

# **Class 10 History – One Shot Revision** **(Ch. 1 to 3)**

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## **Ch.1 – The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

### **Background**

- **French Revolution (1789):** Birthplace of nationalism in Europe.
  - Ended monarchy, feudal privileges.
  - Introduced **ideas of equality, liberty, fraternity**.
  - Civil code (1804, Napoleonic Code): equality before law, right to property, uniform laws.

### **Italy's Unification**

- **Giuseppe Mazzini:** Young Italy movement, vision of United Italy.
- **Count Cavour:** Prime Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont; diplomacy, alliance with France.
- **Giuseppe Garibaldi:** Red Shirts army, joined southern Italy to north.
- 1861 – Victor Emmanuel II proclaimed king of unified Italy.

### **Germany's Unification**

- Otto von **Bismarck** (Prussia, under Kaiser William I).
- Wars with Denmark (1864), Austria (1866), France (1870–71).
- 1871 – German Empire proclaimed at Versailles.

### **Nationalism Elsewhere**

- **Britain:** Gradual unification (English domination, Act of Union 1707).
- **Greece:** Independence (1832) from Ottoman Empire with support of European powers.
- **Poland:** Struggled but remained divided.

### **Romanticism & Culture**

- Romantic poets/artists glorified folk culture, language, traditions.

- Example: Grimm brothers' fairy tales in Germany.

## Nationalism & Imperialism

- After 1871, nationalism became linked with **militarism**, **imperialism**, leading towards World War I.
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## Ch.2 – Nationalism in India

### Early Phase

- **First World War**: Economic hardship, forced recruitment, influenza epidemic → anger among Indians.
- **Gandhiji** enters politics (1915) with non-violent mass movements.

### Movements

1. **Champaran Satyagraha (1917)** – Indigo planters, Bihar.
2. **Kheda Satyagraha (1918)** – Peasants, Gujarat (tax remission).
3. **Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918)** – Workers, Gujarat.

### Rowlatt Act (1919)

- Detention without trial → protests.
- **Jallianwala Bagh massacre** (13 April 1919, Gen. Dyer).

### Khilafat & Non-Cooperation

- **Khilafat movement** (1919–20) to protect Ottoman Caliph.
- Gandhiji + Ali brothers → Hindu-Muslim unity.
- Non-Cooperation (1920): Boycott foreign goods, schools, law courts.
- Chauri Chaura incident (1922) → movement withdrawn.

### Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)

- **Salt March (Dandi, 1930)** – broke salt law.
- Boycott of foreign cloth, refusal to pay taxes, resignations from council.
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931): Gandhiji attended 2nd Round Table Conference.
- Movement relaunched but suppressed.

### Participation

- Peasants: against taxes.
- Tribals: forests rights.
- Industrial workers: strikes.
- Business class: swadeshi, against colonial trade barriers.
- Women: protests, picketing.

### **Sense of Belonging**

- Symbols (tricolor flag), songs (Vande Mataram).
  - Reinterpretation of history (glorious past).
  - **Hindus, Muslims, and other communities** imagined India as their motherland.
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## **Ch.3 – The Making of a Global World**

### **Pre-modern World (Before 16th Century)**

- Silk routes: connected Asia–Europe.
- Traders, priests, migrants → exchange of goods & ideas.
- Food: potatoes, maize, chillies from America to Europe–Asia.
- Diseases: Smallpox destroyed indigenous Americans.

### **19th Century (1815–1914)**

1. **Economy:**
  - Industrial revolution (Britain) → demand for raw materials.
  - Colonies supplied cotton, jute, wheat, etc.
  - Steamships, railways, telegraph revolutionized trade.
2. **Migration:**
  - Indentured labor from India to Fiji, Caribbean, Mauritius, Africa.
  - Reasons: poverty, famine, debt.
3. **Food:**
  - Meat and wheat trade expanded.
  - Refrigerated ships allowed transport of perishable goods.

