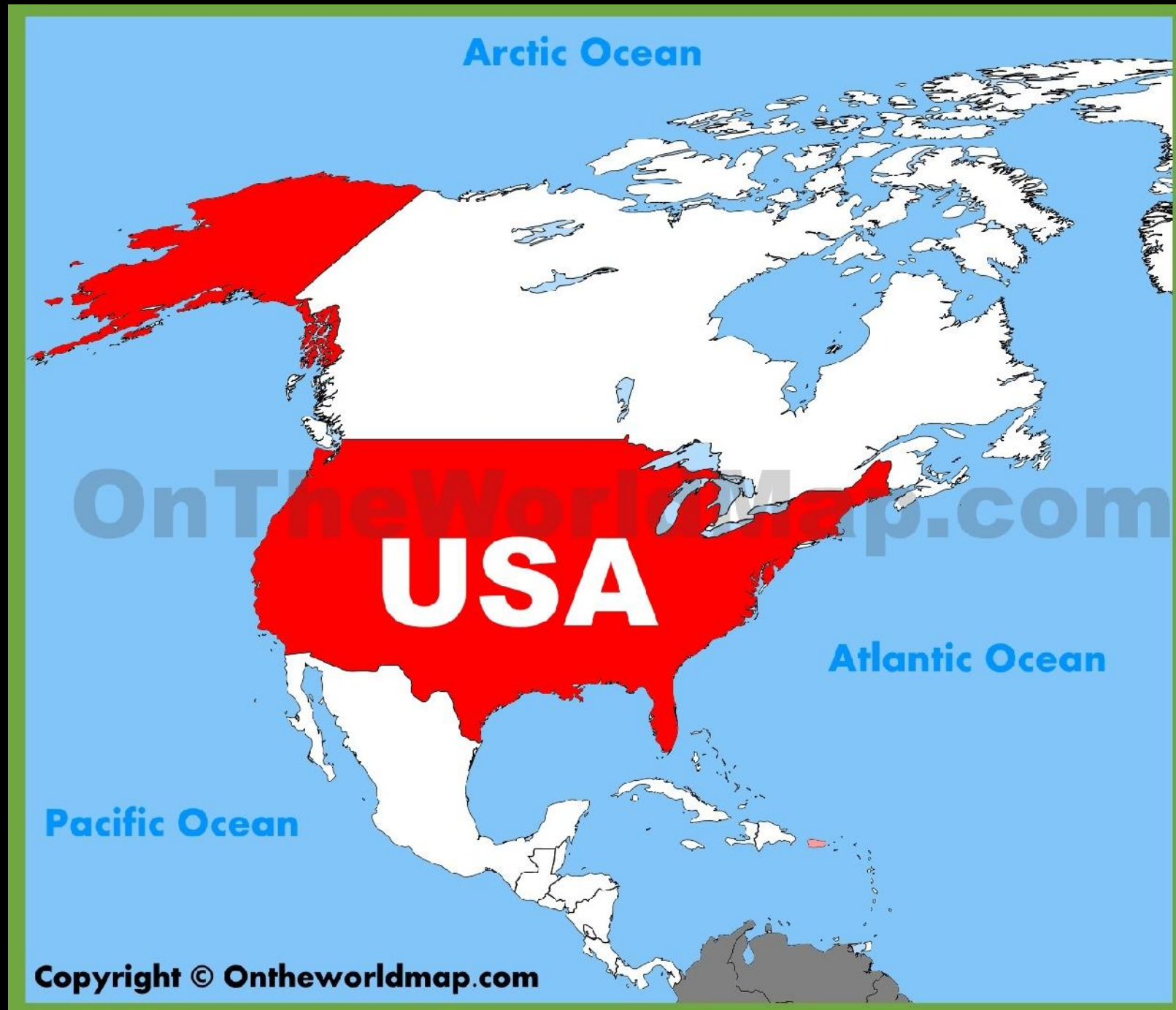
REVOLUTIONS THAT INFLUENCED THE WORLD



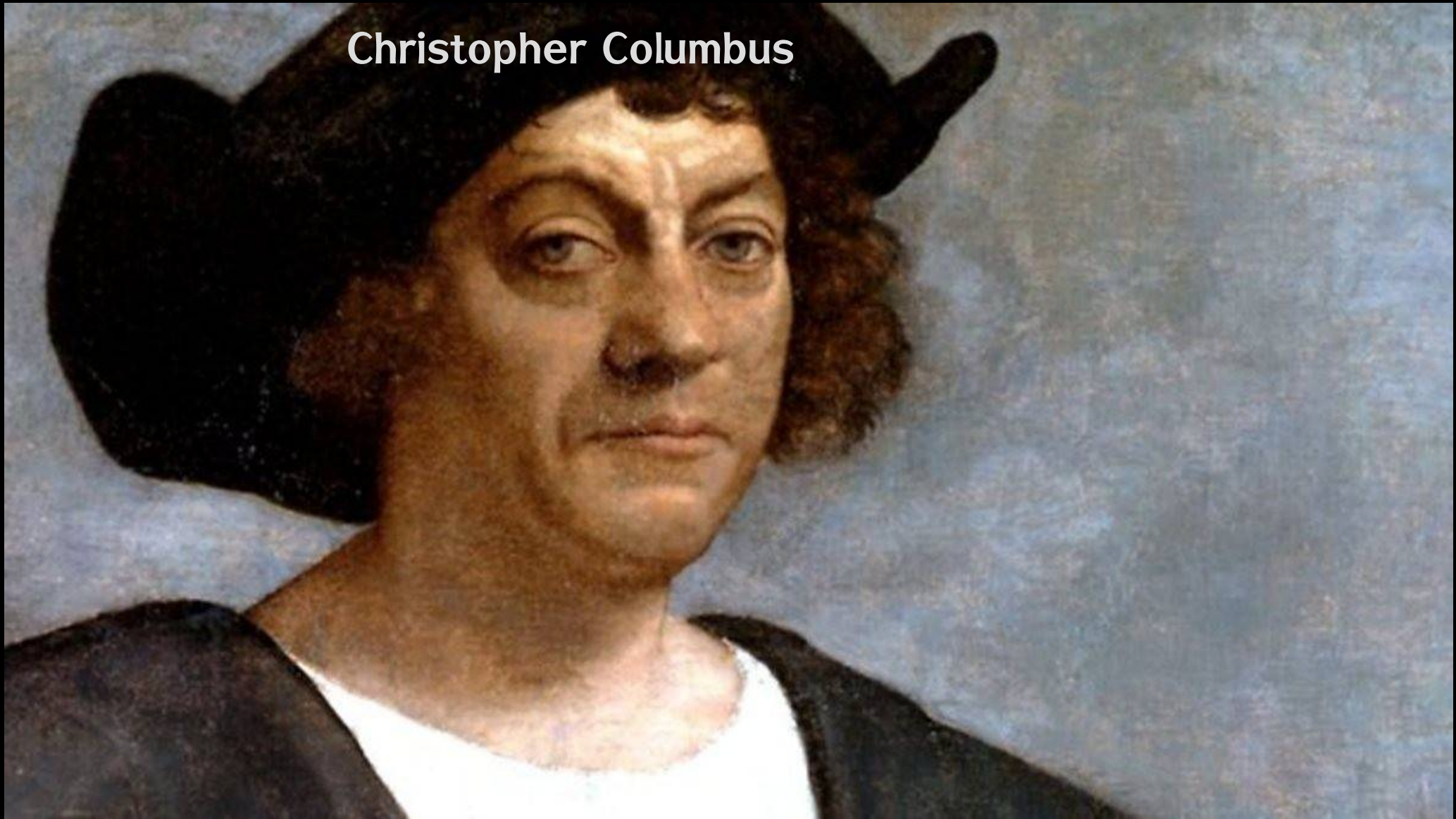
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The American War of Independence

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Christopher Columbus



PLAY

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Migration to America



Christopher Columbus, a sailor of the Spanish Government, reached North America in 1492. He called the indigenous people as 'Indians'. He thought that the place he reached was India. Later, they were known as the 'Red Indians'. The earlier colonies in America were established by a group of people, who exiled to America from the religious persecution of the King of England in the seventeenth century on a ship called 'Mayflower'. They were known as the 'Pilgrim Fathers'. With the increase in European migration, the Red Indians were displaced to the interiors. The Europeans seized their land and flock of sheep.



The thirteen colonies in North America

British colonies in the eastern coast of North America.

1. NEW HAMPSHIRE

2. NEW YORK

3. MASSACHUSETTS

4. RODE ISLAND

5. CONNECTICUT

6. PENNSYLVANIA

7. NEW JERSEY

8. DELAWARE

9. MARYLAND

10. VIRGINIA

11. NORTH CAROLINA

12. SOUTH CAROLINA

13. GEORGIA

The American War of Independence

