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Answers Key:

Answer Briefly - 2 Mark

1. (i) The disintegration of the Manchu dynasty began with the death of the Dowager Empress in 1908.
(ii) The new emperor was two-years old and the provincial governors began to assert their independence.
(iii) In October 1911 the local army mutinied and the revolt spread.
(iv) Provincial governors removed the Manchu garrisons and proclaimed their independence.
2. (i) In 1955 Turkey, Iraq, Great Britain, Pakistan and Iran signed a pact known as Baghdad Pact.
(ii) In 1958 the United States joined the organisation and thereafter it came to be known as the Central Treaty Organization.
(iii) This treaty was open to any Arab nation i desiring peace and security in the region.
(iv) CENTO was dissolved in 1979.
3. (i) The capitalist countries led by the U.S. were politically designated as the First i World, while the communist states led by the Soviet Union came to be known as the Second world.
(ii) States outside these two were called Third World.
(iii) The Third World principally consisted of the developing world, the former colonies of Africa, Asia and Latin America.
(iv) With the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991, and the process of globalisation and economic competitiveness, the term has lost its relevance.

Answer The Following in Detail - 5 Mark

4. (a) Council of Europe :
(i) One of the momentous decisions i taken in the post-World War II era was to integrate the states of Western Europe.
(ii) In doing so the Europeans wanted
(1) to prevent further European wars by ending the rivalry between France and Germany.
(2) to create a united Europe to resist any threat from Soviet Russia.
(3) to form a third force in the world to counter-balance the strength of the US and USSR.
(4) to make full use of the economic and military resources of Europe by organizing them on a continental scale
(iii) In May 1949 ten countries met in London and signed to form a Council of Europe.
(b) European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) :
(i) The European Defence Community (EDC) and the European Coal and I Steel Community (ECSC) were established.
(ii) Six countries (France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxemþurg) belonging to ECSC signed the treaty of Rome which estabilished. the European Economic Community (EEC) or the European Common Market, with headquarters at Brussels.
(c) European Economic Community (EEC):
(i) The EEC eliminated barriers to the movement of goods, services, capital, and labour. It also prohibited public policies or private agreements that restricted market competition.
(ii) A common Agricultural policy and a common external trade policy were evolved.
(d) Single European Act (SEA):
(i) The Single European Act came into force on July 1, 1987.
(ii) It significantly expanded the EEC'S scope giving the meetings of the EPC 'a legal basis.
(e) European Union (EU):
(i) The Maastricht (Netherlands) Treaty signed on February 7, 1992, created the European Union.
(ii) The monetary policy and common currency (euro) to replace national currencies managed by monetary institutions were subsequently planned and implemented.
(iii) Today the European Union has 28 member states, and functions from its headquarters at Brussels, Belgium.

Choose the correct answer

5. (b) Truman
6. (b) NATO
7. (b) Yasser Arafat
8. (b) 1976
9. (d) 1991

5 Marks

10. (i) As Chiang Kai-shek had built a circle of fortified posts around the communist positions, Mao wanted to move out of Hunan for safer territory.
(ii) In 1934, the Communist army of. about 100,000 set out on the Long March. This march has become legendary.
(iii) Of the 1,00,000 who set out, only 20,000 finally reached Northern Sheni late in 1935, after crossing nearly 6,000 miles.
(iv) They were soon joined by other communist armies. By 1937, Mao had become the leader of over 10million people.
11. (i) The US conceived the Marshall Plan to bring the countries in western Europe under its influence.

(ii) The plan sought to help the countries of i Europe with American dollars to facilitate their early recovery from the destruction caused by the Second World War.
(iii) Marshall, advanced the idea of a European self-help programme to be financed by the United States.
(iv) Marshall Plan funding ended in 1951.

Fill in the blanks

12. Dr. Sun Yat Sen
13. Peking
14. Versailles
15. Strasbourg
16. The Maastricht

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