### **Inter-war Economy (1919–1939)**

- **World War I:** 1914–1918 → destruction, inflation.
- **Great Depression (1929–33):** unemployment, poverty worldwide.
- Impact on India: fall in prices of crops, peasants in debt.

### **Post–WWII (After 1945)**

- US and USSR emerged as superpowers.
  - **Bretton Woods Conference (1944):**
    - Established IMF & World Bank.
    - Stable exchange rate system.
  - Decolonization → emergence of new nations.
  - Globalization: integration of economies worldwide.
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✓ **Exam Tip for History One-Shot:**

- Remember **timelines, leaders, movements, keywords**.
  - Use maps for **Europe (Italy, Germany, Greece, Poland)** and **India (Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience regions)**.
  - Write in points, not paragraphs.
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## **Class 10 Geography – One Shot Revision (Ch. 1 to 4)**

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### **Ch.1 – Resources and Development**

#### **Resource Types**

- **Natural** (renewable & non-renewable).
- **Human-made** (buildings, machines).
- **Human resources** (people, skills).

#### **Resource Planning**

- Identification → Planning → Matching resources with development plans.
- India: resource-rich but uneven distribution.
  - Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh → minerals, forests.
  - Rajasthan → desert.
  - Arunachal Pradesh → water rich but lacks infrastructure.

#### **Land Resources**

- **Uses:** forests, agriculture, pasture, wasteland, settlements, industries.
- **Degradation causes:** deforestation, overgrazing, mining, over-irrigation.

### **Conservation**

- Afforestation, proper grazing, contour ploughing, shelter belts, wasteland reclamation.

### **Soil**

- **Types in India:**
  1. Alluvial (fertile, Indo-Gangetic plain).
  2. Black (cotton, Maharashtra).
  3. Red (iron-rich, Tamil Nadu).
  4. Laterite (Andhra, Karnataka – needs manure).
  5. Arid (deserts).
  6. Forest soil (hilly).
- **Conservation:** terrace farming, strip cropping, contour ploughing.

## **Ch.2 – Forest and Wildlife Resources**

### **Biodiversity in India**

- 8% of world's biodiversity.
- Species categories (IUCN): Normal, Endangered, Vulnerable, Rare, Endemic, Extinct.

### **Causes of Decline**

- Deforestation, mining, hunting, shifting cultivation, development projects.

### **Conservation Efforts**

- Indian Wildlife Protection Act (1972).
- Projects: Tiger, Rhino, Crocodile, Himalayan Musk Deer.
- Biosphere reserves, National parks, Sanctuaries.

### **Community Involvement**

- Chipko movement, Beej Bachao Andolan, Joint Forest Management (1988).
- Example: Rajasthan Bishnois protect blackbuck.

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## Ch.3 – Water Resources

### Importance

- India: highly dependent on monsoon.
- Uneven rainfall distribution → water scarcity.

### Causes of Scarcity

- Overuse, unequal access, contamination, population growth, over-irrigation.

### Multipurpose River Projects

- Dams → irrigation, hydroelectricity, flood control, recreation.
- Examples:
  - Bhakra Nangal (Sutlej),
  - Hirakud (Mahanadi),
  - Sardar Sarovar (Narmada),
  - Damodar Valley Project.

### Issues

- Displacement, deforestation, ecological imbalance.

### Rainwater Harvesting

- Rooftop collection, tanks, kunds, johads (Rajasthan), bamboo drip irrigation (Meghalaya).

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## Ch.4 – Agriculture

### Types of Farming

1. **Primitive subsistence** – shifting cultivation (jhum), nomadic herding.
2. **Intensive subsistence** – high labor, small landholdings.
3. **Commercial** – cash crops, large scale.
  - Plantation (tea, coffee, rubber).

### Cropping Seasons

- **Kharif (June–Oct)**: rice, maize, millets, cotton.
- **Rabi (Nov–April)**: wheat, barley, mustard, peas.
- **Zaid (short season, summer)**: watermelon, cucumber, vegetables.