-The British treated the American colonies as centers for collecting raw materials for their industry and as market for selling their products.

Causes of the American War of Independence

- Tax policies of England

- Mercantilist Laws

- Thinkers and their ideologies.

Tax policies of England

- The British collect tax from 13 American colonies according to their needs.
- But the colonies had no Representation in government.
- "No taxation without representation" this slogan was raised by the people of America as part of a powerful agitation.

Mercantilist Laws

- Policy implemented by the British merchants with the help of their motherland in the American colonies, is known as Mercantilism

Main policies in Mercantilist Laws

- The goods to and from the colonies must be carried only in British ships or ships built in the British colonies.
- Products of the colonies like sugar, wool, cotton, tobacco, etc. could only be exported to England.
- British stamp must be affixed on all the legal documents, newspapers, pamphlets, license, etc.
- Colonies must provide food and quarters for the British troops .
- Import tax must be paid for the import of tea, glass, paper, etc.

Thinkers and their ideologies.

-James Ottis:- No taxation without Representation.

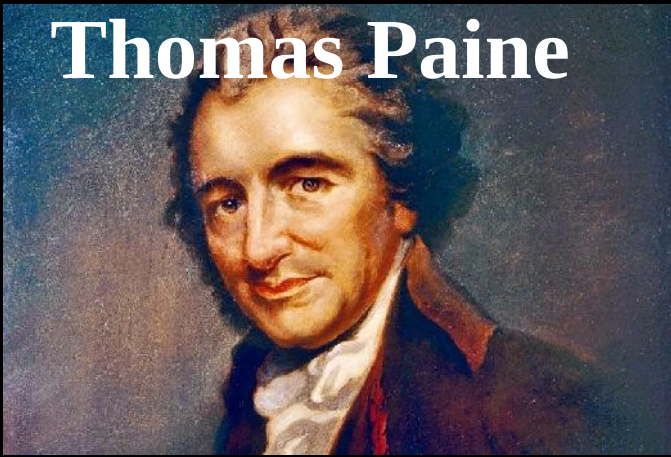
-John Locke:- Everyone has some fundamental rights. No government has the right to suspend them.

