

Tenth Social Studies

The World Between Wars

4 Marks Questions

Q. What are the causes for the two World Wars?

A: Immediate causes:

- ★ The immediate cause for the World War-I was the murder of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria by a Serbian.
- ★ Hitler's invasion over Poland for refusing to hand over Danzig Port to Germany was the immediate cause for the Second World War.

Other causes:

- ★ **Aggressive Nationalism:** Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany provoked the people in creating self pride and hatred against others. This feeling led to wars.
- ★ **Imperialism:** European countries led a race for colonies forcing them to form alliances creating "armed peace". These countries wanted to exploit the resources.
- ★ **Militarism:** People were encouraged towards war and military forces were improved and it was spread that the only solution to all problems was war.
- ★ **Versailles Treaty:** The Treaty of Versailles made Germany challenge to vengeful domination against England and alliance countries.
- ★ **League of Nations failure:** The League of Nations failed to control the countries like Germany and Italy.

Q: What were the challenges faced by Germany during the Great depression and how did Hitler make use of it?

A: German economy faced severe crisis during the Great depression.

- ★ The burden of paying war damages lead to the printing of currency notes on large scale resulting in high inflation.
- ★ USA stopped giving loans and rescheduled the payments of war damages to Germany.

- ★ Industrial production was reduced to 40 percent.
- ★ Workers lost their jobs or were paid low wages and unemployment was increased.
- ★ Nearly 6 million unemployed hanged placards saying "willing to do any work".
- ★ The youth took to criminal activities and total despair was seen everywhere.
- ★ When the currency lost its value, salaried employees and pensioners saw their saving diminished.
- ★ Small businessmen, the self-employed and retailers suffered a lot.
- ★ In these situations, Hitler promised employment for the unemployed.
- ★ He promised to remove all the foreign influences and resist all foreign "conspiracies" against Germany.
- ★ He promised to restore the German supremacy over the world.
- ★ Thus Nazi party vote share rose up to 37% and emerged as the largest party.

2 Marks Questions

Q. 'The women should confine themselves to pain and suffering of bringing up the children'. How do you disagree with this view point?

A: *I disagree with the above statement because of these reasons.*

- ★ In olden days, men used to go out for the livelihood and they won the bread for the family and the women normally looked after the children and confined to domestic works.
- ★ Now, the days are changed. Women are also being educated and they are working almost in all the departments.
- ★ Women are half the part in the society and have equal rights as the men.
- ★ If choice is given, they also prove what they are and what their strength is.
- ★ Jhansi Laxmibai, Rudrama Devi, Helen Keller, Margaret Thatcher and Kiran Bedi are a few legends in their respective fields.

Q. Mention any two conditions that were put in Versailles treaty?

A: The Germans were asked to return their colonies in Africa occupied in the 1880s and European areas like Alsace and Lorraine which they occupied from France in 1871.

- ★ Germany was asked to pull down its army strength to 1,00,000 from 9,00,000 during World War-I.

Q. Write a brief note on Enfranchisement of Women in Britian?

A: As many men were away in the wars, more women had to work in factories, shops, offices, hospitals and schools.

- ★ They became the breadwinners and started raising their voice for equality in all walks of life.

- ★ The British women got the right to vote in 1918.

- ★ It was a big step in the direction of their success.

1 Mark Questions

Q. What do you mean by 'Collective Farms'?

A: All the farms in the village were brought to one pool and all farmers had to work together and the produce was divided among the members of the farms.

- ★ Thus they started using new techniques and machines. This is called Collective Farms.

Q. What is imperialism?

A: The policy of extending a nation's rule over other territories.

- ★ Economic exploitation, racial domination and political hegemony are the common features.

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