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Peter Handke

Nobel Prize Winner 2019 (Literature)

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EDITORIAL

Dear learners,

Learning is a continuous process, which involves thinking, articulating, storing, remembering, using, parting and so on. Everyone learns, relearns and unlearns. It becomes an asset for the life. This can never be stolen and it cannot be bought too. It can only be gained. There are lots of ways by which one attains knowledge. What one attains, becomes ornament that shines and is part of one's own life. This is what makes one's life fruitful. To be fruitful one needs to be laborious. If one has gained something through easy means that will not sustain for a long period of time. Therefore, be a learner to be productive member of the society to think, to articulate, to store, to remember, to use, to impart by equipping oneself with the required skills. Proper learning creates lot of opportunities and these would lead to dispel the ignorance and would light up knowledge.

To be a help by being by your side to make your labour easy, we are presenting our humble effort in the form of a magazine named 'EDUMATE'. This is a collective endeavour to reach to the aspirants to make the study easier and also to let you know the day to day affairs. We have tried our level best to incorporate everything required to make a student's study process easy and effective. If our efforts stand helpful for your studies then the herculean task that we started will be fruitful.

No doubt this creative endeavour will bring about an array of knowledge bearing sweetest fruit ever. Let the knowledge sown today bring forth its best fruit with the help of 'EDUMATE'.

To you from us with love...

Geo John
Chief Editor

Life ... Love... Learn... to be a Change



FR. SIJU JOHN, M.A., M.Ed.

‘You must be the change you wish to see in the world’, one of the perfect words of Gandhiji in this new modern fast moving world when everyone wants to perceive changes and fetch changes in the life of others but not in oneself. We call for changes in life and no one would like to be idle in his/her life. We do apply certain words often in our conversation and they are life, love and learn.

LIFE.....

“Twenty years from now you will be more disappointed by the things you didn’t do than by the ones you did do. So throw off the bowlines. Sail away from the safe harbor. Catch the trade winds in your sails. Explore, Dream, Discover.” – Mark Twain.

The American writer’s words about life have a lot of relevance for today’s young buds. Life is to be explored in all meaning. It’s not a free gift but heavily compensated by our dear parents, our visible gods on earth. Every player has a coach but the coach is not always a better player. We have to explore ourselves and to explore we need to dream and discover. Every unearthing initiate with a dream and a better dreamer discovers better. Discovery begins from within and why don’t we take a step forward; a step which is rare, bold and distinctive.

LOVE

“Love is an untamed force. When we try to control it, it destroys us. When we try to imprison it, it enslaves us. When we try to understand it, it leaves us feeling lost and confused.” Paulo Coelho

The Brazilian novelist says that the love is a force. The force, which comes from the heart, penetrates the hearts of others and is the germ of life. It cultivates the worth of life and our young buds have to get the imprint of this precious germ. Today the world is more educated but has less common sense, more degrees but has less capacity of judgment, bigger houses but has small families, big personalities but has less character, spends a lot but has less happiness and conquered the whole world but has lost the germ of life i.e. love. We, the human beings, try to dominate but love cultivates peace which frees us from the burden and pains of life. Let our educators, parents, peer groups, friends and so on nurture the germ of life to our young buds. We can cultivate it by giving a feather touch of love.



LEARN

‘By three methods we may learn wisdom: First, by reflection, which is noblest; Second, by imitation, which is easiest; and third by experience, which is the bitterest.’ – Confucius

The Chinese philosopher says that the toughest way of learning is by experience. A blind person makes a decision after experiencing. He sees the things through his heart because only his eyes are closed not his heart/mind. We have to keep our hearts open to learn by experience and learning through heart is love. The more I read, the more I acquire but the more I love, the more I learn to live. The most precious learning is learning of the meaning of love since all learning has an emotional base. We must learn to live together than leaning various languages and sciences. The standard of living is what we have but the standard of life is what we give from our heart.