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

Important incidence of The American War of Independence

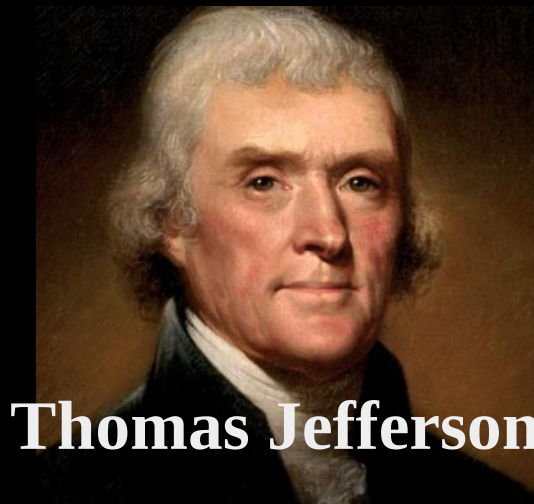
- **Boston Tea Party On 16 December 1773. Beginning of the war**
- **The delegates of all the colonies except Georgia met at Philadelphia in 1774 to protest against the policies and rules imposed by England.**
- **It is known as the First Continental Congress.**
- **The colonies submitted a petition 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**
- **The Second Continental Congress held at Philadelphia in 1775 elected George Washington as the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.**

Thomas Paine



-Through the pamphlet titled 'Common Sense', Thomas Paine declared that it was wise for the Americans to break the ties with Britain.

-The American Continental Congress issued the famous Declaration of Independence on 4 July 1776.



Thomas Jefferson



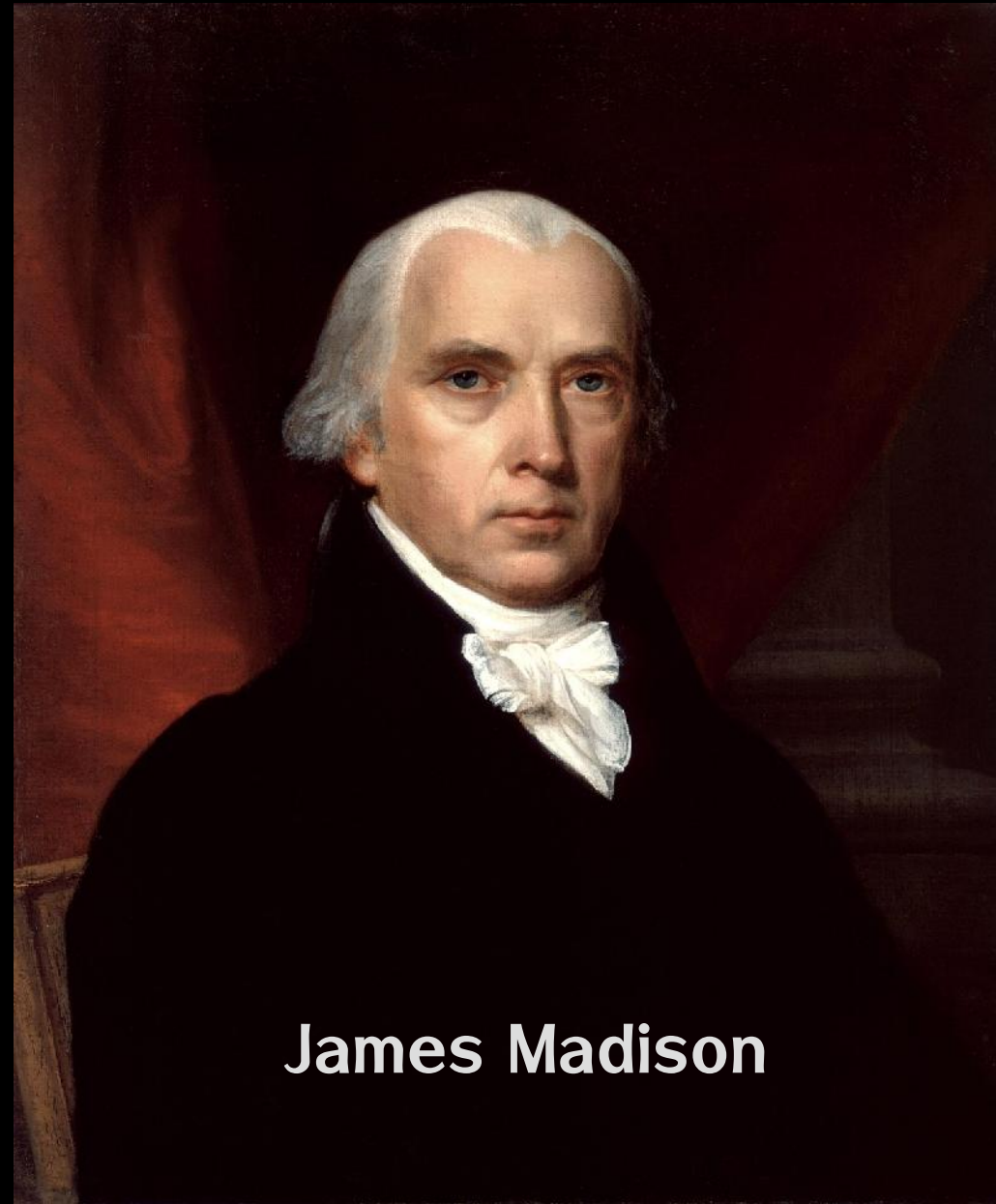
Benjamin Franklin

-The declaration was prepared By Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin.

-The war between England and the colonies in North America that began with the Declaration of Freedom, ended in 1781.

-According to the Treaty of Paris in 1783, England ratified the freedom of thirteen Colonies.

-The Constitution Convention held at Philadelphia under the leadership of James Madison, framed the American Constitution.