## Major Crops

- Rice: West Bengal, UP, Punjab.
- Wheat: Punjab, Haryana, UP.
- Millets: Jowar (Maharashtra), Bajra (Rajasthan), Ragi (Karnataka).
- Pulses: Madhya Pradesh.
- Sugarcane: UP, Maharashtra.
- Oilseeds: Gujarat, Rajasthan.
- Tea: Assam, Darjeeling.
- Coffee: Karnataka.
- Cotton: Maharashtra, Gujarat.
- Jute: West Bengal.

## Modern Agriculture

- Green Revolution: HYV seeds, fertilizers, irrigation.
- Issues: soil degradation, waterlogging, inequality among farmers.
- Sustainable farming needed.

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## Exam Tip for Geography One-Shot:

- Revise **maps**: soils, crops, dams, national parks.
  - Keep in mind **definitions + examples** (very scoring).
  - Use **case studies** like Chipko, Rainwater harvesting methods, Green Revolution effects.
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## Class 10 Political Science – One Shot Revision (Ch. 1 to 3)

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### Ch.1 – Power Sharing

## Why Power Sharing?

Reduces conflicts between social groups.

Ensures stability of political order.

Promotes democracy by including all.

## Case Studies

### 1. Belgium

59% Dutch, 40% French, 1% German.

Tensions between French-rich & Dutch-majority.

Solution: Constitutional arrangement → equal ministers, community government, state + central powers shared.

### 2. Sri Lanka



Sinhala majority (74%) favored Sinhala + Buddhism.

Tamils (18%) felt alienated → demand for autonomy → civil war.

👉 Lesson: Power sharing = good governance, unity.

🔧 Forms of Power Sharing

1. Horizontal – Legislature, Executive, Judiciary.

2. Vertical – Central, State, Local governments.

3. Social groups – Minority representation (community govt. in Belgium, reservations in India).

4. Political parties/coalitions – Multi-party system.

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## Ch.2 – Federalism

### Features of Federalism

Division of power → Central + State govts.

Written Constitution with clear distribution.

Independent Judiciary to resolve disputes.

Dual objectives → unity + accommodate diversity.

### Federalism in India

Union list (defense, foreign affairs, banking).

State list (police, trade, agriculture).

Concurrent list (education, forests, marriage).

Residuary powers → Centre.

Judiciary ensures balance.

### Practice of Federalism

Linguistic reorganisation (1956).

Language policy → Hindi official language + 21 others (8th Schedule).

Coalition govt. (1990s) → more state power.

### Local Government (Decentralisation)

1992 → 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendments.

Panchayati Raj:

Gram Panchayat (village) → Block → District.

Seats reserved for women, SC/ST.

Urban areas → Municipalities, Corporations.



### Ch.3 – Democracy and Diversity



#### Diversity and Democracy

Diversity = differences in race, religion, language, culture.

Democracy accommodates diversity, but when differences turn into social divisions, it creates conflict.



#### Case Study: USA

Civil Rights Movement (1960s): Martin Luther King Jr. → equality for African-Americans.

Example of fighting inequality within democracy.



#### Case Study: Mexico Olympics (1968)

Black athletes (Tommie Smith & John Carlos) raised black-gloved fists → protest racial discrimination.

Example: social issues enter political platform.

### Effects of Social Divisions

Overlapping divisions (e.g., Blacks poor + discriminated in US) → deeper conflict.

Cross-cutting divisions (e.g., Northern Ireland: class and religion cut across) → easier to handle.

### Lesson

Democracy works better when it manages accommodation of differences.

Unity in diversity makes democracy stronger.

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### Exam Tip for Pol. Science One-Shot:

Learn case studies (Belgium, Sri Lanka, Mexico Olympics, Civil Rights).

Revise lists of features, types, amendments.

Use diagrams/tables for power-sharing forms.

## Class 10 Economics – One Shot Revision (Ch. 1 to 3)

### Ch.1 – Development

#### Meaning

Development → progress of people's life in terms of income, education, health, security, freedom.