BE A CHANGE

“The secret of change is to focus all of your energy not on fighting the old, but on building the new.”-Socrates

To be a change, we need to have clarity of mind and heart and this clarity is acquired through life, love and learning. In order to be a change or revolutionary one must have the vision and heart of a giraffe. Giraffe has a small, powerful, supercharged heart that is different to that possessed by other similar animals and has a holistic vision from above. We obtain speed in life by technology but the direction has to be from a heart which has knowledge by experience. Let us direct our young buds from our experienced hearts to bring changes in their life and lives to come. Therefore we shall lead a simple life but a rich burial by the triumph of our life.

GET UP FROM THE FALL TO WIN



GEO JOHN, M.A., B.Ed.

INTRODUCTION

The moment one thinks about one's own capabilities and is confident about the caliber, he/she will emerge as victorious. Success is the result of positivity. When a person is positive and is with wonderful courage to take up risks can taste triumph and when one is passive and do nothing productive will have a great fall and that would be irreversible. Being positive will make great things possible to those who don't stop believing in oneself, trying something new or better and learning to be different. Be inquisitive to be different, and if you want to be different you need to be different. Being inquisitive will open up to new ideas and these ideas will sprout, grow and yield fruits.

Be curious to win

It is necessary to be curious and curiosity according to Ian Leslie is a combination of intelligence, persistence and hunger for novelty, all wrapped up in one. In order to improve curiosity and wonder one needs to read widely and should follow one's interests. It is said that when you are running into something interesting, drop everything and study it. The feeling of being interested can act as a kind of neurological signal, directing us to fruitful areas of inquiry.

Be thirsty to accomplish your target

The thirst to have fruitful enquiry will lead to fill up and accomplish the target. It will also help one to polish mind with the minds or thoughts of others. One can always be benefitted with the progressive ideas of others. It simply means to consult with the experts to be experts. These ideas will either support or would leave the spark to think what is next. If your ideas can get wings using others' thoughts there is no wrong in it but one should make sure that it is productive and never be destructive.

Do not take up shortcuts

We have crippled ourselves in finding out shortcuts in every way possible. Though we have the potential source, we do not want to rely on anything that would demand time. Even any kind of information we require is to be available at our finger tips, if not, it is very difficult to pass moments. Today's generation is born to Google. In the era of Google searches, we have no problem finding the exact answer to our questions, but by chance likely to encounter information that is not specific or relevant to our question or queries. It is said that a serendipity deficit makes innovation harder, because innovation relies on unexpected collision of

knowledge and ideas. So, it is the fact that we don't exactly get the answers perfect for our questions.

Give wings to your passions

All what you do might be meaningless or absurd for the people watch you from far, but you should never allow your passion and interests to die. Once they are no more with you, then the life will be pathetic and difficult to pursue. On the go there are chances, where you might fall down many times but your passion and interests would be your help in standing on your own foot. You must keep your passion alive and no outer forces can have access on you. This must be your strength to get up from the fall. Falling down would give us experiences and these experiences are the driving forces to stand up. An ant while carrying the grain might fall down many times but it will not stop carrying grains because of the fear of falling down. Life is similar to this. If one wants to sustain life, then it is necessary to have lots of experiences of falling down and getting up. Learn lessons from every instance of your life and this would be a force to live on.

Conclusion

I am the master of my life and everything that is required to stand on my own foot it's within me. If I am able to stand to be different by being curious to win starts my auspicious time and this so called auspicious time is within and will be out of your reach if you are to search elsewhere. Do not be satisfied with the knowledge you have but equip and update yourself at every moment by not taking the shortcuts to win rather shed your perspiration for your cause. If you are determined you will never at the place where you fell but you would fly to the heights by the wings that are created by you to win always.



MY CAREER: THE PATH FINDER



SHAJU JOSEPH, M.A., M. Phil., B. Ed., MBA

Choosing a career after schooling is considered to be the most important activity in a student's life. But the question that baffles everybody is, '**What to choose?**' and '**How to choose?**' Unfortunately these questions remain unanswered in most of the children's lives. The reason...?