James Madison

-George Washington became the first president of the United States of America, formed in accordance with the new constitution.



George Washington

Regarding human rights and freedom, what all can you find in declaration of American Independence?

-All are equal.

-Everyone has certain rights.

-To achieve rights, establish governments with the approval of those who rule

-The people have the power to change or abolish the government

Flow chart illustrating the various events that led to the formation of the United States of America.

-Mercantilist Laws.

-Ideologies of thinkers.

-No taxation without representation.

-Boston Tea Party-16 December 1773.

-First Continental Congress – 1774.

-Petition to the King of England.

-The Second Continental Congress 1775.

-George Washington - chief of the Continental Army.

-Thomas Paine declaration - Americans to break the ties with Britain.

-The Third Continental Congress 1776.

-Declaration of American Independence on 4 July 1776.

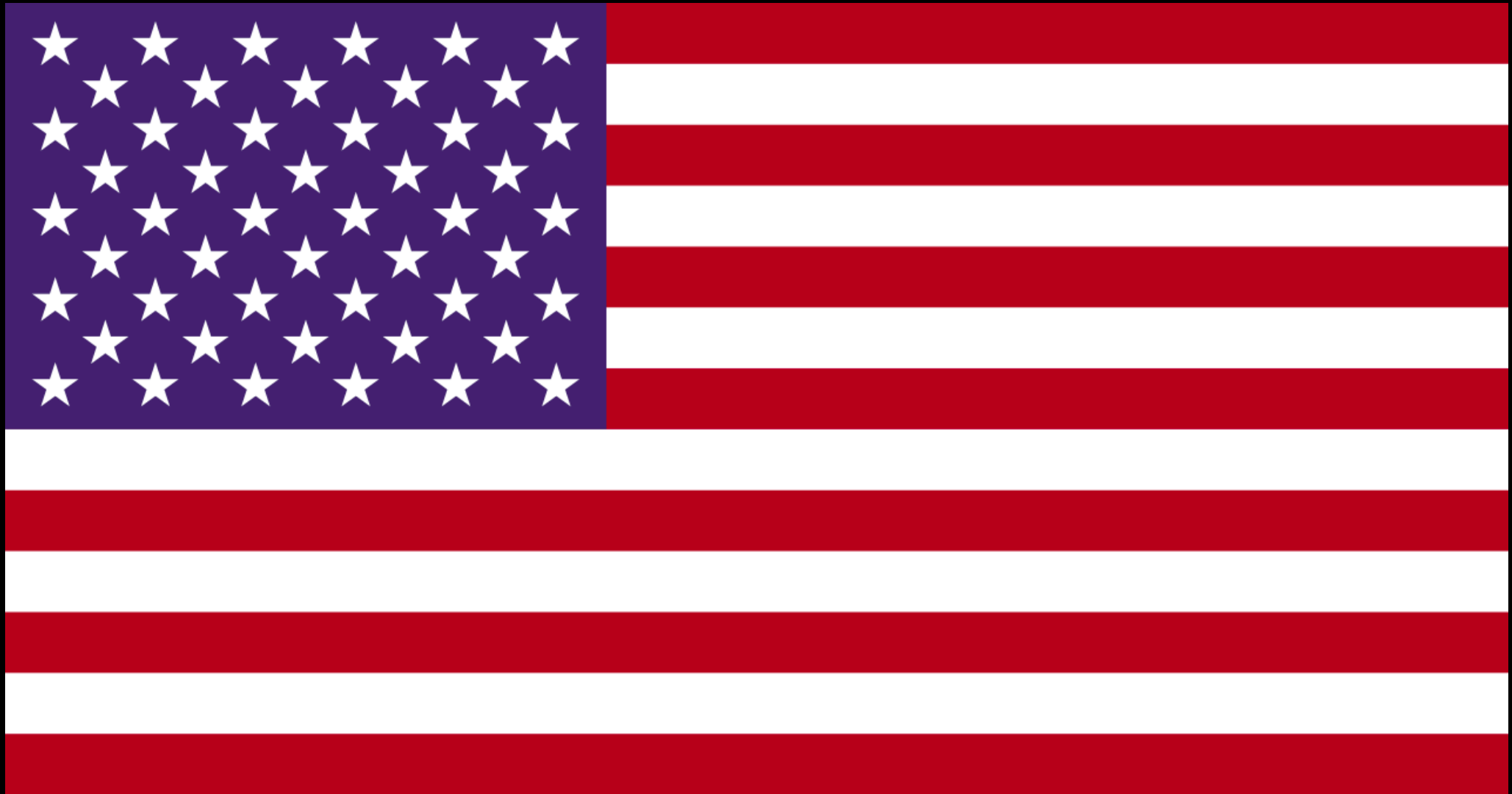
-England ratified the freedom of thirteen colonies in 1783.

-Formation of the American Constitution.

-George Washington became the first president of the United States of America

The impact of American Independence movement on later world history?

- 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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THE FRENCH REVOLUTION





- "I am the state."

- God has given absolute power to the King over his subjects.

- Only God has the authority to question him.



Louis XV

- "After me, the deluge."



Mary Antoinette

- "If they can't eat bread,
let them eat cake?"

**"In France, nine-tenths of the population died of
hunger and one tenth of indigestion".**

The French Revolution

Causes

- **Autocratic rule, luxurious and extravagant life of Kings.**
- **The social and economic inequality.**
- **Ideologies of the thinkers**

Autocratic rule, luxurious and extravagant life of Kings.

Louis XIV

- "I am the state."
- God has given absolute power to the King over his subjects.
- Only God has the authority to question him.
- Autocratic rule of Kings

Louis XV

- "After me, the deluge."