#### Income as Criterion

Per capita income (total income ÷ population).

World Bank:

Rich countries → high income (> \$13,205 in 2016).

Low-income → less (< \$1,035).

But income alone ≠ development

#### Other Indicators

HDI (Human Development Index): UNDP uses

Life expectancy (health),

Literacy/education,

Per capita income.

Sustainable development → meet present needs without harming future.

Example: overuse of groundwater, deforestation.

👉 Exam focus: Income + other factors (HDI, sustainability) = true development.

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Ch.2 – Sectors of the Indian Economy

📊 Sectors by Activity

1. Primary – agriculture, fishing, mining.

2. Secondary – manufacturing, construction.

3. Tertiary – services, transport, banking, IT.



#### Changing Importance

Initially: agriculture (primary) dominated.

Now: services growing fastest (IT, communication).



#### Organized vs Unorganized

Organized → formal, regular wages, job security (schools, factories).

Unorganized → small units, low wages, no security (daily wage labor).



## Public vs Private Sector

Public – owned by govt. (railways, banks).

Private – owned by individuals/companies.

## Employment Issues

Underemployment: people work but not fully utilized (e.g., disguised unemployment in farming).

Government initiatives → MGNREGA (2005) guarantees 100 days work.

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## Ch.3 – Money and Credit

### Money

Earlier: barter system.

Now: money = medium of exchange.

Forms: currency (notes, coins), deposits in banks.

## Credit

Loan = borrower takes money, returns with interest.

Formal sector: banks, cooperatives.

Informal sector: moneylenders, traders (high interest, no regulation).

## Terms of Credit

Includes: amount, interest rate, collateral (security), repayment conditions.

## Credit: Positive & Negative

Positive → useful for business expansion, education, housing.


Negative → debt trap (if income not generated).

## Formal vs Informal

Formal loans (banks, co-ops): regulated by RBI, lower interest.

Informal loans (moneylenders): exploitative, higher interest.

Need for more institutional credit in rural areas.

 Exam Tip for Economics One-Shot:

Focus on definitions + examples.

Revise tables, diagrams, flowcharts for clarity.

Write balanced answers (pros + cons of loans, income + non-income indicators)



## Class 10 Social Science – Half Yearly One-Shot Checklist

Part 1 – History (Ch.1–3)



### Nationalism in Europe

French Revolution 1789 – liberty, equality, fraternity.

Italy: Mazzini (vision), Cavour (diplomacy), Garibaldi (Red Shirts).

Germany: Bismarck → wars (Denmark, Austria, France), 1871 unification.

Britain: gradual, Act of Union (1707).

Greece: independence (1832).

Culture → folk tales, songs, Grimm brothers.

Later → nationalism = militarism + imperialism (WWI).

## Nationalism in India

WWI hardships → Gandhiji leads.

Movements: Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad.

Rowlatt Act 1919 → Jallianwala Bagh.

Khilafat + Non-Cooperation (1920–22) → withdrawn after Chauri Chaura.

Civil Disobedience (1930): Salt March, Gandhi-Irwin Pact, relaunch.

Participation: peasants, tribals, business, women.

Symbols: tricolour, Vande Mataram, Bharat Mata.

## The Making of a Global World

Pre-modern: silk routes, new foods (potato, maize), diseases.

19th century: Industrial rev., colonies, indentured labour migration.

Inter-war: WWI, Depression (1929).

Post-WWII: Bretton Woods (IMF, World Bank), decolonisation, globalization.

## Part 2 – Geography (Ch.1–4)

### Resources & Development

Resources: natural, human, human-made.

Land degradation: mining, over-irrigation.

Soils: alluvial, black, red, laterite, arid, forest.

## Forest & Wildlife

India = 8% world biodiversity.

Threats: deforestation, mining, hunting.

Protection: WPA 1972, Project Tiger, Chipko, JFM.

## Water Resources

Scarcity: overuse, pollution, population.