In a world where the children get everything 'readymade', this problem is bound to happen. In a world where the children are just taught about the price of things and not the value, this is bound to happen and in a world where the children are not taught to take up the responsibilities or face the challenges and stand on their own legs, this is bound to happen. The parents- especially our (Indian) parents are so concerned about their children's future that they want to have everything ready for them as they grow up and finally a high profile blue collar job with a fat six/ seven digit pay cheque. Once they achieve this – the parents are happy and content that their son/ daughter is well settled.

It looks good and everybody is fine with it. Moreover this is what 90% of the present generation wants. Gradually what happens is – they get fed up with the unending stress related to work, meeting the targets, satisfying the boss etc. In the struggle to keep up with the expectations of the employers and the society, they forget their family life, their children's social and emotional growth, the spouse, the parents and relations. Not only that the extreme stress makes the person mentally and physically tired. The rest of the life is spent going to the hospitals, eating loads of medicines as food etc. or to make things worse, he/ she may get into depression or even commit suicide.

How do these things happen? Was this what was envisioned? Was it the destiny / the life parents wanted the children to have?

No- Obviously No is the answer. Then Why ...? why should this happen? Let us look back to the two questions that we left behind – **What to choose? and How to choose?**

These two questions are quintessentially important because a choice that one makes at a critical point of time makes all the difference. Every apprentice searching for a happy life, should earnestly work on What to Choose- not choose what they have been told to by the parents ,

relatives or the so called well- wishers or not a career to satisfy your parents or your own social status. The choice should ultimately based on your own interests , your own passion and your own heart's desire - failing in which whatever you do will become just a job , a burden and it will never make you happy.

As we discussed, what to Choose entirely depends on your passion, love, affinity and attachment. Your parents / teachers can surely guide you or support you but make sure you be the decision maker. When you go after what you are passionate about, you are bound to enjoy what you do. It will never be a burden for you or even a 'work' for you but it will be the most interesting activity, or 'time pass' for you as you get completely involved in it. As the maxim goes 'Do what you love and Love what you do'.

In the words of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam, 'If you do what you love, you don't need to work even a single day in your life. So it becomes imperative to make a correct choice before selecting a particular profession.'

Now let's discuss how to identify your passion, your interest or what to do with your life. I hope the following questions will help you to make the choice. Ask yourself the same/ similar questions.

- What do I enjoy doing?
- What kind of activities are fun and fulfilling for me?
- What am I good at?
- What Skills do I have to excel in what I do?
- What are my capabilities?
- What are my drawbacks and what do I do to improve upon them?
- How much time do / can I spend to sharpen my skills?
- How confident am I?
- How strong is my Intrapersonal as well as my Interpersonal skills?
- Am I willing to / able to face the challenges that emerge in this field?

If you are able to find satisfying answers to these questions, be sure that you are on the right track. Develop a strong proactive mindset and 'Never say Die' attitude and an unrelenting thirst to achieve what you value the most and it will surely make your life and you will be happy and your life will be meaningful. As Swami Vivekananda reminds us " Arise, awake and stop not until the goal is reached".



THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

New Words

- Nationalism (patriotism) : A feelings of love or pride for your own-nation state (country)
- Nation –state: Is the one in which citizen share a sense of common identity. Commonly in history, culture, language, tradition etc...
- Absolutist: A monarchical form of Government that enjoys absolute power.
- Utopian: A society that is so ideal that is unlikely to actually survive.
- Plebiscite: A direct vote by which the people of a region to accept or reject a proposal.
- Suffrage: the right to vote.

Frederic sorrieu (French artist) and his visualization:

In 1843 Frederic Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints, visualizing his dream of a world made up of democratic and social republic.