Mary Antoinette

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The social and economic inequality.

-The French society was divided into three Strata.

-They were known as the Estates:-

**First Estate,
Second Estate,
Third Estate**

First Estate:-Clergy

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

Second Estate:-Nobility

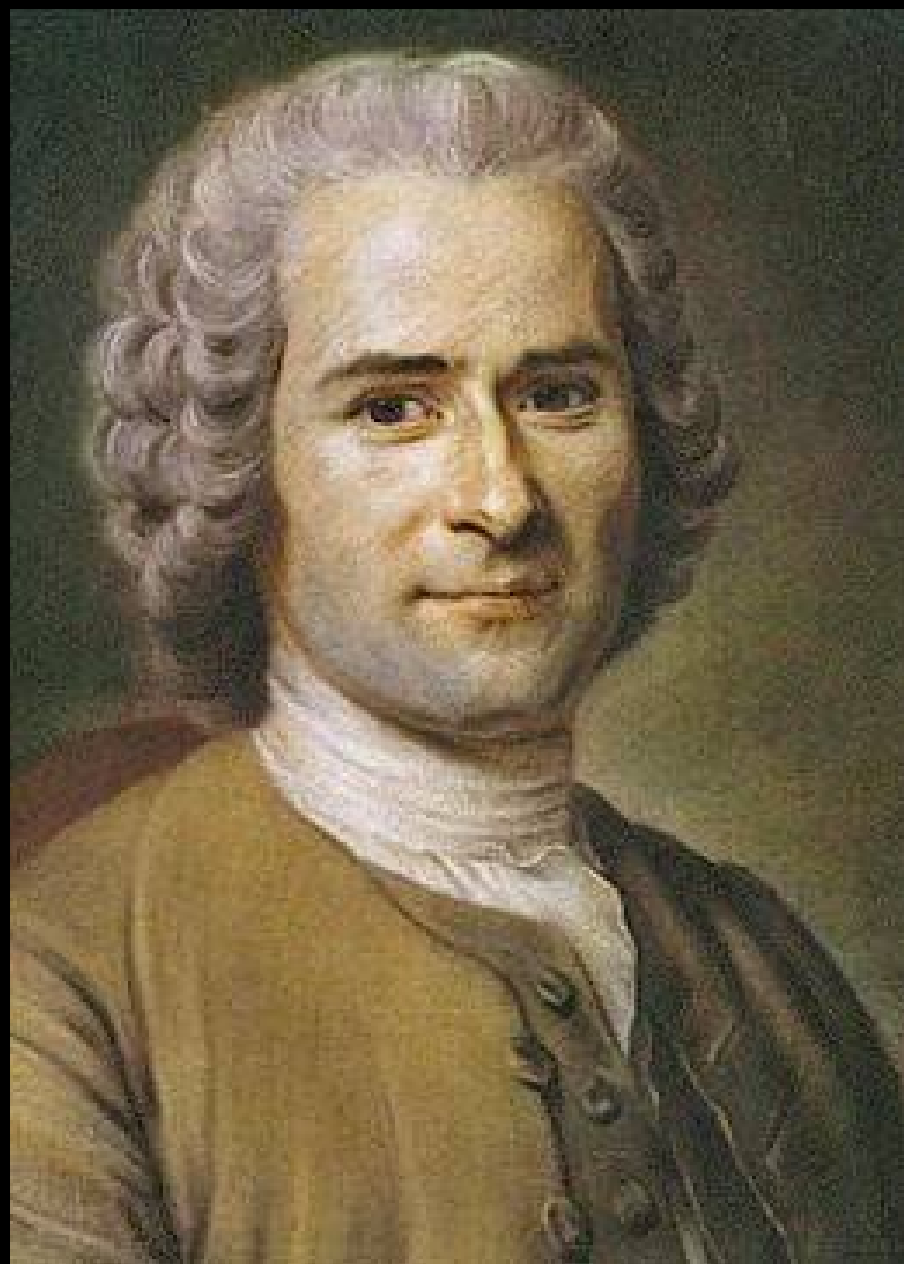
- Engaged in military service.**
- Collect various tax from farmers.**
- Made farmers work without wage.**
- Exempted from all taxes.**
- Led luxurious life.**
- Held vast land.**

Third Estate:

- The middle class**(traders, writers, lawyers, officials, teachers, and 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.**