Multipurpose projects: Bhakra-Nangal, Hirakud, Sardar Sarovar.

Rainwater harvesting: johads (Rajasthan), bamboo drip (Meghalaya).

## Agriculture

Farming types: subsistence, intensive, commercial, plantation.

Seasons: Kharif (rice, maize), Rabi (wheat, mustard), Zaid (cucumber).

Crops:


Rice (WB, UP, Punjab), Wheat (Punjab, Haryana, UP).

Millets: Bajra (Rajasthan), Jowar (Maharashtra).

Commercial: Sugarcane (UP), Cotton (Maharashtra), Jute (WB), Tea (Assam).

Green Revolution: HYV, fertilizers, irrigation → but soil & inequality issues.

Part 3 – Political Science (Ch.1–3)

 Power Sharing

Belgium: equal ministers, community govt.

Sri Lanka: Sinhala majoritarianism → civil war.

Forms: horizontal, vertical, social groups, political parties.

## Federalism

Power divided: Union, State, Concurrent lists.

Language policy: Hindi + 21 others.

1990s coalition → more state power.

Local govt.: Panchayati Raj (73rd Amend.), Municipalities (74th).

## Democracy & Diversity

Differences + democracy → need balance.

Case studies:

USA Civil Rights – Martin Luther King Jr.

Mexico Olympics 1968 – black athletes protest.



Overlapping vs cross-cutting divisions.

Part 4 – Economics (Ch.1–3)

 Development

Income criterion: per capita income.

HDI: income + literacy + life expectancy.

Sustainable development (don't exhaust resources).

 Sectors

Primary, Secondary, Tertiary.

Organized vs Unorganized, Public vs Private.

Issue: underemployment → MGNREGA 2005.

 Money & Credit

Barter → money (currency, deposits).

Loans: formal (banks), informal (moneylenders).

Terms: amount, interest, collateral.

Formal credit = safe, informal = exploitative.

Need institutional credit in rural areas.

### Final Exam Strategy

- ✓ Revise this checklist 2–3 times before exam.
- ✓ Focus on case studies, maps, definitions, examples.
- ✓ Use point form answers (not long paras).
- ✓ Mark important years/events/names in History.
- ✓ Draw flowcharts & diagrams in Geography/Eco answers.

## Map-Based Questions for Class 10 Social Science

### History

## Ch.1 Nationalism in Europe

Germany – Frankfurt (first Parliament).

Italy –

Sardinia-Piedmont (led unification),

Sicily (Garibaldi),

Rome (capital 1871).

France – Paris (French Revolution 1789).

Greece – Athens (independence 1832).

Poland – Warsaw (uprisings).

👉 Exam Q: Locate & label places associated with unification of Italy/Germany.

## Ch.2 Nationalism in India

Indian National Congress Sessions:

Calcutta (Sept 1920 → Non-Cooperation adopted),

Nagpur (Dec 1920 → reorganisation on linguistic basis),

Madras (1927 → demand for complete independence).

Movement Centres:

Champaran (Indigo, Bihar).

Kheda (Peasant, Gujarat).

Ahmedabad (Mill strike, Gujarat).

Amritsar (Jallianwala Bagh).

Dandi (Salt March, Gujarat).

Regions of Civil Disobedience:

No-tax campaigns in Andhra Pradesh,

Forest satyagraha in Maharashtra & Odisha,

Salt satyagraha in Tamil Nadu (C. Rajagopalachari route).

👉 Exam Q: Mark and name places of Gandhiji's satyagrahas.

Ch.3 The Making of a Global World

(Usually not asked in maps – if asked, it's world-trade routes or indentured labour destinations).

Caribbean islands, Mauritius, Fiji → indentured labour from India.

Europe (London, France) → Industrial Revolution centres.

## Geography

Ch.1 Resources & Development

Soil Types Map:

Alluvial – Indo-Gangetic plain.

Black – Maharashtra, MP, Gujarat.

Red – Tamil Nadu, Andhra.