- The first print shows the people of Europe and America marching in a long train, and offering homage to the statue of liberty as they pass by it. A female figure carries a touch of enlightenment in one hand and the charter of the rights of man, in the other human.
- On the earth lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions.
- In Sorrieu utopian vision, the people of the world are grouped as distinct nation, identified through their flags and national costumes.
- Leading the procession are USA and Switzerland, followed by France and Germany following Germany are Austria, kingdom of the two sicilies, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary and Russia.
- The emergence of a Nation- state
 - It replaced the dynastic empires of Europe.
 - The majority of citizens and rulers developed a sense of common identity and shared a history or descent.
 - This was achieved by struggles by the leaders and common people.

The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation:

French Revolution of 1789 was the first clear expression of nationalism.

- Steps taken by French Revolutions to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people

- Ideas of La patrie (the fatherland) and Le Citoyen (the citizen)
- New French flag
- Estates general were elected and renamed national Assembly.
- New hymns composed and oaths taken
- Centralized administration system.
- Internal customs duties and dues were abolished
- Uniform system of weights and measures were adopted.
- French became the common languages of the nation.

French became the common language.

The French revolution began on 14th July 1789 by breaking then braking the Bastille Prison as this stood for despotic power of king.

The Causes of French Revolution

The here main causes are 1. Political Cause, 2. Social Cause, 3. Economic Cause.

1. Political Cause

- During the eighteenth century, the French monarchs enjoyed unlimited powers and declared themselves as the representatives of God.
- The French monarch Louis XIV lived a luxurious life and enjoyed unlimited powers. By the “Letter de Caughted” they could arrest any person any time and could imprision them. No attention was paid towards their people.
- During Louis XVI period, the economic conditions of France got weakened due to the ‘seven years war’ he fought against England.
- Louis XVI was interfered by his **Queen Marie Antoinette** in all the affairs of the state. Although the economic conditions was very weak and people led a miserable life, she enjoyed a luxurious life. She sowed the seed of the French Revolution.

Conclusion : The autocratic monarchy, defective administration, Luxurious expenditure formed the political cause of the French Revolution.

2. Social Cause

The Social condition of France was very miserable during the 18th century. The French society was divided into three classes – the clergy, nobles and common people.

A. THE CLERGY : They belonged to the first estate . They

were subdivided into two

i) Higher clergy

- Occupied top position in the society.
- managed churches, monasteries and educational institutions of France.
- They paid no taxes to Monarch
- They lived a life of luxury exploiting the common people.

ii) Lower clergy

- Served the people
- Lived a miserable life

B. THE NOBILITY – They were regarded as the second Estate in the French Society. They were divided into two.

i) Court nobles

- Lived in pomp and luxury not paid any taxes did not pay any attention towards the common people.
- did not pay any attention towards the common people

ii) Provincial nobles

- They did not enjoy all the privileges as the court nobles enjoyed.
 - They paid their attention towards the problems of the people.
- C. Common people – They belonged to the Third Estate.
- It formed a heterogeneous class.
 - The farmers, cobblers, sweepers and other lower classes belonged to this class.
 - The condition of these groups were very miserable.

The Bourgeoisie formed the top most group of the third estate included the doctors, writers, lawyers, teachers, business men and philosopher. Although they had the wealth and social status they were also ranked as the Third Estate by the Monarch. They influenced the common people of revolution and told them about their rights.

- The lower clergies and the provincial nobles also joined with the common people along with the Bourgeoisie. So the French revolution is also known as Bourgeoisie Revolution.

3. Economic Cause

Economic condition of France became very miserable under Louis XIV due to wars. Royal treasury became empty. The condition still became worse under Louis XVI due to the unnecessary expenses by queen Marie Antoinette. The economic instability formed one of the most important causes of French Revolution.

The French Revolution gave birth to the ideas of :

- Liberty
- Fraternity
- Equality

French Philosophers

- John Lock** : Inspired people against the doctrine to divine and absolute right of the monarch.
- Rousseau** : Proposed to form a government based on social equality.
- Montesquieu** : Proposed a division of power with in the government between the legislative executive and the judiciary.