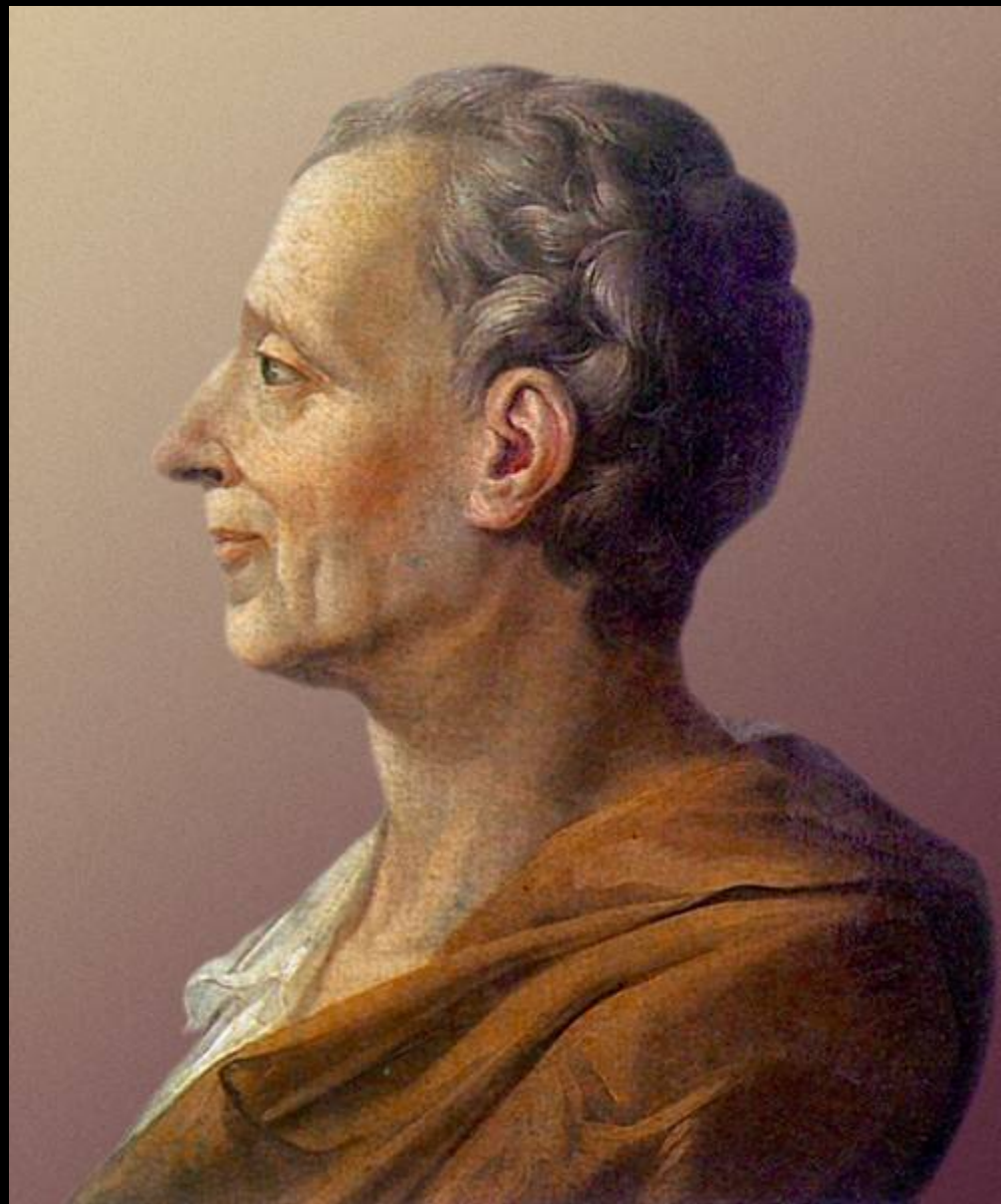


Voltaire



Rousseau

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Montesquieu

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Ideologies of the thinkers

-Voltaire

-Rousseau

-Montesquieu

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.

French Revolution – important incidents

- 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.

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

States General

The First Estate

285

The Second Estate

308

The Third Estate

621

- 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, 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'.



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- 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.**
- 12 August 1789 The National Assembly passed the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.**
- October, 1789 Thousands of women marched from Paris to the Palace of Versailles with the slogan 'Give us bread'.**
- September, 1792 The National Convention, formed as per the new constitution, proclaimed France as a republic.**

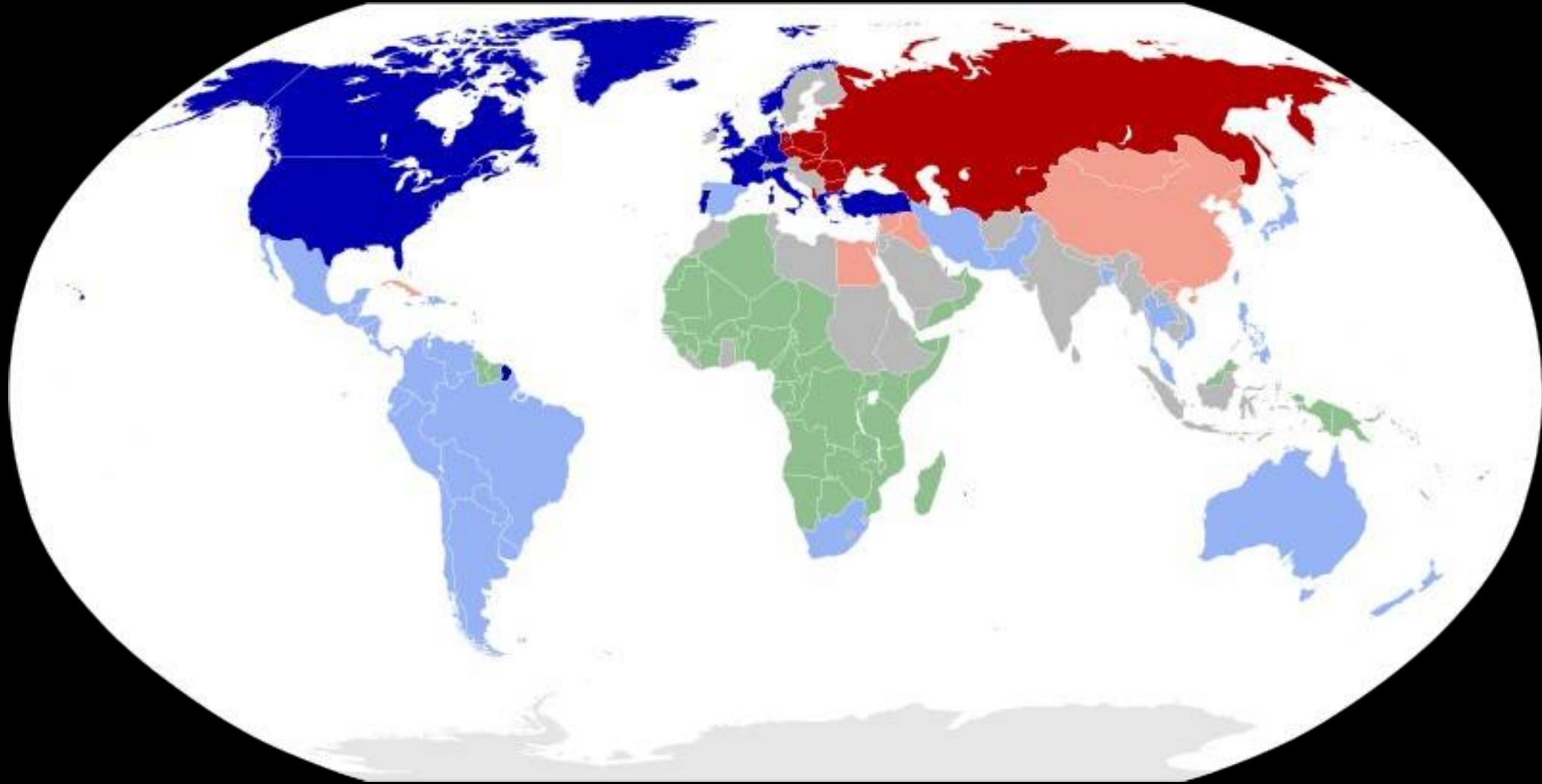
Goals and influences of French Revolution.