Laterite – Karnataka, Kerala.

Arid – Rajasthan.

Mountain – J&K, Himachal.

👉 Q: Identify soil types on India map.

## Ch.2 Forest & Wildlife

### National Parks/Sanctuaries:

Jim Corbett (Uttarakhand).

Kaziranga (Assam).

Gir (Gujarat).

Ranthambore (Rajasthan).

Periyar (Kerala).

Sundarbans (West Bengal).

👉 Q: Locate national parks of India on map.

## Ch.3 Water Resources

### Multipurpose Projects:

Bhakra-Nangal (Sutlej, HP–Punjab).

Hirakud (Mahanadi, Odisha).

Sardar Sarovar (Narmada, Gujarat).

Damodar Valley Project (Jharkhand–WB).

Nagarjuna Sagar (Krishna, AP).

Tungabhadra (Karnataka).

👉 Q: Identify river valley projects on India map.

## Ch.4 Agriculture

### Crops:

Rice → WB, UP, Punjab, Odisha.

Wheat → Punjab, Haryana, UP.

Millets → Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka.

Sugarcane → UP, Maharashtra.

Cotton → Gujarat, Maharashtra.

Jute → WB, Assam.

Tea → Assam, Darjeeling (WB).

Coffee → Karnataka, Kerala, TN.

👉 Q: Mark major crop regions on map of India.

🎯 Exam Tips for Map Questions

- ✓ Practice by labeling blank maps daily (at least 10 mins).
- ✓ Use short forms (WB, MP, TN, etc.) if running short on time.
- ✓ For crops – shade area lightly instead of just a dot (examiner-friendly).
- ✓ For movements/events – use proper arrows or circles.

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## Map-Based Practice Checklist – Class 10 Social Science

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### Europe – History

**Mark / Label on map:**

- Italy: Sardinia-Piedmont, Sicily, Rome
  - Germany: Prussia, Berlin, Frankfurt
  - France: Paris (French Revolution 1789)
  - Greece: Athens
  - Poland: Warsaw
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## **2 India – History (Nationalism Movements)**

**Mark / Label:**

- Champaran (Bihar) – Indigo Satyagraha
  - Kheda (Gujarat) – Peasant Satyagraha
  - Ahmedabad (Gujarat) – Mill Strike
  - Amritsar (Punjab) – Jallianwala Bagh
  - Dandi (Gujarat) – Salt March
  - Forest movements: Maharashtra, Odisha
  - Peasant agitations: Andhra Pradesh
  - Salt March extensions: Tamil Nadu
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## **3 India – Geography**

**Soils**

- Alluvial → Indo-Gangetic Plain
- Black → Maharashtra, MP, Gujarat
- Red → Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh
- Laterite → Karnataka, Kerala
- Arid → Rajasthan
- Forest/mountain → J&K, Himachal, NE

**Forest & Wildlife**

- Jim Corbett → Uttarakhand
- Kaziranga → Assam
- Gir → Gujarat
- Ranthambore → Rajasthan
- Periyar → Kerala
- Sundarbans → West Bengal

## Water Resources

- Bhakra-Nangal → Sutlej (HP–Punjab)
- Hirakud → Mahanadi (Odisha)
- Sardar Sarovar → Narmada (Gujarat)
- Damodar Valley → Jharkhand/WB
- Nagarjuna Sagar → Krishna (AP)
- Tungabhadra → Karnataka

## Crops

- Rice → WB, UP, Punjab, Odisha
- Wheat → Punjab, Haryana, UP
- Millets → Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka
- Sugarcane → UP, Maharashtra
- Cotton → Gujarat, Maharashtra
- Jute → WB, Assam
- Tea → Assam, Darjeeling (WB)
- Coffee → Karnataka, Kerala, TN



### Exam Tip:

- Practice **once a day** with any blank map.
  - Use **arrows for movements** and **shading for crops/soil**.
  - Time yourself: 5–10 mins per map.
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All the best!!!