Napoleon

- Ruled France from 1799 to 1815
- Gained absolute power in 1799 by becoming the first consul.
- Civil code of 1804/ Napoleonic Code (Did away all the privileges based on birth, brought equality before law and gave the right to property.)
- Simplified administrative measures
- Abolished feudal system
- Freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues
- Guild restrictions were removed
- Transport and communication systems were improved.

Napoleon took away political freedom, increased taxes imposed censorship and forced people to join French army.

Activity

What is your opinion about Napoleonic code in the French revolutions?

The making of nationalism in Europe:

Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories. They did not see themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture. The Habsburg Empire ruled over Austria Hungary. In Hungary half of the population spoke Magyar while the other half spoke a variety of dilates. Besides these three dominant groups, there also lived within the boundaries of the empire. The only tie binding these diverse groups together was a common allegiance to the emperor.

The aristocracy and the new middle class:

1. Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent.
2. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions.
3. Their families were often connected by ties of marriages.
4. This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group. The growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market.
5. Industrialization began in England in the second half of

the eighteenth century, but in France and parts of the German states it occurred only during the nineteenth century.

6. In its wake, new social groups came into being a working class population and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen professional.
7. It was among the educated, liberal middle classes that ideas of a national unity following the abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity.

II) What did liberal nationalism stand for?

- Liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality for all before the law.
- The end of autocracy and clerical privileges.
- A constitution and representative government through parliament.
- In the economic sphere liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state imposed restriction on the movement of goods and capital.
- Zollverein abolished tariff barriers reduced the number of currencies to two, and promoted a network of railways to stimulate mobility.

III) A new conservation after 1815

- Believed that established traditional institutions of state and society should be preserved, with the changes initiated by Napoleon.
- Treaty of Vienna (1815)
- Bourbon dynasty was restored to power in France
- A series of states created on the French boundary for preventing French expansion in future.
- German confederation was left untouched.
- Main intention was to restore the monarchs that have been over thrown by Napoleon.

IV) The Revolutionaries:

A commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna congress and to fight for liberty Giuseppe Mazzini

- Born in Genoa in 1807
- A member of the secret society of Carbonary
- Founded young Italy in Marseilles, young Europe in Berne
- Believed in the unification of Italy into a republic.

The age of revolutions: 1830-1848

As conservative regimes tried to consolidate their power liberalism and nationalism came to be increasingly

associated with revolution in many regions of Europe such as the Italian and German states. The provinces of the Ottoman Empire, Ireland and Poland. 'When the France sneezes', Metternich once remarked, 'the rest of the Europe catches cold'. An event that mobilized nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe was the Greek war of independence. And Greece had been the part of the Ottoman Empire. Since the fifteenth century, Greeks living in exile and also from many west Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.

I) The Romantic imagination and national feelings:

- The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansions.
- Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feeling.
- Let us look at romanticism, a culture movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments.
- Romantic artists and poet generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, institution and mystical feelings.
- Other romantics were through folk song, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation.
- National feelings were kept alive through music and languages.
- Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggles through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.
- Languages too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.
- Russian language was imposed everywhere.
- Many members of the clergy in Poland began to use languages as a weapon of national resistance.
- As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russians.

ii) Hunger, Hardship and popular revolt:

The 1830s was years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slum. And also the lack of food and widespread unemployment

brought the population of Paris out on the roads. National assembly proclaimed a republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21, and guaranteed the right to work.

iii) 1848: The revolution of the liberals:

- The poor, unemployed and starving peasants and workers in many European countries in the years 1848, a revolution led by the educated middle classes was under way.
- Men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism and national unification.
- They drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament.
- Wilhelm IV King of Prussia rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly.
- While the opposition of the aristocracy and military became stronger, the social basics of parliament eroded.
- The issues of extending political rights to women were a controversial one with the liberal movement.
- The women had formed their own political association, founded newspaper and taken part in political meetings and demonstration.
- Women were only admitted as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.
- Monarchs were beginning to realize that the cycles of revolution and repression could be ended by granting concessions to the liberal nationalist revolutionaries.