-Liberty, equality and fraternity were the aims of French revolution.

Influences

- Stimulated all the later revolutions in the world.**
- Ended the feudal system in Europe, and threatened the autocratic rulers.**
- Proclaimed that nation is not merely a region, but the people.**
- Contribute the concept of peoples sovereignty.**
- Led to the emergence of Nationalism.**
- Helped the growth of the middle class.**
- Spread the ideas of equality, liberty and fraternity.**

RUSSIA REVOLUTION



THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

"We are workers, people by whose labour all things are made, from children's toys to massive machines, yet we are people deprived of the right to defend our human dignity. Anyone can exploit us for their interest. At present we want to achieve a degree of freedom which will eventually enable us to take all power into our own hands. Our slogans are simple. 'Down with private property!' 'All means of production in the hands of people.' 'All power in the hands of the people!' 'No one exempt from work!' Now you can understand that we are not just rioters". "We are revolutionaries and will go on being revolutionaries as long as some people do nothing but give orders and the others do nothing but work"

The Mother - Maxim Gorky

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Causes

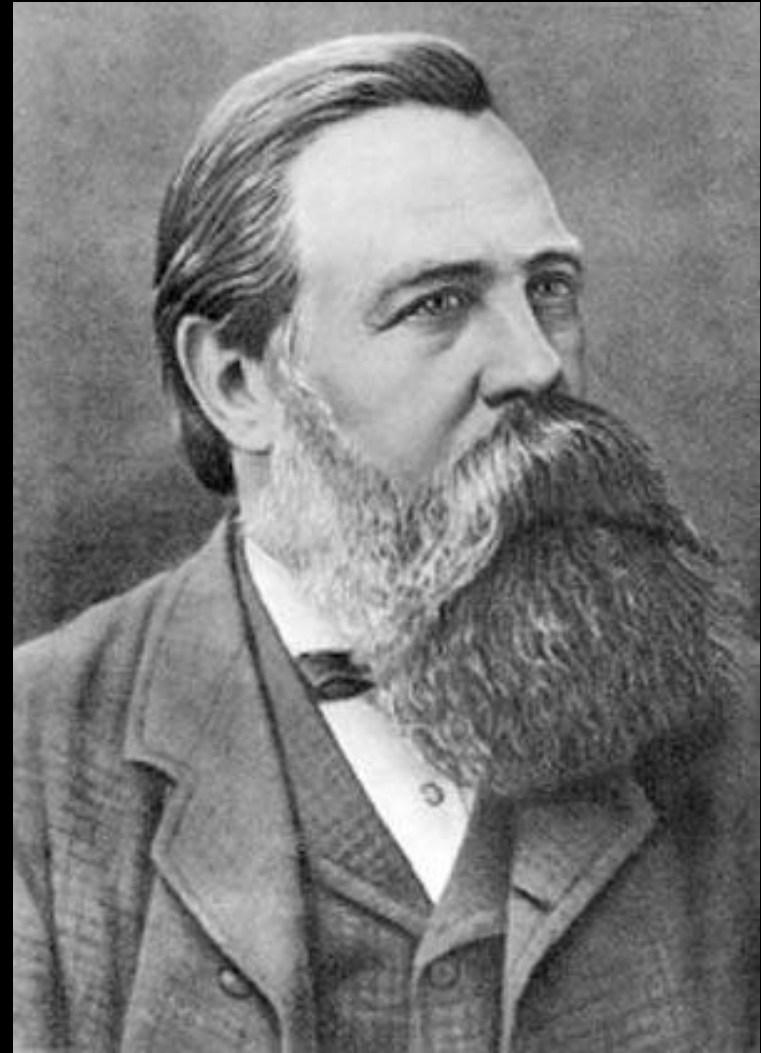
- Tragic life of Farmers and factory workers.
- Ideologies of the thinkers

Tragic life of Farmers and factory workers.