4. The making of German and Italy

i) Germany

- * Otto Van Bismarck with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy took on the leadership of the movement for national unification.
- * Three wars over seven years ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
- * Kaiser William I of Prussia headed the new German Empire

ii) Italy

- Italy was divided into seven states of which only Sardinia Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely state.
- Initially a unification programme was initiated by Giuseppe Mazzini, but it failed.
- Chief minister Cavour led the movement with the help of Giuseppe Garibaldi.
- In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

iii) The strange case of Britain:

- In 1688, England established as a nation state.
- English parliament seized power from the monarchy.
- The Act of Union 1707 resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- 1801, Ireland was forcibly taken by the British after the failed revolution.
- A new 'British Nation' was founded through the propagation of a dominant English culture.

5) Visualising the nation

- * Nations were portrayed as female figure (Allegory)
- * The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life; rather it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form.
- * In France the allegory was christened as Marianne, in Germany Germania became the allegory.

6) Nationalism and imperialism

- * The Balkans comprised modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia – Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.
- * Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.
- * The idea of Romantic nationalism made this region very explosive.
- * The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of each other.
- * European powers were also looking to extend their control over the area.
- * This led to a series of wars in the region and finally resulted in the First World War.

QUESTION BANK

1. What did the French revolutionaries consider as the mission and the destiny of the French nation?

Answer: The French revolutionaries considered it as the mission and the destiny of the French nation to liberate the people of Europe from despotism. In other words, to help other people of Europe to become nations.

2. What is liberalism?

Answer: The word liberalism, has been derived from the Latin word 'Liber' which means 'free'. So the meaning of liberalism is the representative government through parliament and the end of autocracy and certain privileges of clerics.

3. What was the result of the revolution of France of 1848?

Answer : The two main results of the revolution of France of 1848 was that Louis Philippe was thrown out of power by liberal middle class and a republic based on universal male suffrage was established over there.

4. Who was Frederic Sorrieu?

Answer: Frederic Sorrieu was a French artist who prepared a series of four points in 1848. His four points visualised a dream of that world which is made up of social republic and democratic countries.

5. Who followed the policy of blood and iron for unification of Germany?

Answer: Bismarck

6. Which was an obstacle in the way of the Italian unification?

Answer: Small states and rule of Pope were the major obstacles in the way of Italian Unification.

7. Who became the king of United Italy?

Answer: napoleon becomes the king of the United Italy.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by pan- glass movement?

Answer: Some of the East European provinces of the Ottoman Empire were inhabited by the people of glass race. There were Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Greece. The Russians were also Glass people. The Ottoman Empire was rapidly advancing towards decay and collapse.

The Glass people under the Ottoman Empire organised movements for freedom. The Russian Czars encouraged this movement against the ottoman Turks. This movement was known as the pan glass movement.

2. Describe the Vienna Congress.

Answer :i) in 1815, representatives of the European powers – Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria – who had collectively defeated. Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The congress was hosted by the Austria Chancellor Duke Metternich.

ii) The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of landing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The

Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.

iii) A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent the French expansion in future. Thus the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to piedmont in the south.

iv) Prussia was given important and new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy. But the German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by napoleon was left untouched.

v) In the east, Russia was given part of Poland. While Prussia was given a portion of Sancony. The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe.

3. How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe? Explain with four examples.

Answer :i) Culture: Culture played a very important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe. Music, Art and poetry developed in creating the idea of nationalism poets and romantic artists focussed on emotions and institutions and criticised the glorification of science and reason. Romanticism gave rise to nationalist sentiments.

ii) **Language:** Language also played a great role in developing nationalism. After the Russian occupation, polish language was forced out of schools and Russian languages were imposed. In 1813, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was crushed. After this, many members of Poland and Calando began to use languages as a weapon of national resistance.

iii) **Music and Dance:** True spirit of the nation was popularised through poetry, dances and folk songs.

iv) **Literature:** A number of great writers of this age aroused sentiments of nationalism. Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquieu, etc. attached the church and instigated the people to ask for reform.

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INFO JUNCTION



February 01, 2020

MOHAMMED ALLAWI

One of the former communication ministers of Iraq, Mr. Mohammed Allawi was appointed as the Prime Minister of the country. Allawi has been appointed the Prime Minister of the Country amidst long protests that has so far killed 600 in the country.



March 30, 2020

NASA ANNOUNCES SUNRISE MISSION

NASA announced Sun Radio Interferometer Space Experiment (SunRISE) mission. The mission is to study about how sun creates Giant Solar Particle Storms. The SunRISE mission will provide information on how the Sun's radiation affects the space environment and to understand the working of the solar system. The study will also aid future astronauts mission.



February 25, 2020

MOHAMMED HOSNI MUBARAK

The Egypt ruler Mohammed Hosni Mubarak died at the age of 91. He served as the President of Egypt between 1981 to 2011.



March 30, 2020

RAJASTHAN STATEHOOD DAY

Rajasthan celebrates its Statehood Day on March 30 every year.

Popularly known as "Land of the Kings", the day is also called "Rajasthan Day". This year, the state was silent due to the lock down in the country. Usually there were radiant and invigorating events held all across



March 21, 2020

SATYARUP SIDDHANTA

The Indian Mountaineer Satyarup Siddhanta has entered 'Limca Book of Records'. He has set the record of becoming the first Indian to climb the highest volcano in the world. He already holds Guinness Book of World Records, India Book of Records, Asia Book of Records, British Book of records and Champion Book of Records.



April 7, 2020

WORLD HEALTH DAY

April 7 is marked as the World Health Day every year. The day is marked to celebrate the work of midwives and nurses for their role in keeping the world safety and healthy. This year, 2020, has celebrated as International Year of Nurses and Midwives. The World Health Day is marked by World Health Organization along with several other organizations. The theme of the World Health Day is selected by WHO. Theme of 2020: Support Nurses and Midwives.



March 28, 2020

EARTH HOUR

Since 2007, every year millions of people participate in the campaign called "Earth Hour" in March. This year, it was celebrated on 28 March 2020. It is a symbolic movement of "Lights OFF" to save the environment. The event is organized by the World wide Fund. The event was first started in Sydney, Australia. The aim of marking Earth Hour is to give attention towards global warming, climate change and loss of biodiversity. During the one-hour campaign, all over the world switch off lights and electronic items between 8:30 PM to 9:30 PM. The Earth Hour is held every year on the last Saturday of March.



March 29, 2020

AIR VICE MARSHALL CHANDAN SINGH RATHORE

The Mahavir Chakra recipient Air Vice Marshall Chandan Singh Rathore died at his Jodhpur residence. His services during 1962 war and 1971 war were impeccable. He was honored with Mahavir Chakra for the same.



APRIL 9, 2020

INDIAN RAILWAY AGAINST COVID 19

Apart from converting its coaches into hospital beds, the Indian Railways has also launched isolation wards. Around 3,250 coaches have been converted into isolation wards. It has recruited 2,500 temporary doctors and 35,000 paramedic staffs. Around 5,000 beds have been identified for treatment in railway hospitals.

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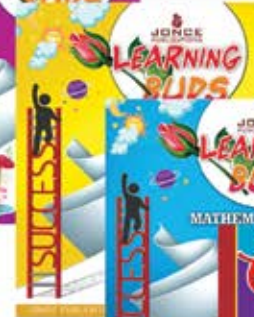
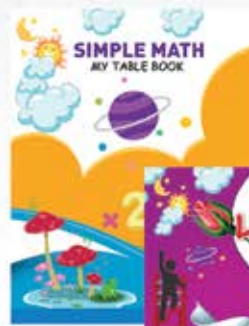
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