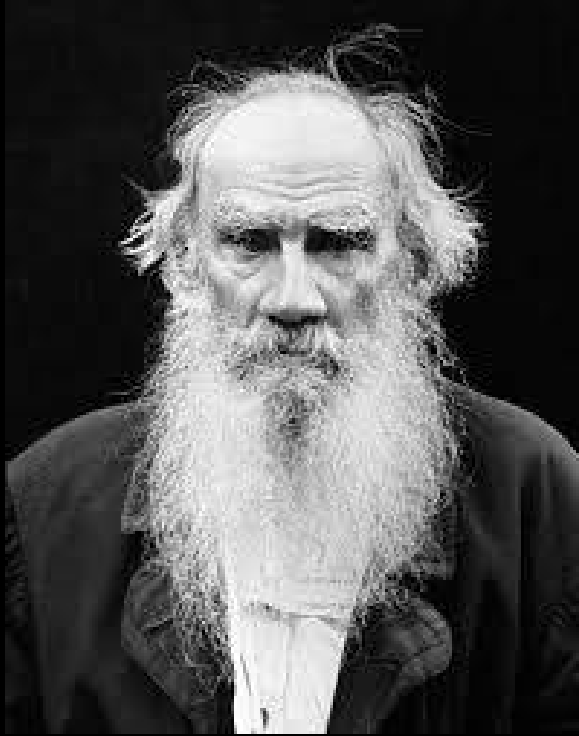
- Farmers and factory workers in Russia led a tragic life under the autocracy of the Tsar emperors, who ruled Russia.**
- The low agricultural production affected the farmer's Income.**
- The landless farmers had to pay huge tax.**
- Though Russia was rich in natural resources, their industrial production was meagre.**
- It was the foreigners who controlled majority of the industries that existed there.**



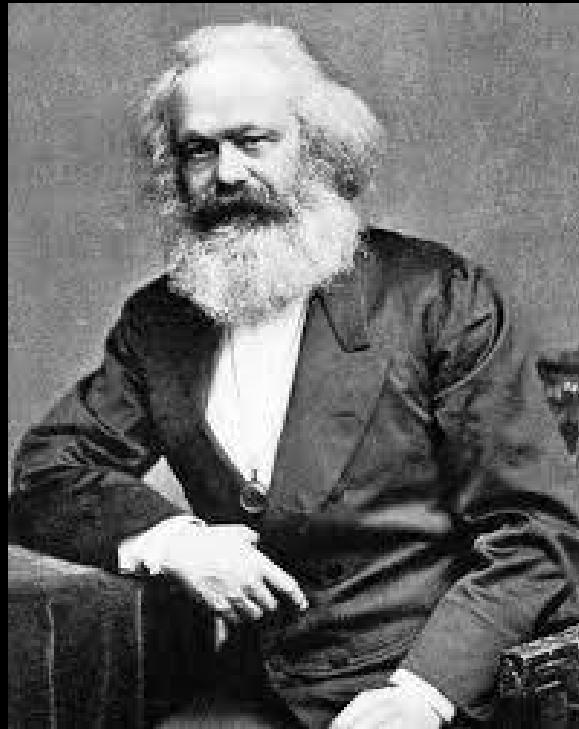
Maxim Gorky



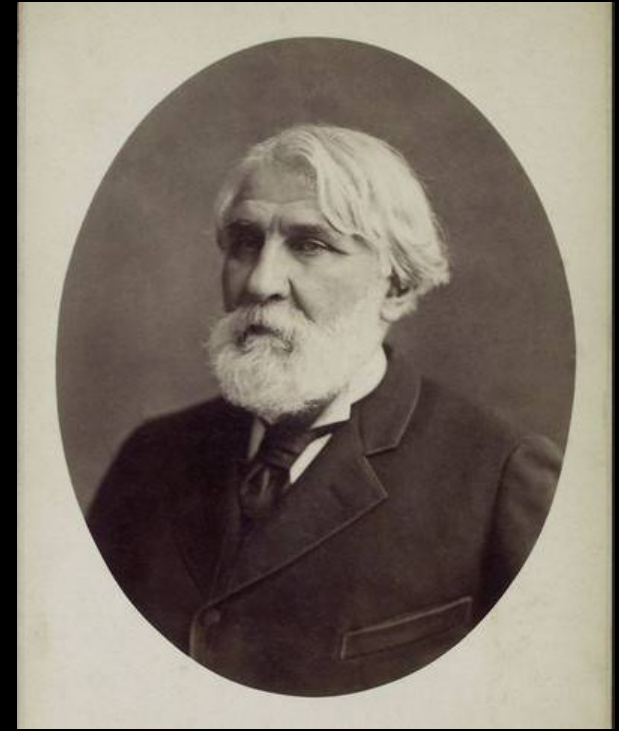
Frederick Engels



Leo Tolstoy



Karl Marx



Ivan Turgenev

Ideologies of the thinkers

- Writers like Maxim Gorky, Leo Tolstoy, Ivan Turgenev, and Anton Chekhov depicted the plight of the workers and farmers in their works.
- The Marxist ideologies formulated by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels stirred the workers.
- They called for establishing the supremacy of the workers instead of that by the capitalists.

- Trade unions were formed to find remedies for the plight of the workers.**
- 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.**

- The crisis reached its worst when Russia was defeated in the Russia-Japan war in 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.**

February Revolution.

(Analyse the circumstances that led to form a provisional government in Russia)

- 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 Marxism 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.**
- 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.

-This revolution that took place in March came to be known as the February Revolution.

October Revolution

(Discuss the role of the October Revolution in establishing the proletariat government in Russia.)

- 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.
- Lenin 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.**
- 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).**

Results (impact)of Russian Revolution?

- 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.

ALL THE BEST

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